

NEW MUSIC. SIR JOHN STEVENSON. The Day-beam is over the Sea, the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, or three voices; the words written by J. A. Wade, Esq. the Music composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. price 3s. This piece, from its richness and the beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked itself among the most admired productions of the day. Elmore's Song, "And canst thou bid my heart forget," from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price 1s. 6d. This is the third edition of "Dear Harry's Sweet Echo" (London); sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. 6d. London: printed by Phillips and Mayhew, Music Sellers to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Broad-street.

A "Dudling Tune," "Auld Robin Gray," "Charlie's my darling," &c. for the Piano Forte, by J. F. Burrows. Also a Series of Caledonian Airs, as Piano Forte Duets, by the same Author, comprising, "Scots wha hae," "John Anderson," "Duncan Gray," &c. Sold by Phillips and Co. 20, Soho-square; Chappell and Co. 50, Broad-street, and all the Music Shops.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 14th day of May, 1821, an Order was signed by the Rev. George Gaskin, Doctor of Divinity, and William Wix, Esq. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, for taking, dividing, and stopping up a certain PUBLIC FOOTPATH, within the Parish of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, called the WILLOW WALK, leading from Coach and Horses Lane, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the County aforesaid, in the High Road from Newington aforesaid, to London; and that the said Order will be enforced with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, in and for the said County, on Monday, the 14th day of July next; and also, that the said Order, as at the said Quarter Sessions, be confirmed and enrolled, unless upon an Appeal against the same, to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

ROBERT OLDERSKAW, Junior.

Lower-street, Islington. CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH. C. WATTE, Farrer to the King, Robt. Makers, &c. late of St. Pantion-street, Haymarket, has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Public in general, that he has REJOINED to more extensive Premises in LEGGENT-STREET, opposite the County Fire Office, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. The Peers of England, the Knights Grand Crosses, and the Knights Commanders of the Order, are respectfully informed, that they can be supplied with every Article necessary for the CORONATION, of the best quality, properly fitted, in conformity to the official regulated Costume, on the very lowest possible Terms.

FIGURE IN THE COMPLETE CORONATION HABIT may be inspected by the Nobility and Persons accompanying them; as also Coronets, Ribbons, and the White Satin Dresses, richly trimmed with Gold or Silver Lace and Fringe, which are READY to the said Order, when they are solicited therefor to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY. MR. TOMKINS begs respectfully to inform the Public, that his LOTTERY will be drawn on the TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY NEXT, at the Theatre Royal, in the Strand, and that the Trustees, in consideration of their entire approbation of the ability and skill displayed in the finishing of the various Works constituting the Prizes.

POPULAR NOVELS, LATELY PUBLISHED. COUNTRY NEIGHBOURS, and the SHIPWRECK, Tales of Fancy, by Miss Burney, 3 vols. 2s. CLARENCE, by the same Author, Second Edition, 3 vols. 2s. PRECIOUS, or the Matrimonial Balance, 3 vols. 2s. ALEXANDER'S NOVELS, &c. &c. &c. PALMYRE OF FLAMANTE, or the Secret. Par. Mad. de Genlis, Second Edition, 2 vols. 8s. PEPIRACH and LAURA, 2 vols. 10s. 6d. FRENCH, 8s. ALPHONSE, or the French Soldier, 2 vols. 10s. FLORENCE MACARTHY, by Lady Morgan, 4 vols. 23s. O'DONNELL, by the same Author, 3 vols. 21s. ELIZABETH, Fourth Edition, 3 vols. 21s. BIODA, by the ingenious Author of "Plain Sense," and "Things by their Right Names," 4 vols. 28s. HARRIED TO DEATH, 2 vols. 18s. THE HEROINE, or Adventures of a Fair Romance Reader. By E. S. Barrett, Esq. 3 vols. 18s.

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NEVER DESPAIR, OR THE ELDEST DAUGHTER. In the Press, and will be published on Monday, the 11th, with a suitable Preface.

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A SECOND LETTER from the KING to his PEOPLE.—Published by Wm. Sans, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street, of whom may still be had, 2. THE FIRST LETTER from the KING, a new Edition of which, (being the 24th) is now ready for delivery.

In reference to an Advertisement in the John Bull of Sunday last, Wm. Sans is desirous of declaring, most explicitly, that a "Second Letter from the King to his People," is not from the pen of the Author of the "First Letter from the King to his People."

Wm. Sans further desires to add, that he should willingly have attached such notice to his Advertisements of the "Second Letter," had he not conceived it might have been supposed an ill-judicious discrimination between the two Editions, which he has not done, and he trusts that every Gentleman who has aimed at the self-same object—the vindication of the Royal Personage whose name has been assumed (he trusts not disrespectfully) to counteract the sentiments which both Letters have displayed.

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SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 20. DIVIDENDS. June 16, 11, and W. Cutshaw, Maidstone, carpenters.—June 19, A. Humphrys, Worcester, merchant.—June 19, W. Rust, Sheffield, hair setting manufacturer.—June 16, W. P. Hark, Shipham, Norfolk, tanner.—June 15, J. Garland, Austin Friars, merchant.—June 16, J. Lawrence, Hatton Garden, London, dealer in iron.—June 16, J. Spinks and A. Coles, Portland Street, Saint Mary-le-bone, coach makers.—June 16, G. Webb, Cornhill, dealer.—June 16, C. H. and T. Little, Carlisle, Cumberland, cotton manufacturers.—June 16, T. Sturt, Abchurch-lane, Gent's and Ladies' hats, and milliner.—June 16, J. B. Fincham, the elder, W. Fincham, and B. Fincham the younger, Epping, bankers.—June 23, G. and F. Wardale, Alhambra Wharf, Upper Thames Street, oil crushers.—June 20, B. Bewley, Manchester, slater.—June 19, G. Harris, Birmingham, and J. Edmonds, Aston, near Birmingham, harn, japanners.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE. (This Gazette contains a Proclamation, continuing the prohibition for exporting Gunpowder, Arms, and Ammunition for six months from the 31st of May. Crown Office, June 2, 1821. Member returned to serve the present Parliament.—Borough of St. Ives. Sir Christopher Hawkins, of Trewithen, in the county of Cornwall, Bart. in the room of James Robert George Graham, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Commission in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County and City of Gloucester, and of the County and City of Bristol. David Newman, Gent. to be Ensign. Commissions in the King's Own Staffordshire Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, and of the County and City of Lichfield. The Right Hon. C. C. Talbot, commonly called Viscount Ingestre, to be Capt. vice Talbot.—Ensign W. Booth to be Lieut. vice Whatley.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPPLEMENTED. PARK R. the younger, St. George's-square, Portsea, coal-merchant. RYDE, W. Canton-street, grocer.

DEPARTMENTS. ETCHES, J. Bury Saint Edmund's, hberdsheer. BURROWS, E. Warson, Notts, miller. WOPFINDEN, T. and W. ELIOTT, leather and foot-Doctor. PILLING, J. Huddersfield, cotton manufacturer. WHEATLEY, Coventry, silk-dyer. HARDWICK, Clare-street, butcher. PARR, R. Junr, Portsea, coal-merchant. NICOLL, T. Ware, assize-maker.

HANCOCK, W. Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker. ROBINSON, S. Huddersfield, hosier. MUNK, W. High-street, Southwark, general merchant. CHEW, T. St. George's, St. George's, carpet manufacturer. RAVIS, N. Gracechurch-street, tin-plate-worker. BUMPUS, J. Holborn, bookseller.

BATTLE, J. J. Mincing-lane, broker.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 29, 1851.

Members Returned to the House of Commons. Shire of Stirling—Henry Home Drummond, Esq. of Blair Drummond, in the room of Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. deceased. Commissioners in the West Highlands, John Murray, signed by the Lord William Clapham, Gent. to be Corrupt; J. Hummer, Gent. to be Surgeon. Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire. George Schussow, Esq. Joseph Colman, Clerk; William Robinson Esq., Clerk; to be Lieutenants. Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of Bedfordshire. Militia—Ensign Blackett Robert Harrison, Esq. to be Lieutenant, vice Swelling, resigned. Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of Cornwall. Commission in the Anglesey Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Isles.

Edward Owen, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice—Pritchard, deceased. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. and M. J. Jackson, and O'Leary, Liverpool, general merchants.—Hunt and Bimms, Stockport, cotton spinners.—J. and J. Colling, jun. Gateshead, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hat manufacturers.—Elliott and Avison, Nottingham, joiners.—Blakey and Mitchellson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliners.—J. and G. Urice, Bristol, corn factors.—Ackland and Wright, Cannon Street, wine merchants.—J. and J. H. Cooper, Watling Street, iron manufacturers.—Adams and Lyon Street, Clerkenwell, attorneys at law.—Loyland and Sharples, and J. Hill, Lancaster, cotton spinners.—Wilson, Stanton, Harding, and Owen, Lombard Street, looking glass manufacturers.—Wright and Large, Canterbury, milliners.—Gater, Knapp, and Paul, Wigmore Street, Ironmongers.—Perival, jun. and G. Perival, Warrington, grocers.—Parriss and Fox, Oldham, iron founders.

HANKRUPTS. GORELY, T. W. Dover, Kent, felt maker. HART, W. B. King Street, Cheapside, merchant. HOLLIS, J. P. Dolphin Row, Newington, Surrey, tailor. M'QUIGG, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. NICHOLS, T. Birmingham, dealer. SIMPSON, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, perfumer. JONES, P. Treadwell Hill, Liverpool, merchant. WARD, J. Beech, Staffordshire, farmer. YOUNG, S. Dover, Kent, carpenter.

DIVIDENDS. June 22, A. Oram and W. W. Smith, Liverpool, common brewers.—June 19, J. Houlston, Thayer Street, Manchester Sugar, India.—June 19, W. J. Porter, Chelsea, coal merchant.—June 30, G. H. Hyde, Newgate Street, upholsterer.—June 23, T. Gouliney, Oxford Coffee House, Strand, coffee house keeper.—June 25, M. Sweet, 100 St. Mary Magdalen, Somersetshire, inn-keeper.—June 2, J. Hill, Rotherhithe, merchant.—June 29, V. Hankinson, Manchester, grocer.—June 30, J. Birch, Manchester, cotton spinner.—June 11, T. Booker, Emsworth, Southampton, miller.—June 21, J. Fullerton, Manchester, salt merchant.—July 12, P. Marshall, Broad Street, Yorkshire, clothier.—June 26, H. Maltry, Mortimer Street, money scrivener.—June 21, W. and J. Durkin, Southampton, ship builders.

CERTIFICATES—June 19. J. and J. Bryan, Old Fish, haberdashers.—J. Taylor, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, wine merchant.—W. Houghton, Kingston-upon-Hull, stationer.—J. Hinchcliffe, Bradley, Yorkshire, wool merchant.—P. Waking, Bristol, oil and colourman.—J. Boydell, Verbal Green, coal merchant.—T. Ward, Cannon Row, Coventry, a k manufacturer.—R. and G. H. Findlay, Adam's Court, Old Broad Street, silk manufacturers.—H. T. Troughton the elder, and J. Troughton, Wood Street, Cheap-side, silkmens.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 26.—According to the latest letters from Naples, the august Monarch of the Two Sicilies was to make his solemn entry into the capital of his Kingdom on the 15th of this month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 19.—The Grand Vizier and the Reis Effendi have both been displaced; Bunder Ali Pasha is appointed to succeed the former; and Achmet, Erib Effendi, the latter. The armaments against the insurgents proceed with great activity: all the Janissaries have taken up arms.

The Monitor contains a third document issued from Laybach. It is a Circular Despatch of the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, addressed to their respective Legations at Foreign Courts, setting forth the causes of their assembling in Congress, the principles upon which they are to act, and the results that have taken place, particularly in the Italian Peninsula.

Count Pozzo di Borge was expected at Paris, and Baron Vincent had already arrived. Lord Holland had arrived at Rouen, where he was passing some days, and was expected at Paris. A person, calling himself Louis Frederic Perrin, has been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, after a mysterious imprisonment of some days. It appears that he was supposed to be Louis Buonaparte; but it turned out that he was the very person whom he represented himself to be. From some suspicious circumstances, however, he was placed at the disposal of the Government.

The King of Spain has used his prerogative of withholding the Royal Assent from a project relative to Patriotic Societies; and the Minister, in communicating the fact, urged it as a proof of the King's entire liberty of action.

An article from Frankfort, of the 21st, brings some further accounts of the affairs of the Greeks. A fresh insurrection, it states, had broken out at Jassy, and the Boyards forming the Provisional Government had taken refuge within the Austrian territory. No particulars are stated. The Greek corps at Galatz is stated to have received strong reinforcements, so as to be enabled to blockade Brailow. The Turks had, as usual, arrived at the latter place. Theodore is at Bucharest, awaiting the Turks, who are not yet in sufficient force to attack him.

A private letter says—"A report circulates here (Frankfort), that at the rising of an Extraordinary Council of War at Vienna, a Courier was dispatched with despatches of the highest importance to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army of Observation on the frontiers of Transylvania.

The Monitor contains a Royal Ordinance, stating, that on the solicitation of the Marquis Barthelmy to be succeeded in his office of Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers, on the grounds of ill-health, the King has accepted his resignation, and, in consideration of his eminent services, has appointed him an Honorary Vice-President. The same Ordinance appoints the Marquis de Pastoret to succeed him.

Paris Journals down to the 31st of May have arrived. All the intelligence received from Turkey confirms the previous accounts of the deplorable state of Constantinople. We are assured that even the domestic Envoys have not been exempt from the insults of the Mussulmen and the Greeks. It is said that Baron Strogoff was obliged to snake his escape in a woman's dress. The Envoy is said to have been roughly treated.

The Count de St. Cleber, the Russian Ambassador to England, arrived yesterday, with his suite, at the Hotel de l'Empire, Rue d'Artois, No. 13.

NAPLES, MAY 10.—The King has entered his capital to-day amidst the acclamations of his subjects.

One of the brothers of the Rothschilds, who is now at Naples, has recently obtained the title of Marquis from his Sicilian Majesty.

Lisbon Papers to the 19th ult. reached us yesterday. The Diario of the 16th contains a Decree of the Cortes, regulating the importation of grain and pulse into Portugal. By the first of these articles the importation of all foreign corn, flour, bread, and pulse, is entirely prohibited by land, and by sea, except in the ports of Lisbon and Oporto.

M. LAVALETTE.—The Ex-Director of Posts, has published the following declaration:—"In presence of Almighty God, the avenger of perjury, I declare that, during the eleven months of the year 1814, I never had any correspondence, direct or indirect, with any of the persons who inhabited the Island of Elba at that epoch," and that I never caused any letter to be written, or received any letter from them.

"I declare that I never sent, or caused any one to be sent, to the Island of Elba; and, finally, that I was a 'cette stranger to the

events which prepared and consummated the enterprise of the 20th March, 1815. I make this public declaration, voluntarily, without being moved to it by any arriere pensee; and without being instigated by any feeling of resentment, but only in order, and to place it in the hands of the attending ecclesiastic; and I require that it may be presented to me again for signature at the last moment of my life." "14 Mar. 1821." "M. M. LAVALETTE."

"Except the letter of compliment on new year's day, that I myself communicated to my judges."

LAVINACH, MAY 12.—At the moment when the Congress separated, the following Document was published in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia:—

"DECLARATION.—"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the Allied Sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate the disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which has cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices."

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the Kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont."

"Not that the ties which had for so many generations, united the reigning House of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened Government, administered by a wise Prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs."

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it."

"The Throne and the State were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honour tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder."

"Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character: every where one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions."

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men, who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consoling principle; from one more worthy of attention."

"Solely employed to contend with, and to put down, rebellion, the Allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the States which revolution had assailed, became the friendly States of those Powers which never wished any thing but their tranquillity and their prosperity."

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the Allied Sovereigns, in concert with the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing under thisegis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes."

"Filled with these sentiments, the Allied Sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy."

"Austria—METTERNICH. "Prussia—KROUSEMARK. "Russia—NESSLEDOFF. "CAPO D'ISTRIA. "PoZZO DI BORGIO."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Scotch Revenue and Militia Duties, the Scotch Admiralty Courts, the English and Irish Militia Pay, the Irish Bankrupt Laws Amendment, Public Notaries Regulation, Lunatic Asylum, Holyhead Road, and to several private Bills.

The Westminster Improvement Bill was passed.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

The Jurors Attendance Bill was passed. A Petition was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne from certain inhabitants of New Lanark, praying that the House would take into consideration the plea of Mr. Owen for the relief of the poor. It was laid on the table.

The Earl of Donoughmore moved for certain papers connected with the Irish Courts Regulation Bill, with a view to a better understanding of that measure which went to take away the emoluments of the Law Courts, and to pay them for their services by stated salaries and gratuities of 45,000l. a-year.

Lord Sidmouth observed, that the Bill merely provided a limited income, in lieu of most exorbitant, undefined, and unlimited fees, which these officers were in the practice of exacting.

The Earl of Limerick and the Marquis of Lansdowne felt the strong necessity of passing this Bill. The motion was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Earl of Limerick gave notice that he would move the Second Readings of the Irish Rates of Interest Bill and the London Wharfs Bill on Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Irish Election Expence Bill was passed. Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, complaining of the manner of administering justice in that colony, and of the severe and extraordinary mode of a local Legislature. The Courts called Surrogate Courts Lambert, was cited before them for contempt, for not attending to a summons, and sentenced to receive 30 lashes; he not actually received 14, when he fainted, and the surgeon was of opinion it would be dangerous to proceed with the punishment. The man brought his

action in the Supreme Court, but the Judges were of opinion that it would be dangerous to interfere with the decisions of another Court. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said he had many other cases equally oppressive.

Sir J. Coffin observed, that when he was in the Island of Newfoundland, the cat-o'-nine tails was the only law known there.

Mr. Goulburn conceived the appointment of a local Legislature to be a question of great delicacy. In some cases, local Legislatures were beneficial; in others, pregnant with evils. The mode of administering punishment was made that ought not to exist—in deed, the moment His Majesty's Government had home was made acquainted with such a mode of punishment. He did not mean to propose a recurrence of such a mode of punishment. He was generally administered in the Colonies with impartiality. In the instance complained of, the Court was not composed wholly of Naval officers, for these officers were assisted by one of the Missionaries.

Dr. Lushington condemned in strong terms the mode of punishment complained of.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the petitioners would find redress. Mr. Marryat supported the petition, which, after some observations from Mr. Wilberforce, was laid on the table.

Sir J. Mackintosh presented another petition to the same effect, from the district of Ferryland, in the said Island.

Major-General Wilson wished to know whether torture was permitted in Demetara.

Mr. Goulburn said that general instructions had been given that no punishment should be inflicted in the Colonies unknown to the laws of England.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hume, from a person named Wilkinson, on the subject of Finance, recommending a property tax, as a measure of economy.

On the third reading of the London Wharfs Bill, Mr. Hume wished to introduce a clause for the purpose of saving to individuals their right of access to the river.

Mr. C. Calvert was of opinion the clause would nullify the Bill. The House divided—For the Clause, 7—Against it, 52—Majority, 45.—The Bill was passed.

The Poor Relief Amendment Bill went through a Committee, and the further consideration of the Bill was fixed for the 5th of June.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Arbuthnot moved the grant of 137,500l for the use of the Barrack Department of Great Britain.

Col. Davies objected to the increase in the grant for Barrack Masters and Sergeants, which he thought unnecessary, for the duty, in many places, was done by Barrack Sergeants. The sum of 13,500l for pensions and allowances to retired officers did not meet with the gallant Colonel's concurrence. There was also a sum of 74,000l for building new barracks, which he thought unnecessary. He therefore proposed to amend the vote, by proposing to reduce the grant to 59,500l.

Mr. Arbuthnot admitted, that the sum demanded for Barracks and the salaries of Barrack-Masters was considerable, but when the amount of salary to each individual was considered, he was sure it would be trifling. With respect to the appointment of Barrack-Masters, he could assure the Committee, that no new appointment had been made, except from the reduced list. After the late war, Barracks were ordered to be prepared sufficient for the accommodation of 150,000 men, but that number had been gradually decreased; last year, they were reduced to 40,000 men. New Barracks had been constructed, only in the disturbed districts. It was dangerous to allow the soldiery to mix with the people in those districts. A sum of 88,000l. had been voted last year to this purpose, and of this sum 75,000l. remained to be applied to that object.

Sir J. Newport protested against the principle of keeping the people in order by a perpetual barrack establishment.

Mr. Hume observed that in 1792, the whole of the expense of the barrack department was but 552l. the present year it was 227,000l. A great part of this sum in his opinion, ought to be struck off. He would urge his Hon. Friend to press his amendment.

Sir R. Heron protested against the increase of the barrack department.

Mr. Bright thought it absurd to make this nation a military one; we were not so by nature, and could not be made so by art. He recommended economy, and then we should continue to be the greatest of naval powers, as we had been the freest of people.

Mr. Maberley thought the grant ought to be reduced at least 30,000l.

On a division the numbers were:—For the original motion, 53—For the amendment, 20—Majority, 24.

The motion for granting 137,500l. was of course carried. The next vote was for 290,000l. in which was included a sum of 43,000l. for the expences incurred on the trial of the Queen.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett objected to this vote for defraying the expences of an inquiry the most ill-considered, wasteful, abandoned, and flagitious, that ever disgraced this country. From its outset, the people rose against it, reproached it, and cursed it; the children of those who opposed it, would bless the memories of their parents, whilst the recollection of the supporters of it, would, to the end of time, be associated with ideas of every thing that was base, mean, ungenerous, and unmanly. He detested and abhorred the proceedings against the Queen, and he thought it a great hardship that the people should be called upon to pay the expence. He would sooner have died last year, than have voted the sum of 260,000l. for secret services, if he thought any part of it would have been turned against the Queen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his concern that the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury should have been betrayed into language which was intemperate, when speaking of the proceedings against the Queen. Ministers had never shrunk from responsibility, and were ready to answer for their advice on that occasion, either in that House, or in any constitutional manner.

Mr. Hume was not surprised at the lofty tone assumed by the Right Hon. Gent. when he considered the overwhelming majorities which Ministers possessed. But he had not answered the charges of his Hon. Friend, who, he did not think, had used imtemperate language, for the trial of the Queen was the greatest blessing which this country had ever experienced. But he was a little surprised that Ministers should come to that House to ask it to defray the expence of a proceeding instituted by themselves, and in which they had failed. A Noble Marquis, not now present, had said, that as he and his colleagues had begun this proceeding on their own responsibility, they must stand or fall by the result. It was also said, that if the charges were unproved, the Queen would be entitled to all the privileges of an acquitted person. That pledge, so given by the Noble Marquis, had been violated.—(No, no! from the Minister's Benches.)—He knew not what this meant; the question was, whether the Noble Marquis had used the words, or whether he had not; he himself (Mr. H.) heard him give the pledge, and he repeated it, it had been broken.—(No, no, no!)

Mr. Brogden rose to order. The Hon. Member should feel that he was irregular in alluding to what was said by an absent Member in a former debate.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that he could refer to the speech of a Member when that speech had been made in another Session. However, without saying where he heard the Noble Marquis use the words, he would assert that he himself (Mr. H.) did hear the Noble Marquis speak them in a respectable Assembly, though, perhaps, he was hardly warranted in calling it respectable.

Mr. Brogden.—I must appeal to the Committee if the expressions of the Hon. Member are not an aspersion upon the character

of this House. I need not repeat that such expressions are exceedingly irregular.

Mr. Bennett observed that he thought the Chairman was too ready in applying his Hon. Friend's words, for he (Mr. Bennett) had never heard him name this or any other Assembly.

Mr. Hume.—Sir, I can easily attribute your calling me to order to the facility with which you applied my words to this House. I never mentioned the House of Commons.

Mr. Brogden.—The expressions were too pointed to be misunderstood. I thought them highly disrespectful to this House, and therefore thought it my duty to call the Hon. Member to order, and therefore then resumed.

With regard to the grant before the Committee, he would not vote one shilling of it until the most satisfactory explanations were given. He wished to know what was the property of the late King; if there was any, it might be applied to paying the proceedings in the Queen's case. The Hon. Member then went on, objecting to the several items, and the rest, to that of 6,000l. for the composition of actions brought against Governor Maxwell, of the Colony of Sierra Leone, who, as the Hon. Gent. stated, had employed the power of his Government to destroy the property of individuals, one of whom, when he got to England, found an honest Jury of Englishmen, who had given a verdict of 12, or 13,000l. against the Governor; and he concluded upon his Hon. Friend (Mr. Brougham) to support that fact. He then concluded with moving to reduce the vote to 80,000l. having no objections that Ministers should have at their disposal 30,000l.

Mr. Brougham being called upon by his Hon. Friend, agreed with him in the principle which he had laid down, with respect to all contingents. He then defended the character of Governor Maxwell, and observed, that his Hon. Friend was mistaken in his recollections in the case of that gallant and meritorious officer. His acts were a person named Cooke, who brought the action, and who, as notorious slave dealers, were tried for slave dealing, and Cooke was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. While he was in the hulks, after being brought home, it was discovered by the Court had no jurisdiction to try him, though Cooke admitted the fact at Sierra Leone. In England, he brought his action of damages, and pleaded he was an American, and not a British subject, and damages were certainly given to the amount of 12, or 13 thousand pounds, but the persons who got the award were glad to compromise the matter, and take 6,000l. These were the real facts of the case, and he hoped this was the last time he should say any thing on that subject.

Mr. Arbuthnot entirely agreed with the Hon. Member as to the merits of the case of Governor Maxwell.

Mr. Wilberforce justified the conduct of Governor Maxwell.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which, Mr. Arbuthnot said his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Londonderry) had found means to reduce the amount of presents to the Persian Ambassador and his Sovereign from 21,000l. to 13,000l.

On the suggestion of Mr. Denman, the amendment of Mr. Hume was withdrawn, and the vote was proposed to be reduced to the sum of 145,000l. This amendment, after some conversation, was withdrawn, and the original amendment proposed by Mr. Hume was re-introduced. On this the Committee at length divided—For it, 17—Against it, 106—Majority, 29.

The original proposition was, of course, agreed to.

A sum of 10,000l. was then voted for the works at the College of Edinburgh.

The next vote was for 40,000l. for completing the Penitentiary at Millbank.

Mr. J. Smith said, he did not see the use of that prison, it was built on an unwholesome site, and was very expensive. He would oppose this grant.

Mr. Maberley opposed the grant on the same grounds. Each prisoner cost the country 80l. a year, while the prisoners on board the hulks were kept for 17l. a year, each, and the expense of sending convicts to Botany Bay was only at the rate of 9l. per head. He moved that no money be granted for the Penitentiary this year.

Mr. Hafford differed from the Hon. Gent. as to the small expense of sending prisoners to New South Wales. The prison in question would be attended with much benefit, in correcting the morals of culprits.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett thought that transportation had ceased to be considered as a punishment. The Penitentiary Houses, as they were called, entailed a heavy expence on the country.

Mr. J. Smith was certain if the 500,000l. expended in the building of the Penitentiary prison had been applied to the education of the children of the poor of the metropolis, there would be no occasion for such a prison.

Sir C. Long, in reference to the charge of expence, observed, that it was impossible to correct the morals of offenders, without confining them, and that necessarily brought on a heavy expence. He knew that this confinement had been attended with the best effects. Many of the women convicts had gone out from the Penitentiary perfectly reclaimed.

Mr. Maberley at length withdrew his opposition, and the vote was agreed to.

The House then resumed. On the motion of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, an account of the number of advertisements inserted by order of Government in the Dublin newspapers, with the names of those papers, was ordered to be laid before the House.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee on the Petitioners Election, which decided the right of voting to be in the boroughs, and in the freehold proprietors of lands, houses, or tenements of a certain yearly value in the same.

The second reading of the Bill for establishing an Extra Post was postponed till Monday.

Mr. A. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for making alterations in the mode of administering justice in the Court of Chancery, so as to give more efficient relief to the suitor. He said, that in 1811 there were 330 Appeal causes set down in the paper of the House of Lords, which, taking the average of proceedings in causes of that description, could not be heard in less than five years. In Chancery there were 108 original causes and 35 appeals at present there were no fewer than 116 appeals for hearing, although a Vice-Chancellor's Court had been established. The Hon. Gent. then stated various cases which had been a long time before the Court, and protested that he would sooner pay a litigation of 4 or 5,000l. than go into Court. In 1750 the money in the hands of the Accountant-General was 2,800,000l. In 1818 the sum was 3,900,000l. He wished to see the different branches in the Court consolidated into one; the Lord Chancellor paid by a salary, and not by the uncertain, and to the suitors, often harassing, mode of fees. He then adverted to the Court of Exchequer, and proposed to make it a permanent Court of Equity, the Lord Chancellor to be permanent President, &c. He concluded with moving, that this House, as well as the next session, take into its most serious consideration the present state of the High Court of Chancery of England, as well as the appointment of such measures as may tend to facilitate the general business of both House ought to be extremely cautious how they resolved in one Session what they should do in another, especially when in one position went to make a sweeping change in the Court of Chancery, and to dissolve that which had existed for ages. His object would have the effect of separating the Lord Chancellor from the Cabinet, and deprive the

Members of the Ministry from the guidance of such an Officer in all cases of legal difficulty, and give even a new character to the House of Lords. It would be extremely rash for the House to pledge itself to enter upon any such State reform. Besides, various returns on the subject had been moved for, which were not yet withdrawn his motion for the present (which the Hon. Member declined). The Noble Marquis then moved the previous question.

The Attorney-General contended, that the erection of the Vice-Chancellor's Court had contributed to expedite the business of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Lockhart thought reform was necessary in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Mr. W. Smith made some observations, and then the House divided—For the motion, 52—For the previous question, 50—Majority, 4.

The Marquis of Londonderry (on our entering the gallery) was making some observations on papers which related to the office of Lord Registrar of Scotland. The Noble Marquis stated, that a Bill was now in preparation that after the death of the present Lord Registrar the office would merge in that of the Keeper of the Signet, without any addition of salary; the fees would go to remunerate clerks and under agents, who would be deprived of the situations in consequence of the office being abolished. Early in the next Session he would move for a Committee to enquire into the subject.—The papers were then laid on the table.

Mr. J. P. Grant asked whether it was intended to bring forward any measures this Session respecting the Timber Duties, in order to complete what had already been done.

Mr. F. Robinson replied in the negative. Government felt, however, that the arrangement had not gone far enough, but it was now too late to propose any thing this Session.

Mr. J. P. Grant then gave notice that early next Session he should bring in a Bill for the subject before the House.

Mr. W. Smith gave notice of a motion next Session respecting Extents in Aid.

Mr. S. Wortley moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider of an Address to the King, that his Majesty would be pleased to apply a sum of money towards the remuneration of the creditors of Christopher Burton, Esq. Member in the last Parliament for Beverley in Yorkshire. This gentleman had been returned for that place while in the custody of the Warden of the Fleet for debt, and the House had discharged him out of that custody, which stopped all further proceedings. His creditors commenced actions against the Warden for conniving at the prisoner's escape. This matter being a high breach of the privileges of the House, the creditors were ordered to answer at the bar for their conduct; but the parties were excused on condition of paying all the expences of the Warden of the Fleet. By this decision of the House the parties were excluded all further redress. The Act upon which Members founded their privileges was made in the reign of James II. on the arrest of Sir John Sturley; but that Member was arrested after his return, so that the case was not like that of Mr. Burton, who was actually in prison at the time of the election, and had been taken in execution. The creditors stated their own expences, and those of the Warden, exceeded 3000l. If his present motion succeeded, he intended to propose, at some future time, a measure for excluding persons elected under circumstances similar to Mr. Burton's from sitting in that House.

Mr. C. Wynne contended the Hon. Member had made out no case to call for the interference of the House. The Member in question had been six years in custody, and was actually in this country at the present moment. The Act in question gave the creditors the power of seizing when the Member's privileges ceased. Besides, the precedent was bad, for a Member might contract debts, collude with his creditors, and then saddle the House with his debts. He thought, to call upon Members to take the property qualification oath was a sufficient guard.

Mr. Baring opposed the motion, which was negatived.

Mr. Maberley moved a resolution, declaring the inexpediency of allowing the same interest to be paid upon Irish Treasury Bills as upon such bills in Great Britain. He entered into a variety of statements to show that it was the most improvident arrangement to pay 4 per cent. on these Bills, when in England money could be had at 3 per cent. and that it was exceptionable to lodge them in the banks of England and Ireland, instead of selling them in open market. By this arrangement the public must lose 12,000l. a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, and denied that any thing would be saved to the country by altering the system. With respect to a public sale, it was well known that Irish Treasury Bills never had been publicly sold—an experiment had been made to be sure, but it had failed.

Sir J. Newport said the experiment was never fairly tried. On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 31—Against it, 64—Majority, 33.

Mr. Hume moved for certain papers respecting the Ionian Islands, some of which were negatived, and an amendment moved by Mr. Goulburn for extracts of any dispatches from Major-General Sir Frederick Adam to the Lord High Commissioner, respecting the insurrection at Santa Marta in October, 1819, was agreed to.

Lord Milton moved that the Lords' Amendments in the Grand-pool Disfranchisement Bill be agreed to. The motion, after some conversation between Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. S. Wortley, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord J. Russell, &c. was agreed to.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. Brougham called the attention of the House to a circular issued by the Constitutional Society to the Magistracy of England; instructing them (as the Hon. Gent. said) as to the nature of political libel, enclosing the copy of a pamphlet, written and published by the said Committee, with their opinions, or, in other words, a digest of the law of libel for their guidance. The Society stated, that it was lawful for one or more persons to prefer a bill of indictment; and he (Mr. B.) would deny their right; but he would contend, that when such indictments were preferred by large bodies, the question assumed a different shape. Was such conduct, he would ask, legal? The Circular went on to state, that the Society had commenced several prosecutions for selling libellous publications, some of which had been abandoned on the accused persons expressing contrition and surrendering their stock of the libels or caricatures, and engaging never to sell any more. The Hon. and Learned Member observed, that forty Peers of the Realm were Members of this Society.

Mr. Scarlett was of opinion the proceedings of the Society in question were contrary to law. The effect of their institution was, by implication, to stigmatize the Attorney-General.

Mr. Warr considered the society to be illegally constituted. The Marquis of Londonderry thought, in the absence of the Attorney-General, the question as to what he ought to do, was a little irregular. The Noble Marquis conceived it rather extraordinary that Hon. Gentlemen on the other side should consider this Association as illegal, when history furnished instances of many similar Associations that had never been deemed illegal. No person had ever charged the Society for the Suppression of Vice, that being an illegal Association; and the only difference between that Society and the one now alluded to was, that the former carried the Society and the one now alluded to was, that the former carried the on prosecutions for acts of indecency and immorality; and that the one prosecuted for acts of sedition, and this they bordered on treason. But it seemed as if the sensibility of an extraordinary degree by a Gentleman opposite was excited in an extraordinary disloyalty. It was, Society which had opposed itself to sedition and disloyalty. It was, indeed, rather unfortunate that the character of the libels pro-

duced by this Association had called forth more eloquence and legal learning in that House, than any other question that had been agitated for a long time.

Sir John Schrieff disapproved of the act of sending round instructions respecting the law of libel, to the different Magistrates of the country, which he considered as most unconstitutional.

The Solicitor-General said, he would take it on himself boldly to affirm, that there was nothing in the Institution contrary to law, or to the spirit of the Constitution. Were the House of Commons, or the establish'd Tribunals of the country to determine what was the law? The Hon. Member then alluded to a prosecution a few days ago in the Court of King's Bench, in which the legality of the Institution was determined. The Judges had not declared it unconstitutional or illegal, as they would have done if that was their decision.

After some observations from Lord Milton and Mr. C. Wynne, (who admitted the Society was a legal one) the Report was agreed to, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

The House then adjourned (on the motion of Mr. James that the House be counted) there not being forty Members present.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 193.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION ROBES.—These splendid appendages of sovereignty were removed from Carlton Palace on Friday last. There are, as is customary, two changes of Royal costume for the occasion. The one to be worn by His Majesty before he is crowned afterwards becomes the property of the Master of the Robes. This consists of an under dress, with sleeves and trunk hose, of the richest silver tissue, made in the fashion of "days of old," over which will be worn by the King a sur-cout of the most costly crimson Genoa velvet, lined with white silk, and superbly embroidered. The state-robe, or mantle, is twenty-one feet in length, lined and bordered with the most beautiful ermine, with a deep cape of the same: within the border of ermine is another, about five inches in breadth, uniquely embroidered with medallions of the British Crown, surrounded with rays of glory, naval and military trophies, and other appropriate ornaments; over the whole of the robe are disposed in equal distances, in alternate order, and beautifully embroidered in gold, the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.

The other suit, to be worn by His Majesty after being crowned, and in which he will be seated on the throne in Westminster Hall, consists of an under dress, trunk hose, and sur-cout of gold tissue, embroidered with roses, &c. in their proper colours. The state robe, or mantle, now of Royal purple, is lined and embroidered as the former. Both the armillas for the neck correspond with the robes in richness, and tie in front with large gold rods, from which are pendant tassels of the richest hollis. His Majesty's sword-belt is also extremely superb, the scabbard of the sword of crimson velvet, and the hilt studded with brilliants. It is impossible, in description, to convey even a faint idea of the combined effect of these magnificent robes, &c. which do infinite credit to the superior taste of his Majesty, and are said to exceed every thing of the kind in Europe. When graced by his Majesty's dignified figure and princely demeanour, they must excite the admiration of all ranks who may be so happy as to witness the grand national ceremony of the Coronation.

The robes of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence are extremely rich and elegant.

FUNERAL OF LADY CHATHAM.—On Wednesday the remains of this amiable Lady were removed from her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for interment in the family vault in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON PITT CLUB.—The Anniversary of the Birth of the late Right Honourable Wm. Pitt was celebrated on Monday at the City of London Tavern.

The Chairman, T. S. Gooch, Esq. was supported on his right by the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington on his left.

The cloth having been removed the Chairman gave "The King, God bless him." This toast was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and drank standing, with three times three.—The Duke of York, and the other branches of the Royal Family, was the next toast; it was received with similar satisfaction, and drank with the same enthusiastic approbation.

The Chairman then rose and said, that it was to the principles of Mr. Pitt, and to his steady adherence to those principles, that they were in his conscience, he believed, to attribute the present independence of the English nation. His firm resistance to French principles, and his skilful well-considered policy, when immense efforts on the part of the enemy abroad, and dismay and faction at home seemed to paralyse the country, saved it from impending ruin, and raised it to a height unexampled even in our most favoured annals. It was his duty, as he was sure it was their inclination, to relieve, by every possible and practicable means, the extent or the severity of popular distress; but whatever means were calculated to diminish it, he was sure that his reduction did not depend upon modern patriotism or revolutionary theories. He proposed "The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, with three times three."

This toast was drunk with three times three. The cheering which followed it continued for a considerable time.

The Chairman then proposed as a toast "The House of Brunswick; and may they never forget the principles which sent them on the throne of England." This toast was received with much enthusiasm.

The Chairman then proposed a toast, which, as an individual, he should drink with the most heartfelt satisfaction; it meant "Protestant Ascendancy."

The Chairman said it was now his intention to propose the health of those men who, following the illustrious example of Mr. Pitt, had brought the war to a most fortunate and favoured termination; he meant "His Majesty's Ministers." This toast was received with loud cheering, and was drunk with three times three. The Earl of Westmoreland, and Earl Bathurst rose, and the cheering continued for several minutes.

The Lord Chancellor said, in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool, which he regretted, but which he believed to be unavoidable, it became his duty for himself, and on behalf of his colleagues, to express their gratitude for the manneer in which the meeting had been pleased to honour their humble efforts to serve the country. It so happened that he had had the honour of having a share in the Government of the nation much longer, perhaps, than any other Member of the present Administration. It had been his fortune to know intimately the views and principles of that great statesman whose birth they were that day assembled to commemorate. He might therefore take the liberty to say, that if any thing could increase the gratification which he and his colleagues felt at the compliance received, it was the circumstance of its coming from those who were not so fortunate to commemorate the birth of Mr. Pitt a short time after the body of that great man had been consigned to the grave, and who now at the end of fifteen or sixteen years had met to manifest their gratitude to him who had deserved more, perhaps, of his country than any man who had ever lived. He believed that, he spoke the sentiments of all His Majesty's present Ministers, when he declared, that, in their opinion, if any merit at all was due to them, it grew out of their following up the principles and carrying into effect the plans of Mr. Pitt, for the salvation not only of this country, but of Europe and the world. Much had been said of late on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He would state what had fallen from

Mr. Pitt the last time he (the Lord Chancellor) had talked with him on that question. Mr. Pitt had then said, "We have a Constitution which has enabled me to save the country in the manner in which I have saved it from enemies abroad, and from those who, aiming at a revolution, have made it their business to disseminate revolutionary principles at home; and, knowing this, I must say, that whatever my opinions were formerly, I now feel that such a Constitution ought not to be rashly sacrificed." If this opinion was justified by what had transpired before Mr. Pitt went to his grave, how much more was it borne out by what had occurred since. It was by persevering in the course which Mr. Pitt had marked out, that those who had since been entrusted with the Government had been enabled to save the country. Much of what had been accomplished was owing to the steady perseverance of his Noble Friend near him (Lord Sidmouth), in the principles of Mr. Pitt. But the system of that great man, though founded in infinite wisdom, had never been so proudly triumphant but for the valour and skill of the Noble Person on his right (the Duke of Wellington), to whom this country was indebted in a degree which he would not trust himself to express in the presence of that illustrious Nobleman. He had emboldened this country by a blaze of glory, the fame of which had spread from one end of the world to the other, and had established not only the liberties of England, but those of every other country, if they were wise enough to avail themselves of those principles for which we had successfully contended. At his advanced age it could not possibly be long before he should be called upon to quit this scene. He had nothing to ask of the Great Ruler of the Universe but this, that the country might remain in the state in which it was at present, with respect to its liberties, laws, and Constitution—in that state in which he had seen it for three score and ten years.

The Chairman then gave the following toast, "May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever have an influence upon the Councils of Great Britain."

The Chairman rose and said, that the toast which he was then about to propose was one which he was sure would be received with universal enthusiasm. He meant the health of the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, and he begged to propose it with nine times nine.

This toast was received with the most general applause. It was drunk with nine times nine.

The Duke of Wellington rose amidst loud applause. He begged leave to thank the Gentlemen assembled on that occasion for the almost unexampled kindness with which they had received his name, and still more perhaps ought he to thank the Chairman for the introduction of his name on an occasion so interesting as the present. Whatever humble services he had rendered to his country had been more than compensated, by that most durable of all things, public gratitude.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The repairs which were intended to take place in this edifice, must, it is found, be upon a more extensive scale than was at first thought necessary. A rope-ladder has been for some days slung over the cross and ball; several eminent architects have been up to view the state of those ornaments, which so much decay as to require immediate repair. A scaffolding has been attempted to be raised from the iron gallery to the cross, and although doubts were entertained of the possibility of such a project, yet a great number of the poles were raised on Wednesday, which had a curious effect from the street. St. Paul's Church-yard was much crowded during the day, and immense numbers went up to view the scaffolding and other preparations. It is said that the scaffold alone will take a month in finishing. A cradle is to be erected round it to prevent accidents, the same as at Bow Church.

The Marchioness of Salisbury's party, on Wednesday, was attended by a select circle, when the apartments on the ground floor only were thrown open. They were present Prince Camille, several Foreign Ministers, Duchess of Leeds, Marquis of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Clure and Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, Marquis Graham, Countess Munster, Count and Countess Ludolph, Lord and Lady Langford and Miss Rowley, Sir George Guinness, General and Captain Capel, Marchioness Dowager of Downshire, the Ladies Hill, Lord Arthur Hill and Lord Marcus Hill, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Earl of Winchilsea, &c. &c.

The Novel entitled "Precaution, or the Matrimonial Balance," which deservedly attracts so much attention, is written, we understand, by a distinguished American. No writer of modern times has given a stronger proof of superior talents for this species of writing.

Lady Morgan's long expected tour in Italy, the result of two years travels, and nearly twelve months' subsequent study, will appear in the course of a few days. It must undoubtedly be considered as the most curious literary production of the present season.

The East India Company's ship Castle, Hundly, arrived off Scilly the 30th ult. She was dispatched from China, in company with the Prince Regent, on the 27th January; arrived at St. Helena on the 10th April, and sailed from thence for England on the 15th.—The Prince Regent parted company for Table Bay on the 21st March in lat. 34 deg. 10 min. South, and long. 26 deg. 45 min. East.—The Reipulse left St. Helena for Beencoolen on the 15th April.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. 75 4/8	Navy 5 per Cent.
Consols. 75 3/4	Exchequer Bills 2 2 p 3 d
Dist Auct 7 1/2	India Bonds 46 40
4 per Cents. 9 3/4	Omnium

FRENCH FUNDS

5 per cent. Div. 21 May 84 1/2	Bank Sh. Div. 21 May
Recon. Div. 21 May	Ex. Lond. 25-05

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to A. B. for his hint, which he will perceive we have taken notice of.

Mr. EX-SHERIFF PARKINS is assignor of the subject of which he treats as he is impudent. We would advise him, for his own sake, to put up with the character of a blockhead, lest he drive us to show him up for something worse.

Mr. D.'s plan does not appear forward enough to be noticed.

We are obliged to D. but we think it would be time wasted to notice the thing he alludes to. We have very little doubt that Brougham is mad, and none at all that Lord Erskine is.

The hand-writing of the Letter signed CLERICUS, from Southampton, is recognized, and every care will be taken that the writer's politics are understood and appreciated.

The anecdote of the Queen P.S. like many other anecdotes, we fear we cannot insert; its intrinsic filth and immorality prevent it.

The long account of the Ball and Supper, sent yesterday, is, with its enclosure, left at the office for the servant when the Lady chooses to send. If people are such fools as to puff off their own dishes, and dances, and daughters, and drawing-rooms, they must do it in some other Paper than this. — ought to thank us for not exposing the whole of the tom-foolery.

If the "FRIEND TO JOHN BULL" will tell us where the echo is to be found that returns "Face" for "Place," "Brand it" for "Stand it," "Chronicle" for "Comical," and "Elephant" for "Cauliflower," we will insert his waggery.

The "WIDOW BOSKINS," from Leatherhead, is duller than Surrey widows usually are.

The PARSON and VOLUNTEER OFFICER, at Sible Hedingham, are really below our notice; we satirize such partisans of the Queen generally, and class them as "infatuated mobs," and "beotted animals," but we never mention their names.

To C. C. C. we can only say Oh! Oh! Oh!

We thank S. S., but, if he recollects, he promised us something else.

OXONIENSIS, BUNGAENICA, A CONSTANT READER, PHILO-PATRIA, PATRIAR AMICA, LINES TO FANNY BIAS AND LORD FIFE, HEA PHOH, and many others, are delayed.

We have received a most silly and impudent Letter from a Mr. GEORGE MARTIN, a Tea-dealer and Grocer at Lane-End, in Staffordshire, to which he only affixed his initials; but this person should know that neither obscurity of person nor remoteness of place can conceal the truth from us. We only notice him to let him see that we know him; as for his Letter, it has more of the style of Betty Martin in its composition than of George. We would advise the duce to stick to his grocery, and take a fig for his politics—it is the most we can offer.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
Monday, Dances and Pylling: Tuesday, for the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble, School for Scandal: Wednesday, for the Benefit of Miss Foote, She Stoops to Conquer. Thursday, Undine. Friday, for the Benefit of Mr. Macrearty, Hummel.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
Monday, for the Benefit of Mr. Hawley, A Favourite Opera. Thursday, for the Benefit of Miss Smithson and Mr. Knight, The Rivals.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

THE highly popular National Air, "Britons, strike home," by Purcell, with an Introduction and Variations composed by J. F. Burrows, price 6s. 6d. Select Airs from Rossini's Opera, "Il Tancrèdi," in Two Books, price 3s. 6d. The same Airs as Duets, for Two Performers on the Piano Forte, in Four Books, price each 1s. 6d. and the Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," as a Duets, arranged also by J. F. Burrows, price 4s. The popular Set of new Quadrilles, selected from the Compositions of H. R. Bishop, by Mrs. P. Musard, and are the favourite Set performed at this season by Messrs. Collett, Michau, and Atwood; dedicated, by permission, to the Countess Grey, price 4s.—Published by Goulding, Almaine, Potter, and Co. No. 20, Sahn square.

CRAWFORD'S SLIDING TUBE PARASOLS.

OWING to the late severe Weather, many Ladies have been prevented from seeing this much approved Article, now so well known, that description is unnecessary. Ladies of Fashion, the Nobility, and Public in general, are invited to inspect the most elegant and extensive Assortment of PARASOLS ever before offered to the public, and on such more reasonable terms, at the inventor and maker's, CRAWFORD, 28, Cleapside. Common Parasols of every description, commencing at the low price of 8s. 6d. Shippers and the Trade supplied as usual. To prevent impositions and imitations, the Name and Address round a Crown is struck on the handle of each.

JOHN BULL.
LONDON, JUNE 3.

Our readers will perceive that Mr. Vansittart, brought forward the Budget on Friday night, we have to congratulate them upon the gratifying state of the public resources. Amongst other important features, which it presents, is the actual reduction of expenditure to the amount of one million six hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Indeed the whole statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is calculated to cheer and satisfy the country at large.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated to Parliament on Friday evening, produced the utmost confusion at the Stock market yesterday; and as it is considered, by a large party of speculators, rather less favourable than was anticipated, the Public Funds have declined very materially, so much so that Consols for Money, which were sold at one time on Friday at 77 1/2, and for the Account at 78 1/2, were sold yesterday 2 per Cent. under those quotations: the bustle was so great that it was impossible, in the ordinary way, to transact business. The first price yesterday of Consols for the Account was 76 1/2, and rapidly fell to 76 1/4. By the middle of the day there was a material reaction; Consols for the Account again rising to 77 1/2, but very soon afterwards a great quantity of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds were thrown on the market; the former were done so low as 4 Discount, owing to a considerable demand for money, rendered more scarce by a heavy payment made by the East India Company to Government, for which purpose it is understood much Stock was sold yesterday. This circumstance much depressed the Funds, and before the close of business Consols for Account fell to 76 1/4.

THE QUEEN.

Our feelings, with respect to the Addresses which were sent up to Brandenburg House, during the infatuation of the mob about the Queen, seems to have been pretty correct. Every day brings new disavowals from all the respectable inhabitants of the places which were accused of having offered their tributes to vice and profligacy; and we shall continue, with much pleasure, to lay them before our readers.

"Speen Vestry Room, May 5, 1821."
"It having been stated in the public newspapers, that 'An Address to the Queen from the Parish of Speen, in the County of Berks, had been presented to Her Majesty by J. B. Monck, Esq. M.P.' We, the undersigned, the Minister, Churchwardens, Overseers, and principal inhabitants of the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks, in behalf of ourselves and a large majority of parishioners, do hereby publicly disavow any participation in the said Address, or KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROMOTERS OF IT."

HENRY MAJENDIE, Vicar.
RICHARD BASING, & JOHN NEALE, Churchwardens.
WILL. STANBOROUGH, THO. WADE, }
JOHN FIDLER, Sen. THO. BENHAM, } Overseers.
George Wylde, Charles Bull, Wm. Bulpit,
Frederick Page, Joseph Pierce, John Porter,
John Starkey, D. D. John Hott, Thomas Porter,
John Deane, Richard Lovelock, James Franklin,
Nathaniel Cook, Gabriel Dando, Joseph Ward,
George Goddard, Abner Clarkson, Thomas Bance,
J. Shaw, Henry Seymour, Wm. Bunce, Thos. Darling."

We have been a little surprised at the refusal to accede to Mr. Parke's application in the case of the Queen v. Blacou, in the King's Bench, and certainly do feel that an indulgence has been granted to the plaintiff, to which, we cannot perceive, she has the smallest possible claim.

It is true the Queen has been found guilty of adultery by a majority of her judges, and upon that principle, it might have been held dangerous to the safety of her soul, to have tendered to her an affidavit of her innocence; but upon that very principle the prosecution surely should have fallen to the ground.

In a common case—it would stand thus: A. accuses B. of adultery—the former is prosecuted for making a false charge; he requires, as is usual in all such cases, that an oath should be taken that the charge is false. The Counsel for B. argue against this being done. What would be the opinion of lookers on? We will not offend our readers by adding an answer.

But Brougham and Denman after objecting to the oath, bluster, and say, the Queen is quite ready to take it. We do not believe Mr. Brougham, when he talks about the Queen, and we will explain why we do not believe Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Brougham solemnly declared in the House of Lords, that he would place at the Bar Dumont's sister as a witness for the Queen.

—Did he do this?
Mr. Brougham declared, he would prosecute some of the witnesses against her for perjury!
—Has he done this?

As for Mr. Denman, he stated, "that it was unheard of, and unprecedented to permit a man charged with adultery to be an evidence on the trial for it." Nay, he added, that nothing but the want of such a precedent kept him from producing Bergami as a witness; it was immediately shewn in Hook's case and several others, that such evidence had been adduced—but Bergami was never placed at the Bar.

As to the credit the Queen has gained by the resistance to Mr. Parke's motion, that is another point; but as we are in the habit of measuring Messrs. Brougham and Denman, rather by what they prove than what they assert, we confess, we are sorry for the exception which has been made to a fixed and general rule in favor of a woman, who deserves neither pity, respect, nor indulgence.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE OPERA.

A gentleman walking in Arundel-street, Strand, on Thursday se'night, was accosted by a person, who begged pardon for the intrusion, but said, if he would like to go to the Opera that Evening a ticket was quite at his service. The gentleman told him he must be mistaken in the person he addressed. "No," replied the man, "I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but the ticket is at your service if you will use it."

Partly out of curiosity, the gentleman (who communicated the fact to us) accepted it, used it, and went to the Opera with it.

It was a pit ticket, signed by Camporese herself, and we know that sixty such tickets were purchased on account of her Majesty, for that evening. We really confess our surprise, that a woman like the Queen, who is full of low trick and cunning, should not manage her matters better than to employ such bunglers as her present creatures appear to be, and who so clumsily betray her underhand schemes for sham popularity.

THE QUEEN'S CARPET.

Every body who reads *The Times* (and we are glad to say much fewer people read it than did a twelvemonth ago) will have heard that the Queen received a present of a great carpet from Kidderminster, which was said to be of exquisite workmanship, and a tribute from three thousand persons, who contributed one shilling each to its formation. *The Globe*, an Evening Paper, mentions, that a deputation of gentlemen went to Brandenburg to present it to her Majesty.

Now, it appears that the carpet is of coarse workmanship, such as a decent manufacturer would not acknowledge; its extreme value is sixty pounds; that the deputation from Kidderminster consisted of a Mr. Coates, a linen-draper, and no one else, who brought up the address, which was concocted by a dissenting minister of the name of Fry.

The best proof of the interest the Queen created at Kidderminster is, that when Coates returned with her answer, hardly any persons were assembled to hear it; at six o'clock, however, a considerable number of the lower classes assembled for the purpose; but fatally for Carolina-Columbina's reply, some wags at the Lion Inn threw out halfpence in a different direction from that of the place in which the motto was standing, which entirely diverted their attention; and, to add to the joke, the last shower of coin had been previously heated in the fire, so that the apostates from the cause of virtue had the additional pleasure of burning their fingers.

TO JOHN BULL.

STR.—I happened to dine one day at a Tavern, where I met with a large party of Queen's men as they called them selves.—But, when I put the following question to them, I did not find one real Queen's man amongst them: who ever is agreeable that his wife shall have a Bergami, will signify the same by holding up his hand? Not one hand was held up, therefore, I told them not one of them were real Queen's men. I am one of your readers, and you may, or may not insert this letter.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. G.

A FEW QUERIES FOR JOSEPH HUME.

It is said—heaven knows how truly—that you are very angry that any man should hold two appointments at the same time. And it is said that you very eloquently exposed the impropriety of such a combination of offices in any one person.

Will you just simply say whether, when serving under Colonel Martindell, in Bundelcund, in the year 1803 or 1804, you were not acting in the Commissariat for the supply of grain?

Whether you were not Post-Master??

—AND PAY-MASTER???

—AND PRIVATE SECRETARY???

—AND ASSISTANT SURGEON????

And whether you then saw the impropriety of holding a plurality of offices?????

Did you, or did you not, tell Colonel Martindell, at that period, that he was wrong to let such a good opportunity slip of making money by his Bazaars, or markets, while he had so large an army; and did you not offer him a certain sum per month if he would allow you to MANAGE THEM?

Did not Colonel Martindell reject your proposal with contempt and indignation?

Pray, Joseph Hume, what did you pay per month HIRE (that's the word Joseph) for Brijjara Bullocks, and what did you charge Government?

Pray, Joseph, did the number you hired, and the number you charged to Government CORRESPOND?

The Courier, a well-meaning, blundering sort of paper, talked to you about the prices charged for the purchase of these bullocks, and you answered him boldly. Now do, my pretty Joe, answer us as distinctly relative to the hire of them.

What did you pay for Gram and Ottah? and what did you charge Government?

Come now, Joseph Hume, answer these questions like a man, and an Assistant-Surgeon, as you are; do not be cowed, as Brougham is, nor shrink from us as Wilberforce does;—speak up, Joseph—answer us—refute us—put us to shame;—only give us a little NOTICE, and your reply shall have a place.

SIR CHARLES ALDIS.

WE have been favoured with a visit in Newgate from the above gentleman, who politely presented us with his prospectus, or plan of an institution for the cure of the diseases noticed in his book.

Sir Charles appears a good-tempered fellow, but no conjurer. The object of his visit was, to impress us with the belief that he is not a Quack. Had he wished to persuade us that he is no Knight, we could have assented more readily. As for publishing his Letter, we are bound to do so, having been paid for it as an advertisement. We believe it was Lord Cranbourne's name he made free with instead of Lord Salisbury's; and his acquaintance with the family commenced with his trying to cure one of the maid-servants, at Hatfield, of a cancer, after she had been given over by Clive; she died in the Middlesex Hospital, and there ended that. But we cannot worry ourselves or our readers with such people or things:—if Mr. Aldis will explain how or why he was knighted we will insert his explanation.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—When I gave my Letter at the beginning of last week into the hands of a gentleman at your Office, it was my wish, that as you had made free with my name, you would afford me the opportunity of replying. As you did not insert it last week, may I beg your insertion of it in your next number.

The following is my letter, and I may take leave to add, that the book I had the honour to present to His Majesty was about two months prior to the time stated in your observations. John Bull's misrepresentations may, however, produce a good effect. I wish John Bull could be made to believe, that it would do him credit with the world to avow openly that he himself had been deceived.

The honour I received from our beloved Sovereign was conferred, not only for the book I published on the Nature and Cure of Glandular Diseases, but also for having carried into effect an Establishment for the cure of such unfortunate complaints, which has been honoured with the sanction of many of the most distinguished personages; having devoted at least fifteen years unremitting attention to glandular diseases, during which time I have not only given advice to the sick poor, but distributed medicines at my own expense.

These are circumstances not unlikely to meet the sanction of our Sovereign, whose feelings are most benevolent towards his suffering subjects; nor would it be extraordinary that his favour should be extended to encourage my exertions, more particularly as my labours have been expensive and arduous.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,
Nelson Square, May 29. CHARLES ALDIS.
P. S. I thank you for noticing of, instead of from. It was "of great pit and moment" to the subject under consideration.

HUMBUG.

We cannot avoid calling the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a Meeting, held at the Great Room of the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of founding "A Society for the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Natives of British India."

The Right Hon. C. J. Villiers took the Chair at twelve o'clock, and the Earl of Clare, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir William Burroughs, and Lord Teignmouth, supported him.

A Mr. Harrison pointed out the necessity of founding an institution for establishing moral principles among the Hindoos, who are, he it ever remembered, at this moment proverbially, the most faithful, the most abstemious, and the honestest race of people on the face of the earth.

Sir James Mackintosh, (ci-devant Treasurer of the Fund subscribed for Mr. Gerald), in a "luminous" moral speech, proposed to establish the Society. His harangue went direct to the hearts of every one present; for, however fine oratory may win for the moment, it is only in cases like that of Sir James Mackintosh, where pure and brilliant eloquence is the result of real principle, and where the deeds of a long life have truly corresponded with the words of a long speech, that it is powerfully and fully effective.

A Missionary, of the name of Ward, ranted much incoherent stuff, in which he declared it to be his opinion, that England was under an "awful responsibility" "to lift 100,000,000 of people from their vices."

Had Mr. Ward looked about him, before he came to this Tavern Meeting, he might have found many objects more worthy his benevolent intentions than the hundred millions of Hindoos, whose "redemption from immoral vices," he seems so anxious about.

Is there not an abundance of Deists and Atheists to be found here in our own realms? have we not tens of thousands of Roman Catholics amongst us, whose religion, to the delicate sensibility of such men as Ward and Wilberforce, must be very nearly as idolatrous as that of the Hindoos? Have we not in Ireland, flocks of such blinded and infatuated devotees, upon whom Mr. Ward's reclaiming voice might have some effect? Does not the Holy Land, the land where our Saviour lived and died, teem with idolaters—might not Mr. Ward exert his healthful influence over these persons, without disturbing whole nations of peaceful, excellent subjects, with whose morality England has as little to do, nationally, as Mr. Ward has personally.

If people are to be saved, why should not Mr. Ward's charity "begin at home"? For however selfish the principle is in most cases, it certainly would be as well for us to set all things to rights amongst ourselves before we go to work upon the religion and morals of the Hindoos.

Saint Wilberforce, of course, made a speech; and urged, amongst other topics—what—what do our readers suppose?—the state of the female character in India, as a reason for establishing the society. We have very recently heard this same old gentleman gravely talk of compromising the national character of ENGLAND by tolerating adultery as a political expedient, and we now find him preaching up the state of morality in Hindoo females as a reason for interfering with the great establishments of a country, in which the English are upon sufferance!

Does not Mr. Wilberforce recollect, or if he has not forgotten, did he ever know, that in all capitulations it is understood, and in most capitulations expressed, that no violence shall be done to the private property or the religious opinions of the conquered. By what right then, we ask Mr. Wilberforce, would he send forth the causing creatures of Methodism to disturb and destroy, if possible, institutions older far, and held as sacred by the natives of India as our religion is by us? Indeed, we have been told, (we do not vouch for the truth of the report) that seven Bralunins are on their voyage to England in the ship, "Good Intent;" with a plan for converting the English Bishops to Brahminism, and we have little doubt, if they arrive, that in a month or two we shall see Saint Wilberforce (such is his versatility on all points) going about the streets under a mane of flowing locks, and decorated with the sacred thread of the caste!

Lord Teignmouth, who seconded (four of the gentlemen had done the same thing before) Sir J. Mackintosh's resolution, told a story which happened fifty years ago, of a request being made by a native in his service, that he should write to a friend of his in another part of the country to send him a particular stone, out of which he wanted to make a God!—(Hear, hear, hear, cry the people at the Tavern.)

Suppose Chantry, this very day, were applied to by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to execute a Virgin Mary for his Grace's Chapel at Arundel; and suppose that Lord Teignmouth had any estate, or (which is more probable), that his Lordship had any friend who had an estate upon which fine marble was to be procured, and Chantry was to ask him to write a civil note to such friend, requesting a block of it to make an image, to which the said Duke of Norfolk, and twenty thousand other unenlightened persons, were to kneel and pay their worship, would Lord Teignmouth sludder, or jump, or start, or tell the story, and be cheered for it?—Oh, dear, no!—in this enlightened age, civilized people may worship Virgins in brocade hoops, or Saints in full bottomed wigs, and it would be the height of liberality to interfere with their prejudices; but the poor Hindoos, who are harmless and helpless, cannot be robbed with perfect security, till they are taught to believe that Sir James Mackintosh is a sage, and Mr. William Wilberforce a saint.

Sir William Burroughs spoke of his experience as Supreme Judge at Calcutta, and spoke as to the prevalence of perjury amongst witnesses in the Courts of India. Mr. Esch-Sheriff Parkins, who is of about the same standing on the score of talent with Sir William, and has also had the advantage of a residence in India, tells us that the same crime prevails most extensively in England; so that little is to be hoped for upon that score by a change of religion. One crime the natives of India certainly commit to excess—they gamble enormously; and we are surprised that Sir William made no allusion to that desperate and degrading vice in his speech;—it was probably from a conviction that, like perjury, it prevails with similar force amongst Christians.

A fat Jew-like personage of the name of Slaw, talked of the necessity of disseminating civilized habits in India. He, like the others, ought to begin at home, and set us an example; but he told a story that the people of Sumatra fatten their children, and sell them as human food!

Ever since the Queen brought Humberg into fashion, it has been very prevalent, and it is pleasant to see its gradations, its wheels within wheels; for while Wilberforce and the grand Humbergs are Humberging the world with their hypocritical trash, some wag, who chooses his own mode of throwing ridicule upon the whole affair, stirs up Mr. Benjamin Shaw to tell a story, for which there is not the slightest foundation, and which, if it were true, does not bear the least upon the subject.

Mr. Thornhill, the Earl of Clare! and several other gentlemen seconded Sir J. Mackintosh's resolution, but as our song says—

Although the subscriptions were tardy, and they had nothing to give, they had plenty to say;

And the meeting broke up without any thing having been subscribed—had any contributions been made, Sir James Mackintosh, (to crown all), would probably have been requested to take charge of the funds.

Having thus reviewed the proceedings of this Meeting, we have a word or two to say upon the subject much more seriously, and to declare our conviction that the whole pretence and avowed intention of the Society is a gross and shameful imposition.

The object of the Society is, nominally, "The moral and intellectual improvement of the natives of British India;" the real aim of its operations nothing more nor less than the introduction of Christianity amongst the Hindoos.—We are quite as well aware as Mr. Wilberforce that nothing is more certain eventually of improving their morals and intellect than the dissemination of the doctrines of our religion; but we should be surprised, if we did not pretty well know that sanctified personage, at finding the Society cloaking its real designs under a fictitious title. We can see the aim of it; all the Saints know how hazardous the policy is of trying to introduce Christianity amongst the native Indians; and they know, that if they declared their object, that every man skilled in Indian politics, or careful of our influence in India, would set his face decidedly against any measure likely to induce the experiment; they therefore borrow a milder name, and try to overcome the prejudices of Indians and Europeans by a sneaking modification of terms. They are, in fact, the Peters of this day, who, full of zeal and activity in the cause of Christianity, find it convenient to deny their Saviour.

THEATRE.

In our second Number we said, "We have plenty of tragedies, all much about equally good, and equally successful." Charles Kemble and Macready act them up, and, aided by "occasional processions, and the production of trophies and banners, a new play lingers out its five or six nights, and then is gathered to the tomb of the Capulets."

This we said on the 24th of December last year; since which period six or seven more plays of the same sort have, like the Weird Sisters' kings, appeared like shadows, and like shadows have departed, and the last, *Damon and Pythias*, produced on Monday at Covent-Garden, having been successful in the usual degree, holds up to our afflicted eye the fatal mirror, which threatens us with a long line of ephemeral productions of a similar nature.

The story of *Damon and Pythias* is familiar to every school-boy, and is not new even to the stage—more than one play has been founded upon it. It appears to us always a disadvantage to an author to work upon a story, the denouement of which must be anticipated by every one of his auditors; and we think where a writer contrives, under such circumstances, to keep up any thing like an interest, he displays a considerable degree of merit.

That *Damon and Pythias* excites interest we do not deny; but if, as Burdett said in our case, we were to put the saddle on the right horse, we should yield the palm to the actors rather than the author. Charles Kemble's *Pythias* was a very masterly performance, and Macready exerted himself manfully in *Damon*.

Miss Foote as *Hermione* was interesting beyond measure, and the feeling of distress for *Damon* was not a little heightened by the notion, that in quitting the world he would have to leave so fascinating a wife. Miss Dance was respectable in *Calanthe*, and Mr. Abbott and Mr. Egerton did their best.

Damon and Pythias has succeeded as well as *Montalto*, or *Mirandola*, or *Conscience*, or any such things; and we give it a run of nine nights, if it should be cool weather; but if the glass gets up as it has done within the last twenty-four hours, we limit it to five, or, if the manager is very liberal, six at the utmost.

After noticing this harmless tragedy, one cannot fail to remark that the play-going part of the town lean to comedy very decidedly; and that if comedies were to be had, acted as they might be at Covent-Garden by Fawcett, Emery, Faren, Liston, Jones, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Foote, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Gibbs, and others, audiences would be found to follow them.

The "Provoked Husband," has been revived with great success; and though we have laughed heartily at the absurd puffs of Drury Lane, about the impetuous rush for places, to witness the seventy-ninth representation of the revived play, of Wild Oats, it is most certain that Covent Garden has been excellently filled to see Cibber's play.

It would perhaps be more gallant to say that Miss Dance, in Lady Townly, draws the town, but certainly not so true; we think Miss Dance an extremely inoffensive actress, handsome enough, and lady-like enough in all conscience; but we suspect the compliment to the actors, in the Provoked Husband, to be a general one.

Charles Kemble's Lord Townly is a very excellent piece of acting; and, by his researches into modern history, equally zealous with those of his brother into ancient lore, he has satisfactorily established the fact, that Lord Townly was a diplomatist, one who had a turn for foreign affairs, however much engaged in the home department; at least, so we conclude, from the mark of courtly favour which he bears about him.

Fawcett, in Sir Francis, was highly entertaining; Mrs. Davenport as good as ever; and Emery inimitable. We think Count Bassett might have found a better representative than the gentleman who executed him before his time; and we would have had Miss Foote for *Lady Grace*; she seems made for it; but it perhaps was thought more advantageous to Lady Townly's personal appearance, to avoid a comparison, which is at all times invidious, and which, therefore, we ourselves desist from making, even in idea. We must allow Mrs. Fawcett every merit in the character; she is a very clever actress, and, if she never reaches pre-eminence, never offends.

DRURY LANE.—Same as per last.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

The Rev. Mr. STANLEY, of Penkridge, requests us to say, that he only prayed for the Queen till the Order in Council was published.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—If it is your intention to hold my name forth to the public, as a disloyal subject, because I have prayed for the Queen, I beg leave to inform you it did not proceed from any political motive; us in loyalty and attachment to my King and country, I will yield to no man, ever having from my earliest days been brought up to honour the King and all the Royal Family.

But your statement, which I only read on Monday last, is subject to be misunderstood. As Curate of Droxford, I have never prayed for the Queen, except in the Litany, the first Sunday after the death of our late revered Sovereign. After the proceedings in the House of Lords were terminated by that great statesman the Earl of Liverpool, thinking it probable the Queen's name would be restored to the Liturgy, I did, as Curate of Carlislepton, mention her for two Sundays in my prayer before the sermon, not from any political motives, as your informant may imagine, but from thinking it right every branch of the Royal Family should be held in honour and regarded by the people. Finding there was no intention to restore her name to the Liturgy, of course, after those two Sundays I omitted her Majesty's name, never having regarded her in any other point of view than as one of our Royal Family.

It is far from my intention to enter into any literary discussion, but I consider your object is to convey correct information to your numerous readers; therefore I have sent you this statement, which I request you to insert, without loss of time, in your Paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient, &c. &c.

Chalcombe, Banbury, May 30, 1821. EDWARD NOTT.

(To be continued.)

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—There is no end to the inconsistency and folly of these Whigs. That sprig of our Scots aristocracy, Lord A. Hamilton, came down from London to Stirling to vote for Mr. Home Drummond, the Deputy Advocate, who, he is reported, (observe, Mr. Bull, that I only say reported,) to have, in the House of Commons, "laughed in his face," when he called on him to give some important information on the subject of the intended insurrection at Glasgow last year.

But this is not all. This same democratic-aristocrat, or aristocratic-democrat, I don't know which compound best describes him, is further reported, (for mark, Mr. Bull, that I won't venture to affirm even what I know and heard an M.P. say, even out of the House of Commons, for fear it should be considered as a breach of privilege, and procure you another month's lodging in Newgate,) therefore I only say that it is reported that this said sprig of nobility, at the election dinner, gave as a toast, the health of the said Mr. Home Drummond, prefacing it by saying, that he was politically opposed to him, and might, perhaps, be personally opposed to him in the House of Commons, but, nevertheless, he would always vote for him in the county of Stirling, as long as he stood forward to rescue that county from the domineering and aristocratic influence which had been so long lorded over it—meaning that of the Duke of Montrose.

I happened, Sir, at the moment of this monstrous explosion of folly to be sitting next a gentleman, who is also a freeholder in the county of Lanark, in the interest of Lord Archibald, and I could not resist being so malicious as to whisper to him, that I trusted his Noble Friend would be consistent and patriotic enough to support some independent gentleman, who might stand forward to free Lanarkshire from similar domination.

I wish you had seen the agony of vexation and contempt with which my neighbour eyed his worthy representative. I am much mistaken if he has not converted him into an independent freeholder in that county; and that my Lord Archibald may find, to his loss, that the aristocratic influence of the Duke of Hamilton is not more impregnable than that of the Duke of Montrose, when foolishly exerted in favour of an unpopular candidate.

But, Mr. Bull, I have not done with this said northern Lord. You may remember, as I have already said, his account, as reported, of Mr. Home Drummond having laughed in his face. Now, Sir, this is quite true, for I heard that gentleman tell it next morning; but when Lord Archibald told (or rather I should say is reported to have told) of this insult, which he pocketed, from Mr. Drummond, he should not have suppressed the cause of his laughter, which would have sufficiently excused that gentleman's apparent rudeness, though not so entirely Lord Archibald's civility on the occasion.

Sir, Mr. D. did not laugh in Lord A.'s face at his report of the intended rising, of which he had before heard the accounts, but because Lord A. seriously and solemnly assured him, that he had good information that there were three or four French Generals in disguise in Glasgow, ready to put themselves at the head of the insurgents.

This certainly did discompose the gravity of Mr. D., as it probably will now do yours, Mr. Bull, and most of your readers, and as it did the notions to whom Mr. D. told the ridiculous story at the time.—Yours, STIRLINGS. Edinburgh, May 20, 1821.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 195.)

THURSDAY.

Lord Milton gave notice that he would move for a repeal of the Wool Tax on Wednesday next.

The House divided on a motion for hearing a Mr. Stephen in support of a Petition against the Maxwell Slave Removal Bill.—Ayes, 45—Nos, 154—Majority against the Motion, 109.

In answer to a question from Mr. S. Wortley respecting the declaration issued by the Allied Sovereigns,

The Marquis of Londonderry said he had reason to believe it was an authentic one, it having been communicated to the Government of this country from the Congress at Laybach.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the independence of Parliament. It was the object of his measure to exclude from the House all what he called the underlings and clerks. He thought, if he left the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one clerk from the Treasury for England and one for Ireland, it would be quite enough. The Vice-Treasurer for Ireland he would not allow to sit. With respect to the Indian Board, they had at present four Members; he would only let one remain, viz. the President. The Hon. Member then went on sweeping out all the officers civil or legal, and confining the return

of Members, for each department, to about one third of their present number.

Mr. F. Robinson, in answer to the Hon. Member, observed, that in Sir R. Walpole's time there were 200 placements in the House; a far greater number than at present; therefore, the question was, there being so few in comparison with former times, it was necessary to bring in a Bill to expel them. He opposed the motion.

Col. Davies supported the motion, and the House divided.—For the Motion, 52—Against it, 76—Majority, 24. Lord Milton brought in a Bill for facilitating the taking of polls in cases of contested elections in the county of York, by opening booths for receiving votes in different parts of the county. It was brought a first time; second reading on Monday. Some conversation took place on the Report of the Forgers Punishment Bills, between Sir J. Mackintosh, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c. after which it was agreed to read the Bill a third time on Monday.

Lord J. Russell gave notice of a Motion on the subject of the Austrian Loan early in the next week.

On bringing up the Report of the Ordnance, Mr. Hume moved to reduce the first grant from 43,071 to 27,271.—For the Amendment, 72—Against it, 92. The Original Grant was carried.

A division took place on a Motion for reducing the grant for Incidental Expenses for the Barracks, &c. to 22,000.—Ayes, 62—Nos, 98. The Original Grant was carried.

Mr. Bernal moved that the sum of 137,000, proposed to be granted for the Barrack Department, be reduced to 78,000.—For the Amendment, 61—Against it, 101.

The House, after agreeing to some other resolutions, resumed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Irish Inland Navigation Bill was passed.

Mr. Burton gave notice of a motion for the 14th inst. for Copies of the Correspondence between the British Government and the East India Directors, relative to the practice of widows burning themselves on the tombs of their husbands.

Some discussion took place on the second reading of the Maxwell Slave Removal Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Goulburn, on the ground that the removal of slaves from insular to continental possessions ought not to be countenanced. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

On a division—For the Second Reading now, 47—For the Amendment, 98. The Bill is, of course, thrown out.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into a Committee.

After some words from Mr. Hume the House went into a Committee.

The Chancellor then observed, that the House having already voted, with some slight exceptions, the various Estimates for the year, he was now called upon to present the usual annual exposition of the Ways and Means to meet those Supplies. He would therefore endeavour to state, as clearly and as shortly as possible, the estimated expenditure for the year, with the resources forthcoming to defray that expenditure; and first he would recapitulate the Supplies. For the Supply of the Army, the House had voted, according to the Estimates, 8,750,000, which was 603,243l. less than the vote of last year, that vote being 9,443,243l. For the Navy 0,176,700l. which was 409,996l. less than the vote of last year, that vote being 6,580,095l. The vote for the Ordnance was 1,195,100l. which was less than the vote of last year by 4,550l. that vote being 1,090,650l.

Of the miscellaneous services, the much greater part had been already voted, but some items still remained for consideration. The total estimated amount of the head of service was 1,909,000l. which was less than the vote of last year by 544,000l. that vote being 2,444,000l. The total of these Supplies then was 18,021,000l. while that for last year was 19,073,885l. so that the total reduction of the public expense since the last year was 1,652,888l. The amount of interest upon Exchequer Bills was the same for the present, as it was for the last year, namely, one million. Upon the Annual Taxes he had taken a credit of 4,000,000l. instead of 3,000,000l., as was the previous practice, for a reason which he would explain to the Committee. In the next article, therefore, he proposed to take a credit of only 1,500,000l. upon the Excise Duties, instead of 2,500,000l. which had been granted in the preceding year, a portion of them being transferred to the Annual Taxes. The amount therefore of the Annual Taxes and the Excise Duties, taken collectively, would still be 5,500,000l. For the Lottery he took a credit of 200,000l. instead of 240,000l. which had been taken in the last year. For Old Services he took a credit of 163,000l. The next item was one of a novel and extraordinary kind. This was the surplus of pecuniary indemnity, payable by the French Government, amounting to a sum of 500,000l. The total amount of the sums received had been nearly 125,000,000 livres, amounting to about 5,000,000 sterling. From these sums the bounty of Parliament had bestowed a donation of 1,000,000l. upon the army employed in the late glorious exploits. The expenses of the Army of Occupation were to have been met entirely by the produce of the French indemnity, but as there were some incidental expenses and allowances on the footing of pay to the foreign armies, a considerable increase of expenditure had attended the residence of the British army on the Continent. After providing for all these charges, and a further payment of 2,000,000l. sterling for fortifications in the Netherlands, there still remained applicable to the service of the present year, a surplus of 500,000l. payable by the French Government.

Having enumerated some of the minor items, he said the total amount of the ordinary proceeds of the resources of the year was 6,570,030l. In order to meet the services of the year, which amounted to 20,018,000l. it had been necessary to take a loan from the Sinking Fund of 13,000,000l. that is, 12,500,000l. from the Sinking Fund in England, and 500,000l. from the Sinking Fund in Ireland. The whole amount of the Ways and Means was consequently 20,031,590l. leaving an excess of about 12,000l. over the services of the year, which amounted to 20,018,200l. From this statement it would appear how large the reductions had been in the course of the present year. The East India Company had applied for a settlement of their claims upon Government, which nominally amounted to 2,000,000l. and Government were not indisposed to listen to them. With respect to the mode in which the Sinking Fund Loan operated upon the purchases made by the Commissioners, it would be satisfactory to persons concerned in the Funds to learn, that by the present arrangement, although from July, 1820, to July, 1821, yet 12,400,000l. were taken from January, 1820, to January, 1821, so that the sum taken from the Sinking Fund in the course of the last year amounted in fact to a greater sum than it would do in the present year. In 1820 the revenue actually received in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted in the whole to 54,640,987l. With respect to the actual expenditure for that year, the charge upon the Consolidated Fund amounted to 48,507,167l. for interest on the Sinking Fund of the Unfunded Debt, 2,300,160l. making in the whole a sum of 50,807,335l. for charges, exclusive of the Supplies of the year. Taking the whole amount of expenditure at 71,199,844l. and deducting from it the amount of income, there appeared an excess of expenditure over the Revenue amounting to 16,559,176l. But the Sinking Fund applied in the course of the year amounted to 17,508,733l. so that, in point of fact, there was a surplus, however a few years ago, of 950,557l. This was not, however, a fair way of stating the account of the services of the year, for it must be observed that the interest of the Sinking

Fund of the Unfunded Debt was 2,300,000l. and the actual amount of a year's interest of the Unfunded Debt, did not exceed 1,000,000l. There was a large arrear for the interest of outstanding Exchequer Bills amounting to 900,000l. making a total sum applicable to the liquidation of the debt of 17,180,000l. It appeared, therefore, that in the course of the year 1820, our situation with regard to the amount of our incumbrances was only improving by the sum of 17,180,000l. He would assume, that the net produce of the sum of revenue for the present year was the same as in the last year. Taking it therefore at 54,422,714l. and adding 200,000l. for Lotteries, 103,000l. for Old Services, 500,000l. French Indemnity, and 125,000l. repayment of Exchequer Bills, the whole would amount to 5,511,114l. The charge upon the Consolidated Fund, taking it at 100,000l. of last year, would amount in round numbers to 48,500,000l. The interest of the Sinking Fund of the Unfunded Debt was 1,700,000l. and the whole services of the year, without going through the details, would amount to 59,221,000l. Deducting the amount of revenue for the payments already enumerated, there would be an expenditure of 13,209,818l. beyond the income. With respect to the Sinking Fund, the nominal amount this year was 16,500,000l. and the actual amount of the reduction of debt would be 3,500,000l. Adding a sum of 4,000,000l. for interest of Exchequer Bills, which were overpaid, it appeared that the excess of income over expenditure for the present year amounted to about 4,000,000l. It would be recollected that a clear surplus of 5,000,000l. was contemplated last year; and although that point was not likely to be reached, unless the revenue increased very considerably, there was every reason to suppose that they should approach to it in the present year of 4 to 5. In the course of the present year the actual payment for Great Britain into the Exchequer amounted to 15,338,328l. and for Ireland to 1,435,212l. making in the whole 16,823,634l. It appeared, therefore, that in the five months already elapsed the revenue of the present year exceeded that of the last by a sum of 240,000l. after deducting from the revenue of 1820 the amount of the Malt Duties which belonged to the preceding year. Unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise, there was every reason therefore to conclude, that the revenue would considerably exceed that of the last year. In the year 1819 Parliament resolved upon making an addition of 2,000,000l. to the taxes, for the purpose of producing a clear surplus of 5,000,000l. over the expenditure. Since that time a period of extreme difficulty had intervened. A large repayment had been made to the Bank, amounting to 9,000,000l. and there was this difference in repayments made to the Bank from all other repayments, that whatever was repaid to the Bank was much taken out of the circulation of the country. The House and the country had reason to congratulate themselves that the Bank of England had begun to pay in cash. There was no apprehension of any further restriction upon the circulation.—Every thing would be left to its natural channel, life and animation would be given to every branch of our trade and commerce, and the industry and talent of the country would be employed in a thousand diversified ways in the reproduction of national wealth. The beneficial effect of this change had already appeared in the increased value of funded property, and the rise of the funds was sure to give animation to all other property. It increased the facility of obtaining money upon mortgage, and every other species of accommodation. The Right Hon. Genl. concluded by moving that a sum not exceeding 13,000,000l. be raised upon Annuities for the Supply of the year 1821, 12,500,000l. of which to be on Great Britain, and 500,000l. on Ireland.

Mr. Maberley had no objection to the Ways and Means; his objection went to the Supplies. He would now state what the present financial state of the country was, and contrast it with what it might be; he would, therefore, now state the interest of the Unfunded Debt, &c. and he reckoned 45,328,701l. as the amount of the interest of those debts, including the Dutch and Russian loans, the Irish Annuities, and the Arrears of the Consolidated Fund, up to the 5th of January, 1821. This was a debt which must be provided for, unless we shewed ourselves to be equally unjust and ungenerous. It was borrowed on specific terms, and a certain sum was appropriated as a Sinking Fund to make a payment of five per cent. on which, by a certain reduction, there might be a saving of 1,500,000l. The Hon. Genl. then noticed certain departments in which considerable savings might be made.

Mr. Astell contended, that the East India Company were entitled to the repayment of their demands, for the expenses incurred at St. Helena, which amounted to between 2 and 3,000,000l. and ought to be paid by Government.

Mr. Calcraft expressed his dissatisfaction at the statement of the Right Hon. Genl. although the House seemed fully satisfied with that statement.

Sir J. Newport entered into calculations to shew the increased taxation in Ireland.

Mr. Ricardo was of opinion the accounts laid on the table did not afford an accurate view of the state of the finances.

After some observations from Mr. Maberley, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Hume, &c. the Resolution was carried for voting 13,000,000l. in aid of the Supply.

The Committee divided on the resolution for granting 200,000l. by Lottery. For the resolution, 123—Against it, 65—Majority, 58. The other resolutions were agreed to.

In a Committee on the Bill for preventing ill-treatment of Horses, Mr. Ald. C. Smith proposed to add "Asses" to the humane provisions of the Bill.—Other Members observed that the humanity of some gentlemen might suggest protection for their dogs and cats. The amendment was agreed to.

On the Report being brought up, Mr. Elliot moved that it should be received that day six months. On a division—For the amendment, 31—Against it, 34—Majority for the Bill, 3.—Adjourned till Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, TUESDAY.

Westmeath v. Westmeath.—This was an application by Lord Westmeath to restrain the Countess and her Trustees from proceeding against him at law under deeds of separation. The Chancellor said the deeds were impeached on two grounds; first, on a statement that they were improperly obtained; and, secondly, on a charge that they were against the policy of the law. He had read the bill, and answers, and the other documents attentively, and he must put the first ground entirely out of the question. Unless the deeds were void in their nature, there was no circumstance in the case as it then stood before him on which equity ought to interfere. Upon the question of law, if he had had to decide the points as a common law Judge thirty years ago, he should have held all deeds of separation absolutely illegal and void, but dictum after dictum, and case after case, had since been in their favour; and Lord Kenyon, who had brought a vast body of knowledge with him into the Court of King's Bench, had decided, that where a husband charged estates through a trustee, with a separate maintenance for his wife, that charge was good in law. Now, what the Countess insisted was, that there being such a charge in law enforcing it, she ought not to be prevented by a court of equity from enforcing it, and that she proposed doing by a distress. Why then should he interfere to prevent her, there being in the case no circumstance on which he could say that equity ought to restrain her from using legal remedies which she had a right to possess for recovering her allowance? Taking this view of the case, he must refuse the motion. Sir G. Hampson pressed his Lordship to send a case to a Court

of common law, for its opinion on the deeds, but the Chancellor refused it. He said he had carefully obtained from noticing the particular facts which were before him; but if he directed a case, then he must direct admissions to be made, which he could scarcely think possible.

Sir G. Hanmon said Lord Westmeath had commenced a suit against the Countess for a restitution of conjugal rights.

The Chancellor asked whether there was not a government in the details to restrain him from doing so?—but Mr. Black, on the part of the Countess, said she had been advised to meet the suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King v. John Hunt.—The defendant in this case is the Printer of the Newspaper called *The Examiner*, and was brought up to receive judgment for a libel on the House of Commons.

The defendant wished to address some observations on the mode of forming Special Juries, but with a view of shewing that the system was injurious to the public as well as to himself.

The Chief Justice.—We cannot hear you, because you are arraigning an Act of Parliament, which the Legislature might, if they saw it proper and convenient, repeal; but it is our duty to defend the law which is established, and I cannot, therefore, in this case, hear your complaints of the system.

The defendant then said, that it was against the corruption of that branch of the Legislature that his attempts were directed, and the motive by which he was actuated was a most ardent wish to rescue that body from the contempt in which it had fallen in consequence of the corruption of some of its constituents.

Many illustrious individuals had with impunity, in and out of that House, given their opinions of its corruption, and his (Mr. Hunt's) description was only an echo of their sentiments. Lord Chatham, who had the best opportunity of knowing the constitution of the House of Commons, had asserted, "that unless it should be reformed from within, it would be reformed from without with a vengeance." The House of Commons could be injured in the public estimation by its own conduct only.

If sales of seats in that House were as clear as the sun at noon—if nomination of Members by the Treasury, by Peers and Peereses, were to be permitted—if the House consisted, for the greater part, of venal borough-mongers and place-men, must they not be a body containing a far greater portion of public criminals than public guardians?

The Chief Justice.—We can't hear this attack on the House of Commons.

Mr. Hunt—I am only putting the argument hypothetically. I say, if such practices be to exist, my conclusion was right, and in that I only echo the opinion of others.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The Members of the House of Commons have a privilege of speech, which the House itself could punish, but no person out of the House can use that freedom of speech.

The Solicitor-General was heard in aggravation.

Mr. Justice Bayley then passed sentence on the defendant.—The learned Judge, after commenting in some length on the words of the libel, observed that the virulent language alluded to might have been often used in the House of Commons by its own Members; notwithstanding it did not therefore follow that every other person out of the House, not even the very Member who used the language in the House, could be at liberty to circulate that language through the medium of the press in any other place. The liberty of the press would be best preserved by correcting those excesses in which that liberty is exceeded. The judgment of the Court was, that the defendant be confined in the House of Correction, in Cold Bath-fields, for one year; and at the expiration of that term, that he give security for good conduct for three years, himself in 500l. and two others in 250l. each.

The King v. Thomas Fiddell.—The defendant in this case is Proprietor of the *Western Luminary*, a paper published at Exeter, and he was found guilty at the last Assizes for the county, of a publication in his paper to this effect:—"Shall a woman, who is notoriously devoted to Bacchus and to Venus—such a one who, if found in the streets of our city would be committed to Bridewell—shall such a woman ever be held up as a model of virtue and purity?" This publication had reference to the Queen, and was alleged to be a libel; the Jury who returned a verdict of guilty, strongly recommended the defendant to mercy.

The defendant put in a long affidavit, which stated, that he had twelve children, nine of whom are dependent on him for support, and that if he were imprisoned for any length of time in a place, distant from Exeter where he carries on his business, it would be ruinous to him.

He then addressed the Court at some length from a written paper. He stated that his attention had been called to the subject by the publication of the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to investigate charges against the Queen, which report suggested her Majesty's conduct in several forms that he had used in commenting upon it. He was, therefore, utterly at a loss to understand how he could be selected by His Majesty's Attorney-General for prosecution "against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King," for using this language, when the Law Officers of the Crown had used more violent expressions respecting the Queen in the presence of the House of Lords. As to the insinuation that his (the defendant's) expressions were calculated to prejudice her Majesty in the eyes of the House of Lords, he thought it was a libel upon the hereditary Counsellors of the King, to make such an insinuation upon their judgment and character. The defendant then called the attention of the Court to the injury he had also sustained by assault and popular violence, in consequence of this prosecution. He submitted, that he had already suffered enough for his offence, which was not intentional. His object merely was, in his capacity as a public Journalist, to uphold the moral character of his country. He had uniformly been the supporter of the Royal Family, the Laws, and Government of his country; and the Jury before whom he was tried, and who knew his character in the country, had more earnestly and particularly recommended that he should receive the most lenient punishment, which the law could possibly inflict. He was now extremely sorry for the offence he had committed.

(The defendant appeared here to be so overpowered by his feelings, that he sat down.)

The Solicitor-General made some observations upon the nature of the publication in question. It would be recollected that when the publication took place, a Committee of the House of Lords had brought in a Report recommending an inquiry into the conduct of her Majesty, and the form, and mode, and time of that inquiry had been fixed by the House of Lords. At such a moment, and before the inquiry took place, was it befitting that the defendant should so lightly have assumed the guilt of her Majesty upon the charge then in progress, but have superadded to it other charges of a degrading nature, to which the Lords' Report had no reference? It was true he had been recommended, by a Jury of his neighbours, to great mercy and lenity. He (the Solicitor-General) had no desire to reduce the value of that recommendation, which he presented, was given by persons well qualified to form a proper judgment of his general character and conduct. He had also sworn that he had a family, which was then dependent upon him for support. These were circumstances upon which the Court would exercise their discretion; and, as the defendant had expressed his contrition for the offence, he had no wish to aggravate the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Justice Bayley made some observations in the course of passing sentence on the nature of the charge, and in conclusion said,

that the Court had taken seriously into its consideration the very strong recommendation of the Jury, who must have known the defendant's character in his neighbourhood, and that that recommendation had materially weighed with them in pronouncing their judgment, which was.—That the defendant should be imprisoned in the county goal of Devon, at Exeter, for the space of Eight Calendar Months, and that, at the expiration of that term, he should give securities to keep the peace for three years, himself in 500l. and two sufficient sureties in 250l. each.

WEDNESDAY.—The King v. The Rev. R. Blacow.—The Chief Justice, at the sitting of the Court this morning, declared the opinion of himself and his Learned Brethren, upon the objection made by Mr. Purke in this case, that Jer Majesty had not negatived the slanderous matter set forth in the alleged libel for which the defendant was called upon to answer, by criminal information, and said, "We have conferred together, in the case of the King v. Blacow, and considering the tendency of this particular libel, and the exalted station of the object of it, we think the objection taken by Mr. Purke ought not to prevail, and that the Rule for the criminal information ought to be made absolute."—Rule absolute.

The King v. John Cartwright, Esq. and Others.—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the defendants, John Cartwright, Esq. G. Edmonds, Thomas Jonathan Wooler, Wm. Greathead Lewis, and Charles Maddocks, convicted at the last Summer Assizes for the county of Warwick before the Lord Chief Baron Richards, of a conspiracy to elect Sir Charles Wolsey, Bart. as Legislative Attorney in Parliament for the populous town of Birmingham, and to excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government, by means of seditious speeches delivered at a public meeting at Birmingham, on the 12th of July, in the 59th year of the late King's reign.

All the defendants, except Mr. Lewis (who is now in confinement under a former sentence) immediately came into Court, attended by several friends.

The Chief Justice.—On account of Major Cartwright's advanced age, let him sit down.

The Major was immediately accommodated with a seat. Mr. Justice Best proceeded to read the Lord Chief Baron's Report of the Trial, which occupied a considerable portion of time. After the Report was concluded,

Mr. Edmonds put in an affidavit of some length, in which, although he declared his readiness to submit with patience and fortitude to the judgment of the Court, he declared his utter unconscientiousness of the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment.

Mr. Maddocks, late School-master of Birmingham, then put in an affidavit, in which he complained of having been wrongfully convicted by a picked, packed, or selected Special Jury. He had suffered greatly in his pecuniary affairs, was reduced to a state of beggary by the unjust proceeding, and had been grievously harassed in his mind by the protraction of the trial, the result of the prosecution, from time to time, was the father of three helpless infants, and had a wife almost broken-hearted, and in the utmost state of misery in consequence of his misfortunes.

Major Cartwright then put in an affidavit of very considerable length, in which he protested in strong terms against the mode of impelling Special Juries in Crown prosecutions, and arraigned the manner in which the Jury who tried this case was picked and packed, declaring that he had not had a fair trial.

The Court interposed several times, and observed that they could not suffer such remarks to be made, and ultimately directed that the objectionable passages should be expunged. The worthy Major accordingly retired with his Solicitor, Mr. Pearson, to comply with the orders of the Court, and on his return, the affidavit, as amended, was read.

Several affidavits were put in as to the character of the Major. After hearing Mr. Edmonds, the Court adjourned.

Friday.—The King v. Major Cartwright, Wooler, and others.—The Court, after hearing the defendants, in mitigation of punishment, sentenced Major Cartwright to pay a fine of 100l.; Wooler to imprisonment in Warwick Goal for fifteen months, and then to give security for five years, himself in 400l. and two sureties in 200l. each; Edmonds to be imprisoned nine months, and Maddocks eighteen months, in the same goal, and each to give securities for five years, themselves in 400l. and two other sureties in 100l. each. Major Cartwright immediately paid down his fine, shook hands with co-defendants, and respectfully retired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We extract the following paragraph from Professor Christian's Appendix to his Treatise on the Game Laws:—

"The lamentable state of our goals at present, and the calendars at the Assizes, is such as was never known before by any man now living. The causes certainly are, the continuation of the law to prevent the legal sale of Game, and the indiscreet and fatal relaxation of the criminal law. Notwithstanding the learning, integrity, diligence, and sound discretion of our Judges, the people of England are now more exposed to danger in their lives and property, from the commission of crimes, than any other nation within any of the four quarters of the globe. Liberty has been defeated (by Sir J. Mackintosh) to be security from wrong; and if the reverse is slavery, it is certainly true, that there never was a time when Englishmen were reduced to such a state of slavery, and retained so little of their ancient liberty.

"After long experience, I have faithfully discharged my duty; but my warning voice has unfortunately been disregarded; and when the progress of the terrible consequences will now be stopped or retarded, all conjecture and calculation are set at defiance. All we are sure of is this, that—

"Res asper est; spes multo asperior!
"Our condition is dreadful: our expectations much more dreadful."

The new cavalry barracks in the Regent's Park are just completed. There are stabling for 424 horses, and ample barracks accommodation for as many men. The Royal Horse Guards Blue, now at Windsor Barracks, are to take possession of them on the 24th instant.

The Earl of Chichester has now in his possession a thumb-ring, of pure gold, but of very rude manufacture, which was ploughed up a few days ago, on his Lordship's estate in Sussex.

AGRICULTURE.—Monthly Report for May.—The weather has continued variable throughout the month, with sudden alterations of heat and cold, which assuredly must have had an ill effect on every species of vegetation to a certain degree; and the blossoms of all fruit-trees have suffered from the blight; but as they were in such luxuriant plenty, a sufficiency is said to remain for an abundant crop. Of grass the sward is great, both in the feeding and hay crops. The same with lucern, clover, and other grasses. Some clovers, which it was supposed had failed, have lately recovered, from the showery weather, and now exhibit a strong plant. Tares also are improved, and the potatoe plants are improving. The wheats, generally, appear strong and healthy, and although a mould since they were remarkably backward upon some good lands, on others they are at present in the opposite extreme. All the spring crops have a thriving and luxuriant appearance, and the beans which were cut by the frosts now want but the genial warmth of the sun for their full recovery. The thin set wheats, within the last two or three weeks, have tillered away luxuriantly. The turnip lands are getting into order. Hops have received some check from the variable and cold weather, but the bins are generally strong and healthy.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—A novel and curious method of self-substitution of artificial bones, or making any and every number the quotient of innumerable questions, at sight, and without calculation, has been effected by a simple mechanical contrivance. The method, which is aptly styled SELF-INDICATIVE, is, it is understood, about to be published, and said to be the invention of a gentleman of literary notoriety, holding an office under Government.

THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY.—This work forms an appropriate companion to the Hermit in London. It displays the same knowledge of human nature in all its departments, those habits of quick observation, that keen sense of propriety and moral feeling which so eminently distinguish this writer. Among other amusing subjects in these volumes will be found—A Trip to Richmond.—Man Traps.—Watering Places.—Leaving Home.—The Packet Boat.—An Exquisite's Life in the Country.—A Fishing Scene.—My Landlady.—A Party of Pleasure.—The Top of a Stair.—A Child's Burial.—The March.—The Rough Diamond.—The Navy Lieutenant.—Love and Matrimony.—The Rusticated Londoner.—Seotland.—Hogmomy, or New Year's Morn in Edinburgh.—The Foy.—The Drage, &c. &c.

In the lately published "Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay," is an account of a curious surgical case, in which the loss of a portion of bone, in the arm of an Arab has been supplied, through the dexterity of a native surgeon, by a silver tube.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the following convict-ships at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with the number of convicts against their names, expressed, without the loss of a single life.—Lord Wellington, with 125 female convicts; Morley, with 118 female convicts; Caledonia, with 150 male convicts; and the Guildford, with 100 male convicts, including the Cato-street conspirators.

Letters from Stockholm mention, as a singular fact, that, according to the Russian Court Almanack, there exists, at present, only two Grand Crosses of the Order of St. George, which are—the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Duke of Wellington;—also, that the Russian Empire has actually but one Field Marshal, viz. the Duke of Wellington. The last Russian Field Marshal died about six weeks ago.

MR. CROMWELL'S "OLIVEN CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES."—We are accused, by our enemies of political partiality. With the impartial, and the friends to good order and good government, this accusation carries with it its own reply; but we are willing, at all times, to afford such (for with others we disdain communication) the means of effectually repelling imputations, to which they may possibly attach more importance than justly.—Mr. Cromwell's political productions, appearing in his just-published work, are certainly not such as we should draw from the pen of a man who treats; but as he writes with temper, ability, and evidently from his own convictions, we have suffered no political considerations to interfere with the pleasure we have derived from the perusal of his work.

The Fury and Hecla, Discovery Ships, accompanied by the Nautilus transport, put into Widdowall harbour, in the island of South Ronaldshay (one of the Orkneys) on the 17th ult. in consequence of contrary winds. On the 19th they had completed their water, and were to put to sea again the moment the wind became more favourable.

A Mr. Leinberger, of Nuremberg, has resolved the problem of giving a horizontal direction to balloons, and offers to make a journey from Nuremberg to England in a balloon, as soon as the Royal Academy of London shall have guaranteed the payment of the premium of 20,000l. offered for the discovery.

SCROFULA, &c.—Of all the discoveries made in the healing art (that of the virtues of Jodine as a remedy for scrofula in every form, and every tumour is the most important). The 60th Number of the Monthly Gazette of Health (published on the 1st inst.) contains some extraordinary cures it has effected, with details for its exhibition. Among the other intelligence this Number contains, may be noticed an interesting article on the cause and treatment of indigestion and flatulence, cases of rheumatism, tic douloureux, scurf, scald head, liver cough cured by the colchicum seeds, carbomate of iron, &c.; efficacy of galvanism in affections of the liver; the scientific exposure of a plausible species of turgonic writing of some medical scribblers, which had tended to check the progress of medicine, by inducing the ignorant to attend to technicalities and flights of fancy, more than to the science of medicine; and the comparative view the Editor has taken of the works of Drs. Solomon, James Johnson, Jordan, &c. We recommend to the serious perusal of those members of the profession who feel interested in the promotion of science, and indeed to every person who may wish to be acquainted with the arts of medicine, and of dealers in words as well as nostrums. The plan of reading pulmonary consumption, in the 65th Number, we are happy to find has been adopted in many desperate cases with complete success.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The following works have been recently published by Messrs. Colburn and Co. 1. The Universe, a Poem; by the Rev. R. Mantour. 2. Practical Economy, or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the purposes of Domestic Life. 3. Precaution, or the Matrimonial Balance, a Novel. 4. Palmyre et Flamie ou le Secret, par M. de Genlis, 2 vols. 5. The Hermit in the Country; by the author of the Hermit in London, 3 vols. 6. Secret Memoirs of the Court of Westphalia, 5vo. 7. Memoirs of Granville Sharp, by Prince Hoare. 8. Private Correspondence of David Hume the Historian. 9. Prince Maximilian's Travels in Brazil. 10. Memoirs of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by Dr. Watkins. 11. Mollin's Travels in the Interior of Africa, edited by T. E. Bowdich, Esq. 12. Schleming, a Novel, 3 vols. 13. Sir Arthur Clarke's Essay on Diseases of the Skin, 12mo.; and 14. The 10th volume of Lord Orford's Works, comprising the Letters to Montagu, Cole, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.—GENERAL REDUCTION OF TAXES.—The necessity and expediency of striking off a portion of the National Debt is very ably argued in the "Pamphleteer," No. 36, just published—by which, it is proved, that the injury to the public creditor will be very little felt. The subject is expected to be brought under consideration during this Session of Parliament. In the same Number, are published, Bowles' Letters to Lord Byron; B. Beaumont on the Criminal Code; Cornaro on Longevity; with several other entertaining Pamphlets.

On Monday the 28th ult. No. 10,404 was drawn a Prize of 21,000l. Consols, and sold by Biss, in Shares, viz:—
One Quarter at Carmarthen One Sixteenth at Edinburgh
One Quarter in London One Sixteenth in London
One Eighth in London One Sixteenth at Maidstone
One Sixteenth at Bath One Sixteenth at Marlborough

Biss also sold the following Prizes, all drawn the same day:—
11,331 £1,000 7,260 £200
;616 220 10,584 200
3,317 220 11,476 110
11,387 220 16,521 110
16,673 220 &c. &c.

Biss also sold, in the Lottery drawn in March, Three Prizes of £21,000, and several smaller Capitals.—Every Ticket or Share Chance bought on or before the 28th of May, was finally decided on the 28th of May. Ticket and Share Chances are on Sale at Biss's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, London; and by his Agents in the country.—All the 3,002 Prizes, including the £20,200 Prizes, must be drawn the 14th of this Month, (June.)

THE MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE IN THE BOROUGH.

Saturday night an inquisition was held by Mr. Shelton on the body of Mr. Harmer, who was shot on Thursday by his wife. The Jury first met at the Hut and Shears public-house, Weston-street, whence they adjourned to the Vestry-room in Tooley-street. Having been sworn, they proceeded to Mr. Harmer's house, to view the body. On their return to the Vestry-room, Hannah Studd was examined. She repeated the evidence which she gave before the Magistrates at the Town-hall, adding, that she heard her mistress, who had been to a banker's in the City, and received 40 sovereigns, advising Mr. Harmer to convert his notes into gold as soon as possible. Mr. Harmer, she said, was in respectable circumstances, and acted as town agent to his father, an eminent iron-founder in Yorkshire.

Cross-examined.—When witness saw her mistress behind the parlour door she smiled at her, on which the prisoner turned round and smiled again. No conversation passed, and witness went down again to the kitchen. She then heard her master and prisoner talking, and the deceased laughing. The prisoner spoke loud. Witness did not hear what they then said. They appeared to be wrangling; but whether in jest or earnest witness could not say, but thought it was in play. After some time the deceased uttered a shocking oath, and said he would shoot her mistress; on which she heard the latter say, "Oh! you coward, is that what you have got to fly to? why don't you use your hands as I do?" Witness then heard the snapping of an unloaded pistol, as she had frequently heard before, when they were always playing with pistols and frightening each other. Mr. Harmer sometimes kept the pistols in a cupboard near the fire-place, behind where his chair was; but they were generally lying about. Soon after the snapping which witness described, she heard a report as of loaded fire-arms.—Witness then declared the results to the same effect as in her examination in chief. In answer to further questions, she stated that on Wednesday the deceased had requested his wife to remain in bed with him during the whole day, as he knew he should not live long; and in the course of the same day he was heard talking incoherently to himself. Witness had often heard her mistress say she was afraid she should be shot, in fun or in earnest, some time or other. On Saturday week witness, by desire of the prisoner, carried the pistols to Mrs. Harmer's mother's, Mrs. Harmer saying she was afraid to be in the house with the deceased, lest he should shoot her. Witness continued her evidence as follows:—When the deceased missed the pistols, he asked me what had become of them, and I told him they were at Mrs. Delahunt's; he replied, "Oh! d—d nonsense—go for them, and fetch me a pennyworth of crocus, and I'll clean them." I went, but Mrs. Delahunt and Mrs. Harmer (who was there with some ladies) prevented me from taking them home. The following day I fetched them away by order of my master. My master was displeased when he received the pistols.

Mr. W. Junbrow, of No. 7, Weston-street, surgeon, deposed that about eight o'clock on Thursday evening he saw Mrs. Harmer run out of her house into a neighbour's, apparently in great distress, and the servant following her; he heard the servant exclaim, "Oh, God! send for a doctor!" Witness went to the house of the deceased, whose situation he proceeded to describe. Mr. Harmer died in about a minute or two after witness entered. Witness assisted in opening the head. The frontal bone was fractured over the left eye, and the ball was found lodged in the back part of the head. The pistol that had been fired off was lying within reach of the deceased. On the return of Mrs. Harmer, she said, "Oh, God! is it true—is he dead?" and her grief was most distressing.

Mr. O. Atkinson, of 79, Tooley-street, surgeon, proved his having found the ball about an inch and a half behind the right ear. It was a small bullet, and had driven the eye into the cavity of the brain. In other respects this witness corroborated the statement of the foregoing witnesses.

A boy named Gilly proved his having, by his master's direction, cast ten bullets, his master and mistress being present. His master (the deceased) remarked in a jocular tone, "Is it not a pity one of these is not in my brain?" The wife of deceased replying in the same tone, "I wish it was."

One or two neighbours, who were present immediately after the transaction had taken place, were called; but nothing material was elicited from their testimony.

The Coroner then charged the Jury in a very intelligent and able manner; he recapitulated the whole of the evidence to the Jury, who, after some consultation, returned, at 11 o'clock, a verdict—Accidental Death.

POLICE.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—On Monday, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmer underwent a final examination at this office before Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith. Mr. Alley appeared as Counsel for the prisoner. She arrived in a coach at 20 minutes before one o'clock, accompanied by her mother, her husband's father and brother (who had arrived that morning from Sheffield) and her solicitor, with a number of particular friends. Mr. Harmer's father is a venerable grey-haired gentleman, and was frequently in tears during the examination. He expressed his full and entire satisfaction in the melancholy occurrence, was the effect of accident, and offered to give bail to the amount of 1000l. for his daughter-in-law. The majority of the gentlemen who sat on the Coroner's Jury were present. Mrs. Harmer was conducted to a chair, and took her seat upon her former examination; she was dressed in black, and was overwhelmed with grief. The Clerk delivered to the Magistrate a Certificate of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The Alderman then asked the Overseer of the parish if there was any more evidence forthcoming? The reply was in the negative. The worthy Magistrate then addressed the prisoner in a very feeling manner. The opinion of the Jury, he said, coincided with his own; it was unnecessary to caution her against playing in future with dangerous weapons, and he hoped it would be a salutary warning to every one present, and to the public, not to meddle unnecessarily with deadly weapons. He now called upon her to enter into recognizances, herself in the sum of 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each. Her father-in-law, and Mr. Watson, of Clifford's Inn, her attorney, entered with herself into the required sureties, and she was discharged.

SONBURY.—The wife of Henry Frost, weaver, of this town, some time since sold to one Wm. Whiting for the small sum of 1s. 6d., has returned to her husband, the purchaser having given him two guineas to take her back.

WINSTER.—A fatal duel took place in this town, which arose out of the following circumstances:—Mr. Cuddie, a Scotch apothecary, having taken up his residence here, paid his addresses to Miss Brittlebank, the daughter of an eminent solicitor, but the lady's relations informed Mr. C. that they decidedly disapproved of the attentions paid by him. On Monday se'night one of the lady's brothers, finding her walking with Mr. C. took her away, on which the latter used such language as caused Mr. Brittlebank to demand either an apology or a pistol meeting. Mr. C. at first refused to do either; but at length, on the interference of a mutual friend, Mr. Spencer, a surgeon, he consented to meet Mr. B. who, in company with his two brothers, had repaired to the house of Mr. C. The duel took place in Mr. C.'s garden, and the result was, that Mr. C. received his antagonist's ball in his bowels, and died the following day.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Willful Murder against Mr. Brittlebank's three sons, Andrew, William, and Francis, and also against Mr. Spencer.—Mr. W. Brittlebank (who killed Mr. C.) is not yet in custody, but the others are now confined in the county gaol.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Due, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists various ships like Dublin, Waterford, Jersey, etc.

DEPARTURE, June 1.—Wind E.N.E.—Came down from the River last night, and sailed for London, for St. John's, New Brunswick, and Valence, Basso, for Naples. Arrived today and sailed for the River, the Andes, Stores, in 61 days from Trieste. Arrived off the South Foreland, the William Harris, Harris, from Jamaica.

PLYMOUTH, May 31.—Wind W.—Sailed the Epigonia frigate from Portsmouth; 31a, Fragatilla, from Anagorae for London; and the Commercial, Dabot, from Mauritius for London. Sailed the Tom Cook, Bonaire, for Naples.

PORTSMOUTH, June 1.—Wind Westery.—Sailed His Majesty's ship Reeling, on a cruise; Hutton, Montgomery; and Lively, Mitchell, for London.

GRAVESEND, June 1.—Sailed the Catharine, Knox, for Madras.

SCARBOROUGH, May 31.—The Jean, Williamson, in working out of the harbour, struck on the rocks, and has received so much damage as to put her to rot.

FALMOUTH, May 29.—Wind E.—The Blue Eye Mail, which upset at sea, was brought in here this morning by the Active cutter. Arrived the Ben Jonson, Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope in 89 days; for London; and Nassau, Tremayne, from Lisbon in 47 days, for London.

The Castle, Huntly, from Calicut has arrived at Falmouth.

On the 1st of June was published, No. VI. of THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE (New Series) printed on a new and very improved plan, and containing, besides the usual variety of Science, Criticism, Politics, and Commerce, I. Digested Account of Captain Parry's Expedition.—II. On the Writings of Quevedo.—III. Morality of Newspapers.—IV. On the Choice of a Profession.—V. Spontaneous.—VI. Kissing.—VII. Jonathan Kentuck's Journal, No. 2.—VIII. The Prophecy of Daniel, by Lord Byron.—IX. The Pages.—XII. Field Flowers.—XIII. First Fruits of Australasian Poetry.—XIV. The Garden, No. XXV.—XV. The Universe, a Poem, by the Rev. H. Martineau.—XVI. Scenery of the Capital of Alexandria, Egypt.—XVII. Origin of the Debauchment of the National Spirit in Italy.—XVIII. Poems of Mad. de Surville.—XIX. Sonnets written during Sickness.—XX. The Poet's Duty.—XXI. Correspondence.—Lord Byron and the Literary Gazette.—XXII. Remarks on Martin F. Tupper.—XXIII. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Dell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Canning, Dublin; and retailed by all Booksellers, Newsmen, &c.

DUBOST'S ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE.

In one thick 8vo. volume, price 14s. boards. THE ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE; or, a Treatise on Different Calculations, Operations and Arbitrations of Exchange, Speculations in Exchanges and Banking Operations, Exchange of Credits, Operations of Specie and Bullion, Pans of Exchange and of Coins, Practical Speculations in Merchandise, Description and Tables of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and of Logarithms, being a complete System of Commercial Calculations. BY CHARLES DUBOST, Second Edition, greatly improved, and corrected to the present time, by the Editor of "Mortimer's Dictionary." London: Printed for Bossey and Sons, Broad-street, Exchange; Longman and Co. Aldersgate-street; and G. B. Whittaker, 27, Abchurch-lane; and by Messrs. Cadell and Davies; Payne and Poy; and Rodwell and Martin.

Just published, price 2s. by John Callow, 16, Prince's street, Solo. PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF THE CUREBBS, or JAVA PEPPEL, IN THE CURE OF GONORRHOEA; with Cases.—By HENRY JEFFREYS, Esq. Senior-Surgeon to the St. George's, and St. Andrew's Hospitals, and to the General Dispensary, Great-street, and formerly a Surgeon in the 3d Regiment of Guards. Shewly will be published, J. CALLOW'S MEDICAL CATALOGUE, Part I. containing a choice Selection of Second-hand Medical Books, in various Languages.

Just published, price 12s. 12s. boards. REMAINS of a ROMAN VILLA, at BOGNOR, in SUSSEX, containing the Plan of the Villa, and a Catalogue of the Remains of the whole. Being the third and last Volume of RELIQUES BRITANICO-ROMANÆ, containing Figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in England.—By the late SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and P.A.S. Sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies; Payne and Poy; and Rodwell and Martin. Complete Sets of this Work may be had, price 37l. 16s. in boards; or with the Plan of the Villa, and the Catalogue, price 67l. 6s. The number of complete Sets is necessarily limited to Fifty. Part of the Vol. 2, and of the Woodcut-Volume, having been destroyed. Part Third of Vol. 3 may be had separately to complete Sets, price 6l. 6s.

Lately published by Professor CHRISTIAN. CHARGES to GRAND JURIES in the ISLE of ELY. One contains a full Vindication of the Criminal Law from the gross misrepresentations upon the subject; and another, a full Explanation of the various Law, price 1s. 6d. Sold by Messrs. Clarke, Portugal-street; and Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

PRESENTATION upon EVIDENCE before the HOUSE of LORDS; with a Postscript, containing a full Explanation of the Law respecting the Prayers in the Liturgy, price 6s. 6d. The Postscript is sold alone, price 1s. 6d. It is put at the public discussion of the subject.

By THE KING'S PATENT. CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquit the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfeits, under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (only) who in genuine articles. The sale is by a vending machine, having a decided preference to a vending and shaving Soap, for its cleansing, beautifying, softening, and balsamic properties, on the skin, that in consequence of these inestimable qualities His Majesty granted his Letters Patent. It should be used by the face, the hands, and the feet, in the following manner:—small, at 2s. 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 2s. or twelve small, at 1s. 5s. the shagc cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which are re-filled, at 2s. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, by an extensive and regular Mail, the benefit of which is limited to serve his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 28, Hatfield-street; Burton Crescent, London.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.

FOR THE SALE OF IRISH LINEN by the PIECE, At the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury square four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn. THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY have pleasure to announce to the Public that they are the sole and only Establishments in Great Britain where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED GRASS-BLEACHED LINEN, For Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than can be procured through any other medium. They are returned to the Purchaser, on account of any fault appearing. Good Irish Bulls and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual. Country and Town orders punctually attended to by JOHN DONOVAN, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London; Agents, JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Alley, Dublin.

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

The sight of the aged restored, the weak sight strengthened, and the perfect sight preserved in extreme old age, by DRAGON'S EYE, SHEPHERD'S GLEES. For the cure of the aged, by Dr. Lewis, out of Oxford-street, Manufacturer to the late Mr. Braddery, and since his death has commenced Business at the above place, where the Improved Spectacles can now only be had that is sanctioned by most of the learned Physicians, and the best of the limited number of Spectacles to observe 33, Newman-street, as there are many humble imitations of his Improved Spectacles, offered to the Public.

NO FIXED PRIZES!!!—3002 PRIZES, including TWO PRIZES OF £20,000.

must all be Drawn 14th of THIS MONTH, (June). Every Chance being drawn 28th of May and 14th of June, will be decided 14th June. No Fixed Prizes—No Classes! Every Ticket drawn singly, each deciding its own fate, and the prizes are drawn singly. The Tickets are issued in Chances of Tickets, Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, which are now selling by J. J. SIVEWRIGHT, THE CONTRACTORS, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket; and by his Agents, in the Country.

At J. Sivewright sold in the Drawing which took place the 28th ult. No. 1, 44s. a Piece of £4,000, and several minor Capitals; and several £20,000 Prizes in the last Four Months.

PATENT ECONOMICAL AND UNIVERSAL LAMP.

This invention embraces every requisite to render it a domestic comfort in the general use of Lamps instead of Candles, giving to the Public the choice of an improved light, in which there is perfect safety, at half the expense of Candles. It is particularly interesting to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with others, which are most resorted to, viz. the Rush Light, an old servant, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. It is a safe and steady light, and floating in a glass, or in a glass globe, or in a glass globe, but must be stationary, subject to the ebb and flow of more modern glass, it floats in, causing a suffocating smell, consuming much oil, and a constant expense for the wicks. 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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the Fifeshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Fife.
Capt. Andrew Mitchell, Major, vice Macfarlan, deceased.
Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of York.
Robert Chaloner, Esq.; Thomas Lodington Paton, Esq.; William Lister Penton Scott, Esq.; William Markham, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.
Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry—Major Richard York to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieut. Col. George Lane Fox to be Major, vice York, promoted; Lieut. William Lister Foulton Scott to be Captain, vice Fox, promoted; Cornet Thomas Dawker to be Lieut. vice Scott, promoted; the Hon. John Hobart Gradow to be Cornet; Sir John Vanden Brouck, Lieut. Col. to be Major.

Partnerships Dissolved.
Thomson and Pattinson, Leeds, spirit merchants.—Thomson and Geddes, Manchester, drapers.—M. and J. W. B. Dudley, woollen drapers.—H. and C. Boulton, & J. Pelly, Chatham Place, Norway merchants, so far as concerns H. Boulton, stocking and tobacco manufacturers.—Whittaker and Shaw, Ashton-under-Lyne, manufacturers of jacobinets.—Mills and Hatch, Asylum Buildings, backing and ink manufacturers.—Payne, Major Hill, Rotherhithe, miller, and Smith, Lever Road, Dentford.—Clark, Salmon, Price, and Stanton, Bath, common brewers.—Horton, Rhodes, and Aspinwall, Breton, joiners.—Flaring, Brooke, and Hawson, Green Mile Lane Farm, Harwood, Nottinghamshire.

Deaths.
ALEX. J. Liverpool, soap boiler.
BLISS, N. Water Lane, Fleet Street, printer.
DARTSON, A. G. Raquet Court, Fleet Street, merchant.
STABE, T. Torquay, Bath, common brewers.—Horton, Rhodes, and Aspinwall, Breton, joiners.—Flaring, Brooke, and Hawson, Green Mile Lane Farm, Harwood, Nottinghamshire.

Births.
T. B. Bennett, Eastham, and C. Bowtell, Lutton Bury, Herefordshire, farmers.—S. Roberts, Northham, Druggists.—F. Pacey, Bishopgate Street, Wilkin, pastry cook.—G. Fry, Tunbridge Wells, lime burner.—D. Pullen, Birch Lane, baker.—J. Bond, Lichfield, miller.—S. U. Whittell, Back Lane, Islington, tailor.—J. H. White, Lambeth Road, merchant.—E. Fox, Gloucester, horse dealer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We received last night Paris Papers to the 6th instant.
PARIS, JUNE 6.—M. le Viscount de Chateaubriand, French Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, is about to return to his post in that capital.
FROM THE BARRS OF THE DANUBE, MAY 23.—The Pacha of the Marches, having complied with the terms of the English Administration in the Ionian Islands, that the insurgents are supplied from thence with arms, ammunition, and even artillery; he, therefore, threatens to enforce very rigorous measures against the English trade, and adds, that he will sequester all the property of British subjects, if such abuses are continued. He has sent a report on this subject to Constantinople. In consequence of the above declaration, an express prohibition has been published throughout the Ionian Islands, to all the natives and residents, not to take part, directly or indirectly, in the insurrection against the Porte, under very severe penalties.

Under the head of Vienna, May 26, is contained three Autograph Letters from the Emperor of Austria, the one addressed to the Prince of Metternich, appointing him Chancellor of the Empire and Imperial House, and expressive of his satisfaction and coincidence for the eminent services he has rendered the State for the last twelve years. The second letter is addressed to the Count Stadion, graciously acknowledging his public services. The third is addressed to the Baron De Frimont, for his military services.

Duché and Flanders Mills arrived to the 5th inst.
PARIS, JUNE 2.—General credit is given to a rumour that Ypsilanti, master of Adrianople, is preparing to march against the capital. The Hospodar Callimachi, who was appointed to the chief command of the army destined to arrest the progress of this Chief, and which has not yet been organised, having received a summons to appear at Constantinople, was so struck with terror that he has become insane.

According to letters which have reached us, the populous town of Larissa, in Macedonia, has fallen into the power of the Greeks, who have cut the throats of all the Mahometan inhabitants. Larissa is the key of Epirus.
Count Corredo, Ex-Minister of Finance, Minister of State, died at Geneva on the 1st of the month.
JUNE 4.—Count Lavallette arrived in Paris on Saturday, the 2d inst. He proceeded with the most eager anxiety to see his Lady, who is in the health establishment of Dr. Lapand at Chillot, where she has most assiduous attention has long been paid to her.
HANOY, MAY 18.—The King of England is expected to arrive here on the 22d of August, by way of Spina and Hombong.
NAPLES, MAY 17.—Within these few days all that remained of the public Functionaries employed under the Constitutional regime have been deprived of their situations. M. M. Catalani, Rossi, Sapunara, and Donato, Ex-Deputies, have been arrested. An order has also been sent to Aquila to arrest Deagonetti.—Two days before the King entered his capital a Decree of the Marquis de Ciapello, President of the Provisional Government, was published against illegal debts and societies.—Tranquillity is said to be perfectly re-established in the Kingdom of Naples.

Fourteen hundred Moors perished in the storm that destroyed the Tunisian fleet at Tanis. The Admiral was the only Officer who escaped, he being on shore at the time.
MAY 10.—Yesterday the King, seated on the Throne, received the homages and congratulations of the Generals and superior Officers of the Austrian Army and Naval Squadron. During this ceremony the Duke de Cadabra advanced, followed by his whole family, and solicited of his august father leave to kiss his hand.
Since the King's return fleurs-de-lis are the conspicuous decoration of the Indies' attire. This emblem of the Bourbons is exhibited in the theatres and public places of entertainment, where the people give themselves up to joy.
MADRID, MAY 21.—A camp of 18,000 men is about to be formed in the vicinity of this capital, under the orders of General Morillo. Orders have been issued, that all persons must quit Madrid, who have no particular business to justify their stay.—A Royalist constitutional opposition begins to show itself in the Cortes; we hope good results from it.
MAY 24.—Government appears decided, to send to America the

two Infants, Don Carlos, and Don Francisco de Paulo, one for the North, and the other for the South parts of that country.

General Morillo displays a very firm character. He assured the King, at the forfeit of his head, that his Majesty should not again be insulted as he had been, and solicited the Monarch to resume his prerogatives, as heretofore. The King persists in refusing to sanction the Decree relative to Patriotic Societies. The Club of La Fontaine d'Or, however, still continues its daily meeting, and is now crowded by patriotic furries. Government has granted an annual pension of 1,000 francs (411. 13s. 4d.) to the Neapolitan General Pepe. Spain welcomes the Neapolitan Refugees, and grants them pensions.—The Cortes have received the official communication that war is on the point of re-commencing in the Provinces of Venezuela and New Granada.

The Decree of the Cortes against sending money to Rome, for Bull's Matrimonial Dispensations, Indulgences, &c. is officially promulgated. It enacts, that in lieu thereof, the sum of nine thousand hundred piastres shall be annually remitted to his Holiness, as a voluntary gift, over and above any sums stipulated by preceding concordats. The Cortes reserve to themselves the increase of this sum, "if the nation shall in future be able to do so."

VIENNA, MAY 23.—The Emperor of Russia arrived on the 15th of the afternoon at Pest, with his Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine who had been to meet his Majesty as far as Wespriem, where the latter stopped on the night of the 14th. The Emperor travels in the strictest incognito, and he has particularly requested that no distinguishing honour may be paid to him. His Majesty passed the 10th in viewing the province of Slavonia, and arrived on the 22d at Pest. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived today at noon, in good health, at the Castle of Schenbrunn.

Intelligence, relative to the recent outrages at Constantinople, which has been received in this capital, says, "Such was the furious exasperation of the Mussulmen, that the foreign Ministers were in imminent peril. A considerable multitude (hurling for the blood of the Greeks), surrounded the residence of the Russian Minister, and menaced to take possession by assault, if a Greek family who had taken refuge in it were not delivered up. M. de Strogoff displayed equal dignity and resolution on this occasion. He appeared, with his suite, in the balcony of the hotel, and publicly declared, through the medium of his interpreter, that he would consider any hostile attempt as a provocation to war directed against the Sovereign, his master; and he would instantly take measures accordingly. This firmness of the representative of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander had the desired effect, as the Turks immediately withdrew."

SEVILLE, MAY 11.—There are a great number of persons arrested both at Xeres and at Santa Maria; among those at Xeres is the Marquis de Alanya. It is known that the Guerrilla Leader, Pedro Zaldívar, has fled from Xeres to Gibraltar, with 12,000 hard piastres.
According to direct letters from Constantinople, it appears that the foreign Ministers accredited to the Porte, not deeming themselves safe in the capital, on account of the excesses committed by the armed populace, have embarked for the town of Buyukdere, situated upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

An article from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th ult., states, that advices have been received in that capital from Captain Billingshausen, who commands a ship which has been sent out by the Russian Government on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea. Capt. B. reports that he has discovered three islands covered with snow, in south latitude 50 deg. on one of which smoke was seen issuing from a volcano.

PROPHECY.—In the 17th century an astrologer predicted that the year 1822 would be fatal to the Turkish empire; that it would suffer grievous calamities, and might, perhaps, be even destroyed.—Hamburgh Journal.

BARBADORS, MARCH 18.—In our paper of the 28th ultimo, we mentioned the cruel usage of the crew of the ship Kate, to their Captain (Purdy), in putting him, his wife, two young children, a passenger, and the steward into an open boat near Desadae, and leaving them exposed to the dangers of the sea; and that, after sinking the ship, they had gone in the ship's long-boat, apparently in distress, to Guadaloupe, where they were providentially detected. In our number of the 1st instant, we noticed that the boat, in which the Captain, &c. had been put, was picked up by Captain Kingston, of the schooner Anna Isabella, near Rock Dunda. On this melancholy subject we have now to add, that his Majesty's ship Sapphire, which arrived here on Thursday last, brought to be tried, by our Court of Vice-Admiralty, the persons charged with the horrible crimes above stated.

Official accounts are stated to have been received at Philadelphia, advising that near one-third of Peru had joined the Patriots, and that all the mines were in their possession.
Two English ships, the Edward Ellice and the Lord Suffolk, were captured and taken into Huaco, a port near Lima, on the 6th of December last, by Lord Cochrane's squadron. The Hyperion frigate was in sight at the time. The cause alleged was, that they had Spanish property on board.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) APRIL 23.—Accounts have been received from Panama that the Andromache frigate was daily looked for from Callao, with the deposed Viceroy Pezuella, and that San Martin was advancing rapidly with a daily increasing army towards the capital.

Advice from Calcutta to a late date, state that the cholera morbus raged to an alarming extent at Siam, in the capital of which, Bangkok, 40,000 persons perished; in consequence the King held a consultation with his Nobles, Priests, and Astrologers, to ascertain to what cause the prevalence of this disorder might be attributed, when (according to the curious custom of that country) they agreed that an evil spirit, formed like a fish, was the occasion of their disasters; and that the only method of driving it away was by fighting it with guns, muskets, drums, &c. That extraordinary ceremony was actually performed along the sea coast; but instead of having the desired effect, when the scene ended, 7,000 souls died on the bench with the cholera.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Grandpound Disfranchisement Bill was returned from the Commons with a message importing that the amendments made by that House had been agreed to.
On the second reading of the Irish Courts of Law Bill, Lord St. Albans stated the object of the Bill, which went to correct the existing abuses in the several Courts in respect of exacting fees from the Suitors, and recommending in lieu limited salaries to the Officers; and appointing two Officers for the express purpose of taking of fees was continued in England; and, therefore, he did not see why it should be abolished in Ireland, besides he objected to any change in the practice of the Law.
Lord Redeford entertained doubts on the policy of substituting salaries for fees in Courts of Justice.
The Earl of Lincoln defended the Bill.
The Lord Chancellor agreed, that in certain cases, salaries might be preferable, to others fees.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, the substitution of salaries for fees was supported by the authority of the Judges, who were of opinion that they could not prevent abuses if the present system was allowed to exist. The Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

On the second reading of the Bread Regulation Bill—the object of the Bill Lord Lauderdale said, went to repeal a clause in the 5th of the late King, inflicting penalties on bakers for short weight, which equally affected the honest and the fraudulent baker; but, indeed, there was an association of the latter description, who, supported each other against informations. The present Bill provided, that bakers should keep weights and scales in their shops, so that every bona fide customer might weigh his purchase.

On the second reading of the Irish Courts of Law Regulation Bill.—Lord St. Albans stated from the Report, that the clerks in the different Courts were in the practice of stopping proceedings until their fees were paid, one of the clerks had by these practices increased his income from 2,510. to 4,000. a-year; the unwise profits made by the Registrar of the Exchequer in the course of three years amounted to 8531. 17s. 6d. A saving in this respect would be made of 6,600l.

Mr. Jackson for the Petitioners, and Mr. Harrison in support of the London Wharfs' Bill appeared at the Bar as Counsel.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Inland Navigation Bill, and the Seamen's Wages Bill, were passed. The New Gas Light Company's Bill was brought forward from the Commons, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

After hearing Mr. Hart, the further proceedings in the Stranmore case were postponed to Friday se'night.

The Sale of Bread Regulation Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given to the Seamen's and Mariners' Wages Protection Bill; the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound, and for transferring two Members to the County of York; the Jurors Assizes Attendance Bill; the Westminster Soldiers Improvement Acts Amendment Bill; the Attorneys and Solicitors Practice Regulation Bill; the Metropolitan Sale of Bread Amendment Bill; the Judges' (Salop) Lodgings Bill; the North Wales Incorporation Bill; the Saltcoats and the Lym Regis Harbour Improvement Bills; the Edinburgh Gask Enclosure Bill; the Essex County Prisons Bill; the Ipswich Lighting and Paving Bill; the Hackney Roads Bill; the All Saints (Northampton) Rectory Bill; and Viscount Glerawley's Divorce Bill.

The Irish Rate of Interest Bill was passed.
The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Select Committee of this House relative to the state of Foreign Trade.—The principal and most interesting part of the Report referred to an important branch of domestic manufactory, and in that particular branch (silk) he had great satisfaction in stating to their Lordships that an improvement had taken place, which exceeded the expectation of those persons most concerned in that valuable trade. He had therefore to congratulate their Lordships on an improvement so auspicious to our existing interests, at the same time remarking that he rejoiced so far only as that progression was co-existent and compatible with the soundest but broadest principle of public economy.

The same Noble Marquis gave notice that, upon an early day after the recess, he should call the attention of their Lordships to the Foreign Slave Trade.

On the consideration of the Irish Courts of Law Regulation Bill, Mr. Blake was heard in Counsel for Mr. Cleavey, one of the Clerks belonging to the Common Pleas Court, in Ireland, who had tendered, held his office for life, and who claimed compensation. The further hearing was postponed till Wednesday, to which day the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the Bankers of the City of London and Westminster, against the Bill for altering the punishment of forgery, on account of a distinction being made between the forgery of Bank of England notes, and other negotiable securities. The Hon. Gentleman also presented a petition from certain Merchants of the City of London against that clause in the said Bill, which they apprehended would allow the exportation of long-woolled sheep from this country. These petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Bernal presented a petition from Mr. Mallison, praying the attention of the House to his life-preserver.

Sir J. Cuffe brought in the life-preservers were useful they would be used by the Deal bathmen. He was satisfied, if they were put out of use, was, for if once ships were in danger of a loss with life-preservers on board, no man would stay in the ship.

The Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill was passed.
Sir J. Mackintosh moved the third reading of the Criminal Law's Bill, and took occasion to offer a variety of observations on the subject. The exceptions which he had been induced to make, ought not to be turned against the principle of the Bill. He did not distrust the principle because he could not grasp all he desired; the first exception was for the forgery of Bank of England paper, because it was an injury to the community, and to which no private forgery could bear the least resemblance. The petition just presented from bankers of London and Westminster, was, in fact, a petition against the Bill, but against the exception to which he had just alluded, the supposition, that forgers would turn their attention to country bankers; but of this the apprehension was idle. The Birmingham forger could not be supposed acquainted with the hand-writing of eminent London bankers, nor with the habits or connexions of the usual acceptors and indorsers. How could he pass an acceptance, and get it presented for 3 or 4,000. in language of those whose regular business it was to detect fraud against their own negligence? The exceptions in regard to wills, marriage certificates, and registers, were admitted because the House of Lords last Session, had rejected similar clauses. With respect to respecting to punishment, he proposed to substitute five years' hard labour for transportation, which had been proved inefficient, and must be relinquished.

The Attorney-General declared, that the concessions of the Hon. Gentleman increased his objections to the Bill, because they were an acknowledgment, that the punishment of death was necessary to prevent crime in certain cases. He objected to the exceptions generally, for the distinction ought not to be an invidious one. Bankers' cheques ought to have protection. He moved that it be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. Denham denied that the principle of the Bill had been abandoned in the concessions which had been made.

Mr. Bent objected to some of the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Wilnot supported the Bill.

Mr. Murray led the proposed measure was subversive of all legal rule and principle.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Cripps, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Baring, Mr. Hubbard, &c. and opposed by Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Pease, Mr. Mills, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. H. Davies, and Mr. T. Wilson.

The House then divided.—For the third reading 117.—For the Amendment, 111.—Majority, 6.

The House divided on an amendment of Mr. Cripps's, to except from the benefits of the Bill all persons convicted of Forgeries on Bankers.—For the amendment, 109—Against it, 102—Majority, 7.

After a long discussion, during the exclusion of strangers, the House divided on the question. "That the Bill do now pass?"—Ayes, 115—Noes, 121—Majority against the Bill, 6.

It was consequently thrown out.

The Irish Coronation Bill was postponed by the consent of Mr. Martin for six months.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

There being only 35 Members present at four o'clock, an Adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY.

Counsel were heard on the Glerawley Divorce Bill. No person attended on behalf of Lady Glerawley. Several witnesses were examined in support of the Bill, which was passed.—The Metropolis Gas Bill was passed.

Major-General Wilson presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Liverpool, against what, he thought, ought to be called the Poor Spoliation Bill, he meant the Bill of His Hon. Friend Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. Scarlett expressed his surprise at the expression of His Hon. Friend, for the Bill would be highly serviceable to the poor. He objected to his Bill being nicknamed.

Dr. Lushington presented a Petition from a man named Thomas Dolby, complaining that he had been prosecuted by the Constitutional Association. This Dolby, the Learned Doctor said, had several interferences with Mr. Murray on the subject of a compromise of the prosecutions against him; the conditions of forbearance were these—that Dolby was to plead guilty, to pay the expenses, to give up his stock, and to continue upon his good behaviour for two years, under the view of the Society. This, however, had not been acceded to.

Sir J. Cholmeley said he had become a member of the Society from the number of indecent caricatures exhibited throughout the metropolis.

Mr. Denman was sure the Hon. Member would not have become a member had he seen the circular signed by Sharp. It was disgusting to see with what supineness it acted in prosecuting for libel that weekly discharge of filth, which was so well known to the national large.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Col. Davies brought in a Bill for preventing the adulteration of Clover Seed, which was read a first time; second reading on Wednesday next.

Dr. Lushington brought in a Bill to alter the Duties on Tobacco and Snuff, which was read a first time. Ordered for a second reading on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Lord Nugent moved for a Committee to enquire into the state of the revenue in the Island of Tobago. He thought the Civil and Criminal should be divided into two districts, with a Chief Justice and Attorney-General to each, paid from home, to prevent local prejudices and influence.

Mr. Goulburn said, that within the last twenty years great improvements had been made in the administration of the government of that Colony. With respect to the motion, he must object to it, as it was one of condemnation and not of enquiry. He defended the conduct of the Chief Justice, and instanced his humanity in having brought forward the laws sanctioning the manumission of slaves.

Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Barham were friendly to the enquiry; but the latter Hon. Member suggested an amendment to this effect, "That the House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the Administration of Justice in the West India Colonies."

After some conversation between Sir J. Mackintosh (who objected to the enquiry being extended to all the West India Islands) Mr. Murray, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. J. P. Grant, &c. Mr. Barham withdrew his Amendment, and a resolution to the effect that the House would pledge itself to the enquiry next session was moved by Lord Nugent, on which a division took place.—For the Resolution, 66—Against it, 105—Majority, 39.

The Marquis of Londonderry intimated to the House that he had been commended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to communicate to the House that his Royal Highness now found it desirable to accept the provision of 8,000l per annum provided by Parliament on the 16th of April, 1818, but which, from certain reasons, which the Noble Marquis said were highly creditable to his Royal Highness's feelings, he had then declined to receive. He then moved that the resolution come to on that occasion be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

Mr. W. Courtenay moved the House to go into a Committee to consider the claims of the American Loyalists, and the compensation due to them, according to the report and award of the Commission appointed to investigate their claims.

Mr. Baring was doubtful whether the claims were founded in justice; at any rate they should have been made forty years ago.

Mr. C. Wynne supported the motion, as did Mr. Money.

Mr. Wilberforce had advocated the claims forty years ago, and he little expected that in 1821 they were unsatisfied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that these loyalists ought to look to the American Government for redress, and not to the English Parliament. The country at present was not able to add anything to what they had already received.

On a division there were—For the motion, 17—Against it, 60—Majority, 17.

Mr. Huskisson said, the proposed compensation being unapproved for, could not be granted.

Mr. Wynne thought provision might be made in the Committee.

Mr. Creevey, to put an end to discussion, would move to adjourn the House.

Mr. Courtenay at length withdrew his motion.

On the second reading of the Yorkshire Election Bill, it was opposed by Mr. Denman and Mr. C. Wynne, who thought at least it ought to be postponed till next session.

Mr. Brougham was of the same opinion.

The Bill was committed for inquiry, Lord Milton having intimated that he would not press it against the sense of the House.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Goulburn, referring to a question put by Major-General Wilson on a preceding evening, respecting the use of torture in Denmark, assured the House that such a mode of punishment does not now exist in that colony.

Mr. S. Rice moved two resolutions on the subject of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland—the one that the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry on that subject be laid before the House, and the other that the House go into the consideration of the same on Monday next.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the state of the Ionian Islands, (which he [Mr. H.] had visited) particularly with respect to the conduct of the Lord High Commissioner. The inhabitants, previous to the arrival of Sir T. Maitland, had the highest opinion of the British character—the dismissal of five of the senators, because they were not disposed to be subservient to him, served in a great measure to undeceive them. One of these senators, M. Flambarour, was afterwards recommended to be employed by Lord Bathurst on account of his talents, and was so employed, but was subsequently thrown into a dungeon for having signed a petition to the King of England, stating the real cause of dissatisfaction which the Ionians had. The Ionians wished to have a real representative Government, and appeared to set themselves to work for that object from the

16th of January, 1817. The Lord High Commissioners assembled the officers of state, and informed them of a conspiracy which was about to explode. Arrests took place in consequence, but it was found there were no real grounds for such arrests. Laperioche and another, the informers, were found to be at the helm of the whole machination. Laperioche was sentenced to be hanged; this sentence, however, was commuted to one year's solitary confinement, and eight years' confinement to the Islands. A few months afterwards he was found at large; this cast suspicion on the whole business. The Hon. Genl. said, the Constitution of the Islands was a deception, for the whole power was vested in the Lord High Commissioner, who, it might be said, nominated the Legislative Council. He then went into a statement of the influence exerted by the Lord High Commissioner, and went over the circumstances connected with the insurrection, contending, on the authority of documents which he referred to, that what had occurred was the consequence of the people being driven to desperation by distress, and by the unfeeling treatment they met with from the Lord High Commissioner. He gave further instances of the arbitrary power exercised by the Lord High Commissioner, remarking, that he was obliged to content himself with a selection, as he had not time to go through all the facts that had come to his knowledge. In one case, Church Lands had been claimed after they had been alienated seventy years. Two Englishmen and two Natives were appointed to inquire into this business. Two were in favour of the claims set up, the other two differed from them; Sir T. Maitland, as umpire, gave the casting vote, and wrote an elaborate letter, of fourteen sides, dated April 12, 1820, in which he declared, that by the laws of Venice, framed in 1410, Church property could not be alienated, and consequently the casting vote was given in favour of the Church. He noticed the pluralities enjoyed in the Ionian Islands, and enumerated grievances of which the people of Santa Maura had to complain, on which, he thought, would have excited almost any people to acts of insurrectionary character. An individual of the name of Antonio Martinego he represented to have been very harshly dealt with, and to have been imprisoned for a considerable period at the will of the Governor, in violation of the Constitution. Having observed at some length upon these and other circumstances, he concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will appoint Commissioners to proceed to the Ionian Islands, to inquire into the state of the Government there, and into the conduct of the Governor, Sir T. Maitland; also to inquire into the causes of the dissatisfaction which exists, end of the numerous arrests that have taken place."

Mr. Goulburn observed, that this was the third time the Hon. Member had come down to the House with charges similar to the present, which had as often been refuted as they had been advanced. He (Mr. G.) knew not whether, when the Hon. Member was in the Ionian Isles, he exercised that diligent investigation which he had shewn in this country; but this he did know, that many of the statements were as untrue as those respecting our own public departments. With respect to the situation of the people of the Ionian Islands, the fact was they had passed under the dominion of Venice, under the French, under the Turkish yoke, under that of Russia, and, lastly, of France again,—all of whom they complained of; and it was to free them from the state of slavery under which they groined that Sir Thomas Maitland was called upon to concert a government and a constitution.—Mr. G. then noticed the particular instance of individual oppression referred to—the case of Martinego. Now the fact was, he was condemned to death by the tribunal before which he was tried; his crime was, plotting to overthrow the Government. He then defended the conduct of Sir F. Adair in the case of Santa Maura, and the part he took in quelling that insurrection. In alluding to the church property, the Hon. Member was mistaken; there was a part of the church lands over which the old Venetian law gave the church a control, and it was this species of land which came under dispute, the lands conveyed by this law never had been touched by the Government. With respect to Martinego, he had been tried by a competent tribunal, nearly the old Roman law, which was in practice in most parts of the Continent.—Mr. G. concluded with stating, that the revenue was originally farmed, but the Government took it under its own management, and the consequence was an increase in the receipt of duties on one article alone from 9,000 to 16,000 dollars; and on the whole revenue there was a profit of 117 per cent. With respect to the Lord High Commissioner, distinguished as was the character of Sir Thomas Maitland, he (Mr. G.) did not rely upon it; he relied upon the statement which had been specifically given, in answer to the charges. He cared not what might be the course which the Hon. Genl. should think proper to take on the present occasion, but he knew that Sir Thomas Maitland must expect the hatred of those who were his talents, and his integrity, and who were therefore anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity of assailing him.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett was of opinion that the Constitution actually given had been fairly described as a juggle. It consisted of shew, form, and ceremony, but the real power was in the Lord High Commissioner. Nothing was better than this Constitution in theory—nothing worse in practice. The Lord High Commissioner was, in fact, the Master Punchinello, to direct the pantomime farce. The Grand Master of Malta, in the plenitude of his power, was nothing to this Lord High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, whose power was as extensive as it was undefined. He had no wish to detract from the panegyric which had been pronounced upon Sir T. Maitland; but he should support the motion, because he thought the power given to that Officer ought not to be entrusted to any one man, whose will was to be the law.

Mr. Evans said he had to acknowledge the attention which had been paid by the Colonial Office to the case of Mr. Martinego, but he should support the motion, for he really could not see what was his crime; respect the individual had been originally charged. He thought it would be but justice to the gallant Officer to go into the inquiry, as his character would otherwise not altogether escape some degree of censure.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, he was confident the conduct of Sir T. Maitland required explanation only; but as the motion went to impute misconduct to him, he (Mr. G.) could not support it. The Constitution upon which he acted had been laid upon the table of the House, and had not called for any comment. He was assured, that the more Sir T. Maitland's conduct was inquired into, the better it would appear.

Mr. Brougham did not make any charge against Sir T. Maitland, but he had seen in the law proceedings of the Ionian Islands a dispensation, which, thank God! did not prevail in any part of the British Empire. He wished to turn the attention of the House to the forms of law in the Ionian Islands. He moved no charge against Sir T. Maitland; he believed he could rather have the Government of the Ionian Islands at any time, as he was in his own discretion, as laid down was unjust. It might be law in Venice or Corfu, but it ought to be watched, and perhaps abrogated by the British Parliament. He supported the motion.

Major-General Wilson thought there was no ground for censuring Sir T. Maitland. He was, however, for inquiry.

Mr. Money opposed the motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry could not admit that the Ionian Islands were to be considered as Colonies of England, or that the Government could interfere as if they were living under the control and in obedience to the Government. He was, at the same

time, ready to allow, that while the Government of this country was protecting those Islands, there was a superintending eye over their welfare and interest which ought not to be withdrawn, and as far as they could go on, directing the Lord High Commissioner of the Islands, for the advantage of the inhabitants, they ought to go.—The Government should, however, exercise that power with caution. The Noble Marquis rose, however, principally for the purpose of assuring the Hon. Gentleman that Sir Thomas Maitland had some blame, attributed by the Law Officers of the Government, for the special purpose of forming a criminal process applicable to the criminal system of the island. That circumstance was proof of the purity of the intentions of the legal advisers of Sir T. Maitland. The Noble Marquis had also the satisfaction of stating that an improved system of Administration had been introduced to the Ionian Islands, and the system of injustice had been removed. They all knew the difficulty of working new systems, but there was every disposition to take advantage of experience. Sending a Commissioner into the island, would be marked as a proceeding infinitely beyond what the occasion warranted.

Mr. Lennard considered the situation of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands peculiarly unfortunate. They were entitled to a free Constitution by the Treaty of Paris, but nothing had been resorted to but the mockery of a Constitution.

Sir J. Coffin said he had known Sir T. Maitland thirty-five years, and a more able and gallant officer did not exist. He should vote against the motion of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen.

Mr. Hume replied.

The House then divided.—For the motion, 27—Against it, 67—Majority against the motion, 70.

Mr. Chetwynd brought in a Bill to facilitate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates; and also a Bill to facilitate and render more certain the transmission of informations and other documents from Magistrates to the Justices of Assize. Read a first time; second reading on Thursday.—Adj.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 206.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King's visit to Ireland will certainly take place before the Coronation, and very soon after the prorogation of Parliament. It is now understood that His Majesty will go by way of Wales, and return through Scotland.

The Royal State Coach has undergone a complete alteration and repair since His Majesty last went to the House of Lords; and it is now, perhaps, one of the most splendid carriages in Europe. The half-proof quarters, which were put in after the attack on the late King, have been taken away, and replaced by plate glass by order of His Majesty, in the same manner as before that atrocious affair. This alteration gives the carriage a lighter and more splendid appearance, and will afford the public the gratification of a full view of the Sovereign in his passage through the streets. The paintings on the quarter-panels have been rubbed down with infinite care, and retouched by some of the first artists; and the entire exterior of the carriage has been regilt. The interior is lined with richly-embossed Genoa crimson velvet in chequered tracery, and trimmed with gold lace. The hammercloth is of the same costly material, with deep gold fringes. The wheels are entirely new, and carved after the antique. The harness is not yet completed; but it is to be of Royal blue leather, edged with azure, instead of the dark red leather, as before.

The Court of Claims resumed their sittings on Thursday in the Painted Chamber of the House of Lords—Earl of Harrowby Presiding. The claims of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to carry the crown over the King to the Coronation was allowed; as were the claims of Baroness Grey de Wilton to carry a pair of silver spurs before the King, and to perform other offices; the Duke of Norfolk as chief Butler. Several other claims were allowed, and the Court adjourned to the 16th instant.

COMMEMORATION OF THE LATE KING.—On Monday, a public dinner was given at the Freemasons' Tavern, in commemoration of George the Third. There were about five hundred persons of the first respectability present, and in the gallery a great number of ladies, elegantly dressed.

At a quarter past seven, his Royal Highness the Duke of York entered the room, followed by the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Bathurst, Lord Erskine, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lothian, Count Munster, Lord Rivers, and several other distinguished persons.—The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Burroughs, Mr. Justice Park, and Sir John Sylvester, had previously taken their seats at the principal tables. Sir John Doyle, and several other naval and military characters, were also present; also a most excellent band of instrumental performers.

The first toast was, "The King;" three times three.—"God save the King;" was performed in a very animated manner. The toast was received with loud cheers, which was prolonged several minutes. The next toast was, "All the Royal Family."—The following toast was, "the Navy and Army," after the performance of "Rule Britannia."

"The Memory of King George III." was appropriately drank in silence.

The Earl of Blessington proposed the health of the Royal and Illustrious Chairman, the Duke of York, which was drunk with three times three.

The Duke of York rose amidst loud acclamations, which for some seconds made it impossible to hear any thing that he uttered. He at length expressed his gratitude for the honour he had received by the compliment just paid to him, as well as for that which placed him in the Chair that day. Nothing could be more grateful to his feelings than such a mark of respectful respect as had that day been paid to the memory of his late Father and Sovereign. He then adverted to the blessings enjoyed under the present reign, and hoped the same feelings of loyalty which had produced this meeting in honour of the late King, would continue to rally round the Throne of his Successor.

"The Laws and Judges of the Land" having been drunk with three times three.

The Lord Chief Justice Dallas, in the name of the Judges, returned thanks for the honour they had received. He declined touching on the hilarity of the meeting by any lengthened address, and contented himself with the expression of his sincere gratitude.

The next toasts were—"The Commerce and Agriculture of the United Kingdom," and "The Naval and Military Glories of the late King."

After the latter toast, Sir J. Doyle rose to return thanks on behalf of his brave comrades. He acknowledged his presumption in rising, and in reply to the toast of this description, when so many distinguished naval and military officers were present. Whatever had been the exertions or the sufferings of British valour, it had always or seldom, which was, the approbation of a free people, and of a revered Sovereign. It had been his misfortune occasionally to differ in opinion with those who conducted public affairs, but he had never varied in an anxious, sincere, and ardent attachment to his late Sovereign. He begged, however, to state, that notwithstanding his difference of opinion, he had always entertained the highest respect for the probity and the talents of the individuals at present at the helm of the State.

A variety of patriotic toasts were drunk during the evening; and at a late hour, the Royal Chairman left the Meeting, attended by most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen present.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first mistake FOX alludes to is, as he must see, an error of the press; the other we are not accountable for—it stood as he saw it in the MS. which came from the hands of a man of the first literary character, even in that part of the world. We confess our promise to CANDIDUS, but are apprehensive that the subject has been worked threadbare. So far from wishing "A FRIEND TO JOHN BULL" to "sin no more," we beg he will go on, and we shall be happy to be taken from him.

The "OLD INHABITANT OF KENTISH TOWN" must have mistaken us; we did not mention that place exclusively, nor, if we had, are we aware of either the immorality or impropriety of training up scarlet benns upon packthread, which appears to us to be a most innocent and by no means ungentlemanly amusement.

PHILO-TAURUS has been received, and shall be attended to in our next. We also thank MERCATOR, and shall feel extremely obliged by his communications.

We duly appreciated BUNGAIKENSIS in the MS. but he will, we think, perceive that we cannot praise ourselves. If we have done good (as he and many thousands more declare we have) we are truly happy in bondage or out of bondage; but we cannot be our own translators; this we are sure he will see.

PHILO-BOSCHUS, from Leatherhead, only proves that an author, however contemptible, is an irascible creature. Because we did not choose to insert his ribaldry last week, he thinks it necessary to abuse us.

X. Y. Z. has been received, and his conditions faithfully complied with. We shall always be glad to hear from him.

Our numerous friends must excuse our not mentioning them in detail to day.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Monday—Damon and Pythias; and Friar Bacon, or the Drunken Head.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Wednesday—For the Benefit of Mr. Ellison, a Grand Concert, in one Act; the Suspicious Husband, and Giovanni in London.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

OUR readers will, doubtlessly, have observed, that we have abstained from any mention of the Constitutional Society in this Paper, and having done so, we think it somewhat hard that, now the whole force of the faction is brought to bear upon that body, we are logged into the front of the battle, to be thumped and pelted at the pleasure of the Morning Chronicle and its accomplices, whenever it happens to be mentioned.

The allusions to our violence certainly come with no very good grace from the Chronicle, who, as we have before said, set us the example of coarseness and virulence of attack. That the crazy Lords, libidinous minstrels, and demoralized politicians whose united services filled the columns of that Paper with abuse and ridicule of all that is good and great amongst us, chose to abandon the rapier for the tomahawk, is no fault of ours; but the mortification and rage which they feel at finding men ready for them at their own weapons, induces them to designate poor John Bull as debased, profligate, and disgusting, for writing that, which, if it came from the pen of Brougham, or Rogers, or Moore, or Erskine, or even Lord Holland himself, they would cry up to the skies as most agreeable rallery and very ingenious pleasantry.

This is to be expected; their vexation is so perfectly natural, and their anger so excessively entertaining, that we never feel sore about it; on the contrary, we are quite satisfied that we have fought the fight well whenever we see or hear any of their observations upon us. But, as we said before, what we have to do with the Constitutional Association, or the Constitutional Association with us, we really do not know.

We have never gone into the question of the policy of the establishment, nor should we now have noticed it, but it appears to us, that upon the dry question of its legality all has not been said which might have been said.

Mr. Brougham, it appears, is of opinion, that it is illegal; and so, it should seem, is Mr. Scarlett. We would ask, if this Association be illegal, why is it not attacked in a Court of Law? Why is it brought before Parliament, who are not the judges of the law? Mr. Brougham brings Mr. Blaeow before the King's Bench—why should he bring Sir John Sewell and his associates before the House of Commons?—Because such a case could not stand in a Court of Law.

We would ask, is not Mr. Brougham, if not a founder, a leading and influencing member of the AFRICAN ASSOCIATION? And will he say that the African Association has not taken exactly the same kind of steps for supporting the law against slave trading, which the Constitutional Association employs in support of the law against blasphemy and treason? Certain it is, that though the objects are different, the means are substantially the same. Nay, we know that Mr. Brougham himself drew up, for circulation, sundry expositions of the law of slave trading, exactly similar to that of the circulation of which, by the Constitutional Society, he is represented to have so grievously complained; a complaint, in which, say the reporters, he was echoed by that mirror of Magistrates, Sir J. Seabright.

We say nothing of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; which has, for a long series of years, employed itself in this way, not only without accusation, but with applause, with the approbation of the courts of justice, and with extensive success. Nay, we doubt whether Mr. Scarlett has not condescended to hold the briefs of this society, which is neither more nor less than that which he is now stated to visit with his virtuous but fee-less indignation.

We shall not waste time on the flagrant case of the subscription for Hone, to which the Duke of Bedford and Lord Sefton were such distinguished subscribers; nor upon the

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to take into consideration the existing Laws relating to Vagrants, have made their Report. They suggest the expediency of revising and consolidating the different Acts upon Vagrancy; and for this purpose, and various others connected with the subject, they recommend the revival of the Committee in a future Session. The Report, among other suggestions, recommends that the practice of passing Vagrants to their places of settlement be suspended for one year from the 1st of September next.

His Majesty will have a Juvenile Ball on Wednesday at Carlton House, to which a great number of the Nobility and Gentry have been invited.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Londonderry had a long audience of the King.

The annual General Meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, was held on Thursday, at the Central School, in Baldwin's Gardens, the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the Chair, surrounded by a numerous body of Bishops, Nobility, and Gentry. Among other things, the Report stated, that a legacy of 5,000l. had been bequeathed to the Society during the last year, by James Hayes, Esq. from which the greatest advantages had resulted to the interests of the Institution. The average number of boys under the immediate notice of the Central School is 480, and girls 235; and in the course of the last year 220 of the former, and 04 of the latter, had been discharged from the school, their education having been completed.

The Clergy Children of the Metropolis, male and female, according to annual custom, went to St. Paul's Church to hear Divine Service. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester. Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, the Coronation Anthem, Handel's Grand Chorus, &c. were sung by the gentlemen of the choir.

On Tuesday, the Friends of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair, supported on the right and left by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. The company was numerous and of the highest respectability, among whom were most of the Bishops and Judges, &c. The Secretary read the Report, which stated, that 32,199 Bibles, 45,682 New Testaments and Psalters, 65,901 Common Prayers, and 75,550 other bound Books have been distributed gratuitously and on the terms of the Society, within the last year. The Committee have also distributed 827,044 small 4, 6, 8, and other books and papers to the amount of 170,315, a total in one year of 1,342,001.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Of the new Pantomime in preparation at this Theatre, for to-morrow evening, report speaks highly. In splendor of scenery and decorations it will surpass any thing of the kind that has been produced for many years.

Lady Morgan's Work on Italy, will appear in a few days. Among the numerous Travellers who have visited Italy since the restoration, it is certain that no one has been admitted so unreservedly to inspect the interior of its social and political machinery, as Lady Morgan. The notoriety of her work on France, has procured for her an intimacy and a confidence abroad, which have been rigidly withheld from English Travellers. It is therefore with much curiosity that we notice the announcement of a work, which will contain the observations collected by Lady Morgan during her two years absence from England.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.—A general meeting of the friends of this most excellent charity was held on Monday at the Thatched House. In the absence of the Duke of York, the Patron, the chair was taken by H. Holland, Esq. one of the Treasurers. The other Treasurer, W. W. Peypys, Esq. opened the business of the day, by expressing his regret at the small amount of the subscriptions hitherto collected, and the low state of the balance in the hands of their bankers, Messrs. Drummonds; this he could only attribute to the peculiar claims which the institution had to the support of the public, being not yet sufficiently known or understood. There was, he was convinced, no other charity calculated to produce so much good at so small an expence. It was now universally acknowledged, that to prevent those who were but just above poverty from sinking into it, was a cheaper and better charity than to relieve the actual mendicant. It was in the hour of sickness that such assistance became most efficacious and opportune. Many in the busy walks of life, which he continued, could live creditably, who when attacked by serious illness were quite unable to defray the expence of medicine and attendance. What course could they now pursue?—To beg an hospital ticket—to become mere dependants upon public charity—and to herd with the miscellaneous crowd which fills the beds of a general hospital, was repugnant to their every feeling of independence and honest pride. And yet the only alternative that now remained was to risk the perishing for want of assistance, or, what was yet worse, to put themselves into the hands of some low practitioner, who, from interested views, would prolong their sufferings, until he left them equally bankrupt in fortune and constitution. If this new institution had any enemies, it was among such men alone they could be found. Its patients would have the gratuitous advice of skillful and well-educated men, and the religious instructions of a most zealous and pious Chaplain; and while their feelings were soothed by the consciousness of contributing to their own support, the expence to the subscribers would, in proportion to the benefits conferred, be trifling indeed. He would only just add, that this was no untried speculation; such establishments, although new to this country, had been found eminently useful upon the Continent, in a variety of places and of circumstances—amid the dissolute population of Paris, and the more moral and domestic habits of Berne and Copenhagen.

Several other gentlemen followed to the same effect, and particularly Messrs. Keate and Brodie, the superintending surgeons, adduced many striking instances to show the great want of some such institution, and the eagerness manifested by that class of persons, for whose benefit it was designed, to avail themselves of it as soon as it should be opened. There was, however, another class, which they pointed out as likely to derive no less advantage than the former from this charity; namely, the very poor, the proper objects of the general hospitals. At every weekly board the applications of hundreds of these, many of them very distressed persons, were of necessity rejected merely for want of room, while several of those who now occupied the beds could well afford, and would much prefer, to defray their own charges in an institution like that proposed. If the hospitals were relieved from this class of patients, they could receive proportionably a larger number of the very poor: thus every shilling bestowed on this institution might, independent of the benefit to the immediate objects of it, be as good as extending assistance to an amount of four or five times as great to some other patient in one of the general hospitals. The meeting concluded by appointing a Committee to carry the proposed plan into immediate effect upon such a scale as its finances would allow; and by most of the noblemen and gentlemen present pledging themselves to give every assistance in their power, especially that which would be most efficacious, the diffusing the knowledge of it among their respective friends and acquaintance.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Reduced Ann... 70 5/8 Navy 5 per cent... Consols... 94 1/2 Exchequer Bills... 1 p 2 p Dit Acct 7 1/2 India Bonds... 4 per Cents... 94 1/4 Omium... FRENCH FUNDS 5 per Cent. Div. 22 March 86-90 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1585 Recou. Div. 22 March 98 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-70 3mo. 25-50

Manchester subscription, to which most of the friends of Freedom contributed.

But, leaving these out of the question, is there a parish in England which has not its associations for prosecuting offenders? Are not all our villages and towns placarded with notices to this effect? They prosecute burglars, trespassers, and sheep-stealers—the Constitutional Association prosecutes blasphemers and traitors. Will Mr. Scarlett or Mr. Brougham be so kind as to shew us the legal difference; the moral difference is obvious. The Constitutional Association being more useful in the same proportion as treason is a higher crime than petty larceny, and blasphemy worse than stealing apples.

In a Paper called the Black Dwarf of last month appears the following advertisement of a society—a permanent subscription society, for the relief of the persecuted friends of reform; in other words, an association against the operations of the law.

Nottingham Permanent Subscription Fund, for the Relief of Persecuted Friends of Reform. Established November, 1820. Abstract of the Accounts, from 5th February, to the 7th May, 1821, inclusive.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, £ s. d. Sundry small sums, Remittances to Oakham Gaol, Ditto to Lancaster Castle, Ditto to Lincoln Castle, Ditto to Cold Bath Fields, Ditto to Stockport for prisoners in Chester Castle, Ditto to Middleton, for Mrs. H., Postages of Remittances, and of Acknowledgments, &c., Printing 250 Reports, Balance in hand.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee, J. DOUBLEDAY, J. MORTIMER, G. LEE.

Committee Room, May 7th, 1821. N. B.—The Subscriptions of the Company meeting at the New-fon's Head, having been appropriated by them to the relief of a person confined in the County Gaol, are omitted in the above statement.

If the Constitutional Association be illegal, why does not Mr. Brougham denounce this association? It prints and distributes its reports; but not a word has this great lawyer used against it.

These are certainly cases in point, and well worthy the attention of those who look to the legality of the Constitutional Society.

Never surely did any man of certain pretensions prove himself so woefully weak as Lord Erskine has in the late affair with his Lady—the Lady with whom, at seventy, he was away, in girlish clothes, to Gretna Green! and against whom he since preferred charges of adultery; and of whose purity and amiability he has now (with many personal compliments to the Judge, which were better suited to a drawing-room than a Court of Justice,) declared his entire conviction. If it were not that he is a Whig, we should think his Lordship made this private sacrifice for the sake of his public consistency; for never did man more entirely act up to the character we assigned him in our first number than his Lordship.

Crazy Lord Erskine is an Ass— orment of all follies: He was the first to slur the Queen— But since his trip to Gretna Green. He's wondrous kind to Dollies!

There was considerable fluctuation in the Funds during the former part of the week, and notwithstanding the many attempts made to depress them, they have maintained full as high prices as at the beginning of the present Accounts. The letters received from France and Naples also mention that the Funds in those countries are on the increase; the French 5 per Cents, having been done up towards 87fr. and Neapolitan Stock at 73.14. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76 for Reduced, and 77 for the Account; and finally left off at 75 3/8 for Reduced, and 77 1/2 for the Account; and buyers at those prices. The 3 per Cent. Consols, 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, and India Stock, are at present closed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY. The Marquis of Londonderry v. Klyne.—Mr. Gumey, for the Plaintiff, stated, that this was an action brought by the Noble Marquis against Mr. Klyne, an inhabitant of the Hundred of Ossulston, to recover 20l. the amount of the damage done to his Lordship's windows by the mob, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th of June, and 10th and 11th of November last, in consequence of his Lordship's house not being illuminated. It had not been the intention of his client to take any notice of the outrage committed in June, but when his Lordship found it repeated in November, he felt it his duty to notice it, and to institute the present proceedings, to shew to these mistaken people that it was not the individual, against whom their attack was levelled, who suffered, but the public at large.

The Learned Counsel then called three of his Lordship's servants, who proved the assemblage of the mob before the house on the evenings in question, the call for lights, and that call being disregarded, the breaking of the windows. The tradesman who repaired them proved that the damage done in June amounted to 13l. and a fraction, and in November, to upwards of 16l. making together 29l.

The Chief Justice summed up, and stated, that the facts of the case having been proved, it only remained for the Jury to estimate the damage, as the Plaintiff was by law entitled to full compensation from the Hundred in which the house was proved to be situated.

One of the Jury said the damage was estimated for plate glass; he wished to know whether they were bound to give for plate glass. The Chief Justice said certainly; it was in proof that plate glass was destroyed.

The Jurymen said, such was not the practice in other places, as regarded sloop-windows broken by accident: only common glass was allowed.

The Chief Justice observed, that the Court was not bound by any practice which might prevail in any other place; they were bound by the law, and by law an individual was entitled to full compensation for the property destroyed; here it was proved to be plate glass, and the damage was stated by the witness to amount to 29l.; if the Jury believed the witness, they were bound to find a verdict for that amount.

The Jury then found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, 20l. Costs, 40s.

THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of a Hand-bill which has been circulated at Coventry:—

"**QUEEN'S WATCH.**—The Watch subscribed for by the Inhabitants of Coventry, to be presented to her Majesty, will be exposed to view in the window of Messrs. Jenkinson and Chambers, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th of June. It will be laid with the dial uponmost on Tuesday, and the works will be exposed on Wednesday. *The whole amount of the Watch not being yet subscribed, those who are disposed to contribute towards it may leave their subscriptions at Messrs. Jenkinson and Chambers.*—The Watch bears the following inscription:—"Presented to her Majesty Queen Caroline, as a mark of their esteem for her Majesty's administration of her conduct under unmerited persecution, by the Inhabitants of the City and County of the City of Coventry, 1821."—S. B. It cannot be allowed to touch the Watch.

Coventry, June 4th, 1821.
Merriwell and Son, Printers, Herald Office, Coventry.
Coventry contains 20,000 inhabitants—the price of the Watch is sixty pounds, and the whole amount is not yet subscribed!

HUMBUG.

We last week mentioned to a correspondent, that the account of her party which was forwarded for insertion, (with three one pound notes,) was left at the office if she chose to send for it—as she did not do so, we yesterday transmitted it by post to her "hospitable mansion," and we hope she got it safe.

While we are upon this subject, we cannot avoid noticing with the most sovereign contempt, the custom which has obtained amongst would-be fashionable people of advertising and puffing their dinners and assemblies in the public newspapers. It is an absurdity which has drawn upon us the ridicule of every other nation in Europe, and richly deserves that lash of the "Satirist's cat-o'-nine tails," which is devoted to the chastisement of consummate folly.

What should we think of a man who, meeting us the day subsequent to that on which he had opened his house, should make a speech in these terms:—

"Last night, Sir, I opened my 'hospitable mansion to the fashionable world; ' the company began to arrive about eleven, and before one the whole square was choked up with carriages.—I had the front drawing-room, the back drawing-room—'my own library'—'my wife's boudoir, and the green drawing-room opened, and lighted with the purest wax candles.—The company began to pour in about midnight, and at half past one, the supper-rooms were thrown open.—My tables groaned with every delicacy of the season—my wines were excellent, and the urbanity of my manners, and those of my wife, the amiable and accomplished mistress of the house, charmed every body.—'My elder daughter looked beautiful, and was the admiration of all the company: Miss Maria, my second daughter, was simply drest in white, and attracted universal notice.—'Quadrilles were resumed after supper, and continued till Sol gave my delighted visitors a warning to depart."

Then, in addition to this, just as you were leaving him, if he were to add:—"By the way, amongst my visitors, all of whom I invited myself, I noticed—his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Count Caraman, and nearly all the fashionable world."

If a man did this, we only ask, should we not denounce him for the silliest, most empty-headed ass upon earth?

If, then, such a *travade* of egotistical stuff be not bearable in conversation, how is it to be excused in the grave heads of families, who sit down, with folly "prepenze," to make paragraphs for the public Papers, full of similar matter, and couched in nearly the same terms.

Doctor Eady, Sir Harcourt Daniels, the Queen, Alexandre the Ventriloquist, Miss Macauley, the Bonassus, and all such things and persons, require puffing, because, to be notorious is the object; but, that modest, decent, well-disposed people should take the same tone with these mountebanks would appear to us (if we did not see it done daily and hourly) quite inconceivable.

We have said, that we think this national folly—for it has infected the provinces (vide an account of a Liverpool ball some months back)—deserves the hand of the satirist, and we see no reason why the salutary correction should not be administered by those who prescribe it. Apothecaries take that line with their patients, and if we follow them with a view of getting rid of the absurdity, we have their double chance of success in our favour; and therefore, whenever we find ladies and gentlemen making themselves egregious asses by blazoning forth their own agreeable parties, we shall take the liberty to do that, which we promised in our outset.—"Tell truth, and call every thing by its right name." We have now given the dunces fair warning—let them look out!

As the Queen has desired, in her Letter, that seven Peersesses may be appointed to attend her at the Coronation—Query—where are the seven Peersesses who would perform the duty?

LIBRARY OF THE PRESS.—For the last three or four years the city of Norwich has been infested with the fifth of Carlie, Benhow, Dobey, &c. and even amongst the inhabitants imitators of those persons have sprung up to attack every person at all known for loyal principles.—One who had excited the mob against a magistrate, and led them to obstruct him in the execution of his duty, was detected, the most serious information lodged against him, but Mr. Burt, the Mayor, a mild, liberal, and excellent patriot, and an advocate for the liberty of the press, and a subscriber to Hone, pleaded the offender's cause with the complainants, who, upon his representation, withdrew their informations.—A little before the election of Mr. Burt to office, and after this affair, a printer, zealous for the honour of Norwich, and feeling the important station in the state a Mayor of that great city would necessarily fill, published a hand-bill, calling on his fellow-citizens not to give their votes to blaspheiners, frequenters of ale (and worse) houses, or to men who associated, in their cups, with the very dregs of society. When this bill was published none but Tories were in nomination; nevertheless, Mr. Burt and two more magistrates (all subscribers to Hone, and all friends to the liberty of the press) had this printer up, fined him twenty pounds for not knowing the author of the bill, *five pounds* more because the street in which he lived was not added to his name as printer, and another *five pounds* because his press had not been entered according to law. For these fines a distress was levied upon his goods, and if some humane persons had not interfered his press and furniture would have been sold.—It may be necessary to add that the informer got half the penalties.

THEATRE.

Public opinion, however warped, generally comes straight at last. In the early part of Miss Wilson's career we were assailed by various correspondents, who called us illiberal, and, we believe, barbarous, because we could not swallow all Mr. Elliston's puffs about that young Lady, and her singing. We declared her in the outset to be *no singer*, and her singing. We cleared it; and we would put it to any singing-master, except her own, whether she is, or is not, and we should have no doubt of the answer.

But we come to a point more interesting to the few people who think for themselves;—while Miss Wilson was puffed to the skies by the "Public Press," who are let in gratis on purpose to conciliate them, the houses overflowed. Last week came her benefit—when orders (which never could be admitted) were excluded, and, lo and behold, there was an empty house, and that with a new Opera, which was to beat Artaxerxes hollow, at her back. By this exposure the town will learn what real admiration of a singer is, and what the fictitious humbug of theatrical quackery.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

The Rev. JOHN SMITH, Curate of St. James, near Liverpool, begs us to contradict the calumnious report of his having prayed for the Queen.

TO THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF "JOHN BULL."
GENTLEMEN.—We are a few Loyal Men, who meet together after the fatigues of the day to talk over the news; and as we take in *John Bull*, and are convinced that you have done the good cause great service, we feel concerned for you. To alleviate in some measure the gloom of your "prison-house," by shewing that *even here* you are thought of with respect, we request your acceptance of "a Barrel of Nottingham Ale."

Having given an explanation of the motive which induced this intrusion, we presume you will deem an apology unnecessary.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
FRIENDS TO JOHN BULL.

P. S. The Cask is sent by Deacon and Co. by Canal. Nottingham, 20th May, 1821.

We return our thanks to our unknown friends at Nottingham for the ale, which has arrived safely.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I have observed that appeals made to you avowedly in the name of common justice are generally inserted in your Paper. I do not profess myself competent to do justice to the merits of the individual on whose behalf I write, but as no other person has ever noticed your attacks upon him, (probably because they have not thought it possible that any attacks, whether from you or others, can materially injure his high public character) I have ventured to introduce myself to your notice as an admirer and a humble vindicator of Mr. Wilberforce.

I accuse you of illiberality, of inconsistency, and of injustice towards him, both in your Paper of Sunday last, and in a former Paper of the 25th of February. Mr. Wilberforce was an early friend of one whom none can admire more than myself—Mr. Pitt. That he was the friend, the valued friend of such a man is of itself no mean commendation.—The *laudari a laudatis viris* has been truly described as the noblest of all distinctions, and this distinction is, for the reason I have just mentioned, pre-eminently due to Mr. Wilberforce.

Upon the principles of that great statesman he has acted—*you know*, that he has acted through life. Though taunted, ridiculed, abused by the disloyal of every class, from the discontented Whig to the revolutionary Radical, he has steadily, through the course of a long political life, persevered in asserting, aye, and in voting for, those principles, without reference to self—without regard to his own interests—without considering for a moment his own personal advantage.

That he has occasionally deviated from this strict adherence to Mr. Pitt's successors, is unquestionably true; that he has, in his place, condemned many of their proceedings, cannot be denied; but I appeal to yourself whether this accidental deviation has not afforded the strongest evidence that his ministerial bias is the result of conscientious principle, and not of a blind and selfish party prejudice? And if this is true, is it not most illiberal and unbecoming to make such deviation the pretext for charging him with Jesuitical hypocrisy, and contemptible imbecility as a public man? Is it not most inconsistent in you, who avow yourself, and I believe sincerely, the advocate and partisan of Tory principles, to condemn the casual aberrations (admitting them, for argument's sake, to be such) of one of the oldest and steadiest adherents of a Tory Ministry? Is it not most unjust for you to hold up to public hatred and contempt the man who has already, (as far as a man like him can be rendered the object of hatred and contempt) been exposed to them by your opponents—by men who are his enemies for no reason that does not equally make them yours?

But, Sir, there is yet another consideration which should have some weight with you, with reference to that cause of which I profess myself to be as well as you, as far as lies in my power, a staunch friend and supporter. Is it *politic* in us (I may say) to disgust and irritate the numerous, and in some respects, powerful party of which Mr. Wilberforce is avowedly the representative? Is this a period when we can afford to lose a single ally or offend a single auxiliary? True, there is a mass of good and loyal feeling remaining in the country, the very existence of that most laudable institution, the Constitutional Association, indisputably proves the fact. But no one who is not willfully blind, can shut his eyes to another fact equally important—that there is a mass of sedition—of disloyalty—of treason, that there is a mass of blasphemy, atheism and overhearing audacious licentiousness—both political and religious. That wretches whose breath is pollution, and whose touch is death, are confederating to destroy all that remains among us of what is noble and excellent, and good—that neither excellence of character, nor magnificence of talent, nor elevation of rank can protect its possessor from the shafts of low-bred rivalry, from the infamous attacks of men who scarcely condescend to vie

their treason—that individuals are pointed at as fit objects for assassins—that personal enmity has been substituted for political opposition. And shall we, who designate ourselves as loyalists *par excellence*, who profess to be governed by a sort of chivalrous attachment to old-fashioned doctrines of devotion to our King, reverence for our Church, and attachment to the State; shall we, I say, follow the disgraceful example of suffering political rancour to blind our eyes to the merits of all who fall short, however little, of our political standard?

For the reason assigned in my first sentence, I trust you will insert this letter, and if I chose to avail myself of the vulgar plea, I might claim some right to its insertion on the ground of that respect, which (though a constant reader,) I have always felt, and professed for your editorial labours; but I would rather put it to your justice than your courtesy; and such appears to be your consummate skill in developing the truth on most subjects, that I am the more concerned at the necessity I feel myself under of stepping forward to give you a more accurate impression of Mr. Wilberforce's character than you already possess.—Yours, &c. S. G.

June 4, 1821.
We have inserted S. G.'s Letter because we like to do justice, but, as we have already said, we prefer facts to arguments. S. G.'s Letter is all say, but S. G. says well enough, and we have no fault to find with him; nor should we be very much surprised if he were Mr. Wilberforce himself; however, as facts are the things we stick to, we make no observations upon the defence contained in the communication, but venture to qualify the effect it might have upon our readers by giving an anecdote of the person who is the subject of it:—

Some years ago, when the county of York returned Mr. Wilberforce to Parliament, one of the livings in the city of York, which was in the gift of the Crown, fell vacant, and the Lord Mayor seconded by the Corporation, wrote to Mr. Wilberforce to request him to use his influence with Government to procure the preferment for (we believe,) the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

Mr. Wilberforce with that purity of spirit and genuine high-mindedness which belongs to him, returned an answer, lamenting with pious sorrow his inability to comply with their request, as he felt, that *asking* for any thing would, in some degree, militate against his independence; and, he felt assured, that his constituents far from being offended with the denial, would recognise the principle by which he trusted with the blessing of Providence he should always regulate his political life.

The Lord Mayor was moved almost to tears at this answer even the Aldermen were affected, and they declared that a more beautiful specimen of uprightness had never met their notice.

Some months, perhaps, years after this, a Yorkshire gentleman happened to be dining in company with the Lord Chancellor, and touching upon local matters, made some remarks upon the then incumbent of the living in question. What he said, we do not exactly recollect; nor if we did, should we perhaps repeat it: however, it will suffice to observe, that he expressed some little dissatisfaction at the Methodical turn of the Rev. Divine, whose name, we believe, is Overton.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said, that he did not himself know Mr. Overton, but that Mr. Wilberforce had recommended him so strongly for the living, that they could not avoid nominating him, and that from being the friend of such a man, they had not thought it necessary to make any further inquiries into his qualifications.

ANECDOTE OF DOCTOR PARR AND SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Some years since, Sir James, then Mr. Mackintosh, dining in a large party with Dr. Parr, the conversation turned upon an Irish Roman Catholic Priest, who had been executed for treason at Maidstone. Mr. Mackintosh was most violent in his observations upon the culprit, who had already paid the penalty of crime; so violent, and so severe, that the Doctor, who, with all his wrong-headedness, had then a touch of humanity in his composition, turned round, and petrified Mackintosh, by saying,—"Sir,—the criminal, who has been hanged was an Irishman—he might have been a Scotchman: " he was a Priest—he might have been a lawyer: he was consistent—he might have been—AN APOSTATE."

It will be seen that some *papers* have petitioned against the new Poor Bill. This has been cited by several Papers as a proof of the distress in which such persons must be, "as it is the first time a petition so signed was ever heard of."—The whole tone and character of the petition betray the framers, and confirm its real objects; but it so happens that it is not the first petition of the sort that was ever heard of, inasmuch, as at the period when the revolutionists were working upon the feelings of the people in the reign of Charles the First the same trick was played off.—Hume says, vol. vii. p. 277—"Another petition was presented by several poor people, or beggars, in the name of many thousands more." "Such low arts," adds the Historian, "of popularity were affected; and by such illiberal cant were the people incited to civil discord and convulsions."

MARGATE, JUNE 8.—This fashionable watering-place, on account of the weather principally, is very dull at present, but when Parliament is up, those who now complain of the absence of company will have reason to rejoice. Of late years, Margate has become a place of resort for the *Ton*, during the recess; indeed, the amusements, and the rides and walks give it a preference to most other watering-places. The public rooms are elegant—the fashionable lounge is Bettison's, which in the season is crowded; the spirited proprietor is certainly entitled to the thanks of the visitors for the attention which he has paid to their wants, and for the splendid manner in which his establishment is conducted. We have some fashionable here who certainly enliven the town by their presence; but Margate is not what it will be when full, all then will be gaiety, life and spirit, the tradesmen will dissipate their gloom, the lodging houses draw in their brooms, and then the difficulty will be to find a shelter. I must not forget to notice other accommodations which has been held out to the invalid and other passengers by the means of steam vessels, which afford a quick and pleasant passage; the accommodations which these vessels afford, and the splendid manner in which they are fitted up are the themes of praise. The Eclipse, Capt. Harvey, is a beautiful vessel, and both the Commander and the Steward (a Mr. Watts,) are most attentive to the comforts and conveniences of their guests. The Favourite, Capt. Lurge, is entitled to no small share of this encomium. As the *Town* fills, you may expect to hear from me, with all the tattle of the place.

ELECTION OF A COMMON COUNCILMAN.—The election for the Ward of Aldersgate closed on Thursday, when Mr. Walton was declared duly elected, the numbers being—For Mr. Walton, 124; for Mr. Digges, 114;—majority, 10.

A curiosity of great antiquity, and unique in its kind, has lately been brought to this country by a Gentleman, who acquired it with a deal of trouble and expence on the Continent; it consists of our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, in amber, of large dimensions, with the heads of hard stone; they are supposed by several professors who have seen them to be of the sixth century, and by the desire of friends will in a few days be exhibited for public inspection.

Wooler, Edmunds, and Mullocks, who were sentenced on Friday last to different periods of imprisonment in Warwick Gaol, were on Tuesday removed to that place from the King's Bench prison.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MANSION HOUSE.—The bubble has at length burst beyond the power of repair. Through the whole of last week the supient Alderman and the worthy Chief Magistrate of the City, have been at work to create something like a display of public feeling towards the illustrious Carolina Columbina. The intended visit to the Mansion House, and intention to dine there yesterday, was published in every quarter, and Alderman Wood was so anxiously engaged in preparing for her reception, and endeavouring to excite a feeling in her favour on this last expiring effort, that even his Parliamentary duties were neglected; and he prevailed on a friend to postpone his important motion relative to the private rights of an individual in a Welch Slate Mine to a future day, to enable him to devote his sole attention to the important visit of her Majesty to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor was equally anxious, hoping at least, that on this occasion he should obtain the honor of being appointed a Knight of Saint Caroline. Men appoint, but Providence disappoints; about four o'clock her Majesty passed along the Strand, Fleet Street and Cornhill to the Mansion House, in her carriage and four indeed, but unaccompanied by the common tokens of respect which generally accompany the royal liveries in this bumpy and free country. She arrived at the Mansion House interrupted by a silence rather unusual for the attendant on a funereal feast, the joyous expressions of heart-felt satisfaction which has hitherto accompanied a City banquet in the metropolis of the British Empire. She was accompanied by Lady Anne Hamilton, and one of the daughters of the supient Alderman, who, we understand, looks forward to the honour of being appointed a Maid attendant, we will not say of Honour, on her Most Excellent Majesty. On her arrival, she was received by his Lordship, and the Sheriff's Waitman and Williams, satellites of his Lordship; but we have in vain endeavoured to discover any other persons, even equal with them in rank, who were assembled to greet her on her arrival. Even her Majesty appeared to feel the degradation of her situation, for not even the charms of a Civic Monarch's table could engage her attention. She appeared impatient to retreat to the peculiar enjoyments of her own domestic circle, and quitted the Civic Palace soon after seven o'clock, returning to Brandenburgh House in happy obscurity—not a single chimney-sweep or dustman being found, in her whole progress, hardy enough to profane the English language, or to outrage the feelings of the English people by exclaiming—"God save the Queen."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—Cambridge, June 1.—J. Holroyd, Esq. B.A. Trinity college, was on Tuesday last elected a Fellow of Catherine Hall on the Skrine foundation. The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—M.A. of Arts—J. H. Malkin, Trinity college.—BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW—J. P. Wood, Trinity college; C. S. Girdlestone, Emmanuel college; G. L. Harvey and S. Charlton, Sidney Sussex college.

SPONTING.—Epsom Races, Friday.—The Oak Stakes of 50gs each for three-year old fillies, 8st. 4lb.

Lord Darlington's b. f. Augustus, by Woolful, dam by Rubens, out of Guilford (a mare) by Robinson. 1
Mr. Tidy's f. Ibb, by Traffic, out of Emily (a Breeble) 2
Mr. R. Mitton's f. My Lady, by Comus (a Chiffney) 3
Duke of Grantham's b. f. Zeal, by Britannia (Clift). 4
Seven started, and four were placed. Augusta made all the play, but kept second, and the race was won cleverly by more than a length. 2 to 1 agst Augustus; 2½ to 1 agst My Lady; 4 to 1 agst Ibb; and any odds agst Zeal.
The Epsom Plate of 50l. for all ages; three-year olds, 8st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 9lb.; six and aged, 9st. The winner to be sold for 300gs if demanded.
Mr. Brown's ch. h. Vouvements 3 1 1
Mr. Roger's b. h. Carbine 1 2 2
Mr. Philip 4 3 dr
Mr. Thornhill's ch. f. by Crispin. 2 dr

But little betting on the race.
Mr. Theobald's 6st. o'-the-Mint, 6st. 7lb. agst Mr. Farrall's Mangrove, 6st. Two-mile heats, 100gs, h. R. Mat won it in two heats, 5 and 6 to 4 on the winner.
The Healey Stakes did not fill.—The Company was very thin.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Robert Bingham, Esq. was indicted for provoking James Browne, Esq. Member for the county to fight a duel.—The defendant had come over from Ireland to complain to the prosecutor of the postmaster of that place, (whom he understood had been appointed by the Right Honourable Denis Browne, the prosecutor's father), and to procure his removal. The prosecutor promised to acquit his father, which he did, and on a subsequent meeting showed him the disavowal of Mr. D. Browne as to the appointment. The defendant, as the prosecutor was about to leave the room, called him back, and said, he had other business with him, for, said he, "Your father has made my uncle promises which must be enforced, and I have brought a friend from Ireland for that purpose, and I expect a meeting from you." The prosecutor replied he had nothing more to say, and was leaving the room, but the defendant called him again, and insisted on a meeting, saying at the same time, "We can't fight in this country; I am going to Maye, and I know you will be there soon." Some time after this the defendant wrote a letter to the prosecutor, which manifested his determination to force the prosecutor to fight a duel.
James Browne, Esq. the prosecutor, fought the facts, and stated, that he never had any quarrel or dispute with the defendant, nor had he ever given him the slightest provocation.
Mr. Alley addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant.
The Chairman charged the Jury, that if they believed the defendant intended to provoke the prosecutor to fight a duel, they must find a verdict of guilty.
The Jury found the defendant guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 50l. and had security for keeping the peace, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for two years. The defendant paid the fine in Court.

WEDNESDAY.—Edward Rush, alias Smith, alias Cid, &c. William Horn, Thomas Connell, and Wm. Jones, were indicted for desparately assaulting and beating William Hewitt and George Partridge, Officers of the Police Office, Spadwell, in the execution of

their duty in preventing bullock hunting, on the 12th of February last. Sentence—Rush to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and Horn to eight months' imprisonment.

FRIDAY.—George Copestake was indicted for assaulting Martha Dexter.

The prosecutor stated, that her husband rented a shop and parlour from the defendant; that he came in with a distress for rent; that she took up a chemise, and put it under her arm to prevent its being taken; upon which the defendant struck her several blows on the side; she was at the time far advanced in pregnancy; she was taken in labour that night, and continued so three days, when she was delivered of a dead child, whose body was marked with bruises from the blows she had received; her own person retained the marks of the blows for six weeks.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner guilty, and after an admonition from the Court, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 20l.

Richard Wade and Ann, his wife, were severally indicted for receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Andrews stated the case for the prosecution. He said the defendants kept an old iron shop in St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials. In March last, the plaintiffs, Messrs. Spode and Copeland, of Portugal-street, had property stolen to a considerable amount. They had information that part of it was at the house of the defendants, and upon searching their premises 13 dozen of del'plates, with the marks of the firm, were found concealed in a room up stairs. The property was identified by one of the clerks in the employ of the plaintiffs. The defendants would not give any account as to the manner in which they came by the articles in question.

This statement was corroborated by three witnesses, and the defendants were found guilty.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Riot in St. Giles's.—During the whole of Sunday afternoon the parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, arising out of one of those brawls which occasionally take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. About three o'clock a mob of about two hundred persons assembled in Huckeridge-street, armed with sticks and other weapons, and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colours. The women employed themselves in collecting bricks bats for their respective champions, and at length one party bent the other into High Holborn. The latter then rallied, and forced the others back to St. Giles's again, where the affray was truly dreadful, and no less than twenty men were shockingly wounded, and conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops. At length the constables of the parish arrived, but were speedily repulsed; and it was not till Sir Robert Bunker sent a strong detachment of the Bow-street patrol, that any thing like order could be maintained.—Patrick Egan, Patrick McCarty, John Fitzgerald, Thos. Dooley, John Drew, T. Bryan, T. Kenough, Phelim O'Donoghue, Patrick O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Kyle, and Michael Taylor were all ordered to give forty-eight hours notice of bail for entering into sureties to keep the peace towards all the King's subjects.—It was stated that these rows would be neither so frequent nor so ferocious if it was not for a Mr. McCormick, who keeps a large depot of skil'lags, and hires them out at a penny a row.

MASSON'S HOUSES.—On Wednesday, an application was made by a person named Thackeray, to the Lord Mayor, to procure warrants against a number of individuals, forming part of a society, entitled "the Constitutional Association." The ground of the application was upon three charges. The first for subscribing to and publishing a declaration not required by law, nor registered with the Clerk of the Peace, in manner and form required by the statute, 39 Geo. III. cap. 79, s. 2. The second for constituting part of a branch Corresponding Society within the meaning of that Act. The third, for having members thereof subscribing to the same, whose names are not known to the Society at large. His Lordship deemed this to be a question of great importance, and so aware of its legal construction, and required time for deliberation and consultation.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—The Sessions were opened by Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Baron Garrow this day.

Henry Williams, a respectable looking man, stood indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of John Bruce, Esq. at Brompton, and stealing therein a considerable quantity of plate, his property.

It appeared in evidence, that on the 2d April a quantity of plate had been stolen from the house of the prosecutor by means of a hole made in the panel of the door of the butler's pantry. On the 4th April the prisoner sold part of the property at the house of Messrs. Merle and Company, refiners in Little Britain. Amongst the property stolen was a curious antique silver ladle, which had been in the family for many years, and Mr. Bruce, wishing to get another similar, applied to Mr. Salter, his silversmith, for that purpose. Mr. Salter mentioned the circumstance to a person of the name of Foligno, who happening to call at the house of Messrs. Merle, purchased a silver ladle, which, on being shewn to Mr. Salter, was immediately recognised as the identical ladle stolen. Shortly after the prisoner called at the house of Messrs. Merle, and information having been given in the interim, he was detained. It appeared that all the property offered by the prisoner to Messrs. Merle belonged to Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up the evidence, stated to the Jury, that if not having been proved that the robbery was committed before day-light, the prisoner should be acquitted of the charge of burglary.

The Jury accordingly found him guilty of stealing in a dwelling-house a sum exceeding 40s.—Death.

Mr. Justice Bayley then called Mr. Alcock, a clerk in the house of Messrs. Merle, and observed that it would be much more beneficial to the public that plate should not be melted down immediately on receiving it.

Mr. Alcock replied, that having known the prisoner for twelve months, they thought he was a regular dealer.

John Saxton and William Ridding were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Barlow, victualler, of the Two Brewers in Goswell-street, on the night of the 25th of March, and stealing therein Bank-notes and silver to the amount of 220l. The trial occupied the Court nearly four hours; but none of the property being found on the prisoners, and the Jury, not considering the evidence strong enough to convict them, after retiring for about twenty minutes, acquitted them both.

Joseph Blake was indicted for assaulting Joseph Foote on the King's highway, and stealing from his person a gold chain and seal, value 5l.

Joseph Foote stated, that on the 5th of May, he was passing through Brick Lane, in company with his wife, when the prisoner, who pretended to be intoxicated, ran violently against him, snatched at his watch, and succeeded in detaching the chain and seals; witness collared the prisoner; a struggle ensued; when he was instantly surrounded by several of prisoner's companions, and at the same moment received a violent blow on the back of his head, which fell him to the ground, and the prisoner escaped. A few days afterwards, the prisoner was observed talking with a female in Spitalfields, when he was taken into custody. The Jury found him guilty.

Mr. Baron Garrow addressed the prisoner, who he said had been convicted on the clearest evidence of being one of a desperate gang of thieves, and earnestly desired him to employ the short time allotted in preparation for the awful fate that awaited him, as no mercy could be extended to him here.

Joseph Lilly, a lad 15 years of age, was capitally convicted of stealing in the dwelling-house of Hannah Hawkslaw, two silver spoons, three silver forks, &c. her property.

David Adams was indicted for stealing in the dwelling-house of Sir Alexander Crook, 43l. in Bank notes, his property.—Not Guilty.

John Smith stood capitally indicted of having stopped and robbed Philip Jones, on the King's highway. Philip Jones, a tailor, deposed, that on the night of the day mentioned in the indictment, he was walking at the corner of Parker-street, in Drury-lane, when he was struck by the prisoner on the back of the neck, and that he afterwards tripped on his heels. He instantly cried, "Stop thief!" and called the watchman. A hunkercreech containing a new coat and some silk was taken from him. The prisoner set up in his defence, that Jones was in a state of intoxication when he came to the watch-house. But he called no witness to support the accusation.

After a few moments consideration, the Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

Bryan M'Phelan and Bridget M'Laehlan were put to the bar, on an indictment, charging them with violently assaulting and taking from the person of James Hogarth, 11. 14s. in silver, a 6l. and six 11. notes.

Both prisoners, (one of whom the male, was so lame, as to be carried into Court on the back of a man,) denied all knowledge of the transaction, and the case was sent to the Jury, when several Gentlemen unexpectedly rose and gave the female an excellent character for industry; describing her to have carried for eight or nine years very heavy loads of hearth stones, which she did in.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and then found both prisoners Not Guilty.

FRIDAY.—Mr. G. Patmore was then put to the bar, and tried for the murder of John Scott, on the 18th of February, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in a Duel.

Mr. Walford detailed all the circumstances of the case, and with which our readers are already acquainted, assured them that the duty which had devolved upon him would upon any occasion have been extremely painful, but more particularly so when he had to discharge it by charging with the crime of murder one whose whole previous character and conduct had been above censure. On the last trial, the Learned Judge who had presided was of opinion, that as Mr. Christie had not returned the first fire of his adversary, there was reason to conclude, that the irritation caused by the firing of his adversary's second pistol urged Mr. C. to fire that shot which had proved fatal. Mr. G. Patmore, however, on this trial should be of a similar opinion, the prisoner could not be found guilty of murder.

The first witness called was Mr. Pettigrew.
Mr. Justice Bayley.—Mr. Pettigrew, I think it necessary to give you this caution, if you think the evidence, which you are about to give, likely to expose you to a criminal prosecution, you are not bound to give it.

Mr. Pettigrew.—My Lord, I am not competent to form any opinion of my legal guilt; I have not taken the part of principal or second. The part which I have taken was merely to exercise my professional duty; and in that, I do not think there is any moral guilt.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—If you went (knowing a duel was to take place) for the purpose of giving surgical assistance, I apprehend that you are liable to a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Pettigrew.—Then, my Lord, I must decline answering any questions.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—I recollect having seen a surgeon of eminence tried in this Court on a similar occasion.

Mr. Baron Garrow.—I was myself Counsel in a similar case; I believe in the case alluded to by my Learned Brother.

Mr. Wm. Devil Morris, a pupil of Mr. Pettigrew was called, and declined giving evidence for a similar reason.

George Darley is a physician, and lives in Brunswick-square; attended Mr. Scott, who died in consequence of a bullet wound on the right groin; heard Mr. Scott say, on his death bed—

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Did Mr. Scott think himself at that time in danger?

Mr. Darley.—Yes, he did.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Did he give up all hopes of recovery?

Mr. Darley.—No; to the last he entertained hopes of recovery.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The declaration made by a dying man cannot be received as evidence, unless the party at the time of making it were satisfied that recovery was impossible.

Hugh Watson keeps the Chalk Farm Tavern. On the evening of the 16th of February recollects two gentlemen, whom he does not know, having come to his house and remained there upwards of twenty minutes; in about an hour afterwards, on hearing of the accident, sent men to give assistance, and the deceased was brought to the tavern, accompanied by the prisoner, who remained there three or four hours, and who continually visited Mr. Scott until his death.

Thomas Smith, a carpenter, proved that he assisted the ostler in bringing Mr. Scott to the tavern; saw the prisoner in the field where Mr. Scott lay; there were four or five persons about twelve yards distant from Mr. Scott, whom witness saw again on the next day; did not see the gentlemen in the field say any thing in the hearing of prisoner.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up, said there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had a hand in the death of Mr. Scott, nor any evidence to show how the death of Mr. Scott had been effected.

The Jury, without hesitation, delivered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley said, he thought it necessary to declare, that the law held not only the principals and seconds in a duel guilty of murder, but all persons witnessing the duel, having previously expected it to take place.

Mr. Patmore then bowed to the Jury, and left the Court with his friends.

SATURDAY.—Horne Bay Smugglers.—This morning the Court was filled at rather an early hour, when Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Baron Garrow took their seats upon the Bench, but the first trial was of no interest to the public.

About half after twelve o'clock, Joseph West, William Beave, John Richardson, Thomas Richardson, William Williams, and Thomas Webster, were capitally indicted for having, with others, unlawfully assembled with fire-arms on the 24th of April last, and assisting in landing prohibited goods in Horne Bay, in the county of Kent. There was a second count, which charged the prisoners with the wilful murder of Sydenham Snow, a Midshipman in the Preventive Service, then on board his Majesty's frigate the Severn, whilst off Horne Bay, in the aforesaid county.

The case for the prosecution was stated by the Attorney-General at considerable length, when witnesses were called in support of it.

The first witness examined was David North. Witness was quarter-master in the Severn frigate, and deposed that they were stationed at Horne Bay in the month of April, and were called out on the 23d of that month at midnight. They were under the command of Mr. Sydenham Snow. About a quarter before three o'clock on the morning of the 24th April they perceived Mr. Snow, and soon after heard a pistol or a musket shot, and then a volley of musketry, in the direction where Mr. Snow was standing. The

Sir J. Newport proposed a clause to legalize the admission of Roman Catholics to seats as Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Director.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the clause unnecessary, as Roman Catholics were eligible to seats without it, after being regularly elected, and taking the oaths prescribed by the Act of 1793.

The House divided—For the clause, 13—Against it, 35—Majority, 22.—The Bill then went through a Committee.

On the second reading of the Packet Vessels' Bill, Mr. Bright, conceiving that it would operate as an unjust restraint on the trade of the country, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

On a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 14—Against it, 36—Majority, 22. The Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a Petition from a man named King, complaining of the conduct of the Constitutional Society in prosecuting him for selling labels. The Hon. Member offered a variety of observations for the consideration of the House, and stated the object of the Petitioner was to find out the Committee who had hired Orion, the boy, to purchase the pamphlet for which he had been prosecuted, and which he (Mr. H.) said was done with a view to entrap the Petitioner.

The Petition was laid on the table. Lord A. Hamilton presented the Report of the Committee on Scotch Burghs, and complained, that during his absence in Scotland the Report had been prepared without a full examination of witnesses. He complained of the deficiency of the Report, and on its being laid on the contracted statements. He moved that the Report be read; afterwards intending to move for the production of the minutes.

Lord Binning thought that neither he nor any Member of the Committee would object to the production of the minutes of the proceedings, although he could not but think that they would be as burdensome and as useless a document as had ever been laid before the House. The Noble Lord had arraigned the conduct of the Committee. By what rule would the Noble Lord show that the Chairman of the Committee ought to be the writer of the Report?

After some observations from Mr. Abercrombie, Sir G. Clark, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. Dundas, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Freeman brought in a Bill for regulating the supply of water to the metropolis; the object of it being to prevent the exercise of arbitrary and unlimited power, and that the Companies should not be at liberty to cut off the supply when they chose.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on this day fortnight.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, the evidence taken before the Committee on the Water Companies was ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Curwen moved for the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. He could not but regret that the lateness of the session made it imperative on him to bring forward this motion in the absence of the Noble Marquis (Londonborough.) This was a subject most material to the agricultural interests, and stood on a very different ground now from what it stood when he had formerly brought this question before the House. The proceedings of the Committee on this subject proved that the distress of the agriculturists was great beyond precedent; and they had come to a resolution unanimously, that the distress of the country was actually proved. Under these circumstances, it remained for Parliament to consider what was the best method of removing that distress. He was sorry to believe that the present Administration had no feeling of sympathy with the agricultural interests. He hoped, however, that the Right Hon. Genl. would even now think it incumbent upon him to grant this boon to the country—a boon, which, in its present circumstances, would be very acceptable to it.

The Agricultural Committee had instructed their Chairman to move for the repeal of this tax; but repeated attempts were made, and wishes expressed, to have this question put off to next session. He for one, could not agree to such a postponement, seeing the necessity which already existed for having some relief extended as soon as possible to the agricultural interests. He contended that this tax was particularly oppressive, since it would be equally just to tax the loom of the weaver as the horse of the farmer. It also subjected the farmer to endless vexations. In this department there were no fewer than 339,000 surcharges, a stretch of the law that could never have been in the contemplation of the Legislature. A case had lately come to his knowledge which showed the spirit in which these laws were executed—a poor woman at Berwick had at the back of her cottage a fruit tree, which was at once a source of pleasure and of profit to her: it wanted pruning, and she employed for that purpose a gardener, to whom she paid sixpence for the job. The consequence was, that she was taxed as employing an occasional gardener, and in order to make up the assessment, part of the little furniture of her House was sold. This showed the spirit in which the laws were enforced, and it extended to which they increased the miseries of the country. One of the great causes of the sufferings of the country at this moment was the want of employment. He was decidedly hostile to any system which would allow the importation of corn; he believed the people now began to see that cheap bread without employment was not so desirable a thing as might at the first blush be supposed. If the House wished to show that it was anxious to afford any relief to the distress of the country, there was an opportunity offered for doing so, and the only opportunity it would have this session. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 43d and 52d of Geo. III. as related to the duty on agricultural horses.

Mr. Gooch said, that as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, he would second the motion, and, at the same time, say that he had been instructed by the Committee, on a former day, to come down to the House to move for a repeal of the Tax in question, but that, in the mean time, the Committee had changed their mind. He confirmed the statements of the Hon. Member who preceded him, and expressed his opinion, that since the means of Government were not equal to their expenditure, they ought to cut down their establishments, so as to square with the resources which they had at their command.

Mr. Dazenport cordially concurred in opinion with the Hon. Member, and hoped the Tax would be repealed.

Mr. Cocks supported the motion.

Mr. Gipps observed, that if the Agricultural Horse Tax were taken off it would be a great boon to the farmer, whilst it would prove of very little injury to the revenue.

Mr. Baring said, that having done his best to press the Ministers to retrenchment, without success, he felt it to be his duty (in the judgment of the House having fixed upon a certain extent of expenditure) not to vote for weakening their resources. He felt astonished at the conduct of those who, after having voted for every extravagant grant that Ministers required of the House, would now seek to take away a part of the resources which were in contemplation of it at the time of these extravagant grants, because the removal of it would be advantageous to themselves. He (Mr. B.) conceived, that the first duty of the House was to take care of the people, as strongly as any man, and the distress of the agricultural body, yet he was sure that the country would not see the opinions of those who would first vote for the most extravagant scale of expenditure, and would offer no other remedy for the distresses of the country than to injure the

property of those, by whose assistance they and their principles were supported for so long a time. He denied that this motion came with the authority of the Agricultural Committee. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Bennett (Wiltshire) supported the motion, not because the tax was so trifling as that the Government could easily dispense with it, but because the principle of it was impolitic. The tax was objectionable because it was a duty on an implement of husbandry. He would ask those who were anxious to have cheap bread, why it likely that the farmer could sell his corn at a cheap rate when the cost of production was high?

Mr. W. Russell considered the tax now sought to be repealed as the most unjust one, if for no other reason than that it operated so unequally on the farmer. Was it not an unjust tax which operated with the same pressure upon the proprietor of 200 acres of land worth only 200l. and the owner of 200 acres worth 600l. He would beg the House to recollect that the proprietors of grazing farms, such as Romney Marsh, were totally exempt from this tax, as also were all the mountainous districts.

Lord Milton exhorted the House to make this motion the beginning of a series of measures for economy; for as in the case of the Property Tax, Ministers would never retrench, unless the power of expenditure were taken out of their hands. He gave notice, that if this motion were carried, and the Bill went to a second reading, he would propose an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause repealing the Wool Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged the House to recollect, that this was only the beginning of a series of assaults on the finances of the country, the extent of which was to be measured by the opinion of each of the individuals who had a hostility to some particular tax. If this system of attack would prove successful, it would be impossible for any Government to go on. He explained the embarrassment, which the loss of a tax that was estimated at 500,000l. a year should occasion to the country. He said that Government had carried economy to the utmost extent possible, and if it was imagined that the reduction of this tax would constrain them to any further measures of economy, he could answer for it that the design was wholly unnecessary. He begged the House to observe, also, that in considering the pressure of this tax upon the farmer, they should recollect that his other expences had been considerably lessened. Ministers had the greatest wish to relieve the agricultural interest—the causes of that distress were beyond the control of any one. Their acquiescence in granting a Committee was a proof of their disposition to relieve the agricultural distress. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Scarlett said that the finances of the country would be improved by the repeal of the present tax, and that the increase of taxes did not tend to increase the Revenue. The proper application of the Sinking Fund was not in keeping up the price of stock and funds, but in the repealing of the taxes, and remitting a portion of them to the people and the Hon. Members would persist in completing the motion. He hoped that the Hon. Members would persist in compelling Ministers to adopt a system of economy. The best mode of supporting the credit of the country was by retrenching unnecessary expenditure; and Hon. Members should never forget the maxim, *Magnam rectitudinem est parsimonia*. He hoped that would not be lost sight of.

Mr. Huskisson said that the argument of his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was misunderstood. His Right Hon. Friend had stated that if every particular tax pointed out by every Hon. Gentleman, and suitable to the views of every Hon. Gentleman's constituents, was to be repealed, it would be impossible to administer the finances of the country, and carry on the machine of government. He (Mr. H.) was well aware of the difficulties under which the agriculturists laboured; and if the repeal of the present tax could effect the removal of those difficulties, he would himself vote for it. The subject came under the consideration of the Agricultural Committee, and not one had proposed the repeal of that particular tax. And of all the petitions which were presented to the House on the agricultural distresses of the country, only one prayed the repeal of that tax. The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended that the prosperity of the country was not retarded by taxation, and that other countries, where there was not one-tenth so much taxes, were more distressed. The Agricultural Committee, he believed, would not recommend the repeal of the present tax, and Hon. Members ought to wait till next Session, when they might give the subject more mature consideration. The taxes, for the present year, were already assessed, and it would be April next before the assessment for that year would be made.

Sir J. Newport supported the motion.

Sir C. Russell adverted to the hardship which this Tax imposed upon farmers, who might have had four or five small farms on their lands, which tenants had thrown up to them. Having so large a farm as these united would be, the farmer would, in that case, be subject to the greater ratio instead of the less. He offered that the House to take this matter into their hands, as the landlords had shewn so gross an indifference to the interests of their tenants.

Mr. Calcraft supported the motion.

Mr. Maberley recommended economy, and condemned the use which had been made of the Sinking Fund.

The House divided—For repealing the Tax, 141—Against it, 113—Majority, 28.

Mr. Curwen afterwards brought in his Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

On bringing up the Report of the Ill-treatment of Horses' Bill, Mr. Goulburn moved that the Report be read this day six months.

For the original motion, 26—For the amendment, 26.

The Speaker, in giving the casting vote, said, that according to the example of his predecessor, he should support the Bill, to give an opportunity of discussing it in another stage.

A division then took place upon the question for receiving the Report on the Sugar Duties' Acts—Ayes, 31—Noes, 1—Majority, 33.—The Report was then received and agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at Two o'Clock.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at half-past three, and shortly afterwards was summoned to attend the Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to certain Bills (for which see Lords.)

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that if the Paving Acts of the Metropolis were not taken into consideration this Session, he should call the attention of the House to them.

Mr. Curwen moved the Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Agricultural Horse Tax Repeal Bill. As it was very desirable that the country should have the decision of the House on this question early, he should move that the Bill be committed on Monday next.

After some conversation between Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Calcraft, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Curwen, as to the most appropriate day, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Irish Woods Stip Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a Petition from certain Landed Proprietors in the Parishes of Buley, Stoxley, and Hoxden, in the county of Kent, complaining of being assessed heavily to the poor's rate, in consequence of the Government having purchased some lands in that quarter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the lands in question had been purchased for the use of the Royal Navy, as they were appropriated to the growth of timber for its service. He could not think there was any peculiar hardship in the case of these Petitioners;

all Crown Lands were exempt from the poor rates, and it was but right they should be so. Whatever attention the Petition was entitled to, he was convinced it would receive it from his Right Hon. Friend consulted with the Treasury.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gratian inquired whether the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland had received any intelligence from that country, authorizing certain counties to be proclaimed?

Mr. G. Grant (as we understood him) said, he had not received intelligence of that description, but he must decline giving any further answer.

In a Committee on the Irish Revenue Inquiry Bill, some conversation arose with respect to the appointment of the Commission and the proceedings of the Commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the Commissioners desired no remuneration beyond their mere expences; but with respect to several of them, the House would decide after the Commission was concluded how much they were entitled to.

Mr. Hume was not aware five Commissioners were necessary. He thought to appoint Members of that House on a Commission, with a prospect of future remuneration, was in effect to hold out a bribe to bring them under the influence of Government.

At length the Committee divided on a proposition by Mr. Maberley, that the Commission should consist only of three Gentlemen to be named—For the amendment, 23—Against it, 81—Majority, 58. A division afterwards took place for excluding Mr. F. Lewis's name—Ayes, 31—Noes, 77—Majority, 46.

A clause was agreed to for preventing the appointment of any Member of the House of Commons as a Commissioner, in case of a vacancy.—Report on Monday.

In a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Irving stated the case of General Desfourneux, and proposed a compensation to him for the loss of eighty-four slaves and certain property in Hospitals, at the Capture of Guadaloupe in 1794. The sum to be granted was 20,000l. and 12s. 6d.

Mr. Baines objected to the grant, and contended that the claim ought not to have been brought before a Committee.

Mr. Grenfell opposed the motion. He was surprised that His Majesty's Ministers did not resist the claim with indignation after the Treasury had put a decided negative on it. He moved that 1,484l. be substituted in lieu of the original sum.

The House divided—For the Original Sum, 53—For the Amendment, 19—Majority, 34.

Mr. C. Grant brought forward the Irish Estimates. He moved that a sum not exceeding 2,000l. be granted to defray the expences of Protestant Charter Schools in that kingdom; which, after some conversation was agreed to.

The following sums were then voted:—

- 30,000l. for the Foundling Hospital.
- 92,600l. for the House of Industry.
- 960l. for the Retired Governors of ditto.
- 5,500l. for the Lunatic Asylum.
- Mr. Hume objected to some article in this grant, which he denominated extraordinary item, viz.: 120l. for small.
- Mr. Dawson observed, that however ludicrous it might appear—small was a source of comfort to Lunatics, which it would be cruel to deprive them of.
- 80,000l. for the Hibernian School.
- 1,600l. for the Marine Society.
- 2,400l. for the Female Orphan's House.
- 3,500l. for the Lock Hospital.
- 3,400l. for the Stevens's ditto.
- 4,500l. for the Fever ditto.
- 300l. for the Hospital of Incurables.
- 6,451l. for the School for Promoting Christian Religion.

The latter vote occasioned some conversation, Mr. S. Rice objecting to the largeness of the grant; three years ago, 3,000l. only being demanded. He admitted, however, that the institution was calculated on liberal principles, viz.: 120l. for small.

The House then returned.—Report on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed Monday for bringing under consideration, the Report on the Duke of Clarence's Annuity.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, the King dined with the Duke of Devonshire.

CORONATION COUNCIL.—The Commissioners appointed by His Majesty's Proclamation to arrange the ceremonies of the Royal Coronation, assembled on Thursday at one o'clock, at the Council Office, in Downing-street. The Council met to receive reports of the progress made in the works for the Coronation; and to sign the warrants for the services of those whose cases have already been adjudged by the Court of Claims. The adjudication of the claim is not complete till the party possess the warrant of this Council.

THE CORONATION PROCLAIMED.—On Thursday morning, at half-past ten, the Officers of Arms, Sergeant at Arms, and other official characters appointed to proclaim the approaching coronation of His Majesty's Coronation, assembled at the northern gate of Westminster Hall.

At half-past eleven the Officers of Arms, &c. mounted their horses; and immediately afterwards, the trumpets having sounded three times, Windsor Herald (Francis Martin, Esq.) read the Proclamation in a loud voice. It was received with cries of *Long live King George the Fourth*, and general cheers.

A procession was then made in the following order:—

- Constables to clear the way.
- Two of the Royal Horse Grenadier Guards.
- Mr. Lee, High Constable of Westminster.
- Farriers of the Royal Horse Grenadier Guards, their axes erect.
- Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.
- Eight Knight's Marshals-men marching two and two.
- Drummers two and two.
- Trumpets two and two.
- Sergeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace (J. Noz, Esq.)
- Blue Mantle, (Wm. Woods, Esq.) and Rouge Dragon, (Francis Townsend, Esq.)
- Pursuivants in their Tabards of His Majesty's arms.
- Rouge Croix, Pursuivant (Wm. Radcliffe, Gent.) in his Tabard of His Majesty's arms.

Two Sergeants at Arms—in full Court Dresses, wearing silver chains, and their maces, newly gilt, borne on each side of them, (Mr. Striwell and Mr. Gavanez.)

Lancaster Herald (F. Lodge, Esq.) in his Tabard and Collar.

Windsor Herald (F. Martin, Esq.) in his Tabard and Collar.

Two Sergeants at Arms (Messrs. Riddock and Noz, jun.) attended and dressed as before.

A troop of the Royal Grenadier Guards closed the Procession. The progress of the splendid cavalcade was varied by alternate performances on the drums and trumpets.

At Charing-cross, the Proclamation was read a second time by Rouge Croix, with similar ceremonies to those observed in Palace-yard, and amidst the cheers of the people and the soldiery.

The whole then moved on along the Strand to Temple-bar, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and officers of the Corporation had previously arrived.

The customary communications having been made to the Lord Mayor, he directed the gates of Temple-bar to be opened, and the procession entered.

The Proclamation was then read a third time at the end of Chancery-lane; after which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took their places in the cavalcade immediately after the Heralds, and accompanied it to the end of Wood-street, Cheapside, and to the Royal Exchange, where the Proclamation was again read, and thus the ceremony terminated.

The day was extremely auspicious, and the streets exhibited the most lively appearance. All the windows of the houses near which the procession passed, were crowded with females elegantly dressed.

THE ROYAL TOUR.—It is expected the King will proceed direct to Shrewsbury by way of Oxford, Chipping Norton, Stratford, and Bridgenorth, with the exception of stopping, for a day, at the seat of Cecil Forester, Esq. From Shrewsbury His Majesty will go to Wynnstay, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The Bards of Cambria are summoned to welcome their Prince in the impressive and hearty manner of "the days of olden times." His Majesty will make his entrance along the beautiful and picturesque vale of the Dee, and cross that river below the grounds of Wynnstay, the romantic situation of which is the theme of admiration of every traveller. The Sovereign, it is said, will be escorted from Shrewsbury by divisions of the Yeomanry Cavalry of the County of Salop, and the royal stay there will probably not exceed two days—but preparations are making to give the Monarch the most magnificent reception the shortness of the time will allow. His Majesty will be accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and probably the Duke of York; by the Duke of Wellington, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a large train of Nobility, exclusive of those in the Monarch's personal suite.

The several corps of Yeomanry Cavalry will have the honour of escorting the King through the several divisions of the kingdom on his intended journey.

We regret to state, that the Marquis of Londonderry is confined to his bed with a violent attack of the gout.

On Thursday, Lord Sidmouth had an audience of the King.

The afflictions of the Countess of Warwick have lately been singularly severe: scarcely recovered from the effects of the accident she met with in Hyde Park, her mother, the Countess of Mexborough, died, in her absence, almost suddenly; and nearly at the same time, her son, Lord Monson, was thrown from his horse, and still remains in a precarious state.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.—We announce with sincere regret the death of the Right Hon. the Countess of Liverpool. The melancholy event took place at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the House, Whitehall.—Her Ladyship had been for some time in a declining state. Her death will prove a great loss to the poor, to whom she was a liberal friend and benefactor. In every relation of life a more exemplary character never existed; merit never wanted her protection, nor distress her benevolence. Her Ladyship was Theodosia Louisa, third daughter of Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and sister to the present Earl. Her Ladyship was married in 1795, and has left no issue.

Sir J. Stevenson has just published the 1st Number of Sacred Melodies, adapted to Tate and Brady's Psalms. We think, that in general, there is a want of sublimity in the music, which is, notwithstanding, beautiful, particularly the 5th, 7th and 8th Psalms, and also the symphonies. The 2d Psalm appears rather labour'd; but upon the whole, we are glad to see the work, as nothing is more pleasing than good church music.

Yesterday the Dispatches were read at the East India House, and alluded to the Samuel Remington, of the extra ship Florentin, for Bengal direct.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The observations on "The Bethel Union" are unavoidably delayed till next week.

We have received the account of the meeting at O why hee, Hum-Fum-Gamhooze in the Chair, which shall certainly have a place.

Where is M. P.? We do assure our female friend, dated "Berkshire," that we have no feeling upon the subject she mentions but a wish to do justice.

The Reverend Mr. Stoney is so sensibly affected at our having said that he prayed for the Queen, that he is about to prosecute us for such assertion. This is highly complimentary to her Majesty, but we confess, rather rash of the Divine. We have received a letter from an attorney on the subject, signed A. BARNISTER. In Domestic Architecture it is said, "Barnisters make stairs," and certainly this Barnister makes one stare particularly.

COLERIDGE has been recited, as have the Lines beginning "Three opposition Bobs, they say," "The gapping listeners hum," "The first Bobus, the next Beau-bey," "The third and last Bobum."

We admire the commencement, but fear the latter end as being too broad.

H. B. L. is requested to let us hear from him. We used most of the arguments of VERAX in our last.

The letter, respecting the advantage to be derived by the eloquent under certain circumstances, at the Coronation, is recast. If the writer will communicate with us further we shall be able to understand him better; at present (if practicable) we should think an application to the Herald's College would be the shortest and readiest way to the knowledge.

We shall, in all probability, bring forward the subject of the FORGERY "A COUSIN to BULL" alludes to, in a very serious shape, shortly; we shall therefore abstain from touching on it now. With respect to the complete sets, some of the early numbers are again out of print, but if he will send lists of those which he wants to the Office, his commands will be attended to as correctly as possible.

We confess we ought to have done that which PLOTONOR mentions, but it is too late now.

Under the circumstances in which a correspondent in an eastern country places us, we do not know whether he would like us to notice his last communication.

The Song to the tune of Bow, wow, wow, is dog-grel. We are desired to ask that anti-pluralist, Joseph Hume, whether, in addition to the Post-mastership, the Pay-mastership, the Comptrolership, and the Assistant-Surgeonship, he did not, at the same time, hold the Chanceryship?

We have received Mr. MYALL's letter, dated Castle Heddingham, and have no hesitation in saying, that he is not the person to whom we alluded in our Notice to Correspondents on the 3d instant; it is partly owing to our own mistake; the Person and the Office do not live at Sible Heddingham, but we coupled them with it as conveying a hint to our communicant. MR. MYALL, however, might find them very near him if he looked sharp. We will not forget OBSERVER.

Isaac Walton—A Plain-thinking Man—A Friend to the Respectability of the Church—STEPHEN SLV.—D. G. B.—A Friend to the Constitution—X. Y. Z. and CLERICUS, are received,—as is also a remarkably stupid Letter from Trinity-square, which savours of the Butler-and-bacon school the writer advocates. We should observe once for all, upon the folly of such an impertinent intrusion, we do not care one straw for any one of the people whose names our Correspondent mentions; we do our

public duty impartially, and we will continue to do it, and therefore his letter goes for nothing: but supposing we were actuated by any private feeling or interested motive, the individual who abuses us in this way, fights us, and upon us, for he writes in his shop or counting-house, an attack upon us, for he criticising that which we say, and (in this case) know to be bad,—this can only apply itself to us, for it only meets our eye; so that, if we really were unprincipled in our remarks, we might revenge the private violence done to us, by a public and more severe attack upon the object, and our Correspondent—As we mention no names now, and as we correspond alone in the secret, we do unobtrusively declare the person he mentions to be the greatest Humbug ever foisted into notice—but we are perfectly unbiassed to promise him, if he will stick to his Treacle Tubs and Pickle Pots, that that person shall not suffer for his doltish stupidity and errant falsehood. Many other favours must stand over till next week.

A Friend to John Bull is informed, that our Paper goes to press on Monday at half past Two—any information he can send us before that time will be acceptable.

The communication X. Y. Z. alludes to never came to hand.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Reduced Ann... 75 1/2 Navy 5 per cent... 111 1/4 Consols... 104 1/4 Exchequer Bills... 104 1/4 Dit Acct 77 1/4 India Bonds... 48 4/8 4 per Cents... 93 1/4 Omnium... 100 1/4 FRENCH FUNDS Recor. Div. 22 March 60-50 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1852-50 Per. Div. 22 March 97-75 Ex. Lond. Imo. 25 75 3mo. 25-50

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen's visit to the Mansion-House on Saturday, as the very last little effort at popularity, seems to have been quite decisive. Invitations were actually published to "such of the Nobility and Gentry as were to dine with the Lord Mayor," requesting them to assemble at her Majesty's residence in South Audley Street, and accompany her through the City; and her own Paper professed, in numerous advertisements, the intention of giving a correct list of the distinguished persons who were to have the honour of meeting her Majesty on this "interesting occasion."

In the outset the Queen's mortification must have been excessive, for of all the Nobility and Gentry who were to dine with the Lord Mayor, not one was in attendance to form a procession as she had desired. Her own two carriages rolled through the streets, and, as we said last Sunday, in our hurried account of the affair, not even a dustman or chimney-sweeper could be found hardy enough to insult the national character by calling out "Queen for ever."

By the shortness of her Majesty's stay at the Mansion-House, the satisfaction she experienced may be accurately measured; and, really, when we come to look at the "distinguished persons" who graced this "interesting" banquet, we are not much surprised at her disgust and disappointment.

First on the list appeared the Earl Fitzwilliam, whose age and rank entitle him to every notice; but it must be allowed that if his Lordship had not been removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of his county for associating himself with Wooler and the thorough-paced radicals of the north, the year before last, his delicate attentions to the Queen would have had more weight with the world, as being probably the result of a conviction of her innocence; whereas now every man breathing (justly or not, it does not become us to say) attributes his devotion to her Majesty to a mean and shabby feeling of malice and personal resentment against the King for doing his duty to the country—the said Earl forgetting that he himself succeeded the late Duke of Norfolk as Lord Lieutenant, when he was removed for conduct less flagrant and less indecent than his Lordship in 1819.

Next appear my Lord and Lady Milton.—When the Earl Fitzwilliam adopts a line of conduct however wild and extraordinary, it is not very surprising that his only dutiful son should tread in his steps; but the modest ladies of London wonder that Lady Milton should have appeared gracing the odious feast. We should say, in her defence, were she any body but Lady Milton, that her husband's orders exonerated her from any share of blame on the occasion; but her Ladyship has no need of such excuse, she can plead the feelings of the nearest relationship to Earl Fitzwilliam; for so closely are Lord and Lady Milton allied by blood, that it would puzzle the casuist to determine whether they ought to be man and wife at all; therefore her Ladyship may be allowed to plead in her defence either the obedience due from a wife to a husband, or the natural affection of a lady for a first cousin!

We then have the Hibernian Adam and Eve, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsobny. This couple of persons have just arrived from Chaos, and come before the world suddenly as Queen's friends, to the great astonishment of themselves and their acquaintance, who never imagined, that at her time of life the gentlewoman would have made herself so perfectly ridiculous. It is quite necessary to let the world know that this pair have nothing to do with the Besboroughs.

Lord and Lady Robert Spencer, every body knows—therefore remarks are useless.

And this was the party of distinguished persons, who actually met the Queen on this interesting occasion.

"After the time and unmanly attempts,"—thus writes the triumphant Times of Friday,—that have been made to ex-

clude the Queen from the society suited to her sex and station, we are proud to see her surrounded with the company which attended her Concert on Wednesday evening." The Times may be proud of such society, but we doubt much that the Queen is; for this boasted list of visitors, after all the efforts which faction and fellow-feeling could make—after two or three hundred cards of invitation had been lavishly scattered about the town—after ransacking the muster-roll of demerits—after digging out of their obscurity the most vulgar creatures—this boasted list contains just SIXTEEN female names!!!—and what names?—why, the same old, hackneyed, fly-blown names, which have become by-words of obloquy and contempt ever since the list of the Queen's visitors has been published. Disgusting as the task is, we shall repeat these names as we find them in the Times, and our Readers will then judge of the progress the Queen has made in the public opinion of the Ladies of England.

1. Lady Milton, daughter-in-law of the discarded Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire.

2. Lady Jersey.

3. Lady Tavistock, daughter-in-law of the Duchess of Bedford, mentioned before.

4. Lady Robert Spencer.

5. Lady Anne Hamilton.—We spare her blushes, for she is paid to keep the Queen in countenance, and does so in spite of her teeth.

6. Lady Hood—generous rival—vide Delicate Investigation.

7. Lady Francis—her Landlady—and looks the character!

8. The Lady Mayoress and her sisters—the Misses Twigg!

9. Mrs. Damer—the rival of Praxiteles in his best work—Hippus.

10. Mrs. Brougham; *moderata* late (too late) Mrs. Spalding.

11. Mrs. Hume—"Poll and her partner Joe."

12. Mrs. Denman—Go and sin no more!!!

13. Mrs. Wilde.—We thought that she had other fish to fry.

14. Mrs. and Miss Waitman—with an assortment of shawls!

15. Mrs. Ponsobny!—last from Ireland.

16. The Miss Maries!—Who are they? Now, of all these names, our Readers know that the two last alone are new! What Mrs. Ponsobny is, we know. As to the Miss Maries we are ignorant; nor can we guess what Maries they are—but we should suspect, from the company they keep, that they may be MARY MAGDALENE! we trust the time of repentance will come.

Such is the numerous and illustrious list of the Queen's Assembly, but where were all her other friends? Where was the Duchess of Bedford and Duchess of Somerset? where the Countesses Grey and Tankerville? where Ladies Lindorse and Rush? where Lady Sarah Butler and Lady Mary Bennett? where Mrs. Barber, and Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor, and Mrs. Bennett?

Here are twelve ladies who before visited the Queen, and who seem to have abandoned her; and, if we cared a fig about the testimony of such women, we should be justified in balancing the remorse of these twelve who have deserted her, against the effrontery of the other twelve who stick by her.

But it is not by the coming or going of women who have once contaminated themselves by the Queen's society, that we will judge the cause. If the whole twenty-four had resolved to brazen it out, of what weight would their protection have been? There are at least twenty-four thousand ladies in London of a rank and station fitter for a Queen's society than Mrs. Waitman and Mrs. Wilde; and against the wretched one or two who visit Carolina Columbia, we must set the innumerable majority who shrink from the polluted atmosphere of her sham Court.

We are well aware that the Times and the Chronicle, and Bennett and Scarlett, and Fergusson, Taylor and Co. will renew their outcries of "infamous," "slandrous," "unmanly," "of the rascality of dragging women before the public," and "of the baseness of tracing female virtue." But these outcries affect us not. It is the Times who has again dragged these unhappy women to light—which has not contented itself with noticing them simply as persons who attended a Concert in Audley Street, but as EVIDENCES, "whose rank, whose propriety of conduct, and whose virtues (we quote the words of the Times), testify the purity and innocence of the persecuted Queen."

Shall the Times be allowed to use women's names and characters to support such an impudent and audacious imposture; and shall not we be permitted to state our reasons for rejecting such testimony? God knows, if we were actuated by a love of scandal, we could have told stories of some of these visitors, both male and female, which would have made them tremble.

THERE has been much steadiness observable in the public securities during the last week, and the fluctuation has not exceeded 1/2 per cent. Monday and Tuesday being holidays, there was no business of a public nature transacted until Wednesday, when Consols were at 75 1/2 for Reduced, and 77 1/2 for the Account; they have since varied a trifle, and have been done at 76 for Reduced, and 77 1/2 for the Account, at which prices they closed yesterday. The continental securities seem to maintain a pretty steady price. The French 5 per cents. having been done on Wednesday at 86-50; and Neapolitan Stock has experienced a trifling rise since our last, their price being now 73 1/2.

HIS MAJESTY'S BALL.

On Wednesday, the King was graciously pleased to give an entertainment to the children of the Nobility and gentry of distinction; some of the guests were of very tender years, and His Majesty, with his usual kindness and consideration, fixed half-past eight for the hour of meeting.

The staircase leading from the hall was decorated with plants, which filled the air with fragrance; a temporary room, fitted up as a tent, was appropriated to refreshments, and the supper was laid in the new dining-room, at the east end of the suite of apartments, all of which were opened on the occasion.

MR. CANNING AND SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

THE town has, during the last week, been much interested in the affair between these two Gentlemen; in matters of this nature we think it quite right and quite delicate not to interfere. On a recent occasion, Mr. Scarlett is reported to have said, that some allusion which appeared in this Paper, "smelt of blood."

However highly we admire the resplendent talents and acquisitions of Mr. Canning, and however we may be supposed to lean towards a man upon whose political character we pin our faith, we have always, in our minds placed Sir Francis Burdett far above the dirty creatures with whom by his insatiation in public matters he is doomed to be associated, and are by no means disposed to view his conduct or principles with the severity of many of our contemporaries; but, we must confess, that in the present transaction, Sir Francis appears to us, to have most decidedly the worst of it; inasmuch as he has distinctly retracted the words he used, which, if they had any meaning at all, could have but one.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MR. CANNING AND SIR FRANCIS BURDETT. (No. 1.) "TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Sir—In a letter, bearing your signature, and purporting to have been addressed by you to the Chairman of a dinner of Parliamentary Reformers, on the 4th of April, which was published in several of the newspapers of the following day, a liberty is taken with my name, as little justifiable (in my judgment) by differences of political opinion, as it is reconcilable with the ordinary courtesies of private life."

"The obvious meaning of that passage in your letter of which I complain, is, to impute to me, that, in upholding the present system of Representation in the House of Commons, I am actuated by the corrupt and dishonourable motive of a personal pecuniary interest."

"It cannot be matter of surprise to you, that I should feel myself under the necessity of requiring a more explicit disavowal of the imputation which that passage appears to convey. Should you be unable, or unwilling, to afford me a satisfactory explanation upon this point, I have then to demand of you the only other reparation which an injury of such a nature admits."

"It can hardly be necessary to state to you, Sir, the reason why this demand has not been sooner made: but I owe it to myself to preclude the possibility of any doubt or misrepresentation, as to the causes of that delay. The first and natural impulse of my own feelings, was to address myself to you, the instant that I had read your letter in the newspapers."

"But it was represented to me by the friend whom I requested to take charge of my letter, that your then situation rendered it impossible for you to accept the second of the alternatives proposed to you (a circumstance which, I must be permitted to observe, considerably aggravated the offence offered to me: that the utmost which I could obtain from you was an engagement to afford me satisfaction, as soon as the term of your confinement should have expired; that the interval must be full of hazard as to secrecy; that without in any degree impeaching either your honour, or that of any gentlemen whom you might select, the mere fact (which could hardly be concealed) of a correspondence between me, or any friend of mine, and the King's Bench, could not fail to excite suspicion; and that such suspicion would necessarily be strengthened by my prolonging my stay in England, till the middle of May, after having repeatedly and publicly announced my intention of writing only for Mr. Lambton's motion of the 17th of April."

"Yielding, for the time, (and I know not how I could have done otherwise) to the force of these representations, it remained for me only to keep my own council, and to quicken, as much as possible, my return from the Continent."

"I arrived here yesterday evening. My first business on my arrival has been to communicate with Lord William Bentinck, who has the goodness to undertake to deliver this letter to you, and to settle, on my behalf, all necessary arrangements on the matter to which it relates. I assure you, upon my honour, that Lord William Bentinck is the only person who has any knowledge of this letter, or of my purpose to write it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) "GEO. CANNING."

(No. 2.) "TO THE RIGHT HON. GEO. CANNING.

"Sir, James's Place, June 8, 1821. "Sir—I am not aware of having made any unjustifiable allusion to you, or of having said of you, in my letter to the Chairman of the Reform Meeting, more than all political men, who benefit from the system which they advocate, are fairly and necessarily subject to."

"The letter in question is now before me; and I am at a loss for a form of words in which I could have more guardedly marked the disqualification under which I conceive yourself and others to be from giving authority to your opinions on Parliamentary Reform,

and at the same time have avoided making any allusion whatever to personal character.

"Not having intended, and not having made (as I read the letter) any such allusion at the time, I cannot now hesitate, in a more particular manner, to disclaim having ever had such an intention.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) "FRANCIS BURDETT."

(No. 3.) "TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Gloucester Lodge, June 9, 1821. "Sir—Lord William Bentinck has just delivered to me the answer, which you have transmitted to his Lordship, through Mr. Kimbaird, to the letter which I addressed to you on Thursday."

"Lord William Bentinck's opinion (with which my own feelings entirely coincide) satisfies me that I can have no other reply to make to your letter, than to express my acknowledgments for the frankness and promptitude with which you have disclaimed any intention of personal offence.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

"The following is the sentence—"Gentlemen, that Mr. Canning—I mention him as the Champion of the Party—a part for the whole—should defend to the uttermost a system, by the *hoccus pocus* tricks of which he and his family got so much public money, can cause neither me nor any man surprise or anger."

"For 'tis their duty all the learned think, "To expose that cause by which they eat and drink." The Hon. Baronet at the time he wrote this, was in the King's Bench Prison, undergoing the sentence passed upon him for another letter.

HUMBUG.

VANITY, has been, they tell us—cured by the mirror. Perhaps, by shewing ladies and gentlemen their own follies, we may put a stop to them. We see no necessity for any remarks upon the subject of self-puffing, when the puffs themselves are in evidence. Our country readers should be told, that the following are not selected for any particular absurdity, nor with any personal feelings, from the *Morning Post* of last week:—We really do think, when their writers read them in "cold blood," they will—

"Tremble at the noise themselves have made," and wonder how egotism, conceit, vanity, and stupidity, could have led them to such ridiculous exposures.

Should the gentle mode we have adopted in the first instance not abate the symptoms, we shall take another method of making the thing (if possible) more ridiculous, by offering a few criticisms, literary and other, upon the works of these fashionable authors.

At Mr. MITCHELL'S splendid Rout, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the ROYAL ROMAN PUNCH ICE, from Grange's, Piccadilly, was handed round to the high gratification of the whole company.

LADY DUCIE'S PARTY.—Her Ladyship's Rout, on Monday evening, was distinguished by every thing splendid and elegant. The refreshments were of the most exquisite kind; and the company included a LARGE PORTION OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THE CONGRESS OF ST. ANTONIO'S CONCERT, in Hanover-square, on Monday evening, was attended by 200 fashionable.—Madame CAMPORESE and the Opera corps attended. The great saloon, drawing-rooms, and a temporary conservatory, were thrown open at ten o'clock. The music closed at one; the party broke up at two.—Among the company present were—Prince Leopold, Princes Sapielwa, Cimattelli, Petrolia, and the Ambassador from the Netherlands.

LADY GEORGE CAVEDISH'S FIRST ASSEMBLY, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was preceded by a sumptuous dinner, served up with infinite taste, at half-past seven, in the noble banquetting room, on a new and massive service of plate, of an antique pattern. The following were of the party, viz.:—Prince Leopold, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Ebrington, Hon. J. Macdonald, Earl of Rosslyn, Col. Upton, Lady Sophia Macdonald, Lord Fitzroy, and the Duke of Portland.—In the evening the *easy* drawing-rooms were thrown open, and illuminated in a style of matchless splendour!!! The furniture a la grec, the gilded ceilings, and the golden pilasters, were superb.—From the mirrors, of vast magnitude, the scene was heightened; the whole had a magical effect. The refreshment tables also displayed the munificence of the noble owner.

Mrs. WENTWORTH'S CONCERT.—This fashionable Lady opened her magnificent and spacious mansion in Hanover-square, formerly the residence of the Duchess of Brunswick, on Monday evening.—The grand staircase, which is profusely adorned with paintings after the Italian School, led the visitors into one of the finest saloons in the kingdom. The drawing-rooms and the banquetting-rooms were illuminated by the most splendid specimens in cut glass, or bronze! The chandeliers, in the former, of vast magnitude, were of the *costly* pattern; the latter was lighted up by an antique lamp, after a real antique pattern. These inimitable specimens of the arts were from Hancock's Great Room in Spring-gardens. A temporary conservatory was erected, communicating with the garden, filled with choice exotics. THE LAWN AND TERRACE were likewise illuminated.

LADY SHEFFIELD'S BALL, in Upper Wimpole-street, was attended by upwards of 200 fashionable. The drawing-rooms and the apartments on the ground floor were all illuminated. Flowering shrubs decorated every part of the house. The dancing commenced at eleven, the supper at two, and at four the party broke up!

Mrs. WINGFIELD STRATFORD'S ROUT.—At Stratford House, on Tuesday evening last, the above Lady held a brilliant assembly; there were six spacious apartments thrown open. The very fine staircase was *enriched* by an infinite number of plants. The refreshment tables were laid out in the banquetting-room! The party broke up at two o'clock.

WEXMOUTH, JUNE 11.—On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe entertained at dinner, at their house, on the Royal Terrace, Col. Clifton, and the Officers of the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons, Sir Henry and Lady Osloslow, Sir John and Lady Meade, J. W. Weston, Esq. (Mayor), and his Lady, T. Billett, Esq. (late High Sheriff) Miss Billett, Rev. Henry Poole, &c. &c. The Evening Party was numerous; the Supper and Refreshments were of the best kind, and at one o'clock this fashionable Assemblage retired.

To BE SOLD, considerably under prime cost, a large quantity of silver tissue, and superb trimmings, together with artificial flowers; and five pair of white satin dancing-shoes, trimmed with silver; five handsome, small-sized fans, and thirty-seven yards of white satin ribband, the property of a Lady of rank, who had presided upon taking her daughters to His Majesty's Ball, on Wednesday last, but who were not invited.—Enquire (if by letter, post-paid) of A. B. Mansfield-place, near Highgate.

A PARODY

"Come, tell me, says Rosa, as kissing and kiss'd." BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

We confess that there is a certain looseness of style in the following Parody, which gave rise to some strong doubts in our minds as to publishing it, but upon turning to the original, which is to be seen on the piano-forte of every young lady in the bills of mortality, we find it chaste and correct by comparison, we therefore can have no hesitation in giving it to our readers.

"Come, tell me," says BERGHY, as kissing and kiss'd, My donkey he led through a grove, Come tell me the number—repeat me the list "Of the swains you have blest with your love." "Oh, they have been many, I own, yet to love "My heart till this moment was free!" "But I'll tell you, my dear, who have shur'd in my love, "And the number shall finish with three."

"My tutor was WINDSOR; in youth gay and wild, "I ask'd him the way to be blest; "He started, and stammer'd, and talk'd of a child, "And then—you may fancy the rest; "His lesson of dear and enrapturing lore "I have never forgot, I allow, "By stealth I have practis'd it often before, "But never in public till now."

"SIR SIDNEY came next—but so weak was his frame, "And his noddle so full of romance, "That I should not have envied the chivalry dame "To whom he was knight of the lance; "For I never was of that fanciful school— "I like a more broad-shouldered Knight; "He thought me a drab, and I thought him a fool— "And in faith we were both in the right!"

"My soul was now calm, till by SAPIO's good looks, "Again I was tempted to rove; "But he was so deep in his curs'd music-books, "That he gave me none fiddling than love; "So I left this male Sappho, and list'ened to fly "To a sweeter musician of bliss, "Who played on the flute, with a shake made one die, "And murk'd with Da-Capo his kiss!"

"Oh, LAWRENCE was next, but SIR THOMAS, like me, "To painting was very much given; "And the worst of it was, we could never agree "Who laid on the colour most even. "Oh, TOMMY, I've said in our squabbles of mirth, "What's pointing to you or to me? "You may paint all the signs in heav'n or on earth, "But you'll ne'er paint another like me!"

The original Song contains only five verses, and, therefore, according to the rules of parodists, this must end here; but had I pleased Mr. Moore to have carried on his sentimental indelicacy to a greater length, we should have been able to have followed him through at least a dozen more.

TO JOHN BULL.

THE Queen's Chaplain, Mr. Fellowes, was some years back, Curate at Fakenham, near Euston, in Suffolk. Here an agreeable companion joined him, the wife of an Italian, but separated from her husband. It is not to be imagined that a man, who laid claim to a greater degree of morality and rationality than his neighbours, and who was enlightening the world with his "Christian Philosophy," &c. "Religion without Cant," and other similar works, could admit into his bosom any thing more than the purest Platonic affection. The foolish, prejudiced villagers, however, would draw conclusions that mitigated against all constructions of modern liberality; and mistaking the innocent Italian manners their kind-hearted Pastor had adopted, raised such a din about his ears, as induced the Lady to decamp; and a hint was soon after given to her protector, (and not in vain) that he had better follow her example.

Can you wonder that this amiable benevolent man should, from that time be desirous to leave a bigotted Church, in which he found nothing but persecution; or that he should afterwards fly to the great patroness of such innocent sufferers?—Yours, &c. SLY-BOOTS.

TO JOHN BULL.

MASTER BULL.—I am a pretty constant reader of yours, although I detest your politics, and do not altogether approve of the calumnies upon private characters, in which you too often allow yourself to indulge. You are, however, a clever fellow and deserve encouragement for your sincerity; and I really cannot let you spoil one of the best stories ever told of Dr. Parr, without doing my best to set you right. The manner in which you relate his famous reply to Sir J. Macintosh, quite misses the point, and tumbles flat in its aim at a climax. What infamy does it impute to a man to say, that he was an Irishman—a priest—and "consistent?" Consistency is certainly *per se* a virtue, and under some circumstances, is almost thought to give respectability to vice. Now do out of pure justice in your next, correct your blunder and tell the story thus:—"Sir, he was an Irishman—he might have been a Scotsman; he was a priest—he might have been a lawyer; he was a *Truitor*—he might have been an Apostate."—I am, John, in hopes of your reformation in politics, your well-wisher, L. F.

Furnival's Inn, June 13.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—Allow me to correct a mistake that crept into your account of certain *qui tam* convictions of a Norwich Printer, Mr. Burt, whose present severity contrasted with his former lenity has caused no little surprise, was elected Mayor last year, and retires from office next week. It was a Mr. Marsh, another subscriber to *Hone*, that was a candidate at the late election, and that afterwards lodged an information against the printer, and became entitled to half the fines. The election was carried against him in favor of a Tory by a great majority—so low has the Queen's cause sunk his party in the estimation of the public.—Yours, &c. CORRE. TOR. Norwich, June 13, 1821.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 9.—On the 7th inst. the Minister of the Interior brought down a Royal Message to the Chamber of Deputies...

A fact of very considerable importance is communicated in letters received from Cadix of the 15th ult. It is, that the two Commissioners sent by Bolivar from the Spanish Main...

PARIS, JUNE 9.—The Genoa Gazette states, "We learn from Naples that 5,000 Austrians are about to be embarked for Sicily."

Yesterday was fixed for the anniversary service in honour of the young Lallemand, student at Law, who was killed on the 2d of June last year.

A duel with pistols was fought on Wednesday last, near Paris, between an Officer of the Cuirassiers and a silk-merchant.

They write from Barcelona, May 19th, that the Commander of a ship of the line (the Guerrier) has written from Malon, saying that the Algerine corsairs are now disarmed and in port.

We learn from Stockholm, that the son of King Charles John is attacked by a languor which causes alarm for his life.

PARIS, JUNE 11.—A Turkish Bulletin states that a battle has been fought between Ali Pacha and the Turkish Puchas, in which the former was at first victorious, but that he was finally defeated by the latter.

PARIS, JUNE 12.—Our Bayonne correspondent, dated the 5th instant, announces that Merino and his Guerilla band are stronger than ever.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 31st ult. states, that on the previous night, the Prior of the Convent of the Dominicans, in which the King has a private Chapel, whither His Majesty often retires, has been arrested.

The Monitor announces officially, that on Sunday last, in a public audience, M. Pozzo di Borgo and the Baron de Vincent presented their credentials to the King; the former as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia, and the latter as Ambassador from the Court of Austria.

At six o'clock, a terrible occurrence has spread consternation throughout this town. On the 4th instant, at a quarter to seven o'clock in the morning, a loud explosion was heard. It was soon announced that the Lisle gate, under which was a powder magazine, was on fire.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 8.—The affair of Mademoiselle Le Normand (the Sybil, as she is called) came on before the Tribunal at Louvain. It began at ten o'clock and lasted till five in the afternoon.

A letter has been received from M. Zen, the accredited agent of the Government of New Columbia, dated from Bynoune, in which he mentions that he had heard that General Bolivar had broken the armistice; but that he should, notwithstanding, proceed to Madrid, in the hope of the King acknowledging the independence of South America, and that his negotiations would be attended with success.

A letter from Genoa, dated 2d June, says—"Arrived here on the 31st ult. from Villa Strama, his Sardinian Majesty's ships Christina and Triton, having on board their Majesties, King Victor Emmanuel, the Queen, and Princesses."

VIENNA, MAY 30.—Preparations are making at the residence of Lord Stewart, which indicate the early departure of this Ambassador. The sale of horses, and a great part of the furniture, substantiates the idea that he will be long absent, if even a change of post does not take place, which has long been talked of in Vienna.

A Louisiana Gazette arrived yesterday. It appears that the Lieutenant-General of the Mexican armies, President of the Supreme Junta, has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Patriots "have burst asunder and dissolved for ever the bonds by which they were united to European Spain."

Letters from Valparaiso, of 1st March, communicate news respecting the operations of the forces of the Patriots. Lord Cochrane had given up the blockade of Callao, and part of the coast of Peru, in consequence of the appearance of the Piteba and Vanguina Spanish vessels of war.

NAPLES, MAY 22.—On the 20th inst. the King went, in grand state, to the church Del Carmine Maggiore, to offer thanks to the Most High, for his happy return. The people united their prayers to those of the Monarch; and, with an unanimous voice, prayed Heaven to preserve the august dynasty of the Bourbons.

TRIESTE, MAY 25.—Two Turkish frigates, of fifty guns each, and four brigs, which recently sailed from Constantinople, in order to support the operations of the forces destined against the insurgents of the Morea, have been given up to the latter by the Greeks, which formed the majority of the crews of this squadron.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 13.—We are constantly in a state of alarm here. In addition to the scenes which have already occurred, last week was characterised by some bloody conflicts between the Janissaries themselves. As we do not go out of our houses, we are ignorant of the cause of the quarrels. There only remains one Greek chapel which has not been profaned or demolished by the populace of this capital.

Intelligence has been received from Mogador of the recent date of the 10th of May. The contest which agitated the Empire of Morocco has entirely ceased; and the surrender of Tetuan, the last place that held out against his authority, has reinstated the old Emperor, Muley Soliman, in all his original power and the undisturbed possession of the throne.

NEW SPAIN, FEB. 16.—The Russian frigate Wostock, and a sloop of war, have been on a voyage of discovery to this part of the world. The number of seals here is much smaller than was expected. The country is a wild mass of snow and ice, and its shores extremely dangerous; but the harbour is full of vessels of one sort and another. No less than nine sail of English vessels have been lost on this coast. The harbour lies 62. 30. South lat. and 63. 5. West long.—There are twelve American vessels here.

HALIFAX, MAY 16.—Recent Intelligence from Havana mentions that a revolution was momentarily expected. The regular troops had shown great symptoms of disaffection.

A letter from an Officer of His Majesty's ship Topaze, dated Mocha, January 6, 1821, states, that after that ship had fired upwards 3,500 thirty-two and eighteen pound shot into the forts of that town, articles of peace were agreed to, and satisfaction given for the gross insult committed on the British Resident, who was bamboozled through the streets.—The Topaze had one man killed, and several wounded.

Intelligence has been received from St. Domingo, stating that President Boyer had succeeded in suppressing the late insurrections, and had behaved with great leniency to the prisoners, extending free pardon to all, except one or two of the ringleaders.

The American Papers state, that the newly discovered lands in the Antarctic Ocean, which have been denominated New South Ireland, lie in about 62. 30. S. latitude, and 63. 5. W. longitude. The American navigators give a very discouraging description of those regions, but we know that American captains are not the most remarkable in the world for the accuracy of their statements.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Attorney-General v. Wyatt's.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendants in this case, who are extensive ale-brewers in Portpool-lane, to recover penalties under the 50th of George III. c. 58. s. 10, for having concealed 1,250 bushels of malt with a view to evade the additional duty imposed on that article in 1819.

It was calculated, that the quantity of malt, which had escaped being charged with duty, amounted to 1,250 bushels. For this fraud the penalties recoverable was forty shillings per bushel, amounting together to 2,500l.

The defendants consented that a verdict should be given against them for Eleven Hundred Pounds.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GULDBALL, FRIDAY.

Capon v. Cross.—This was an action to recover from the Defendant 200l. the amount of certain stock, alleged by the Plaintiff to be her property, and to have been paid over by Defendant to a third party, against her positive prohibition. By the evidence, it appeared that the Plaintiff was the widow of a person of considerable property, who, during his life time, followed the trade of a brewer.

The Chief Justice left it to the Jury to decide on this conflicting testimony, and they found a Verdict for the Plaintiff.—Damages 200l.—Costs 40s.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, JUNE 8.

Richard Davis, a young Gentleman of most respectable connections enlisted as a common soldier some years ago, in consequence of disputes with his family. He married, and whilst he was doing duty in London as a private in the Guards, his wife was delivered of a daughter, who was christened Theresa Davis. Some time after the birth of this child, the father was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and in consequence of the decease of some relations, the little Theresa, though but an infant, was sold to a common prostitute, and became heir at law to an estate under such adverse circumstances, her claim, however, was impeached by the husbands of her two aunts (the sisters of her father). Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the child; and the Jury returned a verdict, "That Theresa Davis is the legitimate daughter of Richard and Bridget Davis."

Yesterday an Inquisition was taken at the Barnards' Inn Coffee-house, to inquire into the death of Mr. Hadland.—It appeared from the evidence of John Stone, a servant, that he was in the cellar with his master, that he turned away from the machine to get something, when he shortly after heard his master exclaim, "John! John! come and release me." His master had been caught by the wheels, and was suspended between two of the wheels. He was obliged to turn the fly-wheel to release him, and the deceased fell on the witness's shoulders.—The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

COURT OF CLAIMS, JUNE 16.

Proclamation was made at one o'clock, when there were present the Earl of Harrowby (President), their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Amhurst, Sir W. Scott, Sir John Neill, and the Judge Advocate.

Sir John Silvester, with the City Remembrancer, attended to prefer and support the claims of the Twelve Livery Companies of London, to attend the Lord Mayor at the Coronation, in State.—Postponed to Friday.

The claims of Lord Gwydir, who was sent for, to officiate as Grand Chamberlain of England, was postponed to another day. The Marquis of Ormonde's claim, to the office of Chief Butler for Ireland, was next heard, the farther hearing was adjourned to Friday.

Mr. Gazeloe addressed the Court, on behalf of Mr. Dymocke the younger, claiming to officiate for his father, the Rev. John Dymocke, in the character of Champion for the King, and that at certain coronations, deputies had been allowed in the cases of minors who had neither father nor guardian; the learned counsel cited a variety of laws, from the time of Edward the Third, down to the reign of William and Mary, (when the Champion was personated by Charles Dymocke, Esq.) to show that the right had been recognised in the family of Dymocke, as Lord of the Manor of Scarsely.

The decision of the Court was read by the Clerk, namely:—"That the Court were of opinion, that the Rev. John Dymocke, Clerk, had established his claim to the Office of Champion at the Coronation; and that being in Holy Orders, and thereby not able to sustain the office in person, he was entitled to appoint a sufficient deputy to appear for him."

Mr. Dymocke the younger was in Court, when it appeared he had formerly been a Midshipman. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, strongly formed; he was 20 years old last March.

This decision is of some importance, as fortifying the Dymocke claim to the Marston Peerage, which has already so long engaged the House of Lords.

The Court adjourned, at four o'clock, to Friday next at one o'clock.

THE CORONATION.

The preparations for completing the arrangements for this splendid ceremony, which is to take place on the 19th of July, are proceeding rapidly.

The Altar on which His Majesty is to sit is to be of square form, surmounted with a square canopy, formed of crimson stuff, richly trimmed with gold fringe, bearing on the festoons the escutcheons of the Royal Family embroidered in gold; the Royal arms will be embroidered on the back. There is now a large square table in front of these preparations, on which the Royal Regalia is to be laid previous to the departure of the procession for the Abbey. On the return of His Majesty to the banquet, this table will be increased in dimensions by means of temporary leaves, and thus afford additional accommodation for the Royal Dukes, who will dine with the King.—The Royal platform is approached by a succession of steps; the first by six steps, the second by five, and the Royal presence by three. There will be distinct ceremonies on surrounding each landing-place. There will not be, as at the last Coronation, any railing in front of the platform; but the whole will reach from one side of the hall to the other, and present an uninterrupted view of the King's table, and of all the forms observed in paying him the customary attentions. The galleries are to be covered with scarlet cloth. The fronts of the galleries will be prepared with Gothic panels, and the tops of those fronts, on which the spectators will be seated, will be covered with scarlet cloth cushions, and gold fringe. As a further security, an iron rail has been added to the fronts of about 12 inches in height, which will be covered with scarlet cloth.

Every attention has been paid to the private accommodation of the visitors; retiring rooms, with proper attendants, will be appointed, together with rooms for refreshment; the latter, we understand, will be let to persons, who will sell every description of viands. Those visitors highest in rank will, as a matter of course, be entitled to places nearest the throne, with the exception of the individuals who take part in the procession. None will have the opportunity of quitting the hall, till the ceremonies of the day are completed. Those desirous of witnessing the splendid pageant, must, therefore, make their election between the Abbey and the hall, as they cannot leave the means of seeing both.

The tables in the hall are six in number, placed lengthways; three on each side. Each table is 52 feet long, and will dine 28 persons on each side. The whole number who are expected to dine, therefore, independent of the Royal Family, will be 312. The King's table will be served with peculiar state. Each course will be attended by the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable on horseback, with several of the officers of His Majesty's Household, and the Sergeants at Arms.

The ceremony of the entrance of the champion will take place between the first and second courses, so that ample time will be afforded for the requisite changes.

Rails will separate the spaces allowed for the tables, from the centre of the hall, leaving an avenue of 19 feet in width, which will be first covered with matting, and afterwards with blue cloth.

The last Coronation feast took place by candle-light; but on the present happy occasion the whole will be finished by day-light. The hall, from the introduction of the windows in the roof, is infinitely lighter than ever it was before; and, from the manner in which that light is admitted, the effect of the whole will be surpassingly grand.

The kitchens, confectioneries, and other offices connected with the preparations for the feast, are in a forward state; and all the ranges, ovens, hot hearths, and boilers, were lighted in the course of the week.

The platform, on which the procession is to move from the Hall to the Abbey, will extend over a line of 1,500 feet. It was originally proposed to take it by a short direction over the square garden in front of New Palace Yard; but, upon consideration, the circuitous and ancient route was preferred. The canopy over this platform will be so high as in no respect to obstruct the view of the procession; and a covering of an ingenious nature has been invented, which, by mechanical means, may in a very few minutes be spread over the whole, so as effectually to shut out the shower, if it should unhappily rain.

A stable will also be erected, without delay, in New Palace-yard, for the horses of the Champion, and the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable. These horses are now training for the performance in which they are to be engaged. The principal art will be to teach them to move backwards with celerity, as both in coming and going, their riders must keep their faces towards the King.

The organ to be used at the Coronation is, we understand, that at present in the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE CROWN.—His Majesty will be crowned with the ancient Crown of England. The new Crown is intended to be worn immediately after that solemn form has taken place. The former has, however, received several improvements and embellishments, and for many false jewels real ones have been substituted. The Crown, made expressly for his present Majesty, presents an appearance of one unvaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so sharp as the old one;

No. 28.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1821.

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TO BE DRAWN JULY 24, 1821, Tickets 3s. each. TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY; consisting of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS; Sets of the BRITISH GALLERY of PICTURES; and Sets of the MARQUIS OF STAFFORD'S GALLERY of PICTURES...

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2d Reg. Drag. Guards—Lieut. R. Kivell, from half pay 22d Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Quillman.

2d Reg. Drag. Guards—Lieut. R. Kivell, from half pay 22d Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Quillman.

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believed, and thought that the repeal should commence from the 5th of July next. With these feelings, he would consent to give up the Bill to them, wishing that they should have the full credit of passing it through the House.

Mr. Brangham denied that Ministers were entitled to credit for repealing the tax, for the repeal had been wrong from them.

Mr. Colbourne said, the deficiency would not be experienced till next year, as the assessed taxes were always one year in advance.

The Bill was then committed for Wednesday.

On the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee on the grant of an annuity to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence being moved.

Mr. Haue objected to the allowance granted to the Royal Family, the late years, which were quite inconsistent with the means of the country.

If the Duke of Clarence received any allowance beyond £1,000, a year allowed to each of the other branches of the Royal Family, it ought to be made up out of the Pension Lists placed at the disposal of the Crown.

He moved a resolution to the effect of restricting the allowance in addition to 3,500, as competent, but advising that any further sum should be paid out of the English or Irish pension list.

The Marquis of Londonderry was of opinion that no grant could be made out of the pension list, exceeding 1,200.

Sir J. Colley declared that he was indebted to his Royal Highness for every thing he possessed. There was no officer in the service more master of his profession than his Royal Highness.

Mr. Curwen said, the declaration of the Hon. and Gallant Member did him honour, but he thought it would be too much to ask the Royal Family to share in the burdens of the country.

Mr. Lockhart opposed the grant.—The amendment was negatived. The Report was then brought up and read:—

Mr. Curwen moved, that the resolution of the Committee be read a second time that day three months. On a division the numbers were:—For the amendment, 15—Against it, 144—Majority, 129.

The House afterwards divided on an amendment of Mr. Hume's, for reducing the grant to 3,500.—For the amendment, 30—For the original motion, 167—Majority, 137.

Mr. Bernal protested against granting the arrears. He moved, that the grant of 6,000, a year be made from April, 1821, instead of 1818.

The Marquis of Londonderry put it to the Hon. Member, whether the decision just come to was not conclusive, and a pretty good hint to him as to the vote which he was about to call for. The sum in question ought not to be viewed as arrears, but merely in the light of a retrospect of the grant.

He wished Gentlemen opposite not to confine their scruples on this head to particular persons and occasions.

Mr. Curwen said he would not hear of her refusal to accept the pension offered by Parliament, but would leave it deposited in the Exchequer, for her Majesty to take up when she chose.

Thus, twenty years after, she might have taken up the whole accumulation. The Queen's annuity was dated from the time of the late King's death, when she became Queen Consort, and Parliament was not called upon now to do more than what had done before on the like occasions.

It was equitable that his Royal Highness should not suffer a loss from an honorable self-denial. He felt that he could not reside in this country, and maintain the dignity of a Prince of the blood, without incurring debts, unless his pension was increased.

Lord Milton thought the grant should have been preceded by a Message from the Crown.

Mr. Curwen was of opinion, the case of the Queen and the present one was quite different. He should like to know what had been done with the residue of the late King's property.

He saw no reason why the debts of the Duke of Clarence should not be paid out of that fund.

In answer to the observation of an Honourable Member, that no official notification had been received of the Queen's having taken up the provision granted her by Parliament.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, her Majesty had taken up the whole amount of her income from the time of its first commencement.

Mr. Abercrombie opposed the grant.

Mr. Williams asked why the Royal Duke did not come forward and make his claim two years since, when he found it necessary for the support of his situation.

Sir J. Graham replied, that his Royal Highness would have done so, but had been advised to the contrary.

Mr. Donnan complained of the manner in which the Noble Lord had introduced the Queen's name, who was entitled to 80,000, of arrears, since she refused 15,000, of her income in 1814.

Mr. Alderman Fox also complained of the liberality used towards the Queen. Ministers had promised to provide her with horses, carriages, a house, plate, &c. and yet when she received the few quarters of the grant made her by Parliament, they deducted for those conveniences, and instead of receiving 60,000, she only received 12,000.

The Hon. Member was interrupted in the midst of his harangue, by the call of Question! Question!—The House divided.—For the amendment, 81—Against it, 131—Majority for the original motion, 50.

In a Committee of Supply.

Mr. C. Grant moved a variety of grants for the service of Ireland. Among the sums were:—

10,000, for the Education of the Poor.

7,000, for the Dublin Society.

8,500, for building Churches and Glebe Houses.

On moving that a sum of 18,401, be granted for purchasing Glebe Lands.

Mr. S. Rice opposed the grant and divided the House.—For the motion, 45—Against it, 115—Majority, 37.

The following sums were the votes:—

11,000, for Widening the Streets of Dublin.

8,000, for expenses of the Farming Society.

The House then resumed and the Committee reported progress.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

There being only thirteen Members present at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Naval Stores Bill, the Vagrant and the Coal Draw-back Duty Bill, the Loan Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill, were severally passed.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Bristol, deprecating any infringement on the independence of Parliament, by allowing Members to retain their seats, who held offices under the Crown.

Mr. H. Davis observed, that the petition contained but few signatures.

Mr. Bright said, on such a question the number was of small consequence.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. F. Buxton brought before the House the practice adopted by the women in India of immolating themselves on the deaths of their husbands. Within the last four years, in the Presidency of Fort William alone, no less than 2360 females had perished in this manner, but no account had been given of private immolations, for these were public ones. The practice was gaining ground under

the British Government, while the French, Dutch, and Danish settlements had put it down. Females, even under age, prescribed by the law, had sacrificed themselves; and in one instance, a girl of eight years old, had been numbered among those victims. There was no doubt, all these evils arose out of the ignorance of the people. To cure them, the diffusion of knowledge and education was necessary; and he was happy to say, some progress had already been made in that respect. He concluded with moving for copies and extracts of all communications received from India respecting the burning of widows.

Mr. B. Bathurst observed, that since the regulations with respect to burning had taken place, the number of victims had doubled. He thought it would be better for the House to trust to the natural operation of civilization and knowledge, to correct the evil. He hoped the Hon. Member would not press the subject.

Mr. W. Balfour regretted the exertions of the India Governors to abolish the dreadful practice had failed. He was convinced, however, that no people were more willing to receive instruction in manners and religion than the Hindus.

Mr. Haue was of opinion that these practices were adopted for private interest. If any of the relatives of the party to be sacrificed could prevail upon her not to shrink, then after her death, her property became their own. He thought one of the most effectual modes of stopping the practice would be by granting burning licences.

Lord Binning agreed in the opinions expressed by his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Bathurst, and was satisfied that the interference of the Company had only made things worse.

Mr. Canning said, that whatever shades of difference there might be in the opinions entertained on this subject, there seemed to be two points, on which all were agreed. The first was, that it would afford the highest degree of gratification to every feeling of human nature, if this abominable custom were put down; and the second was, that the attempt should not be made by coercive measures on the part of the Company. He had in a former Session, when the Hon. Gentleman did him the honour to consult him, he hoped civilly, but unequivocally, dissuaded him from bringing the subject before the House. The reason was that the information which could then be produced must be defective in one material point, viz. as to the effect of the measures then adopted by the Government of India to put a stop to these practices. It was not then the case as it was now, that the matter had attracted public attention and discussion in India. The Hon. Member, (Mr. F. Buxton) in whose benevolent mind all the evils of human nature met a ready attention, argued that any thing in the performance of this sacrifice, which bore the appearance of coercion, vitiated the proceedings on the part of the Hindus, and justified interference. This he (Mr. Canning) denied, and to illustrate his argument, would suppose they had to deal with some of the customs known to prevail in Europe. He referred to a custom prevalent in Catholic countries, of immuring human beings in numerous, the not being said to be voluntary. It was well known, however, that many who were thus doomed to spend the remainder of their days in cloistered seclusion, were too young to judge for themselves, and in many cases were averse from such a destiny. He asked the Hon. Member whether, if called upon to legislate as conqueror over a Catholic country, and it was desired to put down this practice, he would advise sending an officer of justice to the gate of a Convent on the day of the ceremony, to catch the youthful victim as to the state of her inclinations, and upon the least appearance of hesitation, to tear her from the sacrifice? It would be acting in the way least calculated to insure the object desired, by irritating the jealousy, calling up the hostile opposition, and finally strengthening the prejudices of the natives. And were they not supposed to feel the feelings of the Hindus were less acute, or their minds so different, from those he had supposed in this imaginary case? He did not mean to say, that these superstitions might not be put down by reason; but he insisted that they must beware of going counter to the religious prejudices of the natives. We had conquered this country, and our subsequent domination of it presented a signal and splendid instance of preserving all its internal regulations, and above all those which related to religious matters, at the same time that we found that stream of light and civilization upon it which would in the end bring about that emancipation from our yoke, which had always been foreseen, and which every day seemed to exhibit as more practicable. The diffusion of knowledge would dispel this illusion, and dissolve the charm by which we swayed their hearts, and we must be content to pay, as the price of truth, the loss of dominion. He hoped, whenever this period arrived, we should be found as good, as wise, and as forbearing as they now presented us; but at all events, he (Mr. C.) counselled that we should not, by adopting rash and coercive measures, in a case like the present, tear the mask from our own face, and despoil ourselves of the pleasing consolation that we had been the glorious instrument of divine illumination in bringing about the separation.

Colonel Money thought that it would strengthen the hands of Government by putting an end to these abominable practices in a summary manner, and it was a mistake to suppose they could not be put down by force, as there was an instance on record in which Lord Wellesley, by sending a military force to one part of our Indian dominions, succeeded in putting an effectual stop to the practice of destroying children.

Mr. W. Smith agreed with the Hon. Member who spoke last, in thinking that these abominable practices might be put down by force.

Mr. Buxton replied; that the motion was carried: and the Papers ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. W. Balfour postponed his motion on the Slave Trade till Tuesday next.

Mr. C. Hutchinson moved "a humble Address to His Majesty, requesting him to use his influence and authority to secure to the minor States of Europe their undoubted and, till now, never disputed right to choose their own form of Government, and also to remonstrate with his Allies on the assumption of powers never before claimed, which introduce new principles into the laws of nations, in direct opposition to all former practice and precedent, and which if persevered in and acted upon, would not only prevent the establishment of all rational liberty, but tend to render perpetual despotisms of the worst kind." The Hon. Member prefaced the motion with a long speech, in which he said, that he conceived the situation of Europe to be tremendously altered, and he connected with the reprehensible principles adopted by the different Courts of Europe. The Noble Lord might imagine, that he concealed, under a total disorganization of society. He was aware the Noble Lord would say, that this Government was no party to the Holy Alliance, and therefore not answerable for its acts. He charged Russia with views of aggrandizement for the last 100 years, and then went on to state, that the various refusals of Ministers to equivoque into alleged grievances were proofs of their acting on a similar system with the Holy Alliance—noticed the attack on Naples, which he considered on a par with any thing Buonaparte had done. He further contrasted the conduct of the Allies with the principles for which they had formerly contended, and offered to supply any number of proofs that might be required to substantiate what he had advanced. He had no doubt that if the Emperor of Russia could pour his troops into Spain with the same facility that Austria could throw hers into Naples, he was confident that he would do so to overturn the Constitution recently established in that country. If the Noble Lord did not disavow all participation in such views, it would appear to the world that he was neither more or less than a party to them. He compared the political

character of England now, with that which it had boasted up to 1793, and complained that it retained no longer those claims to the respect of other countries which belonged to it then. Its military character he wished to keep distinct from its political character; but speaking of the latter, he mentioned that if we were not parties to the acts of the Continental Powers, the unnatural war in which this country had been engaged, had reduced it to such a state of weakness, that it could not insure as formerly, to prevent measures to which it was opposed in principle, from being carried into execution.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not think it necessary to follow the Hon. Member through his various statements. In reviewing the system which had been acted upon, the Hon. Gentleman had been pleased to attach infinitely more importance to the share which he (the Marquis of Londonderry) had had in the events comprehended within the period of which he had spoken. For a considerable portion of that period, he (Lord Londonderry) had certainly been in a situation which precluded him from doing much mischief. He might, however, be allowed to say, that he had not that love of tyranny which the Hon. Member's speech would impute. The acts to which he had been a party, so far as his understanding enabled him to judge of them, were of a character opposite to that which had been given to them,—at least he could not, but view them in a directly opposite light. He was as friendly to rational freedom as the Hon. Member or any other Gentleman could be, and as anxious to support the character and influence of this country; but he could not agree that we had a right to be the active regulators of the affairs of all the countries in Europe. It must deprecate the idea that no government was to stir but in accordance with our feelings—that no State Paper was to be issued which was not exactly such as that House could approve; but they were to be called upon to express disapprobation, and in fact to intermeddle with matters which they did not understand, and of which still less could they comprehend the policy. He (the Marquis of Londonderry) was not prepared to follow the Hon. Gentleman in the general and vague course which he pursued. The particular questions to which the Hon. Genl. alluded were already most amply and elaborately discussed. The question of the Treaty of Vienna, for instance, received the amplest discussion. The question of Naples had been most elaborately discussed; and so also was the question regarding Buonaparte's confinement in the Island of St. Helena. If the Hon. Genl. wished to discuss those over again, or had taken any other specific or particular question, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) was prepared to meet him; but it was utterly impossible for him to form any opinion on the Hon. Gentleman's proposition.

Major General Wilson supported the motion.

Mr. Hutchison replied and the House divided.—For the motion, 126—Against it, 117—Majority, 9.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the better Relief of the Poor, was then read.

Mr. Calcraft said, the principles proposed in the Bill could not be adopted. The burdens said to be created by the present Poor Laws, he thought greatly exaggerated. He was friendly to a compulsory levy for the poor, the first principle of which this Bill went to cut up by the roots. In the case of manufactures, the measure would produce one of two alternatives—starvation, or intestine commotions. He thought funded property ought to bear its share for the support of the poor. He contended that, in most parts of the kingdom the rates had been reduced—that the poor themselves were in many respects anxious to make provision for old age. He stated, that in the town of Leicester, 17,000, had been collected for the poor, and that in 1810, it was furnished by the mechanics of the town who were in fact the poor themselves. This fact of itself would prove the principle of this Bill, which assumed that the poor of themselves had no exertion. He would, however, vote for the proposition that no relief ought to be given to those who could work. He was confident the Bill would not pass this Session, and, speaking openly, he believed there were not fifty Members in the House who wished that it should pass.

Mr. Mansfield (Member for Leicester) confirmed this statement.

Mr. Lockhart supported the Bill.

Mr. Bernal opposed it, conceiving it would, if passed, lead to endless litigation.

Mr. F. Lewis was friendly to the main principle of the measure, and the Debate was adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 222.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood, that the King will take his departure for Ireland on the 1st of August. On his return, will land near Dunbar Castle, in Scotland, and proceed for the Duke of Montrose's, and from thence go to Dunkeld Castle, and return by Strirling to Edinburgh.

On Monday, at two o'clock, the King left his Palace, in Pall Mall, escorted by a party of Light Horse, for his lodge, at Windsor. When His Majesty visits Wales, a new Order of Knighthood is expected to be created; the title to be, the Order of the Ancient Knights of Cambrin, and the Ribbon of the Order to be of teal-green, with white edges.

The Duke of Cambridge will reside at the King's Palace, in St. James's Park, during his stay in England. Apartments are preparing for the reception of his Royal Highness.

CORONATION CEREMONIES.—The preparations for the festival, in the Hall are proceeding on the most extensive scale. Quantities of a sort of double chair, or settee, with benches, have been sent into the Hall, to be placed on each side of the long tables. They are stuffed, and have red coverings. For the swabbing of the tables one manufacturer has orders for 300 dozens of plates, 800 dozen of spoons, &c. and another tradesman has an order for 600 many knives and forks.

Coronation Chair.—This ancient seat, which is generally known by the name of St. Edward's Chair, is what is placed before the altar, and is that in which the King is seated on the solemnity of the Coronation being performed. It is now being fitted up for the purpose, according to orders received on Saturday; the style adopted during the last 400 years (all the documents, illustrative of this curious and interesting subject, having been very recently discovered) will be followed. This being the first Coronation since the Union, there will be additional ornaments in the back of the chair; the ornaments will now consist of an equal quantity of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock.

Coronation Proceedings.—The forms that are generally followed in the several Coronation arrangements now in progress, are those pursued on the Coronation of James II. Lord Hazzroby, the President of the Court of Chancery, stated this fact on Saturday, when he mentioned the case of the City of London. The account of the Coronation of James II. is the most minute narrative on that subject that exists. The crowning of that monarch was performed on so extended and magnificent a scale, that a writer on this subject, in 1701, observes, "it was unquestionably designed for the model of all future Coronations, and accordingly, by the King's express command, was recorded in the most pompous manner, which has been followed with little variation in the several Coronations since." In the course of those valuable researches, however, that have recently taken place, as the contents of the State Papers, a minute and interesting manuscript account of the Coronation of James I. was discovered a few days since. It gives, what was much wanted, some details on the subject of costume. It has been laid before Lord Sidmouth, who forwarded the curious manuscript to the Coronation Commissioners.

The Guide to Matrimonial Happiness, a new edition of which is just published, has abundant proof of being written by a virtuous woman of fashion and an amiable wife; the subject is of all others the most important, having for its purpose the promotion of universal happiness in that moral union, which is the cement of society and the pure source of all domestic felicity.

We are requested to state that new editions of the following works have been recently prepared by Messrs. Colburn and Co. viz. 1. George the Third, his Court, and Family, 2 vols. 8vo. with 15 portraits. 2. The Hermit in London, 3 vols. small 8vo. 3. Tully's Letters from the Court of Triopolis, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Miss Burney's Tales of Fancy, 3 vols. 5. Horace Walpole's Correspondence, 4 vols. 6. Lady Morgan's France and Florence Memoirs. 7. Madame de Genlis's Palmyre et Floreine, and Petrarch et Laura. 9. Bransme's Travels in Egypt and Syria, 2 vols. Franklin's Memoirs and Correspondence, 6 vols. 10. The Art of Preserving the Sight, by an experienced Oculist. 11. Sir Arthur Clarke's Essay on Bathing.

The following is part of a letter just received:— Rome, May 25.—I have to lament the loss of Mr. Denis, the late British Consul at Civita Vecchia, who died on the 19th inst. after a short illness. His remains, attended by a few followers, were interred in the garden of the Vice-Consul; and the funeral service was read by an English gentleman. The regret I feel for my friend is greatly augmented by the humiliating circumstances which accompanied his obsequies; for, as I have said, there were a few followers who were indeed a great part of the inhabitants, but in a tumultuous manner, with hissing and shouting. The police officers being so remiss as to witness this disgraceful scene with indifference, and when the house of the deceased was nearly blockaded, said they could not interfere without express orders from their superiors. — These are the people, who, intolerant to those that profess not their own faith, on every occasion, demand for themselves unqualified concessions, but towards the exercise of a different persuasion steel their hearts against the common impulses of gratitude and humanity, and with relentless barbarity assail the lifeless body of the Representative of that Government to which they have recently owed the preservation of their country, and, instead of honouring the poor relic, oppose an interment they would not disallow a brute animal.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The attention of the Public is respectfully invited towards the New Series of this Journal which was commenced the 1st Jan. in a new and very improved plan; the Original Papers being printed on a large Type, similar to those in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, and the Miscellaneous Departments so arranged as to form a distinct volume at the end of the year; thus combining in one Work the several characters of a Magazine, a Review, and an Annual Register.

Under the superintendance of its present Editor, this work will be devoted to the contributions of persons of the highest talent, it being the determination of the Publishers to spare no expense in order to present to the world a Monthly Journal, adapted in every respect to the present improved state of society, and possessing a greater fund of amusement and information than has hitherto been attempted.

Among other Papers of peculiar interest now in the course of publication, are Mr. Campbell's Lectures on Poetry, the substance of which was recently delivered at the Royal Institution; and those who may desire to possess the New Series from its commencement in a new and very improved form, transmit their orders without delay to their respective Booksellers and Newsmen to prevent disappointment.

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ITALY.—By LADY MORGAN. "We travellers are in very hard circumstances, if we say nothing but what has been said before us, we are dull and we have observed nothing. If we tell us any thing new, we are mistaken, as if we were ignorant, not allowing either for the difference of ranks, (which affords difference of company) or more curiosity, or the change of customs that happens every twenty years in every country."—Lady M. M. Montague.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit Street.

On Wednesday next will be published.

THE SUBSTANCE of a REMONSTRANCE, forwarded to the Earl Bathurst, against the Abuses in the Administration of Justice in the Colony of Demerara, and the unconstitutional and unwise of Foreign Laws in the several British Colonies; by which the rights of Englishmen are left at the mercy of occasional decrees and ministerial rescripts. By J. CLAYTON JENNINGS, Esq. Counsel to the Colonial Law Office, New South-wick; and late Fiscal to the united Colonies of Demerara and Sessago. — With a Preface, containing some observations on the extraordinary powers assumed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on a late violation, by an ex post facto law, of West India Property.

The object of this Remonstrance is the attention of Parliament to an unconstitutional power, now in the hands of the colonial Policy of these Kingdoms. — Pref. p. 1.

Printed for and published by J. Oswald, 4, Catherine-street, Strand; and to be had of J. Ridgway; and all the Booksellers.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. On Monday, King Henry IV. (part the Second), with a representation of the Processions and Ceremonies of the Coronation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. On Monday will be repeated the Grand Masked Festival, in honour of the approaching Coronation, with additional Amusements and Splendour.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NOTICES to CORRESPONDENTS. VERAX must suffer us to make another trial of his good nature.—We cannot insert the joke about Mr. Fox for obvious reasons.

VALERIUS must favour us with his name before we can notice his communication. We shall be glad to hear from our Norfolk friend.

We shall be very much obliged to MERCATOR for that which he mentions. The great press of correspondence this week renders it impossible to notice all our communications, but we would observe generally, that, unless on temporary matters, the earlier we receive their favours in the week the more we are obliged.

HUMBUR. It is allowed on all hands that this Paper has been the chief, perhaps sole cause of the exposure of that great humbug which was carrying on with the most uninterrupted success when it was established. Since we have succeeded in our first effort, we shall continue to expose all humbogs likely to militate against the interests of the country, and in pursuance of that determination, we cannot but call the attention of our readers to a long-winded article which appeared in the Morning Post newspaper of Friday evening, in which it will be seen that a society called "The Babel Union" is established, for the purpose of inflicting unnatural restraints upon human nature, of curtailing a numerous and deserving body of His Majesty's subjects of their legitimate rights and privileges; and, in short, of practising humbug, in its fullest extent, for the benefit of some half-dozen smooth-faced, tank-haired hypocrites, who, under the pretence of improving the morals of seamen, are struggling hard to turn a penny as secretaries, or book-keepers, or committee-men, of directors, or any thing else, in this laudable institution!

for vice, except the vice of meddling in politics, which, in a lady, is assuredly no virtue, we repeat we never hinted at it.

We were convinced that her respectability was put in jeopardy by the course she was taking; and that her Ladyship is of the same opinion appears by her having abandoned it. Whatever may be the result of the cause which is instituted against us, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that, let our principal motive for having written as we have done be what it might, a wish to save Lady Jersey from degradation and disgrace was not the least.

There has been but little fluctuation during the last week in the public securities, but in the former part of the week a slight depression took place. This is chiefly attributed to the rumour which was then circulated of the Sovereigns of Russia and Austria intending to interfere between the contending parties in Turkey; but there is not now that degree of credit attached to the report which appeared at first, consequently, a trifling improvement was visible in the Funds, and the highest prices during the week were 76½ for Reduced, and 76½ for the Account. Yesterday morning Consols opened at 76½ for Reduced, and 77 for the Account, and after a trifling fluctuation left off at 76 for Reduced, and 76½ for the Account. The Continental securities have also experienced a slight depression, which has also tended to depress those of this country, the French Funds being done on Wednesday at 86. 65, and the Neapolitan at 72.

THE QUEEN.

We make the following extract from the MORNING CHRONICLE of last Wednesday!!

In giving an account of the Masquerade at Drury Lane, the Morning Chronicle says—

"From eight till eleven the assembling visitors were entertained with a variety of dramatic Entertainments. An appropriate Ode was recited by Mr. Cooper. "God save the King" was sung with great applause. It was succeeded by shouts on the stage, which were replied to in a similar way from the body of the house. The interlude of Blue Devils was then acted. Mr. Elliott, as Meagrim, was received with particular marks of approbation, which were frequently renewed in the course of the performance. It was, however, often interrupted by bursts of laughter, provoked by the ludicrous assemblage which the boxes opened to the view. A Peewinkle Woman, with a black eye and a basket on her head, attracted much notice in the dress circle, and the peculiar elegance of her deportment excited a suspicion that she had taken the Theatre in her way home from Hammersmith."

Whether the Chronicle implies that the Queen herself was the Peewinkle Woman, or that from her basket and black eye, the Peewinkle Woman resembled the generality of her Majesty's Monday visitors, we do not exactly know: we quote the paragraph as it stands.

On Tuesday the Queen gave a dinner at Cambridge House, at which were present Mr. Austin, Lord and Lady Milton, Fitzgerald, Sir Ronald Fergusson, Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor, Major-Gen. Wilson, Messrs. Brougham, Hobhouse, Whitbread and Taylor.

The dinner was uncommonly good and the wines and liquors of the first quality; in the course of the evening her Majesty had intended, we believe, to have sung the following parody on a popular ballad; but having delayed it too long, she was prevented from doing so, by an attack of slight indisposition to which she is unfortunately very subject.

Air—"Wapping Old Stairs."

Your Queeny has never been false, I declare, Since the last time we parted at St. St. Omer's; When I swore that I still would continue the same, And gave you the Villa, that goes by your name. When I passed three short fortnights between decks with Jos, Did I e'er give a kiss to a man of the crew? When you fell from your horse (by good luck, on your head) Your bruises I dressed, and your brain too I made.

Though I've been to the Mansion House Concert and Ball, With Hood, and with Wood, and with Waitman and all; In silence I sat all the music to hear, And mourned thy sad absence with many a tear; Can Hood, or even Wood, like my Bery be prized? For thee, Mayor and Aldermen all are despised! Then be constant, and when your dear life is at stake, Your wounds still I'll dress, and your broth too I'll make.

HUMBUR.

It is allowed on all hands that this Paper has been the chief, perhaps sole cause of the exposure of that great humbug which was carrying on with the most uninterrupted success when it was established. Since we have succeeded in our first effort, we shall continue to expose all humbogs likely to militate against the interests of the country, and in pursuance of that determination, we cannot but call the attention of our readers to a long-winded article which appeared in the Morning Post newspaper of Friday evening, in which it will be seen that a society called "The Babel Union" is established, for the purpose of inflicting unnatural restraints upon human nature, of curtailing a numerous and deserving body of His Majesty's subjects of their legitimate rights and privileges; and, in short, of practising humbug, in its fullest extent, for the benefit of some half-dozen smooth-faced, tank-haired hypocrites, who, under the pretence of improving the morals of seamen, are struggling hard to turn a penny as secretaries, or book-keepers, or committee-men, of directors, or any thing else, in this laudable institution!

We will now take a summary view of the rigmarole which the canters have put forth; if rigmarole be word harsh enough to convey our horror of the spiritual quackery, bare-faced nonsense, and appalling blasphemy, which it contains.

It begins thus:—

"The importance of seaman to Great Britain, as the chief commercial country of the world at present, must be indescribable. England is indebted to them principally on the following accounts:—

"1. For the discovery of different parts of the world."

We are here informed of a claim of which we were certainly not previously aware, but we make a discovery by it which surprises us not a little; namely, that Christopher Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Jean Cabott, and Sebastian his son were all Englishmen; for to them, certainly, we are indebted for the discovery of most parts of the world: the fruits of our own researches in that way never having gone much beyond some unprofitable rock in the South Sea, or such a thing as Melville Island at the North Pole.

The second claim is:—

"2. For the trade, the wealth, the prosperity, and for many of the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of life."

We admit the obligation—but our gratitude seems equally due to the blacksmith who makes our fire-place, or the miner who toils in the bowels of the earth to find us coals to fill it with.

The third, fourth, and fifth we also admit most cheerfully:—

"3. For the protection of her trade and her coasts; so that while the whole Continent of Europe has experienced the horrors of a scout of war, England has only known them from report."

"4. For the rank this country holds among the maritime nations of the world, and the vast degree of influence that elevated situation commands."

"5. For the means of communicating those schemes and methods (abounding in this country) which have been so successful in ameliorating the natural and moral condition of mankind, and restoring social order and national fecility from confusion and misery."

But the sixth we hesitate upon,

"6. For the conveyance of Missionaries and Bibles to every part of the world, and thus rendering efficient the benevolence and piety of this country, in supporting the Bible and Missionary Societies—"

because we are inclined to think that Missionaries (who are, for the most part, needy, under-bred, and ignorant people a thirst for a livelihood) do an infinity of mischief wherever they come; and because, if any good arise from the carrying of such commodities, the master of a stage-coach on which any of them travel, or even the coach-master's horses themselves, are equally entitled to our gratitude.

The seventh head contains a more than ordinarily large share of cant and blasphemy, and runs thus:—

"7. For the communication of all that daily intelligence from distant lands, that encourages and animates the mighty exertions in this land, and produces national expectation that a day of glory is approaching, when the knowledge of IMMENSE SHIPS shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. JERUSALEM, the Lord of heaven and earth, is undoubtedly the great first cause and origin of all these invaluable blessings; but it must strike every thinking person, that mariners have been and still are employed by his Divine Providence, as the instruments in his hands, through whose exertions England is so highly distinguished, so eminently blessed. The extraordinary privations and calamities of the British marine to obtain for their country these advantages ought to be duly appreciated. 1. They have fearlessly braved all the dangers of the ocean, and led a life of extreme toil, hazard, and pain, and their reward has simply been in the necessities of life. 2. Tens of thousands have perished in inhospitable climates, by extremes of heat and cold under the torrid and frozen zones; by foundering at sea; by shipwreck; by being washed or rolled overboard; by bad provisions; by storms at sea; by general and particular actions; and by all the dangers to which seamen are usually exposed. What an amazing sacrifice of human life is continually made to preserve and to supply us, and to give effect to our schemes of native benevolence! 3. What multitudes are cast on shore, debilitated, mutilated, and afflicted for life with incurable disorders, caught in the regular discharge of their duty on the mighty ocean! 4. What thousands of widows and orphans have been suddenly cast destitute on the world, who have been compelled to press forward in the most painful and alarming circumstances, equally deprived of comfort and support! Mariners have also been exposed in a peculiar manner to temptations, which form no small part of their calamities, to obtain the invaluable benefits England enjoys."

Now, before we go on to the most absurd part of all this, pause here for a moment.—No men on earth more highly prize—more cordially esteem the character of the bold, open, liberal, free, and happy English Sailor than we do; but will these Methodists say what they mean by "the amazing sacrifice of human life continually made to supply us, and to give effect to our schemes of active benevolence?" Are these besotted fanatics, fools enough to believe that any sailor enters the Navy "to give effect to their schemes of benevolence?" or are they knaves enough to wish to impose such trash upon others?

When Lord Gambier entered the Navy, was it to serve himself or any body else?—true, it is a hazardous profession; so is the Army, and there is in both a high chivalrous feeling which prompts an officer to the greatest exertions for his country; but the common sailor, or common soldier, however well and ably he may do his duty afterwards, enters the service upon a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence—as he would be a bricklayer or carpenter; and when we hear such twaddlers as Lord Calthorpe, who is at the bottom of all this, talking about seamen sacrificing their lives to promote their active benevolence, it really makes one sick.

But now comes the perfection of absurdity. Among the greatest calamities which oppress the poor sailor is

"The cheapness and facility of obtaining fruits and wines in foreign countries."

Is not this admirable?—So that, instead of looking upon

salt-beef and biscuit for six months as an inconvenience, the being able to obtain fruits and wine at a moderate rate, after a long voyage, is a calamity, which—mark the object—is to be corrected by the Bethel Union and its myrmidons.

Another calamity is

"Their eagerness to rush to every sensual gratification when they reach the shore, which is irresistibly increased unless they are under moral and religious restraint."

So that poor Jack, who proverbially finds a home and a sweet-heart in every port, is to be assailed by a Missionary the moment he sets his foot on shore, and provided with a clerical companion for the day, who, it should seem, is never to quit his charge till he sees him safe on board his ship in the evening.

In the midst of their toleration, the Bethel Union denounce generally Jews, prostitutes, and publicans, who take every means to rob the sailor of his property; and broadly assert, that, to wean him from these enticing temptors, the counteracting influence of Methodists is absolutely necessary.

"It has been said, there is a place of worship in the port where he may go. It is true, every harbour has such a place, and worthy ministers no doubt; but what does the sailor generally know or care about such a place? To visit this will require some strong moral or religious feelings—his habits are of a different nature. Besides, the place of worship is distant, the temptation is near; the former is probably hid in some street or square, the latter is visible on the quay, with every inviting appearance."

We do not see the truth of this observation, nor admit the general concealment of places of worship, which, if they be such places of worship as good men and good subjects should frequent, are universally marked by a tower or spire, and not uncommonly present themselves to view immediately on landing. We admit the "inviting appearance" of the quay, and Portsmouth is a case in point to which the remark applies, but it assuredly does not apply generally.

The article concludes by setting forth, that the Bethel Union, headed by Lord Gambier, wants cash; and there comes out the truth. Half a score needy dependants are to be provided for, and a manufactory of preventive parsons immediately established, who are to "meet the sailor wherever he is to be met," with the means of promoting "moral and religious improvement."

Now, only conceive the bare-faced absurdity, not to say utter impossibility of such a wild scheme. Let any man stand upon the Point at Portsmouth, and see the multitude of sailors who, in the course of twelve hours, land there, either on duty or for pleasure, and then imagine a reverend antidote to be ready to attend each individual through the course of the day, to keep him from sin and drinking; or let any man who admits the possibility of carrying such a scheme into effect ask himself, or the Bethel Union, by what right they presume to inflict unnatural restraints upon men, whose services they so highly applaud? Is it to be suffered and endured, that our defenders and guardians are to be prevented from doing as they like, when every Methodist Parson is allowed with impunity to be the Dashaw of his congregation? Is not the open and venial profligacy of drinking grog, and dancing with a sweet-heart, ten thousand times less criminal than the hypocritical filth of a nocturnal love-feast, where not only licentiousness of the grossest nature is practised, but practised in the dark, and under the sanction of the very tenets Messrs. Calthorpe, Wilberforce, Gambier and Company would diffuse all over the world?

We call upon Mr. Grey Bennett, the champion of liberty, and advocate of discussion, and upon Mr. Joseph Hume, who has shewn a tender regard for the lives of his fellow creatures by quitting his profession, to interfere and call the attention of the legislature and the House of Commons to these projected innovations upon our national freedom. We are quite sure, that if government with a view to the improvement of morals were to restrict by an Act of Parliament, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, &c. &c. to a certain modicum of liquor, or to obstruct them in their relaxation or pleasure, and appoint a multitude of preventors to attend them, they should have the whole host of Radicals making the "welkin ring" with declamations against a measure so oppressive and destructive of the natural liberty of the subject. Why then should these patriots be silent now? Why are sailors alone to be crippled, "cribbed, confined?" and why should we suffer that race to whom, as the "Bethel Union says, we are so much indebted, to be exclusively doomed to the iniquitous impositions of Methodism, and the double faced tyranny of religious humbug?"

We call the attention of Messrs. Hume and Bennett to the subject thus particularly, because the article in the Post finishes with these words:—"The appeal is unto wise men," and therefore seeing it was not directed to them, those honourable but superficial persons might not have taken the trouble to have looked further into it.

Wonderful instance of Liberality and Support of the Freedom of the Press, in the Conduct of that most magnanimous and staunch Whig, the Hon. Grey Bennett, M. P.—This little great man, had been for some time in the habit of dealing with a respectable tradesman in the town of Shrewsbury, but, finding that he was among the loyal many, who abuse themselves with daring to read our galting columns, the irritable M. P. issued a minatory epistle to this said tradesman, to the following purport:—"If you persist in taking in that infamous paper, *John Bull*, you shall never serve me with another article!"—However, the threatened Plebeian, being one of the Old School, hearing the motto of "liberty, property, and a straight head of hair, has had the sauciness not to be cowed by the lunaticous howlings of this chalky moon calf.

The late General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has been occupied in a discussion of rather a singular nature; an attempt on the part of the Whig side of the house to cut off the Presbyterian Church in India from all connection with the Ecclesiastical establishment of the sister kingdom. This measure was introduced by the Gentleman who some time ago figured at the Edinburgh Radical Meeting, out of revenge against the Member from Calcutta, who, in the Assembly of 1820, had carried a motion, denouncing a religious publication, conducted by one of the Whig Ministers of Edinburgh, to be libellous and calumnious of the character of the Church of Scotland.

The breach of good faith of which the Assembly was called upon to be guilty, was strongly pointed out by several Members; but we understand that the proposal of a Reverend Gentleman, to address the following Pastoral Epistle to the Church in India had more effect than argument in procuring the decision of the Assembly, which, by a majority of 52, sustained the commission of the Minister of Calcutta.

"Dear beloved Brethren, out of our pure love and affection to you, we invited you to send delegates also to this, our General Assembly; and still farther to prove the extent of our regard (and the greater our love the greater the freedom with which we treat our friends) we have taken the liberty to turn your delegates out of doors."

We also learn that the Whigs are in high hopes of acquiring the ascendancy in at least one public body of the kingdom; they have already started one of their number, a Dr. Cook, as a candidate for the Chair at the next General Assembly, and are busily canvassing their friends to secure his election. The Ministerial party are no less active in support of their candidate; and we wish them every success in keeping down men, who, to gain their party purposes, would equally invade the sanctity of the Church, and endanger the safety of the State.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—In consequence of your having placed the name of Dr. William Bengo Collyer in the list of those Clergymen who prayed for the Queen, there appeared, a short time afterwards, in your paper, a sort of explanatory letter from a friend of the Doctor's, (which, by the bye, I have no doubt was written by himself), in which it is stated, as his opinion, that the Queen is a "sinner of the first magnitude." After this very decided expression of the writer's sentiments regarding her Majesty, you will no doubt feel a little surprised to learn, that at the Anniversary Dinner, held yesterday, at the Bull Inn, Peckham, to commemorate the opening of Hanover Chapel, in that village, the Doctor gave the *health of the Queen*, immediately after that of our good King.

I shall not attempt to describe the inconsistency of such conduct as this, and I trust it will not pass without being animadverted upon by you, in your usual forcible way.

I am, dear John, your sincere friend and admirer,
June 21, 1821.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY.

This day the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills, viz. The Irish Debt Sinking Bill, the South Sea Trade Bill, the Poor Employment Bill, the East India Pensions Bill, the Irish Elections Expenses Bill, the Irish Pensions Amendment Bill, the Irish Sessions of the Peace Bill, the Irish Insolvent Debtors Bill, the Woolen Cloths Stamping Bill, and the Metropolis Gas Light Bill.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Viscount Melville.

After the Commons had retired, the Thames Luggage and Baggage Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bank of Ireland Advances Bill, the Exchange Bills Bill, the Sinking Fund Loan Bill, the Ordnance Loans Bill, and the Irish Treasury Bills Bill passed through the Committee, and were reported without any Amendments.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

The House met at Two o'clock, and the several Bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

On bringing up the Report of the Customs Duties Acts Committee, Mr. Hume objected to the regulation proposed by the Committee, as operating to give an advantage to the West India merchant over the East India trader in the importation of cotton.

Mr. Aberley and Mr. Grenfell supported the objections of the Member for Aberdeen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the present was only the resolution of a Committee. If a Bill was brought in, ample opportunity would occur for discussing the subject in a full House.—The Report was then received.

HARVARDY COLLEGE.—Mr. Hume in moving for returns of the expenditure of this establishment from its origin to 1821, and of the number of Cadets educated there and sent out to India, adverted to the necessity which there was for the Cadets being instructed in the Hindostan language previous to their leaving this country, which was the object in which this establishment originated, and the necessity of their receiving such instruction, was evident to every one who had any knowledge of the occurrences in India, where British officers before they had been in the country two months, were subject to be called on to act as interpreters between the natives, of whose language they were wholly ignorant. Of 510 Cadets sent out in 1820, only 52 were educated at this College. The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Hume then moved for returns of the appropriation of Queen Ann's bounty, from the last returns on the subject to the present time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the motion should embrace all grants to the Clergy. The building of new Churches might require some additional provision for the Clergy, as those who were to officiate in them would have no support except what arose from pew-money, which in some districts would be scanty indeed, and in none of them very profuse.

Mr. Hume declared he would oppose any addition to the already overgrown revenues of the Church. When the Right Hon. Genl. obtained 1,000,000, for Parliament for building new Churches, he promised that no application should be made for additional provision for the Clergy.

Mr. Grenfell also considered the Clergy as already fully provided for.

Mr. Benjamin Onslow did not consider the property as more than sufficient to answer the demands made upon it.—The motion was then agreed to.

The House was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several Public and Private Bills: and on their return the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 219.)

THURSDAY.

The Beer Trade Regulation Bill was passed. On moving for a Committee on the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. Ricardo asked whether the Right Hon. Genl. did not feel much inconvenience in obtaining money preceding the payment of the dividends? and whether, after these dividends were paid, there was not a great influx?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the scarcity of money at those times had often commanded his attention. Several expedients had been submitted, but none had been adopted.

The House then went into the Committee. Mr. Creevey wished to know if this country ever could be in a state of independence, while the Government were obliged to borrow from the Bank at the end of every quarter, to meet the dividends?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the Bank refused to advance money, he could get it elsewhere. The Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Sir J. Newport, alluding to an Orange Society established at Manchester, which was in connection with other societies under a similar title, wished to know whether an illustrious individual was a Member of the society, because that society was contrary to law.

The Marquis of Londonderry had enquired of the illustrious individual since the Right Hon. Bart. had formerly put the question, and his Royal Highness had given an answer which he hoped would be satisfactory to all parties. His Royal Highness acknowledged that he had consented to be the patron of this society in February last, upon an assurance that it was to be a loyal society, and not a patriotic one; his Royal Highness never contemplated that in so doing it was an infringement of the law. Upon the report reaching him that the society was illegal, his Royal Highness desired his name to be withdrawn; but at the same time avoided any implication that the society was illegally established.

Sir J. Newport was satisfied with the statement of the Noble Marquis.

On the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry into the claims of General Desfourcaux.

Mr. Grenfell contended against the legality of these claims, and then the papers were laid on the table.

Lord W. Bentinck moved that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, representing to him that we feel greatly mortified, in learning that attempts had been made by the King of the Two Sicilies to reduce the privileges and rights of the Sicilians to such a state as would expose the British Government to the reproach of having contributed to a change which would impair the freedom and happiness of the Sicilians, and we therefore pray His Majesty's interposition in such manner as the honour and good faith of this country absolutely require. In submitting this motion, the Noble Lord prefaced it with a statement of his local knowledge of the country, and observed upon the severe treatment which the Sicilians had experienced from the Neapolitan Government after the country was evacuated by the British troops; a more complete unmitigated freedom had never taken place than that which the Sicilians had experienced on the restoration of the Neapolitan Government, who had treated them with injustice, cruelty, and oppression. The Noble Lord adverted to the occurrence of 1805, when the King was driven out of Naples and sought refuge in Sicily, under the protection of an English fleet. In the year 1808, when the Neapolitans received a subsidy of 300,000, they made no other return for it than distrust, and even perfect hostility. Sir J. Stewart, when Murat was about making a descent upon Sicily, only got a single regiment of Neapolitans to join him, while the Sicilians voluntarily offered themselves to repel the invaders.—He descanted at some length on the state of Sicily up to 1810, when the Barons surrendered their feudal rights, and established a Parliament with two Houses like those of Great Britain. Thus things went on down to 1813, 1814, and 1815, when the King of the Two Sicilies resumed the reins of Government, and renewed his oath to preserve the Constitution. About the 1st of May in the following year Murat left Naples, and the King went there. But previously to his leaving Sicily a memorandum was left there in 1815, to the same effect as the instructions which were sent out in that year by the Noble Lord to the British Minister. Of these instructions he in every respect approved, and if he had had the framing of them himself, they could not have been more conformable to his ideas.—The instructions were received in Sicily about the end of December, and it would show how far they were attended to by the King, that they were soon followed by a decree of His Majesty uniting the two countries—thus abolishing altogether the Constitution and all the rights and privileges of the Sicilians. Sicily was thus made a province of Naples, and this relation was the more degrading and painful, as it could not be concealed that the greatest antipathy had always prevailed between the two countries.

The Marquis of Londonderry admitted the competency of the Noble Lord to submit a motion on the Affairs of Sicily, from his great personal acquaintance with that country; but he thought, after six years had elapsed since those transactions took place, it would be too much to interfere—it would not be wise in the British Parliament. As to our connexion with Sicily, it should be remembered, that in taking military occupation of it, we were governed by motives of expediency in order to form a barrier against the strides of French dominion, and to protect the Royal Family, and from a hope that an opportunity might occur of operating upon the Continent of Italy, so as to slake the extent of French influence there. We had given no express assurance or guarantee to Sicily of securing to it any particular form of government, though circumstances rendered a change in their mode of government necessary; and a Constitution was certainly formed, somewhat upon the plan of our own. As far as he could judge of a Constitution, he never saw one less suited to a people than the Constitution which was established in Sicily under the Noble Lord's sanction. There was no one point of union more decidedly adopted throughout Sicily, from the Crown down to the lowest peasant, than that that Constitution could not stand. The instructions given to Sir Wm. A'Court had met the approbation of the Noble Lord; and when that Minister left Sicily in 1816, it was never thought of that it was incumbent upon us to make a Constitution for that island. The making of a Constitution for any country was the last act which he hoped a British Government would ever do. It was a responsibility which, more than any other act whatever, would make our name odious abroad. As to the changes that had been made in 1816, the instructions sent to Sir W. A'Court, with respect to them, were of such a nature as to obtain the approbation of the Noble Lord himself, for he had the goodness to endorse them. There was no reason to suppose that Sir W. A'Court had made a wrong use of those instructions, for he was an individual of great knowledge—inclined of as great knowledge as any individual he had ever had occasion to communicate with. That Minister had seen nothing in the conduct of the Neapolitan Government to excite the jealousy of this Government. No design was seen on the part of the King to encroach at the liberties of the people. The Noble Marquis contended that there was nothing in the proceedings of the Sicilian Government to make it necessary for this House to entertain the motion of the Noble Lord.

Sir J. Mackintosh, at some length, supported the motion; and at length the House divided—Ayes, 35—Noes, 69—Majority, 34.

Mr. S. Wortley moved for Copies of the Documents issued in the form of Despatches by the Allied Powers from Lnybach. The Hon. Member observed that it was impossible an English House of Commons could view with indifference the spirit displayed by the Allied Powers in this Despatch, or could be at ease whilst they proclaimed that their will alone were to be the law of Europe—a doctrine which took away all security from other States, and would, if acted upon, involve this country, with its best institutions, in the same spirit of condemnation, and expose us to be treated as outlaws. He then proceeded to detail the substance of the Despatch, which stated the restless disposition evinced in certain States, and concluded by laying down the mode in which any changes were to be made in Status for the future, insisting, without reserve, that in no case would it be permitted a State to make a change in its form of Government without their entire free will, and that they were responsible to God alone. Now, if such had been the law of Europe some years ago, in what situation would England have been at this day? Should she have any liberty? for was not the liberty which we now enjoyed, wrong often from the Sovereigns of this country, and against their will? If, however, the Minister of the Crown would stand up in his place, and declare that there was no danger to the liberties of Europe from the promulgation of these principles, then he (Mr. W.) would not press for them. What he wished was, that the attention of the people should be roused, through the medium of this House, to the tendency of those principles, which seemed to be destructive of all civil liberty, and of the independence of every State in Europe.

The Marquis of Londonderry agreed in the principles which the Hon. Genl. had laid down, but objected to laying the Papers on the table, as no ultimate proceedings were to be adopted. So long as Ministers did their duty, it was better for the country to leave the management of foreign affairs to the Executive Government. The principles laid down in the document alluded to did not apply to this country; there was in them an abstract generality of application, but there was nothing to call for the interference of Parliament. If this document was replied to, there was a replication on the part of the Allies, and this would lead to endless literary altercations, which in the end might produce a war, or at least disturb the relations which at present subsisted between States. The Noble Lord declared his total dissent from the principles contained in the Circular alluded to. He denied that this country had any right to take notice of the doctrines promulgated by any other State; this would be to infringe upon the independence of these States; he answered that the Ministers of the Allied Powers were ill-advised to publish a declaration which was against all principles of sound policy; but still he was convinced they had not done it with any view to aggression.

Sir J. Mackintosh conceived there was no security for the liberties of other States; for here were the three greatest Powers in Europe in conspiracy against the peace of Europe. The principles which they avowed made them the enemies of every nation, for they attacked all those fundamental principles upon which every State depends. This then was a case for this House to interfere in; and he assured them that the expression of the people of England would not be without its effect. There was no security for nations after the acts which the Allied Powers had been guilty of. Mr. Hutchings supported the motion. The House divided—Ayes, 53—Noes, 113—Majority, 60. The House divided on a motion of Alderman Wood for a Committee to inquire into certain leases granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to Lord Penrhyn, in 1784, of some Slate Quarries. For the motion, 19—Against it, 90.

On a motion for discharging the Order of this House for a Report of the visiting Magistrates of Ilchester Gaol, the House divided—Ayes, 62—Noes, 40.

Sir J. Mackintosh wished to know whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to close up the passages or approaches to the House by the preparations for the Coronation, which the Gallant and Honourable General could not help thinking an unnecessary, expensive, and ridiculous pageant, not calculated to add one feather to the cap of the King. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to say this was the only instance which had occurred, in which the solemn ceremony of the Coronation of the King had been treated with unbecoming levity. He could assure the House no particular obstruction should impede the passage of Members.

The House divided on the question of adjourning the debate, made by Mr. C. Culbert, on the Tobacco Duties Bill.—Ayes, 11—Noes, 30.

Mr. Hobhouse afterwards moved an adjournment, and then it was consented to without the motion being put.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The White Herring Fishery Bill was passed. In a Committee of Ways and Means, The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for providing for the payment of the interest of the Loan raised from the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Ellice could not understand the accounts, they were so complicated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would refer them to a Committee next session.

Mr. Maberley considered the Sinking Fund a complete delusion. After some further observations on the resolution was agreed to.

The Clover Seed Bill was ordered to be committed this day six months.

In a Committee on the Ninth Report of the Commission on Irish Courts of Justice.

Mr. S. Rice moved a variety of resolutions, in effect, charging the Chief Baron of the Exchequer with allowing larger fees to be taken in his Court than allowed by law. He admitted that this practice did not originate with the present Learned Lord, but with his predecessor.

Mr. O'Grady contended, that if any error was imputable to the Chief Baron, it was an error of forty years standing, as his predecessor had first committed it.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that the Report of the Commissioners did not come before the House in the light of accusation, but rather as matter for an enquiry. He moved, therefore, in order to consider the subject well before coming to a conclusion, that the Chairman should report progress.

This suggestion was accepted, and the Committee was ordered to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought in a Bill for granting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence an annuity of 60,000. which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Mr. J. Smith moved for the production of all the Papers relative to the Austrian Loan, which amounted, principal and interest, to 21,520,000; but in consequence of the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry, the Hon. Member withdrew his motion.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The following sums were voted for Ireland—20,000. Law Expenses for 1821. 10,000. Howth Harbour. 20,000. Contingencies. 49341. Inland Navigation. 25,000. Police and Watch Establishment. 4000. Public Schools. 6000. Commissioners of Enquiry. 88,632. Barneck Department. 99,612. Commissariat ditto. 7000. Extraordinaries of the army.

Mr. Arbuthnot then moved the following sums for England.

3100. salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court. 5132. ditto of Alien Office. 9531. salaries of Professors at Oxford and Cambridge. 7,236l. allowances to French Protestants. 6,108l. improvement of Holyhead Road.

The Report was ordered to be received on Tuesday next. On the question for a Committee on the Address respecting the claims of the American Loyalists, it was stated by The Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Crown was willing to make a remission to the Loyalists to the amount of 60,000l. which was one half of the sum asked for.

In a Committee on the Metropolis Police Bill, a division took place on the clause, prohibiting the blowing of horns and crying newpapers on Sundays, Christmas days, and Good Fridays—Ayes, 43—Noes, 8.—The clause was agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence has been received in the city:—A Lord Cochrane having detained several vessels of the United States, under the plea of their having Spanish property on board, the American Government, we understand, has determined to increase its naval force in the Pacific, and Commodore Stewart has been appointed to the command of the Frigate, seventy-four gun ship, so that besides the British ships of war in those seas, Lord Cochrane will have several French, Spanish, and United States frigates and vessels of the line watching his movements. The arrival of the French ships of war on the western coast has excited a great deal of surprise, especially among those who are more immediately connected with South America; and it is supposed that their cruising in that direction is more for the purpose of discovery than any other.

The sentence against General Elio had not, down to the 5th inst, been put in execution, and there were some doubts as to its being confirmed.

PARIS, JUNE 17.—Extract of a private letter:—"The Duchess Dowager of Orleans died last night, after a long and painful illness. She leaves to the Duke of Orleans an income of two millions and a half francs."

Accounts from Stockholm state, that the Norwegian Diet, conformably to a request made by the King of Sweden, had, on its 29th May, recognised by a majority of 31, the Treaty concluded with Denmark on the 1st September, 1814, for the payment of the Norwegian debt. An Address to the King is annexed, requesting him to use his interest with the Court concerned, to get the time extended from ten to thirty years. At all events the Treaty is accepted, and the last step only an appeal to the generosity of the Court.

By the last arrivals from Panama, neither Lord Cochrane nor General San Martin had, up to the latest dates, made any successful attack on Lima.

VIENNA, JUNE 4.—Letters from Varna state that the American squadron has committed hostilities against some Turkish ships. It is asserted that the presence of the naval force of America has greatly aided the cause of the Greeks in the Archipelago. The Americans evinced their joy at the emancipation of the Greeks by salutes of artillery.

Private letters which have been received from the South of Italy state, the Government continue to dismiss numerous functionaries and clerks, who took part in the revolution, and who have been denounced as having been present at the secret meetings of the Carbonari. The disarming of the inhabitants is nearly effected. The price of corn at Naples has declined, the Northern provinces being furnished with abundance of provisions.—With respect to Sicily, all is tranquil. The inhabitants do not appear to have received with pleasure the news that an Austrian division would shortly be embarked for that island. It is feared that the arrival of these foreign troops will be productive of ill effect.

LONDON, MAY 30.—Yes, today, arrived here the big Princess Leopoldine, with dispatches for Government. The master states that the King was to embark for Portugal on the 25th April, and that the squadron would consist of a ship of the line, three frigates, four corvettes, and four armed merchantships. His Majesty had appointed a Provisional Government for the Brazils, consisting of eight Members, four Brazilians, and four Europeans; the Prince Royal, President. A conspiracy had been discovered, in which the Ex-Minister, Targini, and many of the Disenbargados were concerned, and they would be sent to Portugal for trial.

A sad event, of which, happily, the instances are rare, is now the subject of conversation of the whole city of Brussels. M.—, an inhabitant of —, having surprised his unfaithful wife, in flagrante delicto, killed her accomplice, and severely wounded her at the same time. Her accomplice had only taken place six weeks before. It is affirmed, that the outraged husband was immediately put in prison. Article 324 of the penal code, ranks these kind of murders among the number of excusable offences.—Paris Paper.

In an article from Vienna of the 8th inst. mention is made of some atrocities committed at Nissa, the second town of Servia. On the 9th the Paclia was beheaded, because he was suspected of being a secret friend to the Greeks, and the Archbishop and three of the principal Servians had been hanged at the door of the Church. The treasure said to have been taken by the Greeks from All Paclia is estimated at above 100 million of piastres.

By the Hamburg Mail it is stated, in the most positive manner, that the Turks have taken possession of Bucharest, which, on their approach, was evacuated by the Greeks. But this requires confirmation.

Letters have been received from Bahia to the 6th April. The Slave Trade, we regret to find, continues to be carried on in the Portuguese dominions to a great extent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.—The following circumstances have excited an extraordinary sensation here:—"On the 20th of April, the Greek Merchant, Emanuel Danesi, was arrested, because he refused to pay a bill of exchange for 300,000 piastres drawn upon him, to the order of Prince Callimarchi, now Hospodar of Wallachia, because the drawer, the banker Sakellaris, at Bucharest, had informed him that no funds had been assigned. The Austrian Intermuncio took his part, because Sakellaris is an Austrian; and Danesi, also, defended himself with an impudently unusual with a Greek: he was released. He yielded, however, to the entreaties of his family, and concealed himself; but the Reis Effendi sent for him, the Russian Ambassador, whose word he is, persuaded him to leave his retreat, and pledged his word for his safe conduct. On the 2d of May, Danesi, accompanied by a Russian Druggoman, appeared at the Porte, and was immediately seized and thrown into prison. On the 3d, Baron Strogonoff caused him to be claimed as the Banker of the Russian Embassy; but the Reis Effendi announced coolly, that Danesi was a subject of the Porte, and Baron Strogonoff had no right to interfere in his favour. Hereupon the Ambassador ordered Mr. Von Daseikow, who is attached to the Embassy, to go in ceremony, accompanied by two interpreters, four Janissaries, and two servants in state liveries, and renew the demand. He was made to wait five hours, and then dismissed with the same answer as the preceding day. Mr. V. Daseikow, who had been ordered not to return without Danesi, sent one of the Janissaries to inform Baron Strogonoff of the answer he had received. The latter immediately came himself with a numerous suite, but received the same answer. At his desire,

he was conducted, contrary to established custom, to the Grand Vizier, but still received the same answer. He now desired to know of what Danesi was accused. The Grand Vizier said, they had the most convincing proofs that he was guilty of high treason. Baron Stroganoff observed, that this accusation entirely changed the nature of the affair; that Danesi being his banker, and the medium of his official correspondence with the Morea, it threw a doubt on the uprightness of his own sentiments, and was therefore an insult to the Imperial Ambassador. This the Grand Vizier would not allow, on which Baron Stroganoff loaded him with the harshest reproaches, and the most serious threats. The Ambassador then asked the release of Danesi, as a particular favour, on which he would set a particular value, but received the same refusal. Hereupon he presented a Memorial, addressed to the Sultan; but the Grand Vizier refused to take it. On the 4th, Mr. Von Fonton, the First Counsellor of the Legation, repaired to the Porte again to demand the release of Danesi; and this being refused, to desire that the Memorial should be presented to the Sultan. The Reis Effendi refused both. Mr. Fonton declared he had orders to go to the Mosque, to step before the Sultan on his way thither, and to present the Memorial to the Sultan. All the endeavours of the Reis Effendi to divert him from his intention, which he said was contrary to all custom, and derogatory from the dignity of an Ambassador, were fruitless. Mr. Von Fonton proceeded, with his suite, to the neighbourhood of the Mosque where the Sultan was at prayers. When he came out, Mr. Von Fonton held up his Paper, and cried aloud, in the Turkish language, "Here is a Memorial from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to His Sublimity Sultan Mahomed the Second." He pronounced these words twice, without being attended to by any body; the third time the Sultan cast a contemptuous look at him, caused the Paper to be taken from him by an Officer, and went on. On the same day a refusal, couched in very harsh terms, was given. It is, however, hoped that the mediation of the Russian Ambassador for Danesi, accompanied with such remarkable circumstances, will be attended with a happy result.

On the 7th of this month, the Russian Minister (alleging the 7th and 14th Articles of the Treaty of Radschik Kainowicz) complained of the ill-treatment suffered by the Greeks, of the insults offered to their religion, and of the destruction of their churches; he demanded that no Turkish troops should enter the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, because these Provinces were in a state of complete tranquillity, Prince Suzzo having left the Ottoman territory, and Ypsilanti, who had not above 490 men, having shut himself up in a castle, where he is surrounded by the Turkish troops. The answer of the Reis Effendi, respecting the entrance of the Turkish troops into the Principalities, is not publicly known; but it is known that he has ordered that the rebel Ypsilanti must answer with his head for the blood shed at Jassy and Galatz. It is, in fact, considered as impossible that he should escape. In Constantinople itself there is great consternation among the foreigners and Greeks, and equally so among the Turks since the arrival of a Russian ship of war of 18 guns. Many persons attached to the Foreign Ambassadors are preparing for their departure. It is stated in a letter from Czernowicz, in the Bukowina, that after the Turks subdued the trifling force opposed to them at Calacz, they indiscriminately massacred, without pity, all the Christians, men, women, and children, in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The promotion in the army, on the Coronation of His Majesty, it is reported, will be down to Major-General Sir William Cockburn, Bart, to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals; and down to Col. Jasper Nicholls, to the rank of Major-Generals.

The 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards, under the command of Colonel Dickinson, mounted guard on Monday morning on the parade, St. James's park, in the presence of a vast number of military officers, and a number of ladies, in honour of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The whole battalion was decorated with laurel in their caps; the flag-staff was also surmounted with a large bunch. The Royal Horse Guards (Blue) who mounted guard, also wore laurel leaves in their pistol belts.

Sir Wm. Leighton has resigned his gown as Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate—Anthony Browne, Esq. has been elected Alderman of the said Ward, in the room Sir William Leighton.

The young Lord Monson is so far recovered from his late accidents as to be declared out of danger by his medical attendants. The firmness of Lord Stansford, the British Minister at Constantinople, has been the means of preserving his countrymen from the furies of the Mussulmen. His Lordship ordered some ships of war up from the Mediterranean, and declared to the Porte, that unless complete protection of persons and property was afforded to the English, he would repay with dreadful retribution any insult or outrage. This had the desired effect.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

On the motion of the Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) the Resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending a Dividend of 54 per cent. on the Company's Stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next, was agreed to.

The Chairman announced, that Mr. Canning had addressed a letter of thanks to him and his honourable colleague, in consequence of the resolution of the last Court, expressive of the high sense which the Company entertained of the Right Hon. Gentlemen's exertions as President of the Board of Control.

In answer to a question put by Mr. D. Kimbird, the Chairman stated, that he hoped the long and intricate account between Government and the East India Company would in a short time be balanced, and that in future the accounts should be settled annually.

On Monday the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Berross, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commander of that ship.

A Theatrical foolish farce took place on Saturday se'night, at Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Rodwell, of the Adelphi Theatre, accompanied by a Mr. O'Callaghan, horsewhipped the Manager, Ellison; the Manager, with a stick, called—"a night-preserver," (viz. three pieces of cane twisted together, with a heavy ball of lead at the end) drew some of the flogger's blood; Ellison then whipped him off to Bow-street, and there he was held to bail.

The following are copies of the correspondence between the Managers of Drury Lane and the Adelphi Theatres; which led to the farces:—

LETTER FROM MR. RODWELL.

"Sir—I have this moment learned, that last night you had the temerity to intrude yourself on the stage of my theatre. That you may not meet with any unnecessary mortification, I beg to say; that I have left an order at the door, that you are not to be admitted for the future. I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. T. RODWELL.

"June 15th, 1821. To which, the following reply was forthwith returned:—

"Stratford-place, June 15th, 1821. "Rodwell—I have heard of a puddle in a storm, and a puppy in a passion; at the one I am amused, at the other I laugh. "R. W. ELLISTON."

"N. B. Your ignorance prevented you giving your address, I therefore send this note to the theatre, which is not yours, and you are now infringing your licence."

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Wednesday.—The Duke of York's Plate of 50l. for all ages.

Mr. Ramsbottom's Shrikehorn	1
Mr. Wyndham's b. f. by Whitebone	2
Two only were placed, but five started.—6 to 4 on the winner, which was rode by Buckle.	

The Windfall Stakes of 50gs each.

Duke of Grafton's c. c. by Woeful	1
Lord Lowther's Cup	2
Mr. Batson's Rosierucian	3

Four started.—6 to 4 on the winner.

The Billingeer Stakes of 100gs each.

Mr. Udley's Ila beat Lord Verulam's Varennes, and two others, easy.—5 to 2 on the winner, which filly was second for the Oaks.

The King was not present, and the Course was but thinly attended in comparison with the first day.

Thursday.—The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50s. each.

Mr. T. Sadler's b. f. Pastorello	1
Lord Verulam's Varennes	2
Sweepstakes of 10gs. each	
Mr. Ramsbottom's c. by Octavius, out of Truth's dam	1
Duke of York's Walton colt	2
Five started, but two only were placed.—Four to 1 on the winner.	

Plate of 50l.

Mr. Bigg's Trance, 4 yrs old, 8st. 5lb.	1
Mr. Pearce's Misery, 6 yrs old, 9st. 5lb.	2
Mr. Cuy's Atom, 3 yrs old, 7st.	3
Mr. Ramsbottom's ch. f. Starlight	4

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each.

Mr. Payne's Pantouffe	1
Lord Foley's Breeze	2
Mr. Wyndham's gr. c. by Young Gollanna	3

His Majesty arrived on the ground at one o'clock, and was received with much applause.

Friday.—Sweepstakes of 30gs. each.—20gs. forfeit.

Mr. James's Ajax	1
Duke of Rutland's c. by Sniolsenko	2
Lord Suffield's Juniper, out of Niobe.—(6 to 4 agst Juniper).	3

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each.

Duke of Grafton's c. by Woeful, out of Charcoal	1
Lord Foley's Breeze.—(6 to 4 on the winner).	2

The Plate of 50l. for all ages was won easy at two heats, by Patrick beating four others.

The Wokingham Stakes of 5gs. each, Handicap.

Mr. Colman's Patrick	1
Duke of Rutland's Peuny Trumpet	2

Two only were placed. Nine started.—2 to 1 against Patrick—7 to 1 against the Duke of Rutland's, and 4 to 1 against Sotha.

SURREY SESSIONS.

AGENCY OFFICERS.—Douglas Gilchrist was indicted for unlawfully obtaining from Ann Metcalfe the sum of five shillings, under false pretences. It appeared, from the testimony of Anne Metcalfe, that seeing an advertisement in April last for a Travelling Companion to a lady, and being in want of such a situation, she went to No. 5, Waterloo-road, near the Cobourg Theatre, where she was told by the prisoner that upon paying 5s. she would be furnished with the necessary particulars. Having paid the sum demanded, she was sent first to one place, then to another, but found, wherever she went, that no such person was wanted, or had been advertised for. On again returning to the office, and remonstrating with the prisoner, he told her that he expected a letter from the country in a day or two, and that he would write to her by the twopenny-post. Week after week passed, however, without her receiving the desired information, and the prisoner was accordingly apprehended. The Jury without hesitation found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years transportation.

TRAGEDY.—Brutality of Parents.—John Gold, a milkman, and Sarah, his wife, were indicted for assaulting their child at Camberwell, in May last. The little girl was in Court, and seemed not more than seven or eight years of age.—It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses (among whom were the daughters of the male prisoner) in whose testimony there was scarcely any variation, that the prisoner (John Gold) had been frequently seen to beat the child in question with a rope doubled, each thing being the thickness of a man's finger. On being urged to desist, and shewn the state of the child's feet, arising from his cruelty, he replied, that she was his child, and he would treat her as he chose. On one occasion, he laid her upon a bench, and scrubbed her hands and arms with a brush, till the flesh was torn up from her nails; that the child was frequently kept without food, and that, one day, having some towels to wash, and complaining that the water was too hot, her hands were put into the pail of nearly boiling water, and forcibly held there; that he had been seen to make her stretch out her arms and suspend two irons, with a threat that, if she moved, he would make her hold them so for an hour. The witnesses also deposed that the other prisoner, who was mother-in-law to the children, had participated in the father's cruelty.

Our readers will easily judge by their own feelings, what were those of the Court, aggravated by a sight of the wretched prisoners. The Jury found the prisoners guilty; and they were sentenced to be imprisoned for 36 calendar months, and afterwards to find sureties for their good behaviour for seven years.

OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday the sessions ended, when twenty prisoners received the awful sentence of death, viz:—Mary Anne Bell, Henry Williams, Joseph Lenny, George Taylor, Sarah Gilliam, Wm. Clapperton, and Cordeia Knight, for stealing in dwelling-houses; John Jackson, for rape; John Blakeway, for highway robbery; Wm. Wilson, for returning from transportation; Robert Holding, Chas. Wade, and Henry James, for burglary; Rich. Luck and John Quitteaden, for horse-stealing; Henry Ryan, for housebreaking in the day time; and Robert Hitchcock, Thos. Clare, Charlotte Thom, and Elizabeth Webster, for uttering forged Bank notes.

The Recorder, in his preliminary address to the unhappy criminals, took occasion to advert to the establishment of the "Constitutional Association." He observed, that some of the prisoners, perhaps, were peculiarly the objects of commiseration from their having been deprived of the protection of their parents at an early age, and turned loose into the streets of the metropolis, where, he lamented to say, they could not pass along without meeting, at almost every corner, some disgusting, or some blasphemous, and seditious publication. To these, he had no hesitation in ascribing the great increase of crime, especially among the juvenile part of the community, was mainly attributable, and it was with the most unfeigned pleasure that he viewed the establishment of an Association which had for its object the destruction of this monstrous evil. The association originated in the most sound and constitutional principles, and was founded upon just and legal grounds, and for the sake of the prisoners at the bar and others, who had lately been in a similar situation, he sincerely wished it had been established long before. He hoped, however, it would still be able to prevent their foul contagion from spreading further by the vigorous measures which they would adopt. After some further observations of a similar kind, the Learned Recorder proceeded to pass sentence of death in the usual form.

The sessions adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th of July.

POLICE.

MALBOROUGH-SHREVE.—On Thursday, William Padmore, the person charged with attempting to assassinate Major-General Edon, was again brought up in order that he might hear the evidence of the General, who was sufficiently recovered to attend at the office. He appeared to be in a very weak condition, in consequence of the wounds he received, and both his hands were in bandages.

Major-General William Edon said, that the prisoner had formerly lived eight years in his service, the greatest part of which time he was in India; but he (the General) discharged him, from his continual habits of drunkenness. He, however, shortly afterwards, procured him a situation at Mr. Trotters, which situation he did not keep long. On the 31st of May, witness returned to England with his niece; and on Sunday, the 31 of June, the prisoner called at witness's sister's house, No. 33, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at the time being quite inebriated; and he was turned out in consequence of his rude behaviour. He afterwards continued for some time ringing the bell violently, which so enraged every Lady in the house, that witness came down stairs and sent for a constable. From that day until the 14th the prisoner was frequently seen in Charles-street; on the latter day he (the prisoner) called at No. 33, Charles-street, and inquired for witness, who was getting breakfast, at about ten o'clock in the morning. He left, saying that he would call again in about half an hour, which he did. Witness went into the hall to the prisoner, who accused him of having seduced his wife. Witness assured him it was false, and endeavoured to persuade him to the contrary; and when he was on the point of leaving him, about three paces distant from him, the prisoner rushed on him with great violence with a butcher's pig-sticking knife in his hand.—(Here General Edon produced a large knife from his pocket; it was about nine or ten inches in length, with a short wooden handle, and the blade one inch and a quarter in the broadest part; it was pointed and sharp.)—Witness saw the knife, and endeavoured to avoid the thrust of the prisoner, but the instrument entered his right breast three or four inches deep. It did not fall on receiving the wound, but opposed the prisoner, who made several thrusts at him, which he managed to parry off with his hands, which were cut and mangled, in consequence, in a dreadful manner. In answer to a question, the General answered, with much sang froid, "that he faced him when he saw the knife in his hand; he thought it was no use to run away; in that case he would have been worse off."

Hamilton, the servant, in addition to the last evidence, said that the prisoner, on accusing his master, demanded an answer. The General told him "he was a drunken kind of man, and requested him to keep away." The prisoner then made a rush, and witness tried to separate them; in the scuffle they all fell, and Gen. Edon exclaimed—"that he was stabbed." The prisoner then said "this has come to something at last."

The General thought the instrument appeared as if it had been sharpened for the purpose of committing the deed.

The prisoner is about five feet seven inches in height, of swarthy appearance, with black hair, and dark piercing eyes, about forty years of age. He was dressed in a suit of black. During the examination, he seemed to pay little attention to what was going forward, but was sullen, and kept looking through the parlour window, as if attracted by something in the street.

On the Magistrate, J. E. Conant, Esq. asking him whether he chose to say any thing in his defence, he answered rather sharply, "I don't wish to say any thing here," and took his hat in order to quit the room. He was committed for trial.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARUNDEL.—A skeleton has been found in the fosse of Arundel Castle, which, it is imagined, is that of a soldier, killed in an attack made on that castle by King Stephen. There were two arrow-heads of steel lying near the skeleton, when it was discovered, which, probably, were the instruments of the warrior's death.

CHATHAM.—The *Lutona* frigate went off the stocks on Saturday, the 16th inst. in a very handsome manner. Lady Gore approached the head of the ship just before she went off, and performed the office of naming her by throwing a bottle of wine against the stem, and wishing her success—three times three cheers followed this process, from the company around, and her ladyship and friends then retired to the booth to see the launch.

DERHAM.—On Wednesday se'night, Wm. Rowntree, of Hardepool, together with his son, Thos. Rowntree, a youth seventeen years of age, and Chas. Sheppard alias Marshull, an unmarried man, proceeded to sea for the purpose of fishing; but they have not yet returned, nor been heard of. A part of the equipment of their cable has gone ashore at Marsk, in Yorkshire, so that scarcely a doubt remains of their having all perished. Wm. Rowntree has left a wife, who is pregnant, and two other children, one of whom is a cripple. The place of his settlement is supposed to be Fulmouth.

LEDS.—A new line of canal is about to be cut from Knottingley to Goole, by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. This work, when completed, will prove highly advantageous to this town.

LIVERPOOL.—A new Chapel is about to be erected in this town, for the use of a body of Sectarians called Sandemionians, who are becoming pretty numerous in the north.

NEWCASTLE.—Last week Ann Pugh, wife to one of the gang in our goal, hung herself. She was seen a short time before clouring and dressing her children. One of the girls went up stairs shortly after, and found her mother hanging. She was quite dead. The scene of affliction which ensued among the children was truly distressing.—Verdict, *Lunacy*.

NEWCASTLE.—A pitman's wife, at Byker, has lately fallen heir to property of considerable value in the neighbourhood of Berwick. The way in which she came to the knowledge of it is very singular. She was in the habit of knitting for a family in this town, and generally received the worsted, &c. rolled up in balls. On coming to the end of a ball she happened to look at the paper on which the worsted had been rolled, and discovered an advertisement for an heir to the property in question. She was the heir, and has been acknowledged.

POSTPRACT.—The Third West York Militia completed their annual duty here on Friday se'night. On Thursday the regiment had a grand field-day, when the different manoeuvres were performed with great skill and precision. By their orderly conduct, during their stay, both officers and men, have gained the esteem of the inhabitants.

TROWBRIDGE.—Our trade has greatly revived within the last few months; and every man, woman, and child, who can and will work, may now find constant employ. At several factories they work night and day. The poor rates have very sensibly diminished; on the whole, the working classes fare better than for many years past.

WYEMOUTH.—Monument to the late King.—The visitors and inhabitants, at a Public Meeting held on Thursday se'night (the Mayor in the Chair), resolved to enter into a subscription in aid of the Fund for raising a Monument to the Memory of our late Sovereign.

WINDSOR.—The grand return match at Cricket, between the two select parties of 11 each—11 of the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards and the Coldstream Regiment, was played last week, and won by the latter.

JOHN BULL

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 29.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1821.

Price 7d.

EDUCATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.
N. LEWIS, Engraver, &c. to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Prince of Hesse Homberg, No. 47, St. James's Street. The period for the EDUCATION being now fixed, the PENCILS OF ENGLAND, the KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, and the KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE BATH, are most respectfully informed, that they can be supplied with every Article necessary for the approaching Ceremony, of a superior quality, and at a price considerably under what is charged by any other Person, being the real manufacturer.
N. L. begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of COLONNETTS and ROBES, and the WHITE SATIN DRISSESS, richly trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace and Fringe, which take a considerable time in preparing, are now on view; Orders cannot therefore too soon be given to prevent disappointment.
N. L. begs further to observe, he has ready for inspection a great variety of Court Suits, Embroidered Waistcoats, Breeches, and Dress Gowns, &c.; also an Assortment of rich Cut Steel Swords, Silks and Knee Buckles, which, from having manufactured for the approaching Solemnity, he is enabled to sell cheaper than any other House. N. L. has likewise a very extensive Warehouse of Naval, Military, and Court Suits, for the accommodation of Gentlemen wishing to have them on Hire for Drawing Rooms, Leves, and Balls.

TO BE SOLD, A VERY BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED SELF-PLAYING MACHINE ORGAN, (made by Schmidt) Three Stops of Pipes, Self-sliding Movements, plays Overtures, Waltzes, (by Mozart) Paulus and Rings with great accuracy, and precision, and is altogether a very handsome kind of music-box. Apply at 47, Great Patteny-street, Golden-square—Ring the bottom bell.

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PATRONESSES:
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.
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PREPARERS:
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SIR JOHN CALDWELL, Bart., Sec.
N.B.—Subscribers are requested to be particular in writing their names and designations, as it is intended to record them in bronze on the pedestal of the Monument.
Books for receiving Subscriptions are open at all the principal Banking Houses in London and the Country; at Messrs. Rivington's, Waterloo-place; Mr. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; and Mr. Sains, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, St. James's-street; Office No. 19, Beaufort-street, Covent-square, London, where all communications are requested to be addressed.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.
CHANGE OF RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfeits under the same name, he has continued the sale to such respectable houses (only) who send legitimate articles. The PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its cleansing, beautifying, softening, and balsamic properties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these inestimable qualities His Majesty granted his Letters Patent. It should be inquired for as "Hall's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 2s. or twelve mals, at 1s.; the shag cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which will be asked for, and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warrant to arrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 26, Maddox-street, Dutton Crescent, London.

On the 1st of July will be published, No. 1, of a New Periodical Work, entitled,
THE CABINET REPOSITORY OF LITERATURE and the ARTS.

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The Articles will chiefly consist of original matter, and we trust will not only be found to afford agreeable recreation, but to contain much valuable and useful information.
Whatever is fashionable, either in this country or on the Continent, in Dress, Manners, Education, or the Polite Arts, will be noticed and discussed with the greatest liberality, and without the slightest degree of partiality. It will, however, be our study to omit every thing personal, and to render our publication worthy of the patronage of every class of the community, and every friend to morality. Many of the Articles will have a permanent interest, and such as are of a temporary nature will be found to relate to subjects which the fashionable world are always disposed to consider of importance.

It has often (and justly) been remarked, that, although every Article of Trade in this Country, has lately been reduced in price, yet Books and other Literary Publications have suffered a diminution. This singular circumstance cannot but preclude many from enjoying the pleasures and advantages arising from the study and cultivation of Letters. In order to remove, in some measure, this obstacle to Literary Amusement, THE CABINET REPOSITORY OF LITERATURE and the ARTS will be published at the low price of 1s. 6d.

Each Number will contain 72 pages of letter-press, elegantly printed on fine hot-pressed paper, and embellished with three beautiful coloured Plates; 12 Engravings have suffered a diminution. This singular circumstance cannot but preclude many from enjoying the pleasures and advantages arising from the study and cultivation of Letters. In order to remove, in some measure, this obstacle to Literary Amusement, THE CABINET REPOSITORY OF LITERATURE and the ARTS will be published at the low price of 1s. 6d.

After the explanation we have given of the Plan upon which this Work is to be conducted, and executed, we shall just remark, that it will not only be found to be the cheapest periodical publication published for the last twenty-five years, but one of the most entertaining and useful. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that it will meet the patronage and support of all true friends to Literature and the Arts.

London: Printed for J. Johnston, 99, Cheapside, and sold by all Booksellers.

Just published,
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, LI. for June, 1821.

Contents:—I. The Fishermen's Brawl, No. 1.—II. Song.—III. The Scotch Hunt, No. 4. Voyage Second. Tale 5. Deception of Kentucky: Tale 6. James Dillon and the Young Woman.—IV. Baucaris, or the Pirates' Honor, Hymn 5.—V. Letter from Christopher, King of Hayti.—VI. The Hamlet of the Sea, or the Shipwreck.—VII. The Norwegian Walk.—VIII. The God in the Glen.—IX. The Summer Night's Reverie.—X. On the Alleged Decline of Dramatic Writing.—XI. Medicinity.—XII. India, Sonnet.—XIII. Captain Parry's Voyage.—XIV. On the Cheapside Library.—XV. The Englishman in Paris.—XVI. On Hagedell's Apology.—XVII. Sketches of Scotch Character, No. 7.—Harvest Home.—XIX. The Voyages and Travels of Columbus Secundus.—XX. Sicily.—XXI. The Coronation.—XXII. The British Gazette.—XXIII. The Glove.—XXIV. The Leg Mutton School.—XXV. Works Preparing for Publication.—XXVI. Monthly List of New Publications.—XXVII. Monthly Register.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

T. W. Coventry, Gent., to be Lieut. Colonel's Agent, to be Captain.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

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BANKRUPTS.

CAYZER, J. Millbrook, innkeeper. CONNELL, innkeeper. CONNITT, R. and LEE, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, and LEE, R. Sculcoates Yorkshire, merchants. COX, R. WESTON, G. FURBER, J. and COX, G. Little Britain, bankers. DALTON, J. Bury St. Edmunds, surgeon. DRAPER, W. Maldon, Essex, watchmaker. GOODLUCK, W. R. Leigh Street, Burton Crescent, broker. HILLTON, J. St. Martin's Lane, saddler. J. MITCHELL, F. New Market, Whitechapel, iron and coal merchant. SALMON, R. H. Alfred Place, Bedford Square, horse dealer. YOUNG, J. Dover, porter, dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

July 12, S. Raistrick, Idle, Excise, dividend.—July 21, F. Lear, Strand, brush maker.—July 17, T. Maule, Dover, cabinet maker.—July 28, A. Milling, Waterhampton, tea dealer.—July 3, W. Fosher, Aldersgate Street, wholesale jeweller.—July 17, J. L. Dumont, Austin Friars, merchant.—July 7, J. Cummings, Osborn Street, Whitechapel, brewer.—July 17, W. Edmund, Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, London, oil merchant.—July 7, B. Foot, Half Moon Tavern, Gracechurch Street, tavern keeper.—July 7, E. and S. B. Kell, King's Cross, milksters.—July 17, J. Ballner, City Chambers, merchant.—July 12, S. B. Bages, Maidstone, dealer.—July 12, J. Kirkman, High Street, St. Giles's, brewer.—July 7, W. Elgar, Maidstone, grocer.—July 17, J. H. Browne, New Road, St. Pancras, stationary.—July 3, T. and H. Tread, Clungate Mills, Essex, and July 17, N. Van Swanen, Wells Street, Goodman's Fields, iron and tin.—July 20, T. Brown, Longdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—July 21, T. and L. Lax, and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap boilers.—July 24, M. Hallie, Broad Street Buildings, merchant.

CENTIPIC APES, 1847.

J. Collier, Rainow, Cheshire, iron spinner.—W. Bryon, Hammarsmith, Strand, merchant.—J. Swayne, Bristol, dealer.—H. Fuller, Bethnal Green Road, surgeon.—S. Lovelock, Bristol, baker.—W. Sturt, Bishopsgate Street, carpenter.—E. Roe, Chadwick, Cheshire, calico printer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Irish Treasuries Bills Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Loan Bill, the Ordnance Lands Bill, and the Bank of Ireland Advance Bill, were severally passed.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved an humble Address to the King on the subject of the Slave Trade, assuring His Majesty that their Lordships were gratified with the exertions of His Government to secure the Abolition of the Slave Trade, but regretting that the unwearied efforts of His Majesty had not been more successful, the trade being still carried on under the flags of Powers who agreed to the abolition; entreating that His Majesty would exert his influence with Foreign Powers to abolish the trade in slaves, and particularly to represent to the Court of France, how injurious the conduct of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty had proved. The Noble Marquis pointed out the stipulations entered into at the Congress of Vienna, and the subsequent agreements made by Foreign Powers to abolish this abominable traffic, but which, with respect to Spain had not been carried into effect, for vessels came laden with slaves into the Havannah, and were landed with impunity from all parts of Africa. Portugal, he said, in the course of one year, imported not less than 16,000. Into Surinam slaves were also imported under similar papers. But the most important part of this subject was the abominable traffic carried on under the French flag. It had been certified by Sir George Collier, that not less than 60,000 slaves had been plundered from Africa, in the short space of one year, by French traders. All the remonstrances of an Ambassador at the French Court, were of no avail. The Noble Marquis thought, with a view to check this trading, the right of neutral search ought to be conceded by each nation. He would also suggest the establishment of an universal colonial slave registry, so that no beings could be hereafter considered as slaves, whose births were not recorded there.

Earl Bathurst thought the right of search could not be completely carried into effect, unless the people on the Continent felt in the same manner as he did. The Marquis replied, that Ministers would continue their unremitting exertions to abolish the traffic in slaves.—The Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Irish Coal Yards Bill, the East India Trade Bill, and the Fur Regulation Bill, were severally passed. The Earl of Darnley postponed till Monday, his motion respecting the Navy.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Judgment in the Testamentary Case of Nasmyth v. Hare, was reversed.

THURSDAY.

In the case of the Strathmore Peerage, the Lord Chancellor delivered his opinion, that the Earl of Strathmore being a British Peer in both his Peerages, the alleged son was illegitimate to all purposes of succession.

Lord Redeford was of the same opinion; and contended that the kingdoms of England and Scotland had become one kingdom at the Union, and therefore the law of England in this respect became the general law.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then moved, that the Right Hon. Thomas Boves had made out his claim to the title of Earl of Strathmore, but that the supposed son of the deceased Earl had failed to make out his claim, which motion was agreed to by the House.

The Scotch Distillery Drawback Bill, the Scotch Mill Bill, the Irish Stock Transfer Bill, the White Herring Fishery Bill, the Charitable Estates Bill, were severally passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Upon the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Wool Importation Bill, the Irish Guol Fees Abolition Bill, the Land-tax Commissioners' Names Bill, the Thames Frauds and Cinque Ports' Bills, and the Wool Registry Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Salvage Fund Bill, the Cinque Ports Bill, the Wool Trade Regulation Bill, and the Customs Duties Bill, were passed.

Mr. Elliot advertised to a report made by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of certain inhabitants of Canada, observed, that out of 400,000, which had been awarded by the Commissioners, only 229,000, had been paid. He wished to know why these claims were not properly attended to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the Hon. Member that as soon as the claims had been properly ascertained, they would be liquidated.

In a Committee on the Navigation Acts, Mr. Wallace, with a view to benefit the Commerce of the country, moved to repeal all the laws on this subject, passed prior to the 12th of Charles II. He

wished to relax the navigation laws, so far as they applied to a particular country. Holland was at present out of the statute pale of our commercial toleration. His object was to simplify the code of our existing commercial laws, so that the merchant might with safety pursue any enterprise without fear of penalty attaching on the introduction of a new system on the warehousing of goods, so far as respected the payment of duties, and to do away with the prohibitory system.

Mr. Sykes could not see what advantage was to be derived from the repeal of the old statutes. He would admit, that the sooner the prohibitory system was got rid of, the better.

Mr. D. Browne thought the removal of the transit duties would ruin the linen trade of the country.

Mr. Baring was friendly to the proposed change.

Mr. Margry did not think the navigation laws unjust.

Mr. T. Wilson could not see that the abandonment of the navigation laws would be agreeable to the country. While restrictions were continued on the commerce of the West Indies, all protection ought not to be taken away.—The resolutions were agreed to.

On the second reading of the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill, Mr. Henry Grey Bennett thought it his duty to oppose the Bill, as there was but one opinion throughout the country on the subject. The vote was one of an unprincipled character, and he should divide the House upon it. He then moved, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

On a division, the numbers were—For the amendment, 14—For the original motion, 61—Majority, 47.

The Bill of course was read a second time.

On the moving to go into a Committee on the Audit of Accounts Bill.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett made a long speech on the subject generally of accounts.

Mr. Banks complained, that the long address of the Hon. Member had little connexion with the subject before the House.

The House went through the subject before the House.

The House divided on the third reading of Mr. Martin's Bill for preventing cruelty to horses.—Ayes, 21—Noes, 15—Majority, 6.

The further discussion was postponed till Friday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Mr. W. Williams presented a petition from James Hatfield, confined as a Lunatic in Bethlem. The petitioner was tried in 1800, for attempting the life of the late King at Drury Lane Theatre, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and confined 80l. a year for his gaule for several years, where he was allowed to read the Bible for his maintenance. He now states, that he has been restored to his senses for several years, expresses deep contrition for his offence; but prays some alleviation for unnecessary restraint, as may be consistent with his safe custody. The petition was laid on the table.

On the third reading of the Irish Revenue Enquiry Bill,

Mr. Denham objected to the nomination of Mr. Thomas Frankland Lewis, one of the Members of this House, as a Member of the Committee of Enquiry. That Hon. Gent. had said, he wished the earth might swallow him (*Tellus prius ad ima descendit*) if he were capable of at all being influenced by the appointment in his political opinion. He (Mr. D.) recollected these very words were spoken by a female, who, notwithstanding, pursued the course she so vehemently deprecated. He moved, therefore, that the name of Mr. Lewis be erased from the list of persons appointed to serve on that commission. The motion was, however, negatived. The House divided on the motion of Mr. Denham, for adjourning the Debate on the Bill till Thursday.—Ayes, 31—Noes, 75—Majority, 44.

Lord Milton then proposed a clause excluding any Member of this House appointed on the commission from receiving a salary.—Ayes, 35—Noes, 81—Majority, 46. The Bill was then passed.

Mr. Maxwell moved an Address to the King praying His Majesty to issue a commission for visiting the establishment of Mr. Owen at New Lanark, to examine into the condition of the working classes, and to report the result to this House, and also to assure His Majesty that this House would make good the expences. His object in making the motion was to give legislative encouragement to Mr. Owen's arrangements for the benefit of the labouring classes. The distress visible in the country arose in a great measure from the enclosure of commons and the introduction of machinery. Mr. Owen's plan went to unite moral and industrious habits, and he called upon the House to sanction his endeavours.

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry had great doubt whether the Hon. Gent.'s proposition could be received—that proposition went to the extent of inducing the House to try the experiment of a particular scheme, or of bringing the country under one general system. He could not deny that Mr. Owen's plan might in certain cases be a benefit; but he could not consent that the country should be thrown into a parallelism to provide for the maintenance of the poor. He should oppose the motion.

Sir W. De Crespigny supported the motion, as did Mr. Joseph Hume.

Mr. F. Buxton did not hope much benefit from the quadrangular prander of Mr. Owen, still he would vote for the motion, because he thought his system the best ever invented for large bodies of the poor.

Mr. Scarlett could not support the motion, because he feared enquiry might lead to disappointment.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed it on the same grounds.

Dr. Lushington opposed it, as visionary and impracticable.

Mr. Canning had the biggest opinion of the zeal and talents of Mr. Owen, but he must vote against the enquiry. The first vice of Mr. Owen's system was this—it was opposed to the genius of the country; and secondly, that its application from a smaller to a larger body was fallacious. The House too were bound to consider how far they could support a system which was based on no religion. Having strong objections to the system in a practicable point of view, he thought a Parliamentary enquiry would answer no good or useful object.

Mr. W. Smith and Mr. H. Gurney were friendly to enquiry. Sir J. Coffin said, that fifty years ago a Scotchman was a Bazaar in London, et nigroque similimo cygno. Now, however, on enquiring he very much feared all the Saxons blood would be absorbed by Celadonia.

Lord A. Hamilton made a few observations, as did Mr. Brougham, and then Mr. Maxwell withdrew his motion seeing the sense of the House against him.

Mr. Wilberforce moved an Address to the King on the state of the Slave Trade, similar to the one moved by the Marquis of Lansdown in the other House on the preceding day. The Hon. Member noticed the course of proceeding which had taken place in order to put a stop to this trade, and for which he thanked the Noble Marquis (Londonderry.) France had since the war passed a doubtful decree for the abolition. Spain had agreed to abolish the trade, and all the countries with the exception of Portugal concurred in the abolition. Spain and Portugal had abolished it in all parts north of the line; but they afterwards made claims for 3 or 400,000, for ships not captured strictly according to law, and these claims were willingly paid. He then stated the course pursued in carrying on the trade as described by the Noble Marquis in the other House, which he observed, was carried to a pitch (under the

flags of those nations who had given their pledge to abolish it) beyond belief. He noticed particularly the conduct of Portugal, which he considered dishonourable and disgraceful in the extreme, for that State had set itself in opposition to the benevolent wishes of the other Powers to alleviate the sufferings of the Africans. It must be remembered, that at that time the Noble Lord had a right to say that Portugal should oppose herself to every thing which the other Powers might think desirable for Africa, some measure stronger than treaties and remonstrances would be desirable; as the Noble Lord proposed that all the Powers of Europe should shut their ports against the produce of the Portuguese colonies. Austria and the other Powers, who might be said to be by-standers—to be spectators pronouncing an opinion, saw the reasonableness of the proposal, and admitted that it might hereafter be found indispensable to resort to such a measure. He was sorry to say, that we were now brought into that situation, and that it was the duty of the House and the country to bring Portugal to a clear understanding on this point. It was gratifying to him to see that America had denounced the trade piracy, and subjected it to the same kind of punishment. With respect to France, the conduct of that Government had greatly disappointed him. He was surprised, that a nation enjoying a free constitution, had not more respect for the rights and liberties of mankind. He then stated the traffic which was carrying on, as mentioned in the despatches of Sir George Collier, and concluded with moving the Address.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that he agreed in the sentiments delivered by the Hon. Gentleman on this subject, but many passages in his speech were full of strong reproach, such as the conduct of Foreign Powers; politically speaking, that was the most objection to it, standing in the responsible situation which he occupied. If, however, he yielded to it, he hoped it would be understood by Foreign Powers, as proceeding from a conviction that it was right; that the strong feeling of resentment with which the continuance of the trade was belted, should be made known. It would not, at the same time, be right to overlook the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded; yet, although the arrangements might not be productive of all the advantages we could wish, he did not despair that it would ultimately approach nearer to its completion. He did not expect that the system could be perfected until the abolition was generally acknowledged as a criminal offence, and punished as such, and until all the flags of Europe were combined, as it were, against this common enemy. He admitted that America had been willing to put an end to the Slave Trade, as described by the Hon. Gent. but that it could not be recalled, they opposed the right of search. The law of France, engaging in the Slave Trade was treated as a civil not as a criminal offence, the parties delinquent were subject to the confiscation of the property, but nothing further. He had made strong representations to that Government, and a disposition was shown to make it a criminal offence; but it was impossible at once to excite that general feeling in a State where the persons interested in the continuance of the trade were numerous. To Spain the same representations had been made; the subject had been referred to a Committee, and a proposition to the Court to make this offence criminal was rejected. With respect to Portugal, that State, which formed a most inglorious exception to the abandonment of this trade, he must say, it was not for want of representation on the part of the British Government. At the Congress at Vienna, the proposition was made, Portugal consented; upon a limited scale; but that was accompanied by a demand for indemnity from this country, altogether unreasonable. The House would not underestimate the difficulties which foreign States might have in reconciling their subjects to the measures. Portugal had received similar intimations on this subject, but she had not consented to any measure, but that it could be recalled, they opposed the right of search. The exertions of the British Government were wholly unavailing, and that they had not some views of commercial advantage, and so strongly were they impressed with this opinion, that it was impossible to persuade them that we were influenced solely by feelings of humanity. With these explanations, and repeating that politically, he was opposed to the address, yet, as it was merely intended as a moral and not of a diplomatic character, he should not oppose its adoption.

The motion was supported by Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord Miles, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Murray, &c.—The motion for an Address was agreed to. On the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, a select Committee was appointed to inquire into the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Courts of Justice in Ireland.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Conasting Trade Bill, the Sheerness Lands Bill, and the Navy Property Bill, were severally passed.

Mr. Hume complained of much irregularity having taken place in the Stamp Office, contrary to the opinion of the Commissioners of the Board of Stamps, without a Contract, thereby incurring an injury to the best interests of the country. He insisted therefore the Stamp House was inconvenient for the purposes of business, and stated that Mr. Selwin was deputed by the Board of Stamps in London to go to Edinburgh, and make choice of some place for a Stamp Office. He did so; and fixed upon a convenient house, at 8,400l. which the Board recommended to be purchased. Instead of attending to this recommendation, a piece of ground was purchased on the Regent's bridge, for 35,000l. with a view to erect a new office, which was accordingly done. He then moved a resolution, embracing the previous statements.

Sir J. Majoribanks contended that the Commissioners had recommended a different situation from that originally fixed upon. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett moved for Papers connected with the suspension of Mr. Theodore Hooke, late Treasurer of the Mauritius, and Account of Sums due by him to the Treasury. On the 15th of January, 1816, the acting Governor of the Colony (Gen. Hall) had received a letter from Mr. Allen, a confidential clerk in the Treasury, stating that the Treasurer, Mr. Hooke, had appropriated part of the salaries of the Treasury to his own use, by pulling down his conclaves as office-keeper, at a salary of 40 dollars per month, and his cook at 15s. per month, and that Mr. Hooke had received a sum of 37,180 dollars, which had never entered in his account. On the 26th January, which had never entered in the Governor's statement, that so serious a charge of so public a nature could not be kept private, and that he referred to Mr. Hooke. On the same day that Mr. Allen received this letter Mr. Hooke dismissed him, saying at the same time, "You are ruined." Mr. Allen still persisted in his charge, and on the 9th of February following, a Commission, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Auditor, and the Paymaster-General, which had been appointed by the Governor to examine the accounts, discovered, not only that the charge was well-founded, but that there also was a deficiency to the amount of 60,668 dollars. Immediately the Governor (whether legally or illegally he should not inquire) was advised by the Attorney-General to suspend Mr. Hooke, and to send him a prisoner in England; Mr. Hooke did arrive in England, but was withdrawn from proceedings being instituted set at large.—The Hon. Gentleman to His Majesty, praying him that he be pleased to direct extracts to be made relating to the suspension of Mr. T. Hooke from the discharge of Acting Governor Hill, of the Mauritius, dated the 20th April, 1815; and also an account of the balance now due by Mr. Hooke to the local Treasury.

Mr. Goulburn said he should not, for his part, have any objection to the production of the dispatch, but the case of Mr. H. is not more than was stated in that dispatch. On the arrival of an account of the transaction, as stated by the Hon. Member, the *Sir John Lubbock* at the head of the Foreign Department consented to refer Mr. H. from his situation, and transfer the accounts to the Colonial Audit Board. Shortly after Mr. Hoake arrived in England as a prisoner, a case was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, requiring their opinion respecting the legality of detaining Mr. Hoake until his criminality should be proved, or the propriety of instituting a criminal prosecution. The Law Officers of the Crown distinctly gave it as their opinion, that the Crown had not the power of detaining Mr. Hoake until his criminality at that time proved would not sustain a criminal prosecution. Mr. H. was accordingly discharged; but his case was still under the consideration of the Audit Board, and additional evidence had since been collected, and interrogatories put to Mr. H.; to some of which he gave satisfactory and to others unsatisfactory answers, and his case was now under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown. Under these circumstances, he trusted the Hon. Member would not press his motion. He thought it due to the Governor of the Mauritius to state, that on the discovery of this deficiency every thing belonging to Mr. Hoake on the island had been seized, and would be detained until the close of the inquiry.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett said, the Hon. Member had satisfactorily accounted for the conduct of Government. He wished to know whether there were any sureties for Mr. Hoake?

Mr. Goulburn said, there had been no sureties required until this declaration; but to prevent a recurrence of a similar one, Government now required sufficient sureties. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Home moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, humbly to request, that with a view of affording relief to the country from a part of its burdens, he will be graciously pleased to direct, that a minute investigation be instituted into the mode and expense of the management and collection of the several branches of the revenue; that a careful revision be made of all salaries and allowances, especially of those which have been increased since 1797, in order that they may be adjusted to the increased value of the currency, and to the distressed circumstances of the country; that a vigilant superintendance be exercised over the expenditure of the country in all its departments, in order that every reduction may be made therein which can be effected without detriment to the public interest; and, in particular, in the number of the army and the expense of its establishments. The Hon. Member entered into a diffuse statement of the finances of the country, contrasting our present expenditure with that of 1792, (on which subject he has been often reported), and, in effect, attempting to shew by comparison of the two periods, that considerable saving might be effected, if Ministers proceeded economically. In 1792, the revenue, he said, did not exceed 13 or 14 millions; in 1825, the revenue had exceeded 32 millions; and was then 2,534,000*l.* The Hon. Member, after complaining of the intricacy of the public accounts, and consequently the impossibility of forming any thing like an accurate opinion, denied the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had effected a reduction of the National Debt to the amount of 29 millions since the peace. He had taken an average of the charges for the funded and unfunded debt, for the years 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and he found that the charge for the last year had exceeded that average, and that the reduction was merely nominal, and in fact, instead of the annual interest being reduced 1*l.* during the last four years, it was increased 1,800,000*l.* The Hon. Member next proceeded to specify the difference between the army as in 1792, and as in 1821, and to maintain that a great reduction ought to be effected. Clerks, whose salaries were 90*l.* a year, had been dismissed by way of saving, while the dragoons were increased, each of whom cost annually 50*l.* and the *Sir John Lubbock* also, who cost 70*l.* each. With respect to years there had been 1105 commissions granted; in 508 had been given away to the disadvantage of the country, which would have saved 29,000*l.* annually if those persons had been taken from the half pay list; in the same period there had been 1448 promotions, by means of which it might be said that there had been 2553 commissions given away. There were 9037 officers on the half pay list, who cost the kingdom 812,000*l.* annually, and yet but 317 had been taken from that list in consequence of those commissions. There had, too, been 240 removed from active service to the veteran list, without sufficient grounds, in order to this country being saddled with their half pay during their life. In the Army Department there could be a saving effected of 1,063,127*l.* if the different motions which had been proposed during the Session had been carried. Having descended at some length on the various branches of the revenue, he contended, that the people might be relieved by economy to the extent of four millions sterling.

Mr. Marquis of Bristol seconded the motion. He would advise his Hon. Friend to abandon his exertion, and not sacrifice his time and constitution by striving another year to make an impression upon the House; for it was evident, with the immense patronage at their command, there was no chance of a majority unfavourable to Ministers, unless forced upon the House by some dreadful calamity. So long as that patronage existed, there was no prospect of measures being adopted that would give satisfaction to the country; so strongly was he impressed with that idea, that he would never again incur the expense of a shilling to obtain a seat in that House, however much he might be respected by, and attached to his constituents. He reproached the practice of soldiers being employed on all public occasions, and regretted to hear, that not only were new regiments of infantry ordered into the vicinity of the metropolis, but that several troops of Yeomanry were put in requisition, in consequence of the coronation. This, he contended, was the reverse of ancient practice; for, formerly, the Kings of England were crowned in the midst of the people. The coronation, he contended, was another of those notions of the Noble Lord had mistaken the character of the people of this country.

Mr. Banks had heard with considerable regret, the tone of despondency the Noble Marquis had assumed, and the reproach he had cast upon the House, which he must say, he thought came very ungenerously from so young a Member, who was as yet, but in the dawn of his political life. The reduction to the amount of four millions was impracticable. He (*Mr. B.*) could not agree, that no endeavours had been made to lessen the expenditure; he knew reduction was necessary. The Hon. Member concluded by moving as an amendment, that an Address to the following effect be substituted—Assuring His Majesty that the House regarded with satisfaction the general revision which had taken place in the departments of the Customs of Great Britain, and praying that he would direct a similar revision to take place in other departments of the public service, with a view to retrenchment; with a view to satisfy he would be pleased to direct a minute enquiry, with a view to satisfy the country, into other branches of the civil service, as well with a view to diminish the number of persons now employed therein, as to reduce those salaries which had sprung either from the increase of business, or the deficiency of the value of money, been increased since the year 1797; and further praying, that he would be pleased to direct, that every possible saving should be adopted in the most extensive establishments, which it was necessary the country should maintain, as well for the safety as defence of the country, more especially by reducing the number of the army, and exercising a constant vigilance over the very ample supplies usually granted by that House.

The Marquis of Londonderry was satisfied that the projected

retrenchment of the Hon. *Morr* was visionary, although he gave him every credit for the patient industry which he had displayed during the Session. He (the Noble Marquis) felt, judging from the tone of the Hon. *Morr* and his colleagues, that he had little to expect of justice from them, or of any credit from the measures of His Majesty's Government ought to have any credit from the measures of economy and retrenchment acted on in different departments of the public service, so justified a view had they taken of what had been done by Ministers, and so completely had the spirit of party laid hold of them, even in the delivery of their sentiments in set speeches within those walls. Indeed, he would frankly confess, in reply to the observation made as to the extensive power he possessed in that House, that any little power he might have, he derived from, and was indebted to, those Honourable Members who neglected to seize no opportunity to oppose him. As to the Noble Lord, he, who so deeply imbibed the desponding principles of the School, of which he boasted himself to be a pupil, that whenever he found his sentiments not treated in that House with that respect he anticipated, he retired from his attendance there, to acquaint his constituents that it was in vain for him to attend, if it was of service, whilst that House continued to be composed of the elements of which it was constituted, and then all the country was told by him and his friends of the same stamp, that the country was ruined and undone. As soon, however, as an opportunity, in his mind more favourable, occurred for his wishes, he did not disdain to again enter that vilified and abused House, although its elements continued the same, and look with indifference on all that he had professed shocked and disgusted him. There was another description of opponents with whom he had to contend, namely the projectors, who were a class of men who would not be satisfied with any, not even the Eutopian form of Government, recommended by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. Doing every justice to that Hon. Member on the third bench for his research, yet if he had been a Divinity instead of a laborious individual, he never could expect to put his principles into practice; for he certain set of philosophers in latter days, who were anxious only to pull down a system, regardless of the substitution of any other, that Hon. Gentleman thought it was only necessary to make up a large bundle of papers, and take a great many notes, which he might detail in a long speech to the House, and he dubbed a patriot, whilst his labours only served to confuse or deceive the public. With respect to the despondency of the Noble Marquis, the country, he could assure him was not alarmed, nor did the people prate of his gloom, although some of the evils which he laboured under, had not, perhaps, yet been probed or become tangible; there was so much good sense in the country, that it was content with being told the plain truth, though that truth might not be palatable. He thought he might be justified in saying so much from the state of peace, repose, and good humour, which pervaded every portion of the country, not excepting those districts which had but a few months ago been disturbed; and here he felt proud in saying, that with respect to the approaching coronation, the Sovereign would be so solitary to secure his favourable reception on that occasion, as might be inferred from his affectionate and flattering reception wherever His Majesty had appeared amongst his people. He felt shocked that men should be found disposed to treat this august and sacred ceremony with levity or disrespect; and he particularly felt it his duty to protest against the coloring which had been given by the Noble Lord to the large but unusual and constant attendance of a military force, on the occasion of such festivals, for the mere purpose of parade and splendour.—The Noble Marquis then adverted to the Hon. Member's plans of economy, and he could not help saying, that the Hon. Member's speech partook of the policy of his part, who had an object at least as near their heart as the public welfare, which was to teach the country that they were the only people within those walls who could devise or carry into execution the measures which were necessary for their security. Their object was an attack on His Majesty's Government. He won't enter into details at length; but he thought the House could not fail to recollect what had been effected in the way of retrenchment from the peace down to the present moment. Nothing was more easy to the Hon. Member's mind than to knock off like a wholesale reformer, two, three, or four millions from the expenditure; had he, however, assisted at any of the Committees, whose labours would, he had no doubt, prove more practically useful to the public interest than were his speeches, he would probably have become a sounder reformer, and less fond of amusing himself with visionary plans of reduction in gross. This branch of expenditure for the last year was 19,800,000*l.* for the present it was only 18,220,000*l.* making a difference and reduction amounting to 1,670,000*l.* He, however, would not be so empty a mountebank in Government as to attempt to say, that any Minister could take 4,000,000*l.* at once out of the expenditure. There was no reduction which they were not disposed to make, that might support the public credit, whilst after would be their best course. The great object of their wishes was to relieve from pressure and difficulty the people, whose manly struggles had so strong a claim on the kindest feelings and concern of that House. He felt the principle of the Address as strongly as the Movers, and he was determined, jointly with his colleagues, to attempt, during the recess, to do every thing in the way of retrenchment which could be done without practical inconvenience, so as to meet that House, when it should again be convened for the dispatch of business, with that satisfaction and pleasure which he had always received from meeting a Senate House which had carried this great country so successfully and triumphantly through its unparalleled struggles and difficulties.

Lord Milton, *Mr. Creevey*, and *Mr. Abercrombie* supported the motion.

Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Huskisson*, *Sir C. Long* supported the amendment.

Mr. Home replied, and the House divided.—For the original motion, 94.—For the amendment, 174.—Majority, 80. The amended Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Wallbread gave notice of a motion for Tuesday next respecting the Constitutional Society.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the Mohair Bounties Bill, the Lagan Spirits Bill, and the Greenwich Hospital Bill, were severally passed.

Mr. Martin withdrew his Bill relative to the mitigation of punishments in cases of forgery.

Mr. Wilberforce moved an Address to the King, praying that His Majesty would order an investigation into the black regiments, and condition of all Africans dismissed from the black regiments on the coast of Africa, or from their apprenticeships, so that a provision might be made for their future disposal and comfort.—Agreed to.

On the third reading of the Agricultural Horse Duty Repeal Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to put the most liberal construction on the Bill, and to look on this description of property as if no such tax had existed.

The Bill was then passed.

On the bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, some conversation arose on the claims of General Desfontaines, it being objected by *Mr. Calcraft*, that there really were not vouchers for the General's claims, and he suggested the withdrawing that resolution, which would save the country 17,000*l.*

Mr. Grenfell proposed, as an amendment, to grant the General 3,500*l.*

Mr. Baring, who proposed the original grant, opposed any sunstort of that already voted, viz. 20,000*l.*

On a division, the numbers were—For the original Motion, 6.—For the Amendment, 53.—Majority, 47.

The House again divided on the amendment for the smaller sum—Ayes, 43.—Noes, 13.—Majority, 29.

The following sums were then voted:—

25,500*l.* for the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

100,000*l.* for Bills for New South Wales.

75,000*l.* for Expenses for Coinage.

3,500*l.* for Printing Journals of this House.

3,200*l.* for Reprinting ditto.

8,000*l.* for Defraying the Claims of the American Loyalists.

3,300*l.* for Expenses of confining Criminal Lunatics.

6,631*l.* for Retired Allowances.

5,000*l.* for the Refuge for the Destitute.

21,000*l.* for Pensions of Emigrants, &c.

3,000*l.* for Printing Acts of Parliament.

7,000*l.* for Officers of Exchequer.

35,500*l.* for Police Establishment.

25,000*l.* for Millbank Penitentiary.

2,431*l.* for Henry Seventh's Chapel Repairs.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett asked into whose pocket the tax laid on the visitors to the public monuments went. It was shameful and scandalous to the country or the House, to tolerate such a practice in any mean, mercenary, money-loving, grasping, lawless, thieving, reverend or non-reverend elder of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, or any where else. How were the monuments of art entrusted to their care preserved? Filthy and covered with dust; they were a disgrace to any nation, instead of being an ornament to the Catholics.

Sir C. Long felt every thing said by the Hon. Member as to the state of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey, for the monuments when formed had no care taken of them. That was greatly to be regretted; but he could assure the House that no blame could be cast on His Majesty's Government on account of the negligence of the preservers of those monuments of the illustrious dead. The Dean and Chapter were responsible for the preservation of them, and to them the House and the country had to look. He lamented extremely that such a cause for complaint should exist. There was certainly great profit made of the visitors to those Cathedrals, and it was supposed for the purpose of preserving those monuments. It was therefore strange that they should not feel it incumbent on them to take care of those works of art.

15,000*l.* African Forts.

22,441*l.* Sierra Leone Establishment.

Mr. W. Smith complained of the mixed commissions of the Officers at Sierra Leone, and also of the salary of the Commissary Judge there. Government, in selecting that Officer, had been imposed on by the statements of interested persons. That Judge had been a mere clerk in a merchant's house at Rio de Janeiro, and yet, without any education, previous knowledge, or experience, at 25 years of age, he was now in the receipt of 3000*l.* as a Judge at Sierra Leone.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he had left the appointment of all the persons in that Colony to *Sir W. Scott* and *Sir C. Robinson*; that the climate of Sierra Leone was so very unhealthy, that although the salary had been increased from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* per annum, no person came forward to fill the vacancy.

67,000*l.* for Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope.

After some further resolutions were passed, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal that clause of the 1st and 2d Geo. 4th, requiring certificates from brewers of the amount of sale, the quantity and quality of the beer sold by them, and to whom sold. He believed it was not possible, although the parties, the brewers, were bound to observe it under a penalty of 200*l.* The brewers were also unwilling to disclose always the quality of the beer which might be sold or ordered from them. The attempt alone would entail on the brewer the necessity of maintaining a number of clerks to regulate only these returns and certificates at an enormous expense.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had it from the very best authority, the Inspectors of Excise, that this mode of ascertaining the amount of excise due by a brewer was not impracticable or very inconvenient, and should therefore oppose the motion of the Noble Lord. Had that Noble Lord waited only for ten days longer there was, in his mind, little doubt that he would not have been charged to make the motion now before the House by the persons most interested (namely, the brewers) in the regulation. The regulation was eminently calculated to protect the revenue.

Lord A. Hamilton finding the sense of the House against him, withdrew his motion.

The East India Private Trade Bill, and the Irish Collectors of Customs Bill, were passed.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The following sums were voted:—

1,069*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* for Printing the 75th Vol. of Journals.

8,400*l.* for Commissioners of Insolvent Court.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett considered the salaries too large for the duties the Commissioners had to perform; but the House decided otherwise.

On proposing a grant of 5,131*l.* for the Alien Office.

Major-General Wilson proposed that it be left out altogether. Some conversation arose on the Alien Bill, in which the Major-General renewed his objections to the Bill. *Mr. Bernal* thought it would be better to get rid of the Bill altogether, as did *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

The Marquis of Londonderry considered the present a very unfit opportunity to discuss the principle of the Alien Bill.

The House divided on the proposition.—For it, 27.—For the resolution, 44.—It was accordingly passed, as were the other resolutions. On the question for going into a Committee on the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill.

Mr. Creevey stated his objections to the Bill. He would maintain, that the proper way of proceeding would have been by a message from the Crown. He objected to the House being made the instrument of favouritism to one particular branch of the Royal Family. Since this subject had been under discussion an Hon. Alderman had stated, in his place, that a promise of a certain sum of money had been given to the Queen, which promise had not been observed on the part of Government. It was then proposed that the House should be made the instrument of carrying into effect the wishes of the Crown towards a particular branch of the Royal Family, whilst the interests of the Queen had been sacrificed. The Queen had at least as much right to be considered as the Duke. In the case of the Queen, the public had granted 80,000*l.* by her generously consenting to take only 35,000*l.* instead of the 50,000*l.* voted by Parliament. The Duke of Clarence, it was true, had, in 1814, refused the grant of 8000*l.* per annum, but from a very different motive. He thought himself justified in calling upon the House not to agree to the grant to the Duke, if it were only on account of his conduct on the trial of the Queen.

Mr. C. spoke from his own knowledge. He had been an eye witness of the trial, and had heard, and would never forget, the forcible manner in which—(*Order, Order.*)

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order. He appended to the Chair whether such expressions could be allowed?

Mr. Creevey said, that he considered himself justified in alluding to facts which were universally known.

The Speaker interrupted *Mr. Creevey* (who had resumed) and

decided, that in alluding to the Hon. Gentleman in the manner he had decided, was quite an infringement on his privileges.

Mr. Henry Grey Beauchamp said he should oppose the grant; and added, with respect to the Coronation, that he grudged the expence to which it led in times of such unexampled misery and distress.

The Marquis of Londonderry thought it strange that the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side looked with so much alarm at the expences of the Coronation—those Hon. Gentlemen who, but a few evenings since, acted as if they set no limits to the resources of the country, when they called upon the British Government to contribute in the transactions of every State in Europe.

After some further observations the House went into a Committee. In which Mr. Hume moved to amend the clause granting the annuity, and that the date should be 1821, instead of 1818, as proposed.

A division took place on the extra Post Bill, it being moved to commit it this day six months.—Ayes, 28—Noes, 32. The Bill was then committed.

Another division took place on the cruelty to Horses' Bill.—Ayes, 40—Noes, 16. The Bill was then passed.—Adjourned.

PRECAUTION; or, THE MATRIMONIAL BALANCE. A NOVEL.

"I cannot forbear to flatter myself that prudence and benevolence will make marriage happy; but what can be expected, except disappointment and repentance from a choice made in the immaturity of youth—without judgment—without foresight—without inquiry after conformity of opinions—without judgment of parity of sentiment."

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Cozzell-street; of whom may be had, 2 COUNTRY NEIGHBOURS; or, the Secret. By MISS BURNEY. 2nd Edition, 2 vols. 16s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

THE Public is most respectfully informed, that this Theatre will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 4, with an OCCASIONAL ADDRESS, spoken by Mr. Terry; after which will be performed Sheridan's Comedy, of THE RIVALS, (as never acted) a Musical Farce, in Two Acts, called PETER and PAUL; or, LOVE in the VINEYARDS.

On THURSDAY, the PROVOKED HUSBAND. Lord Townly by Mr. CONWAY, being his first appearance at this Theatre, and in London these five years.

On FRIDAY, the SCHOOL for SCANDAL. On SATURDAY, the GREEN MAN, with other Entertainments.

VARIOUS NOVELTIES are in active preparation, and will be speedily produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MR. HORN has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1821, when His Majesty's Servants will perform the Comic Opera entitled LOVE in a VILLAGE. Between the Play and Farce, an Interlude of VOCALES, called THE RIVALS, (as never acted) a Musical Farce, in Two Acts, called PETER and PAUL; or, LOVE in the VINEYARDS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MR. MACKAY, from the Theatre Royal Edinburgh.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. COOPER and Mr. H. JOHNSON.—On TUESDAY NEXT, July 3rd, 1821, will be performed (for the first time at this Theatre) the Opera of ROB ROY MACKLEGGOR; or, Auld Lang Syne. Bailie Johnnie Mac, Mr. MACKAY, who, before his short visit to London, during the Edinburgh Vacation, has in the most friendly and kind manner, tendered his services on the above occasion, for this night only, (being his first appearance upon a London Stage). In Act the Third, a Highland Reel, by the Characters. After the Opera, will be performed several Songs. To conclude with the favourite Melodrama of A TALE of MYSTERY. A Grand Pas de Deux, by Mr. St. Alban, (of the King's Theatre) and Miss Tree.

RANUNCULUS AND PINKS.

THE ADMIRERS of these FLOWERS may be gratified with the view of a very choice COLLECTION in BLOOM. Several of the former, imported last Autumn, are very fine, and quite new to this country. Admission free. Address, Mr. HOGG'S, Dudley Gate, near the Church, Paddington. His TREATISE ON FLOWERS is sold, as usual, by Whitaker, Ave-Maria-lane; Carpenter, Old Bond-street, and Richardson, Cornhill.

NEW PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

KALKBRENNER'S Three Ronances, Op. 54, price 4s. Ditto Sonata, dedicated to Haydn, G. D. Ditto Polonaise, Op. 55. 4s. Ditto Ronde on Mozart's Air, Bin Din. 3s. Ditto Waltz, for two Performers, 3s. RIBS'S 4th Sonata, 5s. Ditto Vars on Zamboniina, 3s. and the celebrated Operatic Air, Mr. MACKAY, who, before his short visit to London, during the Edinburgh Vacation, has in the most friendly and kind manner, tendered his services on the above occasion, for this night only, (being his first appearance upon a London Stage). In Act the Third, a Highland Reel, by the Characters. After the Opera, will be performed several Songs. To conclude with the favourite Melodrama of A TALE of MYSTERY. A Grand Pas de Deux, by Mr. St. Alban, (of the King's Theatre) and Miss Tree.

MEDICAL BLANK LABELS, &c.

For 11. They are made by an Engine, neatly embossed, and ready to the use of Gentlemen in the country remitting 11. post-paid, will receive the above carriage free. C. Wayne Jones, Stationer, 132, St. Martin's-lane; or T. Woodman, Stationer, 34, High Holborn.

CORONATION of HIS MAJESTY GEORGE the FOURTH.

C. WAYTE, Furrier to the King, Robt. Muter, &c. late of Pall-mall-street, HANOVER, now of REGENT-STREET, near the County Fire-Office, has the honour to acquaint the PRINCES of ENGLAND, the KNIGHTS GILDED CROSS, and the KNIGHTS COMMANDERS of the BATH, that, having provided a large STOCK for the CORONATION, consisting of several new and elegant Dresses, (and the finest Ermine, being part of that used by C. W. for the Linings of His Majesty's Robes) he is determined to work up this Stock, and to charge no more for the Dresses than other Houses, although several are using very inferior ARTICLES. C. Wayne Jones, Stationer, 132, St. Martin's-lane; or T. Woodman, Stationer, 34, High Holborn.

PRICE OF STOCKS at the CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Reduced Ann., Consols, Dit Aet, 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Price. Includes 5 per cent. Div., Recon. Div., Bank Sp., Ex. Lond., Imo. 25, 3mo. 25-50.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation. Tuesday, the Comedy of Exchange no Robbery. Wednesday, and Thursday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes. Tuesday, Rob Roy. Wednesday, Love in a Village.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

Just published, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street. THE favourite Barcarolla, from the popular Ballet of 'The Carnival of Venice,' arranged as a Ronde for the Piano Forte, by Ignace Moscheles, 3s. 'The Harmonious' Friscoland, with entirely new Variations, by the same Author, 2s. 6d. 'Dyrradate and Helera,' a Fantasia for the Flute, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by TULLO, Op. 29, 5s. 'The Kremlin' a Set of Quadrilles, with new Figures, by D'Aguilho, as Variations, 3s. both for the Piano Forte, composed by J. M. Haldy, 2s. 'The Flower,' arranged as a Duet for the Piano Forte, by F. W. Crouch, 2s. 'Lo Scherzato,' with Variations, 2s. 6d. An original Swedish Waltz, with Variations, 3s. both for the Piano Forte, composed by J. M. Haldy, 2s. 'The Russian Maiden's Song,' by J. L. Abel, Dook 1 and 2, each 2s. 'The Russian Maiden's Song,' by J. L. Abel, 6d. 'He that loves a rosy cheek,' (a Sonnet, by Carew, 1649) harmonized for three voices, by J. Beale, 1s. 6d. 'This rose, my gentle blue-eyed maid,' a Song, by F. W. Crouch, 2s. A new Set of Italian Ariets, 5s.; and a First Set of Italian Duets, both composed by Ferdinand Sor. 'The green spot that blooms,' a Song, composed by W. Hawes, 2s.

NEW MUSIC.—Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—'The Day-beam is over the Sea,' the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, or three voices; the words written by J. A. Waile, Esq. the Music composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. price 3s. This piece, from its dramatic and beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked itself among the most admired productions of the day. 'Elinor's Song,' 'And must thou bid my heart forget,' from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price 6d. 'This is the time of year,' 'Dear Lara of Sweet Erin,' 'Ballad sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. 6d. —London: printed by Mayhew and Co. (late Phillips and Mayhew) Music-sellers to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, V. Old Bond-street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend G. is in error; the note he mentions as having been written by Mr. V. was never intended to be private or confidential.

We have long had our eye upon poor Lady Camilla. We shall take an early opportunity of bringing her case forward.

The lines on the accident at the Dublin Theatre are not admissible; such accidents are "More honour'd in the breach than the observance."

We thank TANTARABORUS. Mrs. H. may be assured we will take her case into consideration this week.

The great importance of B. D.'s communication renders a personal interview desirable; he must be aware that such interviews cannot conveniently take place till after the rising of Parliament; but if the house of the third person alluded to would then be considered a fit place of meeting, he can say so per post.

It is hardly necessary to insert our correspondent's letter respecting the tributes of affection paid to the memory of the late Countess of Liverpool; her Ladyship's best praise may be found in the real good she did during her valuable life.

The lines to Brougham contain nothing new; besides, his day is over.

We cannot believe Angus's account of the story of the Queen, and Wilson, and the Cobourg Theatre: it really is not credible. We know that such a connexion exists in part, but, for the honour of human nature, we must discredit the whole.

The Edinburgh Whig Guide is too long for a newspaper, but it is admirable. It is so fully explanatory of their private cabals, that we think we "smell a rat!"

The trial, EADY v. ADAMS, is also too long. The joke of Lady Adis, and her romantic addiction to Tekeli, is particularly pungent, but not generally to be understood.

The quaint verses by How D'ye lov, are pretty well, I thank you.

MOSES, PUG OF NORWICH, EMILY, and A. Z. have been received, as have many numerous friends, who must stand over. We ought to say, "Bar Tancred's Second Son" will not do. ALISTER MACALISTER has been received.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE Old Times has at length awakened from its apathetic slumbers to commence an attack upon us; and according to its own account, at a favourable opportunity; for "it understands that our labours are now drawing to a conclusion."

Its information upon this point, as well as on most others, is wholly incorrect. But the great humour of the attack upon us, lies in the determination to subject us to a "short review," which he commences by avowing that he did "not see the commencement of our career," and has "rarely seen our paper since."

The manner in which we started was such, he says, as gave "him little doubt but that we should damn ourselves more effectually than any immediate effort of his could damn us;" that is to say, our violence and personality were so gross, that our paper would of itself fall into disuse and disrepute. Now, if violence and personality are to damn a paper, the Old Times may be damned every day in the week.

As to the question of disappointment, in the expectation that we should sink into neglect, we can answer him with no little triumph; and we would venture to remark, that while our sale continues to exceed his, the less the Old Times talks of a falling off, the better for himself.

It is comical to remark, that the Old Times, after having expatiated on the infancy of personality, concludes its article by the most flagrant outrage on the private character of Colonel Browne, charging him, in plain terms, with falsehood and perjury, and renewing an attack which, when it was first made in the Old Times, was made in terms and language, appalling, disgusting, and disgraceful to human nature.

In a second attack upon us, the Old Times informs his readers, that he has not "perused our operations," but maintains that we have not "elicited a tittle" of evidence against the Queen, whom he describes as having "an unamiable spirit." He then proceeds to talk some egregious

nonsense about Volumina, and bayonets, implying, that the untamable spirit of her gracious Majesty will induce her to bully the King into a compliance with her wishes to be crowned. Now, as to bayonets, of which the Old Times speaks, there can be little necessity for the use of those little weapons to keep out intruders, as the Editor of that paper may perceive by looking at the sundry large and strong barriers, which are erecting in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall and Abbey. And as for getting by stratagem, that seems impossible; for if the Queen were even to forge a ticket, Sir George Nagler's hand-writing is so much better known in the country than that of the late Duke of Brunswick, that the hoax would not succeed.

The truth is, the minions of Brandenburg House treacher at JOHN BULL. They know and feel our power, and therefore, the Old Times has been directed to insinuate, that we are about to discontinue our labours, in order to elude, if possible, our circulation during the next three important weeks. But the insinuation is false and groundless; and far from relaxing in our duty to our countrymen and countrywomen at this juncture, no efforts shall be spared to expose the effrontery of the Queen, and the glaring ignorance, folly, and knavery of her scanty band of hangers-on, should she persist in her importunities to share in the sacred ceremony, to a participation in which she has no earthly claim, either of right, or by courtesy.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that in Number 30, or 31, of our paper, we shall lay before them a copious review of the proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, to which we can confidently call their attention.

An unusual dullness has pervaded the Money Market throughout the whole of the week; notwithstanding which the prices which we quoted in our previous Number appear to maintain rather an advanced position. The fluctuation in the various securities has been very trifling, say in Reduced Annuities 4½—in the 3½ per Cents. ½—in the 4 per Cents. ½—and in Consols for the Account ½. This steadiness in the prices of our own securities may in some degree be accounted for by the secure state of things on the Continent, and the falsehood (as it now appears) of the reports respecting the intentions of Russia and Austria towards Turkey. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ for Reduced, and 77 for the Account. They were afterwards done at 77 per cent. higher, and finally closed at 76½ for Reduced, and 77½ for the Account, and sellers at those prices.

TO S. W. WHITBREAD, ESQ. M.P.

SIR—As you have given notice of a motion relative to the Constitutional Association, I beg leave to call your attention to a Society which has been formed in Cumberland, at a place called the Holmes, which has for its avowed object the shedding of blood.

It has its President, and its Secretary, and its Committee,—its laws and its bye-laws,—its prosecutions and its persecutions. I mean, Sir, the Constituted Association for "the destruction of sparrows." This cruel body not only gives a reward of a penny for every hen sparrow, and a half-penny for every cock, but pays at the rate of three pence a dozen for their eggs!

If ever barbarity were systematized, or cruelty made easy, this association has done both; and I call upon you as a humane man and a respectable tradesman, to take notice of it, as I am quite convinced its proceedings are of a nature to shock you and excite the sensibilities of your amiable friends, Surgeon Hume, and Sir Philipology Froth, alias the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett.—Do not fail to notice this, as you value the esteem of yours, HUMANITAS.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In consequence of the determination of several very respectable persons, that her Majesty ought to be crowned, as a matter of right, a Commission is said to have issued under her Privy Seal, to several distinguished characters, to hold a Court of Claims, of service to be performed at the ceremony; and on Thursday they commenced their sittings at the house of Mr. Thompson, her Majesty's gin merchant, in — street.

Amongst the few who attended, we are told, were—Major-General Wilson, Mr. Thompson (himself), Mr. Hobhouse, Alderman Wood, Mr. Barber Beaumont, and Mr. Bradbury, late Clown at Astley's. The room was thronged with claimants and spectators, and the Commission, written in a very bad hand, and mis-spelt, having been read by one of the Clerks, and proclamation made for silence, Lord Erskine was requested to retire for a short time, and the following claims were offered:—

Lord Erskine claimed to be Herb-woman for the day.—His Lordship was then called in, and heard in support of his claim, for upwards of five hours, in which time, he clearly proved, that he might pass for an old woman anywhere, without any violation of probability; and moreover, stated, that he actually had by him the gown and petticoats, in which he eloped a year or two since, to Gretna-green, with his present Lady. His Lordship, after this, began to speak of himself; and the Court adjourned at eleven o'clock at night, but his Lordship had not finished at that time.

SECOND DAY.

Lord Erskine continued: but the President having informed him, that he must not talk any more upon his favourite subject—his Lordship having twice appeared to faint sat down.—Claim referred to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Peter Moore claimed to wait at her Majesty's table.—Referred to Lord Molland, in order that his ability in that line might be properly ascertained.

The Earl of Grosvenor claimed to carry the Bible upon a cushion before the Queen, upon the ground of his known respect for the sacred writings.—Rejected.

Alderman Wood, as the lineal descendant of the Attwoods, of Devonshire, claimed to carry her Majesty's pocket-handkerchief through the day, and have it for his fee in the evening.—Referred to Lady Anne Hamilton.

Mrs. Wraithman claimed to hand her Majesty her shawl, and to have it for her fee.—Granted; on an understanding that if it fetched more than its value in the shop in Fleet-street, the profits were to be divided.

Sir William Austin claimed to be crowned with a small crown, as a matter of right!—Referred to the Matron of Brownlow-street Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to be carver; because he has been a surgeon.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to say grace; because he has been a Chaplain.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to hire quadrupeds for the day, on the ground that he did so in India.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to supply beef for the Queen's table, because he has been a Commissary.—Rejected in favour of Mr. Slade, of Saint Giles's, her Majesty's friend and butcher.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed the upright proops of the platform, because he has been a Post-master.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to have a girl dressed up in boy's cloths, to walk as his page in the procession, on the ground that he had one for some years.—Rejected, because it is essential not to diminish the apparent number of females in this ceremony on any account whatever.

Mr. Joseph Hume prayed that a list of his claims be printed.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume prayed that he might be allowed to pay his coach-hire out of some fund hereafter to be raised, on the ground that he has been Paymaster.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume stated it to be his intention to appeal in another place, if any man or woman performed more than one office in the ceremony, and quitted the Court, evidently much moved.

Mrs. Damer prayed for leave to carry a bust of her Majesty, done by herself.—Negative, on the ground that her Majesty has been sufficiently cut already.

Lord Hood claimed to drive the Queen to Westminster in a gig, on the ground that he had often done so before.—Postponed till letters can be received from Baron Bergami, who at present holds a patent for driving her Majesty.

Mrs. Wilde claimed to serve up a dish of calf's head to the Queen's table.—Refused, on the score that her Majesty's appetites are foreign, and that Mrs. W. can only be considered as a plain cook.

Sir Ronald Ferguson claimed to be Champion, Ickey Plg and the Gas-man having declined the office. This claim was founded upon the gallant General's various services on the Continent. Opposed by Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor.—Decision deferred till an answer can be received from Mr. Waddington, who has been written to on the subject.

Dr. Borland claimed to serve the Queen with Madeira during the morning of the ceremony, on an understanding that he was not to find wine, and to have two assistants.—Admitted, and four assistants granted in lieu of two.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett claimed to wear a yellow cap, with bells, and blow a penny trumpet before the Queen, on the ground that he had intellect sufficient to make a good fool.—Rejected as doubtful.—The Hon. Gentleman then claimed to play the lute, which claim was immediately admitted, as well as that of Mr. Brougham, on the score of alleged long practice.

Mr. Denman claimed to carry open in his hand the bond in her Majesty's favour, granted by the late Duke of Brunswick, that the people might see it was really his Serene Highness's writing.—This claim created astonishment in some, horror in others, and the claimant, it is said, was forced to leave the room precipitately,—he was followed by almost all the spectators; when the President, finding there was nobody left to listen, adjourned the sitting till Wednesday next at twelve o'clock.

We shall continue the list of claims in our next.

THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.—It was in this national Theatre that GARRICK, for years, delighted the people of England; it was in this national Theatre that the immortal SIDONS rose triumphantly over all her competitors; it was in this great national Theatre that KEMBLE, by his taste and talents, brought the histrionic art to its highest perfection. Over the door of this great national Theatre is erected a statue of SHAKESPEARE, to mark the devotion, the respect, the admiration which are shewn him within its classic walls.

To prove that this great national Theatre has lost nothing of its character under the present management, we subjoin a paragraph copied from a Morning Paper, to which we call the attention of such of the public as profess themselves patrons and amateurs of the legitimate drama—the privilege of acting which, be it remembered, is confined by law to this great national Theatre and two others:—

"SPARRING.—There was some excellent Sparring at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday night. Ben Bunn and Shelton made a very scientific display, and drew forth much applause. Randall and Turner gave some of the best specimens of the flooring system as did Belasco and Harry Holt. Martin set to with an amateur from Norwich, who had none the worst of it. He is a powerful young man, and awake to science!"

Any remark seems quite unnecessary.

At Covent Garden, the care and attention of the Managers have been directed to the appropriate illustration of the Second Part of Henry IV. with the ceremony of the Coronation. A more splendid pageant never graced a Theatre; it reflects the highest credit on the proprietors for their liberality, and on those to whose particular care the arrangements of the processions has been confided.

We must make one exception, which we do without any wish to be hypercritical. The introduction of the yeomen of the guard in the service of Henry IV. when it is remembered that the corps was not established till the reign of Henry VII. will startle not only the venerable antiquary, but the little school-boy, who will think it a pity that some of his play-fellows had not been consulted, during their holidays, upon this point. A more glaring anachronism never slipped upon the stage.

It really gives us pleasure to see the turn which is given

to every thing at this Theatre. The Coronation, the ceremony which binds the King to his people, is one so important, so intimately connected with our civil and religious rights, that it most naturally interests all men who have the love of their country and respect for their Sovereign at heart; and therefore, putting loyal principles out of the question, (which, be it understood, we do not, with respect to the management of Covent Garden,) a representation of that, at little trouble, and a moderate expence, which, in reality, can only be viewed as the sacrifice of inordinate labour, and a large sum, must be profitable in the extreme.

Supposing, then, for a moment, that the pageant is produced merely as a theatrical speculation, see the manner in which it is done. Instead of violating the decencies of society by a public Masquerade, (twice repeated) into which two or three horses are introduced, to make a *line in the bill* about the Coronation; instead of insinuating that the Sovereign is to be present, and carrying on the farce of putting up the awning across the street to the royal box! instead of bringing forward prize-fighters to reduce the theatre to a Bear-garden, and instead of degrading the whole profession of acting, see the mode adopted at Covent Garden.

The passing opportunity is seized to add new lustre to one of the most delightful and characteristic plays of our immortal Shakespeare; and while the spectator views in perfect security the unguiltig consumption of regal authority, he is led to it by as much brilliancy of language, force of wit, and excellence of acting, as can in the present day be brought together for an evening's entertainment in any one Theatre.

We have all along declined any free admissions to places of public amusement; and, therefore, we are not quite aware of whom, what is called "The Free List," consists; but at Drury Lane, a system crept in last year of making this observation at the bottom of the Play-bill, "The Free List" will be (with the exception of the public Press,) suspended this evening, because forsooth, something which Elliston flattered himself was worth seeing, was to be played.

Now, we never were favoured with a sight of this catalogue of privileged persons at either House; and, therefore, cannot exactly appreciate their feelings; but, it strikes us, that a man must possess a more than average share of meanness, who would after one such prohibition ever take advantage of the favour again. We doubt whether Mr. Harris, or Mr. C. Kemble, or Mr. Farwell, would continue to visit a family, the heads of which told them that they should be very glad to see them on the days when they had cold mutton and tripe for dinner; but that on those occasions when turtle or turbot, or venison smoked on their board, they and the rest of their visitors were excluded, excepting always those who could toady them. The system has been exploded since the departure of Lord Holland for the continent, and surely should not be revived where the feast is of reason only. It was all very well for a Play-house, where Mr. Winston is the Manager, but certainly not worthy of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

The Haymarket opens next Wednesday; but as we are not in the Theatrical Cabinet we have not had a peep at it: we hear it is beautiful, and time will shew.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. BULL.—In your remarks upon the storm now raised by the radicals against the Constitutional Society, you very justly observed, that upon the dry question of that Society's legality "all had not been said which might have been said," and you have in some measure supplied this defect, by the allegation of several cases, which exhibit this redoubted fraternity pursuing the same course, and therefore render the lawfulness of its adoption unquestionable upon their own high authority. There is, however, one case which has escaped you, and which, as appears to me, is more precisely in point than those which you have cited.—I allude to the PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

One prominent object of this Society is to institute and support prosecutions against all persons, who in any way withstand the encroachments which itinerant dissenters are now systematically making upon the peace and religious unanimity of our village population. It has, for the last ten years, devoted annually to this patriotic purpose many hundred pounds; which money, Mr. Editor, is all raised by congregational collections amongst the members of most of the conventicles in the kingdom, and accounted for under no other names than those of the meeting-houses within which it was contributed. The subscription list, therefore, of this Society is, not only in a comparatively few instances, but entirely, anonymous; and as there is scarcely a dissenter who does not give his penny subscription towards the formation of the fund, were Mr. Scartlet's objection a valid one, there can be little doubt that most of the verdicts obtained by this Society would be found, upon investigation, to be vitiated, from there having been amongst the jurors persons who were themselves parties to the prosecution.

Mr. Evans was greatly scandalized at information he had received, that "a Chief Justice was amongst those persons who supported the Constitutional Association." Now it is remarkable, that here also the Society to which I am calling your attention furnishes a justificatory precedent; for no less a person than Sir James Mackintosh, the Ex-Chief Justice of Madras, and late Treasurer to Gerald's Subscription, appears,—not, indeed, as a pecuniary, but as an oratorical, supporter of it, having filled the chair on the anniversary of 1819, and most undoubtedly he saw no illegality in the combination; for, besides the high sanction which he gave by presiding over it, he proclaimed it, from his seat of dignity, "the fosterer and preserver of the English Constitution."

Another of its Presidents was Mr. Alderman Wood, who, not in his ordinary capacity, but as Lord Mayor, conferred upon it, in 1817, the whole weight of his civic supremacy, and justified his appearance there, whilst Chief Magistrate, by the statement of his conception, that he maintained "the authority of the Government whilst he protected the privileges of the people."

A third President, or rather President elect, (for he was prevented attendance by his nomination upon an Election Committee, and was personated by Mr. Whitebread) was Lord John Russell. But his letter of apology bears all the testimony we could desire; for he there characterizes the Society's triumphs as the "puerest victorians man can have over

man," and describes his intended presidency as the "performing of an honourable duty," "which he feels the greatest reluctance at being compelled to decline."

From the House of Commons we ascend to the House of Lords, and produce, as a fourth President, Lord Holland; whose approbation of the Society is very full and particular, extending both to "the manner in which the Society is composed," "the object which it is established to effect," and to "the lively, interesting, and most expressive detail," as given by Mr. Wilks, of the proceedings.

The Duke of Sussex shall close my series of authorities. His Royal Highness presided at the anniversary of 1818, and his testimony is, that the "Society accords with his opinions of religious liberty," and that "in his Parliamentary character they should always find him a sincere advocate."

You will at once perceive, Mr. Editor, that all that has been alleged, either in the Court of King's Bench, or in the House of Commons, against the Constitutional Society, is here refuted upon authority to which the parties who brought the allegations must do homage; but in order to appreciate fully the weight of this authority, you ought to have before you the Philanthropic Gazette, from which my extracts are made.

The religious liberty of Mr. Wilks, the secretary, in speaking evil of dignities, and holding up to reprobation public characters of the highest respectability both in Church and State, really beggars all description, especially when it was animated, in 1819, by the presidency of Sir James Mackintosh, and in 1820 by the presidency of Lord Holland. Do Mr. Editor, procure, if you can, the two supplementary numbers of the above Gazette, for May 26 of the former year, and May 24th of the latter.

The Proceedings of the Constitutional Society will be tame and insipid after you have read these documents; and if you will further procure the Christian Remembrancer of November last, you will there see a detailed account of a prosecution by these protectors of liberty, and of Mr. Justice Garrow's remark upon it, which must for ever silence even the hardest of our patriots from casting even an imputation against any combination prosecuting its objects by appeals to law, however formed, supported, or conducted. Your obedient servant,

A RETIRED OBSERVER.

June 28th, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR.—Looking hastily at the *Times* Newspaper this morning, my eye wandered over an article commencing with a violent philippic against the JOHN BULL Paper, until my attention was arrested by the following paragraph:—

"We cannot close these remarks without asking what is become of Browne of illustrious memory? Where was he buried? for he is dead no doubt; the deep and numerous wounds he received from the assassin at Milan closed his mortal career. Trick upon trick—falsehood upon falsehood—perjury upon perjury; these are the arts by which it is sought to ruin the Queen of England."

Now, Mr. Editor, having known Colonel Browne from his infancy, I am anxious to attempt to do some justice to this much-injured Gentleman, particularly since those whose immediate duty it seems to be are unaccountably silent.

Let the character of this Gentleman speak for itself, and let the public judge between that character and the base insinuations of the *Times* Newspaper. Colonel Browne left his native country sixteen years ago, at the age of eighteen, to join his countrymen in arms, and oppose the enemies of his country. He carried with him a valiant heart and an honorable mind.

He entered the 23d Regiment of Foot, or Welch Fusiliers, and at the capture of Martinique, he received a wound, from the effect of which he has never perfectly recovered. He continued to serve in that gallant corps, and also on the Staff of the Duke of Wellington, and was present at almost all the Battles in the Peninsula. At Vittoria he was desperately wounded in the head, and also in the neck.

Having no interest or previous connection with the army, his merit was his only recommendation, by the strength of it alone he was gradually promoted, and he was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at the express desire of the Duke of Wellington, as a reward for his conduct in the field of battle. Never did he purchase a single step. And, Mr. Editor, if his companions in arms, to every one of whom I can confidently appeal, can bear such honorable testimony to his character as a soldier, those who are acquainted with his family (to whom I can also as confidently refer) can produce numerous instances of his conduct as a son, a brother, and a friend, which do no less honour to his heart, and which have ensured him the esteem and respect of all who know him; and yet, Mr. Editor, this is the man against whom the unprincipled insinuations of the *Times* (before quoted) are directed. Fortunately the four deep and dangerous wounds which he did receive from the assassin at Milan have not closed his mortal career; he is recovering, though slowly, and his friends are anxiously expecting his return to England. Time may yet discover who the villains were that did attempt to take away his life in the streets of Milan, and also the motives by which they were actuated. But by what motives can the *Times* be actuated, when it endeavours to throw a doubt upon the reality of this murderous transaction, the truth of which it knows? Did he really suppose Col. Browne was so far disabled by his wounds, as to be incapable of defending himself against these cowardly attacks; or did he wish to follow the example set him by a learned traducer, in the case of Baron Ompteda, and hope to injure with impunity, the fair fame of a dead man? Look at his own philippic against JOHN BULL, for his attacks upon private character, and see him in the very same article, making as FALSE, MALIGNANT, AND ATROCIOUS ATTACK upon this honorable individual as it is possible to conceive, and tell me if the *Times* does not deserve all the infamy he is so ready to attach to JOHN BULL? Let him consider who not only began, but who perseveres in, traducing, and holding up to the fury of the mob, any body, and every body, whose conduct, or testimony happens to be in opposition to the line he chooses to adopt.

Let the Old *Times* recollect the barefaced and often refuted falsehoods he has advanced, and the number of attacks he has most unjustifiably made; let him reform himself, and draw no more comparisons, until he can set a better example. W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived yesterday. In the Chamber the Deputies, on the preceding day, the proposition of the cession upon the maintenance of the Naval Forces, led to a brief discussion upon the practices of France in respect to the Slave Trade...

A private letter from Paris, dated June 27, says: "A person who was at Laybach, in intimacy with the assembled Sovereigns, heard the Emperor Alexander say, in an impatient and emphatic tone, which he rarely shows, in speaking of the Greek commissioners..."

MADRID, JUNE 11.—Gen. Don Francisco Cospo has been nominated by the King, Political Chief of Madrid, in the room of M. Baranda, who has been superseded, because he was not found efficient in the execution of the functions of this office under the present critical circumstances.

MADRID, JUNE 15th.—The Duke de Plafarado has, during several days past, disappeared from the capital. It is not positively known whether he has gone, nor the object of his departure.

The negotiations and importunities to obtain the convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes are pursued with redoubled activity; it is indeed thought that the King will be forced to consent to this demand.

The private accounts from Spain, dated the middle of the present month, convey rather more alarming intelligence than we had reason to expect from the contents of those previously received; and it seems certain, as the Kingdom remains in a very agitated state, that Ferdinand will either continue the sittings of the Cortes some time longer, or an Extraordinary Cortes will be convened in the middle of the summer.

VIENNA, JUNE 14.—A letter from Constantinople, dated May 25, states, "We have enjoyed tranquillity during several days past; the markets are open, and affairs begin to resume their usual course; but debtors do not pay, and arrests multiply. Danes continue in prison. The prohibition of the exportation of corn is generally injurious. No ships, under any flag whatever, bound from the Black Sea, with grain, dare proceed."

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, with their three sons, are gone to Spa, where the King of Prussia, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and his consort, and many other distinguished personages are expected. It is said that our Court will go to Spa for some weeks.

The Sardinian Government has at length succeeded in obtaining of the Swiss Government to prohibit the passage of Santa Rosa, Saint Marcan Isio, and the Kingdom of Cisleria, from residing in the Canton of Geneva or in the Pays de Vaud. This measure will probably be extended to all the Piedmontese in all the Cantons of Switzerland. The Prince of Cisleria, and other Chiefs of the revolution, have been condemned to death and hung in effigy.

The affairs of Norway become interesting. His Majesty has addressed another very remarkable message relative to the liberty of the press, or rather to the abuse of it, which His Majesty says it is absolutely necessary to correct, and to attach a legal penalty to it in order to prevent civil and foreign war, discord in families, and the ruin of commerce and manufactures.

An article dated Arruda de Duero, June 9, says: "General Empeinado has taken prisoner, at Nava de Ron, D. Lorenzo Quintana, clergyman of Ron. This capture is considered to be as important, or even more so, than that of Merino himself, as he was his intimate friend, confidant, and director, and enjoyed, in this whole district, more reputation than Merino. He has been brought to this town, and proceedings are commenced against him."

NAPLES, JUNE 5.—By a letter which reached us on Saturday last, by a private conveyance, from Palermo, we are informed that an attempt of a dreadful nature has been lately made in that city. The substance of the fact is, that a numerous body, composed of the low class of the population and the Neapolitan troops, had been formed with the object of rendering themselves masters of the place, which they were then to sack and take with the blood of their enemies. They began to carry their plans into execution on Saturday, the 26th of May; fortunately, however, information had been received by the Civil Authorities, and by their prudent measures, and the activity of the Civic Guard, the conspirators were effectually checked, and a short alarm was the only evil sustained.

NAPLES, JUNE 6.—Yesterday the King retired to his summer residence of Capodimonte. His Majesty seems repose, having consecrated the greatest portion of his time, since his return, to sittings of the Council of State and public audiences, at which he deigned to hear the solicitations of the meaneast most of his subjects.—The traitor Pepe having culminated all his efforts, by saying, and even causing it to be printed in Spain, that of his whole army, he has only dared to look at the Austrians in the face. Several of his Aides-de-Camp, or officers of his staff, have recently published a collective reply to him. They state, as a striking proof of the bravery of this hero of the Abruzzes, that on hearing the whistling of the Austrian balls, he began lamenting that he had not the whole of his artillery de reserve to answer the enemy's musketry; and immediately afterwards rode off at full speed from the field of battle, saying, he was going personally to inform himself what had become of the said artillery. The brigand never re-appeared.

Letters from Madrid of the 11th instant state, that denunciations and persecutions of all kinds augmented more and more in that country against the higher Clergy, whom it seemed to be determined to banish en masse from the Peninsula. The accounts we received from Old Castle say, that all the reinforcements which have been sent to the Empeinado have hitherto been unavailable. This famous General cannot come in contact with his antagonist, the Count de Maroto.

GENOA, JUNE 16.—The Austrian and Neapolitan troops disembarked at Palermo on the 31st ult. It was hoped that their presence would put an end to the state of anarchy into which Sicily was plunged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.—We have little news; the capital is tranquil. The embargo, on foreign vessels laden with corn, continues. The Miri, (Treasurer) however, pays in specie for every thing. The armaments are pursuing with all possible activity, especially in the arsenal department.

HANOVER, JUNE 16.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived here this morning, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on his way to Ems; his Royal Highness will stay here a few days, and rejoin his Consort at Göttingen; they will proceed to Ems together. The quarterly courier has brought many effects from London for the King, and above twenty packages for His Majesty's use are expected in a few days, and will be sent to Her Majesty's house. It is now positively affirmed that His Majesty will arrive here in the beginning of September.

Bombay Papers, of the middle of January, contain a list of the different troops embarked on the new expedition to the Persian Gulf, as follows:—117 Officers, 1,265 European troops, 1,026 Native troops, 1,011 followers. The ships were all on the way, and some of them were below the Middle Ground. It was supposed they would sail for Muscat in the course of a few days. They will proceed under the charge of the Company's cruiser

A letter four Cape Coast Castle of the 27th March mentions, the process of vaccine inoculation has been introduced among the natives of that part of Africa with considerable success, affording the prospect of exterminating the most dreadful scourge with which the black population is afflicted.

WINDSTON, SAVANNAH, APRIL 24.—Yesterday a fellow was secured for attempting an insurrection among the negroes; he was discovered a few hours before it would have burst upon us. The plan was, simply to have set the throats of all the whites, and declare themselves masters of the land. I do not know whether it was well laid, as nothing of moment has transpired. It was discovered by a number of negroes, to whom the proposal was made, who told their error to well to join in a thing of the kind. It took his rise in the ramsholes, about a dozen miles from us.

Letters of a later date, received in Glasgow, make no mention of any such occurrence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY. The King v. Glossop.—This was a conviction before the Magistrate of Surrey, for an illegal performance at the Cobourg Theatre.

Mr. Scarlett, for the prosecution, moved that the conviction of the Magistrate should be affirmed.

Mr. Murray, upon three grounds, submitted that the defendant had been illegally convicted:—1st, that there was not sufficient proof of the identity of Mr. Glossop; 2d, that the witnesses had not been duly sworn; and 3d, that there had been an irregularity in the adjudgment of the penalty. With respect to the first ground, the identity of the defendant, the case stood thus:—James Brutus Booth had sworn that he knew Mr. Glossop; but he had given no description to the jury upon whom he knew. He had not said that he knew Mr. Glossop, and there was no proof that the Mr. Glossop known to James Brutus Booth was the Joseph Glossop now before their lordships.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that no reasonable man could have any doubt upon the point.

Mr. Murray, in that case, would go further. It was not, he should explain, sufficiently made out that the performance complained of had been under the direction of Mr. Glossop. James Brutus Booth had spoken to an engagement made by him with Mr. Glossop; and had sworn that he (James) had twice rehearsed the conductor of Richard III. in the Cobourg Theatre, Mr. Glossop being present. But if Mr. Booth, on the one hand, had sworn this, he had, on the other hand, sworn that, during the specified rehearsal, a gentleman named T. P. Cooke, had officiated upon the stage; and upon such testimony, Mr. Glossop's direction could not, (as Mr. Murray contended) be taken to be made out.

The Court had no doubt as to the direction of the defendant. Mr. Murray proceeded to this undue swearing of the witnesses. The conviction was stated to be upon the evidence of such and such persons who "came before us, and, after being duly sworn, deposed, &c." Those persons, for aught that appeared upon the conviction, might have been sworn any where, or at any time; they might have been sworn in the Court of King's Bench, or before a Master in Chancery.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The words of the conviction are—"came before us, and, after being duly sworn, deposed, &c." That appears to be sufficient.

Mr. Murray's last point was the irregular adjudgment of the penalty. Taking the offence to be proved, the act of parliament directed that the penalty should go, one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish. Now, the Cobourg Theatre stood in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth; the half penalty was adjudged to the poor "of the parish of Lambeth."

The Court, finding that there was only one parish in Lambeth, over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Casberd and Mr. Adolphus followed Mr. Murray. Mr. Scarlett, for the prosecution, was about to reply, when—

The Court intimated that observation was not necessary; the conviction must be affirmed.

THURSDAY.—The Judges fixed their Circuit this morning for the ensuing Summer Assizes as follows:—

- OXFORD.—Sir C. Abbott, Knt. C. J.; the Hon. Mr. B. Garrow. NORFOLK.—Sir R. Dallas, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. J. Richardson. MIDLAND.—Sir R. Richards, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. J. Park. WESTERN.—The Hon. Mr. B. Graham; the Hon. Mr. J. Best. HOME.—The Hon. Mr. B. Wood; the Hon. Mr. J. Burroughs. NORTHERN.—The Hon. Mr. J. Bayley; the Hon. Mr. J. Holroyd.

The King v. W. H. E. Floyer, Esq.—The Solicitor-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, a Magistrate of the County of Stafford, who had suffered judgment to go by default to an information, charging him with being the author of certain libels published in The Office of Mercury, in 1810, upon the character and conduct of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. imputing to him, among other libellous matters, that he was a scavenger to the Treasury Bench, and that he was guilty of certain corrupt and improper practices during the Election for the Borough of Tamworth, in the year 1818.

It will be recollected that the defendant was some time since the prosecutor of Mr. Peel and Mr. Dawson, the son and son-in-law of Sir R. Peel, for endeavouring to incite him to fight a duel. That dispute, as well as the libels, which were the subject of the present proceeding, arose out of the contest at the last General Election for the Borough of Tamworth, in which the defendant espoused the interests of Lord C. Townsend, and Sir Robert Peel those of his son. Affidavits were now put in on both sides; those for the prosecution, for the purpose of shewing that the prosecutor took no part in the lemons and other inflammatory publications, which issued from the press during the contest in question, and that the defendant's libels were widely unjustifiable by any conduct on the part of the prosecutor; and those in defence, for the purpose of shewing that the defendant was entirely influenced in his conduct, by a belief that the Hon. Baronet was cognizant of, and was the author of those irritating publications which appeared, tending to injure his reputation.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Court in aggravation of punishment, and contended, that from a review of all the circumstances of the case, he was justified in attributing to the defendant base and dishonourable motives, for the conduct he had pursued towards the prosecutor.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, urged, that there was no ground

for imputing to his Client any motive that was dishonourable to a Gentleman, under the charge of provocation, which, he had believed, at the time the alleged libels were written.

Mr. J. Williams, on the same side, was written.

The Lord Chief Justice, who said the case must stand over till Monday, as the Jury was then waiting for him at Guildhall. The King v. Edward King, Edward King, 38, Willard Row, near Edward King, of Chancery Lane, the caricature and new-venturer, he brought up, charged with an indictment for the sale and publication of a false and scandalous libel upon His Majesty; for which a true Bill was found against him by the Grand Jury at Westminster, on Thursday, at the instance of the Constabulary Association. He accordingly appeared on the floor of the Court, in the custody of the Marshals, when the indictment was read; he pleaded Not Guilty, and received notice of trial for the 5th inst.

Mr. Blackburn said the defendant was prepared with bail for his appearance; but that he could not find bail for less than 100, which, according to the 60th of Geo. III. c. 9, sec. 10, which requires, that when any person is brought up to give bail for a libel, shall be "a part of the condition of the recognizance to be entered into by such person and his or her bail, that the person so charged shall be of good behaviour during the continuance of such recognizance."

The Court instantly decided that the condition of "good behaviour" could not be dispensed with, and must form part of the recognizance.

After a short delay two persons came forward, and joined King, in the recognizance; himself in 50l. and the other two in 40l. each; when King was discharged out of custody.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a levee, as Commander-in-Chief, in his office in the Horse Guards.

On Thursday the Marquis of Londonderry had audience of His Majesty at the Palace in Pall Mall; and in the course of the day the King received the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Augusta and Sophia.

THE CORPORATION.—The Lords' Committee of Council appointed to consider of His Majesty's coronation, assembled on Wednesday at Westminster. Earl Howland sat as President, and among the other distinguished individuals present, were their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis Gifford, Earl Donoughmore, Lord George Brougham, Lord C. Bentinck, Sir W. Scott, Sir Henry Russell, Sir Charles Forbes, &c. &c. In order to prevent any interruption to the workmen in the Abbey, the Earl Marshal has resolved to exclude all strangers until the arrangements shall be complete; every possible facility will then be afforded to gratify the public. The entire band of Gentlemen-Pensioners are to attend the Coronation of His Majesty. Summons have been issued for the Knights Commanders of the Bath, whose appearance will greatly add to the splendour of the solemnity, their number being similar to that of the Knights Grand Cross. The tickets of admission to the Abbey are in progress. The whole distribution of these tickets will rest with the Earl Marshal, but as yet no positive calculation has been made of the number which shall be issued.

A splendid suit of armour has been selected from the Tower, and has been placed in a state of preparation for the purpose of being presented, according to etiquette, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the Ordnance, to the Champion. The large scabbard for the Champion's horse is of crimson velvet, richly ornamented; the reins, headstall, and the other trappings, are also richly trimmed with gold and silver lace; from which appear, at distance, the divisions of the tassels. The cap is of a superb style, corresponding with the scabbard. The pistol scabbards are lined with crimson velvet, and bound with lace, half gold and silver. The stirrups are very large, after the Moorish fashion, and together with the stirrups, lined with crimson velvet and gold and silver lace. The helmet of the Champion is surmounted by a splendid plume of feathers, composed of three colours—red, blue, and white; there is also a plume for the headstall of the horse. The articles detached from, but belonging to the Champion's armour, are a pair of richly ornamented pistols, a pair of gauntlets, a sword, and an oval shield, upon which is painted the arms of the Dymock family, which are repeated upon two trumpet banners, to be borne by the Champion's Esquires, who will likewise carry his lures, which is gilt, and ornamented with gold fringe round the handle.

Mr. Dymocke, in the hope that he may have the honour of personating the character of His Majesty's Champion on the day of Coronation, has been for some time taking lessons at Asley's riding school, and has become tolerably perfect in the management of a chariot. On Friday he rode for the first time in a superb chariot, and went through all the evolutions of an ancient Knight. The horse which is to be ridden by the Champion has been chosen from Asley's stud; it is a powerful entire horse, pie-bald black and white, and is extremely tractable. Two other horses, upon which the Lord High Constable and the Lord High Steward are to ride, have also been chosen from the same stud; one is perfectly black, the other white; they are about 14 and a half hands high.

The Champion's stable is nearly completed. There is a platform, with a gentle ascent, leading from the gates to the Royal platform, down which the cavalcade will proceed into the Hall. The stable and all its fittings will become the property of the Champion; it is substantially built, and covered with lead.

CORONATION MEDALS.—After the Coronation, and during what is called the honage, gold and silver Coronation Coins or Medals are scattered about the Abbey.

The admission tickets to Westminster Abbey, designed by Sir William Congreve, are now ready for distribution; but will not be issued till the claims of all persons entitled to tickets are distinctly arranged. The execution is very good, and the design beautiful. In the centre, there is a circular medallion, containing a representation of His Majesty seated in St. Edward's Chair, attired in his Coronation robes—an Angel descends, and places the Crown on his head, while Britannia presents him with the Sceptre of England. He is surrounded by allegorical figures representing Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and by other figures carrying the King's Arms, with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," and the word is encircled by a wreath composed of the Rose, the Shamrock, and Thistle; within which is the inscription, "Geo. IV. Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex Fid. Def." On the left hand corner of the ticket is engraved "Geo. IV." and on the right, a small space for the number. At the bottom is the word "Abbey," and a line on which the Lord Great Chamberlain will sign his name and affix his seal. The colours are alternately blue and red.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Great interest is making for a peep at the interior of Westminster Abbey, for the approaching Coronation, and we understand great orders have been given for the Original Maccassar Oil, prepared by Rowland and Son. The Peacockes must have their superb diamonds, which ornament the hair, rendered pre-eminently beautiful by the superlative gloss which the Maccassar Oil gives to that fine ornament of the human frame.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We omitted, in our last publication, to notice the meeting of the Court of Claims on Friday the 22d. The Court had purposely adjourned to that day to allow time for the appointment of a deputy by the co-heresses of the important office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Lady Willoughby, of Eresby, and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, to receive the Royal approbation, with the customary forms. On Friday Lord Gower presented to the Court His Majesty's most gracious approbation of their Ladyships' appointment of himself to be their deputy. His Lordship then presented a petition in the usual form, claiming, as Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, to exercise this high office at the ensuing Coronation, with the fees, as heretofore, which was allowed.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of discussing a motion of Mr. Oldham's, for rescinding the resolution of the Court, made on the 13th of July last, that the censure of the Court on Alderman Bridges should be ascribed under the statute of Alderman Beckford. On a division the numbers were—For rescinding the Resolution, 99—Agst. 42. The election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex commenced on Monday at Guildhall, when Alderman Garrazt and Venables and Mr. Crook were proposed, and the show of hands being in favour of the two latter, Mr. Alderman Garrazt demanded a poll, which accordingly commenced, and must continue open eight days. The numbers, at the close of the Saturday's poll, were—Alderman Garrazt, 1396—Alderman Venables, 1364—Mr. Crook, 406.

We intended noticing the "Ayrshire Legatee," a neat volume, which is just published, but this we find to be unnecessary, as its merits are already appreciated. It was first published in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a work in every body's hands, and stamped with a character for originality and genius hitherto unequalled by any monthly publication which has appeared in modern times.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.—The Corporation of the City of Dublin having voted an unanimous Address to his Royal Highness, expressing their "warm and grateful feelings" for the part which his Royal Highness took in the debate upon the Catholic Relief Bill, when before the House of Lords, and requesting that he would condescend to sit for his picture, to be placed in the Mansion-house of the Chief Magistrate of the City, his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—"Horse Guards, June 18, 1821.

"My Lord.—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, transmitting the Address of the Corporation of Dublin, unanimously voted to me at your last General Quarterly Assembly, and I request that you will accept, and will do me the favour of conveying to the Corporation and to the Citizens of Dublin, my sincere thanks for the mark of attention and of friendly disposition, which has been most gratifying to my feelings.

"I request that you be assured I am truly sensible of the loyal sentiments of the individuals who have so distinguished me, and that the satisfaction I derive from the expression of their good opinion, is not a little increased by its being conveyed through a Chief Magistrate, whose zeal and merit in the discharge of his duties have been so exemplary.

"I shall with great pleasure comply with the wish of the Corporation to receive my Portrait; but I fear it will not be in my power to attend his Majesty upon the occasion of his visit to Ireland. I am, my Lord, yours," FREDERICK.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin." Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. one of the Burons in Parliament for Hythe, and William Deane, Esq. are elected Burons from that Port, to support the Royal Canopy at the ensuing Coronation. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. The following is a copy of the inscription on the Piece of Plate presented to the Marquis of Salisbury:—

TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. By the County of Hertford, On the First of March, 1821, THE DAY COMPLETING THE FIFTIETH YEAR That, with unfeigned Urbanity, His Lordship has presided over The County as his MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT.

The candelabrum is triangular, stands rather more than three feet high, at each angle a hart is rising upon its haunches, its head and antlers being elevated; at the base of the shaft are three figures, Fame, Justice, and Hospitality; on the sides of the shaft, are the Marquis's Arms, the County Arms, and the Inscription; at the top are two rows of branches for candles, to hold either twelve or fifteen, the wick richly ornamented and gilt; weight 1130 ounces. THE LATE CORONATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Thames, who have for many years had peculiar opportunities of benefiting by the numerous virtues and charities of this lamented lady, have taken great pains to manifest their respect for her memory. The Corporation have addressed a letter of condolence to Lord Liverpool, and attended the Church, on the Sunday after the interment, in full mourning; the inhabitants have put their Parish Church into mourning, also the children of their public school, of which her Ladyship was patroness; many of the inhabitants of the town appeared in Church in black; and all ranks seemed to be united by one common feeling of grateful and affectionate reverence for one, whom they had long known as the friend of all, but most, the friend of the poor and the afflicted.

Hops.—During the last week a large increase of fly has taken place; the hop plantations in Kent, Sussex, Worcester, and Essex, are strongly affected. The market, of course, feels the effect, good samples of both new and old are in considerable demand, at an advance of 10s. per cwt.

GRANDPOND RACES.—These races commenced on Thursday.—The King's Plates of 400l. 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb.; 5 yrs. 11st. 6lb.; 6 yrs. 12st.; and aged 12st. 2lb. The best of three 4-mile heats. Mr. King's br. g. Tyball, by Whalchouse, 5 yrs. 1 l. Mr. Wyndham's b. h. by Whalchouse, 5 yrs. 2 dr. Mr. Brown's br. g. Marksman, aged 3 dr. Mr. Stevens's br. c. Foreman, 4 yrs. 4 dr. Mr. Farnell's b. c. Picaro 5 dr.

One excellent heat—the winner not the favourite. The Town Maiden Plate of 60l.; the winner of a Sweepstakes this year to carry 5lb. extra, of two 7lb.; 3 yrs old, 7st. 4lb.; 4 yrs. 8lb.; 5 yrs. 8st. 11lb.; 6 yrs. 9st. 11lb.; aged, 9st. 3lb.—Mares and Geldings allowed 3lb.—Winner to be sold if demanded, &c.—Two mile heats. Mr. Weatherill's ch. f. Elizabeth, 4 yrs. 6 2 1 l. Mr. Stevens's br. c. Foreman, 4 yrs. 1 4 4 3 Mr. Edwards's br. c. Atom, 3 yrs. 5 1 2 2 Mr. Gate's b. f. Corset, 4 yrs. 2 3 3 dr. Mr. J. Edwards's b. f. Little Mub, 3 yrs. 3 dr. Mr. Wyndham's b. g. by V. Colman, 3 yrs. 4 dr.

VAL THALL.—This delightful place of amusement has been open nearly a fortnight, to the great benefit of the vendors of essence of mustard, and other antidotes or cures for rheumatism, coughs, colds, and catarrhs. We have no doubt the Proprietor will make hay when the sun shines; but at present he should have some pity upon the limbs and lives of people, who have not sense enough to stay by their own fire-sides when the wind is gasterly, and the glass at 51, in June, and shut up till summer comes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

On the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill, Sir R. Ferguson protested against giving the 15,000l. arrears. He wished also to ask, whether the Queen was to be crowned. Lord Londonderry said his opinion on this subject was, that the right of calling her Majesty to the Coronation lay with the King, and he should not advise her Majesty being present.

Sir R. Ferguson asked if her Majesty had made any application on the subject, and when? Lord Londonderry said, her Majesty had applied on Thursday last; her application was under the consideration of the proper Court—the Privy Council.

Mr. Denman complained of the delay which had taken place, in giving an answer. Lord Londonderry thought her Majesty's advisers were rather to be blamed for delay; they had known his sentiments on the subject more than two months, and had they thought there was any ground for this application they should have come long ago.

Mr. Scrope's demand for her Majesty's Council against the charge of delay, the suspension of the necessary taking place, and the improbability of her Majesty being excluded, rendered earlier application improper. There was only one instance in our history, of a Queen Consort being excluded, that was the Queen of Charles II.—and she was a Catholic.

Mr. Denman said the Queen's Memorial was delivered by Lord Hood to Lord Sidmouth on Wednesday; an answer was to have been given on Thursday. No answer being sent, two letters passed, and this morning her Majesty forwarded a Memorial, praying to be heard by her Council, as to her claim, before the Privy Council.

Col. Davies wished to know what the expenses of the Coronation would be—200,000l. had been taken on account, but to look at the preparation, 500,000l. would not pay. He understood the charge for printing robes would exceed 30,000l.

Mr. J. Chuteauquery said, if a voluntary contribution had been opened, he was convinced more money than would have been required would have been subscribed.

Mr. Scrope said, it was calculated 150,000 guineas to see the procession would be let at six guineas each—let one guinea in each seat be given up by the proprietors, and a sufficient sum would be raised.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he believed a very trifling additional sum, to be granted next session, would defray the expenses.

The Bill was then reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

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

POLICE.

LOW-STREET.—On Wednesday William Slakesley, a boy aged 12, was charged with stealing 20 sovereigns, the property of Mr. Stenson, of Rupert-street, Haymarket, schoolmaster.

The prisoner was a scholar of Mr. Stenson, and in consequence of misconduct was locked up in the school-room by himself, during the period the other boys went to dinner. Previous to this Mr. Stenson had deposited a bag containing 20 sovereigns in his desk in the school-room, which remained unlocked. After keeping the boy about two hours, he liberated him, and soon afterwards discovered that the bag and sovereigns were gone. Mr. Stenson immediately had the prisoner apprehended, and he confessed that he stole the sovereigns, and had sold them to a boy he accidentally met in the street for a penny.—He was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Thursday the information filed at the instance of Mr. ex-Sheriff Purkins against the secretaries of the Constitutional Society for illegally writing and prosecuting the vendors of libellous and seditious pamphlets, was heard before the Lord Mayor. The informer's name was Tyler, a pamphlet-vender. Mr. Murray and Mr. Sharp, the secretaries, were assisted by Mr. Adolphus as Counsel.

The Lord Mayor, conceiving the subject to be of a nature in which he might require legal assistance, had requested the attendance of the professional gentleman then on his left, Mr. Newman, the city solicitor. The information was then read, and Mr. Sharp, being called upon, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Thackeray opened the case upon the part of the informant, by observing, that he thought little more was necessary for him to do, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, than to call evidence in support of the statements in the information. He disclaimed for himself and his friend, Mr. Parkins, all personal motives of hostility to the defendant, or any of the members of the Association; he declared himself equally hostile with them to disloyalty and sedition, and considered no evils more destructive to the peace and happiness of the community. His only object and that of his friend; was to put a stop to the proceedings of an Association which they considered to be contrary to law. The promise of the act on which he proceeded had reference only to the first section, and that the enactments were general, affecting all societies within the descriptive words of the act. The only exception he could discover was in favour of Freemasons' lodges; but even in their case the lodge must be registered, and would it be said that a society, with the great name of Lord Wellington enrolled among its members, ought not also to be registered? Did it not imply that there was something suspicious in its nature, although it had assumed a plausible designation? By the 57th of the late King, religious and charitable societies were exempted from the operation of the former statute, which proved that they were before considered as clearly liable under it; he therefore contended, that all societies not coming under these exceptions, whatever might be the views, "be their intents wicked or charitable," were within the meaning of the statute. He asked why this society had not prosecuted both sides of the question—why had they not prosecuted for libels against the Queen? and why had not such caricatures as these met their vengeance? (Mr. Thackeray here produced two indecent pictures.) I do not, said he, exhibit them publicly, for I suppose slandering is not reckoned among the objects which the Association profess to suppress. One libeller of the Queen had indeed been proceeded against, the Rev. Mr. Haicov, but that was not the act of this Association. They sought out the poor starving bookseller, who might be ignorant of what he sold, and compelled to the sale to procure an existence, while this libel, which was derived from the pulpit, they allowed to pass unnoticed. He wished only for a decision upon the legality of the Association, and therefore called only for the mildest penalty, and concluded a speech of about half an hour by adjuring his Lordship, as he valued his public character, and as he would be answerable at a higher tribunal, to give that decision which he believed to be the law of the land.

Mr. Parkins was then called and sworn. Previously to his examination, Mr. Adolphus asked him if he was to have any share in the penalty, in case of conviction, as it was now avowed that a penalty was sought for? Mr. Parkins replied, Certainly not.

Mr. Parkins was then examined. Knew the Association. They met at No. 0, New Bridge-street; there was a brass plate, with the words "Constitutional Association," on the door. Saw a young man, whom he since knows to be Orton, at the door, who introduced him up stairs. Saw the defendant (Sharp) there; asked him to give him the latest list of subscribers, which he did very politely; and also a copy of a circular letter, signed by himself, and a pamphlet. On his cross-examination by Mr. Adolphus, he said he had never attended any meeting of the Association; did not go for the purpose of getting evidence for this information, but for general information; did not recollect whether or not he had applied to the Lord Mayor before he saw Mr. Sharp, but rather thought he had; never told Mr. Sharp he thought the Association a good one. On being asked if he had not said that Mr. Thackeray wished to do something to make himself known before he went to Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Thackeray objected to the question as irrelevant. It was, however, persisted in; and Mr. Parkins denied having so said. What he said was, that he thought, as Mr. Thackeray had found out that the Association was illegal, he ought to have the credit of the discovery. He never mentioned Mr. Thackeray's uncle, nor did he know or believe that Mr. Thackeray was going to India. He thought the credit of the act might be useful to Mr. Thackeray; as a young man in his profession. The first address of the Association was then put in as evidence, and certain parts of it read, particularly the name of Mr. Sharp, as Treasurer, Secretary, and again in the list of subscribers, and in the declaratory resolutions. Mr. Shelton, the Clerk of the Peace for the City of London, proved that the Association was not registered at his office. No one society, except the Freemasons, had been registered with him under the Act in question. Mr. Adolphus read from his brief a list of about twenty public societies, of different descriptions, none of which, Mr. Shelton said, were registered. This closed the case for the informant. Mr. Adolphus was glad the time was at length come for him to move the charges, which had for so long a time been made against his client, Mr. Sharp, but in reality against the Association, who were now called upon to answer upon a common information under a penal statute. The learned Gentleman proceeded to pass a high eulogium on the Association and its proceedings. He then took a view of the history of the Act, and quoted the preamble to show the nature and description of societies intended to be suppressed, which were clearly designated, while the objects of the present Association were entirely opposite. He denied that the address of the Association could be construed into a declaration under the Act, and remarked that the word "test" was omitted in the information, because it was known that there was no test subscribed or assented to. He instanced a case of a society which should be formed for the encouragement of home manufactures, the members of which should assent to a declaration to dine together and to have a ball, where every one must assent in the manufacture of the country. This would be a declaration not required by law; but would any one venture to say that this was an illegal combination? This construction would equally affect numerous valuable societies and institutions; and let it be remembered that this object is now evaded, as the learned Gentleman had contended, that if the intents were wicked or charitable, they were all equally within the meaning of the Act. Thus he might claim an acquittal on the high ground of the principles of the Association, and denied that any test existed among them; but there was not even a title of evidence in support of the facts set forth in the information. The existence of the Association had not been proved; no evidence given that they ever met. Mr. Parkins had seen only Mr. Sharp, alone in a room, and solitude and society he had always understood were direct opposites. No proof had been adduced but the list of subscribers, and persons might be subscribers and yet not members. Even in the list Mr. Sharp was set down as Secretary, and it seldom happened that the Secretary was a member of a society. Nobody thought that the Clerk of the House of Commons was therefore a Member. The very printed address had not been produced to have been issued by the society; the manuscript should have been produced, and evidence brought forward tracing it to the defendant.—The learned Gentleman concluded by repeating that he had a right to claim a decision in his favour upon the high ground that the Association was not within the meaning of the Act; but, even if that should fail him, upon the total absence of evidence to prove the facts stated in the information. The Lord Mayor consulted for a few minutes with Mr. Newman, when the latter gave the decision that his Lordship thought there was not evidence before him to induce him to pronounce the Association an illegal combination, and therefore he dismissed the information. The information against Mr. Murray was then withdrawn.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday evening, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day, a young lady was attacked by a ruffian in the lane leading from the house of Dr. John Johnston, at Edgbaston, who violently pushed her into the ditch, and snatched from her hand a velvet bag, containing a watch and other articles. On her giving the alarm, a pursuit was immediately made after the robber, and the culprit was secured. He has been committed to Warwick goal.

BRACKNELL.—A most daring attack was made on the evening of Saturday night, at Checkno, on the forest. Mr. Hauser, of Witton, was returning home with Mr. Butler, a friend, in a single horse chaise when they were attacked by four ruffians armed with sticks, who, with dreadful imprecations, demanded money, and at the same time stunned Mr. Hauser by a blow on the head with a bludgeon, and robbed him of 4l. and some silver, together with his watch and hat. Mr. Butler was also robbed of 2l. and the villains, after being in possession of their booty, cut the harness, and left both in a senseless state.

BRISTOL.—The Coronation of His Majesty will be celebrated in this city by a grand ball at the Mansion House, a general illumination, and other festivities; similar preparations are making in all the adjoining towns.

CAMBRIDGE.—We are not aware in what manner it is intended to commemorate the gratifying and interesting solemnity of the Coronation in this place; but we feel assured that the inhabitants will be most eager to testify their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, on an occasion which ought to be observed as a day of general festivity by every inhabitant of the British empire.

CHELMSFORD.—On Sunday morning, about twelve o'clock, a man going through this town, and bit every animal of the canine race which happened to be in his way, to the number, it is said, of twenty. It behoves every person, in order to avoid the too frequent melancholy consequences, to confine their dogs during the present season.

NORWICH.—A few weeks since Messrs. Jones and Wood, of Spitalfields, London, were robbed of a quantity of silk. Fifty pounds were immediately offered for the apprehension of the offender or offenders. Thomas Atymore, the person suspected of committing the robbery, surrendered himself here to a man of the name of Purdy, who travels with fish, who took him to T. W. Stevenson. Atymore was committed to Bridewell by Ald. Marsh, to give time for handing his description, with the cause of his surrender, to Messrs. J. and W. who returned for answer, that Atymore was lately a servant of theirs, and the person whom they suspected. Stevenson was in consequence dispatched, with his prisoner in charge, to London.

DEATH.—Mr. Msh, from the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, arrived in Dublin on Thursday the 21st inst. to superintend the preparations at Dublin Castle for the King.—We hear, that in consequence of His Majesty's arrival in this country being postponed until August, the Summer Circuits for the Assizes will be deferred to a later period than usual this year.

A House of Refuge for Destitute Female Prisoners, when discharged from confinement, is about to be established in this city, under the most liberal patronage.

BERHAM.—A wretched looking person, attired in rags and a Scotch bonnet, passed through this city on Tuesday evening, on his way northward. He offered ballads for sale, some of which he occasionally sang, and he bagged in the most gentlemanly style of every one he met. This individual is said to be the celebrated Captain Barley, who has lately made a considerable bet that he would beg his way from London to Edinburgh, and save 60l. from his earnings! The supposed Captain was accompanied by another person, who is believed to be one of the fancy.

EDMONTON.—A pier of suspension, on the same principle as the iron bar bridge over the river Tweed, is completing from Newhaven, near this city, which is to extend seven hundred feet into the sea, and will admit of vessels coming along side it at low water.

The London Journals have fallen into error, in supposing that a King of Scotland required an investiture of the ensigns of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. His Majesty will be empowered to wear the insignia of the Order at his Coronation, as also the British Order of Knighthood, by virtue of the Royal authority vested in His Majesty.

GLASGOW.—A Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, upon a plan nearly similar to that of the British Institution, in Pall-mall, has been established here.

LEANS.—At a meeting held here on Monday week it was resolved that the Corporation should dine together on the day of His Majesty's Coronation; and that all the Clergy of the parish, the officers of the 15th Hussars, of the Recruiting Staff of the Yeomanry, and of the Volunteers, should be invited.

LYONS.—There is now living in this town, a widow named Miller, at the advanced age of 107 years, in perfect health; she retains her faculties in every respect, except her sight, but she is not blind; she walks about the town, and what makes it most remarkable, she has lived in the reigns of four King Georges, and can well remember the Coronation of George the First; she was born on the very day that Queen Anne died.

MANNINGHAM.—Preparations are already on the tapis in many parts of the Empire, for brilliant rejoicings upon the illustrious occasion of our beloved Sovereign's Coronation. The worthy municipal officers of this place have appointed Wednesday next, at ten o'clock, for a public meeting to determine upon the course which shall be pursued here, in giving full effect to the celebration of the august ceremony.

MONTAGNE.—On the 29th inst. as some young men were amusing themselves with the exhibition of Legendein tricks, in a public-house in this town, one of them, while performing the deception of sawing a knife, actually allowed it to slip down into his stomach, to the great consternation of this awkward imitator of Katerfelto and Deax. It was an entire week before it passed through the intestinal canal, without giving much uneasiness; and was found to be a penknife, about three inches long, and weighed three quarters of an ounce.

MONTAGNE.—Subscription has been started of 10s. 6d. each person, (more would have been raised at a penny,) to buy a service of plate, value 2, or 3,000l. for Mr. Alderman Wood, in consideration of his services as sheriff, sheriff, and protector of the Queen! The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Hume, and a Mr. Forster, are named as the trustees, and printed circulars have been sent, with ruled columns for names; the money to be paid down, directed to a journeyman fax-dresser of this town belonging to an ale-house club, which had obtained Her Majesty's permission to take the title of "the Queen's friends." He was appointed receiver here.—We understand there are to be several oxen and other animals roasted whole in this town in commemoration of the Coronation, and that a great quantity of mulberry will be given away. One thousand pounds have been voted by the Common Council to the Mayor for the occasion; but by is not to be limited to the rejoicing expences to that sum. The punts, or water-fountains, are to run something better than water on the occasion. At George III's Coronation, a temporary erection on the Strand, ran wine, which was nearly all wasted, owing to the pressure and rudeness of the populace.

WEAVERS.—Monday night a fatal accident happened at Wemyss Colliery, in Scotland, in consequence of its having caught fire. Two young women were at the moment going down the shaft, and being met by a current of suffocating vapour, were instantly deprived of sense, and fell to the bottom. One of them was got out alive; but on Tuesday night she was still speechless, and little hope entertained of her recovery; the other when got out was dead. The fire, by the assistance of an engine from Wemyss-castle, was extinguished the same night.

WOLVERHAM.—The foundation stone of St. Clement's new church in this city, was laid last week, amidst an immense number of spectators, by Francis Hooper, the present Mayor.

YORK.—The musicians of the 2d West York Militia, were so impeded and insulted, in going their tattoo rounds, in this city, last week, that their colonel had to order them to be attended by a strong platoon of guards, and was finally compelled to abridge the round of the tattoo beat, from an apprehension that some serious accidents might occur, in a more extended perambulation.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was taken on Tuesday at the Hoop and Grapes Tavern, Westminster, on the body of William Cogle, who was killed by the riot at Westminster a few days since; when the Jury, after examining a variety of witnesses pronounced a Verdict of Willful Murder against James Macarty, Richard Roobotham, William Hasbly, Thomas Lee, and James Jones.—Macarty is a drummer—the prisoners were committed for trial. The Jury expressed their regret at the drunken and disorderly conduct of the soldiary on the day of the Battle of Waterloo, and entreated that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, would give directions that in future troops might be put to a recurrence of those disgraceful scenes. The individuals with the exception of a man, named Patterson, are recovering from their wounds.

On Monday, June 29, about five in the evening, a woman calling herself Mrs. Towers, came to the apartments of Mr. S. Walter, 101, Wardour-street, Soho, and sent the young girl, his daughter, on an errand; during which time she took from a chest of drawers nine new linen sheets, marked W. J. W. three shirts, marked the same, two great coats, two dress coats, three pairs of pantaloons, a pair of drab breeches and gaiters, and other property; also, from a writing desk, 45l. in notes and gold, four notes of 10l. each, of which the numbers are known.

On Tuesday a fine boy, the son of Mr. Watson, of Park-lane, having been imprudently left at a window open the first floor, during the absence of the servant, got upon a chair, and, leaning through the window, lost his balance; he fell to the ground, his head struck against some stones, his skull was dreadfully fractured, he died almost instantly.

On Thursday morning a lady of the name of Bond, who resided in Little Mary-bone-street, was found suspended from the tester of her bed. She was not quite dead, and surgical assistance procured, but she was soon dead.

An atrocious robbery was committed a few days since in Epping Forest, on a poor old man who sells fish, and who was returning from London in his cart, accompanied by his two sons, one a boy eight years old, by a man having the appearance of a blacksmith. The fellow beat the old man and his eldest son, and after robbing him of near 2l. in silver left him for dead. He was discovered in the evening by Mr. Wilson of the Horns Tavern on the Forest, who was accidentally passing, and who very humanely had him conveyed to his own house.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrival, Mails, Due, Arrived, Mails, Due. Lists various ships like Dublin, Waterbury, Guernsey & Jersey, Holland, Gottenburgh, etc.

MARGATE, June 29.—Arrived the Heart of Oak, Robertson, from St. Vincent's for London, with load of anchor and cable.

LONDON, June 29.—Sailed this morning a fleet of vessels which had put in here for shelter.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.—Wind W.S.W.—Sailed the Kemmerley Castle transport for London, and Defence Do, for Hull.

FALMOUTH, June 27.—Wind S.S.E.—Sailed the Industrious, Pettigrew; Richard and William, Williams; Active, Quinn; and Flaxley, Prynn, for London.

DEAL, June 29.—Wind S.—Arrived the Trafalgar, Muden, with a detachment of the Deal Branch pilot, from a survey of the French and Dutch coasts. Sailed the William Penn, Brown, for St. Petersburg; and Jeanette, French, for the coast of Africa.

DOUGLAS, June 29.—Arrived the Cambrian, Brownrigg, for Gibraltar, Douglas, for New South Wales; and Cambrian, Brownrigg, for Gibraltar. Passed by a large fleet of light colliers from the westward for the north.

AMBROSIAL PASTILLES.

"See spicy clouds from lowly Shalimar rise." "The Nobility are very respectfully informed these AROMATIC PASTILLES, are of an exquisitely fragrant and luxurious odour, being composed of the most costly Oriental Gums, Spices, and rich Perfumes, which, from their Ambrosial Qualities, seem like a thousand fragrant flowers, and are therefore highly calculated for diffusing a "smelling odour" in the Drawing Room, and Ball Room, truly constituting "The perfumed chambers of the great," and considered highly delectable and exhilarating at Balls, routs, and all Assemblies, of Fashion, producing "sweets as from the myrtle and citrons groves," for "This hard to say what scent is uppermost; Nor this part must, or rivet our ear call; Or amber, or nutmeg, or cinnamon be." They are of essential service in removing any unpleasant exhalations, or noxious effluvia, that may prove offensive to the olfactory nerves, when the climate is removed from the dinner table, and in the rooms of sick persons.— Price 7s. 6d. per box of 100. S. BISHOP'S, 175, Fleet-street, London, boxes at 5s. and 10s. each.

THE DECIDED ADVANTAGES of inspecting an entirely new Stock of TOWN PRINTED CHINTZ, PURTRES, MARYRENS, BILLETTS, &c. and comparing the Patterns and Prices with old Goods, were never made more evident than at the NEW CHINTZ FOUNTAIN and MOLLER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 131, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Theatre, and near to SIBLES and EDWARDS, from the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.—The sight of the aged and infirm, the weak sighted, and the nervous and delicate, to extreme old age, by DIXON'S IMPROVED SPECTACLES, To be had only at 53, Newman-street, two doors out of Oxford-street, Manufacture to the late Mr. Brodtherr, and since his death his Business and connections to the present day, are continued by his son, who is sanctioned by most of the Faculty, for the benefit of weak and impaired vision.—Please to observe 53, Newman-street, as there are many humble imitations of his Improved Spectacles offered to the Public.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A GENTLEMAN, well known to the Public as the Author of several Works on Education, has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, about two miles from Hyde Park Corner, in which the Duties of a Schoolmaster are united with the care of Domestic Tuition. The terms are 45 Guineas per annum, for Pupils under 10 years of age, and 50 Guineas when they exceed that period.—Further particulars will be known from his Card, which may be had at Mr. Haines's, Book-binder, Piccadilly, and at Mr. Souter's, bookseller, 75, St. Paul's Church-yard.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON most respectfully offer this their best and most improved Sauce to the public, in consequence of the same. Its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connoisseurs, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE OF ANCHORS, is now offered to the public, in the most approved manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-street, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

STRIDE SALISNETS AND OTHER CURIOUS DRESSES.—BILLY ever grateful to the Public for their kind support, begs to inform them, that he has on Sale a boundless STOCK of RICCI SILKS, WORKED MUSLINS, FLORES, CRAYONS, TUDMINGS, &c. at one of the best and most valuable Wholesale Dealers in the Strand, No. 24, 26, and 28, Strand, near the Theatre, and near to SIBLES and EDWARDS, from the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

THE ONLY Article that REALLY PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, or TURNING GREY, produces a luxuriant growth on the barest places, and beautiful flowing Curis, is ROWLAND'S MACASSARI OIL. The Original and Genuine, which has been universally acknowledged as the best and cheapest article for producing a beautiful Hair and produces WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c. Its pre-eminence virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and the Nobility, and is attested by an immense number of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle, and 10s. per Six.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JUNE 29. Though we have had few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday, some quantity of that day's arrival remained over on account of its inferior quality, which met a heavy sale to-day on rather low terms.—Barley being scarce commands a trifling advance in value; and in Beans and Pease there is no alteration.—The supply of Oats this week has been limited, and fine fresh corn obtains rather low prices, but the trade on the whole is dull.—In other articles we have no variation to notice.

Table with columns: RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under. Lists various grains like Essex Red Wheat, White ditto, Small Beans, etc.

Table with columns: AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN, per Quarter, for the week ending JUNE 16. Lists prices for Mar. Dist., Eng. & Wall., etc.

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JUNE 25 TO JUNE 30, INCLUSIVE.

The importers of Plantation Sugar persevere in effecting sales immediately on the samples coming up from the Docks, the result of which is, that a reduction of 1s. per cwt. has been submitted, and somewhat more upon Soft Browns, which press heavily upon the Market. The wind having at length come round to the westward, the augmentation to our stock of West India and other produce will be very considerable, when, in all likelihood, the present low prices of Sugar will not be supported. Brown Jammies 26s. to 27s.; Middling 60s. to 65s.; Good Bright Scales 60s. to 65s. to 70s. and 81s. for very fine.—Notwithstanding the numerous public sales for Coffee which have taken place, prices may be quoted at an advance of 2s. per cwt. On Thursday 117s. 6d. was realized for a parcel of good St. Domingo, and yesterday good to fine ordinary Jamaica 116s. to 122s.; adding to good blending 120s. to 127s. continue so considerable that the present value may be maintained, at the same time, the determination of the importers immediately to realize may operate considerably in preventing much, if any further enhancement.—Such is the languid state of the Rum Market, that there is some difficulty in giving correct quotations. Seaward Island Proofs are stated to have brought only 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per gallon, and Jammies proportionally depreciated.—Owing to the advices from Liverpool being very favourable, there has been but a moderate business in Cotton. About 1000 bales have been disposed of at the currency of the preceding week. It would appear that the effects of a settled peace are not yet demonstrable, with reference to merchandise, with the exception of Coffee and Indigo, the records of each succeeding week have almost uniformly announced a deterioration of value; and what sale prices are, or will be, in the absence of all speculation, it would be absurd to hazard an opinion upon.

Table with columns: STOCKS, PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. Lists various stocks like Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, etc.

On Thursday last, in Woburn-place, Russell-square, Mrs. Correll Bate Wilson of a son.

On the 27th inst. at Putney, the Lady of John Paterson, Esq. Captain of the Hon. 25th Company's ship Repair, of a son.

On Saturday evening the 23d inst. at Mitcham Green, the Lady of G. N. Hoare, Esq. of a son.

On the 21st inst. in Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, the Lady of Richard Toulton, Esq. of twins, still born.

Monday last, in Langham place, the Lady of Sir James Langham, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES. At Rochetts, by the Rev. Stace Nash, Osborne Rectory, Esq. Comptroller of the Dockyard, and Miss Anne, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Jervis, R.N. and great niece of the Earl of St. Vincent.

NEW MUSIC.—SIR JOHN STEVENSON.—“The Day-beam is over the Sea.” The Veetina Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, three voices; by J. A. Wade, Esq. the Music composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. price 3s. This piece, from its richness and the beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked itself among the most admired productions of the day. “The Day-beam” was first performed at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price 1s. 6d. This is the third edition. “Dear Mary of Sweet Erin;” Ballad; sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. London: printed by Blaylock and Co. (late Phillips and Mayhew,) Music-sellers to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street.

MR. ISAACS and Mr. CLARKE'S NIGHT THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1821, will be acted Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS, with Songs, Duets, Glee, and Choruses. A Song, by Mr. Isaacs. After which, the Burlesque Tragic Opera of DOMASTES FURIOSO, To which will be added, a Farce (with some Music) called A ROLAND FOR AN O'LE. Tickets to be had of Mr. Clarendon, No. 3, Clifford's Inn; at the Porter's Lodge; at Mr. Isaacs', No. 1, Judd-street, Brunswick-square; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Theatre, where Places may be taken.

THE favourite AIRS in ROSSINI'S OPERA, IL TURCO IN ITALIA, arranged for the Piano Forte, by T. Latour, B. 1 and 2, each 5s. Ditto in “Il Barber di Sevilgia,” by ditto, B. 1, 5s. Latour's new Editions of Eminent Composers, 6s. Ditto Variations on Le Petit Tambour, 4s. Nover's Sonata, Op. 2, 6s. Ditto Military Air with Variations, 3s. 6d. Ditto Fantasia, Op. 4, 4s. And two new and favorite Rondos by the most Eminent Authors, No. 1 to 6, each 2s. 6d. Published and sold by Chapple and Co. Music-sellers to His Majesty, No. 59, New Bond-street.

MEDICAL BLANK LABELS, 5s. 6d. a Thousand, or 4,000 for 11. They are neatly and ingeniously composed, and ready to be filled in the country remitting 11 p. post paid, and in the city carriage free. Direct to H. Burtonshaw, Stationer, 132, St. Martin's-lane; or T. Woolham, Stationer, 31, High Holborn.

OCCURRENCE IN HIGH LIFE—A CURIOUS TALE, FOUND IN A few days will be published, price 2s. with a Plate, EARL T— and POLL HOUSE, the COURTEZAN; with Original Correspondence, &c. “So much for Huckleberry.”—Shakespeare. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just published, adopted by the Treasury, the Government Offices, and many of the principal London Merchants and Bankers, price 12s. 6d. half bound, Second Edition OF THE SELF-INDICATIVE “TIME TABLES, or complete Calendar of Time,” for every kind of Official or Mercantile Business; every year being the quotient of 365 questions, and innumerable questions, every one being at sight, without computation, or a reference to a—second page. By G. A. THOMPSON, Esq. of the Audit Office, Translator of Alcedo, &c. Published by Longman, Hurst, and Co.; Carpenter, Old Bond-street; and J. Richardson, Cornhill.

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Mr. Croker said, Lunatic Officers were now treated as wounded officers, when it appeared that their lunacy arose from any cause connected with the service.—The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Peel alluding to the case of Mr. Peel, a relation of his, who was ordered to quit Leghorn in 24 hours, asked the Noble Marquis whether any ground had been stated to the Tuscan Government, so as to lead to the issuing of the order for removal. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he was an individual highly respected by the British factory, and had never been known to interfere with politics.

The Marquis of Londonderry had written to Lord Burghersh on the subject, desiring that he would apply to the Tuscan Government, to have justice done to Mr. Peel. Before the communication reached him, the Noble Lord had taken such steps in the business as led to the recall of Mr. Peel to Leghorn. Throughout the whole of the transaction there was no allegation that could actually affect that gentleman's character. He rather apprehended, the Police acted upon the private information of some malignant person, but he could not give his Right Hon. Friend any satisfactory information as to the origin of the transaction.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from William Benbow, stating that two indictments were found against him for alleged libels, for which he was imprisoned, being unable to find bail; that his wife being dead, and his children too young to attend to his business, he was obliged to shut up his shop. "And thus," said Mr. H., "has the Constitutional Society succeeded in ruining one man." The petitioner also complained of delay of justice, in consequence of the Coronation, which prevented his being tried for some months.

The Attorney-General knew nothing of the case of this man, but supposed, from his own statement, that his conduct was such as to preclude his friends from bailing him. With respect to his trial, he knew of nothing that could hinder his being tried soon; but he (the Attorney-General) would take care the prisoner should not suffer any inconvenience from the Coronation. If he could not be tried in due course, he would use his influence to have him set at liberty, on the usual security, for appearing to the indictment.

Mr. Hobhouse expressed his satisfaction with this assurance. Mr. Scarlett, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Mr. Denman said a few words, and then the petition was laid on the table.

Colonel Davies presented a petition from a Captain Romeo, of the Calabrese Regiment, (similar to one presented from him some time since), complaining of great losses which he had sustained in Sicily, in consequence of adhering to the British Government in 1810, and 1811, by whom he was employed to detect a conspiracy set on foot to betray that island into the hands of the French.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that this was the second time Captain Romeo had brought his case before the House. From all the enquiry which he had made, the arrest of Captain Romeo was owing to other circumstances, than the puri which he had taken with the British Army in 1811,—the claims which he made were not entitled to much consideration. For instance, one of the items was 1,500*l.* advanced to the mistress of the French General for her services; besides the Colonial Department had given him 50*l.* a year for his services, the certificate of Lord Bentinck entitling him to be paid.

Mr. Bentinck agreed with the Noble Marquis, that this individual had no particular claim; but still he conceived, that having been the victim of the Neapolitan Government for rendering services to the British Government, he was entitled to the consideration of the British Government, being in the greatest distress.

Mr. Goulburn, Lord A. Hamilton, and Mr. Hutchinson made some observations, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Wiberforce presented a petition from Robert Bouverie, Esq. lately Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th Regiment, complaining of certain grievances and praying relief.

Lord Palmerston said, this Gentleman's Commission was sold to pay his debts to the public, and that instead of having any claims, he was now actually considerably in arrears to the country. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whitbread apologized for bringing the subject of the Constitutional Society before the House. It required no great depth of understanding to perceive that the Society had been originally instituted by its members for the purpose of promoting their own private views. To say the least of this Society this instituted would be to say that it was perfectly unnecessary. No one could dispute that the Law Officers of the Crown possessed the power of proceeding in every case against the publishers of seditious libels; and no one, he believed, would complain that they had been too delicate in exercising that branch of their authority. They were subject to the inspection of the public, they were open to the animadversions of the House, and liable to be interposed upon every part of their conduct. He concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying him to be graciously pleased to direct the Attorney General to enter a *Nolle Prosequi* against all indictments laid against all individuals by the Society against itself the Constitutional Association."

Mr. B. Bathurst would meet the question on the general grounds taken by the Hon. Gent. viz. whether the House of Commons was called upon to take any steps for the purpose of putting down this Society. Now he was disposed to agree with His Hon. Friend in thinking that the Society required the correction of a superior authority; if he thought that its proceedings had been contrary to law, then he should have thought that the law would have been sufficient to have put it down. But distinguishing at present between the principles of the Society, and the mode which it had adopted in putting those principles into execution, he would call upon the Hon. Gentleman to state distinctly what he conceived its principles to be. He would give it as his opinion that the House was not called upon to interfere.

Dr. Lushington was surprised Ministers should justify the acts of this Society, and commit the morals of the country to the safe care of Sir John Sewell, Kn. and Mr. Murray. Either the Society was necessary or not necessary: it was either useful or it was not. If the Attorney-General did his duty, the Society was unnecessary, and if he did not do his duty he ought to be obliged to do so. Believing as he did, that the Association was wholly unlawful, that it was the result of the efforts of some very unwise and unwise men, who were joined by some good-minded individuals, and that the best interests of society would be supported by the pursuit of other means than that Society, he would cordially support the motion.

Sir M. Cholmeley contended, that the objects of the Association were to put down immoral and indecent prints and publications so destructive to the rising generation.

Mr. Wiberforce, in the course of his speech, proceeded to notice the licentiousness of the press. He said, calumny, detraction, and falsehood were scattered abroad, and levelled at the virtuous; either therefore it became necessary to control the efforts of the wicked, or to meet them with their own weapons. To refute one calumny would be useless while another was allowed to arise—to refute in part would be regarded as an admission of what had not been answered; and how was society to maintain itself? By encouraging a system of reciprocal calumnies? Good God! was such a thing as a retaliation of calumny to be sanctioned in a moral, a religious, or a civilized country? Calumny against calumny, and falsehood against falsehood? He for one in all occasions of prosecutions; but individuals might do those laws into action where a necessity exists. He regarded it as the duty of those Society first to call upon the Attorney and Solicitor General to do their duty, in protecting the valuable institutions in Church and State from attack; and he could not but think that those Learned Gentlemen were bound to exert themselves. The happiness of the people de-

pendent upon the morality which was supported among them, and he hoped that a Society, which professed to be guided by a love of justice and propriety, would be solely influenced by those motives, and unbiased by any views of party politics; whatever prosecutions they would institute should be for public, not on personal or private grounds; that the best interests of public and private welfare should be protected, when justice, supported by the laws and constitution of the realm, would, without bias, party prejudice, or feeling, dispense her decisions and award her punishments to every subject.

Mr. Denman supported the motion, and contended, that if this Society was countenanced, it might be the means of causing a Counter-Association to be formed. Should this be the case, it would be rendered almost impossible that an unbiased Jury would be found; for these two Associations would be exercising all their weight and influence, and pouring their streams into the Jury box, which would pollute the sources of justice.

The Attorney-General expressed himself surprised, that without any direct motion being brought before the House, without any information of the nature of the Society, the House should be called upon to vote an Address, that His Majesty would be pleased to direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered against all cases preferred by the Constitutional Association, and this without any knowledge of their merits, and without any information whether the prosecutions had been properly commenced or not. An Honourable and Learned Gent. had, on a former evening, contended that this was an illegal Society; if it was, the Courts of Law were open, and there the question might be tried. If then the feelings of Gentlemen were so acute, if they were so zealous in their opinions, it was very extraordinary that no case had been brought forward for argument in the Courts. He denied that the Society was not competent to prosecute in cases of a public nature; and libel was, as an offence, known to the law as well as any other; and he must again repeat that he, as Attorney-General, was not exclusively bound to prosecute. He thought, when the licentiousness of the press at this time was considered, it was too much for the House to agree to the Address for stopping all proceedings instituted by the Constitutional Association, without any knowledge of the circumstances under which they had been commenced.

Mr. Brougham at some length supported the motion. The Learned Attorney-General had said he did not see that the members of this Association had incapacitated themselves from serving as Grand Jurors; the Court of King's Bench, however, had seen that which the Learned Gentleman was not disposed to acknowledge, and discharged a Rule that had been obtained by the adverse party, and had allowed it to the defendants on a challenge, provided any of the Jurors acknowledged themselves to be members of the Society. He then argued at considerable length on the absurdity of any one who was an accuser being enabled to sit as a judge. Of this Society, he must say, never was there a more pernicious Association—never one that more deserved the severest reprobation than that known by the name of the Bridge-street Gang.

The Solicitor General was happy to find that the tone of Hon. Members on the opposite side of the House had lately altered. They no longer allowed themselves to denounce the Society as an illegal Society, but simply contented themselves with calling it an unconstitutional Association. With the nature and objects of that Society the House had only become acquainted through the medium of the petitions presented to the House upon that subject. Those petitions were only three in number, and had been presented by persons of the name of Dolby, King, and Benbow, whose petition had only been presented that evening. It should be recollected, that whatever had been stated by these parties came from persons whose conduct had subjected them to a prosecution which, whether it were well or ill grounded, would remain to be examined hereafter. In these three cases, it should be recollected that a reference had been made to a Grand Jury on the subject; that upon a reference so made, the Grand Jury found the bills against every one of these parties, and that such were the facts exhibited on affidavits to the Court, that the Judges considered themselves authorized in holding all these parties to bail. The Learned Gen. then made some observations on the cases of Dolby, Benbow, and King, and justified the proceedings adopted on them. He had no doubt the motion was made expressly for the purpose of covering an attack on a body of men whose respectability, rank, and property, independently of the wholesome cause of their Association, ought to have shielded their characters from being lightly or rashly assailed. What had been the success or failure of that attack, he would with the fullest confidence leave to the House to determine.

Mr. Scarlett denied he had ever pledged his opinion as to the legality or illegality of this Association. He certainly thought that it assumed the functions of the Attorney General. He had at first said that he considered it unconstitutional, and therefore considered it illegal; but it was only on the ground of its being unconstitutional that he had ever determined it to be illegal. Whether he had said upon the subject, he had always resorted to himself the right to revise and correct that opinion, when the question was more fully argued in a more suitable place. Upon these grounds he pressed, if his Hon. Friend should proceed to press the motion further, he should be obliged on a division to vote against it.

Mr. Whitbread replied, and would not press his motion, which was negatived.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, in rising to move the adjournment of the House to Tuesday next, it might not be uninteresting to their constituents to state, that it appeared from a calculation, that the House had, upon an average, sat eight hours and forty minutes of every sitting day during the Session, independently of the hours occupied in the forenoon upon the Committees, so that if no good had been effected, it was not attributable to the want of labour.

The House adjourned, at half-past one o'clock, to Tuesday next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Journals arrived yesterday, they state that the Corps of Greeks, 2000 strong, which Ypsilanti had directed upon Galatz, had been completely routed near Buziu, by the Pacha of Brailow.

The Cortes of Spain, approaching the close of their session, have resumed their permanent deputacion, which is to remain assembled after the prorogation of the Congress, and till the installation of the next Legislature. The King, it is said, was to set off for the baths of Sacedon on the 2d or 3d instant. The Cortes of Portugal, in their sitting of the 8th ult. heard the report of the Commission charged to examine the conduct of the Portuguese diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. The Committee has concluded that these agents, having lost the confidence of the nation, ought to be censured, and declared incapable of continuing in their functions. Several Deputies proposed to send the Diplomatic Agents to trial. The discussion had not terminated.

A mail from Holland has arrived. The law for introducing a new system of indirect taxation has passed the Second Chamber of the States General. It was carried only by a majority of four.

PARIS, JULY 1.—A letter from Augsburg of the 31st ult. says: "The Budget of the Kingdom of Prussia states the receipts and expences of the present year at 50 millions of crowns, nearly one-half of which is absorbed by the army."

Lord Egerton, so well known by his writings, and the liberal protection which he extends to the interests of literature, was, on Thursday last, overturned in his barouche on the Boulevard des Capucines. From the force with which he was thrown on the pavement,

he received several contusions, the consequence of which may be grievous; but every thing is hoped from the cure and skill of the professional gentlemen who attend him.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the Project of the Law for continuing the Censorship of the Press until the end of the next Session, has made a Report of considerable length, recommending the rejection of the proposed Law.

PARIS, JULY 2.—We (Gazette de France) have received Madrid Journals to the 24th ult. by an extraordinary conveyance. They supply the official documents relative to the resignation at Lima of Don Juan Ponce de Leon, Viceroy of Peru, who thereby cedes the Government of that Kingdom to General Serna, called to the post by public opinion. It appears that the General enjoys the confidence of the troops. On the 21st ult. the Cortes nominated the Members of the permanent deputacion, whose functions commenced on the 1st of this month, and will continue until the new Session, which will be opened on the 1st of March next year.

The Duchess Dowager d'Orleans expired at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d ult. Her Serene Highness was sixty-eight years of age.

MADRID, JUNE 21.—The privateers of Arligas commit great destruction on our coasts. Two of these rovers, now cruising off Cape St. Mary and Cape St. Vincent, have recently made numerous prizes. A corvette and brig of war have sailed from Cadix to protect our commerce in that quarter. The Gallera Chief Saldiva acts with the same vigilance in the mountains of Andalucia, as Merino in Castile, and with equal success, by harassing the numerous troops sent against him. From Cadix, Xeres, and Bonos, we learn that all attempts to come in contact with him have hitherto been fruitless.

An article from Madrid states, smuggling is carried on to an amazing extent, in consequence of the prohibitory duties which had been laid upon various articles of importation.

The Courier Francaise states, that the movements which have taken place in Servia since the unjust and barbarous execution of the Archbishop of Nida, are deemed of so great importance, that the Court of Vienna has, according to letters from Vienna, of the 18th of June, declined to advance some corps of troops towards the frontiers of the Insurgent provinces.—The Constitutionnel contains a paragraph, which, if true, must be deemed of considerable importance. It says, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to reply categorically to the note of the Russian Ambassador, the latter has quitted Constantinople.

TRAVERSE, JUNE 4.—Eleven thousand English troops have arrived at Malta: they are supposed to be intended to reinforce the garrisons of the Ionian Islands.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 24.—Baron de Nagel is to be appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of London, on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty George IV.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 18.—The King of Prussia passed through this morning to go to Hamburg, where he breakfasted; His Majesty returned to dinner at Frankfurt, and then went to pay a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse. To-morrow His Majesty goes to Mezz.

ODESSA, MAY 30.—It is rumoured here that a ship, under the Russian flag, has been captured by the Turks on the Danube, the crew of which the captors massacred. Our Governor has dispatched a courier to obtain certain information as to the truth of the report.

HAMBURG, JUNE 29.—Vessels that have arrived at Copenhagen in four days from Cronstadt, bring the news, which was considered as perfectly authentic, that the whole Russian fleet was fitting out with all haste, to sail to the Mediterranean.

FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, JUNE 0.—According to the last accounts from Jassy, the Greeks had retired as far as the River Suceava, where they seemed disposed to concentrate their force. The Pacha of Brailow indeed declared that the Turks would not injure the innocent, and that he would do all in his power to maintain order; but as his troops look upon this as a religious quarrel, his assurance was not able to remove the apprehensions of the inhabitants.

The Greeks get more and more public offices into their hands, distribute them at pleasure, and especially persecute the Boyars, whom they suspect of attempting a counter-revolution. The country houses of many Boyars are destroyed.

Letters and Papers have reached London from Gibraltar to the 28th ult. A great deal of bustle prevailed there, in consequence of the activity and extent to which trade was carried on. It forms a strong contrast with all the ports of Spain, in many of which vessels belonging to them were actually rotting for want of employment. The newspapers from Gibraltar contain no intelligence of the slightest importance.

From the Jamaica Courier, May 7:—By the *Perfetto Untan* we learn, that the Independent Army, under Gen. Udenutu, was to be put in motion on the 29th ult. the day after the expiration of the armistice, to march against Coru, which place it was expected would soon fall. At Muncywha, a conspiracy, in favour of the Royalists, was discovered, when about 300 persons were arrested. The brigantine Maria, with a full cargo of horses and mules was taken possession of on the 30th ult. in the port of Portel, on the Indian coast, by a sloop under the Independent flag. The brig was carried to Rio de la Hache.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.—The Hon. Joseph Forsyth, American Ambassador to Spain, arrived yesterday at the Mansion House Hotel, in this city, on his way to New York, where he will shortly embark for Madrid, to resume his functions of Minister of the United States.—A letter from St. Thomas states, it was reported that a sickness prevails at Guadaloupe.

The Emperor of Russia reached St. Petersburg, on the 28th May (O.S.) after an absence from his capital of more than ten months. His Imperial Majesty immediately repaired to the Church of the Mother of God of Casan, to attend the celebration of a solemn Te Deum. A solemn Te Deum was to be performed on Saturday se'night in the King's Chapel, at Stockholm, for the recovery of the Crown Prince.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORONATION.—On Tuesday at the Committee of Lords of Council appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Coronation, which assembled, various matters connected with the details of the ceremony were considered.

The Lord Great Chamberlain was present, and it was finally determined that he should issue his tickets for viewing Westminster Hall, and in consequence a very extended issue took place. The tickets are couched in the following terms:—

"July 3, 1821.
"Admit the bearer to view Westminster Hall this morning between the hours of nine and twelve."
"GWYDYN."
"Great Chamberlain's Office, House of Lords."

On the left hand corner of the ticket is stamped the official seal, consisting of the Royal Arms, with the words "Lord Great Chamberlain's Office," around them.

Like issue of tickets to view Westminster Abbey, has taken place in the Earl Marshal's department, in which the same division of the day is made; and for mutual convenience, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Earl Marshal interchange one hundred tickets for each day.

At half-past eight on Tuesday morning constables were stationed in the different avenues leading to the Hall to prevent confusion.

and soon afterwards the public were admitted, and were highly gratified by the imposing exhibition. The decorations of the Royal platform are not yet finished, but every thing proceeds with a celerity and dispatch which will ensure completion at the appointed season.—Sir George Nayler has again been under the necessity of arguing persons who purpose to take part in the procession, to make the returns of their names as quickly as possible.

The evening with which it is intended to cover the platform, was laid over that portion of it which extends from Westminster Hall to St. Margaret's-street. It may be drawn on or off, by means of cords and pulleys affixed to the sides, in a very short space of time. We understand that an increase in the Irish, as well as English, Peersage will take place immediately.

Orders have been given for the Peers, Privy Councillors, Knights Grand Crosses, and other individuals who are to take part in the Coronation Procession, to wear ruffs.

It has been determined to suspend banners from all the figures of angels which terminate the gothic arches supporting the roof of Westminster Hall. The Royal Arms will furnish the subject for each banner, and the effect produced will, we doubt, be extremely pleasing. It was intended to place a transparency of the Royal Arms in the window immediately over the triumphal arch, but it is feared this cannot be completed in time.

The final decorations of Westminster Hall and the Abbey will not be commenced till after the public shall have been gratified to the extent proposed by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levee at the Horse Guards, which was attended by a number of officers.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, His Majesty held a Court at his Palace, in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Hurwbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Buthurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the Master of the Mint, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Household, the Master of the Horse, &c.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The most active and extensive preparations are making for His Majesty's visit to the sister kingdom, which will take place shortly after the Coronation.—Twenty of His Majesty's coach horses left the royal stables on their way to Liverpool, on Wednesday, whether they are to proceed by easy stages, travelling morning and evening, and whence they are to be embarked for Dublin. So carefully are they to proceed, that fifteen days will be allowed for the performance of the route. They were accompanied by two of His Majesty's best carriages. On Monday fourteen saddle horses will proceed to Liverpool also, for Dublin.

The Lord Chancellor has been created Viscount Encomb (Earl of Eldon).

It is understood His Majesty will resume his sailing recreations within the Tighon soon after the breaking up of Parliament, and continue the same until within a few days of the Coronation.

It is not His Majesty's intention to go in person to close the present Session of Parliament. The prorogation will certainly take place by Commission.

On Friday, the Duke of York transacted military business with the King, at his Palace in Pall-mall.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation. Tuesday, Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. Wednesday, Virginia. Thursday, King Henry IV. with the Coronation. Friday, Every One has his Own Fault.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Bob Roy Macomber.—Belle's Stratagem, Mr. Mayday.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On MONDAY, July the 8th, will be performed, (for the Second time this Season) THE PROVOKED HUSBAND; Lord Twitwyle, by Mr. Conway; Lady Twitwyle, Mrs. Chatterley. With the VILLAGE LAWYER. On Tuesday, July 9th.—Belle's Stratagem, Mr. Mayday.

On WEDNESDAY, July 11th, (Second time this Season)—SCHOOL for SCANDAL, and SPOILED MILK.

On THURSDAY, July 12th.—Belle's Stratagem, Mr. Mayday, and a ROLL for an OLIVER.

On FRIDAY, July 13th.—GUY MANNERING; with WEDDING DAY, and VILLAGE LAWYER.

On SATURDAY, July 14th.—Belle's Stratagem; with LOCK and KEY.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

Table with 2 columns: Stock prices and exchange rates. Includes items like Navy 5 per cent, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Omnium.

Table with 2 columns: Financial data. Includes items like 5 per cent Div, 22 March, Bank Sh. Div, 1 July 1530, and Ex. Lond. Inc.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of Mr. Dennis's death, and "some comment" on it, appeared in our number of the 24th of June; and although, from a particular point of view, not so conspicuous a place as it deserved to have.

The letter signed by a noble Lady will have its effect. Some parts of the letter appear to be marked, but whether as noticing the persons ironically, or merely by accident, we do not know. We shall make enquiries, and when we are satisfied of the genuineness of the letter, the Lady may set her mind quite at rest upon the subject.

We promised Mrs. HEALY every consideration of her case, and should have published her letter to-day, but we find that Lord Grosvenor has, during the week, done justice to her, so that the object is attained without unnecessary exposure.

We really do not wish to hear any thing more about Sir Charles Aldis or his lady; and DENTIVOGIO (who we believe to be the Knight in disguise) may spare himself the trouble of writing any more letters about him or his lady; at all events, we are determined to spare ourselves the trouble of reading them.

We thank our friend X. Y. Z. from Edinburgh, and should feel very much obliged if some of the northern lights could furnish us the thing he wishes for. We think some of his acquaintance could if they would.

We think "A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN'S" questions too serious to be put, through the medium of a newspaper.

We are infinitely obliged to MERCATOR. Lord Fife has been roasted quite enough. The song of "Insides and Outsides" would be too harsh.

We beg to decline the letter about the Old Times, as it contains too much praise of ourselves.

The account of the Assembly is excellent, but we must necessarily exclude it; upon the whole it is too indelicate.

We can assure our various correspondents that we are by no means indelicate to what is going on in the city. The triumphant election of Alderman Garratt, one of the original subscribers to that most excellent institution, the Constitutional Association, is strongly indicative of the feelings of the real Libery, and is as

highly gratifying as any thing of so humble a nature as the choosing of Sheriffs can be.

Waitman has thrown down the gauntlet, and challenged a scrutiny into his character, which we most gladly pick up; and long previous to the date on which the civic Radicals mean to push him forward as Lord Mayor, we engage to satisfy him, and every body else, in the combat. We never thought the man so great a fool as he has proved himself by his nonsensical vapouring on this most ticklish subject.

The great and increasing number of our correspondents renders it absolutely necessary to observe that NO LETTERS will be taken in at the office unless they are post-paid.

Just published, price 1s. 6d. STATE SECRETS; or, PUBLIC MEN IN PRIVATE LIFE; an Historic Drama, in One Act, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By ALFRED EXCHAMBER, M.D. London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street; where may be had, 2. The last NEW COMEDY OF EXCHANGE NO ROBBELEY; or, the DIAMOND RING, performed with much applause at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

THE public has, during the last week, been surprised, and we will add, disgusted, at seeing the Privy Council employed in listening to Lawyer Brougham's trashy harangues in support of the right of Queen Carolina-Columbina to share the honours of the Coronation. Surprised, because, audacious as both she and her Lawyers are known to be, no one thought that they were impudent enough to have made so monstrous a claim;—disgusted, because it is degrading to public morals and public honour that such a question should remain, even for an hour, undecided.

The right of the Queen forsooth! Why, if the right were as undoubted as any proposition in BLACKSTONE—if there were a course of precedents as uninterrupted as the daily rising of the sun, in favour of Queens in general, we say, at once, and without hesitation, that such a right, and such a course of precedents, could not apply to this individual case.

The case of Carolina-Columbina (whom it is convenient to designate in that manner, in order to distinguish her from the virtuous Caroline, Queen of George II.)—the case, we say, of Carolina-Columbina sets all precedent at defiance; and though Brougham should have been able to shew, which he was not, that every Queen had been crowned since the conquest, he would have proved nothing for his client, unless he could have shewn that any of those Queens had been crowned, after they had been charged before the great Council of the Nation, and voted guilty of an adulterous intercourse!

Mr. Brougham's speech fills a dozen columns of the newspaper, and occupied a dozen hours of the time of the Council, and is full of the HUMBUG of research, and the affectation of erudition—scraps of Latin,—contracted titles,—ancient dates, and antiquated names; all of which might be had, and probably were, from the recondite volumes called "RAPIN'S History of England." And all this mass of learning, ingenuity, and eloquence is exerted to prove what?—that which nobody ever denied, that Queens of England were generally crowned! We cannot exclaim, "Oh, lame and impotent conclusion!" for indeed the conclusion is quite a match for the idle and empty farrago which preceded it.

But our readers will ask, if the case were so clear and so hopeless, what could induce Harlequin Brougham and Columbina-Carolina to waste their time and labour in earning a new defeat, and a fresh mortification?—That leads us to a detection of a new course of their policy, to which we shall beg the most particular attention of our readers, as soon as we have, by a few plain observations, knocked over the swollen and ricketty arguments—assertions we mean—of Harlequin's harangue.

In his ostentation of learning, Brougham begins his historical deductions with the Dukes of Normandy; and stupendous was the force with which he urged the claims of Duchess Joan and Duchess Avis. Our readers will, we hope, forgive us for passing over the cases of those two respectable ladies, as not being exactly in point. There is, indeed, a case in the history of Normandy which might have been of some importance, if Mr. Brougham had condescended to mention it; and without paying any undue compliment to his learning, we suppose he must have heard of a person who makes a figure even in Goldsmith's abridgement—we mean, the mother of William the Conqueror—a lady of more beauty and no worse reputation than Mr. Brougham's client. Her name (as Mr. Brougham may have read in Rapin or Goldsmith) was HARLOTTA, and she has had the honour of bequeathing her name to a very numerous sisterhood. Now, if Mr. Brougham had proved that HARLOTTA had been crowned, it might have afforded a very strong precedent for extending the same honour to Carolina-Columbina.

We shall be pardoned for skipping over the three or four centuries of barbarity and obscurity, (not much enlightened by the extracts from Rymer, and the quotations from William of Malmesbury, which Mr. Brougham has borrowed from Rapin,) and we will come at once to the times of King Henry VII. when the revival of learning and the invention of printing enable us to form a just estimation of the characters of the several Princesses who have sat upon the throne of England, and to appreciate the motives which may have led to, or, in special cases, prevented their coronation.

Every body knows that Henry VII. after he came to the throne, married ELIZABETH, only surviving child of Edward IV. and who was, in fact, right heir to the crown. All the reports of Mr. Brougham's speech represent him as calling this Princess by the name of ANNE, but as both Rapin and Goldsmith have given her her right name, we presume this is an error of the reporters.

Now, it so happens that this case is, in the very outset, conclusive against Columbina's claim, because, although the greatest dissatisfaction was felt by King Henry's delay of the Queen's coronation; though there was an extensive disaffection, and frequent rebellions, still all the weight and influence of the partisans of the House of York, nor even the birth of his son, could force the King to indulge Elizabeth with a coronation.

It is true, indeed, that this wary and politic prince did afterwards reluctantly consent to that ceremony; but all the expressions of the historians, as well as the plain chronological facts of the case, testify that it was delayed at first, and granted subsequently as a matter which depended exclusively upon the King's own pleasure; and all along considered as involving a question not of right, but of expediency and favour.

We lay no great stress upon the cases of the wives of Henry VIII. but that we may not be accused of unfairness in neglecting to follow the course of precedents as far as history is intelligible and authentic, and as Mr. Brougham dwells on these cases, we shall follow his example:—

Queen Catherine of Aragon, and Queen Anne Boleyn, the two first wives of that King were indeed crowned; but these are precedents which Brougham, indiscreet as he is, would hardly like to insist upon, for these ladies were both uncrowned, and Queen Anne Boleyn especially, was uncrowned in the most effectual way, having lost both her diadem and her head—for ADULTERY.

The next was Jane Seymour, who was not crowned; though, if the ceremony had been supposed essential to the legitimate character of a Queen, there was every reason, personal and political, why both she and Henry himself should have insisted on a Coronation. Every one knows (Mr. Brougham might find it in Rapin,) Henry's desire to have a son, and the brutal anxiety by which he ensured the birth of Edward VI. at the expense of his mother's life. Every one knows that the legitimacy of both his daughters then living, was impeached; and therefore every one must agree, that if a Coronation could be viewed either as a matter of right in the Queen, or as necessary to the regular character, Henry would not have failed to have honoured with that ceremony, the young, the beautiful, the beloved Jane, in whom he saw, with a prophetic eye, the mother of that heir of her kingdoms, which he so anxiously desired; but the young, the beautiful, the beloved, and the INNOCENT was not crowned.

Queen Anne of Cleves was not crowned; and yet if Coronation had been at all necessary to ensure the regular character, there was every reason why she and her friends, well aware of Henry's inconstancy and brutality, should have insisted upon the ceremony.

Queen Katharine Howard was not crowned, and—"Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem" was beheld for—ADULTERY.

Queen Katharine Parr was not crowned, though of all Henry's wives, she is reported to have had the greatest influence over his mind.

But we now come to better and more civilized times.—The Queen Consort of James I. was crowned; but, although masques were much in fashion in those days, there is no record of Queen Anne having danced in any of them half naked, and half tipsy, nor is it stated in any history that we have read, that in her voyage to this country she slept with her footman in a tent upon the deck of the yacht.

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. was not crowned, though her father, Henry IV. and her brother Louis XIII. were the greatest, the most splendid, and the most punctilious sovereigns of Europe; and though we know from the history of that day, that Henrietta was peculiarly captious on the subject of ceremonial, and even unreasonably tenacious of all her rights; a disposition which she shewed, in every instance, in the early part of Charles's reign, which created much perplexity to that unfortunate monarch, and very naturally disinclined him from increasing his embarrassments by a Coronation.

Mr. Brougham gives as a reason for this omission, that Henrietta was a Roman Catholic; but, unfortunately for him, he will not find a single instance of a Protestant Queen crowned, until he arrives at Queen Caroline, in the year 1727, unless we admit Anne Boleyn to have been what is now called a Protestant.

The next Queen Consort, Katharine of Portugal, wife of Charles II. was not crowned, though here again there was every reason why nothing, that was necessary to the regular character, should be omitted; for the jealousies which ended in the revolution, were already alive; and the terrors of James's accession made the nation extremely anxious that Charles should have an heir, and that nothing should be wanting to give sanctity and effect to a marriage, which naturally it was supposed tended to exclude James Duke of York from the Throne.

In vain Mr. Brougham will repeat, that Katharine of Portugal was a Roman Catholic; for the very next instance, is that of Mary of Modena, a Papist, who was crowned, so that the argument is two to one against him; and, if any stress is to be laid on the case of Mary, a double weight is thrown into the other scale by the cases of Henrietta and Katharine!

We need not remind our readers that Mary, the wife of William III. was not a Queen Consort, she sat on the Throne in her own right, as did her sister ANNE, and therefore the next Queen Consort at whom we arrive was the electress Dorothea, wife of George I.; Mr. Brougham says, and for once truly, that she never came to this country, and he insinuates (we know not upon what authority,) that she was divorced in Germany; an awkward precedent again—even if Mr. Brougham's insinuation were true—for she was divorced (if at all) for ADULTERY.

But it is a well-known fact that her son, George II. never forgave his father his treatment of Dorothea; it is notorious that the most violent feuds existed between the King and the Prince of Wales on this subject, which were carried to the most lamentable extent; and it is even recorded, that the Prince always declared; and it is even recorded, that the Prince always declared, that if his mother and acknowledge her as Queen Dowager; and, in fact, after his accession, he actually hung up a full-length portrait of her, in royal costume, in the palace of St. James. Yet, in all the violence of party—in all the anxiety for

his own personal legitimacy; in all his love and reverence for his mother, George II. never advanced the proposition of the Queen's right to a coronation; though, if such a claim had been tenable, there never was an occasion on which it was so likely or so proper to be advanced.

Mr. Brougham may affect not to know the history of Dorsetea, or he may be really ignorant of the true state of the case; for, unfortunately, RAPIN does not come so low, and GOLDSMITH hardly mentions her name; but we pledge ourselves to the fact, that Dorothea was as much Queen of England as Carolina-Columbia. That, though suspected of indiscretion, she never was accused of such horrible turpitude as is to be read on the Journals of the House of Lords—that she was the mother of the heir-apparent, and eventually of the Sovereign,—and that, in point of fact, neither in England nor in Germany was she divorced,—and that her portrait was hung up by her son in the state-rooms of his Court.

Her daughter-in-law, Caroline, wife of George II. was crowned, but we do not read in Smollett, nor even in that scandalous chronicler, Horace Walpole, that Her Majesty had ever been bottle-holder to an Italian courier, or had met a young singer in hired lodgings at Bayswater.

As to our late most gracious Queen Charlotte, chaste, temperate, pious, and dutiful, we hesitate to prophane so sacred a name by introducing it into this discussion;—not even the impudence or the sophistry of Mr. Brougham will pretend to find a precedent here!

We have now gone through the list of Queen Consorts for four centuries, and what is the result?—Six have been crowned, and SEVEN HAVE NOT; and one was eventually crowned after a long delay; a delay which proves that this ceremony is a matter of favour, quite as much as the omission in the other cases.

Of the six who have been crowned, one was incrowned for ADULTERY; and of the seven who were not crowned, two were, as Brougham asserts, left uncrowned for ADULTERY. And this is the summary of the "able argument" which was intended to prove that a Queen, voted by the House of Lords guilty of adultery, had an absolute right, according to all law and precedent, to the honours of a coronation!!!

We appeal now to our readers, whether any thing so absurd was ever before attempted? and whether we have not redeemed our pledge, and beaten flat to the earth the swollen and rickety assertions of Harlequin Brougham?

But we now come to a more important part of the question—the OBJECT of the Queen, Brougham, Wood, and the rest in stirring up so hopeless a question.

Some persons may suspect that they mean more mischief; that they hope to create a new popular clamour; to render His Majesty's coronation odious, and to run the charming risks of exciting some disturbance.—It seems to us not improbable but that some such motives may be floating in the minds of the more silly part of the Association, but we are convinced that some of the gang are playing a different and more prudent game.

Their object is to reconcile and familiarise the public eye to the sight of the Queen.

Witherto she is only known by the horrible and disgusting details of her conduct, given on oath before the House of Lords;—details so monstrous, that, we believe, the history of profligacy, in the highest or in the lowest, in the scum, or in the dregs of society, affords neither parallel nor precedent of such depravity.

Now, the Queen's counsellors think, (and they think very truly) that by bringing the Queen forward, sometimes in one character, and sometimes in another—at the Mansion House, and in Parliament—before the Common Hall, and the Privy Council—that the people will get accustomed to her person, her name, and her character,—that Bergami will be forgotten for Brougham,—Oldi and Vassili for Lord and Lady Hood, and the evidence before the Lords for the arguments in the Council chamber.

Then, they think, that the people will say, that "she cannot be so bad as she is represented," because, if she was, it would be impossible that the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President, and the Lord Chief Justice, and all the other "potent, grave, and reverend signiors" of the Council should have sat three days in discussing her claim of right, founded on the cases of her virtuous and august predecessors.

We see that, here and there, some of their Lordships interposed a query, but we do not observe that any of them proposed the only query, which, in our humble judgment, a man of common sense ought to have made. If JOHN BULL had been in the Privy Council, he would have said at the very first sentence of Mr. Brougham's extracts from Rapin, "Sir, we will admit to you every thing you wish to prove. We admit to you that every Queen of England since the conquest has been crowned, without demur or exception; you, therefore, need not waste your time and ours upon that point, but shew us any instance in which a Queen, voted by the highest tribunal of the land guilty of having conducted herself with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and of having carried on a licentious, disgraceful and adulterous intercourse, has been crowned. This is what you must prove, and, without proving this, every thing else that you may say is idle prate."

Brougham's answer would probably have been something of the same kind as the extraordinary sentence with which he concluded his speech:—"If a man BE GUILTY of ever so great an offence, and the proceedings against him fail in substantiating that offence, he is to be considered IN LAW as innocent as if no such offence had been charged against him."

In this sentence Mr. Brougham does not contend for the innocence, or the purity, or the virtue of the Queen, but says, that however GUILTY she may be, if guilt be not proved upon her satisfactorily, her guilt must not stand in her way. We have no doubt that this is the law, because we are told so; but we do not think such LEGAL grounds for the entertainment of the Queen's claims can be very satisfactory to those who have fondly imagined her innocent. As to the doctrine, we are quite ready to admit, that if it be conceded to Brougham to abstain from any reflection upon, or recollection of, the Queen's conduct and character, he will decidedly have the best of the argument.

We have not time or space, however, to pursue this part of the subject, but we most earnestly invoke the public attention to these attempts at reconciling the public mind

to the contemplation of the Queen. A few months ago no woman would utter the Queen's name, or could hear it, without blushing;—it seemed, from the association of ideas, an indecent expression; but by a few more solemn sittings of the Privy Council—by a few more grave comparisons with Queen Philippa, Queen Katharine, and Queen Caroline—by a punctilious silence as to her personal character, and by an officious repetition of her legal title:—in short, by suppressing all allusion to the woman, and expatiating in vain declamation about the Queen, it is hoped that the public mind may be so blunted as to become accustomed to what it now abhors. And if this point be once gained, we have no doubt that we shall see

"Viva in state, majestically drunk," rearing her audacious front, and overhearing all the scruples of morals, and all the delicacies of society.

Yesterday, it will be seen, the proceedings before the Privy Council continued, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General spoke on the subject. We confess ourselves sorry that they did—it is playing Brougham's game to notice him; so contemptible and groundless a claim as that which he advocates should be suffered to fall to the ground upon his own shewing—it is really not worthy of an answer.

There has been much bustle in the Money Market during the last week, occasioned, towards the latter part, by the receipt of most important news from St. Helena of the death of Buonaparte. On Thursday a slight advance was visible in the public securities, but on Friday and Saturday those rose still higher. The statement of the revenue, although it shews an actual deficiency, yet the Money Market was little affected by it, thereby proving that the fundholders place sufficient confidence in their stability. A number of bargains have been, during the latter part of the week, done in the 5 per Cent. Consols, and 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, both those securities being now open for business. Upon the whole there has been a considerable improvement in the Funds during the latter part of the week. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ for Money, and 78½ for the Account. There was a fluctuation during the day, and an evident desire by some to depress the Funds; this was partly effected, but they closed at 76¾ for Money, and 78¾ for the Account.—The French Funds are not in such an improving state as our own, but on Monday, when a courier may be expected from Paris, it is thought that a considerable rise will take place. The 5 per Cents. were on Thursday at 35: 81.

BUONAPARTE.

BUONAPARTE died at St. Helena on the evening of the 5th of May.—We shall not disgust our readers with the humbug of fine writing upon this subject—it is ludicrous to observe all the various forms in which the daily papers have laboured to announce this intelligence.

The Courier says, with that concise energy which it affects, "Buonaparte is no more! As the Courier assumes to be a critic, we wish it would tell us, "no more," what?

Another worthy, with more diffuse elegance, informs us, that "Buonaparte has finished his mortal career;" and a third, still more sublime, acquaints us, that "this extraordinary man has terminated his most extraordinary life."

Is the same good taste and style the public has been favoured with diverse fine characters of this personage—some pathetic, some obsequious, but all full of that ridiculous inflation which distinguishes that admirable class of writers now called Gentlemen of the Press.

The only exception to this remark is the prudent Editor of the Morning Post, who, we are glad to see, has copied as his own, a character of Napoleon which we recollect to have read in one of the Reviews; and we so much approve of borrowing what is good rather than writing original nonsense, that we think our readers will be obliged to us for bringing to their recollection a splendid passage in which JUVENAL moralizes on the life and death of Hannibal—a passage in which, besides the great moral truths which it expresses, there are such extraordinary points of similitude with the History of Buonaparte, that it cannot but appear extremely interesting. Even the very "Annals" mentioned as the cause of Hannibal's death is not inapplicable to Napoleon's case; for we have seen an account in which his death is stated, and we believe truly, to have been caused by an ulceration which had eaten a ring in the coats of the stomach, into which a finger might have been passed.

"Hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
Perfusa Oreo; Nilogue adfrita trepenti.
Rursus ad Æthiopicum populos, alioque Elephantos
Additur imperis Hispania;—Plyreneum
Transiit. Oppositibus Alpibus, vivemque:
Didicit scopulis, et molem rupit aceto.
Jam tenet Indium: lamen nitida pergere tendit.
Actum, inquit, nihil est, ni Pæno milite portes.
Frangimus, et mediâ vexillum, pono Subarrâ.
O qualis facies, et quali digna tabella,
Cum Gætula duces portaret bellua luscum!
Exitus ergo quis est?—O gloria!—Victurum idem
Nempe in exiliis precepit fugi, atque ibi magnus
Mirandusque clemens sedet, et non indignus Tyranno.
Donec Bithyno libent vigilar Tyranno.
Finem Antium, qua res humanis miscuit olia
Non nulli, non saxa dabunt, non tela, sed ille
Canarum vindex ne tanti sanguinis ictus
Annulus.—I, demens, et sevas curæ per Alpes,
Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias."

JUVENAL, Sat. X.—v. 148.

Napoleon has left a will, in which he desires to be buried in a particular valley in Saint Helena. He was in the fifty-second year of his age, having been born on the 15th of August, 1769.

QUEEN'S COURT OF CLAIMS.

ON Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, the Court met. There were three Commissioners present, besides Sir Wadlington and Ex-Sheriff Parkins—but to the great disappointment of the numerous strangers present, the whole day was occupied in reading over claims to be excused from attendance at the ceremony. At six o'clock, after a short conversation between the Commissioners, the Court adjourned till next Wednesday, in order to ascertain whether the Queen was really going to play them a hoax, and set off for Wales on Monday, as generally reported.

Mr. Elliston, of Drury Lane Theatre, was present during the whole of the day.

HUMBURG.

RIGHT OF PETITIONING.

No men in England can be more sensible of the blessings accruing to the people from the admitted right of petitioning the House of Commons than we are, but we are afraid that even with the exercise of this invaluable privilege, a good deal of that popular commodity, HUMBURG, is to be found mixed up.

Bennett, and Hume, and Whitbread, and two or three more amiable men of weak intellect and strong feelings, lay themselves open to the applications of every complainant who will honour them with their commands—from the Counsellor of State, who languishes in a gloomy dungeon in Italy, to the little boy who has been whipped at a charity school in Berkshire; and, knowing their love of the thing, one is not surprised to see the frequent blunders and mis-statements they are led to make.

But there is a man, in whom we did expect a little more discretion, than are to be found in the composition of the Hon. Gentleman we have just named, and to whom we confess, we should not, without proof positive of its existence, have attributed any very rash and inconsiderate measure—we mean Mr. Lockhart.

No one, we believe, would accuse Mr. Lockhart of credulity—no one charge him with stupidity—no one would presume to think he would trifle with the House of Commons, or waste their precious time in playing a hoax upon them. To what then, are we to attribute the fact of his having gravely presented a petition to Parliament from a "Mr. John Pinsent," praying, that the Restriction on Foreign Trade might be removed, and that it should be left "free as air," which petition, having been read, was ordered to lie on the table.

Of Mr. Lockhart's motives we say nothing, because we really cannot guess them; but to shew our readers that the trick of presenting petitions might be played by any persons, for the sake of appearing to have, or endeavouring to attain, a great share of popularity, and not for any solid reason, as well as to put simple, good-natured Members on their guard against imposition and folly, we subjoin a letter or two, which we received, some time since, from the same Mr. John Pinsent, but we were not quite so credulous as Mr. Lockhart; for though he presented Mr. Pinsent's petition to that grave assembly, the House of Commons, we had not intrepidity enough to venture to produce his letters; but now, under the shield of Mr. Lockhart's example, we shall venture to entertain our readers with the following valuable correspondence:—

"MR. EDITOR,

"SIR.—It is essential I should tell you my sentiments, and who I am. My name is PINSENT—the day things were made—next to PENEY and JOHN I. who signed Magna Charta, and to CHAMBER, who sold his honour to priests—mine has been a life of virtue and honour. I love truth; I can discriminate who writes well, who nonsense. SHAKESPEARE wrote as a man inspired; DANIEL'S songs are excellent; HOGARTH painted the passions of his day, and I can explain the evils we now labour under.

"The law now leads, and not an Attorney in England who is not in a plot along with the LORD CHANCELLOR to destroy and alienate every man's estate and property. The Bank, the Magistrates—all are deformed. India affairs all in Scotch hands—all the Crown Lawyers are in the scheme—murder—poison—every thing to bring the blessings of Providence into one focus. I find servants in league against their masters, wives against their husbands—my own case, where the influence of these wretches have deluded every relation; and yet, under all these different influences, I support the ease and dignity of a man, and rationally converse on any art; my own faults were the same men. What a dreadful thing to find at St. John's, a Lawyer for a Duke!

"Other branches of Lawyers keeping a school, I can scarcely find any Nobility but what are annihilated, and Lawyers in their stead. If JOHN BULL can stand this, what an altered race we are become. All other things in nature, animal or vegetable, are still the same; and men can hesitate when their very existence is watched for. The only protection now is poverty, and the grand secret—avarice. I can swear to the truth of all I say, and am answerable for all I write.

JOHN II.

At Mr. Joquin's, 1, Chapel-court, St. James's, will find me—but the post-office stops my letters—Fa!

March 12, 1821.

Our second communication from Mr. Pinsent is even more decisive.

Richmond Hill.
"I am now composing an Opera to be called Men and Women, as ADAMS and EYES. The Rooms will be warmed with by logs of spirits of wine, instead of gas, more wholesome by half, as it will make Welch rabbits for the Ancient Britons, and crowdy for the North Britons, and ale and eggs for the Gloucestershire man, or true horn Englishmen. Ladies are to come in chairs, carried by Irish Gentlemen, of ancient families. Gentlemen allowed to wear their boards; Ladies, no false hair—eyes—or teeth—officers in the Army or Navy, may wear false legs or arms—sears without sticking plaster, as being badges of honour—warm rooms for dressing and undressing—no indecent conversation admitted, no gambling allowed, not lying suffered. Drinking in medium—drunkards need not apply, or ladies of easy virtue; the wines will be genuine, and water from a spring in Ostend; bread from the wheat of Hertfordshire, not tithes-room; cheese from the County of Cheshire. Servants to be dressed and pass the refreshment through a sack-trap-door, with their eyes blinded, no titles to be sent in but of Admirals and Generals, others may have their titles at home. Honest Matronly Ladies will keep order amongst the Ladies, and virtuous married men amongst the Gentlemen; physicians will be received; uterines totally extirpated; well-educated apothecaries will attend on their patients in cases of lowness of spirits, or sudden accessions. Timely notice will be given of the amusements. And tickets will be left for Gentlemen, at the People Coffee House; for Ladies, at the Pelican, in Lombard Street."

These, gentle reader, are productions from the pen of Mr. JOHN PINSENT, whose petition touching the restrictions of Foreign Trade, Mr. Lockhart presented to the House of Commons, paying at the same time a high compliment to the SAGACITY AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PETITIONER!!!

A Court Martial was held on board His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, at Portsmouth, on Saturday and Monday last, for the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Hastings, late of His Majesty's ship Jervis, on a charge of having made use of unbecoming language in an address to the crew of the Jervis in December, 1817, when off Buenos Ayres, preferred against him by Mr. C. Cleveland, late-master of that ship, when the Court was of opinion that the charge was not proved, and Lieut. Hastings was fully acquitted; and the Court was also of opinion that the charge was unfounded, malicious, and vexatious.

with its Proclamation; and that with respect to the Coronation of Her Majesty, the right was equally clear, and the necessity equally obvious, and imperative. Put the Queen's Claims upon the same grounds as the rights of the people, and he was satisfied. Mr. Denham followed, and in conclusion, said, that Her Majesty looked forward to their decision with equal confidence, and without suspicion; and she would, in any event, meet their judgment with perfect resignation.

The Court was then Adjourned.

Yesterday the Court met at ten o'clock, when the Attorney-General was heard in reply to Mr. Brougham. He said he should best discharge his duty by declaring, that in his opinion the argument and claim of the Learned Gentlemen were wholly unfounded—the claim was never even mentioned by any writer on the Laws and Constitution. The Learned Gent. contended, that the coronation of Queens proceeded from the will and favour of Kings—it was a mere ceremony; that of a King was something more; it was accompanied by important political acts—the recognition by the people, and, on the other hand, the solemn compact entered into by the Sovereign to preserve and maintain the Laws of the Realm. With respect to a Queen Consort, there was no recognition of her by the people—no compact entered into towards the people. To prove that the coronation of the Queen Consort commanded from the Monarch's will, he referred to the Law books. Lord Coke in Calvin's case supposed that doctrine—by Queen Elizabeth's death, the Crown descended to James, and he became absolute King, without performing the ceremony of a coronation. He then alluded to the preamble of the Act of William and Mary which settled the coronation oath, which provided for the administering the oath to the Sovereign himself. He then referred to Scidmore, Bracton, and various other learned authorities, to show, that though numerous persons were required to assist at the coronation of the Queen, it was nothing more than as adjunct to the coronation of the King.

The Solicitor-General rose at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, and observed, that it now became his duty to state as concisely as possible, the reasons which induced him to come to the same opinion as his Learned Friend who had preceded him. As he understood his Learned Friends who argued for the Queen, her Majesty's claim rested in a great measure on the circumstances of unimpaired use and enjoyment of the right so claimed; but, if this was to be considered in no other way, his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had most certainly not established his claim. If the Queen had any right of the kind, it could not depend on the indulgence of the Crown, for it was given as a matter of favour and permission. He might refer in proof of this assertion to the summonses issued to persons to attend the coronation, which proceeded not on any right of tenure as to themselves, but solely in consequence of the King's pleasure; and so if sometimes it had been found that the Queen was crowned with the King, and sometimes not, these very circumstances proved that the Queen enjoyed no right in a general sense. All the Proclamations from the time of Charles I. to the present were decidedly to prove that even the service to be performed was directed by the King, and the language so used—"We have resolved, we have decreed, we have determined"—were so many proofs of this. By what authority was the Queen's supposed right held? So strongly was this argument felt by the Attorney-General for the Queen, that he wished to establish the right *a priori* if he possibly could, and to consider the proclamations in such cases as emanating from right. It was sufficient to refer to the language of those proclamations, and to the opinion of Lord Bacon, both a lawyer and a statesman, who had discussed the question of a postponed coronation; but even that noble writer had never talked of the Queen's right. Leland's Collection threw additional light on this very subject. The whole history of England shewed, that the Coronation of the Queen rested with the King. During the interval from the commencement to the reign of John, four married Kings were crowned without their Queens being crowned at the same time; and what became in this case, of the argument of usage? The same thing happened in the case of Katharine of Portugal, the consort of Charles II.; but a uniformity of enjoyment must be established in order to substantiate the Queen's claim. Scottish History had been cited in support of that claim; but their Lordships would not take assertions where proofs were wanting. Not one writer on prerogative, not one legal authority of any kind, had noticed this boasted right of the Queen, a circumstance which he thought must be conclusive in their Lordships' minds. Never had the right been enjoyed as an adverse claim, but distinctly and solely at the pleasure of the Sovereign. The services to be performed at the Coronation of the Queen, were done in her person in honour of the King; and if their Lordships were satisfied with these arguments, they must come to the same conclusion with his Learned Friend, that the Queen's claim was unfounded.

When the Solicitor-General had finished, Mr. Brougham requested to retire for a little time.

Mr. Brougham, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, began his reply by advising to the Attorney-General's having represented his own as a clear case, and fearing to injure it by the arguments he advanced in support of it. He observed, that his Learned Friend had adopted the common course of the subordinate Courts; and that he also might complain of the clearness of her Majesty's claim, on the other side. There might, he conceived, be individual rights, not to be exercised in the event of the non-exercitation of another person, but the right remained the same in reality. He must still maintain the position, that her Majesty had a personal right, derived from the public, which she could not constitutionally waive. It was necessary that her Majesty should be crowned, in order to recognise and perpetuate her marriage with the King, and to render the royal majesties free from future doubt; and if the ceremony was incontinent to the present time, it ought to be solemnized as soon as possible after the coronation of the King.

Mr. Brougham concluded his reply at half-past three.

The Court-room was ordered to be cleared of all strangers; and in about ten minutes the messenger announced that further proceedings were postponed till Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY.

Claim of privilege from a person claiming to be the Princess of Cumberland.—Mr. Scarlett, on the part of a lady well known to the world by the name of Olivia Wilmot Serres, had to move the Court in a matter of much delicacy and importance. Mrs. Serres (her Lordships would learn) had been arrested in a civil action; and she now claimed, upon the ground of privilege, to have all proceedings stayed, and an *ex parte* order on the bail bond.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Is the party moving now in custody, Mr. Scarlett?

Mr. Scarlett.—She is not, my lord; she is out upon bail. The learned counsel proceeded to state, that Mrs. Serres claimed to be the legitimate daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the brother of the late King; and that documents had been submitted to him (Mr. Scarlett) in proof of the accuracy of her statement. On the plea of her near relationship to the late Sovereign, and to the present reigning family, the applicant claimed exemption from arrest in all civil cases.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—This motion should have been made before special bail put in. It has been held, that in all cases of privilege—cases of attorneys and others—the parties claiming must

come before bail is perfected. That point was fully settled in the case of Norton v. Evans.

Mr. Scarlett said, that it did not appear, either upon the affidavit or upon his brief, that anything more had been done than to give bail to the sheriff.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—It appears, Mr. Scarlett, by the endorsement upon your brief, that this is an application to enter an *exoneretur* upon the bail bond.

Mr. Scarlett said that the fact did not appear upon his brief.

Mr. Justice Best.—Your affidavit ought to state the fact one way or the other, Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Inquiry had better be made as to the point. Mr. Scarlett was bound to state, in explanation, that his brief, and the documents of proof to which he had alluded, had been put into his hands some days back; he had considered them so important as to require verification by affidavit; but such process necessarily took time; and if, in the interim, his client had been called upon to file special bail, it was in him personally that the delay had originated.

Mr. Pollock (on the same side) said that the papers had certainly been in the hands of Mr. Scarlett before the time arrived for putting in bail above.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—That is of no consequence, Mr. Pollock: we are to inquire what is the stage of proceeding at the time when the motion is made.

Mr. Pollock.—Then certainly, my Lord, bail above has been put in.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Then certainly you come too late. We cannot now inquire into the cause of delay, and there is case upon case to show that persons claiming privilege come too late if they come after special bail is put in.

The court then (in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice) adjourned till next day.

Our readers will observe that this is the Mr. Scarlett who keeps such a sharp look out upon us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The following is the Official Account of the Revenue for the Quarter ended Thursday. Upon comparing it with the corresponding Quarter last year, there is an apparent deficiency of about 407,000*l.*; but it will be seen, that two sums, amounting to above 214,000*l.*, are to be deducted from it, leaving the real deficiency not quite 194,000*l.*

	July 5, 1840.	July 5, 1841.	Increase.	Decri.
Customs	1,876,416	1,898,689	19,253	£.
Excise	6,646,609	6,938,810	292,199	
Stamps	1,981,145	1,718,493	262,652	
Post-office	352,700	318,000	34,700	
Assess'd Taxes	2,849,380	2,700,000	149,380	
Land Taxes	446,741	445,366	1,375	
Miscellaneous	59,319	61,972	2,653	
	13,280,313	12,872,380	407,933	454,091
Deduct Increase				261,198
Decrease on the Quarter				437,893

Deduct March Stock in hand, paid in the July Quarter, £10,456

Deduct also as payment to the Treasurer of the Navy, for the expense of the Revenue Cruisers under the orders of the Admiralty, incurred in the year 1819, 73,765

214,223

194,670

An unpleasant *fracas* took place in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday last, between Messrs. MARTIN and JERVIS, originating in some difference of opinion. The Learned Gentlemen were impetuous in the highest degree, and seemed to forget that they were only *acting enemies*. The Barons Grelham and Garrow held them to keep the peace, and had the parties before them for three-quarters of an hour; and when they retired, far from being reconciled, they were, to use the language of one of their friends, "Hotter than ever."

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Drury Lane establishment was held on Monday, in the Saloon of the Theatre to audit the accounts. The Report was very satisfactory, and stated in substance, that the Theatre is encumbered less by 48,000*l.* than it was two years ago.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Special General Court was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, when the CHAIRMAN announced that he had received a letter from Sir Hudson Lowe, announcing the death of Buonaparte. The letter was read as follows:—

"St. Helena, May 6, 1821.
"I beg leave to inform you that General Buonaparte expired about ten minutes before six o'clock on the evening of the 5th of May, after an illness which confined him to his apartment since March last.—Captain Cockett, who was the Officer in attendance on General Buonaparte, at the time of his decease, will deliver this letter."

LIEUT.-COL. STANHOPE pointed out the justice and propriety of allowing the most perfect freedom of the press in India, and moved "That all his proceedings by the Honorable Court of Directors concerning the liberty of the press in British India, be laid before the Court of Proprietors."—Mr. D. KINCAID seconded the motion. After some observations from the CHAIRMAN, who stated that he knew of no intention on the part of the Court of Directors to undo what the Marquis of Hastings had done with respect to the liberty of the Asiatic press, Mr. CHALMERS moved the previous question; when, after a few observations from Mr. LOWMEDE, Mr. GHANT, Mr. R. JACKSON, and Mr. ELPHINSTONE, the motion was withdrawn.

On Wednesday the Dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purasers of the following ships:—Rose, Capt. T. M'Taggart; Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden, for Bengal direct.—The East India Company's own ship Waterloo, outward bound, arrived at St. Helena the 3d of May, all well.

CONORER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday an Inquest was held at the house of Charles Thompson, Esq. Master in Chancery, No. 14, Portland Place, who put a period to his existence. On Thursday morning, the deceased rang his chamber bell for the butler, whom he told to bring some water, and said he should not want him for an hour. At the expiration of an hour he found the door of the dressing-room locked, and upon looking through the key-hole he observed a quantity of blood on the floor. Several of the servants then forced open the door, and found the deceased sitting in a chair in his morning gown, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Two razors were lying near him, one on the table and the other on the floor. The deceased was quite dead. The only cause assigned for the dreadful act was owing to an apoplexy, which seemed to have preyed on his mind, and latterly he was observed to be much dejected. He was 52 years of age, and had left a wife and family. Mr. Thomson was much respected. It appears that the deceased first made an incision with one razor on the throat, and completed the deadly act with the second; his head was hanging to the body by a particle of the spine, and the walls were covered with blood. On opening the head, it was found in a very unhealthy state, such as likely to cause the derangement of intellect. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased committed the act himself, being at the time in a state of mental derangement.

The whole of that fine regiment, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, are now to be billeted in the Regent's Park, the last division being marched in from Windsor.

One has been received at Deptford Dock-yard for the equipment of the Royal Sovereign and Prince Regent yachts, commanded by Sir P. W. Owen and Sir M. Seymour. The vessels are to sail from the river Thames in about ten days, for Portsmouth, to join the King's yacht, under the orders of Capt. Sir C. Paget.

The poll for election of Sheriffs finally closed on Monday; the numbers were—For Alderman Garratt, 1,634—Alderman Venables, 1,407—Mr. Croker, 410.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Saturday se'night Mr. Andrews committed suicide by cutting himself on the upper part of the thigh, near the groin, with a razor, while on a visit at Albion House, Ramsgate. He was well known in London, having, a very few years ago, relinquished an extensive practice to become medical attendant on Mr. Coutts, the well-known banker; but being absent lately, on a visit to General Meade, at Weymouth, Mr. Coutts called in another Medical Gentleman, which is supposed to have caused the melancholy catastrophe.—*Verdict*—Insanity, owing to distress of mind. He was a tall handsome man, about forty years of age, and of a most amiable disposition.

We have hardly ever had occasion to record a more melancholy event than the above. Mr. Andrews was one of the most amiable and good-hearted men, living in the midst of a circle of affectionate friends, and in a most excellent line of practice, when, unfortunately, he was prevailed upon, some years since, to relinquish his acquaintance, and abandon his general profession, to devote himself entirely to the service of Mr. and Mrs. Coutts. We say unfortunately, because, although the terms started to have been agreed upon for this sacrifice were extremely liberal, and Mr. Coutts's *modus vivendi* to him more liberal than even those stated in the sheet, still it was a sacrifice for which we cannot find an adequate compensation.

Mr. Andrews had been formerly on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Coutts when Miss Melton, and had learned, doubtless, from her, to respect and esteem the excellent man who afterwards became her husband; but he must also have known, that where there is violence of temper, mixed with feckleness of disposition in a female, there can be little chance of continued tranquillity or comfort in domestic life, unless that violence is restrained, and that feckleness checked by some paramount feeling of duty, of respect, or policy. Whether he did or did not weigh these matters before he accepted the appointment of physician and surgeon in ordinary to Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, we know not; he took possession of the office four or five years since, upon the resignation of another medical gentleman, whose wife was so unconscionable as to visit occasionally to be permitted to see her while he was on duty.

After several years of assiduous attention and unwearied patience, Mr. Andrews, in April last, requested a week's *leave of absence*, to recruit his health by a visit to Norfolk. Mrs. Coutts insisted upon his taking a fortnight, which he did; at the end of which term his friends solicited him to remain with them three days longer. Whether he wrote to ask permission for this extension or not, we cannot say—he took it, and returned to town on the Thursday, instead of the Monday. On his arrival at Mrs. Coutts's he was informed by the servant that his further attendance there was not required, and that another medical man had taken his place.

This was Mr. Andrews's own account of the affair:—how much or in what way his death is connected with it, far be it from us to surmise. That there never was a better creature drew the breath of life we are quite certain. His manners were mild and unaffected—his society every where counted as desired; and the shock occasioned by his sudden and violent death is deeply felt by his friends, from the circumstance of his having been so recently and happily restored to them, by his dismissal from exclusive professional servitude.

We have made the above statement, because it is the true one, and does not in the slightest degree correspond with those which have already appeared. We should however add, that the pecuniary arrangements, mentioned in several of the papers, subsequently to Mr. Andrews's dismissal, we know nothing; and that all which is said on that subject may be quite correct. We know that to vulgar minds it seems possible to cure the wounds of the heart, as if they were but skin-deep, with gold-hen's skin—gold, if well applied, may stop the mouths of some, and open those of others—but it has also the power of adding insult to injury, and indignity to injustice.

ADVERTISEMENT.—["My Dear Lady, you are preparing for the Coronation," said Colonel—, when, mounted on his charger, he met the Countess of— in Hyde Park; "his Lordship honoured me with an inspection of the jewels which are to adorn your hair, always charming, but now divinely beautiful. I suppose your Ladyship has sent to Paris for some celebrated article?"—"Indeed, Colonel, you are mistaken—I have only made use of Rowland's Macassar Oil."]

ADVERTISEMENT.—New Series of Scottish Historical Novels.—"A Legend of Argyle, or 'tis a Hundred Years Since," a popular Novel just published, will be found to form a new, instructive, and entertaining illustration of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715; thus embracing one of the most important epochs of our domestic history. In the Legend of Argyle fiction is so ingeniously blended with facts of historical record, that the illusion is complete; and while perusing its pages we find our own feelings carried back to the olden time of Scotland, with its turbulent barons, its obsequious nobles, and all the peculiarities of that government. We strongly recommend this Novel, together with "Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden," also lately published, to all who would obtain an intimate knowledge of the history of their country, without wading through the arid details of the historian; the latter work being founded on the events of 1745, as the former is on that of 1715, thus forming a series in which the one is supplementary to the other.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Coronation Review.—No. 112 of The Literary Chronicle and Weekly Review, published this day (July 7), price 6d. only, contains, besides Reviews of New Books, &c. the very scarce and admirable Sermon (unabridged) preached at the Coronation of George III.; and a Life of Buonaparte, with particulars of his Death, Anecdotes, &c. The stamped edition of The Literary Chronicle, which goes postage free, is 10*l.*, to obtain which, without fear of disappointment, orders should be given.—Published by LAMBY, at 35, Strand, two doors east of Exeter Chnch, and sold by all Venders of Periodical Publications.

TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY.—Tickets 2*s.* 3*d.* The superior merit of the Pictures and Grand Works which are exhibited as Specimens of the Prizes for Tomkins's Picture Lottery, New Bond street, which is to be drawn 24th July, is universally acknowledged. The official opinion of the late venerable President and principal Members of the Royal Academy, was in the very highest terms of praise. Sir Benjamin West says, "they are correct and beautiful, and will be honoured and admired by subsequent ages." Sir Thomas Lawrence "has no difficulty in saying, that they are beautiful specimens." Sir William Beechey says, "there cannot be two opinions on their merits, they are certainly most exquisitely finished and unique." Mr. Ward says, "there can be but one opinion as respects their excellence." Mr. Slue "has great pleasure in adding his testimony to that of the President of the Royal Academy, in his high commendation he entirely concurs." Mr. Smirke says, "the mode in which they are completed, as Paintings, is new and ingenious, and the result far exceeds any colored imitations that were ever produced in Europe."

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DITTO, Part Second, price 2s. 6d. London: Printed for Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

Just published, 6th Edition, new Plates by Howitt, price 7s. boards, THE SHOOTER'S GUIDE; or, COMPLETE SPORTSMAN'S COMPANION: a Description of the various Kinds of DOGS, and the best Mode of Breeding, Rearing, and Training; with an Account of their Diseases, and Methods of Cure; with the Names of Game, Partridge, Pheasant, Woodcock, Hare, and Wild Duck, Shooting, with particular Instructions for Young Sportsmen; and much Miscellaneous Information on Guns, Gunpowder, and Shot. By B. THOMAS, and further added to by an Experienced Sportsman.

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Dr. Hadley, Sir,—This morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Convulsion Powder into more general notice. I have so very high an opinion of it, that from the cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service in publishing it.

From the Rt. Hon. Lady Lisimore, September 2, 1820. This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of its efficacy. FRAS. LISIMORE.

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Two of £600.—Ten of £250.—Ten of £105.—Twenty-five of £40.—1,200 of £11. must all be drawn, and all those Persons, who do not obtain Prizes that day, may, if they think proper, return their Tickets and Shares and receive their Prizes, either fourth or fifth Tuesday, and all Prizes not returned before Tuesday, the 17th inst. will be seen by the following Statement.

Table showing prize amounts and ticket counts for the Lottery. Columns include Prize Amount, Number of Tickets, and Total Value.

12,291 Tickets. Total, Consols & Money, £189,010 10s. £250 Capital, and other Prizes, that must be drawn next Tuesday, form part of the above Scheme.

The option of returning cash on Tuesday, the 17th of July; and those persons who do not return their Drawn Tickets and Shares before that day, will have the chance of the 2,212 Capital and other Prizes that will be drawn 17th and 21st inst.

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PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Invention embraces every requisite to render it a domestic comfort in the more general use of Lamps in every situation, and is distinguished by the name of The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to all Families, and particularly to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with other lamps, which are most ready to extinguish, and to be blown out, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. The wax-wick, stuck upon cork, floating in oil upon water, of more modern date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, breaking the glass, it rots in causing a great deal of smoke, and a great deal of oil, and a noxious but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfpenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted, bearing any motion, and is not extinguished by any wind, or any draft of air, and is not extinguished in the morning without smoke or smell. The price 10s. in japan stands, and 20s. in fancy bronze and Imperial metal. The same principle applies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for dining table and sideboard, and for the use of the Chamber and Bed Room. The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to all Families, and particularly to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with other lamps, which are most ready to extinguish, and to be blown out, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. The wax-wick, stuck upon cork, floating in oil upon water, of more modern date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, breaking the glass, it rots in causing a great deal of smoke, and a great deal of oil, and a noxious but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfpenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted, bearing any motion, and is not extinguished by any wind, or any draft of air, and is not extinguished in the morning without smoke or smell. The price 10s. in japan stands, and 20s. in fancy bronze and Imperial metal. The same principle applies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for dining table and sideboard, and for the use of the Chamber and Bed Room.

LONDON MARKETS. CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JULY 6.

Our market has been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday; the trade is, nevertheless, dull, though fine parcels fully support that day's prices. Barley sells on rather better terms, and Beans and Pease are steady in value. The arrival of Oats this week being very limited, the sales were tolerably brisk this morning, at an advance of full 1s. per quarter. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

Table of grain prices including Return Price of Grain on board Ship, Essex Red Wheat, and various other types of wheat and flour.

Table of Average Prices of Grain per Quarter for the Week ending Mar. 27, listing prices for various types of wheat and flour.

Table of Prices of Flour, listing prices for Town made Flour, Ditto, second, and various other types of flour.

Table of Prices of Gold and Silver, listing prices for Portugal Gold, Foreign Gold, and New Doulons.

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JULY 2 TO JULY 7, INCLUSIVE.

That disposition which we noticed in our last, on the part of the West India merchants to effect sales of their produce, has still been more apparent throughout the transactions of the present week, and the demand having been more circumscribed, we have consequently to announce a further depreciation—Sugars may be stated at 2s. per wt. Brown Jamaicans having been forced off at 54s. to 55s. and other qualities in proportion. The present stock is 23,000 casks against 19,000 at this period last year.—Coffee &c. at 4s. per cwt. The result of the several public sales, especially those of yesterday, establish St. Domingos at 116s.; Good to Fine Ordinary Jamaicas 112s. to 110s.; Middling to Good Middling 124s. to 133s.; from which it appears that Foreign has been operated upon than Plantation.—Spirits of all descriptions are, if possible, in a more neglected state; indeed, whilst the stock continues to accumulate, we cannot expect any amendment, even upon the unprecedented low value. The Dock returns are 19,230 packages, being an increase upon our stock since last July of 6,000 packages.—Of Cotton we have merely to remark that much business has governed the transactions which have taken place, and previous prices scarcely maintained. The sales are about 1109 bales, principally Bengals, from 54d. to 61d.; of this description there are now in the warehouses 100,482 bales, of which 41,800 are used, and of Surats 32,415 bales, and 20,658 bales unsold.—In the early part of the week Tailloors were forced off at 45s. and for amials 40s. for yellow candle; but yesterday and to-day there is evidently more firmness, and sellers are demanding rather more money, which, in all probability, they will obtain.

STOCKS. PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table of stock prices including Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 4 per Cent. Consols, and various other public funds.

BIRTHS.

At Hatley, Middlesex, the 29th ult. Mrs. Aitken, Douglas-street, of a son. On Friday night, in Upper Governor-street, the Lady of T. Deane Duff, Esq. of a daughter. On Saturday night, the Lady of H. C. Berkeley, Esq. of Lincoln's fields, of a son. On Monday last, in Great Marlborough-street, the Lady of J. E. Coan, Esq. of a daughter. On Saturday night, at Catton, in the County of Derby, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. L. Carleton, of a daughter. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Shute, of West-quay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 30th of June, Pepps, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. second son of Sir William Weller Pepps, Bart. to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of William Wingfield, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. On Monday, the 3rd of June, S. General, Hanover-square, Herbert third son of General S. Pepps, Esq. M.P. for Sussex, to Maria Sarah, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Robert Masell, Esq. of Peasmarsh-place, Sussex, and Ashford, in Kent. On Tuesday last, at Ealing Church, by the Rev. Colston Carr, Esq. Percival, Esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Anna Eliza, youngest daughter of the late General Macleod, of Macleod. On Monday last, Col. Hugh Ballin, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to Clara Fungus, the daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Smith, Esq. of Castleton Hall, in the county of Lancaster. At Staunton, the Rev. E. Williams, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late John Harrington, Esq. of Mile-end. On Tuesday, the 29th inst., second son of Samuel Salt, Esq. M.P. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Eugenia, third daughter of the late Robert Chaffers, LL.D. Vicar of Chatteris.

DIED.

On the 2d inst. at his seat in Hampshire, Sir Thomas Chammes, Bart. aged 76. He served the office of High Sheriff for Somerset in 1745, and for Cheshire in 1746, and was a Magistrate of the County. He is succeeded by his only son (now Sir Thomas) of Orkney, near Frome. On the 3d inst. at his house in York-place, Portman-square, in the 74th year of his age, Lieut.-General Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. East India Company's service; whose many virtues had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, and in whom the poor have lost a most liberal benefactor. On Tuesday, the 29th inst., at the Rectory House, at Milton Keynes, Bucks, the Rev. Lambert Loraine. On Thursday evening last, at his house in Lower Brook-street, Thomas Doddington, Esq. aged 85. On Wednesday, July 7, Richard Cosway, Esq. P.A. at an advanced age. On Friday, the 29th ult. Sir Richard Courtenay, daughter of the late Captain Ad Vyvyan, of the Hon. East India Company's service. At Kyater, Madras, on the 15th day of October last, A. R. C. Norton, Esq. the 59th Regiment, and son of Colonel Norton, of the 8th Brigade. On the 28th ult. at Southampton, G. Smyth, Esq. Capt. in the Hon. East India Company's service, aged 52.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, JULY 9, 1821.

The King hath pleased to approve of the nomination of the Right Honourable Kenneth Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to discharge the duties of the office of Earl Marshal of England at the approaching solemnity of His Majesty's Royal Coronation...

HERALD'S COLLEGE, JULY 10, 1821.

These are to give notice to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that the attendants to wait on the King at the Coronation in Westminster Hall, on the Day of His Majesty's Coronation, must be habited in a scarlet frock coat, with a collar blue silk sash round the waist, white waistcoat, breeches, and silk stockings, with black shoes and scarlet garters.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 9, 1821.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—C. Markham, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Elwood, who retires. 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires. 5th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Sir H. Floyd, who exchanges. 12th Light—Lieut. W. G. Earl of Erroll, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Douching, who exchanges. 6th Regiment of Foot—G. H. E. Marry, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Ronald, who exchanges. 13th Light—Major R. H. Sale, from half pay 12th Foot, to be Major, vice Preston, who exchanges, receiving the difference. 16th Light—Lieut. A. W. Mordaunt, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice the Earl of Erroll, who exchanges. 20th Light—Paymaster E. Biggs, from half pay 10th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Watson, who exchanges. 24th Light—Lieut. C. P. Barlow, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Lowrey, who retires; Lieut. J. Armit, from half pay 27th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Sandwith, who exchanges, receiving the difference. 28th Light—Lieut. and W. F. Mordaunt, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Wilson, who retires upon half pay 83d Foot, receiving the difference. 91st Light—Capt. T. O'Doherty, from half pay 40th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mann, who exchanges. 1st Cavalry Regt.—Lieut. C. Watson, from half pay 83d Foot, to be Lieut. paying the difference, vice Lord Mouton, appointed to the 14th Foot. Memorandum—In the Gazette of Saturday last, page 1416, line 36, for one healthy, read "and healthy".

BANKRUPTS.

ACASTER, T. Deal, Yorkshire, ale house keeper. BANKS, W. and MEYLY, J. B. Birmingham, dealers. CANN, W. Oakhampton, ironmonger. COATES, H. Bradford, Essex, farmer. EIGNS, T. and LONICROFT, R. G. Romsey, common brewers. GIFFITHS, G. Grantham, Lincolnshire, timber merchant. HILL, J. Dover, Kent, saddler. HUNTHREYS, E. Swansea, victualler. JAMPHORNS, T. Knebly, Yorkshire, machine maker. MARR, R. C. Rathfriland, Essex, linen draper. MEYLY, J. South Town, Suffolk, fishing merchant. METCALF, C. Bealoe, Yorkshire, glass dresser.

July 31, H. Le Mesurier and J. A. D. Dutton, London, merchants.—August 11, T. Haak, Bear Garden, St. Saviour, anchormaster.—July 21, P. B. Jones, Birmingham, manufacturer.—July 14, J. Camdings, Oxborn Street, Whitechapel, brewer.—August 1, A. Morton, Longway, St. B. Street, fish factor.—July 31, T. Houlford, Hyde, Stafford, iron master.—August 1, J. Billings, Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant.—July 31, J. H. Forster, and C. Johnson, Norwich, manufacturers.—July 29, J. Smith, London Road, grocer.—August 9, J. Kibb, merchant.—CERTIFICATES.—July 31, J. Spurrier and J. Barker, Bellingborough, Worestershire, seythe manufacturers.—C. Callanan, Lime Street, soap maker.—T. Parsons, Lyme, Somersetshire, cart maker.—A. G. Stoddart, 10, St. B. Street, Blackfriars, man Street, Southwark, stock broker.—J. Smith, Frome, Somersetshire, clothier.—T. Richardson, Ten Acton, Gloucestershire, tanner.—J. Danson, Millom, Cumberland, retailer.—W. Thomas, Wolverhampton, upholsterer.—W. Ambrose, Clayton, carpenter.—Smith, Green, Lime House, tea dealer.—J. Wainough, sen. Oxford, Lincolnshire, farmer.—W. B. Smith Leeds, stuff merchant.—J. Wilkinson, Leeds, stuff merchant.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 7.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, JULY 4.

Captain Crotok, of the 20th Regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a despatch addressed to the Earl Bathurst, by Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. of which the following is a copy: My Lord, It falls to my duty to inform your Lordship, that Napoleon Buonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last. He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March, by his own Medical Attendant, Professor Antommarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, generally in conjunction with Professor Antommarchi. Dr. Shortt, Physician to the Forces, and Dr. Mitchell, Principal Medical Officer of the Royal Navy on the station, whose services, as well as those of any other medical person on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by Professor Antommarchi, on the 3d of May; but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient. Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crotok, Orderly Officer in attendance, and Messrs Shortt and Mitchell, saw the body immediately afterwards. Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night. Early this morning, about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station; the Marquis de Montcheu, Commissioner of His Majesty the King of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Brigadier-General Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thomas H. Brooke, and Thomas Greenree, Esqrs. Members of Council in the Government of this Island; and Captains Brown, Hendry, and Murray, of the Royal Navy. After viewing the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired. An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, for as many Officers as were desirous, naval and military, to the Honourable the East India Company's Officers and Civil Servants, and to various other individuals, resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it. At two o'clock this day, the body was opened, in the presence of the following medical gentlemen:—Dr. Shortt, M.D. Dr. Mitchell, M.D. Dr. Arnott, M.D. Dr. Burton, M.D. of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, and Matthew Livingstone, Esq. Surgeon in the East India Company's service. Professor Antommarchi assisted at the dissection. General Berrard and Count Montolon were present. After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the Medical Gentlemen present concurred in a Report on their appearance. This Report is inclosed. I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a General Officer of the highest rank. I have intrusted this dispatch to Captain Crotok, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, who was the orderly officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Buonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board His Majesty's sloop under the command, with Rear-Admiral Lambert detached from the squadron under his command, with the intelligence.—I have, &c. &c. &c. H. LOWE, Lieut.-Gen. To the Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

The following is the Report of the Surgeons, on the opening of the body of Buonaparte:—On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was ascribed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through

the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles appeared rather paler extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen, that viscous found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscous was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, of the left lobe of the liver; and extremity to the concave surface, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to the same extent, was a mass of cancerous substance of scirrhous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee-ground. The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no one healthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. The slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORTT, M.D. and Principal Medical Officer. ARCH. ARNOTT, M.D. Surgeon 20th Regiment. CHARLES MITCHELL, M.D. Surgeon of H. M. S. Vigo. FRANCIS BURTON, M.D. Surgeon 66th Regiment. MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon H. C. Service.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Judgment of the Court below, in the case of the King v. Woolf, (the case of Kineer and others, for a conspiracy) was confirmed.

On the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Husbandry Horse Tax Repeal Bill,

The Earl of Lauderdale was surprised that His Majesty's Government had agreed to give up 500,000, of the Revenue, by repealing this tax. He was of opinion that it would be desirable to give up the revenue, a Committee was the proper mode for deciding on what part of it should be given up. The present repeal would not benefit the agriculturists, particularly the smaller ones; and before proceeding further with the Bill, equity ought to take place, as to the state of taxation; for the agriculturists having this year succeeded, the manufacturers may come forward next year, and ask for some of the duties laid on their articles to be taken off.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the Bill did not originate with the Executive Government. It was well known that it had been introduced by a Member of the Agricultural Committee, and was in the first stage, opposed by the Members of the Executive Government, but a majority of the other House having approved of it, it was not thought prudent to oppose it. For himself, he could say that he wished it had not been proposed. He had opposed the Committee for inquiring into agricultural distress, because he saw no good could result from it. With respect to appointing a Committee to inquire into what taxes could be repealed, the result of the Committee appointed would be similar to that relating to agricultural distress; for when seven or eight persons got together, each had a particular tax of his own, which he thought ought to be repealed, and indeed, which he insisted ought to take precedence of all others. The Earl of Caernarvon was convinced, that indirect taxation had reached its maximum, and it was now of very little importance with a view to reform, whether a certain amount of duties were increased or reduced.—The Bill was then passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Shaftesbury appeared as His Majesty's Commissioners and brought down the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Husbandry Horses Duty Repeal Bill, the British Spirits Bill, the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Corn Averages Bill, the Captured Slaves Bill, the Exchequer Bills for Public Works Bill, the Naval Property Bill, the Mohair Bounties Bill, the Irish Silk Bounties Bill, the East India Trade Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the Irish Custom Collectors Bill, the Irish Revenue Commissioners' Bill, the Ration Importation Bill, the Lunatic Trustees Bill, the Bankruptcy Courts Bill, the Metropolitan Police Bill, the London Wharfs Bill, the Dublin Foundling Hospital Bill, and a great number of Private Bills.

The Duke of Clarence, Provision, the Appropriation, and the Lotteries Bills, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Commons.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition from the prisoners for debt in the King's Bench, praying for an Act of Grace in consequence of the Coronation.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

At three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmoreland appeared as His Majesty's Commissioners. The Usier of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the Commons. In a few minutes, the Speaker, accompanied by about sixty Members, appeared at the Bar, when the Royal Assent was given to the Duke of Clarence Provision Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Lotteries Bill, and the Irish Court of Exchequer Regulation Bill.

The following Speech from the Throne, was then read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, We have it in command from His Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, he has determined to put an end to this Session.

"His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important inquiries in which you have been engaged.

"He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its payments in cash, at an earlier period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are commanded by His Majesty to return to you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, His Majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that His Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in the parts of the country which were not long since in a state of confusion.

"His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the Agricultural Interests in many parts of the Kingdom are still subject.

"It will be His Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to the economy to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and His Majesty confidently relies on your most exertions in procuring harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of His Majesty's subjects."

At the conclusion of this speech, the Lord Chancellor said—"My Lords and Gentlemen—By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 20th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of September next."

The Commons then retired, and their Lordships separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The Speaker was summoned to the House of Peers. On his return he announced that the Royal Assent had been given by Commission to the Bill for providing for the additional charge on the Consolidated Fund, and other Bills.

New Writs were ordered for the King's County, in the room of John Parsons, Esq. who had accepted the situation of Commissioner in the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Court; and for the Borough of Cockeremouth, in the room of John the Right Hon. John Beckett, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet took occasion to advert to a statement respecting Mr. Greyson, an officer, under the Government of Ireland, in which he had been made to say, that indirectly returned a larger sum as paid for Proclamations than he actually had received. Now, what he did say at the time was, that in the return of sums paid to different Newspapers, amounting to 6 or 700,000, there appeared a deficiency of 4,000. Stating this, he had made an excuse for the officer, supposing him to have understood the return called for to relate merely to sums paid for the insertion of Proclamations, &c. and not extending to other matters which were meant to be included. He was told that the officer in question was a very respectable character, and that he felt much hurt at the reflection supposed to be cast on him, and he had therefore been anxious to state that he had never said what had been reported.

Mr. Bathurst presented a petition from the Prisoners in the King's Bench Prison, setting forth that the different prisons were filled with prisoners who could not immediately obtain relief under the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, and praying that measures might be taken to enable them to partake in the general rejoicings on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. They humbly hoped that the House would address the Crown on this subject, or pass a Bill for their Relief, to open their Prison Door and set the Captives free.

Mr. Hobhouse suggested, that as there was a great number of persons in confinement for political offences, Ministers would do well on the approaching Coronation to advise the Crown to mitigate their punishment, and be particularly noticed the case of Mr. Henry Hunt, as deserving of mitigation.

Lord A. Hamilton asked whether it was the intention of Government to persevere in protecting the Revenue in regard to the Scotch Breweries, which had been the subject of complaint from the brewers of that part of the United Empire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the attention of the Treasury would be directed to the subject with a view of suggesting the best remedy in their power to any real grievance that might exist.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Lester, of Burton-on-Trent, complaining that Mr. M'Adam had received 4,000, from the Treasury, which he (Mr. L.) was entitled to, from having originated the plan which Mr. M'Adam had followed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the grant to Mr. M'Adam had been recommended by a Committee of that House, in consequence of which Government had enquired at the Post-office whether that Department had received any material benefit from Mr. M'Adam's plan, and the answer was in favour of it, consequently Government felt justified in giving the sum advertised for.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet alluding to the grant of 4,000, to Sir Wm. Adam, for his services in the Ophthalmic Institution by a Committee, hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not advance to that individual four thousand pees, before the next Session of Parliament, as he thought the subject ought to be brought under the consideration of the House, and wholly dissented from the Report.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. Jamieson, one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Signet, in Scotland, praying for an equity into the Acts of Sederunt of 1810, and took occasion to advert to the conduct of Sir John Sylvester, while officiating as Judge at the Old Bailey Session in praising the Bridge-street Association. He complained now in like manner of Lord President Hope in the Scotch Courts, who in a case which came before him in which two Magistrates of Montrose had quarrelled, had gone out of his way and indulged in remarks censuring Ministers, and such a nature, as would, he thought, subject that Judge to be called to the Bar of the House. He had called the New Charter of that Town quite an unconstitutional one, and advised the Magistrates to be cautious how they acted under it, lest they should subject themselves to criminal warrants.

Lord Zinzling protested strongly against what the Hon. Member had advanced respecting the Lord President, and thought on bringing the petition forward at this late period of the Session, he had no doubt, that it was one of that class of petitions of which the House knew too much.

On the question for printing the petition, Mr. Hume said, he did not expect the Noble Lord would favor any attempt to redress grievances. With respect to the Lord President, he said that the Learned Lord had ordered an individual from the Bar, who complained that the Acts of Sederunt were against the Law of the Land.

Lord Binning observed (in answer to the remark, that the Lord B.) would not favour the reform of abuses in Scotland, that whatever opinion the Hon. Genl. might entertain of him was a matter of perfect indifference. He felt equally indifferent as to what he might think of his relation, the Lord President Hope, and he felt believed, that he knew little of the statement which he had just made to the House respecting that Judge. He thought he could pledge himself, that in the next Session the charge, if brought forward, would not go refuted. For the Lord President Hope,

LAWS INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, WEDNESDAY.

G. Lane Fox, Esq., v. Wright and Levy.—The plaintiff obtained some time since an Injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding at Law to recover the amount of certain Post Oblit Bonds, which he had handed over to the defendant Levy, for the purpose of raising money, and one of which for 2000l. the defendant Wright had purchased for 425l.

Mr. Wetherell this day applied to the Court to dissolve that Injunction, which, he said, had been obtained on an ex parte hearing of the case. The plaintiff, a gentleman well known among the fashionable circles, was entitled on the demise of his father to very considerable landed property, and being in temporary want of money, he, in 1820, applied to the defendant Levy to raise a fund for him. The latter proposed the execution of Post Oblit Bonds, which was assented to by the plaintiff, who executed documents to the amount of 40,000l. and handed them over to Levy, who applied to Mr. Phillips, the auctioneer, of Bond-street, to sell them by auction. They were accordingly advertised, and Mr. Wright seeing the advertisement, attended, and bought one bond to the amount of 2000l. for which he paid 425l., which was secured to him by warrant of Attorney, executed on the 7th of April. Mr. J. Fox having died, application was made for payment of the bond, and on a refusal, proceedings were commenced at law for the recovery of the amount, and the application made to this Court on the part of the plaintiff that by Mr. Wright's purchase of the bond, and the fact of Mr. Wright being previously to the sale in question, and aware positively that he was solely induced to attend by reading the advertisement; and gave as a reason for not purchasing more, that he did not like at that time to sink more money. The learned Counsel cited various usages in support of his argument, and to show that the sale of Post Oblit securities were not to be affected in a Court of Equity, because they might (as in this case) become due earlier than was expected at the time they were given, and contended that here the full value had been paid for the bond, and the whole transaction was a fair and bona fide one. The price to be paid was not to be fixed by an Actuary in his counting-house, but by the market price; and the fact of Mr. Wright not having purchased more than the 2000l. when he might have got the whole 40,000l. at so advantageous a price, proved that there was no collusion, and therefore the injunction ought to be dissolved.

Mr. Bell supported the injunction, and urged the strong necessity that existed for the Court interfering in such cases like the present, to protect individuals who might otherwise fall into the hands of unprincipled men, and be induced to give up securities to a very great amount, while they received in return but a mere trifle in comparison. In this case 2000l. had been given for 425l. and that by a young gentleman only 27 years of age, who undertook to pay the same at the death of his father, then 64. This could not be called a fair transaction; nor could it be said that the plaintiff had not been taken advantage of; and therefore he was perfectly justified in applying to the Court for relief; and under these circumstances the Court would feel bound to continue the injunction.

The Vice-Chancellor thought the question of great importance, and one that ought to receive the most mature consideration. The general rule of a Court of Equity was, that the private sale of Post Oblit securities could not be made against the publisher of the Literary Journal for a libel in that paper. The defendant, upon intimation that he had published libellous matter, made an apology, and in the first action against him the plaintiff obtained a verdict for 5l. damages. Mr. Chitty, in support of the Rule, contended that judgment of non proz had been irregularly signed.—The Rule was discharged. Mr. Campbell showed cause against a Rule obtained by Mr. Stocks, calling upon an Attorney, named John Sylvester, to show cause why he should not pay back the sum of 49l. which he had received from a client, and why he should not be struck off the Rolls for improper practice. The application was made to the Court on the ground that Mr. Sylvester had received from his client, the defendant in an action, the sum of 40l. for the purpose of paying it over to the plaintiff; instead however of paying the money to the plaintiff he applied it to his own use, and left the defendant to be proceeded against in execution. Mr. Campbell read the affidavit of Mr. Sylvester, who did not deny the misapplication of the money, but alleged that he had offered to make every reparation to the party. He trusted the Court would not inflict the disgrace the Rule called for upon Mr. Sylvester, who was a young Attorney.

The Chief Justice said, the Court was called on to exercise a painful duty, but that duty they were bound to discharge. It was impossible they could suffer a person to continue an Officer of the Court, who was found receiving money from his client, and applying it to his own use, instead of paying it over to the plaintiff in the action, leaving his client to be taken in execution. The Rule against him was made absolute. This being the last day of Term, the Court sat to a late hour, hearing and deciding motions.

FRIDAY.—Richardson v. Sir T. Neave, Bart. and another.—This was an action against the Sheriff of Essex, and his officers, for an assault and false imprisonment. The defendant pleaded first the general issue, and, secondly, a plea of justifying the alleged assault and false imprisonment, by virtue of a writ of *ad satisfaciendum* issued against the plaintiff. To this the plaintiff replied *de injuria*, and denied the existence of the supposed writ.—Issue thereon. It appeared that Mr. Richardson, who is a gentleman of fortune residing at Oak-Hall, near Wansford, was arrested on the 30th of October, while travelling in a post-chaise; that he said his name was William John—the writ being directed against William Richardson; nevertheless the officer made the caption, and detained him three days. The Chief Justice charged the Jury, that if they believed that the plaintiff was the person intended by the writ, though all his names were not set out, and though the process was sued out by fraud, and from motives of malice on the part of other persons, the Sheriff, as an executive Officer, was not bound for the consequences. This however might be a matter for further consideration, whichever way the verdict went.

The Jury found their verdict for the defendants.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Tuesday, at ten o'clock, the Privy Council re-assembled at the Cockpit, Whitehall. The several passages leading to the Council Chamber were thronged with persons who were desirous of hearing the proceedings, but they were informed that strangers would not be admitted; even the Council and Solicitors were excluded. Besides the Lords of the Council, Mr. Buller, the Clerk, only was present. It soon afterwards became necessary to remove the strangers from the passages immediately contiguous to the Cockpit, to enable the Members of the Privy Council to pass to the Chamber.

Amongst the Lords of the Council present were—the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Harrowby (President), the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earls of Liverpool, Lauderdale, and Donoughmore, Lord Sidmouth, Sir H. Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir T. Plumer (the Master of the Rolls), the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, Chief Baron Richards, the Hon. F. Robinson, &c.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, the Council proceeded to the consideration of the case. Mr. Buller was desired to take in the documentary evidence adduced by Mr. Brougham on behalf of the Queen; the Records brought from the Tower, the *Libers Regalis*, and several other ancient volumes. The doors continued closed, and strangers were not allowed to remain in the adjoining rooms and passages.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman and Mr. Williams, were in attendance in anti-rooms, but they were not their Barrister's costume.

It will be recollected, that the Memorial was addressed "To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council assembled;" so that in the event of the Lords in Council coming to any decision, judgment could not be given till it had the approbation of the King. Arrangements, however, were made to forward the result to His Majesty, for his sanction, immediately that any opinion was pronounced, in order that no unnecessary delay might take place in the promulgation of the decision.

At eleven o'clock His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-Generals were called into the Privy Council; but Mr. Brougham still remained in the anti-room.

The King's Law Officers remained with the Council till about a quarter past eleven. They then withdrew.

The Privy Council continued its sitting till half-past eleven, when it adjourned. No communication was made, or could be made, for the reason previously stated, to the Queen's Law Agents, of any decision that had been come to; but it was understood that the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Liverpool were to convey to His Majesty the Judgment of the Privy Council on the subject.

DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO THE QUEEN'S CLAIM TO BE CROWNED.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th July, 1821—present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, there was this day read at the Board, a Report from a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in the words following, viz.:

"Your Majesty having been pleased, by your Order in Council of the 3d of this instant, to refer unto this Committee the several Memorials of her Majesty the Queen claiming a right to be crowned on the same day and at the same place which has been appointed for the Coronation of our Majesty, and praying to be heard by Council in support of the said Claim; the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have accordingly heard her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General in support of her Majesty's said Claim, and having also heard the observations of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General thereupon, their Lordships do agree humbly to report to your Majesty, their opinions, that as it appears to them that the Queens-Consort of this realm are not entitled of right to be crowned at any time, her Majesty the Queen is not entitled as of right to be crowned at the time specified in her Majesty's Memorials."

His Majesty having taken this said Report into consideration, has been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof. (Signed) C. C. GRENVILLE.

The following is a copy of her Majesty's letter to Lord Sidmouth, in reply to the Order of Council:

"Brandenburgh House, July 11, 1821. "MY LORD—I have received your Lordship's Letter of yesterday to Lord Hood, conveying to me the Report of the Committee of Council on my Memorial to the King in Council, claiming my right to be crowned; and as I find the Committee positively denies that right which I have claimed, and which all Queens Consort have enjoyed (without one exception arising from the will of the Sovereign), I consider it necessary to inform your Lordship, that it is my intention to be present at the Ceremony on the 10th, of the day fixed for his Majesty's Coronation, and I therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for me. (Signed) "CAROLINE R."

"To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth."

Whitehall, July 13, 1821. MADAM.—I have laid before the King your Majesty's letter to me of the 11th of this month, in which it is stated that your Majesty considers it necessary to inform me, that it is your Majesty's intention to be present at the ceremony of the 10th of the day fixed for His Majesty's Coronation, and you therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for your Majesty; and I am commanded by the King to refer your Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter to your Majesty of the 7th of May last, and to acquaint your Majesty that it is not His Majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in your Majesty's letter.

Letter alluded to in the foregoing:

Fife-House, 7th May, 1821. Lord Liverpool has received the King's command, in consequence of the communication of the Queen's letter of the 11th of the day fixed for His Majesty's Coronation, that his Majesty having determined that the Queen shall form no part of the ceremonial of his Coronation, it is therefore His Royal Pleasure, that the Queen shall not attend the said ceremony.

Brandenburgh House, July 13, 1821, five o'clock, P. M. MY LORD—I have this instant received a letter, dated Whitehall, July 13th without any signature. I therefore consider it as anonymous, and shall treat it as such till I hear from your Lordship. CAROLINE R.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

THE ROYAL TOURN.—In the arrangements making for our gracious Monarch's reception on his intended visit to various parts of his dominions, a novel style of Chintz Furniture has been selected at the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen warehouse, in preference to the Foreign Silks, which have hitherto been so much used in furnishing, to the great injury of British manufacturers. The immense variety of elegant designs and the extraordinary low prices at which they are sold at this new establishment, cannot fail of securing to the proprietors, Messrs and Edwards, the support of those families to whom a saving of one third in the furnishing of their houses, is a consideration.—No. 124, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

believed it was well known that his character had ever stood high in general estimation as a Judge and a man. It might have happened that the daring conduct of some individual of little respectability had called down the indignation of the Court, and caused his removal from the Bar, but he was confident that the Lord President did not merit the character which had been given of him. He (Lord Binning) would not oppose the motion before the House, but for his own part he doubted whether the point ought to be printed. On the question being put the "Noes" were loud, and the Gallery was cleared for a division. The House did not divide, and we understand the motion for printing was not carried.

Dr. Lushington presented a petition from Wm. Clarke, of the Strand, complaining of the prosecutions instituted against him by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and praying the House to interfere. The petitioner stated, that he sold a book called "Killing no Murder," which was written by Colonel Titus, and which contained an exhortation to murder Oliver Cromwell, to an old man whom he believed was sent by the Society—this he considered an instigation to commit offence.

Mr. Wilberforce thought that an individual who sold pamphlets such as the one described in his petition, was not entitled to so much notice as the Society. He did not think the Society employed spies or informers. The petition after some further conversation was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, an Address to the King praying that His Majesty would order a copy of the Report made to the House of Representatives in America, in favour of the mutual right of searching Slave Ships, was agreed to.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Bernal, respecting the Russian Tariff, the Marquis of Londonderry said the Emperor of Russia having only just arrived in his capital, the decision on the subject could not be had at present, but the last communication was of a favorable description.

The Marquis of Tavistock having understood that His Majesty had been advised to assemble a very large number of troops at the approaching Coronation, thought that after the great indications of loyalty, with which the Noble Marquis represented His Majesty to have been received by the people since his accession to the throne, there could be no necessity for these arrangements. He wished to be informed whether the troops to be assembled would exceed in number those which had attended previous Coronations.

The Marquis of Londonderry was not aware of the numbers used on former occasions. There would be as many soldiers present as would be considered to add a fitting splendour to the occasion. He could assure the Noble Marquis, that not one would be there under any idea that the general tranquillity would be disturbed.

The Marquis of Tavistock asked to what extent His Majesty's Ministers intended to reduce the present Military Establishment. He thought after the intelligence recently received from St. Helena, and the complete security of Louis XVIII. on the Throne of France, a standing army of 200,000 men was greatly beyond the amount necessary.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, great reductions were in contemplation, but to what extent he did not precisely state. Colonel Davies said, there could be no reason for not reducing the force at St. Helena forthwith.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet asked why the French servant of Buonaparte did not sign the papers, as to his appearance after death.

The Marquis of Londonderry knew nothing of the fact, as stated by the Hon. Gent.

Mr. S. Rice moved, that the 14th Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of education in Ireland be reported. The Hon. Gent. observed, that since the Union no less an amount than 1,200,000 had been granted and expended in support of Public Schools, and sorry he was to say, it had been mischievously applied. On the Protestant Charities Schools alone 622,000l. On the Foundling Hospital above 500,000l. and a large sum had been expended for the Society for the Discovering Vice. He objected to this mode of bestowing the public money, and suggested that the Report should be only correct principles on which Education in Ireland ought to be conducted, so as to embrace all classes of the poor keeping clear of religious differences.

Mr. Brougham concurred in opinion with his Hon. Friend, and stated the reasons for delaying bringing forward his Education Bill this Session; this arose in consequence of the conflicts between the Church Establishment and the Dissenters, and he was anxious that all heats should subside and a better understanding be come to, before he introduced the measure. The motion was agreed to.

On the question for adjourning,

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion for to-morrow for an Address to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the adoption of such measures as were rendered necessary by her Majesty's rights, the wishes of the people and a regard to the peace of the metropolis upon the approaching Coronation. The Hon. Gent. wished to know whether Mr. Hume intended to pursue that system of persecution against her Majesty, by refusing her those accommodations which were afforded to the other branches of the Royal Family. His object in bringing forward the motion was to ensure the peace of the capital at the Coronation. Mr. Butlerworth expressed his regret, that the Hon. Gent. should have given notice of such a motion. He thought her Majesty had many ill advisers, but he trusted for the sake of the little credit she had left, that she would abstain on the approaching occasion from interference in any shape whatever.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The House met at three o'clock, and then— Mr. Hume rose to submit the motion, of which he had given notice the preceding day. The Hon. Member adverted to the decision of the Privy Council, which stated that "her Majesty was not entitled to the claim specified in her Memorial." Now, it was his opinion, and that of the country at large, that her Majesty's Counsel had clearly established her right to be crowned, as resting on the same foundation with the King's right; so that the public would look upon her exclusion as another persecution. The object of the Address which he was about to propose, was to procure for her the enjoyment of that right, and which would be secured to her tranquility of the country. The Address would be framed so as to humbly pray that the ceremony might be performed, on the ground of expediency, and by way of kindness and consolation. He wished to leave it to that it might emanate as a boon from the King. He now called upon the Noble Marquis and his colleagues to take care how they persevered in another act of persecution, as the public would certainly feel the exclusion of the Queen from the Coronation to be. They ought to advise His Majesty, in his own clemency and generosity, to do this act of kindness and of favour. Was the Queen to be the only member of the Royal Family who was denied the privilege of attending the ceremony? Was she, the highest subject in the realm, to be excluded, where every Peeress in the land was admitted? Alas! if she did not know whether she would be allowed to go, even if she were not to participate in the high solemnity. Perhaps if she presented herself as a spectator, she would be refused access, and she would be obliged to go, and might be treated as a beggar. The Hon. Member proceeded to read the Address, and just as he came to that part of it which alluded to the tranquillity of the country, the Cashier of the Black Rod gave a loud knock at the door, and so the Hon. Gentleman was interrupted in his progress, when the latter appeared at the Bar, and in the usual forms, summoned the House to attend on the Lords to hear the prorogation. The Speaker accordingly, attended by the Members present, went to the Lords; and on their return, he read the Speech, and the House separated.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The evidence which O. P. calls for is too diffuse for publication by us; but it is very easily obtained.

Our correspondent respecting the new Haymarket, need fear very little danger from accidents on the pit staircase while the present company act there.

A READER will observe that we have noticed the impertinence of the Drury Lane players in a proper place.

The Lady, whose letter, written entirely by herself, has come to hand, need be under no apprehension of our saying another word. We only seek to do justice, and if her Ladyship is satisfied, we are.

We are equally delighted with "APOLLO" at the return of the fascinating CATALINA; she is all he says and thinks, but if we were to occupy a column and a half with the praise of every beautiful and bewitching woman in public life, our Paper would become a weekly "Ladies' Magazine."

The letter expressive of a strong determination on the part of some loyal subjects, we think dangerous, and, at all events, needless. It is a general feeling, thank God!

VERAX, for the same reason, we object to this week; the subject is treated too seriously.

DOCTOR FAUSTUS deserves, for his poetry, that which he is said very bountifully to have bestowed on others.

The "Poems" alluded to by a correspondent have not come to hand.

The letter to William Williams, Esq. on his motion for releasing Hafield, the assassin of our late revered Monarch, is too severe. We should prescribe a better remedy than writing to the great Freeman—a residence with his protégée.

HUMBUG EXTRAORDINARY has been received, but too late for insertion, as well as many others: and we must once more request our Correspondents to send their communications early in the week.

Our numerous Correspondents must excuse our particular acknowledgments, as the press of matter again curtails this department.

We should, however, add, that Mr. Pinsent, whose petition Mr. Lockhart presented, is not Mr. John Pinsent. He wishes us to print the thing, but that is really too much of a joke; the good-natured Post has done it for him, and to that Paper we refer our readers.

Owing to an unforeseen accident in the printing, the Song of the "Queen's Coronation" is inevitably deferred.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation. Tuesday, King Henry IV. with the Coronation. Wednesday, King Henry IV. with the Coronation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Rob Roy Macgregor; with Ella Rosenberg; for the benefit of Mr. Mackay.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Monday, The Comedy of the Delle's Stratagem; with Lock and Key.—Tuesday, The Opera of Guy Mannering; with Bonhastis Furioso, and the Village Lawyer. Wednesday, The Landing of the Forest; with Blue Devils, and the Parce of Peeping Tom. Thursday, The Opera of Love in a Village; Friday, The Comedy of the Jealous Wife; with No Song No Supper. Saturday, a Favorite Opera, with other Entertainments. Various Novelties are in active preparation, and will be speedily produced.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION in the Country as APPRENTICE, for a Youth of respectable Connections. A modest Premium will be given. Address, by Letter (post paid) to A. B. at Mr. E. Dunn's, Stationer, No. 9, Fleet-street.

Just published, in 2 vols. 4to. containing nearly 900 closely printed pages, price 13s. 6d. boards.

ITALY. By LADY MORGAN.

"We travellers are in very hard circumstances; if we say nothing but what has been said before, we are laughed at; and we have observed nothing. If we tell any thing new, we are treated as at fault; and we are not allowed either for the difference of ranks, (which allows difference of company) or more curiosity, or the change of customs, that happens every 20 years in every country."—Lady M., Mountague.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. AN ANALYSIS OF THE TALENTS and CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By a General Officer.

The talents and character of Bonaparte must be analysed to be understood. There is so much of the Great and the Little, of the splendid and mean, of knowledge and ignorance, of the true idea can be formed from a general view; the various talents and traits of character must be viewed and examined separately, which is what is done in this Analysis. Bonaparte does not appear to have been the greatest of the French Generals nor Statesmen; but he united in himself a greater variety of talents than perhaps any man that ever existed, and these talents, exerted in troublesome times, with a perseverance, energy, and audacity, of which there is no example, led to the wonderful success of that extraordinary man.

To be published by W. Sains, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street.

Just published, in 8vo. boards, with numerous Engravings, price 5s. ENCHRIDION; or, A HAND FOR THE ONE HANDED. By Capt. GEORGE WEBB DERENZY, 82d Regiment.

Printed for W. Sains, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street.

Just published, price 8s. the Fourth Edition of A DISSERTATION ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER; or, a Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme of It. By the Rev. H. CARD, M.A. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Vicar of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, 3, Waterloo-place, and St. Paul's Church-yard, London; of whom may be had the Author's other Works.

HOGARTH'S PLATES.

THE Seventeenth Number of this Work, to be published on the 1st of August, will contain, besides other Plates, the celebrated MARCH TO FINCHLEY.

London: Printed by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. The Work will be completed on the 1st of March, 1822, on which day it will be advanced in Price to 11. 5s. each Number.

ESSAYS ON THE FEMALE ECONOMY.

Just published, in 8vo. price 4s. 6d. ON THE PERIODICAL DISCHARGE OF THE HUMAN FEMALE; with new Views of its Nature, Causes, and Influence on Disease; to which are added, Directions for its management in the different stages of life.

2 On A SPECIES OF ABORTION, not heretofore described, to which delicate Females in high life are peculiarly liable; with a mode of Treatment which has secured a happy termination of the Pregnancy, where previously repeated disappointment had been experienced. By JOHN POWELL, M.D. Physician-Acoucheur to the Westminster Lying-in Institution; Lecturer on Midwifery, &c. &c.

London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, Medical and General Booksellers, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Reduced Ann., Consols., Dit Act., 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Opium.

FRENCH FUNDS

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Price. Includes 5 per cent. Div. 22 March 85-40, Recon. Div. 22 March 87-25, Bank S's. Div. 1 July 1530, Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 85 3mo. 25-45.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 15.

EVERY eye and every mind is naturally turned to the grand and important ceremony of next Thursday,—to that ceremony by which the KING binds himself solemnly to his people. To speak—to write—to think of any thing else seems just now impossible.

The Queen's alleged claim to be crowned has been disallowed, which, considering that all precedents went to invalidate it, is not very surprising; but her conduct upon the occasion reminds us of a French shopkeeper, who demands forty francs for an article, and if refused on the just ground of exorbitancy, takes twenty sous.

The Queen makes a great splutter about being crowned, and when she is told that she has no right to participate in the Coronation, she sends to ask for a box to see it in.

The Queen (as the evidence of her own witnesses shews) has been in a box before. The difference of her present situation, from that in which she was as an automaton, consists in the time of winding up,—she was wound up then after she was in a box, now she must wind herself up before she gets into one.

Some people have odd tastes and vitiated fancies, and the Queen is proverbial for her tastes and fancies; but that she should wish to witness a ceremony from which she has been excluded by her own misconduct, is wonderful.

She has been informed by Lord Sidmouth, that she will have no place assigned for her to view the procession, and as she asked for one only to be refused, we suppose she must be satisfied with the answer she has received.

The Times tells us that she means to go notwithstanding. This line of conduct, so indicative of delicacy of feeling and respect for the decencies of society, surely cannot be of her own choosing.—The amiable, interesting, and respectful Lady cannot of herself surely outrage the common order of things so far, as to thrust herself into the presence of her KING and HUSBAND, after the violence taken on oath at the Bar of the House of Lords.

Let it be clearly understood, that the Queen was voted GUILTY by the highest tribunal in this country, and then let us, if possible, understand who advises, tolerates, or supports the line of conduct which the Old Times says the Queen means to adopt on Thursday.

Before we decide too hastily upon the necessity of preventing the intrusion of the Queen into the proceedings, let us enquire where she HAS BEEN ADMITTED since her return to England?—Has she dined with Earl Grey?—has she dined with Lady Jersey?—has she dined even with Lord Fitzwilliam?—No!—But then, perhaps, she never goes out?—Oh, yes, she does, gentle reader.

She HAS dined with the Lord Mayor, and she has been to Astley's, and to the Cobourg, and to the Cirens, and to Sadler's Well, and to Drury Lane, and to Covent Garden, (as Mrs. James,) and to many other places of public amusement; but with the exception of the BONASSUS, at the back of St. Clement's, we know of no living creatures who have admitted her into their houses, excepting always Alderman Wood, and Mr. Waihtman, of Fleet-street; although, in justice to the linen-draper, we must add, that it was before her trial that he suffered her visit to him.

Why then should she be admitted to the Coronation? By what right, by what claim should she expect a favour or compliment from the hands of the King? No other female assists at the ceremony, and this may, to be sure, be considered a good reason why she might be suffered to mix in it; but why an exception should be made to a general rule in favour of such a princess, we cannot exactly imagine, more especially when we recollect that the only person from whom such a grace could emanate, is THE person most injured and most outraged by her conduct.

Let us imagine such a case in private life, and then add to the heartless, shameless, and disgusting effrontery, of a woman who should indecently thrust herself into the presence of her husband—the fact, that that husband is also her MONARCH, and we shall very easily be enabled to appreciate the delicacy of the Queen's feelings, and the real object of her supposed determination.

The business transacted in the fore part of the week was not to any great extent, owing principally to the number of bargains effected during the latter part of the week preceding, upon the news arriving from St. Helena; and towards Friday the attempts of a strong party to bring the Funds down, were defeated by the public making large purchases at the prices of 76½ for Money ex-Dividend, consequently a re-action took place, and Consols have been again looking upwards. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ for Money, and 77, 78 for the Account, and finally closed at 76½ for Money, and 77½ for the Account. The accounts from the Continent do not represent the securities to have received any material addition by the news of the death of Buonaparte. The Neapolitan securities scarcely experienced any rise, and the Parisian 5 per Cents. were on Wednesday at 85:40. There is a strong party in London, who act in concert with those at Paris, and whose desire appears to be to depress the securities of either country, as the same effect would be produced in the event of their efforts succeeding; however, the present tranquil state of things generally is much against this connivance.

HUMBUG.

AGRICULTURE.

NOTHING is more satisfactory to the lover of his country than to perceive the total absence of political feeling when real benefit is intended to society. In many of our charitable institutions, names, opposed every where else, are ranged side by side, and all the squabbles of party are forgotten in the general effort to do good; but of all the public meetings which we have noticed, it never fell to our lot to observe one so closely confining itself to its avowed object, and so completely steering clear of political discussion and agitation, as the Annual Holkham Sheep Shearing, which has just ended.

Among the company assembled to inspect the ploughs, and harrows, and chaff-cutters, and corn-winnowers, and drill-rollers, were His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Benett, Lord Albenarle, Lord Erskine, Lord Nugent, &c. and other celebrated farmers and agriculturalists, whose names will occur presently.

After having viewed all the improvements, of which for the most part they are most competent judges, the party sat down to dinner; after which Mr. Coke made a speech, in which he said that "this meeting had originally been held for the benefit of agriculture." For what purposes it now is held, we leave our readers to guess; we shall only observe, that Mr. Coke gave "Constitution, and King," immediately followed by the health of "the Queen."

To this naturally enough succeeded the "Duke of Sussex," who told the company that he relied on the resources of the country to extricate it from its difficulties. Nothing could be more satisfactory than such an opinion coming from such very high authority. His Royal Highness then proposed the health of Mr. Coke, who, sticking close to the object of the meeting, complimented Mr. Hume on his "extraordinary exertions in the House, which had laid bare the extravagance and patronage of Ministers, which, if continued, would preclude relief; censured Mr. Curwen for complimenting Lord Londonderry, and concluded his short lecture upon agriculture, by talking of forcing Ministers into further concession, and of returning independent Members to Parliament. Mr. Coke gave Mr. Honeywood, who returned thanks, and informed the company that gooseberries grow in Kent; which communication was received with great applause; and the Hon. Gentleman concluded by drinking the health of "The Plough."

Mr. Benett, of Wiltshire, returned thanks, his health having been drank; and Mr. Western pledged himself (probably with a view to fattening cattle) to move the repeal of the Malt Tax, as one of the burthens oppressive to the people.

Mr. Coke gave Lord Albenarle, who "acknowledged the compliment with much humour."

Mr. Coke then gave Lord Erskine, who, it may be remembered, some two or three years since, was agriculturist enough to mistake wheat for lavender. He, in advertising to husbandry, upon which he was very luminous, praised Mr. Hume, and proposed the health of Lord Crewe.

Sir Francis Burdett was next given—need we say with how much enthusiasm in such a party? The Honourable Baronet observed, that liberty and prosperity were always united. He then entered into a "glowing description" of the constitution and the Duke of Sussex, whom he described as "the ornament of his family." He furthermore remarked, that in order to obtain good crops and large cattle, taxes must be reduced—the expenses of the country—and, above all, the national debt! He hoped that a time was fast approaching when we should not despond, but that there was spirit and energy in the country to resist a tyrannical and corrupt, and oppressive Government. Having expressed this hope in the presence of the ornament of the Royal Family, the brother of the King, he again eulogized his Royal Highness, and gave as a toast,

"Fine fleeces and fat carcasses."

Mr. Coke, confining himself to the subject, declared it was necessary to destroy the patronage of Ministers, and that the country were greatly indebted to Mr. Hume, whose health he drank, and who talked of Economy and Reform as usual. He said, "exposure was his taste," which he indulged in by exposing himself—and the health of

"That most excellent man—the Bishop of Norwich."

was drank. The party then (pro forma) adjourned to the sheep-pens in the park—but not a single bidder was found for the sheep on sale!

The second day's proceedings took the same turn. The Duke of Bedford's health was drank, who was highly gratified, but not having a turn for public speaking, his Grace did not express his feelings so as to make them clearly understood; he was pleased to be metaphorical, and made a great goose of himself, as those who know him best can imagine.

The Marquis of Tavistock followed his noble sire—was equally grateful, and equally unintelligible; and then a Mr. Russell's health was drank, merely because (as he himself said) he "happened to have that name."

Lord Althorp's health was drank, as also that of Lord Nugent, who appeared in high health, and well worthy of a place in any cattle-show in England. He talked of delusion and taxation—change of system, and economy.

Mr. Coke and Sir John Sinclair complimented each other for nearly half an hour. The health of Count Zamorovski was then drank, and then Mr. Owen, of Lanark, preached a very edifying sermon about Lanark, and threw out several hints for the guidance of Ministers, after which Captain Manly's health was drank.

We are not aware whether this is the Queen's friend, for whom the basin and towels were put in the passage, but as "Breeding in all its branches" was the succeeding toast, we should not be so much surprised if it were.

The illustrious ornament, the Duke of Sussex, was drank again, who returned thanks, and the company retired to the sheep-pens, but not a bidding was offered.

The next-day the same farce was carried on. Mr. Coke was more violent in his harangue,—talked of the fallacy of Ministers,—said that there was nothing but corruption in the House of Commons, and concluded by gratuitously declaring that, during the whole of the American war, he every day drank the health of General Washington, as the greatest man upon earth.

Upon this avowal—its decency—its good taste, or its policy, we make no remark, but leave it bare and plain to the consideration of Mr. Coke's present constituents, who, should he favour them with a few more explicit declarations of a similar nature, may probably be inclined to relieve him from the painful necessity of quitting his farm and associating with corruption at Westminster.

Sir Francis Burdett was again drunk, and made exactly the same speech as he made the day before, varying it only in one instance, by observing, that he was anxious that the King should be the greatest and most beloved in the world.

And so the proceedings went on: Now in our career of detecting and exposing HUMBUG, we will ask our readers, how much this anniversary has to do with agriculture, and how much with politics? Are people to be found who will believe that the Duke of Sussex would travel to Norfolk to look at fat beasts, or Mr. Joseph Hume leave his trade of "cutting up" Ministers to inspect wethers and ewes? We really think not. Whatever the institution might originally have been, as Mr. Coke says, we must beg to be very sceptical as to the advantages arising from a congregation of ignorant country farmers and gentlemen, drawn together once a year to hear the harangues of such men as those who honoured Holkham with their presence. Always observing, that as the real object of the meeting gains ground, the ostensible one falls back, and that fine as the political speeches were, not a bidder could be found for a sheep!

THEATRES.

THE CORONATION continues to attract overflowing houses at Covent Garden, and appears likely to do so for a great length of time.

At the Haymarket, no novelty has appeared, and those excellent, but most arduous plays to act,—The School for Scandal, The Rivals, The Provoked Husband, and Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, have been performed, on purpose, it should seem, most distinctly to shew the weakness of the company.

We are surprised that Mr. Terry, to whom, as Manager, the arrangement of the performances naturally belongs, should, with his good taste, and general tact, adopt so strange a mode of proceeding. If, instead of these heavy plays, we were to have three of the light pieces peculiar to this Theatre, in the course of the evening, we should at all events have the scene varied, and the present dull monotony of wretched acting, divided into different styles. We confess, neither *The Spoiled Child*, nor *The Village Lawyer*, nor *Bombastes Furioso*, (which, without Liston, is like a bowl of punch without sugar, fruit, or spirit), are exactly of the class to which we allude; nor can we, with the present company, precisely point out what could be made attractive:—for this we grieve. The Haymarket has always been the popular merry Theatre, and it is a sorry sight, to see that the tragic actors of this season alone provoke the laugh, which the comic ones completely fail to excite.

We would venture to hint to the proprietors, that they might, with great advantage, engage, under any restrictions or limitations, a few favourites from the winter theatres, and without very much ceremony, pack off their new recruits to the country by the same stage coaches which brought them to London.

The Queen, after having hawked herself about to all the other minor theatres, went on Tuesday, to see Elliston's Company perform at Drury Lane; and, as if her measure of mortification were not yet full, and as if it required still stronger proofs than those she has yet received, to shew that vice must not hope for support in this country,—the audience on this occasion, consisted, in the boxes—the whole of the boxes—of less than one hundred and fifty persons, of which we counted eighty-three in the entire lower circle.

The *Old Times* talks of her reception with triumph; and asserts, that nobody hissed her, except four or five pawn-brokers' clerks; but though the *Old Times* were to pledge itself to the truth of the assertion, we should be obliged to refute it. We state, that with the exception of a few noisy persons in the one-shilling gallery, whose voices echoed through the empty building, the only symptoms of applause shewed themselves in the pit, where a coterie of *her Majesty's* acknowledged friends were placed; and we do not exaggerate, when we declare, that the uproar was so considerable, that the Queen having curtsied obedience to the redoubling cries of "Out," "Out," and the overwhelming hisses, left the Theatre, much as she is reported to have done that of San Carlos, at Naples.

Men's ears adapt themselves to circumstances; and we will admit, that to a sanguine partisan like the *Old Times*, applause might seem to predominate; and, in truth, when one is making a calculation as to the relative strength of different sounds, it can be little more than a matter of assertion and opinion; but there is evidence of the real popularity of the Queen, which neither the *Old Times* nor the *Chronicle* can over- come.

Let it be remembered that the Queen's name flourished at the head of the Drury-Lane play-bills for two days; notifications were given through all her papers, that she was to visit that theatre, not as *Mrs. James*, but as the Queen of England, then and there to shew her adored person to the people; and the result of all the puffing was, that there was collected together almost the worst and smallest audience of a very bad season, to welcome and greet her appearance in public.

This is a fact which no argument, no sophistry, can do away. From amongst the belles and beaux of *Caroline*-street, Blackfriars Road, Stangate, and the Cobourg Theatre, the Queen may collect persons quite capable of admiring her beauty and justifying her conduct; but, as the fatal exposure of Tuesday night evinces, respectability, morality, and decency turn from the sight of her with disgust, and shrink from the contact with abhorrence.

We have now a word or two for Mr. Elliston and his actors. There have been many efforts made by the galleries to substitute the name of Queen for that of His MAJESTY, in the national anthem, which efforts have been indignantly repelled by the audience, and never has it actually been substituted for that of the King, by public performers, till Tuesday evening.

It should be distinctly understood by those to whom the duty of licensing theatres is confided, (for where the patent of Drury-Lane Theatre is, we believe, nobody knows,) that the

performers in Mr. Elliston's company on the stage paraphrased "God save the King,"—altered the song of our country, and introduced the name of that Lady, whose exemplary conduct in sleeping under a tent with her footman for six weeks, has entitled her to the prayers and praises of the actors and actresses of Drury-Lane Theatre.

We have a much greater respect for actresses than many of our neighbours, and the high character and exemplary conduct of such persons as Ladies Derby, Craven, and Thurlow bear us out in our vindication of the female members of the profession, from that general and sweeping sneer with which some people choose to speak of them; it is therefore painful to us to point out the zeal and energy of a Miss Cubitt of Drury-Lane, who, on Tuesday, most vehemently ejaculated the name of *Carolina-Columbia* at the end of the verses of "God save the King," accompanied by the most extravagant expressions of devotion and rapture.

We hope, and can readily believe, that Miss Cubitt is a very silly body; but she should be taught not to forget her station and duty, by insulting the decent and moral part of her own sex by such monkey tricks. We gladly give her credit for ignorance, because we are unwilling to suppose that any female of common decency, if she were blessed with common sense, would volunteer publicly to express her admiration of such a woman as *Carolina-Columbia*,* particularly standing in the ticklish situation of an unmarried public performer.

Our Theatrical readers may be amused by seeing what a letter from America says about Mr. Keen. It seems, Mr. Keen has taken his departure from Boston in quite a different temper from what he did a few weeks since, when he pronounced it the "literary emporium of the western world." In his farewell address to the people of Baltimore, a short time since, Mr. Keen very modestly told the audience, in substance, that, since the days of Cooke, we have never had among us (himself excepted, of course), any one capable of exhibiting the beauties of Shakspeare. We cannot, therefore, but sympathise with the Bostonians for the loss they have experienced on this occasion. Not being able to discover the beauties of the immortal bard of Avon without looking through Mr. Keen's spectacles, or to relish his excellencies without Mr. Keen's dressing, they may now pack off their volumes of Shakspeare to the auction room.

"Mr. Keen, the great tragedian, was to have personated the character of Richard the Third, last evening, at the Federal-street Theatre. At the usual time of raising the curtain, a very respectable, though not a crowded auditory had assembled. After waiting till nearly eight o'clock, considerable uneasiness was displayed by the audience, and loud calls for the manager were heard from several parts of the house. Mr. Duff immediately came forward, and stated, that it was with extreme regret he was obliged to say that Mr. Keen had positively refused to appear again on the Boston boards! This information was certainly disagreeable, and an awful silence pervaded the house for the space of two minutes. Mr. Duff requested the indulgence of the audience, and the play was permitted to proceed, Mr. Brown performing the part of Richard. Mr. Keen has been treated in Boston as well as he could reasonably expect to have been treated; and if he had checked his passion "one little week" longer, he would not only have fulfilled his private contract, and made one or two hundred dollars, but retired from our stage respected. But now he is universally despised. He left town this forenoon, privately, for New York, as we suppose, where we hope he will receive such treatment as his impudence entitles him to."

"P. S. We understand," says the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, "that Mr. Keen, who was announced for the part of Richard the Third last evening, declined playing on account of the thinness of the house."

We subjoin a couple of paragraphs from the Boston Papers. The following is from *The Centinel* of Saturday:—

"GRATITUDE!—After a very respectable audience, more numerous than some of those which the truly great Cooke played before, had assembled at the Theatre, to see *Richard the Third*, Mr. Keen took it in his head that the audience was unworthy of his merit, bolted from the Theatre, announcing to the Manager that he should play no more, and that he was preparing to leave town. The audience received this specimen of rude superciliousness with marked contempt. The play proceeded without interruption, Mr. Brown amply supplying the place of the runaway."

The following is from *The Boston Patriot*, same date:—

"THE THEATRE.—A few minutes before eight o'clock last evening, Mr. Duff appeared on the stage, and announced to the audience (that Mr. Keen had refused to take the part cast him (*Richard III.*) without assigning any reason for so doing, and that he was then preparing to leave town. On the rising of the curtain, there being some slight disturbance, and a call for the Manager, Mr. Duff again appeared, and stated that Mr. Keen had been during the day repeatedly importuned by the Manager, and his friends, to appear in the part, but that he absolutely declined. Mr. D. on being questioned, said he believed the reason of Mr. K's. conduct was want of patronage."

Mr. Keen has since sent the following public apology, addressed to the Editor of the *National Advocate*.

Sir—As I have yet some months to remain in this country, it is my earnest wish to preserve the good opinion of those friends who have so generously and nobly manifested their approbation of my character and talents. As the servant of the public, I am aware that I am amenable to public opinion and censure; and if the public voice declare that I have been in error, I am ready to apologise with all due submission. But, Sir, it is not extraordinary that the offence with which I am charged took place at Boston, with the concurrence of the managers; with the approbation of friends, with whom I afterwards spent the evening, gentlemen of fortune and literary acquirement; and that I should not hear any dissatisfaction expressed until I arrived in this city? I passed the following morning at Boston tranquilly; and on my arrival at New York, murmurs of disapprobation were heard, which appeared to me like an overwhelming *acalanche* at the termination of a brilliant harvest.

At an immoderate expense, and with all that additional cost which falls to the lot of a stranger, I repaired to Boston to fulfil my engagements. Had I been acquainted with the customs of the country, I should have made different arrangements; but my advisers never intimated to me that theatres were only visited in certain months of the year; that when curiosity had subsided, dramatic talent was not in estimation. I never could or would believe that the arts in this country were only encouraged periodically, or that there could be any season in which Shakspeare was diminished in value; but as I am now initiated in these mysteries, I shall hereafter profit by my experience.

Sir, I live by my professional exertions. Innumerable family claims are satisfied by each month's disbursements; I cannot afford to give those talents away. I had performed two of my principal characters without hopes of remuneration in that town, where

my efforts had, two months before, contributed largely to augment the public charities. I repeat, I had acted two characters to the very extent of my abilities without profit. On looking through the curtain, at seven o'clock, on the night I was to represent *Richard the Third* (that character which has been the foundation of my fame and fortune) I counted twenty persons in the front of the theatre. I then decided, hastily, if you please, that it was better to husband my resources for a more favourable season, and in this decision no disrespect was contemplated to the audience, slender as it was. The managers apparently concurred with me, deplored the unfortunate state of the times, and we parted in perfect harmony and confidence.

It was my intention to leave America on the close of my southern engagements. I now think it my duty to return again to Boston, and, in person, vindicate my cause at the season when those who most patronise the Theatres are assembled. The public have treated me with the greatest liberality, and I shall ever acknowledge its favours with pride and gratitude. At the latest hour I shall remember those friends by whom I have been encircled, and whose anxiety and confidence I am convinced I have not forfeited. But I may be permitted to say, that the present hostility is not the voice of the public; it is that spirit of detraction ever attendant on little merit—a spirit which watches for its prey, and seizes upon transient and accidental occurrences to defame and destroy. That respectable presses in this country should have been influenced by such feelings, and denounce with such acrimony and bitterness, is to me extraordinary. "There is something in it more than natural, if philosophy could find it out."

I understand some Gentlemen have asserted that I have acted to equally bad houses in England. I lament that they are driven to such extremities, or, rather, that they should compel me to declare that their assertions are untrue. The present existence of the first Theatre in Europe is founded on the abilities which they affect to despise. The provincial Managers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have thankfully rewarded my efforts by sums equal to what I receive from my friend Mr. Price, the worthy and efficient Manager of the Theatre in this city. For the first three years of a career unprecedented in dramatic annals, I was in receipt of double that sum in every theatre in which I acted, and, even allowing a trifling diminution in the space of seven years, what am I to think of a city in which I have been received with equal enthusiasm, and witness a total desertion in the space of three months? But the public say I was too precipitate,—that I should have performed that evening, and then closed my engagement. Granted. Our feelings frequently murmur our better judgments, and from trifling causes lead to results which we subsequently regret. The error was venial, for who is exempt from error? But all unprejudiced people will, I trust, take into consideration the unprofitable labour of acting *Richard the Third* to a solitary few, who left themselves perfectly contented with the Gentlemen who represented the character.

I am now convinced that the fine weather was my chief enemy, and shall again resume my station in the Boston Theatre before I return to England.

I beg leave, Sir, to submit this "round unvarnished tale" to the consideration and decision of the public; and I have too exalted an opinion of their justice and liberality, not to intimate a verdict in my favour.

EDMUND KEEN.

We must confess that we never have heard any thing more indicative of the improving taste of the Americans than their indifference to the quackery and vulgarity of Mr. Keen, who most assuredly stands first upon the *Hamburg* list of the theatrical world.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—Never did I wish for anybody's company more than I did yours on Tuesday night. Strolling past Old Drury, about eight o'clock, I saw three or four ragged rogues poisoning the air with their breath, and disturbing respectable people with the noise of "Queen, Queen," when, lo and behold! I found she was at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Up marched I to the box-door, "Any room, Sir?" "Plenty of room, Sir," says the box-keeper, and adding rather significantly—"the Queen's here, Sir." Well, Sir, I got, and for some time was doubtful whether she was really there; however, when I looked at the dress circle, I was sure; for—was he into the *Times*? and let him blush to hear it—there was not at the utmost twenty-five ladies—or I'll say more, not twenty-five females in the dress circle, and they hung down their heads as if ashamed of themselves for being there. At the end of the Play, a voice from above cries out "Queen, Queen," and upon this she came forth; I must tell you I had not seen her before, whether she was afraid or ashamed, I cannot tell. However, she then came forth, and her reception was such, that she immediately retired, and never showed her face again that night; and, I dare say, never will honour that place with her presence.

P. S. You will see I am not used to write upon these subjects, therefore, do as you like with me, R. E.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Madame Catalani's First Rehearsal at the Argyle Rooms.*—After having delighted all Europe, Madame Catalani appeared (after an absence of seven years) before a select audience, composed of many of the nobility, and principal professors in the country, to rehearse the songs to be sung at her Concert on Monday night. It is impossible to express the enthusiastic admiration with which she was greeted; her voice is much more beautiful, strong, and round, and in singing God's Victories, an indelible effect was produced on the audience by the extraordinary exercise of the human voice, shewing at once her rapidity, strength, and sweetness—it must be heard to be conceived. Madame Catalani looks remarkably well, and appeared highly gratified at seeing herself once again before an audience by whom she has been so long considered the greatest favourite.

On Thursday night, about half past eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Clark, an upholsterer, on Clerkenwell-green, which, in a short time, entirely consumed the same, together with an adjoining house, and greatly damaged several houses on the back.

On Tuesday the horse in the Norwich mill cart took fright, and ran from the yard of Mr. Suller in Goswell-street, through St. Martin's-le-Grand, knocking down and running over several persons, so that it was with endeavour to stop it. At the corner of Old Church, Chesham, the wheel caught one of the iron posts with such excessive violence, that it flew off and dashed against a man who was very near, and who was knocked insensible to the ground, the blood gushed from the head in a dreadful manner. The affrighted animal was not yet stopped in its progress, and it ran on with redoubled fury, from the noise proceeding from the shock of the above circumstance; two men endeavoured to stop it, but one of them was knocked down, and the vehicle passed over his legs, he was also dreadfully injured. The horse then ran on as far as Bow Church, where it was stopped by a boy, who caught hold of the reins. The two unfortunate men who were knocked down were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—One of them, named James Canbury, a journeyman plasterer, died on Wednesday.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 6.—The King went yesterday to St. Cloud, to remain about six weeks.

Letters from Bayonne of the 30th ult. state, that the evening before, a cholerae arrived there with the Spanish General Eguia, Ex-Minister of War, who has fled from the persecutions of the Revolutionists.—Gazette de France.

It was proposed in one of the late Sittings of the Spanish Cortes, to present to the King a demand for the convocation of an Extraordinary Cortes. The motion was carried by a majority of 150 to 7.

The demand presented to the King has been accepted by His Majesty, who has announced a near convocation. The Ordinance is to be signed, and that it is about to be published.—Constitut.

Paris, June 20.—It is reported that the Extraordinary Session of the Cortes is to commence the 15th of October.

VIENNA, JUNE 25.—There is again a talk of the approaching departure for Madrid of the Count de Stransberg, now Minister to the King of Spain. It is inferred that our Court has definitely recognised the Political Changes in the Government of that country.

Paris, July 8.—The arrival of the news of Buonaparte's death is announced in the *Moniteur*, and in all the minor Journals, almost precisely in the same terms:—"The English Journals of the 4th inst. have been received. The death of Buonaparte is widely announced in them. The following are the terms in which this news is given."—The accounts published in London are unobjectionable, and not a word of remark is added. The intelligence does not appear from these Papers to have had any remarkable effect on the French Publics.

In the Chamber of Deputies the event was alluded to in a way which is scarcely reported. The following is one of the versions:—"M. Duplessis-Grenon mounted the tribune. The orator opened an immense volume of manuscripts; the attention was immediately attracted. He began, before speaking of the *Conservateur*, by praising the merit of the despotic reign of the *Conservateur*, by praising his most zealous servants. 'But,' added he, 'the Emperor is dead; let us speak of him no more.'—(Interruption from the centre.)—'Hea turning himself towards the left side, he exclaimed, 'Behold now, if you please, *l'Empereur*.'" At this moment all the Members on both sides quitted their places, the Ministers retired; and the Speaker descended from the tribune without having pronounced the fourth of his discourse.—(Gazette de France.)

The sublime Treachery has caused the Reis Effendi to give official assurance to Lord Stratford, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, that the persons, property, and trade of the British subjects shall be most perfectly secured.

Paris, July 9.—It appears certain that Buonaparte completed his Memoirs (which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena) in a short time before his death. Several copies, it is said, were made of his work, two of which were delivered to General Bertrand, and 50 to the Moniteur. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes.—*Journal de Paris*.

FRANCE VERSANT TO THE GREEKS.

"Brethren and Countrymen of Jassy, and of all Moldavia!—The Misdeeds which have taken place in Moldavia since I quitted that province have been communicated to me; I send, in consequence, the General of the army, Prince Cantacuzene, with full power to conduct the affairs of that province, and to restore order. This Prince will be the same to you as myself; obey him, and assist him in any measures he may undertake to attain this desired object. Given at my Head-quarters at Tergowisch, the 16th May, 1824."

Jassy, June 1, 1824. (ALEXANDER YPSILANTI.)

LANCASHIRE, JUNE 25.—One of the preparations making for the reception of the King, is the demolition and re-construction of the town gate, Steinhil, which opens on the road to Herrenhausen, over which a grand triumphal arch, embellished with trophies, is erecting. It will henceforward be called the Waterloo Gate. The King will be the first who will pass under it; until which it is not allowed the passage is prohibited. The expense is estimated at 8,000 crowns (cents).

Paris, July 10.—The *Moniteur* contains the following Ordinance:—

"Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

On the Report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the Financial Department—having heard our Council of State, we have ordered, and do order as follows:—

"ARTICLE I. Our Minister of Finance is authorized to proceed to the sale, by public competition or sealed tenders, to the firm which shall offer the highest terms, of the twelve millions five hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty francs of rentes (stock) in the five per cent. consols belonging to the Royal Treasury, and proceeding from:—

Balance of the Loan of 16,600,000 francs of rentes opened for the service of 1818, by the laws of the 5th and 15th of May, 1815, and made applicable to the service of 1819, by the laws of the 28th of May, 1820. 1,674,500

Balance of the Loan opened by the law of the 6th of May, 1818, made applicable by the 5th Article of the Constitution of the 9th October, 1818, to the payment of the 100 millions, and restored the 1st June, 1820, in execution of the Convention of the 2d of February, 1819. 6,615,944

3d. Stock redeemed in 1818. 2,929,000

4th. One-third of the Loan of 3,884,328 francs made applicable to the payment of annuities by the law of the 8th of March, 1821, to liquidate the two six sixths becoming due in 1821 and 1822. 1,294,778

Total 12,514,220

"ARTICLE II. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

"Given in our Castle of Saint Cloud, the 8th of July of the year of Grace 1824, and of our reign the 27th.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

A Hamburg Mail arrived yesterday, which brings the following intelligence:—

BRISLAK, JUNE 20.—Reports had been received at Vienna, from the Austrian authorities on the military frontiers of Transylvania, which are said to announce, that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, because, as a manifesto is asserted to state, the existing treaties had been violated by the Turks occupying Wallachia without the consent of Russia. It is said there are many Russian officers with Ypsilanti's corps, to whose exertions it is chiefly attributed that it daily increases.—*Silvian Gazette*.

An article from Odessa, dated June 11, states that Baron Strogoff has addressed two notes to Count Langeron, the Military Governor, on the subject of the free exportation of coin, in which he strongly protests against the measures adopted by the Porte.

The Paris Journals also arrived yesterday. A rumour was float in Paris of serious disturbances having taken place in Madrid on the 21st and 22d of last month; but this was confirmation.

The Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, brother to the Duchess of Clarence, is arrived in town.

The French Papers state, that on the day on which the news of Buonaparte's death reached Paris, a person having met General Rapp, said to him, "Well, General, your man is dead at last?" "What man?" inquired the latter. "What do you not know that Buonaparte is dead?" The General, upon being assured of the fact, appeared deeply affected, and the tears even started from his eyes. The King, who had been informed of the circumstance,

on his way to Mass, accosted General Rapp, and deigned to tell him that far from blaming his sensibility, he regarded it as a new pledge of his fidelity. "It is true, Sir," answered the General, "that I had first employed on the learning of the death of a man to whom I owe every thing—the happiness of serving your Majesty."

The important affair of the Conspiracy of the East, the trial of which occupied the Court of Assizes of Pay-de-Dome, sitting at Rome, fifteen days, was brought to a conclusion on the 4th of June. After deliberating an hour and a half, the Jury unanimously acquitted the prisoners of all the charges alleged against them, and they were immediately set at liberty.

The debates on the project of law for continuing the censorship of the Press closed on Monday. An amendment was proposed and carried, the object of which is to limit the duration of the censorship to three months after the next session of the Chamber. It was also agreed, that the resolution, whilst it lasted, should extend to Joseph, and that the resolution, whilst it lasted, should extend to Joseph, and that the resolution, whilst it lasted, should extend to Joseph.

The Chamber then decided on the question of the whole law, which was passed by a majority of 102, the numbers being 234 to 132.

FRANKFORT, JULY 5.—Accounts from Odessa, of the 11th of June, say, that since the 9th fourteen vessels had arrived with fugitives from Constantinople, which brought the Greeks still formidable; but the killing and imprisonment of the corpses of those, which were sent detained at Constantinople, have proved unfounded, the Turks having paid for the correct rate of ten piastres per kilo; so that the exorbitant, which costs at Odessa 25 roubles, has been sold at 30 roubles.

MADRID, JUNE 21.—It is said that the Government has received information that a conspiracy of a very serious nature has been discovered in Andalusia, at the head of which was General Grimarest, and Brigadier-General Isidore Mir. It is affirmed the Authorities received notice of it only a few moments before it was to be carried into execution, and that many important arrests were taken place in Seville, Cordova, and Cadix; and that proceedings will be instituted with all speed against the persons, and that the punishment which they merit.

Letters have been received at Corunna which confirm the news of the removal of Pezuela, Viceroy of Peru, and the appointment of General Laserna. These letters add, that the inhabitants of Lima welcomed this change with extreme enthusiasm. They say that the new Viceroy resolved to take advantage of the favourable disposition of the people, and of the troops, and immediately marched from Lima with 5000 men against the owners of Lima, who were completely defeated, with the loss of 1000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The same letters state, that Don Costanzo attempted to surprise Lima, but that he was repulsed by our forces, and that it was said that the adventure had been rounded in the corner.

SEVILLE, JUNE 28.—Accounts from Seville of the 15th give details of the conspiracy discovered in the province of Andalusia. General Don Pedro Grimarest, as it seems, was to place himself at the head of the conspiracy, together with Brigadier-General Mir, with the titles of First and Second Commanders of the Army of the Faith. Their meeting was held at the house of General Grimarest, who furnished the money, but, as it seems, very sparingly, for the necessary expenses. The plan was most absurd: they were to seize the houses of a depot of a regiment near the town of Medina, so to release the innocent prisoners confined at Xerez; which respective force was to serve as the nucleus, for that which they incited they could assemble.

The Insurgent Zaldívar engaged to reinforce this great army with a body of partisans, and formed a conspiracy of his at the time when he commanded a party of Guerrillas in the Peninsula. All these plans, which were to be accomplished in a few days, for they had none, they were to proclaim the King absolved, to overturn the fundamental laws of the Constitution, and come to Seville to join their companions there. Several persons were arrested, and others have fled; in pursuit of whom, the most active measures are adopted.

It is reported to-day, (the 28th) at Madrid that there has been a terrible commotion at Valencia. To prevent all error, we think it our duty to say, that we have before us a Proclamation of the Captain-General of that Province, in which he states, that some malicious persons taking advantage of the night, discharged a pistol, which led some persons to believe that amonca had been fired from the Citadel, and that General Blio was going to be set at liberty. Hence a great agitation naturally ensued, which, however, was happily calmed by the prudence and firmness of the Political Chief, and the other Authorities.

NEW YORK.—Robbery of Mr. Keen.—Mr. Keen, on his arrival here from Boston, on the 29th of May last, discovered that his trunk or case, which contained all his valuable papers, and a considerable sum of money, had been stolen. Among the papers were some receipts, signed by Le Roy, Bayard, and Co. Mr. Keen's engagements with several Managers, and numerous letters, two blank notes of one hundred dollars each, and a quantity of specie in English gold. The case contained, and which is now in his possession, was filled with stones, an old pair of gloves, and a vest.

MAY 6.—The sloop Hero, Captain Palmer, arrived at Southampton last Tuesday, in seventy-three days from New South Island, with a cargo of oil. On the 28th of March, in lat. 21. S. long. 35. W. spoke the brig Winer, of London, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Falmouth, England; the Captain of which informed Capt. P. that the Chilean army, near Peru, had fought two battles with the Royal army, in both of which the Chilean army was victorious; and it was supposed would cause the surrender of Peru soon to the Chileans.

MAY 15.—The gigantic projects that occupy the attention of our countrymen, are truly surprising. A plan is now forming, for example, to establish a settlement at the mouth of the River Columbia, for the purpose of importing furs direct from the East Indies. It is then proposed to transport this article of merchandise up the Columbia, until it reaches the rocky mountains, and then to proceed by land to the navigable mouth of the Missouri. This embraces a space of 349 miles in extent. Of this distance 200 miles are reckoned by travellers as constituting an excellent road; the remaining 140, comprehend the mountain barrier, which must be passed by the intrepidity and labour of man.

The merchandise will then, by the aid of the Missouri and its subsidiary streams, supply the whole western continent with the refreshing beverage of Cmon, in the Arcyons are received of the destruction of the town of Cmon, in the Bay of Honduras, by fire, on the 14th of April.—250 houses were destroyed—10 left standing. The loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

ST. GEORGE'S (BERMUDA), APRIL 25.—The details of the proceedings of the House of Assembly have not transpired, but it is rumoured that several excellent Resolves of a Committee of the whole House have been framed, with a Memorial to the King, praying His Majesty to remove his Excellency from the Government of this Colony. Copies both of the Resolves and the Memorial, we are informed, have been submitted to his Excellency.

MAY 2.—Since our last, we understand the House of Assembly has received a Message from his Excellency the Governor, marked by the usual amiable, urban, and conciliatory traits of temper, by which his Excellency has most justly characterized. We yet hope, however, that the public business may be carried peaceably on. It is expected that the proceedings of the Colonial Legislature will shortly be laid before the public.

INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE CORONATION.

Partially, July 13, 1824. In pursuance of an Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the following Instructions have been framed for sending to the various Courts and returns of Carriages conveying persons to justs Coronation on the 19th instant. In conformity with these Instructions the necessary directions have been given to all His Majesty's Officers and Servants concerned in carrying them into execution. The Doors of the Hall and Abbey will be opened at Three o'clock in the Morning. At the same hour all the Gates of Hyde Park, except the Kensington Gate, will be opened for Carriages, and the Stable Yard Gate will be opened for the passage of such Carriages as will be permitted to use the Second Row of such Carriages. The Doors of the Hall and Abbey will be shut at Seven o'clock in the Morning against all visitors, except those who are entitled to be set down at the House of Lords, and the Doors of that House will be shut at Eight o'clock. All Carriages are then to depart, and the Gates of the Park will be open at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to those which are to wait there for the return of their Owners, as stated in the Second and Third Rules.

SIDMOUTH. Rule 1.—Route for the Foreign Ministers, for all those who are to form part of the Procession; and for those who have Tickets from Peers, Judges, Privy Counsellors and Grand Crosses of the Bath.

N. B.—The Holders of such Tickets may also use the Route, No. 4.

Proceed down Grosvenor-place, Eaton-street, and the Vauxhall-road, along Millbank-road, Millbank-street, and the East side of Abingdon-street, set down at the House of Lords; and go home by the West side of Abingdon-street, along College-street, Little College-street, Wood-street, North-street, St. John's Church-yard, Little Pulton-street, Totten-street, the Horseferry-road, Carey-street, the North and West sides of Vincent's-square, and Bank-street.

Persons of the above descriptions from the Eastern Parts of the Town, will fall into this line most easily by crossing Vauxhall Bridge.

All the foregoing persons will be excluded unless they arrive by Eight o'clock in the Morning.

In the Evening the Carriages to take away the above-mentioned Persons, will wait in Vincent's-square, with the hind wheels against the rails of the Piazza; will come from thence (when required) by reverse of the Morning Route, up the West side of Abingdon-street, and go home by the East side of the Street, the Millbank-road, and Vauxhall-road.

NO. 2.—Route for all persons who have tickets for the South side of the Aisle of Westminster Abbey.

Enter St. James's Park, at the Stable-yard pass along the Mall, cross the Parade, and leave the Park by St. George's Gate, pass down Prince's-street, set down in Denon's Yard; and go home by Bowling-street, Little South-street, South-street, Dean-street, North-street, the Broadway, York-street, James-street, into the Park at Backingham Gate, up Constitution Hill, and out at the Hyde Park Corner Gate.

All the foregoing Persons will be excluded, unless they take their seats by seven o'clock in the Morning.

In the Afternoon, the Carriages to take away the foregoing Persons will enter St. James's Park from Piccadilly, and wait in the Bird Cage-Walk with the hind wheels against the walls, and the horses' heads fronting the Canal, and (when called for) will take up and go home by the same Route as in the Morning.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in the Booths which open into Prince's-street.

NO. 3.—Route for all Persons who have Tickets for the North side of the Aisle of Westminster Abbey.

Fall into the line in Cuckspur-street, pass on the West side of the Statue at Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, and the Broad Sanctuary, set down at the Stairs which will be provided to cast the Platform, and go home through Little George-street, into George-street, and through Delahay-street, Duke-street, Charles-street, and King-street into Whitehall.

All the foregoing persons will be excluded, unless they take their Seats by seven o'clock in the Morning.

In the Afternoon the Carriages to take away the foregoing Persons will enter St. James's Park from the Stable-yard, turn to the left and wait on the Parade in the Park, with the hind wheels against the railing, and the horses' heads fronting the Horse Guards, and (when called for) will pass through the Horse Guards, down King-street, take up where they set down in the Morning, and return home by the West side of Parliament-street.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in the Guild-hall, and in the Booths in the Abbey Church-yard, and St. Margaret's Church-yard, and in the Gardens of Parliament-square.

NO. 4.—Route for all Persons having Tickets for Westminster-hall, and the Exchequer, and the Gardens of Lancaster Office.

Fall into the line in the Strand, pass on the East side of the Statue at Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, set down at the Platform near the corner of New Palace-yard, from whence the Parties will walk along the Platform into the Hall, and the Carriages will go home along Bridge-street, and over Westminster-bridge.

All the foregoing Persons will be excluded, unless they take their Seats by seven o'clock in the Morning.

In the Evening the Carriages to take away the foregoing Persons will wait round the Asylum with the hind wheels against the walls, and (when called for) will take up where they set down in the Morning, and will go home along the East side of Parliament-street.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in New Palace Yard.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Tuesday, at half-past eleven o'clock, His Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Camden, Lord Port, Earl of Chichester, Earl of Cuthbert, Earl of Shaftesbury, the Judge Advocate, Sir Charles Long. Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.—The King gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Charles Long, and the Judge Advocate, who laid before His Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial.—The Court broke up about one o'clock.—Some time afterwards His Majesty gave an audience to Viscount Sidmouth.

The King will hold a Levée at Carlton House, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and a Drawing Room on Thursday, the 26th inst.—The King will proceed for Ireland by sea, and it is understood, will embark at Brighton.

On Friday the King gave a splendid Dinner to the Prince Esterhazy, and the Duke de Grammont, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Courts of Austria and France, specially appointed to be at his Majesty's Coronation, their Excellencies having been previously introduced to His Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Esterhazy, Jun. the Austrian Ambassador, the Princess Esterhazy, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, were among the party.

It is expected that the King will give a splendid Ball at his Palace in Pall Mall, on Friday, the 27th instant.

Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador at Vienna, and his Lady, have arrived in town, to be present at the Coronation.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonels Reynett and Pratt, landed on Tuesday afternoon at Dover, under a Royal Salute, and arrived in town on Wednesday. His Royal Highness left the Duchess and Prince quite well. He alighted at the Palace of the King, in Pall-mall, to pay his affectionate respects to his beloved brother, and remained with his Majesty about two hours, and then proceeded to his Royal Highness's temporary residence during his stay in this country, at the King's Palace, Piccadilly, where he was received by the Princess Augusta. Their Royal Highnesses soon after proceeded to the King's Palace at Kensington, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, and dined with her Royal Highness, and were there met by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and a select party of private friends.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Long, Mr. Huskisson, and other official Gentlemen, assembled at the Chancery of the Exchequer's house. The object, we understood to be to make arrangements for the reduction of the expenses of their different departments.

A Privy Council was held yesterday, which sat till four o'clock, at which the Duke of York and Clarence were present.

THE CORONATION.—The following notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office:—The Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath will receive their Mantles, Hats, Spurs, Swords, and Belts, at this Office, on Monday next, between the hours of twelve and three, upon payment of the Fees, and the production of their respective Letters of Summons to attend His Majesty's Coronation.

A magnificent fête in honour of the coronation is to be given at Carlton Palace; the preparations are upon a most extensive scale, and it is the wish of His Majesty that it shall exceed in splendour the entertainment given to the Sovereigns after the peace.

The Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, who were accustomed to walk, by their representatives, in the procession to Westminster Abbey, will not appear on Thursday.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has waived his exclusive right of passing over Westminster Bridge on the day of the Coronation; the bridge will consequently be entirely closed on Thursday.

The dress of his Highness Prince Esterhazy, in which he will appear at the Coronation is said to be the most splendid ever seen in this country.

The Lord Great Chamberlain has signified his intention to open Westminster Hall to the inspection of the public generally, and without tickets, the day but one after the Coronation, and for several days subsequently. The first day after the Coronation will be devoted to those who have written for tickets, and to whom answers have not been sent. His Lordship will take care that the appearance of the Hall shall be preserved in the same state as during the Royal Banquet. This liberal arrangement will, no doubt, produce great satisfaction.

Lord Coleridge has been appointed to carry the Gold Spurs at the Coronation, and the Earl of Abernethy will execute by deputy the office of his Majesty's Chief Lordruler. The Marquis of Exeter will execute the office of Lord High Almoner.

The company who will sit down to dinner in the Hall will consist of 204 Peers and Bishops; 38 Privy Councillors; 28 Knights (first class) Grand Crosses, attached to the Military Order of the Bath; and 86 Knights Commanders (second class). The whole number will be 354. Each of these will have his own attendant with him at table, each attendant to be habited in a scarlet frock coat with a garter blue and around the waist, &c. according to The Gazette Order.

It has been determined by the Lords of the Council, that each Peer who has signified his intention to be present shall receive five Tickets; Privy Councillors, not Peers, four Tickets; Knights of the Grand Cross, three Tickets; Knights Commanders of the Bath, two Tickets; and Clerks in Council, two Tickets.

On Friday instructions were sent from the Secretary of State's office, appointing the station of each Magistrate on the day of the Coronation. All the public offices are to be shut up, and illuminated at night.

The Duke of Wellington is to be honoured as Gold Stick, and Sir R. Hill as Silver Stick, on the Coronation-day.

Names of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and two ancient towns elected to perform the Canopy Service at the Coronation:—

- HASTINGS.—The Hon. William Henry John Scott; James Dawkins, Esq.; Edward Milward, Esq.
- SANDWICH.—Joseph Stewart, Esq.; Charles Emmerson, Esq.; George Nonkes, Esq.
- DUVER.—E. B. Withraham, Esq.; Henshaw Latham, Esq.
- RAMSEY.—Benjamin Cobb, Esq.; Cholmeley Deane, Esq.
- HYW.—Stewart Majoribanks, Esq.; Wm. Deedes, Jun. Esq.
- RYE.—William Phillips Lamb, Esq.; John Deedes, Esq.
- WINCHELSEA.—H. Brougham, Esq.; Lucius Connonson, Esq.

If any of these Gentlemen decline attending, the King will nominate others in their place. The following extract from Clarke's "Rymers's Fœdera," will shew what were the contributions of twelve counties to the Coronation Feast of King Edward I. at Windsor.

Feb. 10th, 1274, orders were issued to different Sheriffs to furnish the following provisions at Windsor, on Easter Eve, it being then intended that the Coronation of King Edward I. should be solemnized at that time and place, viz:—

	Oxen.	Swine.	Sheep.	Fowls.
Sheriff of Gloucester	60	101	60	3000
Bucks and Bedford	40	60	40	2100
Oxford	40	67	40	2100
Kent	40	67	40	2100
Surrey and Sussex	40	67	40	2000
Warwick and Leicester	60	98	40	3000
Somerset and Dorset	100	176	110	5000
Essex	60	101	60	3100
Total, twelve counties	440	744	430	22,400

In the year 1307, King Edward II. issued an order, dated at Clifton, on the 25th of September, to the Seneschal of Gascony, and Constable of Bourdeaux, to provide a thousand pipes of good wine, and send them to London, there to be delivered to the King's butler before Christmas, to be used at the approaching Coronation. The purchase and freight of the wine was to be paid for out of the revenues of Gascony, by a company of Florentine merchants, who formed those revenues.

First January, 1308, the same King issued an order to the Sheriff of Wilshire, (and probably to all other Sheriffs in proportion), to buy and provide out of the revenues of the shireffdom 24 live oxen, 24 live porkers, 25 live bravans, and 24 fat baccons, to be delivered at Westminster to those who should be appointed to receive the same, within a fortnight from the festival of the purification.

THE CHAMPION.—Thursday afternoon, Mr. Dymoke, tried on the spot of armour in which he was to appear before the King in Westminster Hall. It might be termed a dressed rehearsal; and Astley's Amphitheatre had to boast of a select few of the nobility and gentry who were admitted upon this occasion to witness the performance. The suit of armour is composed of burnished steel, and originally belonged to the proprietor of the Gothic-hall, in Pall-mall. The horse on which the Champion is to ride on the day of the Coronation is quite familiar to the public eye. It is a handsome, strong, black and white Hannoverian horse, of the name of Cato, an 4th stage, and long accustomed to the glare of lamps, the sound of trumpets, &c. The Champion is a fine young man, about five feet

ten inches in height. The armour weighs upwards of 70lb. The Champion, on being dressed, mounted his charger with very little assistance, and immediately rode across the stage, bowing to the ladies; he then backed his charger with considerable ease and facility; and as a proof of the steadiness of Old Cato, on any of his feet accidentally touching one of the side scenes, which fell down, he remained perfectly quiet. The Champion was without his helmet and plume of feathers; these latter articles not being quite finished. At the request of several of the ladies, the Champion, in the most gallant manner, appeared in the ride, and trotted round it several times. Mr. Dymoke retired for a short period, and then returned in the old suit of armour, in which he had been daily rehearsing, to gratify the nobility and gentry. Lady Caroline Lamb afterwards rode the horse of the Champion across the stage, and delighted her friends with the ease, elegance, and agility she displayed in backing the spirited animal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Nicholas of Russia and the Prussian Ambassador arrived at Dover from Calais on Thursday, under salutes from the batteries, and immediately set off for London, to attend the Coronation.

THE ARMY.—Major-General Sir John Eley has arrived in Athlone, and assumed the command of the Western district, in the room of Major-Gen. Lambert, who is removed to the Southern district.

Wednesday evening twenty-seven bombadiers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, under Major Lacy, and Lieut. Hill and Savage, left Liverpool for Cork, to embark for Gibraltar. They have been replaced by an equal number of men and officers from Capt. Crawford's company, who arrived at Liverpool on Monday, from Dublin. The remainder of Major Lacy's company, quartered in Clonmel, have received orders to proceed to Cork, for the same destination.

Friday morning, at five o'clock, Major Wm. Davison, Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with dispatches from Frankfurt.

The London transport has arrived at Cove, to convey a company of the Royal Artillery to Gibraltar.

Mr. F. Cross, the Chancery Barrister, is appointed a Master in Chancery, vice Mr. Thomson, deceased.

John Jones, Esq. of Ystrad is returned Member in Parliament for Carmarthen, by a majority of 31.

The Duke de Grammont, deputed by the King of France to attend the Coronation, is arrived in town.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain D. B. Yewat was sworn into the command of the ship Slesby Castle, consigned to China direct.

The Governors of Bridewell Hospital are enlarging the prison for the purpose of the classification of the prisoners, and other internal improvements. A corn-mill is to be erected, and no more oakum is to be picked, the occupation not being considered laborious enough.

On Thursday afternoon the Hon. Artillery Company assembled on their ground, City-road, for the purpose of having a pair of colours consecrated. About six o'clock this interesting ceremony was performed by the Company's Chaplain; after which they went through their evolutions in a very masterly manner. They appeared all in new clothed, and their colours were very elegant. The windows of the barrack-rooms were crowded with ladies.

The maximum of the temperature of the air in June was only 74 deg. the same as it was on the 26th of April last, so that we were then two deg. short of summer heat.—It is an interesting fact that on the first of the dog days there was ice on the ponds in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The Midsummer dividends commenced paying to the public, at the Bank, on Monday last.

By the New Police Act, which has just passed, "No shop, room, or place for the sale of, or under pretence of, selling ready made coffee, tea, or other liquors, shall be kept open after eleven o'clock at night, nor opened before four in the morning, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, or before six o'clock between Michaelmas and Lady-day, under penalty of any sum not exceeding 10l.; or, for non-payment thereof, imprisonment and hard labour for any space of time not exceeding three months. Also, no person, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, for the purpose of hawking, or selling, or distributing any article whatsoever, under penalty of any sum not exceeding forty shillings; or, upon non-payment thereof, imprisonment for any time not exceeding ten days."

PICKPOCKETS.—One half of the persons who collected before Sadler's Wells, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to that place, on Thursday, were pickpockets, and numerous depredations were committed.

HOME CIRCUIT, SUMMER ASSIZES.

- Hertfordshire—Thursday, Aug. 2, at Hertford.
 - Essex—Monday, Aug. 16, at Chelmsford.
 - Kent—Monday, Aug. 13, at Maidstone.
 - Sussex—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Lewes.
 - Surrey—Thursday, Aug. 23, at Croydon.
- OXFORD CIRCUIT.
- Berkshire—Wednesday, Aug. 1, at Abingdon.
 - Oxfordshire—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Oxford.
 - Worcestershire—Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Worcester.
 - Gloucestershire—Saturday, Aug. 11, at Gloucester.
 - Monmouthshire—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Monmouth.
 - Herefordshire—Tuesday, Aug. 21, at Hereford.
 - Shropshire—Tuesday, Aug. 28, at Shrewsbury.
 - Staffordshire—Saturday, Aug. 1, at Stafford.
- NORFOLK CIRCUIT.
- Buckinghamshire Monday, July 30, at Buckingham.
 - Bedfordshire—Thursday, Aug. 2, at Bedford.
 - Huntingdonshire—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Huntingdon.
 - Cambridgeshire—Monday, Aug. 6, at Cambridge.
 - Suffolk—Thursday, Aug. 9, at St. Edmund's.
 - Norfolk—Monday, Aug. 13, at the Castle of Norwich.

ADVERTISEMENT.—British Gallery of Pictures, by Tresham and Otley.—This exquisitely beautiful work is acknowledged to be the grandest work ever published in any age or nation. It is not generally known that the Entry sets in Colours, (each value 300l.) to be given among the Prize of TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY, are the only Sets in existence, except a very few in the subscribers' hands. The one hundred sets of proofs (each value 100l.) are similarly situated. As the copper plates are to be destroyed, the work cannot fail to become very valuable.—The Drawing of this interesting Lottery will take place in a few days. Every connoisseur and lover of the fine arts, therefore, should purchase tickets without delay.

ADVERTISEMENT.—THOMPSON'S, HOLBORN HILL.—Spirits and Wines, of the most superior quality, at extraordinary low prices. Gin, 6s. 4d. 10s. 8d. and 12s. per gallon.—Jamaica Rum (very old) 14s. 0d.—Brandy (old Cognac) 22s.—CAPE MADEIRA WINES, 16s. 20s. and 24s. per dozen.—OLD SHERRIES, 30s. and 44s.—A parcel of Buckhorn Old West India Madeira, 42s. per dozen.—Draught Port Wines, 30s. and 42s.—Old Crusted Ditzo, 1815 vintage, and in bottles, two years, 48s.—Glass Bottles, 2s. 6d. per doz.—Hamper, 9d. per doz.—Credit not given.—Counting House up the Gateway, 64, Holborn Hill.

POLICE.

LOW-STREET.—Tuesday, Thomas Carly, a noted horse-dealer, was examined on a charge of defrauding Mr. John Binney, of Grafton-street, Bond-street, of fifty guineas in two carriage horses, value sixty-two guineas, which he did in the following manner:—In consequence of an advertisement appearing in one of the Daily Papers, respecting two horses to be sold, Mr. Binney went to the prisoner, who had hired stables in Chertsey-mews, Bedford-square, and finally agreed to give fifty-two guineas and his own pair of carriage horses for those advertised by the prisoner. A short time after the purchase, the horses were discovered to be unsound, and Mr. Binney immediately dispatched his servant with the horses to the prisoner, for the purpose of returning them and obtaining the money which had been given for them; but on the arrival of the servant in Chertsey-mews, the prisoner had decamped immediately after the purchase had been made. The amount, one of the principal officers, tracked out and apprehended the prisoner. He was committed for want of sureties, and the parties were bound over to prosecute the prisoner for the fraud at the next Westminster Sessions.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Friday the Magistrates were occupied nearly the whole of the day in swearing in special constables, to assist in keeping the peace on Thursday next, when the Coronation takes place. Most of those who presented themselves were respectable householders in Westminster, and who came forward as volunteers.

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.—This work seems likely to excite much controversy. A contemporary observes, that since the restoration of the old governments, and the new system of state and people which marked the return of peace, a vast number of travellers in Italy have poured forth the contents of their journals upon the public, and we have had abundant specimens of more categories of Italian tourists, than the fertile imagination of Sterne could invent. But, though a few have culled such anecdotes of recent times, as were *publiæ juris* upon the Continent, the great majority have treated Italy as if it had been a blot in the creation since the times of the Cæsars and the Catos; or, at best, have viewed it only as a picture gallery or a statue room; while none have offered either general or comprehensive views of the political and social contingencies which produced a Dante, a Galileo, a Machiavel, or of those more recent revolutions which have even more extensively affected the interests of humanity. The deficiencies of such travellers, Lady Morgan has greatly to be regretted. Leaving aside much of those dry details, which are abundantly supplied by guide books, catalogues, and works of professional criticism, our author has taken a masterly view (if the term be applicable to a female) of the whole series of events which have led from the downfall of the Cæsars to short epochs of liberty, prosperity and light, to a fitful dream of plunder, bloodshed, and unavailing contention, and to that state of "grim reposs" in which despotism, civil and religious, had for ages plunged the fairest portion of Europe. Lady M.'s work is not therefore a classical tour, nor a picturesque tour; but it contains a rich harvest of "middle age" anecdote, abounding with such fruit of the domestic, social, and political life of the great republics of Italy, as cannot fail of exciting an intense interest in all who sympathize with their species. The gravity and massiveness of the subject have not however prevented the author from indulging largely in those humorous and striking details of real life, which form the charm of her more recent novels. Her views of society, have been more intimate than those of any other recent traveller. Her literary reputation has opened wide the door of continental hospitality to her; and communications have been made to the author of France that would have been, perhaps, difficultly obtained by persons, less known, or of principles less avowedly favourable to civil liberty and national independence. This circumstance has given the same sort of interest and originality to her narration, which made the reputation of her work on France, and distinguishes it from all other books on that country.

ADVERTISEMENT.—THE CORONATION.—Every thing that tends to embellish the person is eagerly sought after. The greatest auxiliary to Beauty is a fine Head of Hair, which is produced by the wonderful powers of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL—the original and genuine, patronized by Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the Nobility.—The virtues of this Oil are pre-eminently for nourishing Hair, preventing its falling out or turning Grey in cases of sickness, alarm, fright, study, neglectment, &c.—preserves it to the latest period of life—promotes a luxuriant growth on the balddest places.—The wonderful properties of this Oil not only accelerate the growth, but render hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, and give a beautiful gloss in flax, it gives the most fascinating and delectable appearance to the hair of the Gentleman, and the Milliner.—It also produces Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c.—The sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, Kirby-street, Unton Garden, have just supplied their Agents, in town and country, with a valuable quantity of that admired article. Also their ESSENCE OF TYR, for changing the colour of the hair; and ALAXA EXTRACT for the Teeth and Gums; but none of these articles are genuine without the signature in red ink "A Rowland and Son."

ADVERTISEMENT.—Another great Capital sold by Bish!!—On Tuesday last, the 10th instant, No. 10,515 was drawn a Prize of 16,000l. Consols, which, with several other Capitals, was sold by Bish, at his fortunate Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross; who also sold No. 10,401, a Prize of 21,000l. and several other Capitals in the present Lottery. The following is the present Rich Stone of the Wheel, drawn on all of which must be drawn next Tuesday, the 17th instant, and the Saturday following, being the final conclusion of both the Lottery and the Contract, when of course every Prize must be drawn.

1	.....	£25,000 Consols.	.....	£25,000
2	.....	20,000 Consols.	.....	40,000
1	.....	15,000 Consols.	.....	15,000
2	.....	3,000 Consols.	.....	6,000
2	.....	2,400 Consols.	.....	4,800
2	.....	1,200 Consols.	.....	2,400
6	.....	400 Consols.	.....	2,400
6	.....	250 Consols.	.....	1,500
20	.....	50 Money	.....	1,000
40	.....	25 Money	.....	1,025
50	.....	21 Money	.....	1,050
1,015	.....	12 Money	.....	12,180
1,100	.....	11 11s. Money	.....	12,705

Every Ticket drawn the next Day, is sure to be a Prize, and every half of all the Capitals and other Prizes must be drawn that Day; consequently, on the next Day of Drawing there will not be any Blanks. A few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares are still on Sale at Bish's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross, London, and by his Agents in the Country.

On Thursday an Inquest was held on the body of a male infant who was found tied up in a bundle, with signs of violence on its body, in the passage of the house of Mr. Hyam's, of Will-street, Long-wood, the violence on its person was proved to have caused death, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

On Wednesday, Mr. Henderson, of Goodman's-fields, was thrown from his horse. He was conveyed to Mr. Hopkins's, the surgeon near Cambridge-leath. On examination, the back part of his head was found dreadfully fractured, and he was, as soon as possible, conveyed to his home, where he expired on Wednesday night, leaving a wife and a numerous family.

Master of the Robes; and his Majesty taking off his cap of state, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain delivered it to the Lord Chamberlain, and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes by the Master of the Robes, the cap by the Officer of the Jewel-office. St. Edward's Chair (covered with cloth of gold) having been placed in front of the altar, his Majesty took his seat therein to be anointed; when four Knights of the Garter, summoned by Deputy Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Dean of Westminster, holding the ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the anointing spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross.

1. On the crown of the head, saying,
"Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as Kings, Priests, and Prophets were anointed."

2. On the breast, saying,
"Be thy breast anointed with holy oil."

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,
"Be thy hands anointed with holy oil."

"And as Solomon was anointed King by Zadok the Priest, and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated, King over his people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The King then kneeling, the Archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the benediction:—

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands; that by the assistance of his heavenly grace, you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This Prayer being ended, the King arose, and sat down again in his chair, and the Dean of Westminster wiped and dried all the places anointed, with fine linen, or fine bawbed wool, delivered to him by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Knights of the Garter then delivered the pall to the Lord Chamberlain.

THE INVESTING WITH THE SUPER-TUNICA.

The Dean of Westminster then received from the officers of the Wardrobe, the super-tunica of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, with which the Dean arrayed his Majesty.

THE SPURS.

After this the Dean took the spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touched his Majesty's heels therewith, and then returned them to the Dean, who laid them upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

The Noblesman who carried the sword of state then delivered it to the Lord Chamberlain, and in return received another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, which his lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who placed it on the altar, and delivered the prayer:—

"Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee; and so direct and support thy servant King George, who is now to be girt with this sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the Minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evil-doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops then placed the sword in the King's right hand, saying,

"Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy."

His Majesty then stood up, and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain girded his Majesty with the sword. The King being again seated, the Archbishop repeated,

"Remember Him of whom the Royal Psalmist did prophesy, saying, 'Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most Mighty, good luck have thou with thine honour; ride on prosperously, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness;' and be thou a follower of him. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that, doing these things, you may be glorious in all virtue; and so represent our Lord Jesus Christ in his life, that you may reign for ever with him in the which life is to come. Amen."

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

The King, rising up, ungeded the sword, and delivered it to the altar, where his Majesty offered it in the scabbard (advancing it to the Archbishop), and then retired to his chair: the sword was then redeemed for one hundred shillings by one of the peers, who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity; having first drawn it out of the scabbard, and delivered the latter to an officer of the wardrobe.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE AND ARMILL.

The King then arose, and his Majesty was invested by the Dean with the imperial mantle, or Dalmanio robe of cloth of gold, delivered to him by the officers of the wardrobe; and in like manner with the armill, the Archbishop pronouncing the exhortation,
"Receive this armill as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side."

THE ORB.

The King then seated himself, and the Archbishop, having received the orb from the Dean, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying, "Receive this imperial orb, and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; the Lord cloth you with the robe of righteousness and with the garments of salvation: and when you see this Orb set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer; for he is the Prince of the Kings of the earth, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords; so that no man can reign happily who deriveth not his authority from him, and directeth not all his actions according to his laws."

His Majesty then returned the orb to the Dean, who placed it upon the altar.

THE RING.

The Lord Chamberlain then delivered the ruby ring to the Archbishop, which his Grace put on the fourth finger of the King's right hand, the Archbishop saying, "Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so you may be sealed with that spirit of promise which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed, and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

The Dean then brought from the altar the two sceptres, with the cross and dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop.

In the mean time, the Lord of the Manor of Worksope, (who claimed to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the King a right hand glove on the day of his Coronation, and supporting the King's right arm whilst he holds the Sceptre with the Cross) presented his Majesty with a pair of gloves, embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his Majesty put on.

THE SCEPTRES.

The Archbishop then delivered the sceptre with the cross into his Majesty's right hand, saying, "Receive the royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice;" and then the sceptre with the dove into his left hand, saying, "Receive this rod of equity and mercy; and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers he hath given you. Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so execute justice, that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect the oppressed; and the blessing of Him who was ready to perish shall be upon you; thus in all things following his great and holy example, of whom the Prophet David said, 'Thou lovest righteousness, and loatest iniquity; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre;' even Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.

The Lord of the Manor of Worksope supported his Majesty's right arm, and held the sceptre.

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's crown before him, took it into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it with the prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy, and loving kindness, look down upon this thy servant George our King, who now in lovely devotion boweth his head to thy Divine Majesty; and as thou dost this day set a crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his soul and heart with thy heavenly grace, and crown him with all princely virtues which may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed him, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen."

Then the Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, came from the altar, the Dean of Westminster carrying the crown, and the Archbishop placed it on his Majesty's head; while the spectators, with loud and repeated shouts, exclaimed, "God save the King!" The trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal. The acclamations ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Be strong and of a good courage, observe the commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways: fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success; and honour, and when you have finished your course, you may receive a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous Judge shall give you in that day. Amen."

Then the Choir sang this short anthem:—

АНТРЕМ IV.—"The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation. Thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head. Alleluia. Amen."

As soon as the King was crowned, the Peers put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the Bishops, presented it to the King, saying, "Our gracious King, we present unto your Majesty this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affordeth. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this book; that keep, and do, the things contained in it. For these are the words of eternal life; able to make you wise and happy in this world, may, wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Christ Jesus; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

The King returned the Bible to the Archbishop, who handed it to the Dean, who replaced it on the altar.

THE BENEDICTION.

And now the King having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blessed him, and all the Knights standing about him; answered each benediction, with the rest of the Peers, with a loud and hearty Amen.

"The Lord bless and keep you: the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine for ever upon you, and be gracious unto you: the Lord protect you in all your ways, preserve you from every evil thing, and prosper you in every thing good.—Amen."

"The Lord give you a faithful Senate, wise and upright. Counsellors and Magistrates, a loyal Nobility, and a dutiful Gentry; a pious, and learned, and useful Clergy; an honest, industrious, and obedient commonalty.—Amen."

"In your days may mercy and truth meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other; may wisdom and knowledge be the stability of your times, and the fear of the Lord your treasure.—Amen."

"The Lord make your days many, and your reign prosperous; your fleets and armies victorious; and may you be loved and beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in favour with God and man.—Amen."

"The glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon you: may he bless you with all temporal and spiritual happiness in this world, and crown you with glory and immortality in the world to come.—Amen."

"The Lord give you a religious and victorious posterity to rule these kingdoms in all ages.—Amen."

Then the Archbishop turned to the people, and said—

"And the same Lord God Almighty grant, that the Clergy and Nobles assembled here for this great and solemn service, and together with them all the people of the land, fearing God and honouring the King; may by the merciful superintendency of the Divine Providence, and vigilant care of our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Eternal Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the church, world without end.—Amen."

The blessing being thus given, the King sat down in his chair; vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishop and Bishops assisting of his Coronation, they kneeling before him one after another.

Then the Choir began to sing the Te Deum, and the King went up to the Theatre on which the Throne is placed, all the Bishops, Great Officers, and other Peers, attending him, and then he sat down and reposed himself in his chair, below the Throne.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

The Deans being ended, the King was then inthroned by the Bishops and Peers; and the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Stand firm, and hold fast, from henceforth, the seat and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe more graciously to continue to us your Royal favour and protection; and the Lord God Almighty, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before Him, and as the faithful witness in Heaven. Amen."

THE HOMAGE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the King, and for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, pronounced the words of homage, the Bishops kneeling around him, and saying after him, in these words:—

"I, Charles, Archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I, N. Bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop] will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and I will do, and truly acknowledge, the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church.

The Archbishop then kissed His Majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the Bishops after him, and retired:—Then the Duke of York knelt before the steps of the throne, and taking off his coronet, knelt before the King, and, for himself and the other Dukes of the Blood Royal, pronounced the words of homage, the rest of the Dukes of the Blood Royal, kneeling with him and about him, and saying after him, coronets, kneeling with him and about him, and saying after him, "I, Duke, or Earl, &c. of N. do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks."

"So help me God."

The Duke of York then touched the crown upon His Majesty's head, and kissed His Majesty's left cheek, the rest of the Blood Royal after him, and retired. The Dukes and other Peers observed the same ceremony, the senior of each degree pronouncing the words of homage, and the rest of the same degree saying after him, and each Peer of the same degree, successively, touching His Majesty's crown, and kissing His Majesty's left cheek, and then retiring.

During this time the Treasurer of His Majesty's Household scattered about the medals of the coronation.

During the homage the sceptre with the cross was held on the King's right hand, by the Lord of the Manor of Worksope; and the sceptre with the dove by the Duke of Rutland.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

The two Bishops, who had read the Epistle and Gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the patina and the chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the patina and the wine in the chalice: His Majesty then descended from the throne, and went to the altar, where, taking off his coronet, His Majesty delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain to hold. Then the Bishops delivered the patina and chalice into the King's hands; and His Majesty handed them to the Archbishop, who reverently placed them upon the altar, and covered them with a fair linen cloth. His Majesty then received the sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The Choir then sang the last anthem, "Blessed be thou, Lord God Israel, ever from now and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and the earth are thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord; and thou art exalted as head over all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thing and word is power and might; and in thine hand is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank and praise thy glorious name."

At the conclusion, the people shouted, crying out:—"God save King George the Fourth! Long live King George! May he live for ever!"—and amidst the sounding of trumpets, the beating of drums, and the acclamations of the assembly, the King patted the altar, and taking the two sceptres in his hands, again ascended the throne, and seated himself, supported and attended as before, the conclusion of the post-coronation service and the blessing of the King.

THE COMMUNION.

Then the Offertory began, the Archbishop reading these sentences:—"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"Change them who me rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may not sin eternally."

The King descended from his throne, supported and attended as before; and went to the steps of the altar, and knelt down there.

And first the King offered bread and wine for the Communion, which was brought out of King Edward's Chapel, and delivered into his hands, the bread upon the paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel; they were then received by the Archbishop from the King, and reverently placed upon the altar, and devoutly covered with a fair linen cloth, the Archbishop first saying this prayer:—

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use, that by them we may be made partakers of the body and blood of thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, and fed unto everlasting life of soul and body: And that thy servant King George may be enabled to discharge his weighty office, vouchsafe of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed him. Whereunto this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen."

Then the King, kneeling, as before, made his second Oblation, offering a Mark weight of gold, which the Treasurer of the Household delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to his Majesty; and placed it upon the altar. After which the Bishop said:—

"O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of a humble spirit; Look down mercifully upon thy servant George, our King, here humbling himself before thee in thy footstool; and graciously receive these oblations, which as a humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all; and of thy great bounty to him in particular, he has now offered up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

Then the King returned to his chair, and knelt down at his footstool; the Archbishop said:—

"Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth."

"Almightly and everlasting God," &c.

THE EXHORTATION.

"Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways; draw near with faith, and take this holy Sacrament to your comfort; and make your humble confession to Almighty God, meekly kneeling upon your knees."

THE GENERAL CONFESSIO.

"Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, maker of all things; Judge of all men; we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed, by thought, word, and deed, against thy Divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous to us, the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; for thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past, and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee, in newness of life, to thy honour and glory of thy holy name; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

"Almighty God our heavenly Father, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance, and true faith, turn unto him; have mercy upon us, pardon and deliver us from all your sins, confirm and strengthen us in all goodness, and bring you to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

After which was said:—"Hear what comfortable words our Saviour saith unto all that truly turn to him."

"Come unto me, all that travail and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you." St. Matt. 11. 28.

"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to the world, and that all that believe in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life." St. John 3. 10.

He also what St. Paul saith:—"This is a true saying, and worthy of all men to be received, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." 1 Tim. 1. 15.

"So help me God."

Hear not what St. John saith.— If any man have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the propitiation for our sins." 1st John 2, 1.

After which the Archbishop proceeded, saying, Arch. Lift up your hearts.
Answ. We lift them unto the Lord.
Arch. Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.
w. It is meet and right so to do.
The Archbishop turned to the King's table, and said,
Then, My meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should
" It is v. and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy
at all times, a. everlastingly:
Father, Almighty, " his time given us thy servant our sovereign King
George, to be the De.
" Therefore with angels, and arch-angels, and with all the com-
pany of heaven, we laud and n. glorify thy glorious name, evermore
praising thee, and saying, holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts,
heaven and earth are full of thy glo. v. Glory be to thee, O Lord
most high. Amen."

THE PRAYER OF AGONY.
" We do not presume to come to this thy table, O merciful God,
trusting in our own righteousness, but thy manifold great mercies.
We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs under thy
table. But thou art the same God whose property is always to
have mercy; grant us, therefore, gracious God, so to eat the flesh
of thy dear Son, Jesus Christ, and to drink his blood, that our sin-
ful bodies may be made clean by his body, our souls washed through
his most precious blood; that we may evermore dwell with him,
and he with us. Amen."

THE PRAYER OF CONSECRATION.
" Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy
didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the
cross for our redemption, who made there, (by his one oblation
of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice,
oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, and did
institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpet-
ual memory of that his precious death by his coming again; hear
us, O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee, and grant
that we receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according
to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remem-
brance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most holy
body and blood: who in the same night that he was betrayed took
bread, (1) and when he had given thanks he brake it, (2) and gave
it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat, (3) this is my body which is
given for ye, do this in remembrance of me. Likewise after
supper, (4) he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave
it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this, for this (5) is my blood of
the New Testament, which is shed for you and for many, in the
remission of sins. Do this, as often as you shall drink it, in remem-
brance of me. Amen."

When the Archbishop and Dean of Westminster, with the Bishops'
Assistants, namely, the Preacher, and those who read the Litany,
and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated in both kinds, the
Archbishop administered the bread, and the Dean of Westminster
the Cup to the King.
At the delivery of the bread, was said—"The body of our Lord
Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul
unto ever-lasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that
Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith with
thanksgiving."

At the delivery of the Cup—"The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ,
which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto ever-lasting
life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed
for thee, and be thankful."

While the King received, the Bishop appointed for that service
held a towel of white silk, or fine linen, before him.

Then the Archbishop went on to the Post-Communion, saying—"
Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy
kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give
us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we
forgive them who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power,
and the glory, for ever." Amen.

Then was said—"Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace:
good will towards men. We praise thee; we bless thee; we worship
thee; we glorify thee; we give thanks to thee for thy great glory,
O Lord God, heavenly King. God the Father Almighty."

"O Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus Christ.
"O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away
the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away
the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the
right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us."

"For thou only art holy, thou only art the Lord, thou only, O
Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the
Father. Amen."

The King returned to his throne upon the theatre, and afterwards
the Archbishop read

THE FINAL PRAYERS.

" Assist us, mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and
prayers, and dispose of us by thy servants towards the attain-
ment of everlasting salvation, that, among all the changes and
chances of this mortal life, they may ever be defended by thy most
gracious and ready help, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

" O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in
heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our thank-
sgivings, for our Sovereign Lord George, set over us by thy good
providence to be our King: And so, together with him, bless all
the Royal Family, that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, pro-
tected by thy power, and crowned with thy favour, may continue
before thee in health and peace, in joy and honour, a long and
happy life upon earth, and after death may obtain everlasting life
and glory in the kingdom of heaven, through the merits and medi-
ation of Jesus Christ our Saviour; who with thee, O Father, and the
Holy Spirit liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end,
Amen."

" Almighty God, who hast promised to hear the petition of them
that ask in thy Son's name; we beseech thee mercifully to incline
thine ears to us that have made now our prayers and supplications
unto thee, and grant that these things, which we have faithfully
asked according to thy will, may be effectually be obtained to the
relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of thy glory, through
Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

" The power of God which passeth all understanding keep your
hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son
Jesus Christ our Lord. And the blessing of God Almighty, the
Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be amongst you, and remain
with you always. Amen."

After which His Majesty, attended as before, descended into the
area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar,
into St. Edward's chapel: and the Noblemen who had carried the
regalia received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed
by the altar.

The King being come into the chapel, and standing before the

- (1) Here the Archbishop took the paten into his hands.
(2) And here broke the bread.
(3) And here laid his hand upon all the bread.
(4) Here he took the cup into his hand.
(5) And here laid his hand upon every vessel (he chalice or
Eggen) in which there was any wine to be consecrated.

altar, delivered the sceptres to the Archbishop, who laid them upon
the altar. The rest of the regalia was laid on the altar by the Dean.
Then the King was disrobed of his Royal robe of state, and at-
tired in his Royal robe of purple velvet, by the Deputy Lord Great
Chamberlain.

The Archbishop then delivered the sceptre with the cross into his
right hand, and the orb into his left. The Dean delivered the sceptre
with the dove to the Noblemen who had before carried it, to bear
it in the returning procession.

As soon as the King went to St. Edward's Chapel, the officers
of arms called over and arranged the procession for the return to
Westminster-hall; and at the moment his Majesty came out of the
chapel, the procession moved forward in the following order; ex-
cept that the noblemen who, in the former procession, had borne
the gold spurs, and St. Edward's staff, left in St. Edward's Chapel,
and the orb and the sceptre with the cross, borne by his Majesty,
walked in their due places, according to their degrees in the peer-
age.

RETURN TO THE HALL—THE BANQUET.

While the ceremonial was proceeding in the Abbey preparations
were going on in the Hall for the Banquet. The waiters and at-
tendants soon covered the tables with silver plate, napkins, &c. On
each side of the Hall were two sideboards covered with massive
gold plate.

On each side of the Throne there were placed several tiers cov-
ered with rich crimson velvet, and containing a vast quantity of mag-
nificent embossed plate. The centre piece represented in relief,
splendidly embossed, The Supper of our Lord.

The Royal table of the Sovereign, which might be seen the
covered with a rich damask cloth of gold, which might be seen the
Royal arms beautifully and classically figured, and the arms and
mottos of the several Orders. In the centre of this table a most
beautiful and rich pattern attracted universal admiration. The
cloth was fringed with gold, and golden tassels hung down in all
the luxuriance of eastern splendour from its several corners. On
each side of it there were three chairs for the reception of the Royal
Dukes and of Prince Leopold.

During these preparations there was but little to interest the im-
agination or to excite the sensibility of the fair spectators, who in the
morning had manifested an anxiety at once so natural and so laudable,
to see with all imaginable minuteness the various movements of
this most imposing and impressive ceremony. Here might have
been seen reposing (the most graceful and picturesque forms in a
realm of unusual sleep, and suddenly awaking from perhaps a
dream of unusual sleep, to a scene that "gave to cry nothing a local
habitation and a name.")

At two o'clock the chandeliers were lighted; they contained sixty
candles each, and there were twenty-six chandeliers in the Hall.
There were two beautiful standard lamps suspended from the ceiling
of the Hall, on each side of the throne. On the tables stood twelve
branches raised upon a very appropriate pedestal, each of which
contained eighteen candles.

The hour selected for lighting up the Hall, was too early. The
candles were nearly consumed before the expiration of the ceremony,
and the general effect did not harmonise well with the surrounding
scene.

Soon after the candles were lighted, the covering of the tables
commenced. Fruits and viands of an exquisitely beautiful appear-
ance were spread over them with considerable taste, and thus de-
corated they presented a very delightful appearance.

There were three tables on each side of the Hall, and 50 seats on
each table.

For a considerable time before the approach of the procession to
the Hall, those who were fortunate enough to have been present at
Westminster Abbey preceded the procession, and occupied their
seats with all possible expedition. At about 4 o'clock the proces-
sion returned, in the following order; it was hailed all along with
enthusiastic acclamations:—

- Messenger of the College of Arms.
High Constable of Westminster.
File and Drums, as before.
Drum-Major.
Eight Trumpets.
Kettle Drums.
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Who, on arriving in the Hall,
immediately went into the
gallery over the Triangular
Arch.
Sergeant Porter.
Knight Marshal, and his Officers.
Six Clerks in Chanery.
King's Groom-porter.
Sheriff of London.
Alderman and Recorder of London.
Mayor in Chanery.
King's Sergeants at Law.
King's Attorney-Sergeant.
King's Solicitor-General.
King's Attorney-General.
Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Vice-Chancellor.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Justices of Scotland and Ireland.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing
Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Officers of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Privy Counsellors.
Register of the Order of the Garter.
Knight of the Garter, wearing his cap and feathers.
His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.
Comptroller of the Household.
Treasurer of the Household.
A Pursuivant of Arms.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.
THE STANDARD OF HANOVER, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons, wearing their coronets.
A Herald.

THE STANDARD OF IRELAND, THE STANDARD OF SCOTLAND,
borne by Lord Bedford, and borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.
Bishops, wearing their caps.
Two Heralds.
Vicounts, wearing their coronets.

THE STANDARD OF ENGLAND, borne by Lord Hill.
Earls, wearing their coronets.
Two Heralds.

THE UNION STANDARD, borne by Earl Harcourt.
Marquises, wearing their coronets.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, wearing his coronet.
The Lord Steward of the Household, wearing his coronet.

THE ROYAL STANDARD, borne by the Earl of Harrington.
King of Arms of the Tower.
Gloucester King of Arms.
Hanover King of
Order of St. Michael and
St. George, wearing his crown.
Dukes, wearing their coronets.
Charterhouse King of
Arms,
Norroy King of Arms,
wearing his crown.
The Lord Privy Seal,
wearing his coronet.
The Lord President of the Council,
wearing his coronet.

Archbishops of Ireland, wearing their caps.
Archbishop of York, wearing his cap.
Lord High Chancellor, wearing his coronet and bearing his purse.
Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his cap.
Four Sergeants at Arms.

The third sword, borne by the Earl of
Halloway, wearing his coronet.
The Lord Mayor of
London.
The Lord Lyon
of Scotland,
wearing his
crown.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain,
wearing his coronet.

The second sword, borne by the Duke
of Northumberland,
wearing his coronet.
The second sword, borne by the Duke
of Northumberland,
wearing his coronet.
The white Rod.
Tisler of the white Rod.
Black Rod.

The Comptroller of
His Majesty's Household.
The Treasurer of
His Majesty's Household.
Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.
Three Great Officers of State, mounted on horseback in scarlet mantles.
The Deputy Earl Marshal of England, Lord Howard, on a white
horse, bearing the Earl Marshal's staff, and his coronet on his head,

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, wearing his cap and feathers, and
his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, wearing his coronet, and his
train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, wearing his coronet, and his
train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, wearing his coronet, and his train
borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, wearing his coronet, and his train
borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, wearing his coronet, and his train
borne as before.

The High Constable of Ireland. The High Constable of Scotland,
wearing his coronet.
Four Sergeants at Arms. The Lord High
Chancellor, wearing his coronet.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, wearing his coronet. The Lord High
Chancellor, wearing his coronet.
The Duke of Dorset, wearing his coronet.

The Lord High Steward, wearing his coronet. The Duke of Kent,
wearing his coronet.

THE KING,
in his robes of purple velvet
fringed with ermine, and the
Crown of State on his head,
bearing in his right hand the
Sceptre with the cross, and in his left
the orb with the cross, under his cano-
py, supported as before.
Lord Steward of the Household,
wearing his coronet.
Captain of the Band of
Gentlemen Pensioners,
wearing his coronet.

The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
Groom of the Bedchamber.
Esquires and Pages of Honour.
Gentlemen Usher.

Physicians. Surgeons. Apothecaries.
Esquire of the Council of the Guard. Lieut. of the Yeomen of the
Guard.

His Majesty's Pages.
His Majesty's Footmen.
Yeomen of the Guard.
Yeomen of the
Guard.

Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Kitchen. Clerk of the Kitchen.
Yeoman of the Guard. Gentlemen Pensioners.

The King, upon his entrance to the Hall, was received with loud
and long continued acclamations, and cries of "Leag live King
George the Fourth our Sovereign" were pealed forth from every
part of the Hall. His Majesty bowed and acknowledged them with
his wonted grace, and moved slowly towards the Royal table,
while the band played "God save the King."

His Majesty, upon reaching the Royal table, bowed to the Peers
and to the people, and retired towards the chamber behind the throne,
amidst acclamations resounding about the Hall. "God save King
George the Fourth" became universal. His Majesty bowed, and
again graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic attention felt
strongly, and expressed forcibly, by the Peers and People.

His Majesty now wore the new Crown of State, and robes of
purple velvet, furred with ermine.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports carried the canopy over his Ma-
jesty. On reaching the bottom of the steps they stood still while
the King ascended the platform towards the table.

The procession was thrown into a temporary confusion through
the mistake of some of the Ailtermen, who advanced too speedily
towards the tables, already, as we have before observed, covered
with the most delicious viands. The error, however, was soon
rectified by one of the Heralds, and the worthy Aldermen were once
more placed in their appropriate situation. The procession then
moved forwards without interruption.

The Peers retired to their stations at the several tables.

His Majesty having retired, the Peers sat of the banquet prepared
for them, and considered the service was dispensed on this occasion.
Several young ladies visited their noble friends and relatives
while at dinner, and not a few were seen soliciting fruit with looks
so eloquent, that the fair suitors were sure to be successful.

About twenty minutes after five o'clock the Hall was cleared by
the Heralds and Knight Marshal, which had hitherto presented a
motley but magnificent confusion of all descriptions of nobility, gentry,
and orders of Knighthood, here and there mixed with very elegantly
dressed females, whose curiosity had anticipated the period of its being
gratified with a sight of the tables and refreshments, according to
custom after the performance of their services by tenants in grand
serjeanty. This was not performed without some difficulty, as the
fair fugitives and their squires sought to elude the vigilance of
their pursuers by flying from one part of the body of the Hall to
another. The centre aisle or promenade was at length cleared, and
these votaries of curiosity contented themselves with a precarious
tenure of situations in the back passages between the tables and
the butteries under the galleries on either side.

The Knights Companions, a most elegantly attired and interest-
ing group of persons, who for the greater part, have written inde-
libly, by their heroic exploits, their names on the pillar of national
gratitude to the latest posterity, were then marshalled at the upper
end of the Hall, on each side of the grand avenue to the Theatre
platform, upon which at that moment the Dukes of Sussex and
Gloucester appeared engaged in conversation with the Princess
Augusta and other branches of the Royal Family then seated in
the Royal box on the right hand of the Throne. On this elevated plat-
form we also noticed our late Envoy to the Court of Florence, Lord
Burghersh, splendidly dressed in a General's uniform, decorated with
various stars and orders. The Hall now being restored to order,
and the company being all seated at their respective tables, his Ma-
jesty, attended, supported, and his train, as before, with the four
swords borne before him, about six o'clock, returned to the throne,
where he was again received with the most unequivocal marks of
attachment and affection. He received this fresh mark of the re-
gard of his people with the most evident marks of grateful affection.
He seemed sorely affected by the fatigue he had already under-
gone, and perfectly cheerful in the contemplation of what he had
yet to endure before the completion of that day's most arduous un-
dertaking. He wore his crown a little inclined over his right eye,
and was in appearance precisely the King which any man would
have expected him to be, who had witnessed his amiable manners
and popularity in his early life.

The company at the tables then sat down; and the Barons of
the Cinque Ports carried away the canopy as their fee.

THE DINNER.
Dinner being ready, His Majesty, wearing his crown, and carry-
ing the sceptre with the cross, and the orb, and attended and sup-
ported, and his train borne as before, came out of his chamber, pre-
ceded by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and, the four swords
borne before him, and took his seat in the chair, of state.

FIRST COURSE.
The first course was served in the following order:—
Six Attendants on the Clerk Comptroller.
Two Clerks of the Kitchen, a black gown.
Three Clerks of the Board of Green, trimmed with silver lace.
The Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth.
The Master of His Majesty's Household.

The Comptroller of
His Majesty's Household.
The Treasurer of
His Majesty's Household.
Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.
Three Great Officers of State, mounted on horseback in scarlet mantles.
The Deputy Earl Marshal of England, Lord Howard, on a white
horse, bearing the Earl Marshal's staff, and his coronet on his head,

attended by a Peer; the Lord High Steward, the Marquis of Anglesea, on a noble Arabian dun and black horse, with his white stall, his crest on his head; the Lord High Constable, the Duke of Wellington, on a white horse, with the Constable's staff, and his crest on his head, attended by two Pages. Their appearance was truly magnificent, being dressed in the same manner as in the procession. Their splendid trappings, notwithstanding they were on horseback, trailed on the floor as they traversed the Hall. Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces. These were followed by the justly dressed band of Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes of meat. Nothing could exceed the richness of their equipage, which was of scarlet, slashed with blue, richly ornamented with lace and innumerable gilt buttons, producing the effect of massive lace, with scarlet stockings, and caps fringed round with ostrich feathers.

The Lord High Steward with his white staff, his crest on his head.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, bearing the Earl Marshal's staff, and his crest on his head, attended by a Page.

Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.

Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes of meat.

The dinner was placed on the table by His Majesty's two Clerks of the Kitchen.

As soon as the cloth was laid, 336 silver plates, (the number expected to dine) were laid on the table, each plate having two silver spoons placed near it. All the vessels were richly ornamented with various devices. Some of these pieces are of very ancient date—a few of them were marked A. R. (*Anna Regina*), and some C. R. (*Carolus Rex*.)

The Earl Marshal, Lord High Steward, and Lord High Constable, then retired, with their faces always to His Majesty, backing their horses out the whole length of the Hall until without the great gate.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, with His Majesty's Cupbearer, the Earl of Abingdon, and his Assistant, the Earl of Vernon, being preceded by Black Rod, received from the Officer of the Jewel-office the gilt basin and ewer for His Majesty to wash, attended by the Lord of the Manor of Heydon with the towel. The King rising, delivered his sceptre to the Lord of the Manor of Work-sop, and the orb to the Bishop standing on his left hand, the cup-bearer then poured out the water on His Majesty's hand, the Lord of the Manor of Heydon holding the towel.

The Dean of the Chapel Royal then said grace; and His Majesty having taken his seat, the Bishops, his supporters, and retired to their dinner.

On the King's right hand stood the Lord of the Manor of Work-sop holding the sceptre; next to him on the same side, the Lords bearing the four swords; on His Majesty's left hand, the Duke of Devonshire with the orb, and next to him the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and next to him the Duke of Rutland, bearing the sceptre with the dove.

At the end of the table on the King's right hand were seated their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex; and on his left hand the Dukes of Cambridge and Gloucester, and the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The duties of His Majesty's Carver were performed by the Earl of Denbigh; and those of the Assistant-Carver by the Earl of Chester. The duties of His Majesty's Sewer were performed by the Earl of Mount Edgumbe; and those of the Assistant-Sewer by the Earl Whitworth.

Then the Deputy appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Ad-dington presented the mess of dillegrou, prepared by the King's Master Cook.

The Lord of the Manor of Wymondley in Hertfordshire, assisted by the King's Cupbearer and his Assistant, received from the Officer of the Jewel-office, and kneeling, presented to His Majesty a silver gilt cup containing wine; and His Majesty having drunk thereof, retired to the left to his seat.

The Duke of Argyll, as Great Master of the Household of Scotland, then presented a gold cup of wine; and His Majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

THE CHALLENGE.

Before the second course, the Deputy appointed to officiate as King's Champion, for the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, entered the hall on horseback in a complete suit of bright armour, between the Lord High Constable and Deputy Earl Marshal, also on horseback, in the following manner:—

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's arms on their banners.

The Sergeant Trumpeter, with his mace on his shoulder.

Two Sergeants at Arms, with their maces on their shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, in half armour, one on the right hand bearing the Champion's lance, the other on the left hand with the Champion's target and the Duke's shield on his shield.

A Herald, with a paper in his hand, containing the challenge.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, in a complete suit of bright armour, with a gannett in his hand, his helmet on his head, and attended by a page.

The Lord High Constable, in his robes and coronet, and collar of his order, on horseback, with Constable's staff, attended by two pages.

Four Pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the Champion.

His helmet was of polished steel, surmounted by a full rich bending plume of white ostrich feathers, next of light blue, next red, and lastly of an erect black crest. He seemed rather pale in the face, which was of a resolute cast, and ornamented with handsome moustaches. He sat his horse with ease, and his appearance of great firmness, which was no doubt in part attributable to his enormous weight, under which the noble animal that bore him seemed to groan. His armour was extremely massive, and deeply lined and engraved: no part of his body was uncovered; and even the broad circular shoulder blades of the armour were so folded over the chest, that in action, the body could not but be completely defended at all points. The horse was very richly caparisoned, and wore in his head stall a plume of varied feathers. Nothing could exceed the impression produced by the approach of the Clumpion and his loyal army.

At the entrance into the Hall, the trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the King's table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald, with loud voice, proclaimed the Champion's challenge, in the words following:—

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign King George the Third, the last King deceased, to that he ought not to enjoy the same, here, in this Champion, we faith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this combat will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed."

The Champion then threw down his gauntlets, which, having lain a short time upon the ground, the Herald took it up, and delivered it again to the Champion.—They then advanced to the middle of the Hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner.—They then advanced to the steps of the Throne, where the Herald, ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the challenge in the like manner; when the Champion, having thrown down his gauntlets, and received it again from the Herald, made a low obeisance to the King. The Peers had repeated, as if with one voice, "God bless the King! God save the King!" which was accompanied by acclamations so loud through all parts of the Hall, that it startled the horses of the Champion, and his noble com-

panions.—Then the cup-bearer, having received from the officer of the Jewel-office, a gold cup and ewer, filled with wine, presented the same to the King, and His Majesty drank to the Champion, and sent to him, by the cup-bearer, the said cup, which the Champion (having put on his gauntlets) received; and in a loud articulate voice, exclaiming, turning round, "Long Life to His Majesty King George the Fourth!" This was followed by a peal of applause resembling thunder; and having made a low obeisance to the King, drank of the wine; after which, making another low obeisance to His Majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed, backing his horse out of the Hall, and taking with him the said cup and ewer, as his fee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STYLES.

Immediately after, earlier, attended by Clarenceux, Norroy, Lyon, Clerks, and the rest of the officers of arms, proclaimed His Majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times; first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform, next in the middle of the Hall, and lastly, at the bottom of the hall, the officers of arms, before each proclamation, crying "Langress," in the usual manner.

SIXTH COURSE.

The Second Course was then served up with the same ceremony as the first.

SERVICES IN PURSUANCE OF CLAIMS.

Then the Lord of the Manor of Netter Rislington presented His Majesty with three maple cups.

The office of Chief Butler of England was executed by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel and Lord of the Manor of Keating-hall, who received a gold basin and ewer as his fee.

Dinner being concluded, the Lord Mayor and twelve principal Citizens of London, as Assistants to the Chief Butler of England, accompanied by the King's Cupbearer and Assistant, presented to His Majesty wine in a Gold Cup; and the King having drunk thereof returned the Gold Cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee.

The Mayor of Oxford, with the eight other Burgesses of that City, as Assistants to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, as Assistant to the Chief Butler of England, in the office of Butler, was conducted to His Majesty, preceded by the King's Cupbearer, and having presented to the King a bowl of wine, received the three Maple Cups for his fee.

The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, then brought up a charger of waters to His Majesty's table.

The Duke of Athol, as Lord of the Isle of Man, presented His Majesty with two falcons. Considerable curiosity was excited by the presentation of these beautiful birds, which sat perfectly tame on the arm of his Grace, completely hooded, and furnished with bells.

The Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse to the King, performed the office of Sergeant of the Silver Scullery.

The Lord of the Barony of Bedford performed the office of Almoner; and the office of Chief Larderer was performed by the Deputy of the Earl of Abergheny.

After the dessert was served up, the King's health was announced by the Peers, and drunk by them and the whole hall standing, with three times three. The Lord Chancellor, overpowered by his feelings on this propitious occasion, rose, and said, it was usual to drink the health of a subject with three times three, and thought that his subjects ought to drink the Sovereign's health with nine times nine. The choir and additional singers had now been brought forward in front of the Knights Commanders, and the national anthem of "God save the King" was sung with incomparable effect. The immense crowd seemed to be electrified by the stanza:—

"Scatter his enemies,"

"And make them flee,"

which was sung in a corresponding boldness of tone with the invocation, by Mr. Braham. The shouts and applause which instantly followed could only be equalled by a similar demonstration of feeling at the stanza—

"Frustrate their knavish tricks."

In the latter instance, the Ladies seemed first to apply it to recent public occurrences.

By this time the crowd had completely crowded and choked up the access from the lower part of the Hall to the Royal Platform. The crowd was dense and impetuous, but it completed the splendid and gorgeous appearance of the whole scene. His Majesty caused it to be announced, that he intended drinking the health of the Peers in return. The King then rose, and thanking the Peers for having drunk his health, in return drank the health of the Peers, and that of his good people. On this announcement, the Peers, who had all risen, bowed low, and the hall re-echoed with peals of applause. *Non Nobis Dominus* was admirably sung by the whole choir.

The only change made in the appearance of the Hall is in the removal of the splendid gold plate, on each side of the Throne.

After His Majesty quitted the Hall, at about a quarter before eight on Thursday evening, a general bust was made towards the table at whence the King had just departed; every one was anxious to obtain some remembrance of this ever memorable ceremony, and for that purpose seized every decorative or useful article which had served the Peers' tables at the dinner. The Lord Great Chamberlain and some other Officers of State threw themselves on the King's table, and by grasping every thing within their compass, they succeeded with the utmost difficulty in preserving the gold and silver; it was a complete scramble, many persons bore away in triumph spoons, wine glasses, saltsellers, &c. &c. The Hall was nearly cleared by nine o'clock. Several ladies fainted during the day, among whom was Princess Esterhazy, who it appears suffered considerably from the overpowering heat of the day. His Majesty afterwards supped with the Speaker and a select party.

THE QUEEN.

It was scarcely expected that her Majesty would make her appearance, but about half-past six, however, the attention of the assembly was suddenly excited, and a rumour that the Queen had arrived at the Abbey door was in general circulation; and at 20 minutes before seven her Majesty's carriage advanced towards the platform. The rush of strangers on the platform was almost overwhelming, and the soldiers were ordered to stand to their arms, and clear the stage. While this was partially effecting, her Majesty's carriage drew up nearly in front of the King's Arms Tavern, close to the platform. She was immediately surrounded by a portion of the crowd which had broken in. She bowed and smiled. Lord Hood descended from the carriage, and went in search of a way of ingress. He proceeded behind the Champion's stable, where there was a gate leading towards the Speaker's house. He then returned to her Majesty, and communicated to her the discovery he had made. Her Majesty alighted; she was handed from her carriage by Lord Hood, and Lady Hood alighted after her. The air now resounded with cries of "Shame! Shame!" and the spectators in the galleries unequivocally expressed their disgust at the exhibition presented to them.

Leaving on the arm of Lord Hood, she went to the gate to which we have alluded, but found that it was not intended as a thoroughfare, and she therefore returned, with her Ladies in her train. She was considerably incommoded by the dust and the pressure of the mob. Lord Hood then led her Majesty to the opening in the platform for Peers' tickets, opposite Parliament-street. She ascended the steps, and was there asked for her authority. Lord Hood said he had an authority, pulling out of his pocket at the same time a paper.

Her Majesty was then suffered to pass, and descending the steps on the other side, she walked on towards the House of Lords, still followed by contending cries of *Shame!* and some cries of *The Queen, The Queen!* Following the crowd, she by accident forced down towards the iron gate leading to the kitchen, and here a woman presented herself to her view, stating that her person was admitted without an order.—Lord Hood now said, her Majesty wished to go to the Abbey; upon which a constable showed her the way towards an opening in the covered passage leading to Poets' Corner. The guard was at first drawn up to oppose her entrance, but by the command of their officer they withdrew respectfully, and let her Majesty pass. One of the attendants of the Abbey now came forward, and conducted her Majesty to the Abbey door.

Here Lord Hood desired admission for her Majesty.

The door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

Lord Hood—I present you your Queen, surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket.

Door-keeper—Our orders are to admit no person without a Peer's ticket.

Lord Hood—This is your Queen, she is entitled to admission without such a form.

The Queen, smiling, but still in some agitation—Yes, I am your Queen, will you admit me?

Door-keeper—My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to obey them.

The Queen laughed.

Lord Hood—I have a ticket.

Door-keeper—Then, my Lord, we will let you pass upon producing it.

Lord Hood now drew from his pocket a Peer's ticket for the person; the original name in whose favour it was drawn was erased, and the name of Wellington substituted.

Door-keeper—This will let one person pass, but no more.

Lord Hood—Will you let His Majesty go in alone?

Her Majesty at first assented, but did not persevere.

Lord Hood—Am I to understand that you refuse her Majesty admission?

Door-keeper—We only act in conformity with our orders.

Mer Majesty again laughed.

Lord Hood—Then you refuse the Queen admission?

A Door-keeper of a superior order then came forward, and was asked by Lord Hood whether any preparations had been made for her Majesty? He answered respectfully in the negative.

Lord Hood—Will your Majesty enter the Abbey without Ladies?

Her Majesty declined.

Lord Hood then said, that her Majesty had better retire carrying. It was clear no provision had been made for her modulation.

Her Majesty assented.

Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laugh uttered some expressions of disrespect.

Lord Hood—We expected to have met at least with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly.

Her Majesty then retired, leaning on Lord Hood's arm, and followed by Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton.

She was preceded by constables back to the platform which she returned—outured her carriage, and was amidst reiterated shouts of applause and disapprobation.

In her progress to Westminster, her Majesty was not by the public until she entered the Park, where a scene of opened of noisy bustling familiarity, in consequence of running to greet her. By the time of her Majesty's a story was told of a great concourse of people had collected, who were the soldiers at their different posts as her Majesty presented arms. About six o'clock her Majesty's carriage drove from the Dean's-yard, and from the length of time before it was that it was confidently asserted that her Majesty had been at but at seven o'clock the carriage was again visible in Po street, her Majesty still seated in it, and not appearing affected by the peculiarity of her situation. The carriage i slowly along, attended by an immense concourse of people Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, up St. James and along Piccadilly, to Hammersmith. The multitude increasing in number as the carriage moved on. It was accc in its progress by some hissing and groaning, as well as cheers of a part of the multitude. Her Majesty was dr white, and had on her head a cap or bandeau, with a larg of white ostrich feathers; she appeared in full health.

According to her Majesty's mode of applying for sion to the Coronation; but all agreed in the decisive and tious fact, that wherever she applied, she was treated decent part of the spectators with marked disapprobation.

Her Majesty communicated on Sunday a letter to the Arc of Canterbury, in which she trusts that there can be no objection being crowned next week. To this communication the bishop replied in these terms:—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has the honour to acknowledge with all humility the receipt of Her Majesty's communication. Her Majesty is undoubtedly aware that the Archbishop cannot single step in the subject matter of it without the command of the King.

Lambeth Palace, July 15, 1821."

Her Majesty on Thursday wrote to the King on the same subject, advising to be crowned on Monday next by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She also states therein her intention of visiting E.burgh while his Majesty is absent in Ireland. To this letter of communication Lord Sidmouth replied on Friday, in the same terms as before, viz. that the Queens Consort are not entitled to be crowned, and therefore His Majesty did not think proper to give any orders for her coronation.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The Theatres of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the English Opera House, the Surrey, Sadler's Wells, &c. were, by command of His Majesty, thrown open to the public, a sufficient number of tickets having been issued on Thursday morning to persons applying, on giving their names and addresses. Long before the appointed hour, the crowds assembled in attendance were immense, the distribution was rapid, and numbers had the mortification of seeing or hearing the doors closed, and reading the vexatious placard of "All the Tickets are issued." The houses of course overflowed from the beginning of the evening. The loyalty evinced by the audiences at each Theatre showed the estimation in which our Monarch is held by his people. "God save the King" was sung amidst acclamations.

THE PARKS.—At an early hour in the morning, crowds of well-dressed people of both sexes, were moving towards the Parks from every direction, and much confusion in consequence took place at the avenues. The first point of attraction was the Green Park, from whence a balloon was to ascend in the forenoon. An enclosure had been made at the side of the basin, where the balloon, which was constructed of blue and white silk, was filled. The process of inflation was completed at about half past two o'clock, and at one the balloon (Mr. Green) was launched into the air, amidst the shout of the immense multitude who covered the whole extent of the Park. The balloon rose majestically, and as the atmosphere was serene, it continued in sight for more than twenty minutes, taking a north westerly direction. It descended twenty minutes before two, in a field near Potter's Bar, North Mims. The populace then poured into Hyde Park, where arrangements had

been made on the most magnificent and splendid scale for their entertainment. Marquises had been erected in various parts of the green; and by the west end of the river a complete fair was formed, comprising booths, with almost every species of entertainment, excepting shows. A number of boats had been lunched on the river, and in the afternoon the public were entertained with three well contested rowing matches in wharves for municipal prizes. A non-descript hunt of a dragon, after a crocodile in the water, occasioned much amusement. In the evening a sort of carnival or *fête champêtre* was given on a scale of unprecedented splendour, and with a degree of taste and effect that did great credit to the taste and science of Sir William Congreve, by whom we understand the whole of the arrangements were made. The whole extent of the Serpentine river was illuminated with stars and terrestrial devices. At the east end was a grand transparency, representing his Majesty drawn in a triumphal car, and attended by allegorical characters, surmounted by the crown, with the royal hills, and a profusion of variegated lamps, so elevated above the trees as to be seen in the most imposing and novel manner from the entrance at the corner of the Park. The receiving-house, or magazine, at the corner of the river, was illuminated to represent an elegant Grecian temple, which was surmounted by the Royal crown, and had a most pleasing effect, as viewed from the banks of the river. The trunks of all the trees about and adjacent to the house were hung with variegated lamps, grotesque Chinese lanterns, lanterns of various patterns, and under them, in every direction, were formed dancing parties of well dressed persons, and music was heard in every part of these illuminated groves. The effect produced by this illumination of the river and the park from one end to the other, the general view, and joy, was equal to any thing that could be imagined of the most splendid and well regulated carnival. At the opening which is formed by the trees on the north side of the river, and on an area judiciously chosen to command all parts of the Park, was made in the evening a display of fire-works. A counter display was made on the side of the river towards Kensington. On the river several pyrotechnic displays were also made. The boats, which rode up and down majestically, were ornamented with Chinese lanterns and illuminated lamps; but the greatest addition to the scene was a grand illuminated car, filled with music, and drawn by two elephants, splendidly caparisoned, as large as life. By the side of them were placed attendants, with Indian dresses; and the whole being brilliantly illuminated, was towed by the banks of the river by some illuminated boats. The effect of the car, with the elephants moving with majesty upon the surface of the river, with the music and banners, was particularly novel, and attracted great applause. With these and a number of other objects too numerous for us to mention, the public were entertained until a late hour of the night.

The lowest of the rabble which had followed the Queen since some excesses; they broke the windows of Lord De la Roche, and Mr. Williamson, in Hill-street; of Earl Powis, in St. James's-square, and of many Noblemen and Gentlemen in Dover-street, and Abchurch-lane, where preparations had been made for illuminating; they also attacked Griffin's Hotel; they demolished the windows of the Marquis of Londonderry; but a party of Guards coming up, they dispersed. They then proceeded to cross-street, where they demolished the windows in the Duke of Devonshire's house, and in Earl Whitworth's. A party of foot soldiers, however, put them to flight. When they could not find any more to amuse themselves by pulling the servants and carriages who were conspicuous for splendid liveries, with many when they pulled off their hats for the Queen were not instantly taken notice of.

ILLUMINATIONS.—At the Admiralty, in letters of large dimensions were the words "God save the King!" large letters surrounded by a superb Crown, and supported on each side by illuminated flags, borne by sea-horses. On the roof of the building were two grand stars, and on the top of the portico the Royal coat of arms. The whole had a most grand and brilliant appearance. The Office of Woods and Forests, on the west front G. R. and 1. The Horse Guards, two large and superb stars. Over the main the cupola, in very large letters, G. IV. R. surmounted Crown. The same devices were also placed on the back of the building facing the Parade, and had a splendid effect. The 23rd, on the north side in the Park, G. IV. R. with a large arch side, the whole surrounded by a Crown of great size. In front of the building in Whitehall, G. IV. R. the Crown with olive branches; Mr. Stacey's Offices, G. R. and Crown; the Office, G. R. and Crown, supported on each side by pillars. In fact the whole of the Public Offices exhibited a splendid appearance. The Bank of England (which had 15,000 gold pieces) in the Mansion-house, the Corporation's Hall, most private houses of the Nobility and Gentry in the different streets, the theatres, &c. Among the tradesmen's warehouses of Mr. Pencock, in Salisbury-square, who had a fire set in front of his house; Mr. Burgess of the Strand, who had a brilliancy of light, over which a large ensign and unions were suspended, the *tout ensemble* was pretty. In houses at the west end of the town were again illuminated every night, notwithstanding that it had been officially discouraged by refraining from illuminating the Public Offices. In every thing went off on Thursday with the utmost tranquility. At the Mansion-house there was not one charge arising out of the proceedings of the day, nor did we hear that any riot was broken in any quarter of the City.

On Friday, numerous applications were made by persons of rank to obtain admissions for a sight of this Hall; and the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office was also inundated with letters and cards from persons of every description to the same effect; but the Lord Chamberlain published the following notice:—

Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, 19th July, 1821.

The public are respectfully informed, that with every desire on the part of the Lord Chamberlain to show Westminster Hall on Friday the 20th, the day being his private day, the event is now so far advanced, that it will be open to inspection on Saturday the 21st, at 12 o'clock, and on every subsequent day, at 10 o'clock.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Monday, the Hair at Law, with No Song no Supper.—Tuesday, Love in a Village, with High Life below Stairs.—Wednesday, the Jew and the Guinea? and Love Trenches at Lockhart.—Thursday, Gay Manoeuvring, Lover's Councils, and Tom Thumb.—Friday, The Jealous Wife, Bonibates Furioso, and Village Lawyer.—Saturday, Exchange no Robbery, &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter from Berwick in our next.

CRUIC. EDITOR. B. G. and SPV are not.

The documents about WYNDHAM'S are very thankful for. We have to apologise for the insertion of a long, tiresome, and absurd letter signed by Mr. Keen, the actor, which was copied into our Paper last Sunday by mistake; we should add, that the facts stated in it have been since contradicted.

The letter of Baron Bergami did not arrive in time for insertion.

The favours of our numerous correspondents must stand over. Amongst the number a very able letter upon the subject of Theatricals.

We have received a variety of communications from different parts of the country on the celebration of the Coronation, our limits will not admit of their insertion this week, but they shall be attended to next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. 77 1/2	Navy 5 per cent 109 1/2
Consols. 70 3/4 76 1/2	Exchequer Bills 4 1/2
Dit Acct. 71 1/2 80 1/2	India Bonds 58 80
4 per Cents. 95 1/2 6	Opium

FRENCH FUNDS

5 per cent. Div. 22 March 85-50	Bank Sb. Div. 1 July 1515
Recon. Div. 22 March 97-50	Ex. Lond. Tmo. 25 45 8mo. 23-25

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 22.

NEVER upon the face of the earth was there a ceremony more glorious in its character and attributes, or more interesting and beautiful in its details, than the Coronation of our beloved King on Thursday.

We give to-day a correct and authentic account of the proceedings; but who will venture to tell their effect?—where is the pen, unless it be found in the hand of a Walter Scott, to describe the witchery of the scene, and the ten thousand sentiments it inspired?

Neither the lustre of gold, nor the waving of banners, nor the beaming of jewellery can give that, which the solemn festival of Thursday gave. There was a holy feeling in it, not derivable from its mere splendour. The MONARCH was seen by his people receiving the splendid ensigns of power and dominion in the House of God, and in the midst of their prayers and blessings.

Of the enthusiasm of the populace we can give no just account—shouts rent the air wherever the KING was seen. We love—ardently and devoutly love—the King; and there are some of our readers far distant in the country, who may think that we are led by one attachment to depict its colours somewhat too glowing; the reception his Majesty met with, for which reason we select the following passage from *The Morning Chronicle*, a paper not very remarkable for its flattery or courtesy towards His Majesty's Person or Government.

"The Marquis of Londonderry, whose commanding figure attracted general notice, was loudly and repeatedly cheered as he passed along; the Noble Marquis bowed, and seemed highly gratified at receiving the marks of public attention. But it would be difficult to describe adequately the ENTHUSIASM with which the appearance of His MAJESTY was hailed by all classes. The Ladies and Gentlemen in the booths stood up, the Gentlemen uncovered (as were the populace who stood between the booths and the platform), and NOTHING WAS HEARD FROM THE MANY THOUSANDS OF PERSONS PRESENT, BUT ONE UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION OF ESTEEM AND VENERATION. His Majesty appeared to feel deeply sensible of this mark of devotion and attachment on the part of his PEOPLE, and expressed his satisfaction by bowing repeatedly to those persons who were more immediately within his view."

If we were to point out any particular part of the proceedings as the most strikingly splendid, we should say that the sublimity and grandeur of the day were at their acme at the moment the challenge was given: after the first course of the dinner. Surely there never could have been a more sublime, more history records it—any thing comparable with the scene at that moment. The vast Hall blazing with its thousand lights—the trumpets sounding their charge—the glittering armour of the Champion, or his planned steed;—and how attended?—On one side of him rode the MARQUIS OF ANGLSEA, on the other WELLINGTON! Round about the tables were set the heroes of the age—the sages of the law—the pillars of the Church and State. The galleries towering above were filled with women, beaming in beauty and ornament!—women whose charms, whose virtues, and whose accomplishments are the pride of England, and the envy of every other nation of the world. On his splendid throne was the KING, surrounded by his Royal Brothers; on his right were his Sisters and female relations; on his left the illustrious Ambassadors, assembled from all parts of the world to do him honour and homage; and here he sat, dispensing his gracious favours, and conferring dignities, which came with double value from his hand.

But when the health of GEORGE THE FOURTH was drunk, the multitude seemed to have but one heart—one voice;—shouts echoed through the roof;—a cry of GOD BLESS THE KING burst from every tongue—and the prayers and invocations of the glorious assembly were given forth with a zeal and energy which made the welkin ring.

The beauty of the decorations, and the excellent taste of the dresses, particularly those of the KING'S train-bearers, the Privy Counsellors, and the Gentlemen Pensioners, were most strikingly remarkable. With His Majesty's robes we were least satisfied; from their heaviness they incumbered and disguised his fine person, and loaded the figure instead of shewing it to advantage; but in these no room is left for the exhibition of taste, their form and fashion being specifically ordained.

THE KING, graciously yielding to the wishes of his subjects to have a free and uninterrupted view of his person, walked before the canopy in the procession, and not immediately under it. This afforded a full opportunity to every one of seeing him, of which, had the canopy been immediately above his Majesty, they would have been deprived.

Our readers know that every Peer was attended at the Banquet by one person, who was habited in a scarlet coat, with a blue sash. We confess, that in young men, or persons whose influence might be inadequate to the procuring admission otherwise, or in the sons of the Peers to be waited on, if of a certain age, the fashion of undertaking the character of servants might be quite excusable, but we are at a loss to understand how Members of Parliament, and men holding high and responsible official situations, could consent to wipe glasses, and hand soup about, even for the sake of being where they were.

Lord Gwydyr's activity, as Lord Great Chamberlain, was very remarkable; that slender symbol of his office, his wand, not infrequently came into play upon the backs and shoulders of the tardy or unwilling. One of the *Mercers* amused us excessively with his anger at his Lordship's energy; he told his story to his brethren in arms' with great feeling, and they appeared to receive it with

great sympathy; yet, nevertheless, we believe there never was a Lord Great Chamberlain who executed his office more ably or gave more general satisfaction than my Lord Gwydyr.

Alderman Wood was a good deal hissed as he walked in the procession;—this was harsh and indelicate;—the fact of his being present proves that he has renounced his errors with respect to the Queen; for certainly, neither curiosity, nor the love of good eating (more trying to an Ale, as to have led him to dine at the coronation of His MAJESTY, where the door had been shut in his presence, unless he had seen and acknowledged the absurdity of her claims and pretensions to be of the party.

It will be seen that the Queen, contrary to the opinion of her friends and counsellors, went to the doors of the Hall and of the Abbey;—and—was turned away from them. If people, having been fairly warned, choose to subject themselves to affronts, whose business is that? Notwithstanding the advice given by the *Morning Chronicle* to the solitary, she was opposed and obstructed, and moreover, hissed and booed; and, what must be more mortifying to a lady of her turn of mind, laughed at. One of the crowd close to her bid her go home to her "Brandy and Bergami;" and she retreated from her last career attack discomfited, despised, and, if she have any feeling left, covered with shame and mortification.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Times* of yesterday:—

"We are informed on un doubted authority, that Col. M'Kinnon did not at all interfere to stop the admission of her Majesty into Westminster-hall, nor was any military officer employed in that odious task. It was left to the police-officers and door-keepers to offer this disgusting indignity to the Queen of England. We may here mention, that from a necessary association with the treaty, which this noble scion of the Brunswick stock had on that morning met from the servants of her royal husband, a cold thrill pervaded the whole assembly in the hall when his Majesty, in the list of his styles and titles, was proclaimed Duke of Brunswick."

With respect to the first part of this paragraph, we are quite sure that the *Times*, which is so jealous of the appearance of soldiers, and which enumerates at length the different regiments which were in London on Thursday, must rejoice to find that the civil power was quite strong enough to perform every necessary duty without the aid of the military. As to the second part of the paragraph about a cold thrill pervading the assembly, the *Times* may, indeed, mention it, whenever and wherever it pleases—and nobody will believe them. A more stupid falsehood never was told by a stupid Editor.

The business transacted during the early part of the week was not trifling, the brokers on the Stock Exchange being principally engaged in winding up their accounts for setting day, Friday, the 20th. There was but one trifling defaulter. During the whole of the past week a prudent investment has taken place in the sale of affairs generally, which is manifest by the public securities remaining at such prices as to inspire more than ordinary confidence. It was reported yesterday that a Russian fleet had sailed against Turkey; this had rather an unpleasant effect upon the market, but we are expected to recover their former prices on Monday. Yesterday being pay-day, cheques for the differences of the Account were changed. Consols left off yesterday at 76 for Money, and 76 for the Account, and sellers at those prices.—The French Funds remain steady; on Wednesday the 5 per Cents. were at 55: 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are happy to state that His Majesty's excellent health after an excessive fatigue on Thursday. His Majesty left town for Windsor on Friday night. The interesting ceremony of the Coronation restricts us to a very brief abstract of the passing events of the week. The intelligence by the Foreign news state, that the relations between France and Russia are coming to a crisis. Baron Strogouff has broken off his communication with the Porte—Orders have been given for reducing the St. Helena establishment. Louis Philippe, King of the Netherlands, has been elected Alderman of Tower Ward—Prince Leopold has taken leave of a subscription between France and Russia, coming to a crisis. We regret to state, had the misfortune to break his thigh, in consequence of his horse stumbling in Leicester-fields; he is, however, doing well. An Official Committee are sitting at Five-House, for the purpose of reducing public offices.

MADAME.—The enthusiasm displayed in this town on Tuesday of the Coronation produced the utmost festivity and rejoicing, the festal order being, in the roads, formed an interesting object by the display of her orders pendant from every part of the ship; the Royal Standard of England was hoisted on the roof of the building, and a salute was fired on the occasion. On the morning of the 22nd, a ballet was danced on the stage, and children partook of roast beef, plum-pudding, and strong beer; after dinner the health of the King was drunk, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts. Five o'clock, 120 gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood entered a dinner at the New Town Hall. In the evening fireworks were exploded.

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.—We are requested to state, that in consequence of the very great expenses attending the production of this work, the publishers have no present intention of printing it in any other form than that now on sale, in two volumes quarto; and that consequently the report which has been propagated to the contrary is totally without foundation.

AWARDS.—On Tuesday No. 10332 was drawn a Prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds, Consols, which was shared by BISH in one Half, One Eighth, and Six Sixteenths Shares. BISH has sold in the present Lottery, exclusive of the above, 14,041, a Prize of £21,000, 3 per Cent. Consols; 10, 615 a Prize of £16,000, 3 per Cent. Consols, and several Minor Prizes. The Lottery finishes Next Tuesday, on which day one Prize of £25,000, one Prize of £15,000, and two Prizes of £3,000, and various other Capitals, Consols, and Money, must all be drawn.—A few weary and unworn Tickets and Shares are still selling by BISH at his Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, & by his Agents in the Country.

ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION.—Madame CATALAN having been applied to, to give her aid towards the rebuilding Westminster Hospital, I beg leave, through the medium of your Paper, to announce that I have received that Lady's orders to pay to the Committee the whole of the profits of her Concert, advertised to take place on Wednesday next, at the Argyl Rooms, in furtherance of that charitable purpose. July 21. CLAUD OLIVIER, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JULY 16 TO JULY 22, 1821.

Business throughout the week has maintained so much evenness that we are precluded the necessity of going into detail; the currency in our last publication may, almost without exception, be referred to as representing the present value of merchandise.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, John Sturges, Esq. of Marlborough, and Mary, second daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq. of Tavistock, were united at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Wm. S. Best, Esq. eldest son of Sir Justice Best, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Sturges, Bart. and Mrs. Sturges.

On the 16th inst. Osgood Cox, Jun. Esq. of Earles Court, Essex, to Mary, second daughter of Sir Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, of Plascon, Anglesy.

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ordinary Cortes. The King wrote on the margin of the petition as follows:—"I have pledged my Royal word that I would convoke the extraordinary Cortes before the 1st of October, which I will do. I see no motive for hastening the re-assembling of the deputies. The general opinion of Spain cannot be represented by a few individuals, whose intemperate conduct is known."

Every day perfidious rumours are disseminated from the club La Fontana; and the populace reply by cries of "The hammer!" alluding to the instrument with which the Canon Viñuesa was murdered.

Yesterday evening, three assassinations took place in the Rue St. John of this capital.

A Neapolitan Revolutionary Committee is established at Barcelona. At the end of the month of June, a ship, under Spanish colours, laden with arms and ammunition, and having on board several Neapolitan individuals, sailed from that port for the coast of Naples, doubtless having in view to foment some plot.—*Qualifications.*

SARAGOSA, JUNE 19.—The town of Sydonia, which the Turks call India, in which were 30,000 Christians, has just been burnt to the ground by the Turks, who put all capable of bearing arms to the sword, and took their wives and children into the interior as slaves.

A letter received yesterday from the Agent to Lloyd's at Smyrna, dated June 19, states, that "the city since our last has continued subject to disorder, but no injury has been sustained by Europeans. At present the town is quiet." An embargo is laid on all vessels in port.

BARBADOS, JUNE 12.—A most dreadful fire took place at Bridge-town, June 10, supposed to have originated through the carelessness of a baker. The conflagration spread in all directions with a most alarming rapidity, and the town presented a scene of confusion and dismay. The inhabitants, so great was their terror, were unable to render the least assistance until the arrival of the 4th, or King's own regiment, who, with the utmost alacrity and sang froid, threw aside their arms and accoutrements, rushed into the flames, and at the hazard of their lives, saved many individuals from the devouring element, and preserved much valuable property. The exertions of the officers and men will leave a lasting impression on the inhabitants of this island. We have not yet been able to ascertain the amount of the property destroyed, but it must be very considerable, as upwards of sixty houses were consumed. We are much indebted to General Maxwell for his exertions, and the prompt assistance afforded by the Garrison, but for which, the greater part of the town must have been burned.

PORTO BELLO, APRIL 25.—We have news from Lima in fifty days, by way of Guayaquil, which is not bad. It seems that San Martin had retrograded from his position, and sought to avoid any formal attack, or general battle. He however, had lost 400 men in one action. His army suffers from the vermin (bicho) and scurvy; he is in want of resources, and especially of money, and all the assistance which Torreagale de Yalles has been able to send him, is 100,000 piastres."

We have received American papers to the end of June. They inform us that all the Spanish part of St. Domingo had been revolutionized. Commodore Aury's flag was left flying at Monte Christi, and the revolutionary troops had marched against Port Platte. This mighty change, which makes the whole island of Hayti one undivided and independent State, is said to have been effected without any bloodshed, in consequence of the perfect harmony which prevailed in the operations of Commodore Aury and President Boyer. Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Cape Haytien, Haiti, dated June 17.—"The Dutch ship Harriet, Captain Erickson, left this on the 3d instant for Gonaves, and was boarded on the same day off Port du Paix by a schooner privateer, said to belong to the squadron under the command of Aury. The Supercargo and Captain, together with a passenger, were treated with great cruelty; they had pistols presented to their heads, and were threatened with immediate death if they did not confess whether or no they had money on board, and if any, to state where it was hid. After keeping possession of the vessel for some time, and plundering a few articles, she was at last liberated, and arrived in safety at the port of destination."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TUESDAY.

Davis v. the Bank of England.—This action was brought to recover the price of 10,000l. 3 per Cent. Consols, and 75l. Long Annuity, the property of the plaintiff, which had stood in his name, and was transferred by a forged power of attorney, by his brother, Captain Davis, who escaped from Giltspur-street in the month of April, last year.

Lady Davis proved the forgery of the plaintiff's name to three different powers of attorney, given to Messrs. Drummond, bankers, to sell and transfer the stock in question.

Mr. Serjeant Bonquet stated, for the Bank, that this matter had been in Chancery, and that the plaintiff, in answer to the Bill, admitted, while his brother was in custody on the charge of forgery of Messrs. Drummonds, viz. on the 3d of March, 1820, that he had said to him, "As you have been forging on a stranger, have you done any thing with my property?" In reply to which Capt. Davis said, "I have taken your 10,000l. 3 per Cents, and 75l. Long Annuities." The learned Serjeant contended, that as Capt. Davis remained in prison until the 7th of April, when he escaped, he was bound, in the intermediate time, to have given the Bank notice of the forgery, who might have taken means to prevent his escape from prison, and have made him amenable to civil and criminal justice.

The Chief Justice observed, that whatever might be the result of this new and singular case, in his opinion, the Bank of England had exercised a sound discretion in bringing it before a Jury. With respect to the law of the case, if the plaintiff, after he had knowledge of the fraudulent transfer of his stock, concealed the fact from the Bank, it was sufficient that they had suffered injury from that concealment, to entitle them to a verdict.

The Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY.

The King v. Barr.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant for a seditious libel, published in *The Republican* on the 20th of October, 1820, printed by Jane Carille.

The Solicitor-General stated this to be a gross libel on His Majesty. The defendant stood in the situation of a servant to Mrs. Carille, and sold *The Republican* in which the libel was published, which was in the following words:—"There is not one vice that the King can put his hand on his heart and say I am innocent of. He has inherited the gross obstinacy of his father, the aversion and meanness of his mother, without any of their domestic qualities, and to this he has added all that vice has taught or conjectured."

Mr. Justice Best charged the Jury that a more gross or scandalous libel had never been published concerning the King, or their late Majesties.

The Jury immediately found the defendant Guilty. The King, *Mary Ann Carille*.—The defendant, the sister of Richard Carille, was indicted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for the publication of a blasphemous Libel on the Holy Scriptures.

At the request of the defendant, the Jury were asked if they were members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice? They all answered in the negative.

The libel spoke of the Bible as a book so full of wickedness that it could not be the word of God.

The defendant had no Counsel, and put in a written defence, which was read by the officer.

Mr. Justice Best interrupted a statement in the defence, which declared the common law to be a common abuse, and said he could not allow the defendant to read.—The defendant would not expunge.

The Learned Judge charged the Jury, declining the character of the libel to be a scurrilous and blasphemous, and, without hesitation, they found the defendant Guilty.

The defendant, in the course of the trial, was overcome by the heat, and fainted. She was taken out of Court to recover.

The King v. *Mary Ann Carille*.—This was an indictment preferred by the Constitutional Association against the same defendant, for publishing a seditious libel on the Government.

The libellous matter was a pamphlet, purporting to be a letter by Sir F. Burdett to the Reformers of Manchester, in which they were told that the people of this country have no Constitution. There was some sense in the Spanish Constitution; but the British Constitution was all corruption. Our laws were corrupt and partial. Reform would happen when the existing authorities of the Kingdom cease to have power. The writer did not mean to say one word about insurrection; yet he added, there might be a time when insurrection would be necessary, &c.

After the libel had been read, the publication was proved by two witnesses, one of whom was Horatio Orton. The pamphlet was seen in the hand of the defendant.

Mr. H. Cooper, as Counsel for the defendant, read the libel, and contended that it was no more than a Constitutional Address to the People of England. He cited the arguments of Lord Erskine on the trial of Paine, to prove that the prosecution of articles of this description only brought them into notice. It suffered to pass unnoticed they would do no mischief. The Press from whence they emanated would correct the abuse. The Society for the Suppression of Vice, on one occasion, undertook to suppress brothels by hanging the lights at the doors. That strategy, however, did no good. The public frequented them, and the lights guided court-courts persons to the spot, where they were placed as beacons of danger. In the State of Virginia the Legislature had abolished the law applicable to libels, and the Press was wisely left to correct its own licentiousness. The Learned Gentleman contended that the unfortunate defendant had been decoyed into the publication of the work by the agents of the Constitutional Society, whose proceedings ought to receive no encouragement from a British Jury.

Judge Best, in his charge to the Jury, observed that the question they had to decide was, whether the publication was a libel or not. If the prosecution had been preferred by the lowest person in society, still, if it was a libel, they were bound by their oaths to find a verdict of guilty. The Learned Judge professed himself a friend to the liberty of the Press. Decent, reasonable discussion of the affairs of Government, with a view to instruct the lower classes of society, the law would allow; and if a few sparks were emitted, where the intention was good, the law would not interfere; but no law, no country would permit its Government to be held up to public odium as wicked and tyrannical. That was not a publication within the liberty of the Press. They had nothing to do with the law in Virginia; it might be good there, but it was not the law of England. The Learned Judge read the publication, and declared it to be a libel on the Government of the country. He left the Jury to say whether it was fair and reasonable discussion. If it was, he told them to find for the defendant. If, on the contrary, they considered it a libel, they were bound to find the defendant guilty.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and about an hour after sent a note to the Judge to say they had no hope of coming speedily to a decision.

The Judge then sent for the Jury, and on their appearance in Court asked if they could communicate any information upon the law?

One of the Jurors said, in answer, they were on their oaths, and required no further communication from his Lordship. They then withdrew again to the room they had left, and at eight o'clock communicated to the officer a wish that a note might be sent to their families not to expect them home before to-morrow morning, as there was not the least prospect of coming to a decision that night.

The Jury continued out till twenty minutes past eleven on Tuesday morning, (nineteen hours), when, each party consenting, a juror was withdrawn.

FRIDAY.—The King v. *Weaver*.—This was a prosecution against the defendant for a libel on Lady Wrottesley, which appeared in the *John Bull*.

This case was called on twice, but none of the Special Jury empanelled were in attendance, when called on a third time, two appeared.—The Chief Justice observed upon the non-attendance of the Jurymen who had been summoned.—At length Mr. Scarlett prayed a tale.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury as Counsel for the defendant. He said it was not the intention of the defendant to deny the publication was libellous, and therefore he submitted to a verdict of guilty, reserving what might have to say in extenuation, for another time and place.

Mr. Scarlett, who appeared for the prosecution, observed that he could not object to a verdict of guilty being recorded, but he made no admissions or reservations in consequence thereof.

The Chief Justice said the defendant had permitted a verdict to pass against him, and the Jury would find the defendant guilty.

The Jury accordingly delivered a verdict of Guilty.

SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY.

An action was brought by a Mr. Stephens, Jeweller, against a Mr. Brogden, of the same trade, to recover damages for an assault. The defendant had suffered judgment by default. The facts of the case were these:—Some information had been given at Goldsmith's Hall that certain rings, called mourning rings, had not been properly marked; in consequence of which several of the manufacturers were summoned before the Court of Wardens; and, at a subsequent meeting of the trades, it was intimated that Mr. Brogden had given the information. On this the defendant wrote a note to the plaintiff, desiring to see him on business; but not suspecting any foul play, he went and there, instead of business, he assaulted the plaintiff, struck him with a whip, broke it into pieces upon his head, and he received some violent contusions on the head; and (from the evidence given by the medical attendant) his life was considered to be in danger.—Verdict for the plaintiff, Damages 800l.

OLD BAILEY.

TUESDAY.—James McCarley, aged 22, James Jones, aged 37, Thomas Lee, aged 22, Richard Roebottom, aged 22, and William Hardy, aged 27, were indicted for the wilful murder of William Cogle, at Westminster, on Monday, the 18th of June last. In another count they were indicted for unlawfully and riotously assembling with divers persons unknown, and assaulting and beating several of His Majesty's subjects. All the prisoners were soldiers.

Thomas Ashton deposed, that he lodged at the house of the deceased Mr. Cogle. On the evening of the 18th of June, there was a disturbance, and several soldiers entered the house. A man, in the dress of a drummer, made a cut at him with his sword, which missed him, but struck the deceased, and felled him to the ground. Witness escaped through the back way, over some gardens. He could not swear to the persons of the prisoners; the drummer, McCarley, was in the house. Witness could not swear it was the same drummer that struck at him.

Thomas Chapman, a private in the West Middlesex Militia, lodged at the house of the deceased, and was standing at the door, and saw a great mob coming up the street (Orchard-street) from the new way. Roebottom and McCarley were in the mob. The soldier came up to the house, and one of them said, "These are the soldiers enter the house first, and three or four followed." Roebottom entered the house armed; McCarley had a sword; most of the soldiers stuck in his hand; McCarley entered the house with his naked sword, and stood in the passage, and made a cut at Ashton, (the last witness, but missed him, and cut Cogle's head.) Ashton escaped; McCarley made another cut at Cogle, but he could not tell whether it cut him. The first blow felled the deceased to the ground, and the blood issued from the wound. Other soldiers rushed in; witness ran up stairs and fainted on the bed from the effects of the beating he had received on the head, and saw nothing more. Several witnesses were called in corroboration of some of the foregoing testimony.

Mr. Stevenson, House Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought in about nine o'clock. He examined him, and found a wound over the right eye-brow, two inches and a half in length, and about half an inch in breadth; the skull was fractured, and the broken part of the bone lay upon the brain. The wound or fracture was the cause of his death.

The prisoners put in a written defence, in which they declared that the mob were the aggressors. McCarley admitted in it that he drew his sword, threatening to strike the first one that attacked him, which he was obliged to do in his own defence.

Several witnesses were called to show that the mob were the aggressors.

N. Dolbin, a private in the Coldstream Guards, deposed, that some men were playing at marbles at the Marquis of Granby's; that Roebottom was tipsy, and kicked one of the marbles; the boys then came up, and one of the men began to strike him; others then came up, and attacked him and witness, who were knocked down several times; in consequence of the beating he received witness fainted away; and he afterwards taken to the watch-house by some military men.

A number of witnesses, soldiers and others, confirmed the testimony for the defence, and attributed the whole fatal consequences to the violent assault on the soldiers by the mob, who were described to be armed with various weapons. One witness swore that McCarley was not near the house of Cogle on that evening, and that a man armed with a pitchfork attacked the soldiers.

The Drum-major of the regiment to which McCarley belonged, stated, that he was at his quarters by nine o'clock. McCarley has a brother, who is also a drummer, and much like him in size and appearance.

At eight o'clock Mr. Justice Holroyd recapitulated the whole of the evidence in an extremely perspicuous and able manner. At ten o'clock the Learned Judge finished, and the Jury retired; and at half-past ten the Jury returned into Court, and brought in a verdict.—Guilty of Manslaughter against James McCarley, the drummer, and Richard Roebottom, and acquitted the other three.

WEDNESDAY.—Thomas Patmore was put to the bar, on an indictment, containing three counts, charging him with, in the first instance, cutting and stabbing, with intent to kill; in the second, with intent to disable; and in the third, with cutting and stabbing with a knife, on the 14th of June last, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Eden.

Lieutenant-General William Eden stated, that the prisoner had been servant to him for eight years, and left him in March, 1814; the prisoner married the servant of Mrs. Simpson, the sister of the General, and he thinking they would be more happy together than apart, the wife came to live with him. They left him about eight months afterwards, but not finding their expectations realised, Mrs. Patmore again returned to live with Mrs. Simpson, about two years and a half ago. The General returned, on the 21st of May, from abroad, and on the 3d of June the prisoner came to his house and inquired for him; the conversation turned on the wife of Patmore, and the General, seeing him to be very much intoxicated, ordered him to go away; he refused, and in order to get rid of him a constable was sent for; he did not see him again until the 14th of June, when the prisoner came to his sister's house, and asked to see him; he went into the hall, where he saw Wm. Hamilton, the servant of his (the General's) sister, in some measure opposing the intrusion. To a question of the General, "What do you want with me?" the prisoner said, "You have seduced my wife, and I have proof of it." Witness replied, "Upon my word and honour it is false, and if you have any proof of it, produce it." The prisoner was quite sober, but appeared very wild in his looks. The General stepped back about three paces, without turning his face from the prisoner, when he saw him have a large knife in his left hand. Patmore ran at him, and thrust the knife about two inches and a half into his right breast. He also made several other stabs at him, which he parried, and in doing which his hands were severely cut.

Cross-examined.—The General described the wounds he had received, particularly that in the breast, which he uncovered to the Jury. He did not suffer any pain from them, otherwise than lying down the same afternoon, in consequence of the loss of blood, amounting to 30 or 40 oz. The prisoner, after he had committed the deed he was sorry for it. He had not seen him for seven years, though he had given him a written character in 1810. The prisoner did not appear at the time to labour under any extreme agitation or distress of mind. On the 3d of June he was vastly drunk, but on the 14th, the day of the outrage, he appeared perfectly sober. He, General Eden, did not use any coarse language, though he could not say that he might not have called him a drunken fellow.

[Here the weapon was produced. It was about six or seven inches in length, covered with blood, and had the appearance of a butcher's sticking knife.]

Sir Wm. Eden saw the General, Wm. Hamilton, and the prisoner, struggling on the ground. William was in the act of pulling the prisoner off; he, Sir William, with the help of a servant, pulled the prisoner up.

W. Hamilton's evidence then went to corroborate the testimony of the General, with the addition that the prisoner said, "this has come to something at last."

Mr. H. Henne deposed as to the state in which he found the General. Had the blow on the breast been struck with the right hand, it would probably have proved fatal. The wounds on the hands would not of themselves have been, particularly dangerous. The General, he had no doubt, lost two pints of blood.

The General was again called, and denied, in the most pointed terms, any connexion either directly or indirectly with either Mrs. Patmore or her sister. He had in fact been out of England during the whole period since her return to his sister's service, until the 3d of June.

The prisoner made no defence, but left it to his Counsel.

Charlotte Lev in remembered her sister going to the hospital to lie-in. She had once denied her brother coming into the house; the prisoner was never refused after her sister's return; she (the witness) had given him a child, but was not married.

Three persons were called to character. The first, Mr. Turner, deposed to the prisoner being of a nasty temper. The second, Mr. Durbin, sen. with whom the prisoner had lived, thought him lately dejected more than usual; he could not account for the cause. The third, Mr. Barber, jun. thought him a very humane man; he was at times more dejected than others.

Mr. Justice Burroughs summed up, and the Jury having consulted for a short time, found the prisoner—Guilty.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our "WESTMINSTER WELL-WISHER." CALCAR has not written the name of the person insulted plain enough to be read; perhaps he will favour us again. THE QUEEN'S MAN seems to be wrong about BARBER BEE AUMONT, at least if our Coronation correspondent is right; we shall enquire further. When such people as Mr. Barber Beaumont declare, that "they must give her up," her case must be desperate indeed.

A SCHOLAR is mistaken in supposing that we ever insinuated that the Queen was well received on the Coronation day. The "SILENT OBSERVER," and our correspondent from "YARMOUTH," shall not be overlooked.

THE QUEST OF "KING" seems a little out of date, clearer as it is; besides, what is the beginning without the end? We should like to hear further from our correspondent.

TALPOENIUS will perceive that the Old Times has been obliged to act in its own words on the subject of Saffron Walden. We are very thankful for his communication, which corroborates (verily necessary) the accounts we have received of the harmony and conviviality of the Coronation rejoicings at that place.

We are obliged to "A LOVAL MAN," at Chelsea, for his letter and good wishes.—Our Norfolk friend A. will accept our best thanks.

The song sent by a CONSTANT READER does great credit to its author's loyalty, and, "sung after dinner" had, no doubt, its proper effect; we doubt whether, in a month's time, the gentleman who wrote it would like to see it in print.

H. F.—A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY—and ROSEN DE COVARELY, are received.

The letter signed "YOUR FRIEND" was answered in a recent number: we did not think it prudent to reply to it more specifically, because it appeared like a threat, and we were all along convinced that no such measures were necessary.

We feel ourselves under great obligations to VERAX; we could explain why his last letter has not been inserted, if we had room; we trust he will be satisfied when we assure him, that we had sufficient reason for withholding it.

P. is an exquisite fellow; we laughed at his anecdote till we were very near following the young lady's example, but it must remain entre nous.

In answer to a "NEAR RELATION," we can only say, that we do not know who the proprietors and managers of the Adelphi Chapel are, nor who Mr. Hunt of Chichester is; but we will make proper enquiries, and have them up before the public next week, if we find them guilty of the conduct ascribed to them.

PHILOPATRIS must excuse our not noticing him last week. All the puffs inserted in this Paper are paid for, and inserted avowedly as advertisements: in so far as that goes he charges us wrongly; but in his observation upon a particular advertisement, he is correct,—it was inserted thoughtlessly, in the absence of the Editor and Proprietor, and was the cause of as much mortification to them, when they saw it, as it could have been of disgust to PHILOPATRIS. Such a thing will never occur again. We hope PHILOPATRIS will send us what he mentioned as a peace-offering.

We have not room for the letter to Doctor Randolph, who preached a most extraordinary sermon on the Coronation, at Bristol. We are surprised that our correspondent should have taken so much notice of it: the Doctor's talents are as well known as his politics, and the mischievous tendency of the latter is always corrected by the meanness of the former.

DAIXTY DAVIE went do. PETER PLAINWAY ditto.

The communication from Chelmsford, with its enclosure, came to hand too late for insertion,—it shall be attend to next week. Many articles are unavoidably delayed.

A MONTHLY EDITION, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, July 30, will be performed the Opera of Guy Mannering, with the Wedding Day, and Tom Thumb. On Tuesday, a favourite Comedy, with High Life below Stairs, and No Song No Supper. On Wednesday will be performed (first time) a new Comedy, called Rise and Fall. The principal character by Mr. Jones, (of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, his first appearance here this Season). Mr. Terry, Mr. Williams, Mr. Tayleure, Mr. Osberry, Mr. De Camp, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Younger; Mrs. Tayleure, Mrs. Chatterley, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Boyce, and Mrs. Coveney; with a favourite Farce, and other Entertainments.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Reduced Ann., Consols., Dit Acct, 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Price. Includes 5 per cent. Div. 22 March 85-85, Recoun. Div. 22 March 87-50, Bank Sp. Div. 1 July 1525, Ex. Lond. Imo. 25 40 3mo. 25-20.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Times newspaper of yesterday publishes a long article, descriptive of an imposition which was practised upon it some months since. We will merely copy the beginning of the article; (the rest of it appears perfectly uninteresting to any body but the parties who have been deceived;) and just call the attention of our readers to the grounds and authorities upon which the Times newspaper thinks itself justified in abusing and vilifying every thing like loyalty towards our beloved KING.

"IMPOSITION PRACTISED ON 'THE TIMES.'" Nearly six months have now elapsed since His Majesty first visited the two national theatres; and it will be recollected, that on the second occasion WESTATED, on authority which we thought sufficient, THAT A PARTY had BEEN PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED INTO THE THEATRES, FOR THE SAKE OF BESTOWING APPLAUSE; AND THIS WE DID FROM NO DISRESPECT TO THE KING, but merely to shew, that the measures pursued by his Ministers, in the great contest between himself and his Consort, were thought to stand in need of vernal support; whereas, if Ministers pursued that course which was most conducive to their master's honour, His Majesty might always rely upon the unthought and disinterested applause of his subjects. On the promulgation of that statement we received a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. 'Sir,—In corroboration of the statement in your paper to-day, I send you the names of some of the Ultras who were engaged in beating up for loyalists to applaud the King at the theatres:—

- Sir CHAS. FLOWER, Mr. NATH. GOULD, Aldermen ROTHWELL, Mr. WM. H. BODKIN, Mr. JOHN HALL, Mr. TIM. CURTIS.

"These, and a few such worthies, had a previous meeting at the Mendicity-office, on Tuesday, where the notable scheme was concocted.

"W. T." "A REAL BUT NOT AN ULTRA-LOYALIST."

"The body of the letter was written in a forged hand; whereas the initials in the corner appeared to be the undisguised and natural autograph of the writer. The place of residence and initials together give rise to a supposition, that the letter might have been written by Mr. William Tooke, the honorary solicitor to the Men-writer Society, in the office of which the meeting, previous to the dicty Society, was said to have taken place. To that gentleman, therefore, we sent the following note:—

"The Editor of The Times presents his compliments to Mr. Tooke, and having received a letter with the initials 'W. T.' in the corner, wishes to know most confidentially whether the intelligence conveyed in it has the respectable authority of Mr. Tooke for its foundation."

"Mr. Tooke disavowing all knowledge of the matter, we next day inserted a notice to correspondents, requesting that the letter transmitted to us might be authenticated by the confidential communication of the writer's name. Upon the publication of this notice we received the following, marked in the corner 'private':—

"In confidence, 'WM. TOOKE.'" "The words 'in confidence' were, as before, in the disguised hand, but 'William Tooke' was written in a more free and unconstrained manner. Here, therefore, we were certain that a forgery of Mr. Tooke's initials and name had been committed; and in consequence we again sent to the gentleman whose hand-writing was thus fraudulently imitated, and who again denied any knowledge of the writing, though the name and initials were the exact representation of his hand."

"Our readers will perceive by this statement, that the Times, with a very respectful feeling towards his Majesty, told a plump, bare-faced, and unqualified LIE—upon what they thought sufficient authority. Why do they not produce that authority?

It will be observed, that the hoaxing letter is only corroborative of that, which the Old Times, "MERELY to shew" that the measures of Ministers were thought to stand in "need of vernal support," had previously inserted; and that when the Old Times received the cheering communication, which verified (anonymously) their statement of a fact, of which it is clear they knew nothing, the editor writes to Mr. Tooke, and "wishes to know most confidentially" whether the intelligence conveyed in it has the respectable "authority of Mr. Tooke for its foundation?"

Let us recollect that this question is put after the statement, that parties were introduced to applaud the King, had appeared in the Paper.

It is vastly amusing to observe the nature of the communications upon which the old Times dares to make statements; and we think, after this exposure, its readers will believe its assertions with a caution proportionate to its known malevolence, its flagrant falsehood, and its detected credulity.

THE QUEEN.

The old Times says, the Queen is certainly going to the north; for which reason we believe that she is going into the west; her Italian hangers-on and her boy Billy are in that quarter already; besides, a vessel may be freighted for Italy at one of the western ports with much greater facility than in Scotland.

The speculation in the public securities, during the past week, has been very extensive, but there have been a variety of causes by which the Funds have been much depressed; the apparent misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey has been one of the chief causes, added to which, we may notice the rise of one penny per ounce of silver on Friday, and the great exertions made by a very strong body of Jobbers to cause a decline in the public securities, in which they have succeeded, being aided by the different circumstances we have noticed. It was asserted yesterday that a Russian declaration of war against Turkey had been published. From the tenor of advices received in town yesterday from St. Petersburg, as well as from the Turkish seat of Government, we are enabled to give a flat contradiction to it. The depression of the Foreign Exchanges, which in the beginning of the week operated against the Funds, no doubt still affects them, and will probably continue to do so until the French Loan shall have been contracted for. Yesterday afternoon the Funds were 2 per Cent. under what they were at the termination of the last Account. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account, but they declined very fast, and finally closed at 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account. Advices from Paris, dated Wednesday, state the 5 per Cents. at 85½ 85.

ALDERMAN WOOD.

There never was, perhaps, an instance of conduct so inexplicable as that of Alderman Wood on the day of the Coronation.

We have a sovereign contempt for Wood's intellect, but we believe him, in his own circle, to be an hospitable good sort of man, and the association with any thing like a Queen, in any way, was likely enough to turn his silly head, and make him do ten thousand foolish things; but we confess we thought that his personal attachment to her was genuine.

It is notorious that the Moores, and the Wilsons, and the Hobbouses, and the Bennetts, and the Humes, and that class of men, only wanted to use her as an engine likely to be serviceable to their purposes. Old Lord Fitzwilliam, and that set, personally to annoy the King; while Tierney, and the regular Whigs, set her in their front rank to batter down the van of the enemy, and clear the road to office.

That this is the fact it is evident. The divisions in the House shew how long the Whigs collectively supported her, and how suddenly and simultaneously they abandoned her. Wilson cannot now even endure her name; Hume disowns her; and the ladies have (we believe we may say universally) left her,—always excepting Lady Anne and Lady Hood.

These people all had their motives—it was evident from the first; but Wood—that smirking smiling bag-man, Wood, had no sinister views—he did not want to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor did he wish his wife to be created a Countess, nor his son to be made Grand Cross of Bergami's order. His was said to be true genuine affection for her Majesty, and we believed it.

But what are we to say when we find Alderman Wood joining in the King's procession to a ceremony, from the sight of which his great proteégé had been excluded? What shall we say when we see him eating his dinner, and drinking his wine jollily, in the very Hall, the door of which had been

shut in great busy-fussy face in the morning? We know Wood is not rich; but while there was a "travellers' room" unoccupied in any second-rate inn in the country, where he could have eat his honest rasher of bacon and eggs, at his own proper charge, we could not have suspected even him of such consummate meanness as to have led at the board of the KING he had uniformly insulted and outraged, and from which the avowed object of his esteem and veneration had been deservedly and ignominiously turned, amidst the hissings, hootings, and jeerings of the populace.

We thought—indeed were sure, when we saw him there, that even Wood had found out his error, and retracted his avowed opinions about the Queen; but we were mistaken; he has been with her since, and if he reported truly what he saw in Westminster-hall on the glorious 19th of July, we think her Majesty will not be pleased to find that he was present on any account.

A correspondent tells us, that Wood's brother, a fellow who dates every event of his life from the year of Matthew's mayoralty, laid a wager, to a considerable amount, that the Queen would go to the Hall on the day of the Coronation; and that Matthew went to Westminster to satisfy the party wagering, that he did not influence her in making the visit. Of this we know nothing, and should rather attribute such sporting propensities to the Alderman's son, whose respectable party at the Piazza Coffee House, and subsequent good luck with young Thelusion, stand recorded in the annals of gambling.

Whatever might be the motive, we can only judge by facts; and really, and dispassionately, we must say a more extraordinary piece of conduct never has fallen under our eye. The Queen's own behaviour is certainly of the most particular cast—claiming to be crowned, and then asking to have a box to see the Coronation; and then, being refused that, falling back upon her former request, and desiring again to be crowned as last Monday. But then the Queen is a droll eccentric body, and loves hoaxes and fun, but the grave addle-pated Matthew Wood should be led, either from a love of turtle, or from a curiosity not natural to such minds as his, to tuck his feet under the table at a Royal Banquet, and swell the numbers of the train in the King's triumph, is beyond us to understand.

Perhaps the Livery of London, who take an interest in such people as Aldermen, might like to be edited on this point.

MISS CARLILE.

The Times of Thursday displays its malevolence and stupidity with considerable effect, in discussing the very extraordinary occurrence, which took place at Guildhall on the preceding day—the dismissal of the Jury in consequence of their not being able to agree upon a verdict, after having been shut up for eighteen hours.

The case was that of the wretched Mary Anne Carille. The Times dismisses her "with pity." In this instance, we really believe, that "pity is akin to love;" nor is this unnatural; for it appears by the way in which the Editor characterizes her, that there is sufficient resemblance between them to excite at least a sympathetic feeling in his breast.

He says "a better education and more happy connexions might have rendered her an useful, rather than an injurious member of society." We are not quite so clear as to the utility of this Editor in any capacity; but at all events, if happier connexions had not kept him clear of so disgraceful a paper as the Times, a better education would have been of infinite service to him in the conduct of it.

The truth is, however, that even the Times is ashamed of advocating the cause of the Carille Family. And it requires a good deal of trimming and shuffling to get a plausible pretence for attacking the "Constitutional Association." The Times alludes to the fact, that a true bill has been found against that Society, and maintains that, for that reason no Jury could be found to find a verdict against a person prosecuted by them.

The Times admits, with the greatest liberality, (because it is impossible not to admit)—that a man indicted for horse stealing may prosecute another for arson—of which sort of cross indictment we ourselves may probably give the Times and the public in general a very entertaining specimen no long; but he will not allow that the "Constitutional Society" have any right to prosecute Mary Anne Carille, because they, to answer some catchpenny purpose, have had a true bill found against them for an undefined crime.

Miss Carille, (taking the tone of the Times—we mean the Times newspaper) said, that "no member of the Constitutional Society was fit to serve on a Jury that was to try her." Can such pert frothing, and absurd insolence be vindicated by any man who can read and write—can the editor of a paper, once respectable, make up his mind to qualify or palliate such ridiculous bombast?

We confess, that we are not such violent admirers of the Constitutional Society as many of our neighbours, nor have we ever supported it with the warmth of those, with whom we generally agree in politics; but, can the Editor of the Times look at the list of subscribers to that association—a list comprising a host of all that is great and good, valourous and virtuous, noble and wealthy, honest and honourable; and then debate itself so far as to take the same line with the dragle-tailed daughter of Richard Carille, and support her in her sweeping sneer at a body of persons, whose shoes she would be happy to brush, if any of them would suffer such a person to be in their service.

The Times says "at the moment we write, we know not the name of one Jurymen empanelled," for which reason, we are inclined to believe that the Editor had the list of the whole twelve before him, on his table; indeed, interested as the Times was in the cause, it is highly improbable that he had not; at all events, the praises he bestows upon those gentlemen must be very limited, for by the report in his own paper, it appears, that in the outset, they divided two to one against the defendant, and the majority were beaten by the force of habit. Your Radicals are thin, cadaverous, water-dunking, cold-blooded animals, addicted to fasting and foul linen, and by the mere dint of habitual abstinence, they wore out the jolly John Bull stomachs of their opponents, who panted for the comforts of their loyal and happy homes.

We remember a case, (and we dare say the Morning Chronicle could give us the precise date of it,) of a news paper, prosecuted for an infamous libel upon an illustrious

lady, now dead, wherein the defendants were saved by ONE person, on the Jury, who took the precaution of sending for his great coat into the Jury-room, in the pockets of which was deposited, provender for two days; by this ingenious device he did—that which we believe to have been done on Wednesday—starved his adversaries into compliance.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

DIVESTING ourselves of all political feeling for the moment, we cannot but look at the conduct of the Old Times newspaper with wonder.

We remember the Old Times a well regulated and respectable paper; it evinced both talent and diligence; and a wide circulation and extensive sale, justly rewarded the exertions of those who conducted it.

Really, and seriously, we are astonished, when we contemplate that paper now. We know that at a meeting of the proprietors it was carried by a majority of one voice, that it would be most profitable and advantageous to espouse the Queen's cause; and, as we believe, the Queen pays the Times very handsomely for its services, we should not be disposed to find fault with its zeal in her behalf, because it is its duty to make the best of the case it is hired to advocate; but we are lost in amazement when we find that this is done not by the refutation of assertions or statements made against the Queen, not by the production of any authenticated circumstances favourable to her, but by the use of the grossest and most decided falsehoods that man in his ignorance or impudence ever put to paper—falsehoods not only detectable, but detected.

The most barefaced and impudent lie ever put forth in print, was the history of the "cold thrill," in Westminster Hall, upon the proclamation of the King, as Duke of Brunswick. We have actually inquired of at least fifty persons, who were present at the ceremony, in various parts of the Hall, and they declare, not only that they felt no cold thrill, but that neither they, nor their neighbours, right or left, knew that the King was proclaimed as Duke of Brunswick at all; which, considering the way in which the style was read, in the three languages, does not so much surprise us.

The next absurd lie which the Times told, is one about the Countess A—, and the Highlander and the pistol. Every body who knows anything about it, knows that the Peeresess sat, in Westminster Hall, where no man, Scottish or English, did sit, except four pages, and therefore, this Countess could not have made the exclamation the Times asserts she did, without a speaking trumpet, nor have seen this pistol without a telescope.

In the next place, the Times knew, as well as we do now, that the Scotchman was Mr. Mac Naughton; and in the last place, if the Countess did not sit in the Peeresess' gallery, it must have been the Countess of Annesly, who according to their account, made this speech; and we must readily leave the Times and her Ladyship to settle the affair between them.

In their accounts of provincial rejoicings, the Old Times seems to have brought falsehood and misrepresentation to a point never excelled—if ever equalled by the public press.

An elaborate account of Queenism at Saffron Walden, with the detail of tearing an ox to pieces, is given in the Times with the greatest gravity and circumstantiality. "The whole of which (says Mr. Thomas Hall, the Town Clerk) is a PALPABLE FALSEHOOD." His letter the Times inserts, and gives the lie to all its own assertions.

Such contradictions will, doubtless, arrive in due time from the more distant places which are made the subject of the misrepresentation of the Old Times.

In some parts the affected simplicity of the Old Times is amusing enough. In giving a description of the festival at Carlisle, it says—"In the afternoon some violent Radicals crowned an ass, but what object they could have in performing such a ridiculous act we cannot discover." This is downright stupidity;—is not the Times aware that these are the very people who would have crowned the Queen, and the grace having been denied her in town, in compliment to her Majesty they performed the ceremony with her proxy at Carlisle?

But that which surprises us more, if it does not disgust us so much, is the sticking of the Old Times for the popularity of the Queen, in the face of fact and truth.

The Queen went to the Abbey and Hall on the Coronation day, and was (as she was told she would be) refused admittance. This the old Times may say, and say truly, was the act of the Government!—but what part did the people take?—Cries of "Be off!" "Shame!" "Go Home!" "Go to your brandy and Bergami!" "Go to Como!" rang in the Queen's ears;—bisses assailed her;—groans were uttered round her; and laughter at the ridiculous appearance the discomfited virgo made filled the measure of her mortification. Can the old Times contradict as well as it can assert? Can it contradict that, which thousands and tens of thousands witnessed?

As to the Coronation itself, how is it that the old Times and the Chronicle disagree so widely upon the point?—the Times insists upon it that the Coronation went off coldly;—the Chronicle tells us, that "wherever the King was seen abouts rent the air; that his reception was enthusiastic, and that amongst the thousands and tens of thousands of all classes assembled, nothing was heard but one general acclamation of esteem and veneration."

We can answer the question:—The Chronicle, violent and bitter as it is,—unjust as are its aspersions, and malicious as are its innuendos, has something like a character to support; and, therefore, though in a small way, and where there was no fear of detection, the Chronicle would lie as zealously as the Times, yet the Chronicle is too shrewd and cunning to speak falsehoods, which half a million of people can controvert and refute from their own knowledge and experience; therefore as in this case honesty is really the best policy, the politic Chronicle is honest than the Times.

But there is one thing which surprises us more than all, which is the obstinacy and weakness of the Old Times, in accepting the Queen's bounty, and still advocating her cause; for this plain reason:—we know quite enough of the con-

struction of that Paper to know, that the men who write or admit the praises of "Carolina-Columbina" into the columns of their journal, care no more about her than Whitbread or Wilson, or Hume or Wood, or any of those politicians, farther than she answers their purpose. We certainly do not know how many copies the Queen takes for circulation in places where the Old Times never was heard of before, but this we do know, that with all the force thus given to its dissemination, the sale of the Old Times has fallen nearly one half since it espoused her Majesty's cause.

This, independently of the decrease of profit, which must make her gracious countenance rather a disadvantage, must, we should think, convince the people of the Old Times, if not satisfactorily, at least pretty clearly, that the Queen's popularity (if she be popular) lies among those persons whose minds are not adequate to the enjoyment of reading.

The truth is, that with fishwomen and servants out of place, and persons of the lowest character, the Queen is still popular; but it is also the truth, that a cause supported by misrepresentation never can prosper, and if the Times persists in its systematic falsehood down it must go; for upon a very simple principle, and barring the pun, it is evident that any thing which lies perpetually cannot stand at all.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

A letter came to our office, directed "To the Editor," upon opening which we discovered it to be from a nobleman, (who shall be nameless) and intended for the "Old Times." As it was evidently meant for publication, we do not see why we should not insert it, particularly as we give it a greater circulation than the Paper to which it was addressed.

We confess we doubt the authenticity of the document; first, because the name of the parish church, where the ceremony it records took place does not appear; and secondly, because it comes from a correspondent to the Old Times.

(CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty having gone to several doors of Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Hall, on Thursday, where her Majesty was, in an unmanly and unmanly way, refused admittance, and treated very rudely by the civil power; her Majesty, having got up very early on Saturday morning, consulted her friends, and having taken all their opinions, (which were decidedly against it) determined to be crowned as last Monday, upon which her Majesty issued her orders by the twopenny-post to summon all persons who would come to the ceremony; upon which they assembled in their proper places, and the ceremony took place at twelve o'clock, several very respectable people having collected together, the procession moved to the parish church in the following order:

- LADY ANNE HAMILTON
In a sky-blue jacket, ornamented with wreaths of jonquilles and pinks;—supported by a GARDENER, and followed by her six Maids.
MISS WOOD MISS G. WOOD
MISS CURBITT (of Drury-Lane) MISS BARBER BEAUMONT
MISS WATTMAN MISS MARY SOCKER, of Worcester
Throwing away Thyme.
Drums.
Parish Bandle of Hammersmith, with his Staff.
A Fife.
The Queen's eight Trumpeters.
THE CHRONICLE. BRITISH PRESS.
— STATESMAN. COBBETT.
— TAUB-UNION. BENDON.
— EXAMINER. WOOLLS.

- Sergeant Trumpeter.
THE OLD TIMES.
A Courtier in his driving costume.
The Queen's Attorney-General, carrying a copy of the Bond
The Queen's Solicitor-General, carrying the Lettice of said to have been granted to Credit her Majesty presented her Majesty by the late Duke of Brunswick.
Chaplains.
Par Nobile. Noble Fellows.
Clergymen who have prayed for the Queen, two and two.
Rev. Dr. Lock, of Farnham. Rev. Mr. Everett, Romford.
— Mr. Slocock, Newbury. — Mr. Price, Crickhowel.
— Mr. Taylor, Swansea. — Mr. Penton, Waltham.
— Rob. Dockle, Humblestone. — J. Walker, Horchurch.
— Martin Benson, Dunstable. — Mr. Favcett, Davtry.
— Mr. Freeman, Lamerton. — Gowan Evans, Worcester.
— Henry Livius, Bedford. — A. Hurdwicke, St. Bride's.
— Greenshaw, Biddenham. — Mr. Kitchner, Bedford.
— Mr. Roe, Newbury. — Allan B. Hutchins, Grately.
— Dr. Ashe, Crewkerne. — S. Trask, Kersy.
— N. Dyer, Landkey, Cornwall. — F. Benson, Torisholme.
— Mr. Price, Loudwater. — Mr. Thompson, Edinburgh.
— Wm. Powell, Abergavenny. — Charles Powell, Lanfrit.
— Warwell Penn, Somerset. — Mr. Todd, Auckland.
— Dr. Shaw, Chelvey. — Mr. Nott (late of) Dorset.
— E. Daniell, Luton. — Dr. Kidd, Aberleech.
THE ARCHDEACON OF NORWICH, bearing the Queen's PEG-DOG on a Cushion.

- ALDERMAN WATTMAN.
SIR EDENEZER HOWNAM, G. C. St. Caroline.
SIR PEREGRINE FLYNN, G. C. St. Caroline.
His Page, carrying a smelling bottle.
A COURIER.
SIR FLORIAN SAPIO, G. C. St. Caroline.
LORD HENRY FITZGERALD, G. C. St. Caroline.
SIR C. MANN, G. C. St. Caroline.
(Here Sir Thomas Lawrence, who walked, but he was absent.)
CAPTAIN HESSE, bearing a Banner, inscribed,
"MATERNAL SOLICITUDE."
THE QUEEN'S TRUMPETS.
MRS. THELWALL. MRS. BARBER BEAUMONT.
LADY MILTON. LADY G. LANBTON.
BARONESS ESKINE.
BARONESS HAWKE.
CLONMELL HERALD, in his Tabard.
COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.
COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM.
DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GHOSENOU.
MRS. BROUGHAM, Mrs. WILDE, and Mrs. DENHAM, carrying White Silk Banners, with inscriptions:
MRS. BROUGHAM—"Innocence Triumphant."
MRS. WILDE—"Oh, the Roast Beef of Old England."
MRS. DENHAM—"Go—sin no more."
THE QUEEN'S GANTER, (King at Arms.)
Her Grace the DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.
Her Grace the DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.
JOSEPH HUME, Esq. bearing his Petlic.
His Mortar in his hand.

- THE HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT, in a fool's cap,
Playing the Lyre.
(Hero the Peers should have walked, but there were none.)
DOCTOR BURLAND,
And his Four Assistants, with Madiera.
MAJOR CHESTER, of the Royal Artillery.
With a Rusling in his hand, being of the Manor of Sheffield,
A Ring on his finger, bearing an inscription in Greek characters.
THE BISHOP OF NORWICH,
His wig powdered blue, to distinguish him from the rest of the Bench.
LORD ESKINE,
Carrying Bergami's Travelling Bottle, filled for the purpose of Anointing.
THE POLACCA BED CURTAIN,
Carried by LADY HOOD,
TWO COURTIERS.
SIR WILLIAM GELL, with his wand of office.
THE REGALIA.
The Baron Bergami's Nob-tail, carried by His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON.
The Baron Bergami's Sword, borne by SIR RONALD FERGUSON.
The Baron Bergami's Spurs, by MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON.
The Baron Bergami's Whip, by the EARL OF GUILFORD.
THE LORD MACEON OF LONDON.
MR. BARREN BEAUMONT, bearing a Dish of PALLATES AND CONCOXDS.
ALDERMAN WOOD, in a party-coloured Coat, on a JACK-ASS, WITH HIS FACE TO THE TAIL, ORNAMENTED WITH RIBBANDS.
THE EARL OF GHOSENOU WITH A BOOK.
JOHN CAM HOHOUSE, Esq. PETER MOORE, Esq. in a yellow coat, with red buttons, in the same dress as and a pink pig-tail. Mr. Hobhouse.
The Hon. Duckless KINNAIRD, with a Book of Clueques.
SIR GEORGE NOEL, with a PAD of Hot Corals, to quiet young children with.
PRINCE WILLIAM OF BROWNLOW STREET, K. H. S. K. P. T. K. S. D. G. C. S. C.
CARRYING THE CROWN, covered with a fair linen Napkin. His Train borne by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of SUSSEX AND GLOUCESTER.
Sword of State, borne by Mr. Slade. THE QUEEN. The Sceptre, with the Cock, by Mr. Waddington.
Butcher, of St. Giles. Under the Tester of the Bed upon which her Majesty was seen by Barbara AGENCY.
The Brandy Bottle by Mr. Thompson, of Holborn Hill. The Orb, by Mr. Garston.
The Canopy, supported by a Deputation of Ladies from the six parts, who went up with Addresses.

- THE TRAIN BORN BY
MRS. DAMEN. MRS. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR.
MRS. WATTMAN. Mrs. WOOD.
MRS. CONWAY (of Drury Lane). Mrs. G. FOXONBY.
LADY R. SPENGER. LADY LINBORNE.
MESSRS. FAYELL, EICHE, THELWALL, SOMES, JUN. PARKINS, &c.
FIFTEEN PAGES
(of Letter-Press)

The Procession closed with another Party of THE QUEEN'S TRUMPETS. Upon reaching the church, Lord Hood, as Lord Great Chamberlain, acting for Baron Bergami, marshalled those who walked; and the procession opening, her Majesty was conducted to her place near the altar.

Some confusion arose at this part of the ceremony, by the discovery that the Crown, which was of pure white earthenware, and of the shape of a high-crowned hat, with a very narrow rim, had been broken by the carelessness of Prince William of Brownlow-street, who excused himself by stating that his namesake the Prince, who carried his train, would insist upon looking at it, and putting his finger into it several times, as they walked along, by which silly conduct the thing had been cracked.

Some demur arose as to what could be done, but the Curate furnished a temporary Crown, of another fashion, from the vestry-room, which was placed on her Majesty's head by the Rev. Mr. Fellows, the organ playing Handel's Coronation Anthem.

Her Majesty seemed to suffer a good deal in the early part of the ceremony; but by the careful attention of Doctor BURLAND, she supported herself till nearly two o'clock, when she became so overpowered as to require the aid of several persons to conduct her to her state. Upon her retiring, the procession moved to the common, where her MAJESTY WAS DRUNK with enthusiasm. The mob afterwards separated quietly.

The account of the Banquet is not contained in this letter; but if our chance correspondent should favour us with a detail of the proceedings, we will give them a place in our next.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from a friend at Stockton-upon-Tees; if you choose to insert it in your valuable Paper, it is much as your service.

"I hope the Coronation of our excellent King passed off as well in town as it did here. I think the inhabitants of Stockton are truly loyal, and all His Majesty's subjects, except those who are misled by factious publications and Radical orators. Lord Stewart's corps of cavalry was here; and when they stood before the Town-hall, the band playing: "God save the King," they were surrounded by the people, who joined heart and voice in the national hymn—it was delightful to see and hear the unanimous loyalty. One solitary miscreant endeavoured to create a riot; but not a creature seconded him; and a Ball in the evening, with a convivial party at the Red Lion, gave a convincing proof of the real loyalty which exists here. In short, if

"Ringing of bells, and making a noise,
Firing of cannon, and shouting of boys?"
be proofs of loyalty, His Majesty has not a more loyal set of subjects than the inhabitants of this pretty neat town of Stockton. I have been reading an account of the Coronation in a vile Paper called the Traveller, and, however garbled the account may be, it is evident that loyalty was the prevailing feeling; notwithstanding the endeavours of the amiable Queen and her hirlings to make the contrary appear; but what a lamentable thing it is, that a contemptible woman should have the power to set a nation in a ferment. And who but herself would have attempted to force their way into the presence of the Majesty and nobles of England after such a trial? Poor wretched woman! can she ever think of her death-bed?"

THEATRES.

THE Haymarket continues open; we have received a very able letter on this subject, in which we are rated soundly for suggesting the propriety of playing three of the "light pieces peculiar to this theatre" in the course of the evening, instead of the classical Comedies which are at the present moment so admirably acted at Covent Garden. Our correspondent, who signs himself "DRAMATICUS," differs with us, and asks us, (and with good reason) "how the pieces peculiar to the Haymarket can be played without the actors peculiar to the Haymarket?" and instances such things as "Teazling made easy—Pigeons and Crows—and Exit by Mistake" in which he enquires, "who would endure that gogmagog actor, Mr. Tayleur, or that lump of doughy dulness, Mr. Baker, in the place of the admirable Liston, or the vivacious Jones."

"DRAMATICUS" is certainly right, and we agree with him in believing, that none of these pieces could have held their ground one night, if the present "awkward squad" had originally performed them; and we are so far ready to retract that which we said on the subject in our last number but one, yet we maintain that there are pieces of a light cast, whose intrinsic merit would sustain them, even with bad acting, the performance of which, would not carry with it the air of rivalry with Covent Garden, and of bringing into competition, Mr. Rudd, and Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Tayleur, and Mr. Liston, or Mr. anybody they have in their company, with Mr. Jones.

Our ignorance of theatrical politics, and the definitions of the Thespiac Dictionary, has led us into another error. We, "poor silly souls," thought that "stage manager" meant, in the cant of the art, the man who managed the stage; but it seems we are mistaken.

"DRAMATICUS," (who appears to know a thing or two), vindicates Mr. Terry from our censure, and asks a certain number of questions, as if he were well found in answers. He inquires, who engaged the present company—who did this, and who did that; and concludes by the interrogatory—Was Mr. Terry employed, or consulted—and if we do not know that he was, what right we have to attack him for things in which he has no concern?

We will answer "DRAMATICUS" very fairly; we know nothing about it—nor do we wish to know more than is merely necessary to secure, if possible, the best attainable amusement for the public. We certainly did imagine, when we saw by the bills, that Mr. Terry was stage manager, that it was his duty to try, engage, and bring forward actors and actresses, and indeed arrange the whole of the stage business; therefore, when we see the stage worse managed than stage ever was, we think ourselves justified in attributing the blame to him who is made responsible to the public, in the bills, for its direction; but as it appears we are wrong, we will thank "DRAMATICUS" to favour us again, and let us know if he can, who is to bear the *onus*. We confess we have our suspicions, and think, in the nigardly arrangements of the Theatre, we trace the hand of Mr. Winston, who is one of the proprietors, and, not improbably, the most active in the management, or rather mis-management of the concern.

In the operatic department, GUY MANNERING, and LOVE IN A VILLAGE, have been revived; in the former, Miss R. Corri appeared to much advantage—Mrs. H. Johnstone was inefficient in Meg Merrilies; it is not in her line—the *naïvete*, the archness, and the vivacity, for which she is eminent, cannot be adapted to the terrific hag; it was painful to see her in the part.

IN LOVE IN A VILLAGE we have little to praise; Mr. Williams was good enough in Justice Woodcock, and has taken (we are not vain enough to say *our*) the hint of subduing his voice, which makes him much more acceptable as an actor. Mr. Leoni Lee, is Braham spun out; his singing is a close imitation of Braham's, and not the worst we have heard; but to accommodate his own voice, he chose to leave out some of the best songs, and introduce the modern trash of "Is there a heart that never loved." Of Rosetta and Lucinda, enacted by Miss Carew and Mrs. Garrick, we will ("in mercy's sake") not speak; but we must notice the assurance and vulgarity of a Mr. Ward, who played Hawthorn. His Irish accent was totally out of place in the English Squire; its strong character surprised us, because, when we saw him play an Irish part in THE RIVALS, was not the slightest *brogue* observable in his dialect.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Garrick did not perform the part. An apology was made for her by Mr. Younger, and a Mrs. Coveney was her substitute.

At Drury Lane, Mr. Kean has re-appeared. This performer, having shewn what he calls "his round unvarnished tale" to the Americans, seems to have made somewhat a precipitate retreat from their free and enlightened Republic.

His acting, in RICHARD THE THIRD has been so often criticised, that no remark upon it can have the air of novelty, because his friends and devotees have rung all the changes upon the "fine bits," and the impartial observer has detected all the varieties of faults with which his acting abounds.

We should say—(always, and from his first appearance to this hour, having held him very very cheap indeed) that his defects have most strikingly increased; his pauses are longer—his gruntings hoarser—his quakerisms more glaring, and his whole style of performance changed for the worse; and we hardly thought this possible.

It appears very likely that Mr. Kean will discover, in England as well as America, that although Shakespeare does not diminish in value at particular seasons, he may. The season when his merits will be duly appreciated and rewarded, will be that, in which men think for themselves, and cease to be led by newspaper critics, (who, at the solicitation of the late Mr. Whitbread, wrote to Mr. Kean, as an act of reconciliation, after Mr. Whitbread's apology to them); and when, with impartial eyes and ears, they choose independently to distinguish eloquence, grace, and talent, from vulgarity, deformity, and ignorance. We believe such a golden age to be far distant, and think Mr. Kean may, therefore, carry on the great game of HUMBUG for some time to come, in perfect security.

If we wished to shew with what gravity that illustrious actor is now conducted, we should merely observe, that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Elliston, Russell, and Winston, off from London to receive Mr. Kean, and conduct him

to the theatre. The newspapers add, "the entrance to the theatre was surrounded by a crowd to witness his arrival!"

The play of RICHARD THE THIRD was miserably acted, and the house was by no means full. Mrs. Egerton, who has before distinguished herself as a partisan of the Queen, seemed most energetically to emphasize any passages which occurred in her part, convertible to existing circumstances, and which might be construed favourably to her Majesty.

We really are surprised at this behaviour, in a person of respectability, such as Mrs. Egerton appears to be; were she an unprincipled woman, living in adultery with any man, whose name she assumed, while he had a wife living, we could account for such zeal in such a cause, but that a married lady, of correct conduct, and regular habits, should volunteer such an expression of her opinions upon politics and morality, seems quite miraculous.

Mr. Kean has been seized with a Boston fever. This complaint is said to have originated in a cold, contracted by playing in empty houses.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—As a set-off against the defeat of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, in her late insolent claim to equality with the Sovereign, and to revive the spirits of the disconsolate Whigs, whose manifold disasters excite the most heartfelt compassion, the Burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with their usual discrimination, voted, on Friday last, the freedom of their borough to that indefatigable Statesman, Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. for Aberdeen. The following circumstances are truly of a very curious description:—

Sometime ago, it seems that Joseph, receiving information from one of his emissaries, that the Barrack Master of Berwick, whose salary amounts to something less than the enormous sum of 200l. per annum—(will such extravagance never have an end?)—was so unprincipled as to attend to the management of his farm, about twelve miles distant from Berwick, when his presence was not necessary at the stores, brought the matter, with many others of a similar nature, lately before Parliament; and some of the Barrack Master's "damnd good natured friends," thinking it a fine opportunity of quizzing him, laid a train to present the Aberdonian with the freedom of the borough. Their intention, concealing the motives which gave rise to it, was first communicated to a superannuated cheese-monger, and after it had fermented for sundry days in his brain-pan, (brains, alas! he hath not) and the congenial skull-cap of an electioneering agent of Lord Ossulston, (on whose influence in the borough of Berwick, by the way, may be inscribed "Fidit") it was finally resolved upon that one of their satellites, whose light, at all times, is merely a reflection from his superior, should present a motion to that effect to the Guildry.

It was accordingly presented, the mover, seconder, "cheese-monger, and the original contrivers of the plan, "trembling alive all over," for the fate of their motion, exerted all their influence to have it carried; and partly by persuasions and promises, but more effectually with divers tankards of ale, judiciously administered, they effected their purpose. This was no difficulty, with men who, Esau-like, would barter away their birthright for a mess of pottage; and to this class of beings the voting was almost exclusively confined; the more respectable and reflecting portion of the community standing aloof, conceiving it incredible that their brethren could be so purblind and gullable as to support the measure. Many were indifferent as to its fate, and not a few forbore attending the Guildhall, maliciously wishing, for the humour of the thing, that the hoax might be successful. Thus, what with the incredulity and indifference of the one party, and the anxiety and exertion of the other, the motion was carried by a sweeping majority. Of this number, it is perhaps possible, that one-tenth might have heard, by accident, of the Member's name, but it is certain that, of the remainder, not seven-eighths ever dreamt of his existence. They would just as readily have voted for the honourable Member's horse, (if he has one.)

It would have lighted up even the woe-begone countenance of her Majesty with a smile, to hear the various contradictory reasons given by the *independents* for supporting the motion; one, with the genuine guttural croak of Northumberland, the *Shibboleth* of "our" "good town," said, he voted for it because he "heard how the gentleman was a more better orwator as Lord Ossulston;" another, "because he was a *Wydical*," a third, understood the man would not come to the borough to take meadow and stint money;" and a fourth, dilly observed, "he meant to vote a ticket next week to another scavenger." In short, most of their votes were given "they knew not why, and cared not wherefore."

The exultation of the Whigs, on their victory, such as it was, bordered on delirium. They could scarcely have expressed more delight had an earthquake swallowed up the Ministry, or a rebellion endangered the Government.—Nothing was to be seen but smiles—nothing heard but the song of victory. The peals from the belfry, (albeit at war with harmony) were lost amid their uproarious congratulations: a stranger, without being thought laudible, might have taken them for a company of Bacchanals, led on by the genius of discord; or a troop of Bedlamites, broken loose from the salutary restraints of a dark cell, strait waistcoats, and a bread and water diet. The joke at length got wind, and the friends of the people retreated to their homes, dubious whether to rejoice at their success, or grieve at the hoax so successfully played off against them. A SUBSCRIBER.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 14, 1821.

The burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed are, as it might naturally be expected, disgusted at the extraordinary and gratuitous avowal made by their representative, Sir Francis Blake, in a published advertisement. The politics of Sir Francis Blake are not those of his constituents—he was brought to their notice by the Wino party, and very many highly respectable men, as Whigs, supported him, but they now most sorely repent their choice, as either Sir Francis Blake has changed his politics since his election, or Whigs are become Radicals; in either of which cases, Sir Francis Blake will in time discover the mistake he has committed.

We have heard that a gentleman in the vicinity of Glasgow has received from his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, letters which mention that a sloop of war had been duly expected from Malta, with engineers to survey and report on the practicability of transporting immediately to London the famous medallion of Cleopatra, which lies prostrate. In London it will be a truly noble monument, while at Alexandria it is useless.

TO JOHN BULL.

St. Omers, July 29, 1821.
SIR, The day on which our august beloved Sovereign was to affix the seal of compact with his people, by the ceremony of Ball, with every species of refreshment that could be wished or devised. Seven gentlemen were elected by the English inhabitants to act as stewards, in whose names invitations were sent to the authorities, and all the principal families of the town, and the officers of the garrison.

The rooms were crowded to excess with a galaxy of beauty of both nations, and "les belles Anglaises" had reason to be flattered by the preference shewn them in the quadrilles. The band of one of the regiments assisted in the orchestra, and played "God save the King;"—"Vive Henri Quatre," and other pieces between the dances. The rooms had, in the morning, been decorated most elegantly by the ladies of the stewards, a large crown, with G. IV. R. on one side, and L. XVIII. R. on the other, in coloured lamps, were affixed at the top of the room. Dancing was kept up until an advanced hour in the morning, when the company separated.—I am, dear John, your constant Reader, Q IN THE CORNER.

The following contradiction to a statement in the Times of Wednesday we lay before our readers:—

TO JOHN BULL.

Burying, July 24, 1821.
The Coronation of his most excellent Majesty, George the Fourth was celebrated here on the 19th inst. in the true old English style, 2 bullock, weighing upwards of fifty stone, was roasted whole, and, together with about seventeen hundred loaves of bread, and ten barrels of beer, distributed to the poorer inhabitants of the town, and to others who were spectators of this novel and amusing spectacle.

The scene of this hospitable entertainment was a spacious mansion belonging to the town, which afforded ample accommodation to some thousands of respectable and highly gratified spectators. Every fortunate circumstance conspired to give effect to this well-concerted fête in honour of our gracious King; the weather was uninterceptedly delightful; the arrangements were judiciously made; and the whole was executed with much propriety and good order.

A numerous company were assembled. At the remote parts of the exhibition were seen groups of athletic rivals, reviving the Olympic games—hurling the discus, wrestling, camping, cricket-playing, and enjoying many other manly sports. But the proudest demonstration of the day was the general effusion of gratulation and loyalty which pervaded the assembly, and which resounded in concert with ringing of bells and firing of guns, at the conclusion of "God save the King," performed by a band of music in attendance.

In the evening nearly a hundred gentlemen, with the principal tradesmen of the town, had a dinner at the Town Inn, where loyalty, harmony, and conviviality detained them to a late hour.

This merriment (it may be almost said) the day of joy and harmony; but about the close of it, a few individuals, distinguished only by depravity of moral character, political disaffection, and adherence to a cause despicable like themselves, succeeded with a set of miscreants of the very lowest class in inciting them to acts of outrage; assaulting many respectable inhabitants of the town, tearing down flags, garlands, and laurels from the houses; plundering the materials of an immense bonfire; and frustrating the edition of some splendid fire-works provided for the evening. It is satisfactory to add, that the instigators of these villainous outrages did not escape marked observation, while they dispensed to their mob, at a late hour, two or three barrels of beer, inscribed "to the Queen," with a placard mounted on a pole, and a sort of white flag. It is hoped the principals will soon be called to a just account for their conduct; it will then appear that they are every way worthy of the abuse in which they have enlisted, and that in Burying the Queen lies still a certain characteristic class of partisans and friends, if she chooses to own such miscreants. I am, Sir, &c.

BURGHLENSIS.

This letter, although thus signed here, is from a most respectable inhabitant, and authenticated with his name. We should add, that Burying is the residence of Mr. Scruggs, a Radical, for whom a patriotic subscription was made some time since.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR.—The present contest for the University of Oxford, affords some of those anomalies, which your paper has, in many instances, so successfully exposed.

You have a Candidate, who, after a canvass of eighteen years, is obliged to have recourse to his Oxford friends for a disclosure of his political creed. The warmest of these friends, the Regius Professor of Divinity, is labouring, in conjunction with the Proctor of Oxoid, to convince the University, that Mr. Heber is a decided enemy to Catholic Emancipation, when it is a well-known and repeatedly experienced fact, that he and his fellow-labourers, Mr. Vost, are its most strenuous advocates. The support which Mr. Heber receives, generally from the Whigs, especially those of warmer temperament, will no doubt furnish an argument to support the probability that he will, in the event of his success, be a firm Government man.

Now, it strikes me, Mr. Editor, that if the Lord of a Manor should wish for a game-keeper, for the sake of preserving his game, and the notorious ponchers and marauders of his neighbourhood should, with one voice, recommend a particular individual, as most likely, by rigid measures, to effect this object, some slight suspicion would arise in the Lord's breast as to the propriety of himself to such doubtful testimony. I remain, yours,

A PLAIN REASONER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Yesterday, (Friday the 20th inst.) at four o'clock, eight military waggon, laden with His Majesty's plate, arrived in town, and proceeded directly to the Castle. Eleven of the Royal stud, two of which are His Majesty's former chargers, arrived at the Pigeon-house yesterday also, on board a Belfast steam packet, from Liverpool. An officer's guard of 88th regiment came over with the waggons and horses, as a special escort, and attended them to the Castle.—*Dublin Patriot.*

His Majesty's proposed visit to Ireland has filled the capital of that kingdom with pleasure. All is bustle and preparation for His Majesty's reception. It is most cheering to the inhabitants of the sister country to feel themselves personally remembered by the Sovereign, and they are naturally anxious to strain every nerve to shew the King how warmly and ardently they love him, and how deeply and enthusiastically they feel the favour he confers upon the people, into their hospitable land. We are quite sure that the generous concdescension, and fascinating manners of the King will win every Irish heart, and we have little doubt that the liberal hospitality and generous loyalty of the Irish will justify the high opinion His Majesty has ever had and expressed of that gallant and high-spirited people. The King embarks on Wednesday at Portsmouth.

The late Earl of Stair left 2,000l. to be distributed amongst the poor in the several parishes in Scotland in which his estates are situated.

Prince Leopold, not confining himself to the rules of etiquette, which directed that those who were present at the Coronation should appear at the succeeding Levee and Drawing-room, left town on Saturday to visit his compact property on the continent. The Duke of Sussex was not at Carlton Palace or Buckingham House, on Wednesday or Thursday, being indisposed; and the Duke of Gloucester was prevented from paying his respects to His Majesty by a previous engagement in Brighthelmston.

We have now some doubts as to the Queen's immediate retreat from this country, as we see it advertised that Mr. Sapie, jun. has returned to England under the highest patronage. The Times (and we are really ashamed of mentioning the Paper so often, even to expose its absurdities) says, in one of its numbers, that the people who cheered the King at the Coronation were a well-dressed mob; and all who could not afford to pay high prices for seats were excluded by barriers. A day or two afterwards, in criticising some mountebank trash about Buonaparte, at the Coburg Theatre (of which Mr. Glossop, just promoted to the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, is the proprietor) the Times says, such was the depreciation of seats, that they were "occupied by servants, and other people of that condition, at half-a-crown a head." The Times must know that it is amongst servants and other people of that condition that the Queen only is popular. Nobody who has any thing either of character or property to lose can advocate the Queen's cause, or do so, and therefore the Times upon its own ground, and her most decided partisans were actually admitted in schools in places which commanded the procession, the unmixed applause bestowed on the King is still the more satisfactory.

Mrs. Alport, the daughter of Mrs. Jordan, died lately in America. This lady had contracted a habit of taking opium to great excess, and it appears, at last swallowed too much, which occasioned her death. Her husband was on Lord Hastings' staff in India, and now holds some civil appointment in Calcutta.

THE KING'S BANQUET.—Thursday evening His Majesty had a numerous and grand dinner party, at his Palace in Port Mall, given principally to the Foreign Princes and others of distinction, on special missions from the different Sovereigns and Governments to be present at the King's Coronation.—All the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were invited, as were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Montrose was in attendance on the King. The State Rooms were opened on the occasion, in which the Royal Banquet was supplied. The Royal and distinguished party broke up at half past eleven o'clock, when His Majesty and his guests honoured Prince Esterhazy with their company at his splendid party.

The Grand Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey, under the Patronage of the King was celebrated on Tuesday, in aid of the Fund for building Westminster Hospital. The splendour and numerous extent of the company, the selection of music, and the superlative excellence with which it was performed, produced a most felicitous effect. The opening of the Dettingen Te Deum commenced the Festival, and was performed with a degree of effect that can scarcely be imagined. The selections of Handel took the lead, and several pieces were introduced from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Guglielmi, and Mercelli. The Coronation Anthem of Handel was the last piece, followed by "God save the King," which was sung with great force and effect by Mrs. Salvestra, Mrs. Wroughton, Mr. Bellamy, &c.

Westminster Hall was opened on Monday, and still continues open to the public. Several thousand persons, consisting of all classes, were admitted from twelve to four o'clock, to view the above magnificent piece, and John Bull seemed to be in all his glory; pleasant, good-tempered, and happy. Barriers are erected, and every thing done that can ensure the safety of the visitors.—The Abbey is open to the public (without tickets) to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Mrs. de Catalani having been applied to give her aid towards rebuilding the Westminster Hospital, has most liberally devoted the whole of the profits of her Concert of Wednesday last at the Agylli Rooms to the furtherance of that charitable object.

The Lord Chamberlain, we are sorry to state, sprained his ankle at the Coronation. His Lordship sent a message on Monday morning to Lord's Hall, stating that he should not be able to sit in the Court of Chancery for some days.

Matthew Prince Lucas, Esq., late Deputy, was on Friday last manfully elected Alderman of Tower Ward, and not Lucas Prince, as stated by mistake in a former number.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at Dover on Saturday, at half-past one, and immediately embarked, under a salute from the Citadel in his Majesty's packet the Lord Duca, Capt. Hamilton, and landed at Calais, after a fine passage of only two hours and a half.

Lord Sidmouth has written a letter to Sir R. Baker, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, by command of the King, conveying his Majesty's gracious and entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of the Magistrates and Peace Officers on the day of the Coronation.

On Tuesday the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, dined together at the Thatched House Tavern, to celebrate the Coronation of his Majesty.

The King, after the performance of the ceremonies of the Coronation, knighted Fenwick Bullmer, and G. B. Pocock, Esqs., of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Duke of Wellington gave a most sumptuous entertainment, on Friday, to the King, and forty distinguished persons, at Aspley House. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Princes Nicholas and Paul Esterhazy; Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Montrose, Count Stackelbourg, Duke de Gramont, Marquis of Londonderry, Baron Foy, Earls of Westmorland, & Harrowby, Lord Palmerston, Lord Maryborough, Earl of Antrim, Lord Burghersh, Count Mervill, &c. were present.

THE ARMY.—GENERAL ORDERS.—Horse Guards, July 20, 1821.—The Commander-in-Chief has received the King's gracious command to express to the troops employed yesterday, in aid of the arrangements for the Coronation, his Majesty's thanks for the orderly, soldierlike, and exemplary conduct which they have evinced upon the occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the King's further command, through the Secretary of State, to convey to the Light Horse Volunteers, the Honourable Artillery Company, the 1st and 5th Bns. the Surrey, and Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, his Majesty's thanks for their services upon the same occasion, and his full sense and approbation of the loyalty and zeal which they have manifested in the offer of their services.—By command of his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, H. TORRES, Adj.-Gen.

The following is the distribution of the British military force in the Leeward Islands.—4th, or King's Own, and 1st West India Regiments.—Barbadoes.—5th Regiment.—St. Vincent's, five companies; St. Lucia, three; Dominica, two. 9th Regiment.—Grenada, five companies; Trinidad, three; Tobago, two. 21st Regiment.—Antigua, seven companies; Barbadoes, three. 35th Regiment.—Antigua, five companies; St. Kitt's, three; Nevis, one; Montserrat, one.

The Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son to the Earl of Harrowood, has sustained a very serious injury in one of his hands, by the bursting of his fowling-piece.

The well-known Master Betty, under the influence of a brain fever, endeavoured last week to destroy himself by cutting his throat, but he fortunately failed in his purpose, and is likely to recover.

REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY ON THE CORONATION DAY.

BATH.—The Coronation day was observed with the greatest festivity in our city, discharges of cannon at the earliest dawn proclaimed the joyful occasion, at five o'clock the bells were rung—all the shops were shut, and about eleven o'clock, a municipal procession passed through the principal streets, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation preceded by the children of the Blue Coat School, a band of music, the Clergy, &c. the Abbey was unprecedentedly crowded. Mr. Crook preached a sermon from the opposite words of the 21st Psalm, v. 1, 2, 3, & 4. Sydney-gardens was the scene of festivity. The recruiting parties in the city were regaled with a dinner, and a pint of wine each man, by H. Hatry, Esq. The Corporation sat down at six o'clock to a splendid dinner, in the Banqueting-room, at Guildhall; nearly 300 guests partook of the choicest luxuries of the season. J. Wiltshire, Esq. presided.

NEWPORT.—The officers of the Garrison at Albany Barracks, consisting of the depots of fifty regiments of Infantry abroad with the Staff, dined to celebrate the Coronation. The novel and interesting circumstance of 1300 officers of different corps dining together, was truly a singular one. The Rev. Mr. C. Commandant of the Garrison, presided.—Most of the nobility and gentry, together with all the military officers in the island were invited. The whole of the troops and the Veteris Cavalry, commanded by Major Sir L. W. Holmes, Bart. fired a feu de joie, after which the non-commissioned officers and privates were regaled with a plentiful dinner, Bonfires, fire-works, and every description of rejoicing terminated the beautiful and auspicious day.

CANTONBURY.—The Coronation was celebrated with a degree of splendour and solemnity consonant with those principles of equality, which should ever guide Englishmen. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the shops were closed. At eleven o'clock, the lords of houses and other resident members of the University, with the Clergy, the Mayor, &c. attended divine service at St. Andrew's Church. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Master of Trinity College, and Vice-Chancellor, from the following text.—"Behold, O God! one shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed." Psalm xxxiv, 9. Handel's Coronation Anthem was performed by the University Choir. At four o'clock upwards of 600 of the principal inhabitants sat down to dinner at the Town-Hall, Sir J. C. Mordaunt in the Chair. The King's health was drunk with four times four—the memory of George the Third—the Duke of York, presumptive heir to the Throne—the Duke of Clarence, and the Navy, &c. &c. Public dinners were provided for the poor by private subscription. The Sisters of Jesus College was appropriated for the purpose of dining there, nearly 300 sat down to dinner, His Majesty's health was drunk with three times four. A similar dinner was given in the Parish of St. Andrew the Great, of which 500 persons partook, and in St. Sepulchre's Parish, 300 were entertained in a similar manner. In the evening the town was generally illuminated. The fronts of St. John's, Trinity, Christ, Sidney, Jesus, and Barnard Colleges were brilliantly, and most of the private houses were splendidly illuminated.

OXFORD.—Demonstrations of loyalty and ardour in the day of the Coronation in this city. The bells rung throughout the day; the poor children of the city charity schools were supplied with an excellent dinner of meat and plum-pudding, and several barrels of strong beer, were distributed to the populace. The prisoners in the county and city gaols were regaled with a pound of meat, and a quart of strong beer each. In the evening a brilliant illumination took place, in which several elegant transparencies and devices, adapted to the occasion, were exhibited. The fronts of Trinity, Pembroke, Magdalen, Brasenose, Hadam, and St. John's, Colleges, the Town Hall, &c. were tastefully decorated, and fire-works were let off.

YORK.—The Corporation went in state through the principal streets, preceded by the band of the 2d West York Militia, the mail coaches, gentlemen holding official situations, the principal citizens, and the 15th Hussars, in full uniform, the clubs, &c. There was also a grand Civic dinner. A feu de joie was fired by the Fifteenth Hussars, and the officers afterwards dined together in their barracks. The Members of the Corporation sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Mansion House, and at all the principal inns. In the evening, the front of the officers' building in the barracks was illuminated in a very tasteful manner, and the fire works afforded much amusement to the spectators.

MANCHESTER.—A procession in which the members of the different institutions, the Clergy, Magistracy, &c. took place in honour of the day. The Borough was regaled at the assembly bridge called Blackfriars-bridge, by the Bridge Company, beneath a grand triumphal arch, festooned with laurels, flowers and evergreens, and surmounted by a magnificent gold crown; the length of our most gracious Sovereign was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm in copious libations of wine. A discharge of artillery took place. At four o'clock the feasting commenced, there were distributed in various parts of the town, twenty oxen, sixty sheep, four hundred and twelve barrels of beer; one ox and three sheep were roasted whole and distributed. The non-commissioned officers, privates, women and children of the 16th Hussars, and of the 29th Regiment were regaled in the evening at their respective barracks, with roast beef and plum-pudding. An excellent dinner was given at the Albion-hotel; the health of His Majesty was drunk with four times four amidst the loudest cheering. A ball and supper was given on Friday at the Assembly-rooms.

EDINBURGH.—The Imperial flag was displayed from the Castle, and a number of Standards hoisted around the battlements, a flag was also hoisted on Nelson's Monument. At eleven o'clock the 4th Dragoon Guards took post at the head of the Mound, and the whole of the troops formed in the following order.—The 41st Regiment on the right, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers on the left, the Dragoons in the centre, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Castle, and a feu de joie by the line; a few minutes before the feu de joie, a balloon ascended majestically to a great elevation. In the afternoon a respectable company dined at the Waterloo-hotel, the Lord Provost in the Chair, supported by the Right Hon. William Dundas, and Sir George Clerk. Two hundred persons were present, the rooms and tables were tastefully decorated with exotics, flowers and evergreens, at the upper end of the room there was a triumphal arch of flowers which enclosed the royal initials, name, rank and crown; the utmost loyalty was displayed till a late hour, and the town was illuminated, there were many of the brilliant designs, and the Royal Exchange, and among the most prominent were—the Royal Exchange, the College, the Parliament House, the Banks, the Public Offices, the Theatre, &c.

WINCHESTER.—The morning was ushered in here by the ringing of the Cathedral, and all the parish bells in the city, which continued during the day. The working classes in the city and suburbs were very liberally and plentifully supplied with bread, meat, and strong beer, at their respective homes. At noon, the military in our garrison fired a feu de joie. In the afternoon, the Mayor, Alderman, &c. attended divine service at the Cathedral, where the Coronation Anthem was performed by Dr. Churd, and the gentlemen of the choir. In the evening, there was a grand ball and supper at St. John's House.

CANTERBURY.—The poor of this city were supplied with beef, plum-pudding and ale. Public dinners in honour of the day took place at the principal inns. In the evening there were illuminations.

NORWICH.—The bells in every parish announced, at six o'clock in the morning, the joyful day. Flags were displayed on almost every steeple. At ten o'clock, the Mayor, William Ruekham, Esq., and the Corporation assembled at the Guildhall, and proceeded to the Cathedral, accompanied by a troop of the 9th Lancers, under the command of Captain Campbell; the various constitutional clubs, with their flags, and wearing laurels and labels. In the Cathedral, the National Anthem was sung with great effect. The service was chanted by the Rev. C. J. Millard; and an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. H. Blacke; one of the Prebendaries in residence, from Provencs, c. 24, v. 21.—"My sons, fear the Lord, and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change."—About one o'clock, an ox which had been roasted whole, was distributed to the populace, from an elevated staging, with a profusion of beer. Another ox was roasted and distributed at the pump, in Ber-street, and three sheep in different parts of the city. Between four and five o'clock, about 250 gentlemen of this city and its vicinity, dined at St. Andrew's Hall; the Mayor presided.—Among the toasts were—"The King, and may he long wear the Crown this day placed upon his head," (which was received with shouts of applause, which lasted for five minutes); "The Duke of York, and the Royal Family;" the revered memory of our late excellent Sovereign, George the Third—"A liberal subscription was raised, in honour of the Navy," &c. &c. A liberal subscription was raised, by which every poor person supplied with a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, and invited to drink the King's health; and the prisoners in the different gaols were provided with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and a quart of beer each. In the evening, there was a brilliant illumination—a triumphal arch was erected in the Market-place, which was brilliantly lighted up; in the centre of the arch, was a motto, in transparency—"Long live the King, with the letters G. V. R. the whole surmounted by a splendid crown of variegated lamps.

NEWCASTLE.—A royal salute of 21 guns was fired, to usher in the morning, and the bells of the churches rung a merry peal. The Magistrates and Common Council walked in procession, at 10 o'clock, to St. Nicholas Church, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached, by the Rev. the Vicar, from 1st Kings, ch. 1, v. 30. After divine service, the procession returned to the Scandill, where the 7th Hussars, and the two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards fired a feu de joie, the Castle guns following it up with another royal salute. At twelve o'clock, a pump running wine, was opened to the public, and an ox roasted whole, was distributed at the Spital, and another near St. Nicholas Church, at both which places, a pump-running good strong ale, was opened. The inmates in the different Corporation Hospitals, as well as the prisoners in the gaol, and House of Correction, each received five shillings, and the inmates of the several poor houses, were regaled with roast-beef and plum-pudding, as were also the children of the endowed schools, and each had a sixpence given to them of the coinage of the present reign. A sumptuous entertainment was provided at the Mansion House, of which a large party of officers and gentlemen partook, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at the assembly room, where the Mayor and Corporation voted (in the morning) a congratulatory Address to the King, after which, the Mayor, as invested with a gold chain and medalion, voted at a former Common Council.

WEST COWES.—Nearly 3000 of the poorer orders, men, women, and children, were regaled with roast-beef, plum-pudding, and strong beer, by the liberality of the more wealthy part of the town; they were entertained in the grounds of Mr. Ward, of Northwood Park. The beautiful yachts of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Craven, and every vessel in the harbour and roadstead, were decorated with the colours of all nations. Dinners were given at most of the inns, and the evening concluded with fire-works.

WYRE.—A discharge of cannon took place from the Espinade, in the morning, as a prelude to the rejoicings of the day.—Royal standards and flags were hoisted at all the places, and by the shipping in the harbour. The Post-office packets, and the shipping in the harbour, were decorated with various colours. A feu de joie was fired at 12 o'clock, by the three troops of the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Dorville, which was returned by a royal salute from the battery. A grand ball at the Assembly Rooms, and fire-works concluded the evening.

BRISTOL.—The bells in the churches were rung, and the shipping in the harbour discharged their cannon in commemoration of the day; two pieces of artillery were stationed on Brandon-hill, and at six o'clock in the morning, 21 rounds were fired, and repeated every three hours. A procession from the Council-house to the Cathedral took place, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Dean; the Coronation Anthem was sung with great effect. There was a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, which was attended by upwards of 250 gentlemen. The poor in many of the parishes, and the non-commissioned officers, privates, and women, were regaled with a dinner. In the evening, a very brilliant display of fire-works took place, and the city was splendidly illuminated. There was also a ball at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, for which 700 cards were issued.

SHREWSBURY.—The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon, which was repeated during the morning. Crowds poured into the town from all parts of the country. At half past ten o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, and the various incorporated companies, and the children of the different schools, went in procession to St. Mary's Church, previous to which, the children of the General Sunday School formed two deep, and sung God save the King. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Blackway, the Coronation Anthem was performed by the Choral Society. After divine service at the different churches, the twelve schools were plentifully regaled with roast-beef, plum-pudding, &c. 27 sheep were roasted, and distributed to the populace; an ox given by the Earl of Powis, was roasted whole in the Market-square, and distributed to 300 poor persons, and those in the almshouses and the gaols, &c. were liberally provided for in honour of the day. Public dinners were given at all the Inns; at the Talbot, upwards of one hundred gentlemen dined, Edward Collins, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair, who was assisted by the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, the Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, and Major-General Letbridge. Two fine bucks had been presented by Archdeacon Corlett.

DUBLIN.—The day was observed in this city and its vicinity by all ranks and classes, with every demonstration of joy which a loyal and affectionate people could possibly manifest towards a Sovereign who is dear to them. The morning was ushered in by merry peals of bells from the different steeples, which seemed to be the signal to sing to the inhabitants of this great city—this is to be a day of happiness. The Bell Stairs, which was hoisted on Beaufort Tower, at the Castle, at the Magazine in the Park, and at the Pigeon House Fort; flags were displayed on many of the steeples. Soon after ten o'clock the different regiments (cavalry and infantry) which form our garrison, moved from their respective barracks, and proceeded to the review ground in the Phoenix Park, where, at a little after twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived. He was received with his usual military honours. The troops then fired a feu de joie, after which they marched past his Excellency in slow and quick time, and gave again saluted him, marched to their respective quarters.

PECKHAM.—A liberal subscription was entered into by the inhabitants to celebrate the coronation. Two butts of porter were distributed, and a splendid display of fire-works took place on Peckham Rye, and an excellent band of music attended. The houses of the respectable inhabitants were handsomely illuminated; but what was very remarkable, the assessors and collectors of the King's and parochial taxes were totally dark.

the clouds I heard the shouts of persons on the earth, and saw some riding, and others running, in the direction which the balloons was taking. At ten minutes before four, the balloon descended (having been twenty minutes precisely on its voyage, in which period of time it had travelled about fourteen miles) in a six acre field belonging to Mr. Groul, a farmer, at Tan Yard Farm, Barking side, two miles from Ilford, in Essex. A number of the pansary assisted in securing the balloon; but while in the busy of detaching it from the net that covered the balloon, the wind blew strong, and it escaped from their grasp, and again ascended to the atmosphere, to the height of several thousand feet, but fortunately the valve was open, and it descended again within about a mile and a half from where it rose, without sustaining any injury.

Mr. Green took a carrier pigeon with him, and the moment he descended he wrote on a paper—"Ten minutes to four, descended quite safe near Barking, Essex." This note he tied to the foot of the bird, and it arrived in the City-road before six o'clock, and the gratifying intelligence was communicated to Mr. Green's wife, family, and friends. A number of gentlemen paid Mr. Green the most polite attention on his descent, and, in particular, Robert Wesley Hall, Esq. the Sheriff took him to his house and treated him in the most hospitable manner. After dinner Mr. Green placed his balloon in a post-chaise at Ilford, and the car on the roof, and safely arrived at the Belvedere between nine and ten o'clock.

We regret to state, a number of persons of both sexes, who had assembled to witness the ascension of the balloon, climbed on a low gentleman's house, when the railing, not being sufficient to resist the heavy weight of those attached, and being twenty yards of it the street. Several were severely hurt, and many either a leg or an arm broken; but the most serious case of all, was that of a very fine boy, about eight years of age, who was killed on the spot, by a large portion of the stone pillar of the gate falling on his head, which crushed it to a mummy.

THE KING.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, the King left his Palace, in Pall-mall, to pursue his intended route to Ireland. On this occasion His Majesty in his plain travelling carriage, attended by Lord Graves, as Lord in Waiting, and escorted by a party of the Light Dragoons, arrived at Kingston, in Surrey, at half-past twelve o'clock. The distinguished cavalcade, being very private, was not for some time recognised; but, when it was ascertained to be His Majesty, and other expressions of loyalty and attachment, which were acknowledged by His Majesty with his usual gracious condescension. The horses having been changed, the Royal party set forward amidst the affectionate greetings of the populace, who followed the carriage of His Majesty to the extremity of the town. His Majesty arrived at the Barrier-gate of Portsmouth at half-past five o'clock in the evening, amidst the buzz of an immense concourse of people who lined the roads for miles to the beach. The keys of the garrison were delivered to His Majesty by the Lieut. Governor, and instantly returned. The royal bouché then proceeded along the High-street, escorted by a body of Dragoons. The footmen and coachman were in their undress livery, and the expedition with which His Majesty was driven along—and indeed every circumstance attending the entrance, showed that he was more than usually anxious to avoid all appearance of state. The Royal Marine Artillery, under Sir Richard Williams, K.C.B., the Marine Battalions, under Lieutenant-General Williams; and the Royal Engineers, 10th and 15th regiments of foot, under Lieut. Colonel Sir George Cooke, K.C.B., lined the streets. All the shops were shut, and His Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted. He looked extremely well, and instantly embarked on board his yacht, lying off the beach in the harbour, which lies within hail of the shore. When the bouché arrived at the Sallyport, His Majesty descended, accompanied by Lord Graves, one of the Grooms of the Chamber, and Mr. Watson, His Majesty's Private Secretary. Upon descending, he was immediately attended by Sir Wm. Keppel, Sir Hilgrove Turner, and Sir Edmund Nagle, who had arrived the evening before. His Majesty was met at the Sallyport by the Admiral, and upon his appearance on the platform, a loud and most enthusiastic hurraza arose from the spectators who crowded the beach on the right, the boats and yachts in front and around, the large platform and the roof of the storehouse on the left. The King was uncovered, and when the magnificent, animated, and diversified admiration of the him struck upon his eye, he appeared filled with admiration of the scene. His Majesty was dressed in a plain naval uniform, and looked exceedingly well. The Admiral offered his arm, but the King held the hand-rail of the stairs, and thus descended the first flight. When he got to the second flight he took the Admiral's right arm, and walked steadily down to the water's edge. Here he was received by Commodore Paget. His Majesty, on stepping into the barge, shook the Commodore cordially by the hand. The battery then fired a second salute, which was answered by Fort Monckton, a battery far on the right near Spithead. The men of war and the ships in the harbour next took up the salute, and both the harbour and Spithead were buried beneath a volume of smoke. The Portsmouth Cavalry, under Colonel Lindgreen, received His Majesty on the Cavalry, His Majesty was likewise escorted by a party of the Royal Hussars. Immediately on his getting on board, the Royal yacht was surrounded by a very short boat that could be had for money, they were many tiers deep. The long and reiterated cheering of the numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, was condescendingly answered by our beloved Monarch's coming on deck, and politely bowing to the assembled multitude, all of whom stood up, uncovered, and again heartily cheered him. The royal squadron had a very gay appearance, every ship, public and private, had her colours flying from every possible point. Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, the Port Admiral, in company with Sir George Cooke, received His Majesty. His Majesty instantly ordered some soup and cold meat for dinner. After dinner the amvazs were put over the deck, and the deck turned into a drawing-room, where His Majesty took coffee, surrounded by his Officers, the Commodore, and several Captains of the squadron. The Royal Marine band were on board, and played, during the evening, many fine pieces of Italian and martial music. His Majesty slept on board the yacht in the harbour. From the dinner hour till morning the water was covered with boats, containing millions and millions of persons of both sexes. The darkness of the evening was relieved by the reflection on the water of the lights which illuminated the houses on shore, particularly the Star and Garter, immediately abreast of which the Royal yacht lay. The Royal Marine band was on board nearly the whole of the night. On Wednesday morning early, merry peals from the bells, with the activity of the yacht party, gave tokens of a busy day for the aquatics. The Royal squadron, at Spithead, dressed in colours, with their topsails loose, the numerous yachts hovering round the Royal George, the Royal Standard floating at every point, the busy hum of the assembled multitude, formed a grand and pleasing sight. At eight the signal was thrown out, and the Royal yacht got under weigh; she passed the platform under a salute from every gun, and sailing out towards St. Helen's, where she tacked and ran through Spithead. As she passed along, the respective ships forming the Royal escort unmoored, and the spectacle became grand beyond conception; the sea for miles was covered with craft of every description. The superb appearance of the Royal yacht was particu-

larly striking; the whole stood away towards Cores, consisting of the Royal George yacht, Commodore Sir C. Paget; Royal Bore yacht, Capt. Adam; Diffey frigate, Hon. Capt. Dunno; Active frigate, Sir J. Gorlon; Hind sloop, Sir C. Burrard; Lee brig, Capt. Blacker; Cameleon brig, Capt. Minges; Wolf brig, Capt. Yeoman; Starling cutter, Lieut. Reeves; Emerald yacht, of Anglessea; the Royal George; Pearl yacht, belonging to the Marquis with numerous others belonging to the Yacht Club, forming a gay shipped at the dock—two new-built travelling carriages have been sent to the Royal George; the suite consisting of Admiral Sir E. Nagle, General Sir Hilgrove Turner, Sir Wm. Keppel, Colonel Thornton, Mr. Douglas, Sir Andrew Bannard, &c. General Sir W. Houston accompanied His Majesty to Portsmouth. The following Officers took leave of His Majesty on board the yacht: Admiral Sir J. Whitehead, Lieut.-General Sir G. Cooke, Capt. Hux, R. N., and Capt. Cuyler. His Majesty arrived at West Cowes about half-past six on Wednesday evening, and dined on board his yacht, a large party were honoured with an invitation to the table. On Thursday morning at half-past two the signal was made, and the royal yacht got under weigh for Ireland. An immense number of sight-seers accompanied the squadron. The whole were soon out of sight.—The wind having come round to the eastward, the royal yacht will make good time, and advanced considerably on its voyage. It is not known whether His Majesty will remain any time in the neighbourhood of Plymouth to view the Breakwater, or proceed immediately on his voyage to Ireland. It is probable that the state of the wind and weather will influence His Majesty.—When the Royal yacht passed through Spithead, immediately on coming abreast of the Camel store-shed, on board of which were the suite of the late Ex-Emperor Napoleon, His Majesty, with the usual urbanity that ever marks his noble character, condescendingly sent Sir Wm. Keppel, and others of his suite, on board, to inquire after the health of Madame Bertrand and her family, as also the health of others, the attendants of Napoleon. They fully appreciated the high honor done them.

The preparations for His Majesty's reception in Ireland, are going on. His Majesty who is not expected before to-morrow in Dublin, will remain in Anglessea two days; the dinner to be given by the University will be most splendid. Dr. Hodgkinson, Dr. Lloyd and Dr. Wilson, are the Fellows who have the command of it.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

TALBOT. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having laid before His Majesty's Privy Council the following letter from the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Knight:—

"Sir, I am commanded by the King to enquire your Excellency, that it is His Majesty's intention to remain in Holyhead harbour, and there to remain until your Excellency shall be able to acquaint His Majesty that the Authorities of Dublin are ready to receive him. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to adopt this arrangement with a view to relieve his faithful Irish subjects from the suspense and uncertainty of time which unavoidably attend a sea voyage."

"With great respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's obedient Servant."

It is ordered that the same be published in an Extraordinary Gazette for the purpose of giving the earliest and most public notification of such His Majesty's most gracious commands, and of the regard and consideration His Majesty has thereby condescended to manifest for his faithful and loving Irish subjects. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 31st day of July, 1821.

- JOHN B. BURLIN. MANNERS, C. FRANKFORT DE ERNE. W. ALFSCOOTE. MONTMORENCY. NORRIS. W. DOWNES. S. O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFFE.

Meetings in various parts of the kingdom have been held, and are to address the King on his arrival.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His late Majesty many years ago, composed an air, which he gave to one of his attendants of the name of Bernard, who, on Bickersstaff's transformation of *The Village Opera to Looe in a Village*, introduced it in the character of *Rosetta*, with appropriate words, viz. "In love should there meet a fond pair."

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Military Levee which was attended most numerously. Among others present were, Lieut.-Gens. Sir F. Puge, Mailland, and Campbell; Major-Gen. Brand; Colonels Sir Wm. Gomm, Austen, Lygon, Reynett; the Earl of Aylesford, and the Hon. Major Finch.

On Thursday his Royal Highness the Duke of York died at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, with a party of officers of his regiment, who had the honour of conveying him up the river from Whitehall-stairs themselves, in a beautiful eight-oared boat, built expressly for their use this Spring. The following were the eight rowers on this occasion:—Lord Saltoun, Col. Brook, Col. Barclay, Col. Higginson, Col. Grant, Capt. Douglas, Capt. Simpson, and Capt. Long. His Royal Highness was attended by Gen. Upton, and Col. Cook.

On Friday, soon after three o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town in his chariot and four, on his return to Hanover.

On Friday the Duke of Wellington left town for the continent, in order to inspect the whole of the new fortifications constructed and carrying on through the Netherlands. His Grace will visit Paris previous to his return.

Last Sunday evening the town of Windsor was very full of company, and the great attraction was the promenade on the terrace, which was crowded till a late hour. The numerous band of the Life Guards continued playing till near nine o'clock. Saturday being what is called election Saturday with the young gentlemen at Eton College, great numbers of the Nobility and persons connected with the families of the students of that Seminary, were present at the celebration of the day. The young gentlemen proceeded in boats, dressed in fancy and appropriate dresses, up the river to Surly Hall, where they were regaled with refreshments; the band of music accompanying them. On their return a brilliant display of fire-works were let off, and the weather being very favourable, attracted a great concourse of spectators. On Monday morning the young gentlemen of Eton College left for the holidays.

ENGLISH MONARCHS CROWNED IN JULY AT WESTMINSTER.—Richard II. July 16, Anno 1327; Richard III. July 6, Anno 1483; James I. July 25, Anno 1603; George IV. July 19, Anno 1821.—The above comprises a period of four hundred and eighty-four years.—Commutation Sermons, or Exhortations, are not stated to have been used till the Crowning of Edward the Confessor, at Winchester, on Easter-day, 1042, when the Sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The proceedings of the Courts of Chancery are not recorded till Richard II., and here originated the King's Champion.

ACT OF GRACE.—The following letter has been sent to the several Revenue Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the release of certain prisoners:—

"Treasury Chambers, 26th July, 1821. GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners

of His Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you that, in consequence of His Majesty's Coronation, my Lords are pleased to sanction the Laws of the Revenue under your management, who may have been confined for any period exceeding six months; and I am to desire that you will forthwith take the necessary measures for that purpose, unless there should be any special cause of improper conduct in gaol, or of very flagrant character, when my Lords desire the same may be submitted for their consideration and directions.

My Lords are also pleased to extend this Act of Grace, under the same exceptions, to all prisoners who have not yet been in confinement six months, when they shall have complied with the term of imprisonment; and they desire, that instructions be given in their several cases, so that they may be released on the day on which the six months shall expire.

I am further to acquaint you, that my Lords are in like manner pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for debts, due to the Revenue under your management, less in amount than 100l. who may have been confined, or when they shall have been confined, three months; and they are pleased to authorize you to discharge the books of your Department on the account due from such persons, and desire you will take necessary measures, unless there should be special circumstances attending any particular case, as before-mentioned, when my Lords desire you will lose no time in submitting the same for further directions.—Yours, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, (Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON."

Westminster Hall closed on Thursday, by order of the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains addresses to the King from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Maybole, Hertford, Colchester, Stratford-upon-Avon, and other places, congratulating His Majesty on the late august ceremonial, which has confirmed the bond of union between him and a free and loyal people.

A Supplement to the Gazette was published on Friday night, containing the account of the ceremonies at the Coronation.

Mr. Kemble has changed his residence from Louisa to an elegant villa on the bank to Veruy, on the banks of the Deman Lake. Mrs. Siddons and her daughter are there on a visit.

It is a singular fact, that the temperature of the air on the longest day in the present year, was one degree lower than on the shortest day of the preceding year.

A young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of fortune, residing near Worcester, eloped from the house of a friend within three miles of Litchfield, where she was on a visit, with a gentleman on Monday morning. They arrived at a small town in Shropshire, where they were pursued, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of her friends, the Clergyman united them.

A first-rate line-of-battle ship, built upon a beautiful model, is newly ready to be launched at Chatham. The name originally intended was the *Prince Regent*, but we understand it is to be changed to *George the Fourth*. The head and quarter galleries are a fine specimen of marine architecture. She is to carry one hundred and ten guns.

On Thursday, the East India Company's Regiment under the command of Colonel Astell, had a field-day in London Fields, Hackney, consisting of 700 men, and made a fine military appearance, and performed their evolutions much to the satisfaction of the military officers present.

The Russian frigate *Voslock*, Capt. Bellinghousen, and a corvette, put in at Lisbon in the early part of this month, from a voyage of discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, bound to St. Petersburg. These ships proceeded nearly in the track of our great circumnavigator Cook, and got us far as 70 S. having used our own (which is the principal thing discovered) that the land discovered in the North Pacific by Cook, and called by him Sandwich Land, is an island, or islands.

Thursday, the Lord Mayor held a Wardmore for the election of an Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, in the room of the late Alderman Rothwell, when William Thompson, Esq. of Thames-street, was unanimously elected.

The Court of Common Council, on Monday, some conversation relative to the old Bridge arose, in consequence of a petition presented from several proprietors of corn and coal craft, in which they stated, that two additional arches would be sufficient to satisfy the petitioners, and that an attempt to impose a tax or toll of 2d. in the ton, would be unequal and oppressive. Mr. Alderman Garrett was of opinion that a new bridge was preferable to patching up the old one. Mr. Alderman Venables thought that widening the arches would answer every purpose. At length, it was carried by a large majority, that the old bridge should be repaired and altered.

On Wednesday, being the 1st day in August, Dogget's coat and badge was rowed for, according to the annual custom, by six young watermen, just out of their apprenticeships. Thomas Cole, of Chelsea, was declared the winner of the livery and badge; William Meekleiff, of Bank side, came in second, he received 15s. 7d.; Joshua Judge, of Rotherhithe, was third, and received 21. 12s. 6d.

The general trade of the West of Scotland is going favourably on. The cotton mills are brisker just now than they have been for a considerable time. The manufacturers carried on in the country towns are doing well; the wool manufacturers in Stewarton and Kilmarnock are in good spirits, and the work people are at present more comfortable in circumstances than they have been since 1812.

MIDDLESEX JURORS.—The Sheriff of Middlesex has addressed an official notice to the constables of the several districts in the county, warning them that if persons are not returned according to the provision of the Acts, the penalties will be strictly enforced.—The persons qualified to serve on Juries are—All persons having 10l. by the year of freehold, or copyhold, or ancient demesne, or in rent, fee simple, fee tail, or for life. All persons having an estate in possession in land, in their own right, of thirty yearly value of 20l. or upwards, over and above the reserved rent payable thereout, such lands being held by lease or leases for the absolute term of fifty years or more, or for ninety-nine years, or any other term determinable on the one or more life or lives. All leaseholders on leases where the imposed sums shall amount to 50l. or upwards per annum over and above all ground rents, or other reservations payable by virtue of the said leases. The proper officers are particularly enjoined to be diligent in causing to be added the title of *jurors*, where it is due, and of adding it where it does not properly appear, with a view to fair selections in cases of Special Juries.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Court Martial ordered to try Lieut. I. Fletcher, first Lieut. of His Majesty's ship *Tees*, on charges of "cruel, oppressive, and unofficer-like conduct towards several of the crew of that ship during the time he has belonged to her," is of opinion that the charge of cruelty has not been proved against Lieut. Fletcher, but the remaining part of the charge has been proved against him, by his having inflicted punishment on some of the crew contrary to the regulations and instructions relating to His Majesty's service at sea, and to the customs of the Navy; and as the offence falls within the 33d article of the acts and orders for the regulation and better government of His Majesty's Navy and Ships of War, and forces by sea, doth adjudge him to be dismissed from His Majesty's service accordingly; but in consideration of the very excellent character given to him by several Officers, and as his offence appears to have arisen from the bad system of punishment which existed on board His Majesty's ship *Tees*, the Court strongly recommends him to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Capt. J. B. Hay, of the Queen Charlotte, President.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

We have throughout the whole of our career, supported to the best of our abilities, the cause of LOYALTY, RELIGION, and MORALITY; and in the execution of our self-imposed duty, we have deemed it right at all hazards to speak truths. We are aware that many of those truths must have caused the parties implicated, much pain; nor were we exempt from a painful feeling while laying them before the public. In attacking faction and radicalism, the Queen (who most ill-advisedly chose to accept the office of leader of the mob) came more frequently before us than almost any other individual; and we have never flinched from speaking what we thought just, or narrating that which we believed authentic; but now that God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has been pleased to visit Her Majesty with a painful and dangerous illness—God forbid that we should say another word. Our readers, therefore, if they find this Number of JOHN BULL more than ordinarily dull, will attribute its inefficiency to its right cause.

Saturday, six o'clock, P. M.
We understand, by a Gentleman who has this moment arrived from Brandenburgh House, that the Queen is better, but no bulletin will be issued till half-past ten o'clock.

Half past Twelve o'clock.
We stop the press to state, that our express has just arrived, with the intelligence, that the Queen is much better. The physicians were in attendance during the whole of the evening, and it was at first determined to issue a Bulletin at ten o'clock, but upon consultation, it was deferred to a later hour, and at eleven o'clock, a Bulletin was issued, to the effect above described. It was signed by the whole of the physicians.

During the past week there has been much fluctuation in the Funds, occasioned by the conflicting accounts which have been received from Turkey relative to its rupture with Russia, and the public securities have been agitated in proportion. On Monday the Money Market presented an unfavourable aspect, as was the case on Tuesday; on both of which days Consols had considerably declined, having been done as low as 74½ for Money, and 74½ for the Account; but on Wednesday afternoon a favourable alteration was visible, as advices had been received both from Russia and from the Turkish coast, which tended to show that the differences between Russia and the Porte might be amicably arranged: since that day nothing has transpired to remove the credit which that intelligence had received. Consols immediately rose, and within a few days have advanced nearly 1 per cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75½ for Money, and 75½ for the Account, and after some fluctuating closed at 75½ for Money, and 75½ for the Account. There has been an improvement also in the continental securities within the last few days; the French 5 per Cents. are as high as 86; 60, and the Exchange 25; 45. The Russian 5 per Cent. Bonds are at 81½. American 6 per Cents. 100½, and the Spanish 5 per Cents. 56.

MESSRS. BODKIN, BROCK, & OLD TIMES.

A DISPUTE, very interesting to the parties, but not to the public, has taken place between the people belonging to the *Old Times* and a Mr. Bodkin, who stands charged with the heinous crime of hoaxing that incomparable paper.

We really do not know what the legal punishment for hoaxing the *Old Times* is, but if the proprietors were to prosecute every correspondent who humbly tells them, their lawyers would have a rare time of it.

It seems that Mr. Bodkin has incurred the anger of these people, by writing a severe official letter, reprimanding them for their insolence in daring to alter an advertisement sent to their shop; this, and the fact that the society from whom the advertisement came immediately ceased to take in their paper, has entailed upon him the ire of the cockney journal.

We should add, in justice to Mr. Bodkin, that upon an investigation before a Committee of the Mendicity Society, of which he is Secretary, he was acquitted of the crime by a majority of sixteen to two,—the minority being radicals, and friends of the people who do the *Times*.

One of these gentlemen is MR. W. WILLIAMS, and the other a MR. TOOKE; whether he be a son of the late Horne Tooke or not, we cannot say; if he be, he is a living proof that talent is not hereditary, if Jacobinism is.

On Thursday the 26th ult. embarked at Donaghadee, for Portpatrick, the Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry and suite, Lady Elizabeth Pratt, Lady Emily James, John Turly, of Rockport, Esq. and Dr. Neilson. The Marchioness seemed much agitated, and evident symptoms of grief were discovered on her taking her leave of this country. Never was a Lady's departure from this or any other country more regretted by all classes of the community. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry intend leaving town on Monday next for Ireland.

These natives of the interior of the Brazils, about 600 miles up the country, (a man and woman, and their child), have recently arrived in London: they are cannibals, but exceedingly timid. They wear ear and mouth ornaments.

COFFEE SHOPS.—Thursday bills were issued from the Police Offices, in order to be distributed to various proprietors of shops or rooms for the sale of, or under the pretence of selling, ready made coffee, with a copy of the 18th section of the Act of Parliament, passed in the late session, intitled, an Act for the more effectual administration of the office of a Justice of the Peace, in or near the metropolis, &c. which requires that shops or rooms of the above description shall not be kept open after eleven o'clock at eight during any part of the year, nor opened before the hour of four in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and if shut up with persons inside during these hours, except persons dwelling therein, the owners will be fined 10l. on conviction, and in default of payment sent to hard labour for three months.

MR. THOMAS MOORE.

"One of the French papers calls the poet, Thomas Moore, Sir Thomas Moore. We are ready to allow that Mr. Moore, both on the score of talents and high character, has a better claim to such a title than many a name in the catalogue of knights; but we believe there is a staunch inflexibility about his principles which has no very natural tendency to such an honour, unless Apollo were to institute an order of knighthood, and then he would be a Grand Cross."—OLD TIMES, Aug. 1, 1821.

We quite agree (for once) with the *Old Times*, that on the score of talent, Mr. MOORE stands much higher than Sir CHARLES ALDIS, Sir HENRY BUNBURY, Sir COLUMBINE DANIELS, or Sir RONALD FERGUSSON, or even than the last Knight of all, Sir J. B. POCKOCK; nay, in spite of his appalling politics and loose morals, we are ready to place this warm and glowing songster high in the ranks of talent—for who could be so blinded by political feeling, as to deny to so sweet a poet all the distinction due to his merit.

But, when we hear of "staunch inflexibility of principles," we laugh outright—not at TOM MOORE—because he would not talk such trash—but at the ignorance of the wretched TIMES, for touching on a subject of which they evidently know nothing.

MR. THOMAS MOORE, the poet in question, holds at this moment the SINECURE OFFICE of Registrar of the Admiralty Court, at Bermuda, obtained for him by the SPECIAL FAVOUR of HIS PRESENT MAJESTY.

It is equally true, however, that THOMAS MOORE, is not likely to fall in the way of knighthood, as he is obliged to live out of England, being PUBLIC DEFALTER in HIS OFFICE to a large amount.—Stupid, assish, *Times*.

BRANDENBURGH GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to grant to Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the dignity of a Prince of her United Realm, by the style and title of PRINCE OF SCILLY.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to make the following additions to her Peerage:—

His Royal Highness PRINCE WILLIAM, of Brownlow Street, Knight, Hospitalier of the First Class, and Grand Cross of the Illustrious Orders of Saint BERGAMI and CAROLINE, to be DUKE of SPITTAL, of SPITTAL, in the county of Pembroke, and MARQUESS of FOULMIRE, in the county of Cambridge.

His Excellency BARON BERGAMI to be DUKE of BEDDINGTON, and MARQUESS of MOREBATH, in the county of Devon, and EARL of WELLDON, in the county of Lincoln. EARL FITZWILLIAM to be DUKE of RATBY, MARQUESS FITZWILLIAM and EARL MILTON.

THE EARL of BLESSINGTON to be MARQUESS of EYE. MATTHEW WOOD, ESQ. M. P. ALDERMAN, DRUGGIST and FISHMONGER, to be DUKE of BAGGINTON, in the county of Warwick, MARQUESS of BEER-ALL-STONE, and EARL of OWLPEN, in Gloucestershire.

MRS. DAMER to be COUNTESS of MIDDLESEX, VISCONTRESS CHIBLEURST, in the county of Kent, and BARONESS CLIPSTONE, in the county of Northampton.

S. WHITEHEAD, ESQ. to be EARL of TURNEY, in the county of York, VISCONT BEER-FERRIS, in the county of Devonshire, and BARON POTT-SHRIGLEY, in the county of Chester.

THE HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT to be EARL of FRITHELSTOCK, in the county of Devon, VISCONT SMALLWAYS, and BARON BARKING, of BARKING, in Essex.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. to be EARL of PILLSDEN, VISCONT POWDERHAM, in the county of Devon, and BARON SWINESHEAD, in the county of Lincoln.

LORD ERSKINE to be EARL of FRISKNEY, VISCONT GRETNA, and BARON ERSKINE.

PETER MOORE, ESQ. to be VISCONT FOOLOW of FOOLOW, in the county of Derby.

R. WATHMAN, ESQ. to be VISCONT SHAWLFORD of SHAWLFORD, in Surrey, and BARON ELLS-TREE, in the county of Herts.

LADY ANNE HAMILTON to be BARONESS COCKERMOUTH.

MRS. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR to be BARONESS THIMBLEBY, of THIMBLEBY, in the county of York.

Her Majesty's ATTORNEY-GENERAL to be BARON KNAVESTOCK, of KNAVESTOCK, in the county of Essex.

Her Majesty's SOLICITOR-GENERAL to be BARON ASKE, of ASKE, in the county of York.

J. C. HORHOUSE, ESQ. to be BARON TALKIN, of TALKIN, in the county of Cumberland.

SIR GERARD NOEL to be LORD ASSINGTON, of ASSINGTON, in the county of Essex.

MRS. WILDE to be BARONESS COOKHAM, of COOKHAM, in the county of Surrey.

MRS. BARBER BEAUMONT to be BARONESS SOW, of SOW, in the county of Warwick.

SIR FLORIAN SAPIO, G. C. S. C. to be BARON HARPSWELL, of HARPSWELL, in the county of Lincoln.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON to be LORD ITCHINGTON.

CAPTAIN SIR T. MANBY, G.C.S.C. to be LORD THINGDON, of THINGDON, in the county of Northampton.

MR. THOMPSON, of HOLBORN HILL, to be LORD NEWBOTLE.

SIR RONALD FERGUSSON to be LORD NORTHELEACH.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON to be EARL of BATTLE, and VISCONT FILLGRAVE, in the county of Bucks.

MRS. GEORGE PONSONBY to be BARONESS TRULL, of TRULL, in the county of SOMERSET, with remainder to the female branches of her family.

The Gazette further announces that Messrs. FAVELL, WADDINGTON, WILLIAM SOAMES, THELWALL, HONE, BUTTON, and SLADE are created Baronets, and that His Royal Highness the PRINCE of SCILLY has been elected Grand Cross of the illustrious order of St. CAROLINE, as was also MR. GEORGE SKEGGS, the watchman, of Hammersmith, he having previously received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty's hands.

TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. EDITOR,—I beg to add a twig of birch to the rod with which JOHN BULL whips his naughty children. The chastisement he has given to the disloyal and radical part of his family has evidently had a salutary effect, and I hope he will still continue to observe the old adage, "spare the birch and spoil the boy." I am, Mr. Editor, very truly yours,
A LOYAL SUBJECT.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

When caps were tuss'd up for the Queen,
And newly Whigs were smiling seen
To hug their darling wishes
SIR FERGUSSON was heard to say
To Rosslyn's Lord, "What game d'ye play?"
Quoth ROSSLYN, "laeces and fishes."
Then down to Fishshire straight they went,
And both their lungs and labour spent
In CAROLINE's session;
But every true-born Scotsman kenn'd
The wily cheat too well to lend
His name to their petition.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

When "Live the Sovereign" rent the air,
And newly Whigs were forced to bear
Their disappointed wishes,
SIR FERGUSSON was heard to say
To Rosslyn's Lord, "What game d'ye play?"
Quoth ROSSLYN, "lick the dishes."
Then veering round, the patriot Lord,
And he, the knight of bloodless sword,
At length began to waver:—
Good! first afflict your Sovereign's heart,
Then failing, act the counter-part,
And court his Royal favour.

TO JOHN BULL.

My TRULY DEAR JOHNNY,—With all your assiduity, I fear you will not know, unless I tell you, that Mr. Elliston, in order to welcome your beloved Queen, on Monday night, gave double orders to one hundred and fifty East India porters who were rehearsing for the Coronation. This caused a mighty rush from the two-shilling gallery into the empty boxes, into which these men were ushered. Your faithful sister,
PATTIE BULL.
Should this be an incorrect statement, it is open to Mr. Elliston to contradict it either in this or any other Paper.

I, Robert Thomas Weaver, of Johnson's Court, Fleetstreet, London, Printer, Publisher, and sole Proprietor of the weekly newspaper called "JOHN BULL," make oath, that the number printed and sold of each publication for four weeks of the month of July of the said Newspaper is as follows:—
No. 29—July 1 8275
30 — — 8 8425
31 — — 8 8523
32 — — 12 9750

ROBERT THOMAS WEAVER.

Sworn at the Mansion-House this 3d day of Aug. 1821, before me,
WM. VENABLES, Alderman.

GEORGE THE THIRD, HIS COURT, AND FAMILY.—We have been reading, with considerable interest, a work under this title, recently published—an interest created by the force of truth. The book is most unostentatiously made, and professes to record "those national events in which our revered Sovereign was personally, or rather individually engaged," and we have before us, accordingly, a narrative of one of the most regular lives ever led by Monarch or man.

It is curious to observe, in looking back upon the long and exemplary reign of the estimable George the Third, to see how unopprobrious he was as King—to how much peril, and to what frequent assassinations he was liable. The letter of Lord Onslow, who was with His Majesty, in his coach, on the way to the House of Lords, in 1795, gives a most awful and interesting detail of His Majesty's danger.

Having given an account of the shot which was fired into the carriage, on its way down to the House, his Lordship continues—
"On our return home to St. James's, the mob was increased in Parliament-street, and Whitehall, and when we came into the Park, still greater; it was said, there were not less than an hundred thousand persons there, and all the worst and lowest sort; the scene opened, and the insulting abuse offered to His Majesty, was what I can never think of but with horror, nor ever forget what I felt when they proceeded to throw stones into the coach, several of which hit the King, which he bore with signal patience, but not without sensible marks of indignation and resentment, at the indignities offered to his person and office. The glasses were all broken to pieces; and in this situation we were, during our passage through the Park. The King took one of the stones out of the cuff of his coat, where it had lodged, and gave it to me, saying, 'I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey to-day.'"

This picture is terribly effective, and shews us, in plain and forcible colours, the angry movement of a turbulent and disaffected people, and what a moral lesson does it convey.
The name of George the Third is held sacred; his life quoted as an example of excellence—his reign as a model for Kings to study—nay, such is the veneration for his character, that the "Good old King" is cited even by the Radicals of the present day, as something of more than human excellence, which has passed away from us; and yet this good, this worthy, this amiable, virtuous, mild, and unadorned King, was hooted, humned, pelted, outraged, and assassinated by the mob.

Who, and what was the mob composed of?—Revolutionists and Jacobins. What is the mob composed of now?—Radicals. The name, but not the nature, is changed.

There must be, in all communities, a number of disaffected persons. In proportion to so large a population as that of England, that number must naturally be great, and the cause wherein they can distinguish themselves is the last object of their consideration. When we recollect that George the Third was treated as Lord Onslow describes—when we recollect that over and over again his life was menaced; that twice in one day he was shot at; and then recollect, that Mr. Henry Hunt had a triumphal entry into London, we shall begin to see of what value the censures or praises of the mob really are.

The only fault to be found with the publication before us, is a degree of repetition, which, however, is necessarily attendant upon necessity so minute as that which the editor has evinced in his collection of anecdotes.

Towards the latter end of the book, there are some descriptions of the close of His Majesty's life, and of his feelings and avocations, which we do not remember to have seen in print before, and which are very interesting. In short, upon the whole it is a desirable acquisition to a library, and hereafter will form a very pleasing record of the private life and virtues of an excellent Monarch.

THE WHIGS.

THE OLD TIMES has for the last week been floundering about, and wriggling and twitching its tail (as Brougham twitches his nose), with pleasure and delight at having found out—such a thing!

They have found out—that the Whigs were twice offered place pending the proceedings against the Queen, and they have found this out from "almost official authority." The almost official authority, is the authority of the son-in-law of a man who has no office. Mr. Lambton, the Radical, writes an article in the *Durham Chronicle*, and tells them that his father-in-law, Earl Grey, was twice offered place last year, on condition of his carrying on the prosecution against the Queen.

We might be inclined to enquire if the prosecution were to be continued, and no change of measures intended, what was the proposed object to be attained by a change of men? and we might also feel disposed to ask, supposing such a proposition to have been made to the Earl Grey, why he should have refused to accede to it?

To such questioning, Lambton anticipates an answer, and by way of a flourish at Durham, says—

"Does he (the OLD TIMES) not know, (and every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis knew the fact), that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, the Government was twice offered to the leader of that party thus accused of such contemptible meanness, with but one condition—that he would carry on the prosecution then pending? Whatever temptation might have assailed Lord Grey, when thus offered the power of repeating the "six acts"—of introducing economy and reform—of uniting all classes of His Majesty's subjects—in short, of enforcing all those great principles which the Whigs have so long and so consistently advocated; he felt himself bound to resist it when fettered by that condition, which would have obliged him to continue proceedings which in his conscience he believed to be subversive of the sacred principles of justice, and at variance with the spirit of our constitution. No offers, however flattering to his ambition, however opening to him the glorious prospect of improving the condition of his countrymen, could induce him to consent to the sacrifice of an unprotected female."

Now, Earl Grey's tempting hope of improving the condition of his countrymen, we conclude to have been founded on his Lordship's exertions, and those of his colleagues when in place before, which, as far as finance is concerned, went to increase the Income Tax from five to ten per cent. and as far as the national honour and prosperity were involved dictated the glorious expedition to South America, under General Whiteclock.

These burthens, these disgraces entailed on us by a WHIG Ministry are overcome and forgotten. The TORIES abolished the Income and Property Tax, and WELLINGTON, under a TORY Administration, has wiped off the stain which had fallen upon our arms—to look back to these, is therefore, useless; but to tickle the Durhamites, Earl Grey is made to shudder at the idea of "sacrificing an unprotected female."

We believe THE EARL GREY to be in private life one of the mildest, most unaffected, unassuming persons in England; we can, therefore, perfectly appreciate his Lordship's delicate sensibility with respect to the QUEEN; but we are, we confess, somewhat surprised at the lateness of its appearance.

Was it not under the Administration of which his Lordship formed a part, that the "Delicate Investigation" into the conduct of the Princess of Wales took place?—Was it not EARL GREY who actually wrote the letter or message to her Royal Highness, in the late KING's name, dated Jan. 28, 1807?—and was it not EARL GREY who then suggested her being tried for high treason?—and did his Lordship not take the opinion of the Judges upon the case?

We ask these questions as a matter of justice to the EARL GREY, because we look upon Lambton's Letter in the *Durham Chronicle* more in the light of an election puff for himself than any thing else.

We quite agree with Lambton, however, that the appointment of the children of Whig Lords to be HIS MAJESTY'S Train-bearers at the Coronation has nothing to do with politics. We see, on every occasion, men, holding the most discordant opinions upon political matters, associating with each other on the most amicable terms,—always excepting radicals, who (as they ought to do) hang together, and are seen nowhere. Why, then, should THE KING be the only party-man in his dominions?

We are intimately acquainted with many lawyers in whose hands we would not trust a brief; and know fifty physicians in London, who are mighty pleasant fellows in society, to whose care we would not of our free-will entrust the health of our lady's lap-dog;—but why should we deny ourselves the pleasure of their society, because we had rather not employ them professionally?

There is one part of this affair, however, more satisfactory than the rest of it, which exposes the bareness and emptiness of the *Old Times* most pleasantly.

Last week they took the pains to shew how they had been hoaxed into the assertion (not the belief) that parties were sent into the theatres to applaud THE KING; now they have got hold of an article from an obscure provincial print, with which they are highly delighted, and in the midst of their rapture at having a communication from LAMBERTON, even at second-hand, insert it altogether, without stopping to observe upon it—either, that the whole story of the two offers to the Whigs is a hoax, or that, by Lambton's own shewing, they ought to have known of them a year ago; for he asks, "does he not (*The Times*) know (and every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis knew the fact) that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, the Government was twice offered to Earl Grey?"

We think, and we think our readers will admit, that this is rather a severe body blow to poor *Old Times*, who, it appears, is either HOAXED again into telling a deliberate LIE, and then arguing upon it, or into shewing that it gets its most important information (known to every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis) twelve months after date, from a COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

This went do—OLD TIMES.

THEATRES.

WE are not vain, and yet it really appears as if our advice with respect to the Haymarket Theatre had been taken. The change of system is most evident: and if we really have been the primary cause of the alteration, we cannot but rejoice, for the sake of the proprietors, as well as of the public, at the success of our efforts.

No critic, who had not an innate savageness in his disposition, could treat with severity the endeavours of the Haymarket proprietors to procure new actors, who being independent of the winter houses, might give their services regularly throughout the season, without "let or hindrance" from other masters. It was not this attempt which called forth our anger, but the apparent obstinacy which pertinaciously kept the new adventurers before our eyes, after their decided and unqualified failure.

A MR. TAYLEUR made his appearance at the opening of the season; so did a MR. FAULKNER; so did a MR. WARD. Anybody who had seen a play once, and who saw those persons the first time they performed, must have been quite sure that a London audience would not endure them in the places they then held.

MR. FAULKNER, by far the best of them, speaks sensibly, and like a scholar and a gentleman, but neither his figure, nor his age, nor his general qualifications, could justify a manager in putting him into the part of Falkland.

MR. WARD, who was then sober, and had not outraged decency, by appearing before the public disgustingly drunk, as he has since done, played, or rather went through SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER, so as to shew himself unable either to look, or speak the character; and MR. TAYLEUR, whose great, clumsy, awkward, over-grown, ill-shaped figure, made him sufficiently ridiculous in ACRES, to laugh AT, entirely exposed his bad acting, and his worse singing, and disgusted every body in the house by his indelicate mode of dressing, and conducting himself throughout a new Farce, which, being of the true Haymarket breed, depended entirely on the performers, and was accordingly damned in company with MR. TAYLEUR'S reputation.

Still, these persons were suffered to annoy us; night after night, MR. TAYLEUR and MR. WARD, and MR. FAULKNER, and MR. BAKER, and MR. HAMMOND, and MR. J. RUSSELL, were thrust upon us in principal characters, headed by a fantastical person, of the name of RUDD, who with the deplorable cocombray of such persons as PETER PROCTOR, alias BARRY CORNWALL, has re-christened himself with the romantic name of HENRY AUGUSTUS CONWAY!

Let it be quite understood by our readers, that we would by no means banish these worthies from the stage—assuredly not; in very many parts MR. FAULKNER would be highly respectable; MR. TAYLEUR might advantageously appear in countrymen, provided he dressed decently; MR. RUSSELL be very tolerable in bailiffs and rustic servants, or as double to DECAMP, in Frenchmen, and MR. WARD highly effective in lending his aid to bring on the sedan chair, in High Life below Stairs. It was the mis-application of their efforts that we complained of; the seeming want of consideration in appropriating the business of the theatre; and a spirit of self-willfulness in keeping men in such business, after they had shewn their utter incapacity to do it decently or creditably.

We do not know (in his line) a more respectable performer than the very MR. BAKER we have mentioned; and there is a great deal of talent about the MR. HAMMOND, whom we have also noticed. But all their pretensions become ridiculous, if they are compelled to take parts, in which we have been accustomed to see the very best actors, and the greatest favourites of the day, and which are not at all suited to their talents.

The proprietors and managers at length, thanks to their good sense, the good advice of their friends, or the bad houses which their first system drew, have made the *amende honorable*; they have done all that in them lies, to conciliate and improve; they have engaged JONES, of Covent Garden, and we are assured from good authority, would have procured LISTON, had his health permitted his acting; failing in this, they have obtained the aid of MR. OXBERRY, who is a great favourite, and in many parts, (even of LISTON'S) very deservedly so.

More the proprietors and managers could not do, and they have done much,—there is a smartness in Mr. JONES'S acting—a knowledge of the stage—a pointedness in his delivery—a vivacious gaiety in his manner, and a scrupulous neatness in his dress and appearance, which really cheer and animate one; and, in the study of his part he shews a minute attention highly creditable to him, which never fails of keeping him going, and very often tends to set others right, who with very good talents are not quite so correct in this particular. He is a tower of strength.

In the female department, the Haymarket is in uncommon force. We miss unwillingly our favourite GIBBS, whose sweet laughing countenance seems identified with that temple of mirth, but the ladies must bravely, notwithstanding. MRS. H. JOHNSTONE and MISS BOYCE, are established favourites. MRS. PEARCE, is a very able substitute for MRS. DAVENPORT. MRS. JONES, a smart clever actress, and a very pretty ballad singer, (although, we must find fault with her selection of a horridly vulgar song in BOMBASTES FUROSIO, and MRS. TAYLEUR, a very effective and vivacious chambermaid.

In the singing department, MISS R. CORRI, and MRS. GARRICK, are very respectable, and MISS CAREW gets through her songs as well as need be. But besides these we have a MRS. CHATTERLY, whose face reminds us of MRS. ESTER, in her best days, (we beg pardon for remembering any thing so far back,) and whose acting is original, extremely pleasant, and particularly lady-like.

We have been told that this lady is French, and her arch and sparkling eye, and gay and easy manner corroborate the report, but it is hardly credible whatever may have been her aptness and application, to imagine a native of France to have attained so perfect a knowledge of the English language, and such a graceful facility in speaking it, as this very interesting person possesses.

In short, with the powerful addition made to the Haymarket corps, there can be no doubt that this pretty theatre will speedily resume its place in public favour; and we are most happy to be able thus pointedly to call attention to the mea-

asures taken by the proprietors, who, by their exertions for the amusement of the town, have done better even than common success—they have deserved it.

At Drury-lane, on Monday, KEAN played Richard before the Queen: we never saw an actor and an audience better suited.

THE CORONATION has been brought forward by ELLISTON at considerable expense, and with very minute attention. The air to which the Bishops move is rather too lively, and we think if the Judges made their *entrée* to the tune of "Since laws were made for every degree," it would be more effective than their marching to "Barney," leave the girls alone," which, however characteristic as an accompaniment for the progress of magistrates to quarter sessions, sounds rather too light for their lordships of the coil.

The equestrian part is cleverly and well managed, and the solitary Knight of the Garter, though he does not look so well, calls down as much applause, in proportion to the number of spectators, as the original did on the day of the Coronation.

It is said that ELLISTON has been thus particularly correct in getting up this piece to gratify the Queen, who, not having been admitted to see the real ceremony, has prevailed upon him to gratify her insatiable curiosity by as good an imitation as possible, in a place where, as money levels all distinctions, she must be let in.

REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY ON THE CORONATION DAY.

(Continued from our last.)

KIMBLTON. Ten fat sheep were distributed to the parishioners, in the evening, the men were provided with ale, and their wives and families with tea, and in the evening the town was illuminated. BIGGLESWADE.—Upwards of 200L. was collected to provide a public dinner for the poor. Three bullocks were roasted, and 2000 persons were entertained on the Market-hill. The chair was taken by Charles Barratt, Esq. at a dinner, under a booth, which was patronized by the gentlemen of the town, and a variety of rustic sports concluded the day.

CHICHESTER. The Standard of England was hoisted on the Saxon tower, in the Cathedral yard. The Duke of Richmond's troop of Horse Artillery, the staff of the Sussex Militia, and the recruits of the 73d regiment, marched to the Broyle, where a *feu de joie* was fired. The Duke of Richmond was at the head of the regiment; the Duchess and Lady M. Lennox were in their carriage; the different Inns were occupied with dinner parties, all anxious to testify their loyalty. The Bishop of Chichester held his annual visitation, and afterwards entered the dining-room, where, after addressing a few emphatic words to the President (William Alder, Esq. Mayor), the venerable prelate drank a "health and a prosperity to the reigning Monarch." The town was illuminated in the evening.

NEWARK.—The subscriptions were liberal beyond all precedent. A plentiful entertainment of plum-pudding, roast beef, and strong ale, with every vegetable in season, was served up to the number of 7,000 persons and upwards, of the immediate neighbourhood. At the Town Hall there was an elegant dinner provided, of which the Mayor and Corporation, together with the Newark troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, partook. The latter appeared in their splendid uniforms. There were also ordinaries at the Kingston Arms, the Prenceau's Lodge, &c. A brilliant display of fire-works closed the evening.—On the following evening, a bull was given at the Town Hall, to the nobility and gentry of the borough and its neighbourhood.

CHATHAM.—The whole of the borough in garrison, consisting of the Royal Suppers and Miners, Royal Marines, 71st and 81st Regiments, assembled at 12 o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant-Desborough, Commandant of the Garrison, and fired a *feu de joie*, in honour of the day; the Artillery at the same time fired a royal salute from the batteries, after which all the troops gave voluntarily three hearty cheers. At six o'clock there was a most sumptuous dinner provided in the Royal Marine Mess-room, consisting of every delicacy of the season, with the choicest wines, to which more than one hundred people sat down, among whom were, Lieut.-General Desborough, Royal Marines (Commandant of the Garrison) president; Colonel Pusley, and the officers of the Royal Engineers; Colonel Meers, and the officers of the Royal Marines; Col. Jones, and the officers of the 71st, and Major Johnston and the officers of the 80th Regiments; Rear-Adm. Harvey, C. B. Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, and the officers of the Royal Navy. After the cloth was removed His Majesty's health was drunk with nine times nine; many other loyal toasts were drunk, and the evening spent with the greatest harmony. The Royal Marine barracks were beautifully illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks, which attracted all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

HAVERLE.—At an early hour the houses and vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags. At twelve o'clock, rockets and fireworks were fired from the batteries, at the Longwall Fort, from the vessels and by the military at the barracks. About 1400 poor persons were regaled with an excellent dinner in the West-end, to which the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, and the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, the members for the borough largely contributed. At four o'clock the principal inhabitants dined at the Three Cups Inn the Mayor in the chair. On the health of the King being given an immediate discharge of cannon took place.

STAMFORD.—The bells rung throughout the day. At six in the evening a most numerous and splendid procession took place from the Town Hall through all the principal streets. At the Corn Hill the health of His Majesty King George the Fourth was drunk, followed by long continued cheers, and by volleys of musketry. "Our glorious Constitution" succeeded. Many hoards of ale were given away to the populace; and the evening concluded with a brilliant and general illumination of the town.

DUNSTABLE.—The day was observed with the utmost festivity. The loyal inhabitants dined at the Waggon and Horses. The bells rung during the day.

WARWICK.—Two oxen were roasted in the Market-place, and distributed to the populace. A band of music paraded the streets playing God save the King, and other loyal airs, and in the evening the illumination took place in every principal street, the front of the House of Correction, the Goal, and the County Hall were illuminated. At Leamington Spa, the Regent, Bedford, and Royal Hotels, several boarding houses, and the front of the Theatres, were illuminated, with lamps, &c.

HENSL-HEWSTER.—The church was decorated with flags and boughs, the bells rung, and about 2500 persons were regaled with beef, bread and beer. The children of the National School and School of Industry, had roast beef and plum-pudding. The principal inhabitants dined together the Rev. J. H. Mountain in the chair. The town was brilliantly illuminated.

KNUTSFORD, NORTHWICH, MIDDLEWICH, NANTWICH.—The Coronation of His Majesty was celebrated in these towns in a very marked and joyous manner: the day was observed as a day of rejoicing; the Yeomanry and Volunteers were assembled, bands of music paraded the streets, and the most lively demonstrations of duty and attachment to the Throne were exhibited by all classes of the inhabitants of these truly loyal towns.

POOLE.—The Mayor and Admiral, accompanied by the Corporation, Jury, and many respectable persons, formed a procession from the Guildhall to the Quay, preceded by a band of music, colours, &c. The ships in the harbour were decorated with colours, numberless bouis, filled chiefly with well-dressed females, were on the water; added to which, the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the populace, formed a grand and interesting scene. A party of 300 gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided for them in a spacious booth erected on the shore. The Mayor presided on the occasion. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works.

TAUNTON.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the town bore the appearance of a holiday. The Taunton Troop of Yeomanry, assembled for a field-day, and on their return to the parade, fired three volleys, &c. also the staff of the First Somerset Militia. In the afternoon, the poor inhabitants were regaled with several hogsheds of strong beer and cider, to drink the health of His Majesty. At half past four o'clock, a party of nearly 200 gentlemen, sat down to an excellent dinner, in the great dining-room at the Castle Tavern. The ladies, much to their honour, entertained the children of the several Charity Schools, with a liberal feast of roast beef and plum-pudding, in the Crescent Field, and good humour regulated the amusements of the day.

PERTH.—A very sumptuous party sat down to dinner in the George Inn, in honour of His Majesty's Coronation; the Lord Provost in the chair, supported by Sir A. M. Mackenzie, and Sir D. Moncreiffe, &c.

WINCHESTER.—Throughout the day the merry peal was heard, and the yeomanry cavalry had a field day, after which, being joined by some of the principal inhabitants, they partook of an elegant dinner, given by their loyal Captain on the occasion. Towards the evening several hogsheds of strong beer, with a plentiful supply of bread and cheese, were distributed at the Town Hall to the multitude to drink the King's health.

BANDSWATER.—The bells rung throughout the day, and cannon were fired during the intervals. The poor inhabitants of the town were regaled under an awning on the Quay, with beef, mutton, and pork, and several hogsheds of cider were distributed at different parts of the town. Public dinners took place at the principal inns, and there was a ball in the evening, at the assembly-rooms, which was numerously attended. The illumination was general.

WEDON.—An excellent dinner was provided by the respective officers and men employed under the civil branch of His Majesty's ordnance, three tents were pitched and decorated with laurel and flowers in the arsenal; at half past one thirty-three sat down to partake of roast beef and plum-pudding, and strong ale, &c. After dinner a number of loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk. A royal salute was fired with twelve-pounder cannonades planted on the batteries, and salutes of four guns each were fired at intervals.

WIMBORNE.—Extract of a letter, dated July 20.—"I know it will give you pleasure to hear that some of the Members of the True Blue Club made a collection for the purpose of giving the bread of the poor on the day of the Coronation, and gathered sufficient from a liberal public, to give to upwards of 600 persons, a plentiful dinner of beef, bread, cider, &c. About 70 gentlemen dined on the Kymyn Hill, the guns of which were fired at intervals during the day, and rockets, &c. let off at night. Every one was in perfect good humour, and appeared determined to enjoy themselves as the members of the Old Kymyn Club were wont to do. The Duke of Beaufort presented a very fine buck, and subscribed liberally for the poor. A gentleman of the town sent the prisoners in the County Goal a dinner of beef, bacon, and potatoes, and a quart of ale to each; and his lady gave the children of the National School, two hundred in number, a three-penny plum-cake, with a crown stamped on it, and a glass of wine to each. They went in procession to their house, and after drinking to the health and long life of His Majesty George the Fourth, they sang very prettily, the Anthem of "God save the King." I must do our British tribe the justice to say, they contributed their mite on this occasion, though they would neither eat nor drink with the club, although invited, preferring rather to dine with his Grace Duke Humphrey.

EDINBURGH.—It is a curious fact, and which we mention from the best authority, that on the morning subsequent to the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation, it was found, that, during the night, not a single delinquent had been committed to the Police Office in Edinburgh. Such an occurrence was altogether unprecedented, and affords the strongest proof of the loyalty and peaceable conduct of the population of the metropolis of Scotland on this occasion.

NORTHAMPTON.—At an early hour, the bells of the respective churches commenced their merry peals, and bands of music paraded the streets, performing several favourite national airs, which were continued at intervals throughout the day. At twelve o'clock, part of the 13th regiment, the troop of Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), and the staff of the Militia, assembled in the Market-square, and fired some excellent volleys, &c.; afterwards, the staff of the Militia dined in a booth on the Market-hill, and great numbers of the population, together with the boys and girls of the Corporation and Blue Schools, sat down at sixteen tables, arranged in the Market-square, to partake of plum-pudding and beef, and drank the health of His Majesty in good ale, provided by public subscription; towards which the Corporation contributed 100l. and our two Representatives in Parliament 50l. each.

WIMBORNE.—Two roasted oxen, and two sheep, with ten hogsheds of beer, and 4000 loaves were distributed indiscriminately to all the poor, men, women, and children. An excellent dinner was served up at the Bath Arms, to the Gentlemen of the town, and a fat buck (a present from the Marquess of Bath) was among the dishes. In the evening, there was a display of fire-works.

COGSWELL.—On the day of the Coronation, 1622 persons were supplied with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and several hogsheds of ale.

SUNDERLAND.—The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the ships in harbour were decorated with colours. A subscription was raised, which afforded a comfortable dinner to about 2000 poor people, each having a ticket, for which they got two pounds of beef, a three-penny loaf, and three-penny in money.

FRAME.—The loyalty and spirit of this town, (celebrated for its attachment to the King and Constitution), was manifested throughout the week. A procession of the principal friendly societies with their splendid flags took place from Spring Gardens on the morning of the Coronation, attended by three excellent bands of music, each of which was decorated with purple ribbons. On their return to the Market-place, God save the King and other loyal tunes were performed. An excellent dinner was provided at the George Inn, for which the Marquess of Bath provided a buck, at which the principal inhabitants were present. Colonel Wickham presided, and was supported by the Rev. J. Stubbins, and Captain Edgell. A variety of loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk.

SMOOTH.—The Coronation was celebrated here commensurate with the occasion. About 700 poor families sat down to a plentiful supply of roast beef and plum-pudding, and ale; grace having first been said by the Rev. R. Pratt, Pastor of the Parish. After dinner the "health of our patriotic King" was drunk with enthusiasm by the happy dinner party, with nine times nine, when a royal salute was fired. The vessels lying in the Port were decorated with flags. The whole of the arrangements were under the direction of John Sweetland, Esq. An excellent dinner was given at the Globe Tavern, Sir Digory Forrest in the Chair. In the evening there was a most brilliant display of fire-works.

BOSNOR.—Nearly 200 of the children belonging to the schools in this neighbourhood were regaled with roast beef, veal, mutton, plum-pudding, &c. and ale, by the Earl of Arden, in the Lawn before his house, in honour of the Coronation.

DEWENTREE.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and an extensive procession paraded the streets. On arriving at the Mansion-house, God save the King was sung with the greatest effect. The Corporation joined the procession in their robes, and the whole proceeded to the south entrance, when a feu de joie was fired by the West York Militia. Upwards of 2000 persons were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding in the Parsonage-yard, and a plentiful supply of ale, to drink the health of our beloved Sovereign. In the evening a ball and supper was given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Mansion-house, which was beautifully illuminated in various devices. Upwards of 500 tickets were issued.

CHILMSFORD.—A subscription of 300l. having been collected, a Committee was formed, and the money was devoted to the purposes of making every lumable heart rejoice in the observance of the Coronation. On the preceding evening a fat ox was put down to roast, and tables were erected in the High-street, reaching from the Black Boy to the Saracen's Head, in the morning of the day, the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells announced the commencement of the glorious ceremony, at one o'clock the bugles summoned the guests to the hospitable board; as soon as they were seated, the Rev. J. G. Ward, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Curate, pronounced a blessing from two chairs elevated for the occasion. About four o'clock, nearly 100 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the White Hall, John Crabb, Esq. in the chair. In the evening the town exhibited some excellent fire-works and was brilliantly illuminated.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Coronation day was celebrated in this town in a very appropriate manner. A procession to church, consisting of the Benefit Societies (about 1200 persons,) and the Charity Schools (about 1000 children,) took place. The Sermon was preached at the Rev. G. Crabbe. Dinners were provided for the poor, and a party of Gentlemen dined at the George, where many loyal toasts were drunk. In the evening illuminations and fire-works concluded the hilarity of the day.

CHIPPENHAM.—Upwards of 2000 of the inhabitants with the children of the Sunday Schools were regaled on the Coronation day, in the open streets, with an excellent dinner to celebrate the event. A number of Gentlemen and the principal inhabitants afterwards dined together at the White Hart Inn. Many excellent toasts and sentiments were given. Fire-works were played off in the evening, and a bonfire was lit up in the centre of the town. "Unity and Loyalty" was the motto of the day.

WISBEACH.—About 4000 persons dined together, in the Market-place, on the day of the Coronation, and at six o'clock the rustic sports commenced. The Coronation ball, at the Rose and Crown Inn, was numerously and respectfully attended.

HURSTON.—A liberal subscription was entered into, to provide a dinner for the poor, and every family who chose to accept it, in order to celebrate the day on which the Crown of Great Britain was placed on the head of George the Fourth.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Clergy, Magistrates, and principal tradesmen, dined together at the Talbot Inn; and in order that the poor might participate in the rejoicings, a subscription was made amounting to 160l. of which sum Earl Fitzwilliam gave 20l. Lord Milton 10l. and the Bishop of Peterborough 10l. and a good dinner was provided for them, and afterwards, such as chose, were supplied with tea.

BIRINGDON.—Upwards of 1600 persons were supplied by subscription with a dinner, and plenty of excellent beer. The women and children dined in the County Hall, and the men in the Market-place. The Corporation and principal inhabitants acting as curvers of the various tables, and others supplying the beer. The Corporation and a large party afterwards dined in the Council Chamber. At seven o'clock, according to ancient custom, 1000 cakes were thrown from the Market House, and several barrels of beer given to the populace by the Corporation.

ROXSV.—The day was observed with the ringing of bells, the shops were all shut. At four o'clock, a party of Gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Swan Inn, at which the Mayor presided, supported by the Recorder and Archdeacon of Gloucester. His Majesty's health was drunk with enthusiasm. One loyal and constitutional spirit appeared to pervade the whole party. There was a fine display of ornamental fire-works in the evening. Broadland's Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, also presented a scene of great festivity; two fine sheep were roasted whole in the Park, and cut up in the presence of several thousand spectators; after which, about 100 of his Lordship's labourers with their wives and families, sat down to excellent fare provided for the occasion.

SHERBORNE.—The houses in this town were decked with oak and laurel. Five oxen and three sheep were roasted, and given away, together with a liberal supply of strong beer. An excellent dinner was provided in the Town Hall, where the health of the King was drunk, and after circulating the glass freely, the gentlemen adjourned to a field in Cold Harbour, where tea and coffee were provided, which was served up by all the beauty in the town. In the evening, brilliant fire-works were exhibited.

COLCHESTER.—A public dinner was given at the Three Cups Inn, to celebrate the Coronation, at which Sir G. H. Smyth presided. The Mayor and Corporation attended divine service, at St. Peter's Church. A subscription had been collected, amounting nearly to 300l. which was expended among the poorer inhabitants, to provide a comfortable dinner at their own houses, and bread and meat, and money for beer, were supplied to 6000 persons for this purpose. The town was decorated with flags and boughs, and the shops were shut. The bells rang during the day, and a display of fire-works took place in the evening.

CAMBRIDGE.—At sun rise, the flag was hoisted at the castle; we have, unfortunately, no bells to ring on such occasions, though we can boast of a cathedral and two parish churches. At one o'clock, the artillery of the castle fired a royal salute; the infantry on the castle walls, and the cavalry in the New-road, near the castle, firing a feu de joie every seventh gun. As soon as this ceremony was over, 36 barrels of ale, and 3500 two-penny loaves were distributed to the people. At four, about ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner, in the Coffee-house Assembly Room; Sir Joseph D. A. Gilpin, our Mayor, in the chair; William Hodgson, Esq. of Houghton House, officiated as vice-chairman.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT.—The morning was ushered in by the musical peal of bells, which continued at intervals until midnight. At ten o'clock, a grand procession was formed, consisting of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bailiff, Sir J. M. Foster; the Burton troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, the Clergy, Mr. C. J. D. Foster, the children of the Sunday Schools, (about 600) &c. &c. after parading the streets, they proceeded to church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Jones. 1000 men were afterwards regaled at the different public houses, with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and two quarts of strong ale each. At four o'clock, 100 gentlemen dined at the Town Hall, Sir J. D. Fowler in the chair, where the greatest and most unanimous loyalty prevailed until a late hour. The Sunday School children were treated with dinner & tea, and 600 poor women received one shilling each for tea, by the ladies of Burton. The populace were treated in the evening with some hundred gallons of ale. On the following day, a bill took place in the Town Hall; several sheep were roasted, and with a suitable quantity of ale, given away.

EXETER.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. The Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation, attended by the corps of constables, and the incorporated trades, with their banners, were met at St. John's Hospital by the Forty Guardians of the Poor, and a highly respectable and numerous body of gentlemen of the county of Devon and city of Exeter, and officers of the army and Navy, accompanied by the children of the Blue Coat School, went in procession to the cathedral, where an anthem, God save the King was played by the organ. The Anthem—"The King shall rejoice," was sung by the choir, and Mr. Archdeacon Jones preached an excellent sermon. At twelve o'clock, the East Devon Militia fired four volleys, in the Barrack-square. About half past five, 230 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The new hall-room was thrown open at nine o'clock, and it soon filled with a brilliant assemblage of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Exeter and its neighbourhood.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, the hoisting of flags from the towers of our church and castle, and at the Town Hall, and with every other demonstration of rejoicing. A noble ox was roasted whole, in honour of the day. At twelve o'clock, it was deposited upon a table in the centre of a room, and after its circumference, and the bread distributed in the most quiet and orderly manner among the crowd without the ring. A plentiful supply of good beer was apportioned to their poorer neighbours, superintended by several gentlemen of the town. A band was stationed upon a platform erected above the table, (over which was flying the white ensign of Old England), and in the mean time, cheered the spectators with various national airs, and other appropriate tunes. Between two and three o'clock, the flag was lowered amidst the huzzas of the multitude, and bore before the band, to the Rose and Crown Inn, where it was again hoisted, the band playing "God save the King." At four o'clock, the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity resorted to the several inns, and there partook of dinners prepared for the occasion. The company at the Rose and Crown Inn were gratified by the national and other patriotic airs, which were admirably performed by the band, well selected and peculiarly appropriate to the several loyal toasts which were given from the chair, by our respected Mayor, and among them the following:—"The chip of the old block," with four times four, and was followed by "God save the King," played in a most spirited style, the company standing, and heartily joining in the chorus. In the course of the evening, it was proposed from the chair, that the anniversary of the day should be observed, and the proposal appeared to meet the wishes of the party; nor do we hesitate to add, that the nineteenth day of July will be annually welcomed by our loyal townsmen.

PORTSMOUTH.—The morning was ushered in with merry peals of bells, colours displayed on the churches, the shipping, and at all the public, and many of the private buildings; the interests of which was increased at noon by the assembling of the military around the lines of the garrison, who fired, in succession with salutes from the batteries, a feu de joie, as did the ships of war a royal salute of twenty-one guns each; and they being dressed with their colours, presented a most lively and picturesque sight. Amongst the numerous festivities on the joyful occasion was a meeting of the Captains of the Navy afloat and on half-pay, to dine at the George Inn in this town, Commodore the Honourable Sir Charles Paget in the Chair, and J. R. Glover, Esq. Vice. 500 of the children of the National School, were regaled with a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, the children sang "God save the King."

BIRMINGHAM.—The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and joy and good humour appeared in the countenance of every one. The churches and chapels of the Establishment were opened, and sermons suitable to the great occasion were preached to the different congregations, which were numerous. At one o'clock upon the firing of a royal salute by some six-pounders, upon Bennett's Hill, the amusements commenced. The children of the Blue Coat, National and Sunday Schools, were regaled at the expense of the different congregations. A number of the manufacturers treated their workmen. The men and women, full 1600, male and female, were regaled with roast and boiled beef, and plum-pudding, and ale, the old folks heartily singing, after dinner, "God save the King." At half past five o'clock, 175 of the principal inhabitants dined at the Royal Hotel, Isaac Spooner, Esq. in the chair, supported by Captain Pickard, (R. N.) Captain Owen, Captain Devey, Hyla Holden, Esq. &c.; the chairman gave "the King—God bless him," which was enthusiastically drunk with three times three, and "God save the King," was sung by all the company standing, the cannon on Bennett's Hill firing at the same time a royal salute. The chairman afterwards gave "the Royal Family," and other customary patriotic and loyal toasts; amongst which, Lord Viscount Castlereagh's Missions, was received with long and continued peals of applause. "O the wooden walls, and the hearts of oak who men them." A feté was given by Mr. Boulton and Mr. Watt, to all the workmen employed at Soho manufactory and foundry, to celebrate his Majesty's Coronation, by dining together, each on their respective premises, and amounting altogether to upwards of 500 persons.

DURHAM.—The bells of the churches rang many a merry peal. A subscription was entered into for the purpose of presenting meat, bread, and ale, to such persons as might apply for it, and an immense number of families received the gift. An ox was roasted at the head of Old Elvet, and was, together with a quantity of ale and bread, intended to be distributed, but owing to the pressure of the crowd, the greater part of it was wasted. In this instance, Lord Stewart was the donor. In the afternoon, nearly forty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Waterloo-hotel, Major General Seldon in the Chair. There were public dinners at some of the other inns; and the day passed over amidst general hilarity.

BEVERLEY.—There was a procession; and a subscription was opened for the poor; to which G. L. Fox, Esq. M. P. for the borough, contributed 50 guineas.

POSTEFRACT.—The mayor, corporation, gentlemen of the town; and military, formed a procession which passed through the principal streets in the town. The poor, to the number of 800 or more, had an excellent dinner given to them in the market-place.

SCARBOROUGH.—A public dinner was provided by the corporation, who also gave 50l. to the poor, in tickets of 1s. each.

SHIFFIELD.—The day was celebrated by a grand procession, by laying the foundation stone of St. George's Church, and by public dinners.

LEADS.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the display of flags from the steeple of the church and from private houses. The shops and warehouses, with a very few exceptions, were shut up, and it was, in every sense of the word, a holiday. The Leeds volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hardy, joined by the 15th Royal Hussars, and the Leeds squad of the Yorkshire Hussars, proceeded to Woodhouse-moor. Soon after five o'clock, the Mayor went to the Music Hall to receive his brother magistrates, the members of the common council, the clergy, the hussar, staff, yeomanry, and volunteer officers, and the gentlemen who had been invited to the corporation dinner, about 115 in number. The following toasts were drank—"The King," with four times four; which was drank with thunders of applause. "The Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne," three times three. "The Duke of Clarence, and the other branches of the Royal Family," three times three. "Our glorious Constitution in Church and State," three times three. "The Navy and Army," three times three. "The memory of our good old King George III."—In the evening there was an elegant ball.

every tongue gives utterance to the most fervent expressions of attachment to His Majesty. From the peculiar character of their people, some extraordinary and distinct manifestations of their feelings might naturally be expected, and the one which it is understood they are to give, will astonish not only their English fellow-subjects, but all Europe. It is reported as a fact, that they intend, on the arrival of His Majesty, to draw his carriage with the castle ropes; they are to run in one uninterrupted line from the Castle of Dublin down to Duncuiry, where His Majesty is expected to land. Persons are to be stationed at convenient distances to support and pull these costly traces, and the distance over which they will pass, is not less than seven Irish miles. The Turf Club of Ireland are to give a splendid *fete* at the Curragh of Kildare, which is, perhaps, the finest race-ground in the world; and to perpetuate the recollection of His Majesty's visit, the place of running, on the day he attends, will then, and for evermore, be called the "Royal Course."

DUBLIN, AUGUST 7.—The expectation of the King's arrival throughout the whole of Tuesday created an interesting anxiety. Long before the usual hour which the mail arrives, a vast crowd assembled round the Post-office; the mail did not arrive till eight o'clock having been delayed by His Majesty at Holyhead, for the purpose of sending off a dispatch to Lord Sidmouth.—The *Correspondent* was not published before nine, and then announced, to the great joy of the inhabitants, the following intelligence:—"We have received by the mail, letters from Holyhead, which inform us, that the Royal Squadron anchored in the bay at an early hour this morning."

Some judgment may be formed of the importance that is attached by all ranks to the getting a sight of His Majesty, and still more to the approaching his Royal Person, from the following short sketch of a kind of negotiation that has been going on for these few days past, between the Householders of Dublin and the Government Authorities, with a view to obtaining for a deputation of the former a place in the procession. Sir W. Loftus, Ulster King of Arms, has been officially consulted, and had drawn up a Ceremony which has appeared in the papers. The Householders in their respective Vestries entered into a resolution appointing 165 Deputies, to a list at the ceremony of receiving His Majesty on his landing, and conducting him into the city. A Committee of Householders accordingly waited on the Right Hon. C. Grant, Secretary of State, who, after communicating with the Lord Lieutenant, stated that the Ceremony could not be departed from.

A special meeting of the Committee of Churchwardens and Deputies was afterwards held, at which it was agreed (as in the first instance it was proposed) that the entire householders are to line the road to receive His Majesty on his landing.

The Lord Lieutenant gave audience at the Castle to-day. His Excellency arrived at one o'clock from the Phoenix Park, accompanied by Lord Sidmouth, The Marquesses of Winchester, Londonderry, and Hertford arrived at the Castle this morning. It is understood that His Majesty intends to hold a levee at the Castle the day after his arrival, and a Drawing-room in a few days afterwards, and certainly they will be at once the most splendid and most gratifying exhibitions of the kind ever known in Irish history. The King will go in state to Christchurch on Sunday.—It is now expected that his Majesty will land on Thursday.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

From the bulletins of her Majesty's physicians on Sunday and Monday, great hopes were entertained of her recovery, and even on Tuesday morning her Majesty's friends were impressed with a full conviction of her speedy convalescence. It would appear, however, that the expectations of the Queen herself were not so sanguine; for when Mr. Wilde requested leave to attend his professional duties on the 23rd inst., the royal patient informed her wish that he should remain, and soon unfavourable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and her Majesty endured considerable pain. Opium was administered, and for some time they had a consoling effect; but at two o'clock increased inflammation was visible to every one, and the post-haste attendance of the physicians was desired. Dr. Baillie, Maston, and Holland first arrived, and under their direction, the following bulletin, dated four o'clock, was put forth. Dr. Ainslie and Dr. Warren presented themselves immediately after.

"Braidenburgh House, Aug. 7, four o'clock."

"In the course of the morning her Majesty has suddenly become much worse. (Signed) "M. BAILLIE, "W. G. MATON, "H. HOLLAND."

From this period her Majesty's end rapidly approached. To inquire as to her recovery, the royal patient expressed a wish that there was no new bulletin, and that none would be issued unless some alteration should take place.

At four o'clock Mr. Wilde was summoned to her Majesty's chamber. At that time a marked alteration—an alteration which could scarcely be mistaken, had taken place in her appearance. The Queen herself seemed perfectly aware of the change. Her Majesty adverted to some highly important and interesting facts. From four until seven o'clock the Queen continued gradually to grow worse. Just before eight she sunk for a short time into a doze. Soon after the eye became fixed, the muscle grew rigid, and a stupor ensued, from which her Majesty never awoke. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock (after an entire absence of sense and faculty for more than two hours) nature gave up the contest; and, almost without a struggle, the Queen expired. In a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes afterwards, a servant brought to the gate the following bulletin, which was read aloud by a gentleman to the individuals present, who, at that time, were not more than twelve or fourteen.

"Her Majesty departed this life at twenty-five minutes past ten this night. (Signed) "M. BAILLIE, "H. AINSLIE, "W. G. MATON, "PELHAM WARREN, "HENRY HOLLAND."

"Braidenburgh House, Aug. 7, eleven P.M. Messengers with dispatches were immediately sent to the Earl of Liverpool, and other public functionaries.

The persons present at the moment of her Majesty's death, were Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Ann Hamilton; Allerman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood; Dr. Baillie, Dr. Ainslie, Dr. Maston, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland; Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Austin.

Soon after the bulletin was delivered, all the medical gentlemen, except Dr. Holland, departed. Dr. Holland remained all night at Braidenburgh-house, as did also Lady Ann Hamilton. Numerous expresses were sent off in different directions.

Her Majesty's Seal was placed upon all her papers and effects on Tuesday night. The following Supplement to the *Gazette* of Tuesday was published:—

"WHITEHALL, Aug. 6.—Yesterday evening, at twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock, the Queen departed this life, after a short but painful illness, at Braidenburgh-house, at Hammersmith."

There have been many conjectures as to the immediate cause of her Majesty's illness. There is good reason to believe that, independent of the general state of suspense and agitation in which her Majesty may naturally be supposed to have passed her time since her last arrival in England, the circumstances attendant on her visit to the scene of the Coronation on the morning of the 18th July,

materially contributed to bring on that crisis which terminated in her dissolution. The reception she experienced on that day caused her the deepest disappointment. Thereafterward her Majesty became more than ordinarily thoughtful and melancholy; her state of mind at times approached even to despondency, and she was frequently indisposed slightly. Some hours before the time of going to Drury-Lane Theatre, her Majesty was attacked by excessive sickness at the stomach. Her Ladies, who for many days had been anxiously contemplating her declining health, became alarmed, and strenuously prayed her to relinquish her intention. Her Majesty replied—"Why should I not go? I shall be well directly." She then ordered a quantity of warm water, of which she drank copiously, with its usual effect; and she then went to the Theatre as she had appointed. But her indisposition increased ever whilst she was there, and went on accumulating till it terminated in her death.—Her Majesty had been more than once attacked by the same disease; and about two years ago, when she resided at Pesaro, it assumed so alarming an appearance, that the physicians, during a period of three days, were in momentary expectation that the result would prove fatal.

There is a misconception respecting a Proctor from Doctor's Commons being engaged in preparing her Majesty's Will, whilst her Majesty's Counsel were deliberating. The fact was, her Majesty made some arrangement relative to her foreign property, and her signature was required to be attested by two Notaries, who attended from the Commons for that purpose. It is understood that her Majesty by her will has left the bulk of the property at her disposal to Mr. Austin. The executors of her Majesty's Will are Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde; but her Majesty requested that the Marquis of Antaldi and Signor Felici would act under the directions of those gentlemen for the settlement of her Italian property.

Her Majesty was Caroline Amelia, daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, by her Royal Highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late most gracious Majesty George III. She was born 17th May, 1785, and on the 8th April, 1795, married his present Majesty, the late Prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late Lady Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg.

It was exactly seven years on Wednesday since her Majesty embarked at Worthing for the Continent.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, Lord Liverpool dispatched a messenger to Messrs. France and Banting, the King's upholsterers, to attend at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of receiving orders for the coffin and the funeral paraphernalia; and on Thursday morning the body of her Majesty, having been enveloped in a sea-cloth, and attired in a shroud, was placed in a cedar shell. Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Ann Hamilton, were present while the body was put into it. Her Majesty, before her dissolution, gave directions that the shell should be made by a cabinet-maker who had manufactured several articles of cabinet work for her very recently. The shell was brought to Braidenburgh-house on Wednesday evening. The lead and exterior coffins will be made under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain, to whom the Earl of Liverpool (by directions of the Privy Council which assembled on Wednesday) has given orders for making the necessary preparations, before the body will be removed to a sea-port town for embarkation for the Continent. On the arrival of the orders of the Privy Council at the Lord Chamberlain's office, dispatches were transmitted by the Council for the return of Mr. Mash and others from Ireland, to attend to the preparations for the mourning to be worn by the Royal Family's servants. Her Majesty's body decomposed rapidly. Several persons have called at Braidenburgh-house, and expressed a wish to see the remains of her Majesty; but, in compliance with her Majesty's wish "not to be made a show off," it was thought proper to refuse the applicants their request.

Lady Hood and Lady Ann Hamilton alternately remain in the room with the royal corpse. On Wednesday, an eminent artist was employed to take a cast of the features. The exterior coffin is of garter blue velvet, with silver gilt decorations, in the usual style of royal coffins. All the preparations for the interment wait the orders of his Majesty, in answer to the dispatches which have been sent after the Court by the Cabinet Council, holden on Wednesday last.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the removal of the body from Braidenburgh House, and her Majesty's Household only were to be allowed to form part of the funeral procession; but final orders are expected from Ireland. Her Majesty expressed a wish to be buried in a night-dress of her own, and not in a shroud; her wish was complied with, and Mr. Baillie and his assistants, in the presence of Lord Hood, Lady Hood, Lady Hamilton, Mr. Wilde, Aid. Wood, &c. removed the body from the board on which it was laid out, into the coffin, it having been previously attired in a long white linen night-gown, with a round the neck, and a cap of the same material. The body being within the leaden coffin, several men went down on Thursday night to solder it up; but her Majesty's executors and their friends determined that it should not be closed up till the arrival of intelligence from his Majesty. The outside coffin is made of fine mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, with gold furniture, and gold nails, ornamentally placed in the form of diamonds on the sides, and the lid and ends come pending. The interior one is lined with white satin, the bottom is covered with a satin mattress, and a pillow of the same.

The body will lie in state part of this day and Monday, when it is decided that the procession will move from Hammersmith. Friday evening the lead coffin was soldered up, in the presence of the Household and Executors of her late Majesty. The external coffin will be conveyed to Braidenburgh-house to-morrow morning.

COUNTRY ASSIZES.

WINCHESTER.—At these Assizes were tried, Malachi Thornton, Andrew Smith, John Walsh, John Galvin, Mary Galvin, and John Woodnot, alias Brooks, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Captain James Kenney White, R. N. Jubilee Terrace, Southsea, early in the morning of the 23d of April last, and stealing numerous articles of plate, apparel, foreign coin, and bank notes. Capt. White deposed, that he arrived from London on the 22d of April, and being unwell, slept that night in the front parlour. He left his watch and pocket-book on a chest of drawers. In the room were also a quantity of Spanish dollars, and a general equipment for three years' service. Missing his watch when he awoke, about seven in the morning, he called his servants, and on going into the scullery, the window was open, and the door unbolting. He and Hunt and Hill, of Portsmouth Gaol, to an inn at Cosham, where Thornton shortly after made his appearance, and on being seen, they fled, some of the property was found upon him. The same evening they went to Portsmouth barracks, and apprehended Brooks, on whose person a key was found, which left no doubt of his being concerned in the robbery. On a subsequent evening, the barracks were again visited, and, on searching the bed of Smith, a bundle was found, containing move of Capt. W.'s property. The seals of the watch were taken from Galvin, and he also produced the watch.—Mary Neild, sister-in-law to Capt. White, slept on the second floor with her mother; went to bed about one o'clock, and soon after, heard a noise in the yard, which seemed to come from the scullery.—Several other witnesses were examined; and Thornton, Smith, and Woodnot, were convicted, and ordered for execution. Galvin was pronounced guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen, but in consequence of producing respectable testimony to character, was sentenced only to one year's imprisonment and hard labour.

CHELMSFORD, AUG. 7.—*Seaman v. Corder.*—This was an action by the indorsee, against the acceptor of a bill of exchange for 150*l.* drawn by one Mayhew, and excited considerable interest from the nature of the defence. The plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Gurney and Mr. Kelly, and the defendant's by Mr. Marryat and Mr. Hyland.—On the part of the plaintiff the usual *prima facie* case of honest writing, presentment, and dishonour, was proved, and it was admitted by the defendant.—The defence set up on the part of the defendant was, that he had been completely swindled out of the acceptance which he had been now attempting to bring in, under the following circumstances:—The name of the name of Gibson and Fomm had employed the defendant, a respectable corn-factor, in Mark-lane, to sell a parcel of barley, consisting of 94 quarters, an order for the delivery of which, had been originally given to the former, for the same purpose, by a person of the name of Mayhew. The latter had had dealings with Messrs. Woodley, in the corn trade, but they had refused to give him credit, without the guarantee of the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff had given a guarantee to the extent of 300*l.* The corn in question had been the property of Mr. Mayhew, and at the time of this transaction he was under engagement to Messrs. Woodley beyond the amount of the guarantee; and in order to recover themselves, they were desirous of obtaining possession of the corn, as they were promised they should by Mayhew, however, Mayhew, having desisted of selling the corn into cash, had employed Messrs. Gibson and Fomm to sell it, and accordingly gave them an order for delivery. Messrs. Gibson and Fomm, in their turn, having succeeded the defendant in his business, requested him to dispose of it on their behalf. In the mean time, the plaintiff and Mayhew endeavoured to prevail upon Gibson and Fomm to accept a bill on account of the expected proceeds. This they declined doing: The plaintiff then, in concert with Mayhew, made a similar application to the defendant, and the bill of exchange in question was actually drawn, and the defendant was prevailed upon to accept it, upon the positive assurance that the corn should be delivered to the order originally given in favour of Messrs. Gibson and Fomm. These circumstances having reached the knowledge of Messrs. Woodley, who expected that the corn would be delivered to them, as a security upon the advances they made to Mayhew, they became incensed, and called upon the plaintiff and Mayhew to account for the deception, who excused themselves by saying, that it was too late to recall what had been done, that an order for the delivery of the corn had been given to Messrs. Gibson and Fomm, and that the defendant had actually accepted a bill of exchange in anticipation of the proceeds. Messrs. Woodley, however, prevailed upon the plaintiff and Mayhew to give to them an order to deliver to them the corn in question; countermanning, at the foot of it, the previous order given to Gibson and Fomm. It was stated, that the very next day, Mayhew had drowned himself, and in fact, his body was found in the River Thames. Notwithstanding the circumstances above disclosed, the plaintiff, to whom the bill had been indorsed by Mayhew, now brought the present action against the defendant upon his acceptance.—As soon as the facts above stated were proved in evidence, the learned Judge asked Mr. Gurney what he would choose to do in the case.—Mr. Gurney said, he would be non-suited; and his client was non-suited accordingly.

On the Crown side, R. Collins was indicted under the 43d of the late King, for wilfully and maliciously administering to Hannah Summers, a single woman, six ounces of certain medicines and drugs in order to procure abortion.—The prisoner was clerk in the office of Mr. Pattison, solicitor of Wilnam. The prosecutor was servant in the same family. During an absence of Mr. Pattison and his family from home in the autumn of last year, the prisoner and the prosecutrix were left exposed to each other's company. The prisoner formed an attachment for her—it was mutual, and he promised her marriage. No criminal proceedings were taken in place of Mr. Pattison's house. The prosecutrix left her father's house, and went to live shortly afterwards in the service of Mrs. Watkin in the same town. In the interval between her quitting Mr. Pattison's and going to her new place, the prisoner accomplished the ruin of the unhappy girl at his father's lodgings. This was in the month of November. She went to her new place, and about the month of January she proved with child. She communicated this circumstance to the prisoner, who, in his letters to her down to the month of February, addressed her in the warmest terms of affection and tenderness, always concluding his epistle by subscribing himself "her affectionate and faithful husband." Shortly after the prisoner had discovered that the unhappy girl was pregnant, he sent her a quantity of pennyroyal, which he told her in a letter "was a remedy for the miscarriage, prescribed by the famous Dr. Solomon in his 'Guide to Health.'"—Upon the receipt of the letter, with its accompaniment, she took the pennyroyal, as prescribed, but it had not the effect desired. When she saw the prisoner afterwards, he told her that he would bring her something that would do her good. He then brought her a box of steel pills, which he desired her to take every morning fasting. The box contained twelve pills, which she took; but they produced no other effect than to heat her system violently. He afterwards induced her to take some electricity. This not having the desired effect, he brought her three wigs of some sort of tree, the name of which he did not know, with directions to boil half of them in two quarts of water, until it was reduced to one quart, and take a tea-cup full three times every day. This she did for about two days. Upon this failing, he told her to get some steel filings, and make them into pills, and take three times a day. These filings she, by the direction of the prisoner, took in various ways, but without effect. He then induced her to take a kind of medicine of a pale red colour, but she was so ill in consequence of taking them, that she was obliged to go home to her parents, when her mother soon discovered what had passed. Her pregnancy was still advancing, and although her constitution had overcome the attempts made to destroy it, her health was in a precarious state. Repeated applications were made to the prisoner to marry her, but he was so often declined, upon the plea of inability, and that he was afraid of losing his situation without a claret-cork.—In his defence he insisted that the girl had seduced him, and that at her earnest request he had procured and administered to her the drugs in question, in consequence of her having become pregnant.—Several respectable inhabitants of Wilnam, and some other character for morality and general correctness of deportment.—The Jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

YORK.—Richard Young, a private in the 10th Lancers was indicted for forgery. On the 5th of May last he called at the banking-house of Messrs. Wilson, Tweedy, and Co., and stated that Major Skelton, his commanding officer, was unable to leave his room in consequence of a fall he had had from his horse, and wished an order to be drawn upon Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. in London, for 30*l.* and to be sent to him for signature. This was done, and the prisoner returned in about an hour with "H. Skelton," signed to the order. The money was paid to the prisoner. Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. refused to honour the order on the ground of forgery.—He was apprehended in Leeds, where he was committed to the gaol. The prisoner was acquitted on the indictment, because the final letter in the signature appeared to be an *m*, and not an *n*, as charged in the indictment.

He was tried again on the same charge on Wednesday and convicted. There was another indictment against him, but it was not thought necessary to try him on that.

A congregation of independent Dissenters, in a town in Devonshire, have lately discharged their pastor, on a charge of being inebriated at the Coronation dinner.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentleman who called twice yesterday will see that the wish he first expressed has been complied with. Our correspondent H. J. will see that we had anticipated him in the notice of the learned Doctor. We are greatly obliged by his communication, and will thank him for what he promises. F. F. will see that there is no necessity for his anecdote now. QUESTION'S question shall be answered, if we can do it. We never heard of any merchant to whom the Queen was indebted, and it would have been treason to have whispered that she owed £3000. to any body. We suspect we know the destination of the diamonds, &c. &c., and when we have assured ourselves, QUESTION shall hear farther from us. We will do as HERBOD-MADALY wishes, he may rely on it. W. T.—X. V. Z.—CRITO.—PETER—BARONA, &c. &c. have all been received, but are delayed for want of room. A. D. is wrong about us—JOHN BULL was, we believe, the only paper which did not get a ticket for the Coronation from Government. Our Irish correspondent is wholly mistaken in supposing either that he, or the Editor of any other paper, was alluded to in the article he mentions.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Monday, The Green Man, Lovers Quarrels, and Rise and Fall.—Tuesday, Rise and Fall, Seeling's Believing, and Exit by Mistake.—Wednesday, Teasing made Easy, and the New Comedy.—Thursday, Guy Mannering, with other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Reduced Ann., Consols., Dh Acct, 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and FRANCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 March 67-90 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1540
Recon. Div. 22 March 96-45 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 50 3mo. 25-30

This day is published in 2 vols. 8vo. embellished with 18 Portraits, price 31s. 6d. boards, 2d Edition of GEORGE THE THIRD; his COURT, and FAMILY.

This work will be found to abound in relations of those peculiar traits of character for which his Majesty was so distinguished during his long and eventful reign, and which have rendered his personal history so remarkably attractive. It also contains a richer collection of original anecdotes of illustrious and distinguished persons than has ever yet been submitted to the curiosity of the public.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street. This day is published in 3 vols. price 18s. THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY. By the Author of "The Hermit in London."

"Quite never grown Off all the follies of the town, And seeing in all public places The same vain tops, and painted faces." Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

LADY MORGAN'S NEW WORK. Just published, in 2 vols. 4to. containing nearly 900 closely printed pages, price £3.13s. 6d. boards.

ITALY. BY LADY MORGAN. Lady Morgan's View of Italy combines the high tone of philosophy with the most gay and familiar descriptions of the life and manners of the very mixed societies to which she had access; and her opportunities were highly favourable to the task she had in view. Her narrative abounds with striking anecdotes, traits of character, incidents, fets, and farces, which will highly interest the public.—Morning Chronicle. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cuninghame, Dublin.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 12.

His Majesty has doubtless reached Dublin long ere this; his voyage has been much shorter than we thought it would be at the outset, from the prevalence of strong westerly winds.

We trust that His Majesty will not consider it necessary to quit IRELAND on account of the death of the QUEEN. The expectations which have been excited, the anxiety which has been created, and we may add, the expences which have been incurred, by the noble generous Irish people, in the hope of welcoming, and keeping among them for some time, their beloved King, are not to be forgotten or overlooked.

HIS MAJESTY has a heart full of kindness, affection, and tenderness, and we are quite sure that, outraged as he has been, publicly and privately, by her who has paid the debt of nature, he would not cherish an angry sentiment towards the late QUEEN, or be wanting in those marks of respect usually shewn upon like occasions; but, whatever the MAN may feel, or the HUSBAND concede, THE KING has a greater duty to perform.

He goes, of his free will, the harbinger of peace and unanimity to Ireland; the noble race of that long-neglected land flock to his feet—they crowd round their Prince—their benefactor—their friend—their hospitable hearts and homes are open to him, and every nerve has been strained to prove how ardently they love—how sincerely they welcome him.

It would be the severest mortification to this gallant people to lose the happiness of having their monarch amongst them, almost at the moment of his arrival—it would be a blight to the brightest hope that ever beamed over their land; and we sincerely trust the KING will see, on this occasion, as he has ever done, that public duty must give way to private feeling, and that, after a seclusion from society during the period, that her Majesty's remains are unburied, he will allow his Irish subjects to evince a

feeling, which, as it was always wholly unconnected with the deceased, ought not to be checked in its expression on her account.

Since writing the above, the Messenger Lack, who was dispatched on Tuesday night to the King, with the account of the Queen's death, has returned with dispatches from Lord LONDONBERRY (who was with his Majesty) to Lord LIVERPOOL. These dispatches are dated from the Royal yacht, in Holyhead Roads, at two o'clock on Thursday, so that the Messenger performed the whole journey in seventy-three hours, and the home journey in thirty-seven. The King had embarked the preceding evening, with the intention of crossing to Dublin; but the wind becoming foul, the yacht came to an anchor, and remained there when the Messenger came away.

THE QUEEN IS NO MORE!

The announcement of this fact was the death-blow to the animosity which, during her life, we, upon principle, felt towards the Leader of the most desperate and despicable faction which ever disgraced this country. With the knowledge of this event ceased all those sentiments of disgust and abhorrence which were inspired by vice and profligacy; our detestation was turned to pity; and never should a syllable have appeared in this Paper, reflecting on a life which cannot be recalled, nor upon conduct which can be neither annulled nor atoned for here, had not the Old Times newspaper chosen, in its last glow of zeal for the cause, to misrepresent popular feeling—to record as facts and truths scenes and circumstances which never took place, and, in short, to "outdo its usual outdoings" in falsehood and misconstruction.

If the Times considers the last moments of the Queen as matter of history, why should we not do the same? We should be hypocrites and liars were we to affect that the demise of the Queen had changed our opinion of her—why should it? True it is, that an inherent feeling of respect, which we all instinctively feel for a fellow-creature dead, would have imposed a silence upon us now she is gone to her account; but since her panegyrists have thought proper to insult the public with praises of her conduct at the close of life, it is our duty to analyze their productions, and lay open their shameful ignorance and impudence.

The Times having promised liberally on Wednesday, previous on Thursday a full account of the Queen's demise, which, as being from authority, we insert verbatim.

"The noblest panegyric which we can make on the Royal victim of slander and persecution just deceased, is to record her behaviour during the last trying scene of her existence. Our statement shall be unmix'd with a single comment, and scrupulously and anxiously free from all exaggeration or heightened colouring. When, at the beginning of last week, Her Majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect, in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her Majesty answered with a smile to the following effect:—"My dear Doctor, do what you please: if it will be any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so; but do not do it for my sake: I have no wish to live; I would rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that Her Majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed on one occasion in the early part of her illness; "life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than in this." It was observed, that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her Majesty asked "what public opinion had done for her?" It was answered, "that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the Bill of Pains and Penalties." Her reply was prompt and firm—"What am I the better for the failure of that Bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now? I have indeed the empty title of Queen; but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no; I am a mere private person—I am not Queen of England." It will be recollected that on Friday last the symptoms of Her Majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make her will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers, (we understand, Mr. Brougham) to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her Majesty answered, "Oh, no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I know I shall die, and I do not at all regret it." Mr. Brougham said, that he was of a different opinion, and expected Her Majesty to recover, but added, that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her Majesty persisted in saying, that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say—"I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you, that I shall quit this world without regret: I have no great reason to be attached to life."

"On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die. She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble—her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her persecutors would always beset her: and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped

that Government would not let them want. She declared herself warmly grateful—and hoped her gratitude would be made known to that generous portion of the people of England whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or the calumny of her oppressors. 'England,' said Her Majesty, 'has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English who have always sympathized with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors.' It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: 'At last,' said she, 'they have destroyed me, but I forgive them. I die in peace with all mankind.' Shortly after, she sent for Mariette Brune, to whom (as we mentioned yesterday) she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Demont's) cruel falsehoods. All who had an opportunity of seeing Her Majesty were struck with the glorious trait in her character, that though her heart was evidently broken with the recollection of the deep injuries she had received, and though an indelibly strong image of the injustice of her enemies was always present to her mind, yet she never used a harsh or angry expression against any individual; she freely forgave them all, and spoke of them in terms of pity, and even made allowances for their conduct on the score of the weakness and frailty of human nature.

"On Monday night it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider Her Majesty out of all danger: she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before nine o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that Her Majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will: we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her beloved daughter, but, added she, 'I can have little hope that the Government will grant this wish: I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick.' When Her Majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde: the physicians, fearing that conversation might disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go: but Her Majesty begged him to stay. 'I thank my Physicians,' she said, 'for their kind intentions: they mean nothing but what is right; but they do not understand my character. They think that it agitates me to talk of death: they are mistaken; to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death; and why may I not speak what I feel?' All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification. On Tuesday afternoon, about one, she again sent for Mr. Wilde and Dr. Lushington, and again conversed on her usual topics.

"Alluding to the few friends who had remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put in practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society; one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them; the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour, by anonymous letters, and all means in their power, to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. 'Against the first mode of attack,' said Her Majesty, 'I could have no help; the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated.' She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done. She then begged that she might not be made a show of after her death.—'There has been,' she observed smilingly, quite enough of that in my life-time; besides, there are persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who may have no objection to see me when dead, and there is no good reason for satisfying their curiosity.' She then again adverted with great regret to her inability to bestow adequate compensation on her servants, or remembrances on her friends; but said their services and kindnesses were deeply written on her heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time. About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which operating on a frame already almost exhausted, produced, for a short time, a greater exultation of spirits than she had yet manifested. During this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour—she was again all resignation to the will of God. A drowsiness then came on which lasted till nearly eight o'clock, when she suddenly awoke, and observing by her bed-side Dr. Holland, who, during her illness, had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness—"Well, my dear Doctor, what do you think now?" Her Majesty soon afterwards became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours, showing by her breathing a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at 25 minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen to the professional attendants of a death-bed.

We have kept our word: we have given a plain unvarnished narrative: let the people of England make their own comment."

The people of England will make their own comments. From the beginning to the end of this elaborate account of a protracted death-bed scene, there is not one consoling syllable to induce the Christian reader's belief that the QUEEN ever once thought of preparation for another world.

She evinced a carelessness of life, and a restlessness arising from a self-induced degradation in the eyes of the

and her last hours were spent in talking of plots and conspiracies WHICH NEVER EXISTED, and in enquiring what good her popularity had done, as if she were disappointed in its effects. In such topics, and in an angry lamentation after "the privileges," the power, and the dignity of a Queen of England, was Tuesday, the last day of her mortal career, expended.

The TIMES says, "No mitred Prelate was near to receive, and amidst the impressive ceremonials of his office, and to publish to the world her solemn declarations of innocence." Of these declarations none specifically appear; but the TIMES still speaks truly, and lamentable is it to reflect upon, not only that no "mitred Prelate" was present, but that RELIGION was altogether forgotten in the last "peaceful moments" of her Majesty's life. We hear of her Majesty making codicils to her will—we hear of her Majesty talking over her worldly affairs with Alderman Wood—we hear of her Majesty entreating her legal advisers to stay with her—we hear of her Majesty's banker arriving at a full gallop,—but we hear of no Clergyman having been called upon (the Rev. Mr. Wood mentioned is a lad, a son of the Alderman's, at Cambridge, but we much doubt his being in Orders). We certainly do not hear of her Majesty's prayers, nor of her Majesty's participation in the BLESSED COMMUNION OF OUR HOLY CHURCH.

We have no hesitation in saying, that a more appalling, cheerless description of a death-bed we never read; and however suitable to the close of such a life as the Queen's, most assuredly, no Paper, except the Times, could have been so ignorant of right, so careless of respect for a patroness's memory, or so disrespectful to the good feelings of the reputable proportion of its readers, as to have recorded it with an air of triumph!

Of the gross lies, and incomparable stupidity of the same Paper, so boldly put forth, and so explicitly evinced on this occasion, we shall now proceed to take due notice.

THE TIMES says, on Wednesday—

"The nation feels now widowed by her decease."

It is most true, and most glaringly true, that the nation feels no such thing. That a cockney, in his garret, in Printing-house-square, or wherever the TIMES office is, should at any time find out what the nation feels, we very much doubt; but when we consider that the Queen did not die till nearly eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and that the cockney in question did not get the intelligence till near one, and that the article he wrote upon the occasion was printed by the day-break of Wednesday, the skill of having ascertained a national feeling during the short intervening period, is more than we can easily allow even him; his surmises and forebodings, however, are less miraculous, though their character is more decidedly duncish. He says—

"Politicians must perceive with some anxiety that the destinies of the monarchy are now transferred to, and wound up with, the life of an infant girl."

Now!—they were as much wound up (as he calls it) last Sunday as they are to-day. What possible influence could the Queen's living have upon the succession to the crown? We should think, if any change were effected in this particular point by her death, the hopes of a direct heir to the throne would be rather strengthened than diminished by the demise of her Majesty.

But that which is better worth our looking at than the thoughts of such a Paper as the TIMES, is its flagrant, deliberate falsehood. The Times says—

"The sensation produced in the vicinity of her Majesty's residence was deep beyond description. At midnight lights were moving in the windows of every house in the village of Hammersmith; the streets were filled by persons running to and fro, whither or why, they scarcely knew; and circles collected round the door of every dwelling discussed the dreadful event of the night with interest painfully acute. 'The Queen is gone' was the observation with which each met his fellow. 'Peace be to her soul!' was the honest prayer of thousands!"

Now this, upon our honour—upon our oath, if necessary, we state to be false from the beginning to the end.

We were at Hammersmith—nay, slept at Hammersmith; and we do solemnly declare, that at nine o'clock, when we visited the lodge of Brandenburgh House, the only persons there were three women, apparently landladies; and at the gate was one of the Queen's men-servants, who, finding the air chilly, was at that moment warming himself by dancing—to his own satisfaction!

When the event of her Majesty's death was known we passed into High-street, and remained there for some time; we did not see more than half a dozen persons in it during half an hour; and as for the lights which were seen moving in "every house in the village of Hammersmith," we can only say that knowing that village as we do, we believe that its inhabitants rarely go to bed without candles, and that the movement alluded to was simply the effect of their accustomed retreat to their quiet and ordinary repose.

The "intense and deep interest" which manifested itself in London was exhibited by about a dozen persons collected opposite Cambridge-house during the day, and we think we need not designate the following paragraph:—

"When the account of the Queen's death reached South Audley-street last night, a vast concourse of persons were surrounding Cambridge-house. On the bulletin being read there was a general weep from the females assembled; many fainted, and were carried into Alderman Wood's house opposite."

Those who duly appreciate the sensibilities of ladies who are to be found strolling in the streets at midnight, will (if they believe the story) put a proper value upon this tribute of respect.

The Chronicle, full of fine writing and fine feeling, gave us, on Thursday, an article, margined black, in which, after describing her late Majesty's virtues and excellencies, (which every person connected with the Paper, from LORD ERSKINE upwards, were accustomed, during her life-time, to deny, laugh at, and ridicule) it adds, to the solution, one which our readers, we think, cannot anticipate, and which is the more distressing, as it is inevitable. "The death of her Majesty will produce a considerable change," says the Morning Chronicle, "in—in—in the situation at the bar of MESSRS. BROUGHAM and DENMAN, her Attorney and Solicitor-General."—"A sense of equity," adds that upright paper, "will, however, we should think, induce those who have the power, to confer on them professional honours, which may prevent them from being thrown back to their former position, and thereby suffering in their practice."

We are unable to say what a sense of equity may do, but we think a sense of justice will prevent any honours being conferred on either of the Learned Gentlemen mentioned. Mr. Brougham was refused a silk gown, when he offered for its sake to abandon the Queen: why he should have one now we leave the Morning Chronicle to inform us.

THE QUEEN'S WILL.

By her Majesty's Will she directs that Cambridge-house shall be sold, and the purchase-money paid to Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN—it being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on Government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her Majesty, and the two next, amounting to 12,000l. are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. RASSOM and Co.

Her claims under the Will of her mother the Duchess of BRUNSWICK, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the City, to whom she owed 4,800l. It is supposed to contain her diamonds. She bequeaths 500l. each to Lord and Lady HOOD.

She leaves a picture of herself to Lady ANNE HAMILTON, one to the Marchess ANTALDI, one to the Signor FEDICI, and one to Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN.

She leaves to DR. LUSHINGTON HER COACH AND A PICTURE.

She leaves to HIERONYMUS her bouchette and her linen; and to the sister of DEMONT all her wearing apparel!

Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by a notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened, nor laid in state, and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick. The body to be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tombstone:—

"To the Memory of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, the injured Queen of England."

There are two Codicils to the Will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.

Lord and Lady HOOD have earned their money most worthily; but the WOODS are as completely forgotten as if they had never exposed themselves: to be sure, the money he betted and won on the Queen's visit to England he has bagged: but as for a mark of Her Majesty's favour, or affection, or gratitude for his servile adulation and unceasing exertions, and the unfortunate tom-foolery of all his family—none is to be found; and the influence, weight, and importance of this snivelling dance stand betrayed to the wondering world.—BROUGHAM and DENMAN make no figure either: but LUSHINGTON, the approved, tried friend, does. He is one of the executors, who was unremitting in his assiduities to the Queen in her last moments, and was married exactly ten hours and twenty-two minutes after Her Majesty's demise.

Her Majesty's other executors are "ANTONIO ANTALDI," "Who grins like GRIMALDI," and another Italian; a striking proof of the confidence and respect the Queen entertained for the natives of Italy.

There has been a continued liveliness in the funds during the whole of the past week, and many circumstances have occurred which have occasioned considerable variation in the prices of the different public securities. The advices which have been received from Russia and Turkey are so varying, that no dependance can be placed upon them; although there are many persons in the money market who seem to attach more credit to the reports of war, and act upon them to the fullest extent, thereby attempting to depress the public securities, and assist their own views; but notwithstanding the means thus resorted to, the present high price of the foreign funds, added to the decrease in the public expenditure in consequence of an event which has lately occurred, there has been a continued and strengthened confidence in the fundholders which has materially improved the prices. Consols were, in one part of the week, as low as 75½ for money and the account, but they have since risen to 76 for money and 76½ for the account. The opening price yesterday morning was 75½ for money and 76½ for the account, and closed at 75½ for money and 75½ for the account, and sellers at those prices.

An express arrived in the City yesterday morning from Paris, having left there on Thursday afternoon; by this conveyance intelligence was received of the French loan of twelve millions of rentes having been contracted for by the ministry. There were four bidders, viz. the Dutch House, De La Serre and Co. Rothschild and Lafitte, Sartoris, and Ricardo, brothers. Messrs. La Serre and Co. were the highest bidders, at 85 fr. 5 cents; the next in order were Rothschild and Lafitte, Ricardo, brothers, and Sartoris, who the French Minister declared Messrs. La Serre and Co. to be the contractors. The French 5 per Cents. were, previous to the biddings, as high as 88, being an advance within a few days of nearly 1½ per Cent. The Exchange upon Paris is at one month 25 fr. 50 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 30 cents.

THE QUEEN'S LAST MOMENTS.

IN addition to the shocking account above quoted from the TIMES, of the last moments of QUEEN CAROLINE, the Chronicle has furnished us with the following melancholy evidence of the state of her mind, on the brink of the grave:—

"It has been stated, that Her Majesty, on the day before that on which she died, sat up for some time in an arm chair. Her Majesty, in the course of that day, mentioned to her attendants FAVOURITE DRESS which she had worn upon some VERY PARTICULAR OCCASION, and expressed a strong wish to have it put on, and to sit up for a short time. The wish was promptly complied with. Her Majesty was attired in this dress, and placed in an easy chair, where she remained for some time, conversing cheerfully with those about her."—Chronicle, Friday.

It may be necessary to remark, that, however sanguine her legal and medical attendants were, as to her Majesty's recovery, she herself was convinced that she should die!

INTENSE GRIEF FOR THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

"AT TWENTY-FIVE minutes past TEN (TUESDAY NIGHT) her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth, and justice, and peace.—The anguish of her friends—the agony of her servants we have before described, and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen "among the professional attendants of a death-bed!"—TIMES, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1821.

"ON WEDNESDAY morning, at NINE o'clock, was married, at Hampstead Church, DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, HER MAJESTY'S ADVOCATE and EXECUTOR, to Miss CARR, daughter of Mr. Carr, Solicitor to the Excise. The HAPPY couple left Hampstead about half-past two o'clock, to spend the HONEY MOON! at BRUNSWICK, and—to make preparations for the funeral of her Majesty."—All the Papers, Friday, Aug. 10, 1821.

There are reasons for every thing, and we trust the Learned Doctor will give us one for this very extraordinary haste. Perhaps, in his absence, MR. BROUGHAM might favour us with his view of the business.

CONSISTENCY OF THE CHRONICLE.

On Friday, the Chronicle says:—

"The malady which has shrouded her Majesty from all future care and suffering, is not, we have good authority for believing, of recent origin. This unfortunate Princess has been more than once attacked by the same disease, and about two years ago, when she resided at Pesaro, it assumed so alarming an appearance, that the Physicians, during a period of three days, were in momentary expectation that the result would prove fatal."

One inch below this, read the following:

"She has fallen the victim of the most cruel and unrelenting persecution: she must have been more than woman, more than mortal, not to have felt her wrongs; she was a heroine, and suppressed them: all but those who have an interest to say otherwise, must believe and affirm that she literally DIED OF GRIEF; for the disease which brought her to the grave was occasioned by the suppression of sorrow."

A more beautiful instance of consistency, we think, never was exhibited, even in the Chronicle.

The Morning Chronicle of Friday last, speaking of our forbearance from speaking of her Majesty last Sunday, says—

"JOHN BULL honestly confessed, on Sunday last, that the illness of her Majesty had deprived his columns of the subject which chiefly gave life to them, and he hoped his readers would, on that account, forgive his dulness."

We did hope so, and we have no doubt they did; but we deny that the Queen was the subject which chiefly gives life to our columns, or that we ever said so. While the Radicals and Whigs exist, and the Times and Chronicle are published, we shall never want food for mirth and ridicule.

The truth is, that the illness of the Queen had not, till late on Saturday, assumed an appearance sufficiently serious to induce us to cancel all the articles prepared for publication, in which her conduct and character were canvassed. Anybody who knows the nature of a periodical journal, must know, that such matter, thus withdrawn, could not be replaced in time for our publication on Saturday evening, and therefore, we apologized for the temporary absence of that, which happened to be last week particularly *priquante*.

We shall continue our course steadily and impartially, upholding loyalty and morality, and showing up Humbug wherever it can be found; and though the QUEEN, from her political consequence, and her situation, as leader of Radicals, came perpetually before us, there are plenty of fellows, who, in their patriotic struggles to fill up her vacancy, will call for our vigilance to detect, and our power to expose them.

We quote the following paragraph from the Morning Chronicle of Friday. It may serve to corroborate the stories we are told of the deep and intense interest taken by the people about the late Queen. It is from Dublin.

"On the receipt yesterday (Sunday) of the London Journals of Friday, announcing the serious indisposition of the Queen, the most intense anxiety prevailed among every rank and order of the community, lest the disorder should terminate fatally, and thus at once LEAD TO THE ABANDONMENT, BY HIS MAJESTY, OF HIS LONG-LOOKED-FOR VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY—at the very moment, too, when the fondly-cherished hopes of the people were so near being realized. The arrival of Saturday's papers, however, this day, communicating the fact of her Majesty's having taken some nourishment, and having had some sleep, has again restored the public mind to its wonted serenity; and hopes are now entertained, that—her Majesty's illness will not cause any interruption to the promised visit of the King."

HUMBURG.

His Serene Royal Highness Prince Leopold left England two days before His Majesty's Levee and Drawing Room, to visit his dear sister, who was sick; his affection for her drove him away, and he hurried from town on the wings of fraternal love.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

"The Duke of Sussex honoured Mr. and Mrs. Braham, by standing, in person, sponsor to their young child, a son, in Tavistock-square, on Thursday last. The child was baptized by the names of AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, by desire of his Royal Highness. The other sponsor and godmother were Mr. MITCHELL, of Bank-buildings, and Mrs. MASTERS. The sponsor for the female was ROBERT MORRIS, M.D. of Liverpool. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. GEORGE MASTERS, after which 26 persons sat down to an elegant dinner, among whom were the DUKE OF SUSSEX, EARL POMFREY, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS and Lady DESBAGNES, SIR GEORGE and Lady POOOCK, Colonel and Mrs. HAMILTON, Mr. and Mrs. BLAISE, JAMES SOANE, Esq., — FOSTER, Esq., R. MORRIS, M.D., Mr. MITCHELL, &c. In the evening, the company, consisting of a very numerous and elegant party, were highly gratified by the vocal performances of Mr. BRAHAM, Miss GOODALL, and Madame CATALANI. Madame CATALANI sang some Italian airs with exquisite taste, and was admirably supported by Mr. BRAHAM. The conclusion was, 'God save the King,' sung by CATALANI and BRAHAM in the most impressive manner. The company did not disperse till a very late hour in the morning, after a delightful harmonic treat, and the most liberal hospitality." — New Times, Aug. 6.

We have hitherto abstained from any observations upon the conduct of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, because he is the son of KING GEORGE THE THIRD, and the brother of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH; but human patience may be tired out, and whatever our respect for the Royal Family may be, our respect for the PEOPLE who have upheld and patronized us in a most distinguished manner, must not be forgotten; to them we have professed to speak truth, and all callings by their right names, and we must redeem our pledge.

Is it to be believed, we will ask the PEOPLE, that his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, fourth brother of the King, and heir presumptive to the Crown of these realms, has gone publicly from the palace, in which (by the grace and Favour of his Majesty) he resides, to stand Godfather, in person, to the infant child of Mr. BRAHAM, the singer.

MR. BRAHAM, though he is the worst possible taste, and by no means a sweet voice, is a very meritorious performer, and in his proper sphere, deserving of public patronage. But now let us look to the claims, which, as a member of society, MR. BRAHAM has upon a Prince of the Blood for the very distinguished honour which has been conferred upon him.

It is painful to rake up private character, and we hold the doctrine that the public have nothing to do with the private characters of public performers, quoad their public performances. When Punch's puppets are put into their box, it matters little to us whether they be made of wood or leather, if they have served the purpose of amusing us; but if Punch's puppets be held up to us as beautiful copies of human nature, or symmetrical models of men and women, it becomes our duty, before we allow them our praise, to handle and examine, and inspect them closely.

So long as MR. BRAHAM remained in his place, and sang for our entertainment, we should have been quite satisfied to have criticised his performance, and the green curtain which separated us at the end of the opera, should have been an inviolable barrier between us; but, when MR. BRAHAM's conceit and presumption lead him, as an individual, to solicit so striking a mark of royal favour, as that which he has begged and obtained from the hands of the DUKE OF SUSSEX; and when his coxcombry and folly induce him to paragraph it in the papers, he volunteers the exposure; he steps from the stage into the publicity of private life, and courts observation upon points which, while he knew and kept his place in society, would have been held sacred.

It will be recollected, that MR. ABRAHAMS, alias BRAHAM, lived for many years in open adultery with MADAME STORACE, the singer, by whom he had a son. It will be remembered that he abandoned MADAME STORACE, for her intimate friend, MRS. WRIGHT, and whom he subsequently quitted, to marry the bouncing daughter of a country dancing-master. Is it then, as a reward for morality, or as a subject for emulation—is it as a mark of respect for virtue, or as evidence of approbation, that THE "Ornament of the House of Brunswick" (as SIR FRANCIS BURDETT called the DUKE OF SUSSEX at the Holkham Political Association) goes to stand God-father at the Christening of this singer's child? We only ask, (and we ask for information) upon what ground, and with what view, could that magnanimous moralist—that patron of charities—that Grand Master of Masons—that Vice-President of the BIBLE SOCIETY, his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, go to Tavistock-square, to stand God-father to Mr. Braham's baby?

Had his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX taken ten pounds worth of tickets (and paid for them) at MR. BRAHAM'S benefit, we should have thought he had done a good natural thing; or if, after MR. BRAHAM had sang him "Scot's wae hae wi' Wallace bleed," "William Tell," or "God save the Queen," he had paid him his hire, we should have been as much pleased as surprised; but that the high-minded Prince should have taken this extraordinary mode of shewing his sense of the obligations conferred on him by MR. BRAHAM, which he has chosen to adopt, does, indeed, astound us.

One thing adds to our surprise, which is, that her Majesty THE QUEEN, for whom his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX has expressed the warmest affection, was at the time this ceremony took place lying on a bed of sickness—of death—the vital spark hovered and glimmered over her couch, every moment her dissolution was expected; and yet the affectionate brother-in-law, the advocate of the injured QUEEN, was at this critical juncture, smoking and singing at the hospitable board of MR. BRAHAM, alias ABRAHAM, in Tavistock-square.

It is true, that while his Royal Highness's favorite brother was dying, he was making speeches amongst the Norwich Radicals, but there was a point to be gained: old COKE, who boasts that he drank the health of our enemy during a war, and who brags that he personally insulted his late Majesty, was there, and so was his jester, LORD ALBEMARLE, and the people were abusing the Government, and the PRINCE REGENT; and we can quite enter into the feelings which could detain (where public duty called) a man from the death bed of one anxious, fond, and sympathizing brother, to sit and hear the most virulent abuse of another.

But we will admit on that occasion, that the DUKE OF SUSSEX might not have heard of the death of the DUKE OF KANT; but in this instance, considering the distance between Kensington and Brandenburg, we cannot find a decent excuse on one hand for a want of feeling in his Royal Highness, which could allow the enjoyment of a jollification, during the actual danger of the Queen, or on the other, for his Royal Highness's professions of affection for her Majesty if they did not really exist.

But let us look at the party who met the Prince upon this eventful occasion: not only the "ornament of the House of Brunswick," was there, but he who called him so, the pure, amiable, patriotic SIR FRANCIS BURDETT; and then there was a MISTRESS ELIASION from Duke's-plashe, (at a christening!) and then there was MRS. MITCHELL, and MR. MASTERS, and MR. HINGINBOTTOM, and MR. CRUKSHANKS, and half a dozen more suitable associates for his Royal Highness; but then CATALANI came in the evening, and then they did not separate till a late hour.

We do not think we need say more upon this subject—we lament—bitterly lament, the degradation of the Royal Family in the persons of any of its members; and we, therefore, feel most when THAT Prince, who, according to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, WADDINGTON, BRAHAM, HONE, WOOD, and the Times newspaper, is the ornament of his illustrious house, should have rendered it necessary for us to exhibit him as a God-father to a singer's baby!

RECIPE FOR COMPOUNDING A POLITICAL RADICAL DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, A.S.S. &c. &c.

To half of Bushy's skill in mood and tense
Add Bentley's pedantry, without his sense—
From Warburton take all the spleen you find,
But leave his genius and his wit behind—
Squeeze Churchill's rancour from the verse it flows in—
And knead it stiff with Johnson's turgid prosing—
Add all the piety of Saint Voltaire—
Mix the gross compound—faint—DR. PARR.

Q. IN THE CORNER.

MR. THOMAS MOORE.

We take the earliest opportunity of noticing a letter, signed "VERAX," which has appeared in the Morning Chronicle, alluding to what it calls our attack upon Mr. Moore, the poet.

It is true, that we cannot, from principle, esteem the writer of The Two-ponny Post Bag, The Fudge Family, or The Memorial to Congress. It is equally true, that we shrink from the profligate, who could dress up in soft flowing language, such wanton thoughts as are to be found in Little's Poems, or Fanny was in the Grove; but we admire the poet, to whose exquisite taste and genius we owe the prettiest translation of Anacreon in the language, and the bewitching Lallah Rookh. "VERAX," in the Morning Chronicle, is wrong if he supposed our notice of the paragraph in the Times was intended for an attack upon that poet.

We know that Mr. Moore's delocalization arises from the misconduct of his Deputy; but knowing also, that he, as principal in his office, is responsible, we merely said he was a defaulter, to account for his absence from England. We stated, that Mr. Moore had a sinecure office, only to shew the Times the nonsense they were talking, when they fancied him "a patriot sufficiently inflexible" to refuse a mark of Royal favour; and we added, that this sinecure was procured for Mr. Moore by the special favour of His present Majesty—because it is the truth.

It only shews the misery of having vulgar partizans and stupid friends. In order to expose the ignorance of the "leading journal" of Europe, we were forced into saying things which might unintentionally wound the sweetest songster of Ireland.

THEATRES.

On Tuesday, Covent Garden Theatre closed for the season, and Mr. Fawcett, after the play, made the following speech:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I present myself to perform an unpleasant part of my duty,—that of taking leave of you; but I derive consolation from the hope that the separation will be of short duration. A retrospective glance at our campaign affords matter for gratitude and exultation, for you have generously patronized us by your approval, and our most gracious Monarch has twice honoured us by the sanction of his name and presence. Most of our new productions have been successful. For the lovers of music, Opera, in the early part of the season, took the lead, and held a conspicuous place. To please our juvenile friends at Christmas and Easter, our Harlequin pantomime and Melo Drama were happy in the extreme. Amongst plays of a classical and refined cast, three new and successful Tragedies in one season is a proof that modern authors are not neglected by us, nor unrewarded by you. But, to conclude our labours on the 7th of August, with one of the great works of our immortal bard, got up in such a manner as to occasion its repetition twenty-seven times (to the most crowded and splendid audiences ever congregated within the walls of a theatre), furnishes materials for dramatic history, and affords me the pleasing opportunity of now offering you the most sincere and grateful thanks of our proprietors. Until the 27th of September next we close; and I can with truth declare, no day in the interim will be passed without an effort to re-open with (if possible) increased effect. The performers, ladies and gentlemen, and the humble individual who has the honour to address you, beg to add their thanks; and we all, for the present, most respectfully bid you farewell."

This review of the session appears to be very satisfactory to MR. FAWCETT; but the truth is, that till the lucky hit of the Coronation, Covent Garden was in a deplorable state. What the new opera was, which they produced, unless it were TWELFTH NIGHT, the CHANCES, or the TEMPEST, we do not know. The pantomime, they are justified in congratulat-

ing themselves upon; but of their three new plays, "of the classical and refined cast," the less that is said the better; and we think it a great piece of injustice to the authors of those most illustrious specimens of twaddle, COSCRESCE, MIRASOLA, and DAMON AND PYTHIAS. CHARLES KEMBLE and MACREADY should be thanked, and not the writers.

These coxcombs of authors will sneer and tell you, that their plays are too good; nay, BYRON himself says, that he has written a play, (and every body says it is a fine play); but it is not meant to be acted—oh no; it is too fine for that. Now we, as was once said before, are silly enough to think, that one of the chief merits of a drama is, its being dramatic.

We know that STULZ is the best tailor in London; but, were he, upon the strength of his reputation, to make coats very well, that we could not wear them, it strikes us, that he might soon cut up his lengthy list of customers into measures. Sure we are of this—that if the managers of Covent Garden produce many more plays of a "classical refined cast," as Fawcett calls them, they will find "a legarely account of empty boxes."

Our good comedy would answer their purpose better than fifty such things. Why does not MORTON stir his stumps—he is active, and gay, and full of fun. COLMAN we give up in despair; and REYNOLDS is rich; but then there is KENNY, and there is T. DIDDIN, approved haud comedies; besides a whole swarm of underling farce-writers, who, if they tried, might succeed. We wish they would make the experiment; for it is a much more lively thing for an audience, and more profitable for managers, to see a hazardous comedy damned, than to mope over the negative success of a mawkish tragedy for nine dull nights.

Drury Lane re-opened on Thursday, with the CONOXTON. It is really got up with wonderful splendour and correctness, and is well worth seeing, either to recall the magnificent pageant to those who were present, or give the best possible idea of it to those who were not.

It appears as if the public taste for Theatricals were whetted by the necessary closing of the houses for one night; for all the places of public amusement seem more thronged with visitors during the last three nights than they have been at any time this year.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday se'night a new play was performed, written by Mr. T. Dibdin, entitled Rice and Fall.

The following are the incidents:—Sir Omnium Traffic, a rich speculator, arrives with his niece, Miss Traffic, at his villa, and is requested to patronise the intended marriage of Rose, the head gardener's daughter, with Sensitive, a well educated young man, but reduced. The Baronet and his niece object to a marriage not arranged under their auspices, when they receive the news of a Continental failure, which reduces them to sudden poverty, and to the necessity of selling the estate. Sensitive, on the other hand, becomes as unexpectedly the possessor of an immense income, which enables him to purchase the Baronet's domain. In spite of temptation he remains true to Rose, and promises to assist his friend Trampley, an eccentric wanderer in the service of the press, with a large sum of money, when a codicil is discovered to the will of his benefactor, Sir Robert, which restricts him from marrying for three years, or from lending any sum above 51. While perplexed with these drawbacks, it is discovered that the testator is yet living, having been shipwrecked, but preserved providentially, on his passage from the Indies; and the failure of Sir Omnium's agent turns out to be a fabrication, made to cure him of speculation. Sensitive, however, is equally well provided for during his patron's life, marries Rose, and all parties are dismissed with the due share of felicity.

Upon these materials Mr. Thomas Dibdin has founded a very agreeable little piece. The same original (which is French) has been very well treated by Kenny in his play of the Touchstone; and we confess, had we been Mr. T. Dibdin, we should have chosen some subject which had not been so recently handled to have worked upon.

There is no great originality in any of the characters; indeed the only attempt at the *outré* is that of the lawyer, in the delivery of those quaintnesses Oxberry was hardly sufficiently rapid. Jones kept the thing going incessantly in the school-master; and his reception and welcome to the Haymarket were such as might convince him how fully his activity and ability are appreciated.

Terry delivered the Prologue with uncommon effect, and played a very inferior part in his best style. It is in a sort of familiar soliloquy that Terry is eminently good—where he appears to be considering some foregone event, or arguing some point with himself. An opportunity occurred in this play for making the *quiet effect* we allude to, and he availed himself of it with infinite skill.

Mr. Williams played Sir Omnium particularly well, and in a sudden transition from extreme grief and disappointment to the sanguineness of hope that his property still might be saved, he was really excellent. One thing we would observe, that since Parsons, and after him Mathews, gave us to understand, in Sir Fretful Plagiary, that violent agitation was to be expressed on the stage by buttoning up one's coat, and then unbuttoning it again, all actors of taste in arduous situations adopt that mode of evincing the strength of their feelings, and accordingly we noticed, that when Williams was in grief and suspense, he buttoned his coat up to the chin, and then suddenly unbuttoned it; but we were quite satisfied of the correctness of our observations when we beheld Terry, in a fit of agitation, just before he made up his mind to fight Sensitive, do exactly the same thing. One man we knew shot himself because he was tired of the horrid system of buttoning and unbuttoning; if he have any disciples left, we would advise them to beware of theatres, where the science is carried on in these days with the most triumphant success.

Decamp was very active and lively in the Frenchman; but by what fatality the author could have written, and he have sung the song with which the third act opened, we cannot understand; the song in itself was bad, and when we mention that the words of it, the subject of it, and the whole point of it was the pronunciation, or rather mis-pronunciation of one of the most horrid and blasphemous oaths uttered by

answers, we think we shall be borne out in saying, that if author and actor approved it, it was the duty of the manager to have prevented its performance, if the licenser had not previously said that trouble.

Mrs. Chatterley was a very sweet Rose, and Mrs. Tayleure very good in Miss Oonium. We were particularly stricken by the propriety of the change of her dress from morning to evening, a point generally not much attended to on the stage. Mrs. Borge had very little to do, but did that little well; and the actor with which the piece went off was not diminished by the pointed Epilogue, most admirably delivered by Mrs. Chatterley.

Upon the whole we never saw a play more unequivocally successful, and really deservedly so. The principal fault in the play appears to us to be in the denouement, in the hurry to bring about which, the mistake of the letters is not sufficiently cleared up—we mean, for probability's sake it seems rather abrupt. On the other hand the dialogue never flags, nor indeed the interest, from the beginning to the end of the play, which does its indefatigable and ingenious author much credit.

RISK AND FALL has been repeated every night the house has been open since the Queen's death; and we are not only allowed to see the public pleased with their entertainment, but they give the best possible testimony of their satisfaction by coming in crowds to laugh, after the old fashion of the Haymarket.

VAUXHALL.

On Monday last, there was what was called a "ROYAL MASQUERADE," a Masquerade, given at Vauxhall.

We should violate the promise made to ourselves were we to say more, than that after all the discussions which have taken place upon such subjects, the last act of her late Majesty's life was, to command a public Masquerade at this place. We are quite sure no comment is necessary—nor will we make any—except, indeed, a few upon the conduct of the Master of the Gardens.

A Vauxhall Masquerade is exactly the climax of every indecent and appalling in society, the place at any time so infamous from the indiscriminate and inevitable mixture of the loosest and lowest of prostitutes with the respectable members, who are doomed now and then to shew their country to the police puts upon these persons with their faces bare, is taken off and masques are put on, the scene becomes disgusting to be described; it is, indeed, a thing so abandoned and filthy, that the Magistrates of Surrey have frequently declared their determination not to licence the same, if such entertainments were ever permitted to take place there.

Is there, we will ask, amongst the thousands and tens of thousands, who read this paper, a husband, or a father, who could take, or send, his wife or daughter to a Vauxhall Masquerade?—we will take upon ourselves to answer—NO—certainly not; unless he had pre-determined to debauch her mind, and destroy her principles, by associating her with wickedness, riot, and obscenity, and familiarizing her with vice, profligacy, and prostitution.

It is, therefore, impossible to guess why or wherefore her Majesty's patronage and countenance were obtained for an entertainment, nor does it signify now, further than the effect produced by it upon the entertainment itself, goes. It will be remarked, that on Monday, the 23d of July, a Masquerade was given (as they call it) at Vauxhall, in honour of the CORONATION; and it was subsequently announced that a repetition of the entertainment was to take place on Monday, the 6th of August, because (the puns say), "many hundreds were prevented from attending in the loyal scene on the former evening, on account of the badness of the weather."

The readers will observe, that amongst other attractions set out in the bills beyond the brilliant illumination of the LIVING KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, was a "superb and matchless transparency of HIS MAJESTY IN HIS CORONATION ROBES, attended by Minerva and several allegorical figures, and a grand National Ode written for the occasion, which with other appropriate music, was to be performed by the whole strength of the grand orchestra."

But down comes the command we have necessarily alluded to in the bills broken, and instead of the joyous preparations for celebrating the King of England's inauguration, we are treated with a Royal Carnival, the foreign and domestic name of which was evidently intended to remove the restraint which any thing English might have had upon the lagging and bottail, who were expected to congregate upon the occasion.

It is needless, however envious of the patronage he obtained, which he made so servile and disgusting a parade, we supposed that the loyalty of the master of this place would be thought him that there was a paramount duty to be performed to that which seemed best calculated to answer his purpose.

It is to speak of the loyalty of the master of Vauxhall, to the knowledge of his politics; but judge of his principles from the liberal use he has always made of his present Majesty's name in his bills, and from the fact of his being the Masquerade of his Majesty's tradesmen in the candle line.

The Masquerade on Monday was excessively dull, nobody but character except persons hired for the purpose, and who were neglected and unfashionable Vauxhalls nor such as we are quite sure, that neither Carnivals nor such entertainments as appears to be appreciated there, are likely to be brought back into the favour of a loyal, moral, and respectable people.

It is now—being seven days since the ROYAL CARNAVAL was given, under the sanction and protection of her Majesty; the proprietor gives (at three shillings and sixpence per head) a grand National Festival in grateful commemoration of HIS MAJESTY'S birthday. This is quite in the old school-boy principle of "one down (other up)"; and is really one of the most whimsical specimens of the kind we have witnessed in trifling matters.

Mr. Arbuthnot was elected on Friday a Representative Peer of Great Britain, vice the Earl of Stair. The votes were, for Lord Arbutnot, 98—for Lord Reay, 1.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Webster Wedderburne, in contradiction to some accounts which have appeared in the papers:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As an act of common justice I beg the favour of your enabling me thus immediately to repel one of the most deliberately false and malignant libels that ever issued from the press against an individual—I mean, Sir, the paragraph, which appeared some days ago in several of the London journals, and which purported to relate an occurrence, of certainly a most unpleasant nature, which took place in my house at Boulogne-sur-Mer last week. What did then occur was this:—

One of my servants, in a state of frenzy, from imbricacy and passion, after insulting me in the most unprovoked and gross manner, and, without even having been first struck by me, threw me down, and threatened to kill me, in the presence of another servant, who offered me no assistance. Finding myself so situated, and being almost exhausted by the violent and atrocious attack upon my person, and having no other means of disengaging myself from a struggle which threatened MY LIFE, in defence of which alone I was reluctantly obliged to avail myself of a dirk cane which I accidentally had in my hand, (having in vain attempted to disengage myself by using the cane itself.) At this crisis the interposition of my friends fortunately relieved me from my perilous situation, by removing the man by force, and administering, by my directions, every care that kindness could suggest to counteract any bad effects from the injuries which he is now fully sensible his own conduct provoked and justified.

In regard, Sir, to the allusions made to my domestic concerns and arrangements, in the paragraph in question, they are all as deliberately and diabolically false as the other calumnious assertions; and the moment the forms of law will admit I shall bring the publisher of this libel into court, where he will have every opportunity of justifying it; and where, if I fail to discover the base and cowardly AUTHOR of so cruel and unprovoked a calumny, it will be for a Jury of my own country to establish, whether the British Press is to be considered a public blessing or a private curse; or whether it is to be henceforth the avowed and licensed channel of conveying the poisoned shafts of the base and vindictive calumniator to the bosoms of private families, and of thereby violating with impunity every feeling and sanctuary of domestic life. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In your statement last Sunday, of the proceedings in the Common Council, on the 30th ult. you say that "it was carried by a large majority, the old (London) bridge should be repaired and altered." It is true, this sapient body did so resolve, but it is their opinion only; the right of final decision being with Parliament, and by whom it will be settled next Session.

The Corporation of London possess greatly improvable estates, of the present value of 30,000l. per annum; besides a fund of upwards of 112,000l. which are applicable for the sole purpose of sustaining London Bridge, but which they have suffered to lapse into its present shameful and dangerous state, at the annual loss of many lives and much property. A Committee of the House of Commons has lately reported on the subject, and unanimously recommended a new structure; but the Corporation, from the mixed motives of continuing a job, and opposing the wishes of the House of Commons, with a view to make it unpopular, by raising a bug-bear about tolls, &c. have set themselves in opposition to a new bridge. The funds, in the case of the repair, will be wholly at their disposal, as well to pay away, as to leave a large surplus in their hands, whereby much of the present nuisances of impeded navigation, &c. will remain, by the projection of the starlings; and the structure will, in no degree, be improved. I am, Sir, yours, A CITIZEN.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—I much wish to know whose duty it is to clear away the filth of Covent Garden Market; for the negligence shown either by the Duke of Bedford's servants, or else by the respective owners of the stalls in the market, in not daily clearing away the putrid vegetables, and other impurities, which so offensively surround the same, as also the streets adjacent, particularly James and Southampton streets, is a disgrace in a country like ours. Perhaps this hint may be the means of bringing the birch-broom and pail rather oftener into play than they hitherto have been, and at the same time oblige your constant reader, H. H. M.

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—On reading in your last Paper the account of the Queen's Coronation, (which appears accidentally to have fallen into your hands) I observed, among the clergymen who have prayed for the Queen, the Rev. Martin Benson, of Dunstable.

Now, Sir, although that gentleman certainly did repeatedly pray for Queen Caroline, I think it is but justice to him to state, that he has not done so since his name first appeared in your Paper; also, that on the Sunday after the King's Coronation, he delivered a most excellent and appropriate sermon, teaching the duties of loyalty and obedience, expatiating on the natural love of one's country, and describing the blessings we enjoy, or ought to enjoy, in our favoured isle, where the best of laws are administered with equal justice to the noble and the peasant, &c.

The impressive discourse was received with delight by a congregation of half the population of the town, and God save the King was afterwards sung (accompanied on the organ) with a degree of fervour not to be described, excepting only three individuals, who appeared afflicted with the Radical cholera, one of whom, whose brains were probably a wool-gathering, sung or said, "God save the Queen!"

ANTI-RADICAL.

Dunstable, 2d August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders were sent from the Lord Chamberlain's Office on Wednesday to the Theatre, ordering that they should be closed on that evening, as on the night of the funeral. The Schools and the Library of the Royal Academy are closed until after the interment. The military band in St. James's Park, has ceased for the present to play while the regiments are relieving each other.

THE CORONATION.—We have the pleasure to record a most gratifying instance of the exercise of that benignity of character, for which His Majesty is so distinguished, in his condescending attention towards that aged and highly respectable servant of the crown, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms. This venerable gentleman, now in the ninety-first year of his age, has had the high gratification of receiving, as a gracious and special mark of the King's favour, a gold Coronation medal, conveyed to him by Lord Sidmouth, a few days since, to Malvern Wells, where he has been for some time past, on account of the feeble state of his bodily health, which, unequal to the energies of his mind, did not allow him the happiness of officiating, in his place, upon the late great and glorious solemnity.

The 10th of July is memorable in more respects than the coronation of our present Sovereign.—On that day, 1337, Edward III. defeated the Scots, with great slaughter, at Halidon-hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.—On that day, 1554, Philip II. King of Spain, landed at Southampton, and was married to the young Queen Mary, at Winchester, on the 25th of the same month—a union to which a great part of the nation had, with good cause, the utmost aversion.—On that day, 1575, began a most magnificent entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, in Kenilworth-castle, Warwickshire, which was extraordinary for its magnificence; the daily expence is said to have been, even at that time, 10,000l. "Sirely," observes Hume, "one may say of such a guest what Cicero said to Atticus, on occasion of a visit paid him by Cæsar:—'If she relieved the people from oppressions, her visit was a great oppression to the nobility.'"—On that day, 1588, the Spanish armada arrived in the English Channel, but was soon after compelled to retreat; and the following heroic inscription on a medal, which was struck on the occasion, is nearly an exact account of that happy event—'Faut, vidit, fugit.' A new suit of rooms is building in St. James's Palace, the expence of which is estimated at 10,000l. The idea of pulling down that Palace and building a new one, is abandoned for the present.

Lord Stewart, our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has arrived in town.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO TO IRELAND.—Copy of a letter, dated Treasury-chambers, July 21, 1821:—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to a Report of the Commissioners of Excise of the 31h ult. on a statement from Newry, in Ireland, in regard to a consignment of tobacco from New York; and with reference also to a letter of this Board of the 23d ult. to the Commissioners of Excise, directing a clause to be prepared allowing tobacco to be exported to Ireland in vessels of 70 tons; the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury desire that, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you will give general directions for granting this indulgence. S. H. LUSHINGTON, Commissioners Customs.

Note—Orders have been sent to the outports in conformity."

THE ARMY.—One of the finest battalions in His Majesty's service, the 93d, or Sutherland Highlanders, is at present the junior regiment of the line. It is one of the five that continues the Roman costume, and in an admirable state of discipline. This corps, together with the 42d, 78th, and 79th, which likewise retain the garb of old Gaul," are to be brigaded in Dublin during the King's visit.

We are now able to state, in an authentic manner, the intended reductions in the army.—Two regiments of cavalry are to be disbanded, viz. the 18th and 10th Light Dragoons. Two troops are to be reduced in each of the remaining regiments. Two companies are to be reduced in each of the battalions of Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line. The whole reduction will amount to about 12,000 officers and men.

On Thursday the Abundance store-ship arrived at Portsmouth from St. Helena, with the remainder of the 66th regiment on board; also the Ocean transport, Lieut. Mudge, agent, from Halifax, with the remainder of the 15th regiment, who landed and marched to join head-quarters at Fort Cumberland.

THE NAVY.—The officers passed over in the Naval Promotion of Flag Officers, are—Captains H. Evans, W. Oglivry, and John Miller, and Hon. C. Boyle and J. Wolley. The Hon. Sir C. Pagen, we understand, was not included in the list, that he might not be distinguished from commanding the King's personal yacht; he therefore stands the senior Post Captain in His Majesty's fleet.

Monday se'night, the Nerax, a fine frigate, of 44 guns, was launched from the Pembroke dock-yard. She went off the stocks in grand style, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators.

The Discovery Ships "left Orkney, May 30th; had a good voyage across. June 13th, fell in with ice within 92 miles of Resolution Island; made fast to an ice-berg. Obligated to put out to sea six times on account of fog and drift ice. Regained situations June 23d, but immediately driven to sea by a violent gale. 25th, 127 miles from Resolution Island. 30th, all safe, in good health and spirits; 17 live fat oxen on board, but rather deficient in hay."

The East India Company's ship Waterloo sailed from St. Helena, on her voyage to Bombay, on the 9th of June last.

A steamer is about to be erected in the Moira, not many of Sir Joseph Banks; and to be placed in the Hall of the British Museum.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—A letter from Liverpool, dated Aug. 9, gives the following account of the loss of a Dublin packet:—"The Earl Moira packet, for Dublin, sailed from here last night, about six o'clock; with the wind directly contrary, and blowing strong. The vessel was beating out, when, about eight o'clock, she struck, and went on shore on the Wharf Bank. The Moira lay quite upright until about five o'clock this morning, when the tide making, a scene commenced which it is impossible to describe. The waves made a complete breach over the vessel, and death stared the whole of the unfortunate crew and passengers in the face—their destruction appeared inevitable. The life-boat from Hoylake, and two boats from Liverpool, succeeded in saving the lives of 30 passengers and part of the crew. The number of passengers who embarked in the Moira is not exactly known, but it is supposed that it could not be less than 200. There were 45 cabin passengers on board, most of whom it is supposed perished. The master, and all hands, with the exception of the steward, were drowned. Almost all the passengers below deck perished; many of the others took refuge in the rigging, where they remained all night; and from 50 to 60 were taken up this morning by the Hoylake life-boat. One of the passengers, a lady, died almost as soon as she was rescued from the wreck."

NEW ZEALAND.—His Majesty's store-ship Discovery, Captain Skinner, in her late voyage to New Zealand, anchored in the Bay of Islands, and took on board a cargo of cowdy, or pine spars, sufficiently large for the topmasts of ships of 98 guns. They were landed at Whangaroon, where the Boyd was cut off by the natives, and the crew and passengers murdered. Some of the vestiges of the ill-fated people are still visible, and the chief actor in the dreadful affair, a native, who has long been at Sydney, and known by the name of George, openly avowed he was the chief perpetrator. The bones of the unfortunate men are worn as ornaments by the natives.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLERS.—A general meeting of the county has been called by the High Sheriff, in consequence of a requisition of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders, for the purpose of asking into consideration the most proper mode of receiving His Majesty's, when he honours that part of the kingdom with his presence.

DAUGHTER.—A few days since the son of James Donough, weaver, aged eight years, whilst playing with his little companions, was told that a rag-mama, who was passing at the time, was about to take him off in his bag; when the child ran into a house which the subject of his terror unfortunately happened to enter, and supposing he was pursued, uttered an horrid shriek, and instantly expired.

DUNDEE.—At Lochee, a few days ago, a boy, who had taken a fancy to some gooseberries in his neighbour's garden, climbed up the wall for the purpose of reaching them; but losing his equilibrium, he fell upon a pint of piss, when one of the sticks by which they were supported ran through his neck, and suspended him in the air. He was extricated from his critical situation, and a carpenter cut off the part of the stick which protruded from his neck; but it was not till a medical man had been procured from Dundee that the part which remained in his flesh was extracted. Notwithstanding the painful nature of the wound, the boy was on his legs next day, and is fast recovering.

KENDAL.—Last week one of the powder mills at Sedgwick, was blown up by the explosion of about eighty pounds of gunpowder. A man, who was in the act of beating with a copper hammer at the time of the explosion, was driven to a considerable distance, and much burned. The accident is attributed to lightning.

LEADS.—For some time past, the woollen and worsted manufacturers in this riding have been in good demand, and yet goods have not advanced, nor has wool increased in price, though we hear an attempt to advance long wool was made three or four weeks since, but could not be sustained, and it has since fallen somewhat below its first value.

MANCHESTER.—The Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists opened here last week, there has been an increase of members in that body, during the last year, to the amount of 10,000.

NEWTON.—On Monday last, as two gentlemen were walking between this town and Caldicotts, they witnessed the singular circumstance of a hen running at and catching a mouse, (which she saw near a wall), and killing it with a cat-like avidity.

RICHMOND.—The silver arrow, the subscription silver cup, and other prizes, were on Tuesday the 31st ult. shot for at Richmond, Yorkshire. The silver arrow and captaincy of the target were won by Mr. George Croft, the captaincy of numbers was won by Mr. Octavius Leslie, and the silver cup by Mr. Thomas Bowman, all of the society of "Gentlemen Archers of Richmond;" the lieutenantcy of the target by Mr. Robert Wilson, of Darlington, who also obtained the horn spoon.

SHRUBBERY.—An American lady, of uncommon beauty, has this year blossomed in the richly stored house at Wulcot, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis. The height of the plant, when in flower, was 30 feet. A short time before its flowers were put forth, the stalk grew with astonishing rapidity, and the glass of the hot-house was twice altered in altitude; it advanced nearly nine feet in a fortnight. Botanists and strangers from considerable distances visited this extraordinary plant.

SHEFFIELD.—Two men were drinking a few evenings since together at a public house in the Park, and from some cause they quarrelled. One of the men, named Moxley, and the other, whose name is McKay, that when they got into the street he should understand what he had done. Accordingly on their leaving the house, the former ran into a butcher's shop, seized a knife, and plunged it into the side of the latter, who fell down, and was carried to the Infirmary without any hopes of recovery. The assassin is in custody.

WYOMOUTH.—As the Bristol coach was leaving the Coach-office a few mornings since, one of the Excise Officers made his appearance, and demanded a box, which had been left for conveyance by the coach, and against which he had an information, as containing contraband goods. The box was consequently broke open, and there appeared two dozen of French kid gloves, ten yards of silk, ten pair of silk hose, three silk handkerchiefs, and twenty-two yards of India empe; which were seized.

WHITBAY.—Nine prisoners lately effected their escape from the House of Correction at this place, by digging a hole under the foundation of the building into a field which adjoins it. We believe they are all at large, excepting one, who was taken at Calderbridge, on Saturday.

WEXFORD.—A great number of whales of the grampus species have lately appeared on the coast. Last week no less than 53 of them, measuring from 16 to 24 feet in length, grounded on the strand at Fethard, left by the tide, and were killed by the country people; 31 more were taken on shore near Bullishin.

WORCESTER.—Revolting Act of Cruelty.—Thursday morning some infamous wretch entered the calves' pen in a meadow near the bridge, at this place, occupied by Mr. Payne, and in the most barbarous manner severed alive a fat calf, by cutting it through at the loins, and carried away the two hind quarters.—A beautiful specimen of the Yucca Gloriosa, or Superb Adam's Needle, is now in flower in the garden at this place, near this place. The stem which bears the blossoms is not more than six feet from the earth, and has between 6 and 700 blossoms. The Yucca Gloriosa is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1596.

Caution to Buyers of Guano.—At the Guildhall of Worcester, a person was lately convicted in the penalty of 15l. for purchasing three hares, and another in a penalty of 10l. for buying two hares. The principal witness was a poacher who sold the game.

WHITBY.—A few days since, William, son of Mr. Boyes, went from hence with five young friends to join his ship at Newcastle, when after parting they stepped into the boat; but getting under the vessel's quarter, Mr. Boyes stoop to clear her, when she immediately upset, by which Mr. Boyes, with Henry (aged 13), son of Mr. George Willis, and John (aged 10), son of Mr. Brown, collector of excise, were drowned; the other three were saved by clinging to the boat.

Curiously is greatly excited to discover the "Man of Fashion," whose singularly amusing "Memoirs" are just given to the Public. ADVERTISERS.—A discovery has lately been made, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. HUBSON'S Botanic Tooth Powder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurvy in the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled faces, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so forth, and undeviating is its effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the tooth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed—Mr. Arkison (wholesale agent) 44, Gerrard-street, South-square; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Gribb and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigby, 65, Chancery-lane; Tait, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fleet Market; Dicey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Chancery-side, and most Medicine Vendors and Perfumers. Price 2s. 9d. a box.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Friday night, about ten o'clock, a young woman, named Ann Baine, went into the Flying Horse, Wilson-street, Moorfields, and requested a bed: having been accommodated, she retired to her room about eleven. Not making her appearance next morning, the landlord went up stairs to ascertain the cause. On his reaching her bed-side she vociferated, "Jesus Christ protect me!" Her manner a not conduct led no doubt that she had been seized with a fit of insanity. She became gradually worse, and her screams alarmed the neighbourhood; it was with great difficulty her hands and feet could be secured. About two o'clock on Sunday morning she appeared rather tranquil, and it was thought the malady had left her; but during the temporary absence of her attendants she opened the window of her chamber and jumped into the street (a height of fifty feet, being on the third story); her skull was shockingly fractured. She was a beautiful girl, apparently about twenty years of age; her friends and relations, who are respectable, reside at Newswell-upon-Tyne. It was supposed that she had been disappointed in marriage. An inquest, which lasted three hours, was held on the body yesterday. The jury returned a Verdict: That the deceased had thrown herself from a three pair of stairs window, which caused her death, she being at the time in a state of mental derangement.

HYDROPHOBIA.—In February last, as a charity boy belonging to Bridge, Dogwate, and Candlewick School (in company with several of his school-fellows) was picking sugar off a cask on Cox's Wharf, Lower Thames-street, a strange dog came up, and, without the least provocation, bit him on the back of the hand so severely as to lay the bones nearly bare to a great extent. The populace collected and killed the dog, but not before it had bit two other persons in their attempts. The boy and the dog were both taken to Mr. Price, a surgeon, in Cannon-street, who was unable to discover and examined by several surgeons, but it was not therefore deemed advisable to amputate the boy's hand, which was exercised, and came to be called every part. Between four and five months after the bite he was attacked with evident symptoms of hydrophobia, at his father's house, in Sugar-loaf-court, Garlic-hill, of which he died on Thursday evening. The dread of fluids, and the convulsive state which any attempt to swallow them produced, were particularly evident in this case. He was visited by several medical gentlemen, and one of the surgeons from St. Thomas's Hospital, who had no doubt of the nature of the disease. Of the two other persons, one was taken to an hospital, and had the part cut off, but has since died of hydrophobia; the other went into the country to place himself under a course of some celebrated remedy for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, but he also died of hydrophobia. The boy was buried on Sunday, all the boys and girls of the school, with a great number of their friends, walking in the procession.

On Tuesday a shocking assassin, named Hipwood, who had repeatedly betrayed the most brutal disposition towards his wife, on coming home at his dinner-hour, desired her to bring some porter. On her return words arose, which terminated in his attacking her furiously with a knife, and inflicting several wounds on her temple, head, and neck. The interference of the neighbours, whom the woman's cries had alarmed, prevented his murdering her on the spot, and he was immediately taken into custody. The unfortunate woman was taken up literally bathed in blood, and conveyed in a speckled state to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Webster, oilman and tallow chandler, Chapman-street, St. George's in the East. It originated in the shop, and was first discovered by a neighbour, who, with difficulty, roused the inmates. They were obliged to escape by jumping from the windows on a bull, but a lady, who lodged in the house, had her arm broken, by falling against the pavement. The whole of the house, together with the extensive stock in trade, and valuable furniture, were destroyed.

DARING ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A few nights ago, Mr. Walker, a gardener, in the Kingsland-road, having had his gardens continually plundered in the night, he, for the purpose of finding out the thief, concealed himself amongst some pens. About 12 o'clock, he perceived a tall ill-looking fellow scaling the fence, and watched his movements. The robber broke open the tool-house, and having entered, Mr. W. left his hiding place, and rushed into the sled; a struggle ensued between the robber and Mr. W. the former seized a quart pot, and most inhumanly beat Mr. W. about the head till he was nearly dead. The villain then scaled the fence and escaped, leaving his victim weltering in his blood.

Monday morning, about 12 o'clock, a multitude of persons assembled in Grove-street, to witness the punishment of a fellow, named Edward Bagster, who had been convicted of various felonies, and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, and to be publicly flogged. Soon after 12, the prisoner arrived from the House of Correction, and being made fast 15 feet the tail of a cart, he was whipped from the end of Noble-street to the sign of the Man in the Moon, a distance of 100 yards. He appeared very indifferent about it.—After the punishment was inflicted, a most formidable gang of ruffians armed themselves with stones, bricks, &c. and repairing to the house of Mr. Oliver, in Noble-street, who was the principal prosecutor of Bagster, they commenced a most violent attack upon the house; stones were flying in every direction, to the great danger of the passengers. Mrs. O. was struck on the head with a large flint stone, which fell her to the ground. Mr. Oliver with great difficulty escaped with life: he at length succeeded in shutting his shop, but the street was blocked up by the rioters till about eight o'clock in the evening, when a party of the Bow-street patrol arrived, and after some time suppressed the tumult. Several of the ringleaders were secured.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Due, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists various ships like Dublin, Malta, Jersey, Holland, etc.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

The arrival of Wheat since Monday has been moderate, which, with what remained over from that day's market, met a ready sale to-day on quite as good terms. Barley, Beans, and Peas, are steady in value; and Oats, though in good supply this week, fully maintain Monday's prices. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Table listing prices for various grains like Essex Red Wheat, White ditto, Small Beans, etc.

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, JULY 28.

Table with columns: Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, New Doublons.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table listing prices for Gold and Silver in various forms like Portugal Gold, New Doublons, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

Table listing exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Trieste, Madrid, Cadix, etc.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

From August 6 to August 11, Inclusive.

All descriptions of produce have been unusually devoid of interest, and but few have maintained that currency which was recorded in our preceding statement, another considerable Foreign house has suspended its payments, added to which, each succeeding account from the Continent, (particularly from Hamburg and St. Petersburg,) is more appalling; with Foreign Sugars these ports are inundated. To effect extensive sales of B. P. Sugars the impending house yielded fully 1s. per cwt.; strong Brown Jamaicans 54s. per cwt.; good Pam ditto 57s. 6d. up to 72s. for fine quality; the stock is 20,783 casks. Refined Goods have sustained a great depression especially in large hulls, which only bring 76s. and equal to about 36s. per cwt. free on board a British vessel. Single Loaves ordinary Brown 64s. to 85s.; Middling and Good Middling 80s. to 95s.; Fine Middling and Fine 90s. to 100s.; Ordinary Double 114s. to 110s.; Middling and Fine 120s. to 124s.; Molasses 21s. 6d. The Coffee Market has been extremely depressed; and may generally be stated at a further decline of 3s. per cwt.; Good to Fine Ordinary Jamaica 106s. to 113s.; Domingos 111 to 112s. 6d. The business in Cottons has been limited, and previous times scarcely maintained, our advices from Liverpool are of a like nature. Yellow Candle Tallow has sunk to 45s. per cwt.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table listing prices for various public funds like Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, etc.

BIRTHS.

At Hunter Hall, on Friday last, the Lady of Col. C. Dray, of a daughter. At Brighton, the Lady of the Rev. H. J. Taylor, of a still-born son. The Comptess Browlow of a daughter, on Monday last, at Nelson House, Lambeth. On Wednesday last, in Park-street, the Lady of the Hon. Wm. Cusi, M.P. of a son. On Friday last, at Charlton, the Lady of Wm. Swabey, Esq. R.H.A. of a daughter. In Hill-street, on Sunday last, the Lady of H. Metcalf, Esq. of a daughter. In Sloane-street, the Lady of Capt. Henryson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, on the 31st ult.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, Lieut. Col. Charwood, of the Guards, to Emily Campbell, widow of Lieut. Sir J. Campbell. On Thursday, the 9th inst. at St. George the Martyr's, Queens-square, the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, of Pittsford, Northamptonshire, to Frances Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Robert Pemberton, Esq. of Beulah House, Esq. of New Bridge-street, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of William Gaskell, Esq. of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks. On the 30th ult. at Inchbraycroft Cottage, Lieut. Col. Archibald Watson, Bengal Light Cavalry, to Ann, daughter of the late Archibald Scott, Esq. of Lin. On the 4th inst. at Clifton, Captain James Gifford Cowell, of the Royals, to Miss Ormsby, daughter of Henry Michael Ormsby, Esq. and grand-daughter of Michael Ormsby, Esq. of Rock Square, County of Roscommon, Ireland. On the 2d inst. at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Cap. Supt. R.N., to Mrs. Grace, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Patrick Grant, of Glasgow, North Britain. On Tuesday last, Sir Frederick Watson, K.T.S. to Sophia Ann Thoms, third daughter of the late Wm. Thoms, Esq. of Southsea House, in the county of Berkshire.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. at his residence, Lewis Castle, in the County of Kent, Gen. Philip Martin, in the 89th year of his age. On the 4th inst. at the Hot Wells, at an advanced age, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late John Taylor, Esq. of Bath, and daughter of the late H. Lister, Esq. of Myrtle, Bath, being the last of her age. On Thursday morning, the infant son of Wm. Thompson, Esq. M.P. Gloucester-place. On Wednesday, at the Right Hon. Richard Ryder's, Lower Grosvenor-street, the late Mrs. Ryder. On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. at Wokingham, Berks, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. William Bremner, many years Curate of that place, and Minister of Lucas's Hospital. On Wednesday, at his residence, Clapton-hill, Camberwell, in the 69th year of his age, one of the elder Brethren of the Trinity House, John Lawson, Esq. On the 26th inst. at his residence, Clapton-hill, Camberwell, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Gibson, F.A.S. Secretary of Lincoln, Doctor of Divinity, and Canon. On Thursday, the Dowager Countess of Merchbrough, at her house in Dover-street.

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place. At midnight, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Major-General Wilson, Count Vassali, Lord Hood, and Alderman Wood, went into the Chapel, ordered a person to mount the coffin, and saw upon it a plate, with the inscription mentioned in one of the Queen's Colicils. Sir George Nayler, who officiated directed all acts of ceremony, considered the proceeding highly indecent & impious, and advised Mr. Thomas to remove it. After some discussion, the church was cleared, and the obsequies plate removed. Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde then delivered the following eulogy:—

"We, her Majesty's Executors, solemnly protest against this violation of the Queen's commands previously communicated to the Earl of Liverpool, and disordered by him, about to be committed, by taking of the plate upon her coffin by the Executors, against their respective oaths."

—STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
—THOMAS WILDE.

"Executors to her late Majesty."

Soon after day-break, the procession moved on for Harwich, and arrived soon after eleven o'clock. It moved slowly down the beach, and through the town to the water's edge. A Guard composed of the 6th Veteran Battalion were drawn up in a Naval Yard to keep the Esplanade clear. The procession was outside the town by Major Marston, at the head of four companies of the 60th regiment, which fell into the procession immediately after the advanced guard of dragoons, and the Mayor on a white charger. The troops immediately reversed their arms, and the band commenced with melancholy effect, that fine piece of martial music, *The Dead March in Saul*. The band on reaching the water's edge, halted, the troops divided and lined both sides of the jetty, from the Esplanade down to the sea. The music receded through the files of soldiery, and headed the procession, of which the most prominent feature was the Royal Hearse; this together with the Royal Carriages was closely surrounded by a squadron of the 4th, or Queen's Own Dragoons, commanded by Major Onslow. The coffin was taken out by the proper attendants, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Wainwright, the Rector, and another Rev. Gentleman in full clerical dress, proceeded through the files of soldiery to the sea's edge.

The numbers of the Esplanade were occupied by the Executors, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Home, Sir G. Nayler, bearing the Crown of the Queens of England on a black velvet cushion; immediately followed the musical cortege; immediately afterwards followed ten bearers carrying the superb coffin, in which her Majesty's remains were incased. This is so very massive and weighty, that it was found impossible to avoid its being injured or torn in the velvet covering of the bottom of the coffin in lifting it in and out the hearse. Nothing could exceed the melancholy magnificence of the scene as the funeral group began to move. The first minute gun was fired from Landguard Fort—the report and its echoes rolled heavily over the intervening sea. The melancholy march rose as the signal was given to lower the flag on the station. The Dragoons that followed, the 60th, which lined the approach to the sea, lowered their ensigns to the ground. The still melancholy wailing of the trumpets was heard in the distance. The coffin reached the extremity of the platform about a quarter of twelve o'clock, and was lowered into the chief gallies of the *Glasgow* frigate, under the superintendance of Col. Gasquet, of the Engineers, who appeared in a magnificent uniform, decorated with several military orders. The Executors, Lord and Lady Hood, Mr. Brougham, Count Vassali, Mr. Wilde, Lady Anne Hamilton, her Majesty's own maid, Mr. Justin, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Home, and some others, with the consular, followed immediately after the corpse. The sailors, habited in white shirts and trousers with black neckcloths, rose in their places, and with their faces turned to the coffin, on which the Crown was laid by Sir George Nayler and two attendants, were towed by an eight-oared man of war's barge a-head through the surge, accompanied by seven other boats of the squadron, which appeared in the roads ready to receive the Royal remains.

The naval officers, in their respective barges, appeared in full uniform, in the naval cortege of the Queen's remains towards the sea-grays Pioneer, Rosario, Wre, and Brisk, which lay between Harwich and the Ipswich shore. The *Glasgow* frigate, drawing so much water, remained outside, in the deep sea beyond the promontory formed by Landguard Fort. Her boat's crew was neatly dressed in the Highland costume, in plaid trousers, white shirts, and brown bonnets. As soon as the coffin was put on board the frigate, she hoisted the Royal flag; her sails were spread to the breeze, and she rapidly brought her alongside the *Glasgow*. Several who formed part of the procession, including two footmen, the Moorish serrano, the black steward, and other attendants, are to proceed forward with the corpse—Mr. Brougham, accompanied by Major-General Wilson, almost immediately left the frigate. The squadron was to sail yesterday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO HER MAJESTY'S FUNERAL.

Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood to Mr. Hobhouse.

The Ladies in attendance on her late Majesty the Queen feel it incumbent on them to state to Mr. Hobhouse, that having only received intimation this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, of the necessary preparations to make for the marriage, they find it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night.

Unless the time until Wednesday morning be allowed for the removal of her late Majesty's remains, Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood will not have it in their power to attend the funeral.

Brandenburgh-House, Saturday night, Aug. 11.

Mr. Hobhouse wrote two notes in answer to the above. In the first he expressed his surprise that Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde had not communicated to the Ladies the anxiety of the King's servants to carry the wishes of the Queen into effect by an early funeral, as that communication had been made to those gentlemen so early as the morning after her Majesty's death; and in the second note Mr. H. states, that the order of removal for Tuesday is irrevocable; but the Ladies can, as in cases of a similar kind, if they are not prepared, follow after the funeral has proceeded on its route.

Lady Hood to Lord Liverpool.

Brandenburgh-House, Aug. 12, 1821.

My Lord—Though I have not the honour of your Lordship's acquaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address you, not as a Minister of this country, but I wish to speak to your heart, and I am not without the hope of inspiring you with sympathy on this most interesting and awful subject. I have often, my Lord, heard you highly spoken of. Some time ago I was acquainted with a Lady who was either nearly allied to you or to the late Lady Liverpool; her sentiments of your fixed principles inspire me with hope that you will act up to that excellent monitor within every one's breast—to do as they would be done by. Why, my Lord, is her Majesty's funeral thus so suddenly hurried? Mr. Hobhouse replied that the Queen's request of her will. This, I believe, the first and only request of her Majesty that ever has been complied with; and I allow me, my Lord, to put another question to you. Who is to be a guard of honour appointed to attend her funeral, which I foresee much mischief, and I fear bloodshed. The people have ever been her Majesty's only friends; suffer them to pay their tribute of affection to their beloved and injured Queen without being interrupted by the military. I have been in the habit of attending her Majesty for the last five months through immense

crowds, and not a single accident has ever occurred. Why, my Lord, is the corpse to be carried out of the direct road, to disappoint the people? For heaven's sake revoke this sentence; the evil of it exceeds all calculation. I have, my Lord, been the companion of the Queen for the last five months. My previous knowledge of her good and estimable qualities alone induced me to accept the situation, and from seeing her deserted by all former associates and friends; and I can with truth assure you, that not even her bitterest enemy could censure her Majesty's conduct; and her death-bed, my Lord, that last moment to which we are all approaching, is an example to all living: she died in peace, I do believe, with all the world; and during her illness frequently said, "*Je ne sais si en mourant j'aurai à souffrir des douleurs physiques, mais je puis vous assurer, que je quitterai la vie sans regret.*" And she desired her female attendant Brunette to assure her sister Demont that she had forgiven her.—I have one more appeal to make to your Lordship; and, first, I will ask you why the funeral of the Queen of England should be so much more hurried than that for your Lordship's late wife? That event proves your Lordship's opinion on the subject—and the Queen will not have been dead a week till after ten o'clock next Tuesday night; therefore, I trust your heart will dictate the same degree of outward respect, if not love for your Queen; and now, my Lord, I have only to say, that I have been surprised at the interruption to the tranquillity of this house, by a show of mourning, by having a part of this house hung with black, which cannot be completed before Monday night, if so soon, and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day, Sunday, during the time her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain performed the funeral before Wednesday, or Thursday at the latest. I will only add, my Lord, that every word of this letter is dictated by myself, and that I have set down nought in malice; for my late beloved Mistress, the Queen, set me a better example, but my conscience will not allow me to continue silent, and entreat that your Lordship will grant all the requests contained in this letter, and in so doing be assured I shall ever feel the highest veneration and esteem, permit me to add affection, for your Lordship, and believe me, my Lord, your humble servant,
JANE HOOD.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Coombe Wood.

Lord Liverpool's Reply to Lady Hood.

Coombe Wood, Aug. 12, 1821.

MADAM,—I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's letter. I think it right to observe, in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copies of her Majesty's desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I felt it to be my duty to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible, and I lost no time in laying before the King the directions which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received his Majesty's commands to continue to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburgh-House to-morrow morning; but, upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intentions of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any further delay.

I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Ladyship's letter, but I have been ready, from the beginning, to communicate with her Majesty's executors on the arrangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion; and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his Government, that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, orderly, and decent manner. I have the honour to be, Madam, your Ladyship's obedient humble servant,
LIVERPOOL.

Viscountess Hood to the Earl of Liverpool.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, and though certainly not according with my wishes, yet please to accept my thanks for the promptness of your reply. But, my Lord, there is a material part of my letter which you have not answered, (my question)—Why is a Guard of Honour appointed to attend her Majesty's funeral? I can venture to pronounce, if there are no soldiers, there will not be any disposition to tumult; therefore I do most earnestly pray your Lordship to give up the idea of her Majesty's remains being any other guard than that of the people. They were to her Majesty, during her life, her most welcome attendants; and surely, if your Lordship is so tenacious in strictly adhering to her Majesty's request in her will, you cannot fall being equally so in complying with what I am sure would be her Majesty's wish, was she living to speak—as it was ever her earnest desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and guarded solely by the hearts of her people. In their love she erer considered, and surely, my Lord, you will not, at this awful moment of her interment, act so decidedly contrary to her inclination.

I omitted to mention, in my last letter to your Lordship, that the person sent by Government for providing the mourning for her Majesty's servants, did not arrive in Brandenburgh-house till yesterday noon; consequently, neither Lady Anne Hamilton, Lord Hood, nor myself, and several other Gentlemen, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order their mourning; and until Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde arrived at Brandenburgh-house late yesterday evening, we could not form an idea of the funeral being fixed for so early a day.

I must again repeat, that on no occasion whatever has the Government ever ordered the troops to attend her Majesty; I trust, therefore, your Lordship will not think of such a measure upon the occasion of her Majesty's funeral; and I also conclude, from your Lordship's not replying to that part of my letter respecting her Majesty's removal, that the procession will be ordered to remove in the direct and nearest road through the City of London; as I am informed that the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London intend meeting the funeral procession at Temple-bar; and surely your Lordship will not offer an insult to so ancient and respectable a body, who have ever shown their attachment to the Royal Family. I flatter myself your Lordship will forgive my thus troubling you, and impute it to my zeal and attachment to my much-loved and departed Queen; and I beg to subscribe myself your Lordship's humble servant,
JANE HOOD.

Brandenburgh House, Sunday Evening,
August 12, 1821.

ANSWER.

Coombe Wood, Sunday Night, Aug. 12.

MADAM—I have had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's second letter, and I must only repeat, that it is my duty to obey the King's commands as to the arrangement to be made for her Majesty's funeral (whatever these arrangements may be, have been, or will be, duly communicated from the Secretary of State's office to her Majesty's Executors; and I am under the necessity of adding, that no discussion can take place with any other party on the subject. I have the honour to be, Madam, your Ladyship's most obedient humble servant,
LIVERPOOL.

The Viscountess Hood.

Sunday last, Master Charles Cook, whilst amusing himself gathering some berries off one of the trees in his father's garden at Harpenden, near Hounslow-heath, unfortunately pitched head foremost from the tree, and was so dreadfully injured that he died shortly afterwards.

We think it but justice to insert the following letter, which was unavoidably delayed last week, and to say that no such word as *Editor* appeared in the article alluded to.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I am sorry that it has pleased you to exhibit me (who never had an opportunity of giving you personal, nor ever took one of making political aggression upon you; and, by the way, whose political feeling is much of the same character professed by your paper,) in a point of view calculated to make me appear ridiculous, and at the same time, to do a studied mischief to me, both as a printer, and a Magistrate.

In the prosecution of the Queen, I never was her advocate, nor, in any instance, did I traverse out of the way of a fair and impartial report of the proceedings. The friends, in this country, of that anarchical principle, which seems un- luckily to have pervaded her Majesty's councils, are not my friends.

The disposition which you have made of me in her Majesty's pageant would therefore appear monstrously unjustifiable, but that, on second reading, I perceive the name immediately following (the Editor (I am the proprietor also) of the *Clonmel Herald*, with his Tabard, is that of Lady Blessington, who is the daughter of a person that some years since published a paper in this town called the *Clonmel Gazette*, but which I silenced fourteen years ago.

I am not quickly alive to trifling offences. Were I in any other situation, but that in which I owe a sense of obligation to His Majesty's Government, I should have laughed at the thing as a bagatelle, and not have troubled you.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. GRACE.

Herald Office, Clonmel, Aug. 4, 1821.

At the Derby Assizes, on Tuesday, A. and F. Brittlebank, and Spencer, the second to Mr. W. Brittlebank, charged with the murder of Mr. Cudde, were put upon their trial. The evidence, upon the charge, was substantially the same as has already been detailed: such as, the intimacy of the deceased with the sister of the prisoner—the subsequent duel in the garden, and the declaration of the deceased, as to the fairness of it when questioned. The prisoners stated, that they had rendered every assistance to Mr. Cudde, on his being wounded. Brittlebank, who fired the fatal shot, had not surrendered to take his trial. A vast number of witnesses gave the prisoners an excellent character; and the Jury, who were out for nearly an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The little Work which has lately appeared under the title of *Practical Economy*; or the *Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life*, will be found equally useful to those who are wise enough to enter into the practice of the rules which it lays down, and entertaining to others, who may merely wish to amuse themselves with its theories. It professes to teach economy in every department of domestic life; and so it does; but on such an agreeable plan, that it is sure to meet with willing pupils. "To enjoy is to obey" says the rational religionist; and, in the same manner, the object of the rational economist is to procure the greatest number of innocent gratifications at the least possible expense. "To save," as the author justly observes in his preface, "is one thing; to economize is another. Absolutely to avoid expense is to preclude with enjoyment; but to economize expenditure is to unite enjoyment with it." Under this impression, then, the reader may safely suffer himself to be conducted by the author of this ingenious manual through all its divisions, comprising a variety of new and useful information, calculated at once to increase our comforts, and diminish our expenses.

The Numbers of the *New Monthly Magazine*, (New Series) have been just reprinted in America. The Publishers introduce them with the following observations:—

"If we might assume so far as to give our opinion, we should express a hope, that from its miscellaneous and attractive character, this Magazine will be more generally read than either of the celebrated Quarterly Journals which sway the sceptre over the literature and politics of Great Britain. A very large class of readers, who have neither time nor inclination to study the profound philosophical and political disquisitions of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, would turn with pleasure and advantage to the sprightly essays, the rational poetry, the entertaining biography, and the vigorous criticism of the *New Monthly*."

"To American women, it is confidently believed that it will be an acceptable acquisition, and it is offered to them without hesitation, as a time when some of the most popular authors of the age have so far forgotten their duty, and mistaken their interest, as to lend their influence against the cause of virtue—the writers for this Magazine have found the art of being easy and cheerful without licentiousness, and have excited the imagination without corrupting the heart. That such will be its character in future, no other assurance need be given, than the name of the Author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and *Gertrude of Wyoming*."

The very curious "Memoirs of a Man of Fashion," just published, are anonymously dedicated to a certain Lord, but what noble Lord is entitled to this honour has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained; report has variously ascribed it, first, to the Duke of A—, then to Lord F—, and lastly, to Lord P—.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. HUDSON'S Botanic Tooth Powder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurvy in the gums, lessening their firm and of a healthy redness. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so certain and undeviating is its effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having his teeth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed.—Mr. Atkinson (wholesale agent) 44 Great-nrd-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Gattie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Taitie, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fleet Market; Dixey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Cheapside, and most Medicine Vendors and Perfumers. Price 2s. 6d. a box.

Lord Nugent has resigned his command in the Aylesbury squadron of Bucks Yeomanry, and has addressed a letter to the squadron, in consequence of the thanks of the Government being given to the 2d regiment of Bucks Yeomanry, who attended the Coronation, in which he says, "I resign, feeling it to be unbecoming in me either to accept any portion of praise which may belong to such services, or by disclaiming it, to interfere in any respect with that unanimity of sentiment which ought always to prevail amongst the Yeomanry of the County."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Our correspondents have become so numerous, that we must beg those whose letters we fail to acknowledge, to believe that the omission is inevitable. But we cannot avoid here returning our thanks generally for the numerous testimonies of approbation we have received for our past conduct, and the generous assurances of support for the future which pour in upon us. The system upon which JOHN BULL was established shall be unwaveringly adhered to; and as neither threats nor bribes have ever induced us to swerve from the duty we have imposed upon ourselves, so they never shall.

Subscribers are requested, in any complaints regarding the delivery of JOHN BULL, which they may hereafter occasion to make, to transmit the name of the Newsman with whom the neglect occurs.

A COUNTRY CORNER came to hand too late. SIMON PLAYFAIR shall hail poetry next week.

We have received some double pair from H. J. about DOCTOR LUSHINGTON and his bride, but we think the whole of his conduct is such as not to be joked with.

We are sorry that the communications of many of our kind friends, were not in time.

We are much obliged to H. H. and shall avail ourselves of his communication.

The "New Laws," and MESSRS. MACKINTOSH and LUSHINGTON, in our next.—"A MODERATE MAX" has our best thanks.—AMICUS LONOTUS will know who we mean.—we request his favours.

We agree with ANTI-JACK about SIR ROBERT BAKER, but we trust his conduct on Tuesday will be brought under the serious notice of Government, it might not be fair to anticipate.

The packet "most confidential" has been received; the subject has been often under our consideration during the QUEEN'S life-time; but our opinion then was, that such horrors would not—could not be believed. We know the truth, and are obliged to our friend; we are more decided however in our opinion now, that publicity had better not be given to the circumstances.

B. we are afraid we have not room for, nor for our friend T. dated C.

"Lines to Lady HOOD," and many other morceaux, are delayed till the return of the Mourners—it is a pity they should lose the pleasure of reading them.

We really have not room at present for MR. GUNDRY'S letter. VITULUS from SOUTHPORT will see that the same thing struck us as occurred to HER!

We are sorry to have omitted the name of DOCTOR BRODDUM and his LADY, in the list of the Nobility and Gentry who were invited to meet H. R. H. the DUKE of SUSSEX at Mr. BRAHAM'S; we can assure the Doctor the apparent neglect was unintentional, we only copied the list of distinguished visitors from a daily paper. AMICUS LIBERTARIA, who addressed us, we are ashamed to say, now nearly a fortnight ago, would be invaluable—but he must authenticate the fact he alludes to about the Duke—because it is so flagrant, that even we, who believe a great deal of such people, are sceptical. We entreat him to let us hear from him.

In consequence of a wish expressed by the Gentleman who called twice at our Office last Saturday week, we insert this week that which we misunderstood he wished to have had omitted in our last number.

We are requested to state that the Song introduced into Mr. T. DIBBIN'S play of RISE and FALL, and which met with such marked reprobation, for its abominable tendency, was not by the author of the piece.

ROGER BACON must be joking—if not, let him explain a little more.

We do not think TRUE BLUE'S ballad quite in season.—We fear LITTLE BALL'S verses fall under the same objection.

The Letters from W. are delayed because we could not publish the answer, unless our friend will allow us to use his name.

We will bring forward all the matters relative to the Queen's Will as soon as the communications are arranged.

A ROMAN, the first opportunity.—Manchester Loyalty, from J. W., ditto.

A correspondent desires us to remark, that the bands which accompanied the QUEEN'S remains to Mile End, performed many country dance tunes on their return—but Woote's, (the friend we allude to), seems most particularly scandalized that the standard bearers could not stand, and that the music (particularly of one body, played "Go to the Devil and shake yourself.") We enter into his feelings, but have no room for his letter.

NO QUEENITS states that a MR. JOSEPH BLACKSTONE, Senior, took upon himself on Tuesday, to hoist the Royal Standard UNDER a black flag on the tower of Horseleydown Church, where he is churchwarden. From the innumerable letters we have this week received, we are obliged thus summarily to notice these acts of the radicals communicated to us.

We are glad to have pleased P. T. O.—ANGUS will see we have availed ourselves of his correction.—We thank CALGAR.—ANTI-DELUSION also has our best thanks.—O. P. also.

We did not mean J. C. H. when we addressed our Norfolk Friends; but he has our acknowledgments, and we beg him to persevere.

A. B. the subscriber, will excuse us to-day for not noticing his christening this week.

We thank H. H. but literally and seriously we never knew that the paper he mentions was published in London till we got his note.

We have upon our principle of not paying postage, been obliged to return several letters, one with a Bath post mark, one with the Exeter post mark, two from Liverpool, and (we are sorry to say) several from Ireland. We again beg our friends to remember our determination.

PHILALETHES, by X. B. and ANTI-JACOBIN, excellent as they are, are too late for this paper.

ERRATA.—In our last paper, in the first article, we are, by an error of the press, made to say—"We trust the King will see, as he ever has done, that public duty must give way to private feeling." What was meant, and written, is exactly the reverse.

In our account of BRAHAM'S Christening also, for DUKE OF KANT read DUKE OF KENT.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. On Monday, August 29, will be performed, Rise and Fall, Sylvester Dargwood, and Exchange no Robbery; on Tuesday, Fountainbleau, Lovers' Quarrels, and the Midnight Hour; on Wednesday, Rise and Fall, after which (first time) a new Comic Piece, in one Act, called Match-making, with the principal characters by Messrs. Jones, Osberty, De Camp, Terry, and Mrs. Chatterley, to conclude with Love Laughs at Locksmiths; on Thursday, Dog Days in Bond-street, with other Entertainments; on Friday, the Jealous Wife, with other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial instruments and their prices. Includes 'PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY', 'Reduced Ann.', 'Consols.', 'Bit Act', '4 per Cents.', 'FRENCH FUNDS', 'Bank St. Div.', 'Ext. Lond.', '1mo.25', '5mo.25-50'.

Our readers will perceive that his gracious MAJESTY has arrived in DUBLIN. Privately as his landing was effected, he could not be concealed from the watchful eyes of his subjects.

Nothing can be more gratifying to every loyal heart than the enthusiasm which has hailed and followed his MAJESTY on his progress to IRELAND—the rapture with which he was received on his debarkation—the joy so naturally, so warily, so unaffectedly evinced at his appearance—the anxiety to see—to have him in their country,—all shew the real state of the affections of the people.

It was a proud day for IRELAND,—the anniversary of his birth too. There was a friendliness, a cordiality, a frankness and condescension in his MAJESTY'S manner, that realised all the hopes and anticipations of those who, for the first time in their lives, beheld him; and on this occasion, where, from the absence of pomp and ceremony, and the usual official guards of parade, (with which Kings of necessity, on state occasions, are surrounded), the people could gain access to him, the anxiety to touch his person was gratified in a manner not to be forgotten—his MAJESTY shook hands with all around him, and, with an emphasis which has fixed the words in the hearts of those who heard them, pronounced a blessing on their native country.

We refer our readers to the detailed accounts from Ireland for particulars, which we are sure will be read with the liveliest interest.

The public will find in our columns the details of every thing connected with the Queen's funeral.

Any thing more degrading, more disgraceful, or more Judicious, we have seldom met with; it seems as if the scum and rabble by whom the wretched woman was ruined during her life, had resolved that the last scene of the farce they have been acting for the last twelve months, should be the most striking part of the performance.

It will be observed, that her Majesty makes a will, in which she desires to be removed in three days after her demise; etiquette, however, demanding that the KING'S acquiescence to this wish should be obtained, messengers are dispatched, and with the greatest exertions it is found impossible to comply with her MAJESTY'S directions to the letter, and seven days inevitably are consumed before the removal can take place.

One certainly could not be prepared to imagine that the Queen's friends would have taken umbrage at the endeavour to obey as nearly as possible her last injunctions. But so it is.

LADY HOOD and LADY ANNE HAMILTON, upon hearing the day named for the funeral, wrote to the Minister a serious and official letter, saying, that they "found it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night."

Had these foolish women (for absolute fools they must be to make such an exposure of the nature of their woe) been employed in getting up a ballet at Naples, or fitting themselves for the Royal Carnival, to which they had promised themselves that very evening the pleasure of going, we could have thought the want of dresses and decorations might have been important; but when we recollect that they speak of mourning, and of following a Royal Mistress to the grave, we cannot but sneer when we think by what hollow, shallow, stupid people the QUEEN has been surrounded.

Of LADY HOOD, it becomes our duty to speak in terms a little stronger;—that she is a fool is only her misfortune, (and why JENNY WHEELER should be privileged or exempt from the common failings of nature we do not know.) but she is old enough, and has lived in the world long enough to know that there is a difference between St. Giles's and St. James's, and that the language and conduct of fishwomen and chimney sweepers, are as generally excluded from decent society as their persons.

If she ever did know this, she has by her association with the hangers-on of BRANDBURGH HOUSE forgotten it. In her letter to LORD LIVERPOOL she alludes to her knowledge of a "Lady with whom she was acquainted, who was either related to his Lordship or the late LADY LIVERPOOL." This, she mentions to get something like respectability back to her, but the use she makes of her former acquaintance is to tell LORD LIVERPOOL, that her anonymous friend admired him, and therefore, she, LADY HOOD, having heard such a good character of his Lordship, wonders why, although it was the Queen's request, his Lordship "should so indecently hurry the funeral, because it is the first and only request of her Majesty's that ever was complied with."

This to us is not so surprising, inasmuch as it was the first reasonable request we remember her Majesty ever to have made; and even had it been unreasonable, it was a death-bed request, and every body knows that the most absurd wishes are, in such cases, always gratified.

The papers tell us, that BUONAPARTE desired to have a silver fork, spoon, and plate, buried with him; and Old DEVAYNES, the present Mrs. WILDE'S former master, and subsequent husband, desired to have a bottle of his best Madeira put under his head, in his coffin. We are quite sure that, if any thing like inattention to the Queen's

last wishes were to have been shewn, the yellings of her faction would have been loud and long.

But we do not find fault with LADY HOOD'S zeal; we know what five hundred pounds are worth, in minds like her Ladyship's, and it is quite right that she should make a little stir for her money; but there is an allusion in her letter to the EARL of LIVERPOOL, so grovelling, so heartless, so unlady-like, so unfeminine, that we could not have believed, that even a friend and associate of QUEEN CAROLINE'S could have made it, did it not stand recorded.

She asks the widowed husband of a virtuous, excellent, and exemplary woman, "Why he kept her remains so long as he did?"—The Billingsgate spirit of this question—this "how would you like it yourself" tone, we duly appreciate, and laugh at; but the senseless, shameless outrage upon the feelings of one of the most amiable men in the country, and the best of husbands, deserves to be held up to public execration.

LORD LIVERPOOL was fulfilling the orders of Government, as a public functionary, and moreover, endeavouring to meet the QUEEN'S dying request, and therefore he is to be upbraided with his tenderness to an attached and excellent wife, and to have the memory of her who lived in his heart, and died in his arms, brought into competition with that of the wretched QUEEN CAROLINE, and to be reproached with his respect for her.—We never heard of anything so shameful—so brutal.

The subsequent proceedings are marked with the same spirit of determined discontent and malignity towards every thing that is just and proper, which has characterized the whole of the QUEEN'S career since her return to England; nay, the same personages were the chief performers, HOBHOUSE, WILSON, BROUGHAM, &c. within doors, and the dirty-shirt Committee without.

The first trick they played, was locking up the QUEEN'S body in a room by itself, and hiding the key!—this was a charming ruse of that frisky dear LADY ANNE HAMILTON, "such a capital scheme to hoax the LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S people."—Is it not dreadful?—"MR. THOMAS, after asking every body for the key, was obliged to break open the door to get at the body."—It really is ridiculous enough to be terrific!

Then the day of the funeral, when all the thieves at large, and all the prostitutes who were disengaged, had congregated to see the "last of her," as they called it, DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, the bridegroom—the benediction—sweet fellow—declared nobody should take away the body.

The consequence of disappointing the people, never was considered, and the undertaker was told to "touch the body at his peril;" which threat MR. BAILEY knew how to appreciate, and ordered his men to carry off the corpse. BROUGHAM did not speak, but his nose hitched and twitched, and he seemed to be thinking more of the loss of his silk gown than anything else.

The procession moved, and during the day the most disgraceful conduct was pursued by the rabble, who checked the progress of the mournful train, in all directions, (till they succeeded in getting it through Broad St. Giles's, and down Drury Lane!

But will it be believed that the mob of London are such besotted beasts as to have cheered the procession loudly as it passed, and cried, "Queen for ever" by the side of the corpse? there never was so absurd a thing seen; but as we wish to be quite impartial, we will quote the OLD TIMES—verbatim.

"We observed amongst those grateful people, the Carpenters, the Brass Founders, the Morocco Leather Dressers, Coopers, &c. They marched in ranks with banners and emblems of their profession; they carried banners—one large banner white, with black letters, had the following inscription:—'Power of Public Opinion'—another had, 'United we Stand'—another, 'SPANISH LEATHER DRESSERS!'—'Justice will Triumph'—another, 'Friends of Humanity!'"

This is a cockney's picture of something very awful. THE TIMES is rather angry with Ministers, and, we believe, the KING does not quite escape because it was a very wet day; they subsequently find out, however, that "Nature wept." We should think the persons composing the procession must have been somewhat annoyed by her tears. WILSON, who wore a star, (we suppose of St. Bergamo), and DR. HUME and HOBHOUSE, were not to be recognised through the mud with which they were literally covered; and such were the crowd and confusion, that these illustrious patriots never discovered that they had been at all favourable opportunities, pelted by the people!

The mob moved along one living mass of dirt, and the horsemen, (that respectable committee), some in ragged green, others in dirty brown coats, excited nothing but the sneers of the peaceable inhabitants through whose neighbourhood they dragged the corpse.

That goose, LORD HOOD, rode in the first coach after the hearse alone, having dubbed himself her Majesty's Chamberlain for the day.

In the next came those interesting females, LADY HOOD and LADY ANNE HAMILTON.

In the next, the Bride and Bridegroom, DOCTOR LUSHINGTON and his LADY, going to spend the Honey Moon!!! The next was prepared for JONATHAN WILDE and his WIFE, but they shyed.

The next contained WOOD and VASSALI, but the Ladies of the Alderman's family not having had any thing left them by her late Majesty, declined being of the party.

In the next coach was (will those who know what we mean, believe it.) CAPTAIN HESSE!!!—a son of MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON, WOOD'S son, and poor WILLIAM JUSTIN.

Then followed HOWNAM and FLYNN. And then other carriages with less important personages. The procession was lengthened by many hackney-coaches, and a number of GIGS filled with people, who had taken the cockney mode of *keeping out the wet*. And at the place where we saw the procession, which was near Temple Bar, the last carriage of the line, was a MUD CART!

Upon the whole, whether we take into consideration the conduct of the principals or their adherents, the ladies or the executors, the gentlemen or the mob, we can safely venture to pronounce, that a more disgusting spectacle never was presented to the eyes of LONDON. Even those who believed that something like respectability was attached to her MAJESTY'S name, saw the animals who followed her to the grave, and were undeceived.

At Cumberland-gate, after a most daring attack on the soldiers, a fellow threw a large stone at the Life-Guards, and cut the head and eye of one severely; the man drew his pistol and shot the assailant through the heart; and this the TIMES makes a great card of—measures out some of his Manchester stuff for us, and says—(only marks)—says this:—(for we love to quote him.)—

"The populace, in Oxford-road, and at Tyburn Gate, appeared in the highest degree exasperated against the military, whom they loaded with the bitterest exonerations; some cried, 'They have shot a MAN, and killed him; others wished to draw the attention of the horsemen in the funeral train to the blood of the unfortunate sufferers in the conflict, which stained the ground in many places!!!'"

Let it be remembered that a man was shot—let it be remembered that three or four were wounded—let it be remembered that nearly a hundred thousand people moved over the pavement after the affair, and that it was pouring torrents of rain—and then let those who choose believe that the marks of blood ever could have been seen, or ever were seen on the ground; particularly as, by the evidence before the Coroner, we find it sworn to, that the man who was shot, bled inwardly, and that no blood issued from the wound.

The TIMES says, that the most marked respect was shewn to the hearse, and that every body uncovered themselves as it passed. No such mark of attention was shewn to the hearse.—The TIMES says "there was not a dry eye in any of the streets through which the procession passed." We admit that to be the fact—for the weather was so wet, that nothing in the open air could be kept dry for one minute; but at the windows of the houses, we beheld no tears, we heard no sighs; indeed, the most agitated spectator of the affair that we happened to see, was a fat bullock, looking out of a garret window, in Whitechapel.

In order to corroborate the accounts of the woe of the people which are given in the TIMES, we quote from the Chronicle an account of the singular occurrence we have just alluded to:—

"A curious circumstance occurred in Whitechapel on Tuesday evening, at the time the Queen's funeral was passing. A bullock ran from a drove, into the entry of a baker's shop, went up two pair of stairs, and lay down upon the landing-place. Some drovers followed him up, and with ropes dragged him down; but just as he got to the bottom of the stairs he broke loose, and ran up stairs into the garret. The window being open, he put his head out, and appeared to be looking at the funeral procession, which was then passing the end of the street, TO THE NO SMALL DIVERSION OF HIS MOB, his head projecting over the parapet. He was at last put down; and though he was a large beast, and the stairs very narrow, very little damage was done.

But not with LONDON, according to the TIMES, did the testimonials of affection for departed virtue cease; every where along the road "the hedges were peopled"—men hung like crab-apples from the trees—all the inhabitants were up all night, and every body was dying with grief.

It will be seen that the sorrow en masse was intense, and continued to the water's edge; but when we come to look for individuals, we find their woe wear off a little. Lady ANNE HAMILTON, and that gentle, elegant, forbearing, mild creature, Lady HOOD, knocked up at Romford, and swore they would not go on till they had a comfortable meal; and preferring, as it was natural they should, a jolly dinner to following the QUEEN, (who could give them nothing more, and had not given them too much as it was), they allowed her sacred remains to go on without them.

DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, having his bride with him, travelled in the dark, and arrived at Colchester on Wednesday night; and here the TIMES says that Dr. LUSHINGTON argued against proceeding, as (naturally enough) he and his wife wanted to go to bed! There is a great deal of radical stuff written in the TIMES about this, and a good deal of abuse levelled at Mr. BAILEY, (whose conduct throughout has been most praiseworthy and firm), so that one would suppose that Mr. BAILEY enforced, as he was empowered to do, the immediate moving of the body; but after all the trash the Cockney TIMES gives us, we find that, while the party were enjoying themselves as supper, Mr. BAILEY entered and said—what?—that if they "preferred staying at Colchester for the night, he had no particular objection." And so, after all the trash and stuff the TIMES talks of indecent haste, &c. &c. the ladies had their punch in comfort, and DR. and Mrs. LUSHINGTON got a comfortable night's rest.

JONATHAN WILDE and the Bridegroom, however, previously produced a coffin-plate with a Radical LIB en-

graved on it, and stuck it on the coffin; having achieved which indecency they retired, elated with their success.

It was, of course, removed in the morning, and as it was placed on the coffin only to be taken off, JONATHAN and the Bridegroom carried their point.

It will be seen that the procession reached Harwich at half-past eleven the following day; and here the correspondent of the TIMES abuses the procession because nobody attended it. Of course—the London Radicals could not reach Harwich—a cockney cannot live out of his will quote the TIMES a little—have him his own way.

"The Royal arms were still left upon the hearse, but all the 'escutcheons (if there ever had been any) were removed from the horses.'"

This, we stop to observe, is the invariable custom when funerals have to travel.

"No attendance of Herald or Marshal's men."—Then came "her Majesty's" own carriage, drawn by six horses, containing Sir George Naylor (Clareuxcuix King at Arms) and his companion" (a Herald).

This is all in one paragraph:—to be sure, we do not expect a cockney like the TIMES to know that a King at Arms and a Herald are of the same genus; but we should have thought, when their correspondents were packing off truth upon subjects where falsehood is so easily detectable, in order to gain something like credit for the lies they invent, which, though equally gross, are not quite so plain and palpable.

To follow the TIMES in its assertions, and controvert them paragraph by paragraph, would take up too much space in our Paper; suffice it to say, that the whole mass of that which assumes to be intelligence, in that journal, is false from beginning to end. And as they have, whenever the disgusting subject has been canvassed during the Queen's life, misrepresented, mis-stated, and misinterpreted every thing that has occurred; so, in the conclusion, they have maintained the character for impudence and mendacity, which, in her desperate cause, they have established to themselves; and in giving a detail of the sighs, and groans, and tears which followed her to the grave, they only indulge in the same system of lying as they adopted when they talked of her virtues, her goodness, and her greatness while she lived.

It is a singular fact, that in the heat of their zeal and energy, JONATHAN WILDE and the Bridegroom LUSHINGTON have lost their law and their grammar—an executor has no right but after probate of the will, nor then over anything that is not bequeathable; and Mr. WILDE and Dr. LUSHINGTON have no more to do with the Queen's corpse than we have.

That they act nonsensically is evident; but not content with this, they write stuff that even WALTHAM or WOOD would be ashamed of; they talk of "Her Majesty's commands" previously communicated to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, "and not dissented to by him."—What dunces! We have found out by this specimen who it was who insisted upon it that her Majesty should be "crowned as Monday."

Her Majesty's Italian property is thus disposed of—the house at Como is mortgaged to its full value to CARLINO the banker; the Barona is given to BERGAMI; and the VILLA VITTORIA, at PESARO, to his Excellency's daughter!

The TIMES has got into so inveterate a habit of lying, that it really cannot help it.—We are told in that Paper that every indignity was offered to her Majesty's remains, and yet we have the following account of the state cabin of the Glasgow, prepared for their reception:—

STATE CABIN.—GLASGOW FRIGATE.—We were allowed the favour of taking a view of the State Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the Queen's remains, was conveyed on its arrival on board. It had been previously prepared by a number of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth. A bier about four feet high was raised under a canopy about six feet long and four feet wide, edged with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and the crown and cushion placed on the pall. The walls were decorated with sconces and candelabras with wax candles. On each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, and a butchment was placed against the head of the coffin, upon which were placed the Royal Arms embazoned. On each side of the corpse were three massive silver state candlesticks six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There were seven black trestles on each side of the apartment, which were sat upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as the body lay in state. The apartment had an imposing effect. Sir George Naylor has left his state billiments in England, as it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country.

But strange to say, the lying system is pursued here,—not only does the paragraph give the lie to its other assertions by what it says—but it lies within itself.

"On each side the corpse were three massive silver state candlesticks, six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers." The Glasgow frigate is about seven feet high between decks.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AND SIR ROBERT GARDINER.

For those who enjoy military literature in a civil way we have a treat. We have received the following letter from Sir R. Gardiner, K.C.B. which we insert; reserving to ourselves to make a few comments:—

"Claremont, August 14, 1821.
"Sir Robert Gardiner wishes to correct a good-natured paragraph he happens to have read in yesterday's *JOHN BULL*, (No. 33); it is evidently kindly meant; but if JOHN BULL is anxious to watch over, and record to the world, the movements and private life of the Prince Leopold, he should draw his information from authentic sources; and Sir Robert Gardiner, in his Royal Highness's absence, offers his own services; or, he is convinced, any other member in his Royal Highness's family, will be happy to afford all the information he can require.

"In the present case, the Prince certainly quitted England immediately after the Coronation; but it was by His Majesty's gracious permission, and having previously been honoured with a private audience, expressly for the purpose of taking leave of His Majesty.

"Secondly, the Prince Leopold did not go abroad, as JOHN BULL states, for the purpose of visiting a 'sick sister'; nor had his Royal Highness received any intimation of a sister's illness.

"Thirdly, the Prince Leopold is not at Paris, as JOHN BULL states, amid 'the gaieties of the Boulevards,' but at Coburg, on a visit to his Royal Highness's mother, the Dowager Duchess."

Now, with respect to our wishing to watch over and report upon PRINCE LEOPOLD'S private life, we have no such

wish. The life of a foreigner, living in England, can have little to interest either us or our readers, but as one of our songs says—PRINCE LEOPOLD is really

"A puppet whom we uphold,
"Neither for use nor for show;

and his PUBLIC conduct we have a right to canvas, and we will.—We pay him fifty thousand a year in his public character, and therefore he is subject to public remark.

SIR ROBERT GARDINER evidently stands relatively to PRINCE LEOPOLD as ALDERMAN WOOD did to the QUEEN—he flourishes about outside, but knows nothing of that which is going on within his master's house.

We know as well as SIR ROBERT GARDINER that PRINCE LEOPOLD had a private audience, and took leave of the KING—but what then?—it was adding hypocrisy to disrespect.—But if, as SIR ROBERT GARDINER says—Secondly, he did not go to visit a sick sister, nor had ever received any intimation of a sister's illness, we can only see his going in a more unfavourable point of view than we ever did before. The fraternal affection, we said he expressed, seemed to us a good excuse; which, if he had not, we really do not see, considering that His Serene Royal Highness holds the largest sinecure in the world, what business else could have superseded the respect he OUGHT to have shewn to HIS MAJESTY.

But far from doubting the word of PRINCE LEOPOLD does SIR ROBERT GARDINER happen to know what excuse his Serene Royal Highness actually did make at his private audience? We doubt whether this K.C.B. will get thanked for his meddling.

But THIRDLY, Sir Robert says, "PRINCE LEOPOLD is not at Paris, but at Coburg on a visit to his Royal Highness's mother, the Duchess Dowager."

We said he was at Paris, in our paper last Sunday, when we last heard of him. SIR ROBERT writes on the Tuesday following, and knowing how he moves says, and very shrewdly says, "he is not at Paris;" but that does not deny that he was at Paris the 21st of last month up to a very recent date he was at Paris; nay, we catch somebody out even as it is, for the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday says in its Foreign news, that on the very identical day, Tuesday last, (THE DATE OF SIR ROBERT GARDINER'S letter to us), PRINCE LEOPOLD was to dine with the KING OF FRANCE at Paris.

We do not certainly quote the *Chronicle* as better authority than the *Equerry*, but we believe the *Paris Papers*; and we are really quite sorry, that SIR ROBERT GARDINER should have taken the trouble to be satirical only to shew that he not only does not know what his Royal Master did when he was in England, but that he does not know where he is when he is out of it.

We should add that with the liberality which marks every thing done at CLAREMONT, SIR ROBERT GARDINER enclosed (in order to obtain our countenance and favour,)—Ten shillings and sixpence!!—We have returned this sum, not willing to rob his Serene Royal Highness of even a hundred thousandth part of his hardly earned income, and aware, that in the present cheapness of fruit, many gallons must be sold to the green-grocer at KINGSTON, to make up so heavy a deficiency in his Royal Highness's receipts; for be it known to our readers that his Serene Royal Highness disposes at an easy rate of the gooseberries of CLAREMONT, to defray his current expenses!!!

TO JOHN BULL.

A ridiculous report has got abroad this morning that the Blues have refused to relieve the Life Guards at White Hall to-day, from some hostile feeling arising out of the events of Tuesday last. From this supposed disagreement, the Radical friends of the late Queen are anticipating the delights of a mutiny among the Blues. They have wretchedly misconceived the principles of that loyal and distinguished corps, as the following explanation will sufficiently show:—

The Household troops take the various duties in rotation of regiments; at present the 1st Life Guards and Blues; the 2d Life Guards being at Windsor. The regular tour of duty for this day would have fallen on the Blues, but as a squadron of that regiment, which accompanied the Queen's remains to Colchester will not return till this evening, the Silver Stick (Sir R. Hill) who regulates these duties, directed the guard to be taken this morning by the Life Guards.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct another error the late Queen's friends seem to have fallen into. They appear, somehow, to fancy that the Blues are partizans of theirs, because they were not so active in chastising their insolence on Tuesday as the Life Guards. Now, pray, JOHN, inform these people that the duties of these corps, on that day, were very different. The Blues formed a guard of honour, and were part of the pageant, their duty entirely passive, and, like the mourning coach which followed the hearse, had only to remain with it. The Life Guards, on the contrary, were called upon to clear the way, and to enforce the orders of the Magistrates: theirs was an active duty, which they performed with their accustomed manner, exhibiting a forbearance and humanity which accompanies and ennobles the actions of brave and generous soldiers.

Saturday, Aug. 18, 1821. OLD BOOTS.

There has been a considerable improvement, during the last week, in the public Securities, owing to the cessation of hostile measures between the Russian and Turkish Governments, which operate in favour of an advance in the prices of property, particularly funded. The accounts of the improving state of trade in some of the manufacturing districts, support the preceding remark of the favourable prospect of the country. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76s for Money, and 76s for the Account; the fluctuation, during the day, was very trifling, and they closed at 76s for money and the same for the acct. Account day is near at hand; but it is not expected that there will be any material change of consequence, business has been transacted for the next Account at a continuation of one half per cent.

The advices from the Continent relative to the Funds are very favourable, except for the Neapolitan, in which stock business is done at 60s. The French 5 per cents. are at 83 fr. 30 cents.

An achievement was on Thursday placed in front of the late Queen's house in South Audley-street.

The election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the University of Oxford, will come on next Wednesday, in the Convocation House. The Candidates are Sir John Nichol and Mr. Heber.

On Wednesday, the dispatches for China, by the ship Scalyby Castle, Captain D. R. Newall, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

AMONGST the bequests in the late Queen's Will nothing is said of the acknowledgment (called generally the Bond) for fifteen thousand louis or guineas which she claimed, and for which she produced a Bond of her brother, the late Duke of Brunswick. The executors of the Duke had refused the payment, saying that the Bond purporting to be written by the Duke, was not in his hand writing, and that even the signature was not that of his Serene Highness. The claim was resisted, and in the Court of Chancery, but suspended in consequence of the Princess of Wales, the claimant, being in Italy, and her lawyers here demanding time.

When the Princess became Queen and returned to England, it was expected by many persons that proceedings would have been renewed, but to their surprise it was never done.

In the anxiety of her Majesty, during her last illness, to provide for her dependants, and particularly for her protégé, MR. WILLIAM AUSTIN, she lamented the want of means to do what she wished; yet still she took no notice of the claim for this large sum, which, at all events, might have been either left for that purpose, or abandoned in favour of her nephew, the present Duke, who being the son and heir of her late brother, must have had his inheritance diminished by that sum, and the interest and expences, had it been paid.

Those persons who previously had some doubts as to the reality of the claim on account of the declaration of the executors, (who are the EARL OF LIVERPOOL and COUNT MURSTER,) as well as from a doubt of the PRINCESS OF WALES having it in her power to lend her brother so large a sum when she was in debt for the expences of her household, must now be excused, if they are still more incredulous of its existence.

But if it did not exist, what must be concluded? It is not necessary to answer this question, the circumstances speak for themselves.

It was said by a very confidential friend of her Majesty, when some doubts were expressed of her ability to lend the sum, "that the Princess of Wales had borrowed the money in order to lend it to her brother."

However improbable that was, it is now put out of all doubt that the Princess never did borrow the money, otherwise such a debt or debts must have been mentioned in her Will, not only because honour and honesty required such a mention, but that the claim, which would naturally come on what property she leaves, would sweep the whole away, and nothing would remain for any of her dependants.

As to the Queen herself, she is gone "to be laid where all must lie;" but one cannot help thinking that it is rather hard to say that she was persecuted by those very persons who might so easily have put her in a really disagreeable situation by sifting this business to the bottom, and who were in some degree in duty bound to do so. Allusion is made here in particular to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, the guardian of the property of the young Duke of Brunswick, and one of those who is said to have joined in persecuting the Queen.

It would be going too far to suppose that his Lordship and the Lord High Chancellor did not know what they had in their power to do, and it would not be much better to suppose that they forgot what they might have done.

Under all the circumstances, would it not be wiser for the friends of her Majesty to leave off crying out about persecution, lest those who are supposed by them to be her enemies prove that they have been her protectors?

The business has now changed its term in two ways. In the first place, the Will throws a new light on the subject, by the Queen, of her own accord, abandoning the claim, which, if a just one, she, for her own honour, ought to have never abandoned;—and, in the second place, the matter is now merely an affair of character, and a civil action can no longer be converted into a criminal one.

This language is sufficiently intelligible not to require absolute wisdom to comprehend it, nor to require even common sense to act in consequence of the comprehension; and those who are the real friends of her late Majesty would do well to see whether or not they will be acting in that character, if they persist in holding her up as the victim of oppression—an injured and a broken-hearted QUEEN.

TO MATTHEW WOOD, ESQ.

SIR,—Although your education has not been the most finished, and your reading, consequently, somewhat limited, you might, perhaps, while fagging your way through the intricacies of Dilworth, in Tiverton School, have fallen in with an author highly popular with ladies and gentlemen of tender years.

One of his minor poems records a most melancholy accident which, once upon a time, befel some mysterious personage, which, if I remember, runs thus:—

"HUMPTY-DUMPTY sat upon a wall,
"HUMPTY-DUMPTY had a great fall;
"Three score bones and three score sin,
"Couldn't put HUMPTY-DUMPTY to rights again."

Nothing is more moving, GAY says, "than to see a great man in distress," and therefore, any pointed application of those lines to you, at this particular juncture, might appear unfeeling; I shall, under these circumstances, leave the little poem for the present; but I give you notice that when you shall have in some degree recovered the effects of the ridiculous exposure of your insignificance, I propose to adopt the name of HUMPTY-DUMPTY whenever I may have occasion to speak of ALDERMAN WOOD.

Having my pen in my hand, however, I cannot but console with you upon your present most uncomfortable situation, and in order to work myself up to a proper pitch of pity for you, I must recite some of the various acts by which you have exposed your ignorance and impudence during the last year.

I remember to have seen you sitting cheek by jowl with her late Majesty, smirking and chucking like a great ape;—even then I pitied you—I pitied your ignorance, in degrading the person you wanted to exalt in our eyes by associating yourself with her so familiarly.

I have traced you through your processions and your public meetings; I have heard you say, "Oh! Gentlemen, if you knew what I know about the QUEEN,"—and then you used to go running in and out, and backwards and forward. "Oh! and MRS. WOOD knows so much about the QUEEN—these women sympathize—open their hearts to "each other"—and GEORGINA is to be a maid of honour, "and KITTY is to be a necessary woman, and JOHN PAGE is "to have all the QUEEN'S property, and his brother is to "be a chamberlain, and J—HUMPTY-DUMPTY—I—but "only wait—watch—you'll see!"

FALSTAFF, with the reformed HARRY, never met with so disastrous a fall as you, my dear HUMPTY-DUMPTY, got last Thursday evening. There was ALDERMAN WOOD came down in his carriage—ALDERMAN WOOD has not taken off his clothes for three nights—ALDERMAN WOOD went out at such a time—ALDERMAN WOOD came in at such a place—and ALDERMAN WOOD did this, and ALDERMAN WOOD did that—and ALDERMAN WOOD talked to the QUEEN of her worldly affairs—and then her MAJESTY died—and then MRS. WOOD would not quit the House—there they staid poking and rummaging about all night—and the REV. JOHN PAGE WOOD went out into the garden, Miss GEORGINA returned to cry at the back of the private theatre, and KITTY only stayed her sighs by wondering who would have the diamond ear-rings, and the gold watch, and the bracelets, and the armlets.

This went on till Thursday, when the QUEEN'S Will was to be read, and the WOODS begged to be present. There they sat, with open ears; line after line—Codicil after Codicil; HUMPTY-DUMPTY looked glum—MRS. HUMPTY-DUMPTY breathed shorter than usual—the girls ceased to weep—the boys to hope; Codicil the last was finished, and lo and behold! the great Captain's Captain—Wit—Wisdom—Whittington, WOOD, the friend, the adviser, the patron, the bringer-over, the sticker-up, the carrier-about, the cringer, the smirker, the fawner, the grinner, the growler—not so much as mentioned; not a ring—not a picture—not a guinea—not a shilling—not a farthing—not a word!—Not one trinket spared from BERGAMI, out of MARIETTI'S box.—"Whew" went MRS. HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and said no more. "Well, for my part," muttered GEORGINA.—"My eyes," exclaimed KITTY.—"GOOD GOD," said the PARSON.—"Nick'd, by Jupiter," said his brother.—"The Devil," said HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

The rogue who is discovered in his roguery—the thief detected in his robbery—the murderer caught with the reeking dagger in his belt, feel the horrors of guilt, and the dread of punishment; but the remorse of conscience, or even the terror of death, is not so galling to the rogue, the thief, or the murderer, as the pang of this exposure is to you.

There is no feeling of mortification so acute as that, which is experienced by a fool, found out in his folly—a coxcomb shewn up—as ass exposed—a pretender laid open—a braggart humbled, or a meddler displayed in his true colours.—All these blended feelings must be rankling in your heart.

You are, indeed, a pitiable object; your poor wife and family still more to be compassionated, for they had no will of their own. But I cannot see how you are to get out of the scrape, or hold up your smirking face again; for either the QUEEN had found you out, and has treated you with silent contempt, because she despised you, or she is an ungrateful woman.

Your opinion of her Majesty's goodness, and virtues, and talents, and excellence, is recorded in every pot-house in St. Giles; that is irrevocable:—so, my poor HUMPTY-DUMPTY, you must either put up with the most marked public insult that a dying person could possibly inflict upon a man, or tax the most illustrious pattern of all worldly good with the basest of all earthly crimes—INGRATITUDE!

Take your choice, silly Alderman, and if you have any thing like feeling or shame left, throw up your gown—resign your seat (before you lose it)—sell your furniture—account for the money subscribed for her Majesty's plate—change your name, and go somewhere where you may spend the remainder of your days in obscurity with the jolly wife you have made a fool of, and the two poor girls whose prospects in life you have marred, then lay your head upon your pillow and reflect upon your past life—and a greater punishment I do not ask even for HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

I am, poor fellow, yours, J. BULL.

THEATRE.

Drury Lane continues to attract the people to the Coronation. The Haymarket also has its mirthful votaries; more novelties are in preparation, and things seem to be going on with much spirit. A serious calamity had nearly befallen the audience at this little theatre on Thursday. A fire took place in a house in Northumberland-street, the master of which was at the Haymarket; a friend or servant rushed down to the playhouse, found him, and imparted the intelligence; the person agitated in a great degree, exclaimed "Good God! my house is on fire;" which being misunderstood, was construed by the company into "the House is on fire;" much confusion ensued, but after a quarter of an hour, order was restored, and luckily no mischief occurred.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am fully authorised by John Hanson, Esq. in behalf of himself, Harry Stowe and George Scott, Esqs. all three local Magistrates of the Hamlet, to assure you, and through you the public, that the appearance of their names at the head of the placards posted about Hammersmith, by the Queen's Committee, to recommend and solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a testimonial of respect to the memory of her late Majesty, is entirely without their approbation or consent. The two latter gentlemen were not in Hammersmith when the meeting was held, and they all join in expressing the most unqualified surprise at such a liberty being taken with their names.

August 18, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—It was stated in the Morning Chronicle, last week, (upon the authority, I suppose, of the old Times) that when the intelligence of the late Queen's death reached Fulham, the church bell was tolled, against the wishes of the Rev. Vicar. The fact (which any body may ascertain, as I have done, by inquiry) was, that as soon as he received that intel-

ligence, the Vicar sent to the Churchwarden, and directed that the bell should be tolled, according to established custom.

It has also been industriously reported, and, as I am told, in some of the Papers, that the Minister of Hammersmith was prevented by his superiors at Fulham from administering the sacrament to her late Majesty on her death-bed; a FABRICATION AS GLOSS as the former, and of still greater malignity.

The persons against whom these calumnies are levelled have not thought fit to notice them publicly; but I know full well the mischievous effects, among the lower orders, of such assertions (especially those against the Clergy) uncontradicted, and I cannot think it unimportant to expose, whenever there is an opportunity, that system of wicked invention and deliberate falsehood by which the public mind has, of late, been so grievously deluded. I am, SIR, your most obedient humble servant,
AN INHABITANT OF FULHAM.

August 16, 1821.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ye, Aldermen! list to my lay—
Oh, list, ere your bumpers you fill—
Her Majesty's dead!—luck-a-day!
She remember'd me not in her Will.
Oh, folly! oh, baneful ill-luck!
That I ever to court her begun;
She was Queen, and I could not but suck—
But she died, and poor MATTY'S undone!
Perhaps I was void of all thought,
Perhaps it was plain to foresee,
That a Queen so complete would be sought
By a Courtier mere knowing than me.
But self-love each hope can inspire,
It banishes wisdom the while;
And I thought she would surely admire
My countenance, whiskers, and smile.
She is dead though, and I am undone!
Ye that witness the woes I endure,
Oh let me instruct you to shun
What I cannot instruct you to cure:
Beware how you loiter in vain
Amid nymphs of a higher degree;
It is not for me to explain
How fair and how fickle they be.

Alas! that her lawyers e'er me,
They alone were the cause of my woes;
Their tricks I can never forget—
Those lawyers unfild my repose.
Yet the Times may diminish my pain,
If the Statesman and Traveller agree—
Which I read for her sakes in vain—
Yes, the Times shall have comfort for me.
Of the Wood and the Woodcock the tale,
And how perfect sever it seem—
The sad conduct of Hebezer Gool—
Henceforth shall be MATTY WOOD'S theme!
High transports are due to the sight;
But we are not to find them our own,
Or Fate ne'er had given such delight
As I had with her Majesty known.

Mrs. WOOD, ope your doors then apace;
To your deepest recesses I fly;
I must hide my poor woe-begone face,
I must vanish from every eye.
But my sad, my deplorable lay,
My reed shall resound with it still—
How her Majesty died 'O'er day,
And remembered me not in her Will.

SHENSTONE.

The attendance of Sheriff Whitman on the Jury, which now sits on the body of HURRY, appears to some rather singular, whilst others consider it a mere deed of sympathy for one of his own partisans. It has been stated, that the worthy Sheriff came forward at the request of the friends of the deceased to act as their Counselor; and whatever risibility such an assertion may create, it is nevertheless founded on fact, since a well-known character in the neighbourhood of Paddington, who is quite insane, and styles himself Sir Francis Burdett, actually addressed Mr. Whitman on the subject, and solicited his legal assistance in favour of a dear son! Although the sapient Alderman, no doubt, contradicted the word according to its natural signification, the soi-disant Sir Francis meant no more than "a son of Reform," as he terms all the Radicals his children!

This paragraph is inserted on the authority of a highly respectable correspondent, who was told by the limatic himself that it was he who applied to WATTMAN on the occasion!!!

LANDING OF THE KING IN IRELAND.

The wind being far from favourable for the Royal yacht to proceed from Holyhead for Ireland, and the King observing the regularity with which the steam packets had proceeded in their course, he determined to prefer that conveyance; and, accordingly, on Sunday morning last, about a quarter of eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry, and attended by a numerous suite, His Majesty repaired on board the Lightning, steam-packet, in order to land, commodiously and expeditiously, in that portion of the United Realm. During the voyage His Majesty was pleased most graciously to express his satisfaction at this method of conveyance, and to distinguish the packet by the appellation of the Royal George the Fourth Packet, an honour which her Commander was willing to accept of.

On Sunday, thousands of all classes repaired to Dunleary and Howth, uncertain at which place His Majesty would land, but confident, from previous report, that he would reach the Irish shore, some time in the course of the evening. Every eye was turned with impatience in the direction where it was expected the Royal squadron would first make its appearance. Any sail that came in view on the verge of the horizon was watched with anxiety by the numberless spectators who crowded the shores on each side of the bay. At length, about a quarter to four, the Richmond schooner was seen crowding all sail towards Dunleary, and having communicated with Admiral Rowley, on board the Cyrus, a signal was made for all the fleet in the harbour to get under weigh. Presently five large ships, and a vast number of brigs, schooners, yachts, and pleasure-boats, stretched right across towards the harbour of Howth, when the Lightning, Capt. Skinner, with the King on board, was seen at some distance.

On arriving at the pier, a chain was immediately flung on shore, and His Majesty was recognized by some gentlemen present, standing alone on the quarter-deck, dressed in a large blue surtout, with a travelling cap on his head. The instant it became known that

The King was on horse, a loud and universal shout burst from the surrounding multitude, which His Majesty answered by taking off the cap he wore, and saluting the assembled crowd in the most gracious manner. The acclamations of the people at this mark of respect were, were repeated with such energy as to be distinctly heard on the opposite side of the Bay. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield then advanced towards the ladder, and His Majesty ascended the steps, assisted by three gentlemen. As the people pressed forward with the greatest eagerness to catch a glimpse of his Majesty, they were called upon to fall back, right and left, for the purpose of opening a passage. This being effected without the least difficulty, His Majesty at length reached the carriage, and turning about, and extending both his hands in the most gracious manner, emphatically cried out to those who cheered him, "I thank you, I sincerely thank you!" "God bless you all!" "God bless you all."

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield was at the carriage-door, ready to receive His Majesty, he entered it, and feeling somewhat exhausted, threw himself back upon the seat. His Majesty was immediately followed by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who desired the coachman to drive slowly through the throng of spectators. It was with difficulty that the carriage could be closed, from the violent eagerness of the people to see, and if possible to take their Sovereign by the hand. His Majesty seemed pleased at this warmth of feeling, and from receiving it as a rude familiarity, held forth both his hands, which were grasped at with eagerness by every person who could come within reach. Many were heard boasting of the honour; and, no doubt, in a century hence, it will be mentioned by the descendants of this warm-hearted people, as a subject of pride, and exultation, that their fathers touched the hand of that gracious Sovereign who was the first that visited them in friendship. His Majesty seemed pleased with every thing around him, and appeared in the best health. The Marquis of Londonderry, Sir John Doyle, Sir Edmund Nugle, and one of the foreign Ambassadors, with a numerous suite, came in the packet. The Marquis of Londonderry, after writing some dispatches in the Little Custom House, proceeded in a carriage to town, the mail having been previously dispatched by a cart.

It was with the greatest difficulty, and at the repeated request of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, that the people were prevented from riding the horses from His Majesty's carriage, and drawing him about. In proceeding towards Phoenix Park, the same desire was manifested, as at his landing, of taking His Majesty by the hand.

The Marquis of Londonderry entered his carriage, some of the people cried out, "Here is Lord Castlereagh, cheer him!" which was accordingly done. One of them then came up, and said he had a favour to ask. The Noble Marquis with great affability and good humour, desired to know what it was? Upon which the man replied that he hoped he would consider Old Ireland, and the Window Tax. His Lordship smiled, and holding out his hand in the kindest manner, said he should by all means attend to his recommendation. Lord Howth, the Bishop of Cork and Ross, Lord O'Connell, Lord Kingston, Lord Fingall, Lord Maryborough, and several other persons of distinction, were on the pier when His Majesty arrived.

About six o'clock His Majesty reached the Vice-Regal Lodge, through the private road leading to the Phoenix Park, amidst the loud and incessant cheering of thousands of his subjects. On alighting His Majesty thanked them for the kind reception he had met with, saying that he would drink their health and the health of his people that night, with other words of the kindest import.—The carriage in which His Majesty proceeded to town from Howth was that of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield's, drawn by his own horses. It was not intended that His Majesty's entry should be a public one, but the place of his landing could not be kept a secret, and as the great number general that he would land at Howth this day, great numbers repaired there at an early hour, and did not depart till their curiosity and loyalty were satisfied by a view of His Majesty. It is supposed that His Majesty will remain for some time quite private at the Vice-Regal Lodge. His arrival has filled this city with the most sincere joy. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm it has occasioned. The effects will not be so great as on a people so sensible to every attention and kindness.

The King landed on his Birth-day, the anniversary also of the battle of Aughrim, which one hundred and thirty years ago decided the Protestant succession. His Majesty looked extremely well; he seemed in perfect health, and not so much fatigued as we should have expected after so long and toilsome a passage as His Majesty experienced.

It is a fact not a little curious, that not a single red coat, not a soldier nor a police officer, appeared at the landing station, or near His Majesty on his way to the Park; but he had a guard of the whole Irish people. In Ireland, George the Fourth has as many defenders as he has subjects; he has as many friends as there are Irishmen.

From the great crowd which assembled round the King when he alighted in the Phoenix Park it was not possible even for those who were nearest him, to hear distinctly all that fell from His Majesty. The following are his words as given in *The Correspondent*, one of the most accurate of the Dublin Journals:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Friends, I cannot but on the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I am not able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled some miles along a road, besides which particular circumstances occurred, known to you all— which it is better at present not to mention. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to draw their feelings."

"This one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit my dear Ireland. This day has given me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is to me the greatest happiness. I have never more than thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. I shall be as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper; I shall drink yours—in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."

His Majesty delivered the above speech with admirable grace, and with great emotions of strong feeling. The last few words were peculiarly addressed to the lower class, who thronged round His Majesty with looks and expressions of the strongest affection. His Majesty then shook hands most cordially with every person within his reach, without distinction of rank and appearance, and retired. During this short address he seemed much affected, and when he mentioned his early love for Ireland, he spoke with great emphasis, and in an impressive and animated manner. The cordial warmth of feeling which animated His Majesty may be inferred from the following trifling incident:—Several persons who entered the demesne having walked on the lawn, some others of the party called out not to tread on the grass. "Oh," said His Majesty, with much good humour, "I will mind the grass—let them go where they please." On His Majesty's arrival at the Park, a royal salute was fired at the battery, and the Union flag was hoisted on Bedford tower.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had the honour on Sunday night to dine with His Majesty the King, in the Palace at the Phoenix Park. His Excellency went to the Castle while His Majesty remains in Ireland.

The following official notice appeared in the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dublin Castle, Aug. 18.

It is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Public Levée at the Castle on Monday, the 20th inst., at one o'clock.

And His Majesty will also hold a Drawing Room, at the Castle, on Tuesday Evening, at nine o'clock.

N.B. It is not expected by His Majesty that persons shall appear in mourning on the day of his public entry into Dublin, nor on any of the days of public ceremonies, or festivities which may take place during the period of His Majesty's residence in Ireland.

At half past five on Saturday morning the mail arrived from Holyhead with the account of the Queen's death; and the event was shortly afterwards communicated in the following official note, which was published in the course of the day in the *Dublin Gazette*:—

"My Lord, I feel it my duty to acquaint your Excellency that I have just received a letter from the Earl of Liverpool, announcing the death of Her Majesty the Queen. This event took place at Brandonburgh House, on the night of the 29th, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Lord's,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c. &c. SIDMOUTH.

The death of Her Majesty has excited very little interest in the minds of the citizens of Dublin. Scarcely an individual is to be seen in mourning.

A notification was at the same time issued by the Lord Mayor, in the following terms:—

"MANSSION-HOUSE, 11th August, 1821.

The proposed illumination on the King's arrival will not take place previous to His Majesty's public entry into Dublin, as an account of the Queen's death, is necessarily postponed. A. B. KING, Lord Mayor."

During the entire of Tuesday the Park was crowded with vehicles of every description, filled with elegantly dressed persons; the lawn in front of the Lodge was also thronged with equestrians and pedestrians, who frequently cheered the King; but, owing to His Majesty's wish to remain as private as possible, he did not present himself at the windows. His Majesty's State Porter remained at the Castle during the day for the purpose of taking down the names of the Nobility and Gentry. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield is gone to reside with His Majesty at the Park; Lady Bloomfield and family remain at Stephen's-green. The Princess Estorbazy, accompanied by Lady Bloomfield, went on Thursday to the Palace, Phoenix Park, to visit the King.

DUBLIN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Householders and Inhabitants of Dublin met on Monday, when a Deputation of Gentlemen was appointed to wait upon Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, to communicate with him as to the public entry of His Majesty into the capital.—The Castle-yard was yesterday crowded by persons of distinction; among others we noticed the Marquis of Londonderry, who was loudly cheered.

HIS MAJESTY'S ENGAGEMENTS.—The following arrangements have been made by His Majesty for the disposition of his time till the 30th inst.—FRIDAY, 17, His Majesty will make his public entry into the city.—SATURDAY, 18, His Majesty will attend a grand Review in Phoenix Park.—SUNDAY, 19, His Majesty will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, in state.—MONDAY, 20, His Majesty will hold his first Levée at the Castle.—TUESDAY, 21, His Majesty will hold an evening Drawing-room.—WEDNESDAY, 22, His Majesty will attend the theatre.—THURSDAY, 23, His Majesty will visit the Bank of Ireland and other public institutions. His Majesty will afterwards dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house.—FRIDAY, 24, His Majesty will conclude his visits to the Dublin institutions.—MONDAY, 27, His Majesty will dine at the University.—TUESDAY, 28, the grand installation of the Knights of St. Patrick will take place, followed by a dinner in St. Patrick's Hall, at which His Majesty will preside.—WEDNESDAY, 29, His Majesty will attend the Turf Meeting at the Curragh.—THURSDAY, 30, a grand Dress Ball will be given at the Castle.

The Marquis of Londonderry was recognised on Tuesday afternoon, coming from the chambers of Mr. Secretary Grant, at Dublin Castle; about 500 persons were present; they pressed forward with much eagerness and generous feeling to greet and welcome him. He bowed with all the dignity and urbanity of his nature to all around him, and we heard several of those about us, some of whom had been radically inclined, declare that they never saw a Nobleman whose carriage and demeanor so forcibly expressed nobility. The Marquis of Londonderry is already a great favourite in Ireland.

Sir William Curtis attracts much attention; he is constantly at the Castle. He is invited to every party.

A grand public dinner of the Nobility and Gentry is to take place to-morrow, in the Corn Exchange, when it is expected that 1000 persons will dine together in honour of His Majesty's visit. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and others are invited.

On Wednesday His Majesty held a private Levée, at the Vice-Regal Palace, Phoenix Park, for the purpose of receiving the Constituted Authorities, the Ministers, Officers of State, &c. It was attended by the following personages, who were specially invited:—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Prince Esterhazy, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Tuam and Dublin, the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Mayor, the Marquesses of Conyngham, Headfort, and Londonderry, Lord Sidmouth, the Commander of the Forces, the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Lord Beresford, Mr. Secretary Grant, Mr. Secretary Gregory, Sir C. Grant, Sir George Hill, and Mr. Wilson Croker. The Park, during the Levée, was crowded with equipages. An immense concourse of persons filled the demesne, in the hope of catching, from the windows of the Palace, a view of the King, but they were disappointed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It is asserted in a private letter received here, that the Tripoli squadron, which was proceeding to assist the Turks, has been surprised and captured by the Greeks.

The Duke of Wellington is daily expected in this capital. Preparations have been made for his reception at the Hotel de Paris, boulevard de la Madeleine.

MONS. AUG. 6.—The Duke of Wellington has visited the fortifications of this place, with which he is highly satisfied. He has publicly expressed his opinion that this fortress is the finest in Belgium.

An article from Augsburg, dated the 7th inst., states, that according to advices from Vienna, there are unusual movements among the Austrian troops on the eastern frontiers, which are about to be considerably reinforced. From this it is inferred that Austria will actively co-operate with Russia, in case the latter should declare war against the Porte; and it is affirmed, that the Ottoman territory will be invaded on three points at the same time. It is also stated, that the Emperor of Russia was on the road to Vienna, from which he intended to proceed to the headquarters of the army of the south, commanded by General the Count de Wittgenstein.

An article from Hanover, dated Aug. 8, states that the King is expected to "set out on the 10th of September on his voyage to Germany, to fulfil the long cherished and joyful expectations of the faithful Hanoverian subjects. His Majesty comes by the way of Brussels and Frankfurt, stops one day at each of those places, and will arrive here on the 20th of September. His Excellency Count Munster will arrive here some time earlier. We are happy to communicate this intelligence from an authentic source.

ODessa, July 12.—We have letters from Constantople of the 11th. The object of the authors of the scenes of terror, during the first days of the Bairaun, was to burn Perna, assassinate Christians of every nation indiscriminately, and finally to pillage their houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Salter arrived in London, on Tuesday, about half past four o'clock, with the news of the joyful event of the safe arrival of the King; and on Wednesday, left town with dispatches from the Earl of Liverpool to the King in Ireland.

Some persons laughing at the conceit of J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq. R. S. was observing, that at the time he belonged to some Volunteer corps of Sharp Shooters, he was a Tory—"Ah," said another, "but he has married into a Whig family." "I in some degree, accounted for the change; and we set about guessing and surmising, whether it was into the family of the Howards, the Cavendishes, or into what Whig family he had married. "A Whig family," said Mrs. Barber Beaumont, who overheard us, "Sir, I'd have you to know, my father is a greater man than any of the Whigs—he is a Wig-maker."—She was a daughter of Vickery, the barber, in Tavistock-street—whence called Mrs. Barber Beaumont!

The mourning for the Queen is by no means general—black worn by men (except the Court) is a mark of Radicalism, rather than grief; and no women wear it at all—we mean no respectable women. Ladies who walk the streets, and have been with addresses, are in sables; but amongst females, it is confined either to persons of easy virtue, or those, who having a small stock of clothes, find black more convenient; not to speak of saving the charge of washing.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who has orders to take the body of her Majesty to Cuxhaven, was the officer who, on the 29th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand-ropes to assist her in coming up the side of His Majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England to be married.

On Thursday morning, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Frederic, left Kensington Palace for Bognor, and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, left the King's Palace, St. James's, on a visit to the Earl of Egmont, at his seat at Petworth, in Sussex, to Bognor, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c.

The Army.—The 10th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, are under orders to embark for Plymouth; it is supposed they will relieve the 1st battalion of the 3d Guards, now doing duty in that garrison. The 15th regiment, now at Fort Cumberland, will march into this garrison to replace the 10th.—Orders have been sent to Gibraltar for the 60th regiment to proceed up the Mediterranean. Carrier orders have been sent out to the 20th, also at Gibraltar, and under orders to embark for England, stating that they are to remain in garrison.

Very important reductions have taken place in the Ordnance Department at Chatham. The office of Clerk of the Store is to be abolished, and for the future there will be only the Storekeeper and the Clerk of the Cheque. The Ordnance Establishment at Upnor is entirely abolished, and will be transferred to Chatham.

A Privy Council has been held upon the subject of the proceedings on Tuesday, when the procession of her Majesty's body, &c. was objected to the offence of obscuring the body of royalty amounts to little less than treason. Dispatches were sent to His Majesty at Dublin, informing him of the circumstance. An express was also sent off to Lord Sidmouth, informing him of the proceedings which took place in Colchester church, when Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, and others, placed an improper inscription on the coffin of her Majesty.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was held on Wednesday last, at No. 4, Edgeware-road, and continued by adjournment, till Friday, when it re-assembled at the New Inn, Edgeware-road, on the body of Richard Howler, who was shot during the riot at Cumberland-gate, on Tuesday.—Mr. Alderman Wiltman was present during the inquiry (according to his own statement) as *amicus curie* for the brother of the deceased. A great number of witnesses were examined.—Mr. Thomas Gould, swore that there seemed to be a disposition to riot on the part of the people, who flung bricks, which irritated the soldiery.—The Surgeons deposed as to the death being caused by a gun-shot wound.

Edward Bailey observed some stones thrown at the soldiers, in the Park. He was riding in the Park, abreast with the Sergeant of the Guards, when the latter desired two privates, who were with him, to walk quietly forward; instead of doing that, the privates rode on violently, and pressed down two of the people. This witness described the firing, and the fall of the deceased in consequence.

John Hathorne, Simon Berkeley, and John Duckett, confirmed the previous testimony. The latter witness saw a young officer point his pistol in the direction where the deceased stood, a flash followed, and he fell. The officer then rode round into the Park, and he did not know him again. Witness produced his hat, and pointed to the place where it had been cut, as he alleged, by the sword of the officer. Saw bricks flying in different directions, but none from the place where the deceased stood; he saw no Civil Magistrate warning the people of their danger; before the bricks were thrown, the soldiers had their swords drawn, and might be said to be brandishing them; he saw some stones thrown out of Park-lane into the Park before the swords were brandished.

As the evidence was reading over to the witness, Mr. Sheriff Wiltman observed, that it was not precisely what had been given.

The Coroner said, that while gentlemen continued to put so many questions, it would be impossible for the clerk to take them down.

Mr. Sheriff Wiltman said he'd be shot through the heart as the poor deceased was, even sitting at a distant table, if he could not write it down more correctly. With regard to recognising the officer, the whole regiment should be drawn out, and then it would be for the witness to say whether he could swear to him or not.

Francis McGowan gave nearly similar testimony with the former witnesses, but saw no stones thrown, nor did he hear the Riot Act read.

Bartolomew Croney, tailor.—I went myself into the Park, and on coming to the gateway near Oxford-street, these here Pious-eddily brutes were across the road; I call them nothing else; or, if you wish, the Horse Guards; the mob hissed at them twice; which was an officer was good enough to take a pistol out and let fly; this was after the hissing; and a man wearing a blue coat and corduroy breeches was the man who was shot; truly then, when the mob found the pistol fired they launched the stones; I have not seen the man since; the officer was a thin man with a Waterloo medal; the shot he fired killed the man, I'll swear to it; I cannot tell the age of the officer; I cannot tell even my own age; I believe I would know the Gentleman; and if the whole troop were called up, I think I'd know him; I could put my hand on him, though he wore a Waterloo medal; I could put the same as to the man who spoke to Sir Robert Baker. I glory in that woman who is gone, God be good to her. I saw no stones thrown until the shot was fired, and then the people cried out shame.

By a Jurymen.—Heard the Riot Act read at Kensington, but does not know who read it; saw Sir R. Baker in Piccadilly and Tottenham Court-road, but not in Oxford-street; the man who read merely read to "Keep the peace!" that is all he heard, and he never heard the Riot Act read before; that's all he knew about it; it might have occupied five minutes in the reading.

The proceedings were resumed on Friday at two o'clock, at the New Inn, Edgeware-road, when several witnesses were examined.—

Samuel Green, a printer, stated that he saw the Guards push through the Park as soon as the iron-firing had been pushed down by the mob, and an officer fired a pistol down the street, and then rode off towards Tyburn turnpike; he fired more than once; when he had got about 100 yards, he turned his horse, and again rode to Cumberland-gate, and he then fired a second time, and then a man fell, who was standing near the watch-box, and shortly after expired. He did not see any brick-bats thrown till after the firing took place.

John Cook was then examined.—This witness stated that the mob attempted to shut the gates, and he saw the soldiers cut at that part of the mob who held the gates, which was followed by a discharge of stones which continued for a minute, the soldiers all that time standing still, at length an officer full of desperation (for so the witness swore) rushed with his sword at one man, who bent down wishing to avoid the cuts. The soldiers then dispersed the people in all directions, just at that moment he heard the report of a pistol, and saw two or three soldiers fire in the air, the firing was general; the witness rode up to a young officer and expostulated with him on the impropriety of firing on the people. The officer was much agitated, and said, "I could not help it, what was I to do?" his agitation was very great as if proceeding from terror. At that time the witness did not know a man had been killed. The witness did not hear the Riot Act read.

Wm. Spruit, a shoemaker, deposed, that the first thing he observed was the soldiers driving the people up Oxford-street; one of them cut at the witness (who was not throwing stones at the time) and made a slight rent in his umbrella, which he held up to guard his head. The witness endeavoured to get out of his way, when the soldier sheathed his sword and fired at him. The witness then ran across the street, and saw a young officer draw a pistol from the holster and deliberately present it at a man standing near Cumberland-street. The witness was about two yards from the officer, and he was about seventy yards from the man whom he shot. He was confident he should know the officer again, who was in a red coat. The deceased was standing in the front of the crowd; the officer laughed as soon as he had shot the deceased.

Wm. Alexander, a journeyman dyer, deposed, that all the stones were thrown from the corner of Park-lane. He saw an officer come down Oxford-street towards Quebec-street, and turn round, point his pistol, and fire it; a man instantly fell; there was no other pistol fired until half a minute afterwards: the witness was about three yards from the officer when he fired; he saw no conspicious admiring the people, nor did he hear any command given to fire; there were some stones and brickbats thrown before the military fired.

Mr. Waitman suggested the necessity of having the troops drawn out, to identify the officer who fired the shot. The Coroner said he would write to the Colonel of the regiment, stating the wish of the Jury.

Mr. Hansen, who attended for the enquiry, said he should communicate with the Commanding Officer, who he had no doubt would do every thing to forward the ends of justice.

Mr. Cleaver, a chessman, deposed, on crossing Oxford-street, heard about 12 or 14 pistols fired, and saw at the same time the stones flying in all directions; the procession at that time seemed to be in confusion; he then saw an officer in scarlet, a young man, about 20 or 22 presenting a pistol, and immediately on the flash a person fell against the witness, who was alarmed and ran away into the New-road, and returned in about three quarters of an hour, and then went up to the officer, who was with about twelve or fourteen men at Cumberland-gate, and said to him, "You are a pretty fellow to shoot a man, are you not?" The officer looked at witness and said, "I wish you were shot too." He then moved his horse to the further end of the company; a gentleman, a friend of the officer, came up, whispered to him and said, "I wish you were out of it." The witness swore he should know the officer again, for he (the witness) had addressed him in a very coarse manner; he was assumed to repeat what he then said, but being now sworn he would tell what he said to the officer; he said, "I shall know your face again, it is so d—d ugly," he then looked at the officer for five minutes, and then retired across the Park. The officer was a slim made man; he could pick him out from five hundred that he were in the same clothes. The witness did not hear the Riot Act read. In answer to a question from a Juror, the witness now said he did not mean to say that the officer was the person who shot the man. Stones were flying in all directions at the time the man fell.

George Rogers, a tobacco-manufacturer, one of the Committee at the Freemason's Tavern, deposed, that he placed himself opposite Cumberland-gate to see what was going on; the first thing he saw was a body of Life Guards; there were three or four; the centre one appeared to be an officer; from the comparative effeminacy of his dress and appearance he judged him so to be; the soldiers were in a state of irritation, brandishing their swords, and apparently threatening the people, who were hissing them; the soldiers, when they came out of the Park, galloped towards the people in all directions, and every soldier seemed to act for himself; he did not see any stones thrown until three or four minutes after the soldiers had attacked the people, and then they drew their pistols, firing individually. He did not see any damage arise from the firing, nor any person wounded; their swords were drawn, and the three or four minutes which he had previously spoke of were occupied in snubbing the people, but he did not see any person wounded, though the swords came in contact with their heads and shoulders. Examined by Mr. Waitman—I attended the Committee at the Freemason's Tavern frequently, but there was no conspiracy, and no knowledge, to stop up the roads through which the procession was to pass.

Elizabeth Parker was standing on the steps of a gentleman's house at the corner of Cumberland-street; the soldiers were waving their swords, and riding backwards and forwards, but never saw them strike any one; the deceased was standing on the steps, just before the witness, who was looking over his shoulders; when he was shot he was clapping his hands and calling out as loud as he could, "the City! the City!"

Two other witnesses were examined, but they stated nothing material, and the Inquest was adjourned at 11 o'clock, till Monday at two o'clock.

An Inquest was held at the Triumphal Chariot, near St. George's Hospital, on the body of George Francis, who died on Wednesday at St. George's Hospital.

F. Burton was present near Tyburn-gate on Tuesday, and saw the deceased shot, and saw his horse; whether it was a public or private shot he could not tell, he was dressed as a Life Guard's man; there were no stones thrown until after the firing; the deceased did not molest the soldiers.

A Mr. French gave similar testimony.

R. B. Walker is house surgeon at St. George's Hospital; examined the deceased; he was shot through the right shoulder—it was a gun-shot; he was dead, and he considered it a hopeless case; the man thought so himself; did not hear him say it was mortal, but he told the Chaplain so afterwards; the man's bowels were open, and he remained in the same state during the whole of the night, and continued so till about seven o'clock on Wednesday night, when he was taken considerably worse, and at 20 minutes after night he died, apparently from suffocation; he has since examined the body, and found the ball passed directly through it; he could not tell whether it was a pistol bullet or not; it was extracted from the left shoulder; the ball passed through the lungs and was the cause of his death; two of his ribs were broken, and the ball had passed through the spine; within two hours before his death the man was unable to speak.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan Hughes is Chaplain to St. George's Hospital, and attended the deceased during his illness. He was very anxious his will should be sent for, as he considered himself a dying man. I directed a person to go for his wife. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening, I returned to see him and found his wife with him. I talked and read prayers to him; and after that I asked him whether he had any ill-will or malice against anybody? To which he answered, he had not; he bore no ill-will to any one, and considered the soldier, or whoever fired, had only done his duty in firing the pistol—he was at peace with all the world. I asked him if he had thrown any thing at the soldiers? and he said no, that he had not at all; that he was a little retired from the crowd at that time, and that he was on the pavement, though he had previously been in the crowd.

Mary Francis examined—I live at No. 6, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, the deceased was my husband; he was 42 years of age, and left home on Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, in very good health, he never was better in his life; I next saw him at Saint George's Hospital, I was sent for about two o'clock; I found my husband in bed and some gentlemen standing round him; I asked him what occasioned his condition, to which he replied, he had the misfortune of being near the Park, and was shot through the shoulder, but he did not say that he was dying; he said he saw the people throw the brick-bats at the soldiers and wished to retire away.

A witness named Binington, deposed to the deceased being shot. The Inquest at ten o'clock, was adjourned till Monday at three o'clock.

If we are correctly informed, not less than forty-three privates of the Life Guards were wounded, and are now under surgical care, from the effect of the brick-bats, &c. thrown on them in the course of last Tuesday; and some of the cases would have actually been fatal, had it not been for the strength of their helmets.

During the disturbances on Tuesday, an elderly lady was trampled on by a dragon's horse, and conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, but she is declared out of danger. Other casualties of minor note occurred during the day; and in Tottenham-court-road a youth about eighteen was wounded by a pistol-ball, and carried home senseless.

An Inquest was taken on Monday, at the Union Flag, Whitechapel, on the body of Mr. N. Wild, who expired from wounds and bruises received on the Friday night preceding. It appeared from the testimony of the witnesses that he had been knocked down and illused by three or four men, who affected afterwards to assist him, he complained of a pain in his kidneys. On opening the body eleven of the ribs were broken on the right side, and two on the left, which had lacerated the lungs and caused an effusion of blood of about three pints, nearly the whole of the ribs were fractured in two places. The Jury returned a verdict of Willful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

On Tuesday the mob who accompanied the Queen's funeral attacked the Turnpike-keeper at Hammersmith, for demanding his toll of the horsemen proceeding to Brandenburgh House. The man was cruelly beaten, his gate torn off the hinges, and the mob would not afterwards suffer him to demand his legal toll—thus robbing the poor man of a considerable sum of money, and half murdering him because he did not choose to be robbed quietly.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived	Mails	Duo	Arrived	Mails	Duo
1	Dublin	—	—	Malta	—
1	Waterford	—	—	France	—
1	Guernsey	—	—	Hamburg	—
—	Holland	—	—	Flamers	—
—	St. Petersburg	1	—	Jamaica	—

DEPARTURES.—On August 17, Wm. S.W. Arrived and called for the River, the Globe, Cozens, from Calcutta; Dorothy Foster, Swindon, from Jamaica; Hamber, Johnsons, from ditto for Hull; William and Mary, Peim, from Cork; and Blossom, Williams, from Rio Janeiro. Came down from the River on Tuesday the Beacon, Owen, for Trieste; and Amphitrite, Allen, for Cork and Jamaica.

POWERS.—On August 17, Wind N.W. Arrived the John transport from London for Jamaica; and the Royal mail frigate, J. Howard, from St. John's, Jamaica, for London; Fox and Carolina transports for Heligoland.

PALMOUTH, August 15. Wind N.W. Sailed the William and Thomas, Luce, for Waterford and London; and the late Dr. Hadley's, for London.

PLYMOUTH, August 16. Wind W. Arrived the Perseverance, Jackson, from London for Madeira; and Broderick, Pearl, from Miramichi. The latter sailed 24th July with the Harmony, Harle; Pomona, Richmond; Stephen and the Industry. Arrived the created company next day.

LYMINGTON, August 17. Put back, His Majesty's ship Nemen.

HARWICH, August 17. Arrived the Vansittart and Lord Nelson packets with mails from Chryseus.

HULL, August 16. Arrived the Everthorpe, Ash, from Greenland, with 11 fish, 450 bullets. She left the ice on the 28th July, and brings nearly the same accounts as those previously received.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr. H. GRAY, Member of the College of Surgeons in London, continues to supply the Faculty of Teeth, on the successful system introduced by himself in 1813, which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places, for the purpose of the preservation of the remaining teeth, by stumping, tying, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adjoining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth, and consequently, instead of injuring, a half them support. These artificial Teeth may be taken out and put in, and they may be made to resemble the natural teeth, which require whole or half sets. Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to furnish pieces which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the embarrassment of the spiral springs, which are usually attached to such pieces.

25, Old Bath-street, London.

For Convulsive Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, &c.

DR. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDERS.—Patronized and sanctioned by Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, Lady Catharine Walpole, Right Hon. Lady Amberst, Lady C. Dundas, Right Hon. Lady Lisimore, Hon. Mrs. Bathurst, Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Lady Caroline Lamb, Hon. Mrs. Grey, &c.

Of all diseases incident to the human frame, none are more afflictive than Convulsive Fits, Epileptic Fits, &c. The late Dr. Hadley, of Derby, (the discoverer of this invaluable medicine) used it in private practice for the space of fifty years with the most flattering success in the various complaints, as under, which is proved by incontrovertible facts. "The new Powders" have been found to relieve the sufferers; and by the perseverance in its application, completely extricates Convulsive Fits in infants and adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits; strengthens the most weakly stomachs; affords relief in the most violent cases of Spasmodic Affections. It likewise has a short time restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or alteration of diet.

Extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Hadley—
From the Hon. Mrs. Egerton.

Dr. Hadley, Sir—This morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Convulsive Powders into more general notice. I have seen you high at the Court of the cases I have seen performed, and I am sure you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. E. EGERTON.
From the Rt. Hon. Lady Lisimore. September 2, 1820. This is to certify that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of its efficacy. F. R. LISIMORE.
From Lady Walpole.—Billington, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819. Dr. Hadley—Sir, I shall have great pleasure in desiring you to make use of my own family and friends, and to the poor. I have a great esteem for you, and I am your obliged servant, CATHERINE WALPOLE.
Sold in bottles at 4s. 6s. and 2s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, Dr. Hadley, No. 25, Old Bath-street, London. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 55, Fleet-market; Messrs. Newbery and Sons, 21, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. Evans, Long-lane, Smithfield; Post, 229, Strand; and Messrs. J. and N. Reynolds, 10, Cornhill; and, by their appointment, by any respectable Medicine Vender, every Town throughout the United Kingdom.—Ask for Hadley's Convulsion Powder.

HALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTE, CIRASSIAN and FACE POWDER.—The above elegant preparations, which are universally approved by Ladies of the highest rank and fashion, and are so innocent and beautiful as to assist in the natural improvement of the skin, soft and inconceivable fairness, is now prepared, in the most perfect manner; the Proprietor having lately imported a quantity of the most valuable ingredients, will present in future any possible disappointment.—One Pound of the Face Powder, containing two large Pots and two small Pots, or four small Pots and four small Tackets, are forwarded to all parts of Town or Country, and warranted to arrive safe.

N. B. Whoever the above are only the names of the most respectable Dealers of Perfumery or Milliners in the Country, in single Lots, at 10s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; and the Powder in Packets, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and should be ordered in the name of the Proprietor, whose signature is on the outside of the Packet.—Patent Violet Soap and Colic Lotion, No. 28, Hallow-street, Dorset Crescent, London.—J. B. MALL.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, AUG. 17.

Though the arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, the fineness of the weather occasioned a dull sale, and few parcels only maintained that day's prices; the ordinary sorts are certainly lower. Barley has rather declined in value; and Beans and Peas scarcely support our last quotation. Having had a good supply of Oats this week, the trade was particularly heavy, at a decline of full 1s. per quarter. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (now) .. 35s. 48s.	Maple 31s. 36s.
Essex White (now) .. 35s. 48s.	Boiler 31s. 36s.
Old 35s. 48s.	Small Beans 30s. 36s.
Essex White (now) .. 35s. 48s.	Old 38s. 40s. to 4.
Superfine 35s. 48s.	Old Beans (new) .. 38s. 40s.
Rye 30s. 32s.	Old 38s. 40s.
Old 30s. 32s.	Field Oats 19s. 20s.
Barley 25s. 27s.	.. .. . 27s. 28s.
Superfine 25s. 27s.	.. .. . 27s. 28s.
Malting 25s. 27s.	Potatoes ditto 25s. 26s.
Hop Pease 25s. 27s.	.. .. . 25s. 26s.

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 4.

Wheat, 53s 4d—Rye, 24 10d—Barley, 25s 3d—Oats, 20s 10d—Beans, 31s 5d—Peas, 30s 11d—25s 5d.
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PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin 0 0 p. oz.	£ s. d.	New Dollars	£ s. d.
Foreign Gold in Bars 37 10 1/2	—	Silver in Bars Stand 0 0 1/2	—
New Dooloons .. 0 0 0	—	New Leads, each 4 1 1/2	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Amsterdam 12 17	C. F.	Trieste	—
Ditto at Sight 12 14		Madrid	—
London 12 14		Bilbao	—
Antwerp 12 9		Seville	—
Hamburg 38 2		Leghorn	—
Altona 38 3		Venice	—
Ditto 38 2		Palermo	—
Bordeaux 26 —		Lisbon	—
Frankfort on Main .. 168		Rio Janeiro	—
Paris 10 25 Ess. 50		Bahia	—
Vienna 10 25 Ess. 50		Oran	—

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

From August 13, to August 16, Inclusive.

The present week, like several of its precursors, has been characterised by an absence of interest in commercial operations, and which necessarily precludes scope for detail. Buyers of Plantation Sugars have succeeded rather better, especially in the low and middling qualities, of which the supplies accumulate considerably. Of Coffee, the foreign descriptions maintain their previous value; but Plantation has declined about 2s. per cwt. The market, however, presents a steady appearance, and, should the demand improve, higher prices must ensue. A steady business has been going forwards in Cottons, at previous prices. The Liverpool market is, however, very heavy; and although the generality of holders evince much firmness, yet, in several instances, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ depreciation has been submitted to. A reference to our former exposition will show the present state of other descriptions of merchandise.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	235	235	235	235	235	235
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols ..	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
5 per Cent. Consols ..	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Consols for Account ..	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
4 per Cent. Consols ..	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
3 per Cent. Navy	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Bank Loan Annuities ..	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
India Bonds	59 p	59 p	59 p	59 p	59 p	59 p
Exchange Bills, 2d ..	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p
.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On Friday last, at Charlton, the Lady of Wm. Swabey, Esq. R.I.A. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, by special licence, by the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, at the house of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, St. James's-square, Fred. T. Butler, Esq. eldest son of Major-General Butler of Peckin and Lanark, in the county of Cornwall, to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Percy. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord C. Somerset, at the Earl Hon. Lady Mary Poulett, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Poulett. At the late Capt. Wrench, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ward, prebendary of Trillick. On Tuesday, the Rev. Charles Musgrave, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Society of Jesus, to Selina, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Buxton, Esq. of Leicester. At Hampstead church, John Bishop, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Caroline Gordon. On Wednesday last, by special licence, at St. Margaret's, in Middlesex, Captain Baird, of the 3d Regiment of Guards, nephew of General Sir David Baird, Bart. to Lady Anne Kennedy, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cassilis. Yesterday, at Tenbridge, the Baron Stanislaus Chanderoff, of the Empire of Russia, to Lucy, third daughter of Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D. F.R.S. first Physician to the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Russia.

DIED.

On Tuesday, at Grosvenor-street, the Countess Dowager of Ely. At the Court of the House of Commons, the death of the charming, Edward, youngest son of the late George Millett, Esq. East India Director, in the 20th year of his age. At Gibraltar, on the 22nd of July, on board His Majesty's ship Spry, 20th Regt. Esq. with son of the late Sir Lawrence B. Esq. of the late Sir Lawrence B. Esq. on the 10th inst. at Hampton Court, the Hon. Dorothy Charlotte Montagu, widow of the Hon. John George Montagu, eldest son of John, 5th Earl of Sandwich. At the house of Joshua Watson, Esq. Clapton, John Watson, Esq. aged 55. On the 21st inst. Justinian Casanajor, Esq. eldest son of the late Justinian Casanajor, Esq. of Putterley, Herts. At the advanced age of 86 years, General Martin, of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone. On the 11th inst. in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, Marsden Duke Dayrell, Esq. of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.

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First Regiment of Life Guards. The detachment, which was in readiness, went out on the receipt of a letter from Sir Robert Baker. The officer was Capt. Oakes and Lieut. Storey and Hall. The number of men turned out was 56; we never took the list of the men's names when they are turned out; the inferior officers keep a register to know the time of duty, but if I had such a list I could not swear to it; I was not out on that occasion; the squadron was to be under the command of Sir Robert Baker.

A Juror.—There are three troops, I believe, in a squadron? Mr. Aimes.—Oh no, Sir, we can make any number of men a squadron; we had a guard at the Horse-Guards; I should think Capt. Oakes under 40; Lieut. Storey is, I believe older; and Lieut. Hall is not 23 years; I cannot describe the countenance of Lieut. Hall; it is not the etiquette of our regiment for the officers to wear unsuitables, particularly on duty.

Mr. Harner.—I was present yesterday at the barracks, and these three officers were there. I can swear I saw nothing like the appearance of any of them; nor were they pointed, that would be inconsistent with a soldier's honour. My attention was particularly directed to yesterday's proceedings, indeed until I was called in. I saw Spratt look at one officer, on whom he made no particular remark; I know that officer's name; and without the Coroner's authority, I can give no other answer.

D. Downham, a student of the London Hospital, was near Cumberland-gate, and there saw a man with a large paving-stone in his hand, he went to an iron post and broke the stone, and threw a piece about as large as my hand among the soldiers; other stones were flying; I saw the stone pass near an officer's body, it might have hit his legs; at this time I don't believe the hearse was through; I begged the man not to throw the stone; but, with several imprecations against the soldiers, he said he would; I saw no reason why the man should throw the stones.

The Inquest was then adjourned.

On Thursday the Inquest re-assembled. John Lloyd, servant to Lord Bagot, deposed as to the assault on the soldiers at Cumberland-gate. The witness stated that he was in the dining-room opposite the gate. The mob had a cloud of stones and brickbats, which they threw at the military; he saw several struck on the hearse; saw blood pass from the cheeks of two of three men in the hearse; the stones were of all sizes; some 2 lbs. weight; heard no firing till after the stones were thrown; he saw soldiers meet with great forbearance.

Mr. Kilgoad, a surgeon, was in the balcony at Lord Bagot's on the day of the funeral. At the contest at Cumberland-gate he saw ten soldiers and an officer come through to clear the way; several stones were thrown at them; at the time the hearse passed through, one man, who was guarding the hearse, received a stone on the stomach; the soldiers were repeatedly struck; the mob seemed, shortly after, quiet for a few minutes, which led witness to think the Riot Act was reading; saw several shots fired.

The Inquest was adjourned.

On Friday the Jury re-assembled.—J. P. George, resides about 100 yards from Cumberland-gate; heard the people cry out, when the officer approached the gate, "D—n him, unhorse him;" the mob pressed upon him, and he used his sword to keep them off; his violence was particularly directed against him, and from the blows the witness saw him receive from stones and brick-bats, he must have been a good deal hurt.

Lieut. Edmund Park, of the Blues, when passing through Cumberland-gate, some stones were thrown, which were directed particularly to the Life Guards; the hearse was turned into the proper direction, a shower of stones fell upon it, thrown by the mob, and many of the Blues were struck.

Cornet Thomas W. Goslon of the Blues confirmed the previous witness as to the conduct of the Life Guards, in his opinion, was very good; they acted with great forbearance.

After examining a witness, named Scott, the Jury retired, and after remaining out for 25 minutes returned, finding a verdict of—*Willful Murder against a Life Guardsman, to us unknown as Jurors.*

ADVOUNCED INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY.—The Jury met on Monday, at two o'clock, to resume the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of this person.

The evidence was then resumed. It consisted principally of a repetition of that given by the former witnesses, in respect of the movements of the procession, and the obstacles thrown in the way of its progress by the Committee and the mob. There was considerable variation in the testimony of the several witnesses, as to the manner in which the unfortunate man met his death. We therefore merely give the substance of their testimony as to what they called the attack on the soldier.

Benjamin Pegg, a French furniture polisher, stated that the people closed Kensington-gate, and would not let the funeral pass through. The soldiers began to chop away at the people's hands, till one of their swords broke short in two at the handle. At Cumberland-gate, he saw a large party of horse soldiers, the Life Guards clearing the way in a most desperate manner, riding and flourishing their swords, cutting and dashing in such a manner as caused many stones to fly. The first person who fired (as far as his recollection served) was an officer. After being pushed about for some time, he began to examine himself, to find whether he was hurt. Said the witness, "I found my hat shot through the crown in two places, and a shot in the coat, (which he exhibited.) I was a soldier, and aboard a man of war, but I never was in such a philetter as that; I have been called, and I have fired in the air, but never fired at a man in my life."

W. D. Jones stated, that when he got into the Park, he heard a great hollering; the people had closed the gates; the soldiers struck the people with the flats of their swords. The people kept crying out something like "Butchers," "Piccadilly Butchers." He afterwards heard some shots fired, the swords were then in the sheaths; they had their carbines; soon after he saw an immense quantity of mud and stones thrown; then firing; he saw neither mud nor stones thrown before; he then moved on to Cumberland-gate; he there saw an officer fire, but could not tell whether any body fell.

August Pencock Copley, a young man, whose head and arm were bound, deposed nothing material. The next witness was William Greig, of the City-road. A long continued conversation took place, in which Mr. Henson, Mr. Alderman Whitman, the Coroner, and almost the whole of the Jury, took a part. The witness also occasionally joined in.

In the course of the discussion, such as it was, the witness said, When I saw the soldiers attacking the people, I said to Sir Robert Baker, that I would hold him answerable.

A Juror.—Surely, Mr. Coroner, this ought to be taken as evidence.

The Coroner.—I do not see that it is. The witness observed, that Sir R. Baker said that the procession was to go through the city, and authorised him to tell this to Sheriff Whitman and Lord Hood; and he added this very important fact: "I must also say, that Sir R. Baker, on that day, acted towards me in a most gentlemanly manner. He behaved himself like a man of feeling, and, I may say, like an Englishman." The rest of this witness's examination consisted of conversations with Sir R. Baker as to the route the procession was to take, but he spoke nothing to the fact for which the Jury met to inquire.

Joseph Deane stated, that when he passed through Cumberland-gate, he saw a young officer cutting at the people. The witness said, "I spoke to the officer, and said, There was no use in such violence,

—it was merely slaughtering the people. He said, D—n you, keep out of the way, or else you shall feel the weight of this," flourishing at the same time his sword; and then he galloped very quickly towards Cumberland-gate." The soldiers were cutting at those who were at the gate. The same officer went up to the gate, and called to the soldiers to charge and clear the mob. At this time the people called out in very indignant language, and proceeded to pelt the soldiers with mud and dirt; but whether with stones or bricks, I cannot say. The officer turned back, and I followed him; and, when he got nearly opposite Cumberland-street, he fired, over his left arm, a pistol or some other loaded thing.

At this moment the Coroner stated that he had just received from Mr. Hobhouse an answer to a letter which he had written to the Home Department in the morning, relative to the determination which the Jury had then come to. The answer of Mr. Hobhouse, as read by the Coroner, was, in substance, as follows:—

"Sir—I have received your letter, intimating that the Jury intend to appoint at the Knightsbridge barracks, to-morrow, as matter of right, and not of favour. I have laid the same before Lord Balfour, by whom I am directed to acquaint you, that as a Jury have no such right, no order will be made on the subject. I have further to inform you, that, as it would be far more convenient to assemble the regiment at half-past eleven o'clock, they will be mustered at two o'clock, p.m. to-morrow."

This letter excited an extraordinary sensation among the greater part of the Jury. Much warmth of feeling was expressed; at length a calm succeeded, for the Coroner read to the Jury a letter which he was about to send to Mr. Hobhouse, in answer to the one last received.

This letter affording satisfaction, was immediately assented to, and forwarded to the Home Office.

The examination of the witness was then continued. Before the officer fired, there was much hooting and hissing in the place. Immediately on the firing of the pistol, there was a general cry of "shame! shame! murder!" "Piccadilly butchers;" and expressions of that description. The officer had a pale face, and quite a boyish look.

Benington, a mariner, gave similar testimony to that he gave last week on the Inquest on Francis, who died in St. George's Hospital.—The Inquest was then adjourned.

The Inquest re-assembled on Tuesday at the Old King's Head, Knightsbridge.

Three witnesses, Denyer, Pinkington, and Curtis, were then examined, but stated nothing material.

John Somerville was at Cumberland-gate at the time of the procession, saw a man lying on the road wounded, and accompanied him to a surgeon's shop, where he died; did not know who shot him; saw several soldiers fire; saw no one fire at the deceased.

A card was then given to the witness, and he was directed to apply at the Barracks for admission.

Mr. Waitman—Now, Sir, there are two persons who have just returned, and who were refused admission because the Coroner was not with them; you, Sir, came here a quarter of an hour ago, and assured us that the witnesses would be admitted, and yet your authority is immediately set at naught.

Coroner.—There must have been some mistake. Mr. Waitman.—You are always disposed to put the best construction upon every thing; certainly, you act in a most christianlike spirit.

Coroner.—I wish that I could return the compliment.—(Laughter.)

W. Jones returned, and said he had attended at the Barracks, and waited for some time. He was treated very civilly by the soldiers; the officers indeed ran about as if they wanted to elude observation. About half-past five o'clock was conducted where the men were drawn up, and was desired by the Commanding Officer to walk through the ranks. There were four divisions drawn up. In going up the first rank saw an officer, and paused for a moment, thinking that he was the gentleman who fired on the day of the funeral. Not feeling convinced that he was the man, did not wish at the time to say he was. After seeing all the men, requested the Commanding Officer to allow him to look at that officer again; but was refused by the Commanding Officer, who said his orders were imperative that the witnesses were only to see the troop once. The Magistrates protested against this, and insisted that I must be permitted to see that officer again. Mr. Birnie, in particular, on the part of His Majesty's Government, insisted the witness should see the officer again, and he saw him again, but could not swear to him—there was, however, a strong resemblance to the person.

John Pegg, I have been at the barracks and inspected the regiment. I saw a person there whom I pointed out to be the man with whom I had a conversation on Tuesday.

W. Cleverly spoke to the identity of the officer in nearly similar terms; he thought, however, the officer's complexion was rather light.

W. Pinkerton who saw the troops on parade could not identify any one.

W. Alexander, 14 years old, (described by Mr. Waitman as a most clear-headed boy, who would not say a word too little, or a word too much), as he passed up the ranks saw a young officer, and pointed at him; one of the soldiers asked what witness meant by pointing, told him that was the man that aimed and fired at a man at Cumberland-gate; Mr. Birnie desired witness to put his hand upon the horse's head, and he did; was quite certain, positively sure, that was the man who fired at Cumberland-gate; the officer had not boots up to his knees on the day of the funeral, nor had he to-day; he was a young man, about 18 or 22; he appeared to be of a light complexion; when witness pointed him out he turned white, and when he touched his horse's head he turned red and laughed; they asked witness if he wished to go round again, but he said there was no occasion, he was quite sure by his face, and by having these boots knew him to be the man.

W. Montague was in the Barrack-yard, but could not swear to the man.

Joseph Deane.—I saw the troops, observed to the soldier that was with me, there was a officer I knew very well, but I thought he must be his last day in a hot climate, his countenance was so completely different to what I had ever seen it. When I got to the bottom I turned to the right to inspect the hinder file, turned round at the top, and went down the rear rank at the other side. I was met at the bottom by Mr. Birnie, Mr. Stafford, and some officers of the Guards. I told them I could not identify the person. I expected every delicacy would be given to the witnesses, but instead of that the troops were drawn up as if to prevent any one from recognizing them. The men wore their cloaks on the 14th of August, but they were not so much muffled up. I mean to declare upon my oath, that the officer whom I knew, and pointed out, had (I think) rouge or some colouring upon his face.

William Spratt.—I viewed the troops; cannot tell which of the two officers I saw shot Honey, but I am certain one of them shot him; I then looked at them again, but they were so much alike my difficulty was the same; at first I had my hand up to point at the first I saw, but did not wish to do so until I should see all.

After some further observations the Inquest was adjourned.

On Wednesday the Inquest was resumed.

Thomas Aimes.—I am Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. The soldiers' orders were to aid the Civil Power, and to march to Kensington. Fifty-six men, Capt. Oakes, Lieut. Storey, and Lieut. Hall, composed the detachments. There were two other officers on duty appointed to take charge of the gates. On this duty there were Lieutenant Terry and Lieutenant Gore, with two detachments of twelve men each, and three corporals, with nine men each. I was on duty yesterday at the barracks, at Knightsbridge, and I saw every one of the witnesses

inspect the troops; I saw the witnesses stop occasionally and look at the officers; there were more officers in the yard than the five I mentioned; the whole regiment was ordered out; the names of the officers pointed out by the witnesses were taken down by the Magistrate, Mr. Birnie; I was directed yesterday to follow the witnesses, and I took down their names; some of the officers pointed out yesterday by the witnesses were among those on duty on the 14th; the witnesses did not all fix upon one man; between the dismissal of one witness and the introduction of the next witness not an officer ever changed his position. There were 5 captains, 15 subalterns, and 267 men, besides quarter-masters, drawn up yesterday. Every person on duty on the 14th were present, with the exception of those who were so wounded by the bricks that they could not attend. Two of the men had their shoulders broken, one had his leg broken, and another was so desperately wounded in the face, that the surgeon could not until yesterday, decide whether he would not have a lock jaw. I now declare, that the statements of the witnesses, as they appear in the papers this morning, with respect to their being obliged to look at one side only going up, and on the other only on coming down the line, were false. Thirty-seven witnesses were returned as wounded; the soldiers stated that they were wounded by brick-bats or stones; some of the horses were hurt, but not severely. I believe all officers and men rode the same horses yesterday as they did on the 14th; I think the first witness saw the men about half-past three; it was not dark before the inspection was concluded. I did not see any witness examined in the barracks. Mr. Birnie conducted every witness, and only asked him his name, which was taken down; I never saw a man laugh at the witnesses, and I had my eyes as strict as possible upon the men; I don't know at which gates Lieut. Terry and Gore took their stations on the 14th; I am not aware that any stratagem was practised to disguise the officers; I am convinced no such dishonourable practices were resorted to.

Richard Birnie, Esq. attended on the preceding day at the horse-barracks to see that the witnesses had free access to examine the officers and soldiers. The commanding officer, Colonel Cavendish, assured witness that officers and men, accounted in the same manner as on the 14th, were then drawn up; some gentlemen came with tickets, but there was no name in some of them, and that was the reason for not admitting some of the witnesses several minutes and put in one row. The men were formed into four ranks, opened order, and the witnesses were called out one by one; witness accompanied them down the lines; so did Mr. Rainsford generally; saw one or two witnesses looking right and left, and said keep your eyes steady on one rank, you shall see them all; that was the reason of using the expression keep your eyes to the right; any witness who after seeing one rank wished to view it again was allowed to do so; though three or four of the witnesses wished to make a second examination; wherever the witnesses wished to identify any person he stopped, and the Commanding Officer directed the Adjutant to take down the names of the persons so identified; asked the Commanding Officer publicly, in the presence of each witness, whether all the officers and men who were on duty on the 14th, were then present on the same horses and in the same order as on the 14th; and the Commanding Officer regularly assured that they were, with the exception of one private, who was lying in the hospital; did not take down the names of the persons identified; don't think Mr. Rainsford did; only knew one who was identified, and that was Lieut. Storey.

The witnesses had considerable doubt between two men. Did not recollect the name of the two officers; Sir Henry Furness was of opinion that every facility to identify the officers ought to be given to the witnesses; and it was given.

F. C. Humbert, who resides at the Hyde Park Hotel, identified an officer of the Life Guards on duty, near Cumberland-gate, to be Mr. Gore; saw a great many stones and bricks thrown by the mob at the Guards who were attempting to open the gates; saw one soldier knocked off his horse, and several struck. At Cumberland-gate I saw the bridles of the leaders seized by some of the mob; all this time bricks and stones were flying; I saw the Guards, after some difficulty, turn the hearse again towards Edgeware-road; I can recollect seeing several soldiers struck by the mob; I noticed one man in particular who was struck twice on the back by bricks; I saw Lieut. Gore, the officer who commanded, struck several times, no less than five or six times with stones and bricks; I should think this was full ten minutes before the firing commenced; when the soldiers first fired, I plainly perceived that several of them fired in the air, particularly those who fired the first round; from the crowded state of the steers, if the soldiers had not fired in the air more persons would certainly have been killed. From what I saw before the firing commenced, I certainly think the lives of the soldiers were in danger.

In the course of this witness's examination, which was at some length, but not to the point, he stated that he did not see Lieut. Gore fire at all on the day of the procession.

M. Caldie, porter at the same hotel, spoke to seeing a wounded man carried by the hotel, and saw a soldier on the ground, and some of the soldiers struck by brick-bats.—The Inquest was adjourned.

On Friday the Inquest resumed and examined several witnesses. Among them was Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk at Bow-street police office, who stated, that with respect to the witnesses identifying any of the soldiers, they spoke very doubtfully on the subject. Jones said, Cornet Fletcher seemed like the person, but he added, "Mind, I don't mean to swear to him." Poole said, looking at Hartley, a private, "This is like the officer to whom I spoke." Cleverly said, he had only a faint recollection of Lieut. Gore.—Spratt did not identify one. Montague pointed out Pitton, a private. Alexander, the boy, looking at Lieut. Gore, said, "I saw him fire the pistol just before I saw the man dead." Mr. Goswar, pointing to Lieut. Cox, said, "I believe, from his stature and looks, for I only got a glimpse of him, that that is the man." None of the other witnesses identified any one. Mr. Stafford said, that every facility was used to the witnesses to inspect the troops.

Adjutant Thomas Emans confirmed the previous witness as to the inspection of the troops; it was Lieut. Perry and Gore who were out on the day of the funeral, with a detachment of 12 men each; he understood Lieut. Gore was at Cumberland-gate.

R. Raymond spoke to the disturbance between the officers and soldiers, but said nothing to the fact of the death of Honey.

E. Scott saw an officer shoot the deceased, he was a slender young man about one or two and twenty, a fullish face, rather thickish about the mouth, rather lightish whiskers and hair very light, as he thought. Did not hear the Riot Act read; thought the horse on which the officer rode was rather a darkish bay; did not see any stones or brick-bats thrown.

Thomas Rutherford, bat-man to Lieut. Gore, stated, that it was usual for officers going on duty to take their pistols; but Lieut. Gore never had a pistol belonging to him since he joined the regiment, being such a young officer; neither had he his cloak on that day; he was ordered to command the party at Cumberland-gate.

Christopher Forde, Corporal of the 1st Life Guards, was stationed at Cumberland-gate with thirteen soldiers, the Commanding officer was Lieut. Gore; in the contest about shutting the gates, his horse got his head cut, and he was obliged to return to barracks. The mob assailed him with stones which he was leading his horse away, and he was obliged to remount; Lieut. Gore had neither pistols nor cloak. He is rather of a ruddy complexion, his hair light; witness's horse held five quills, the waist seemed to have been inflated with a kofie.

The Inquest was adjourned till Monday, and summonses were issued for Sir R. Baker, and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish,

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We find it impossible, from the multitude of communicants who favour us from all parts of the kingdom, to insert a tenth part of the letters we approve; and, therefore, when we have not room for their insertion, we shall, through the Notices to Correspondents, endeavour to answer our friends, and give our readers the spirit of those contributions which we are unable to insert in full.

We are requested by an inhabitant of ENFIELD to indicate that place from the charge of wearing black—in thirty-one carriages, which were at the Church of that parish on Sunday last, all the persons (except a very few of the least respectable) were not in black, particularly the ladies.

A correspondent informs us, that there is a salary annexed to the office of Lord Mayor's Foot, and that LORD MAYOR THORPE, in his love for retirement and desire for abolishing deputies, has undertaken to officiate personally during his Mayoralty.

Q. BUT NO QUEENITE, has been received; his information will be arranged and modified when his happy visit returns from their bygone funeral trip.

A countryman, seeing the Queen's funeral in Suffolk, asked where it was going?—"To HUNWICK, said an undertaker;"—"I thought maybe you were going to Bury?" answered the rustic mag—"A striking instance of an inhabitant of KIDDERMINSTER to disown, for the majority of the residents, the act of putting the Church into mourning for the Queen.—An order has been given (another correspondent tells us) by the Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Dr. RANDOLPH, to admit no strangers into seats who are not dressed in black.—We notice these, as desired. About LONDON very few of the places of worship are disgraced by emblems of grief. Shoreditch and Kensington shine conspicuous in their grief. We trust that the BISHOPS of dioceses keep their eyes upon these things.

We quite agree with C. S. We have received many laughable letters, criticising the account of the Queen's funeral which appeared in the TIMES; we insert one, of no less than seven, not so much in preference to the others, as that it arrived first.

We think we know "ROGER BACON'S" Foster-father; but though we have no doubt he believes it, we think it a little too highly coloured.

We have three correspondents who sign themselves VERNAX. This week, our thanks to any one of them will apply to all three; but we wish they would change their designations.

Two ROBE ET JUSTITIA tells us of a loyal clerk dismissed from an office in which three or four Radicals are retained. We press this subject again forcibly on the notice of those to whom curtailment is confined.

NAUTICUS, C. T., JENNY BULL—one who can see through a mill-stone, PADDY DENLEARY, and ANTI-TARTUFFE, are received. "A constant reader, but not a constant admirer," will find an answer for his scrupulous friends, who think they do a duty to Government by wearing black, in page 294.

The matters P. S. alludes to shall be well sifted and prepared, and the letters to WAITMAN and LOSHINGTON shall not be forgotten.

S. G. will perceive we have embodied his communications of last week with other things on the same subject.

An enemy to Radicals apologises to us for being obliged to wear black, because he has no other coat smart enough to wear than a black one—a black coat does not go for much, but husbands and wipers do.

We have to apologise to SOLOMON SUCKLER for not acknowledging his favour.—Our thanks are also due to an OLD-FASHIONED CHURCH OF ENGLAND WOMAN.

We will publish the document a JOHN BULL man calls for the first opportunity.

MOSES in the BULL-RUSHES, in neither letter, is au fait at the subject.—The whole story of LADY HOOD is a blunder.

TITUS'S letter is a very good one, but all things not pressing must stand over for a week or two.

A CONSTANT READER AND ADMIRER will, we think, not disapprove of the mode we have taken of availing ourselves of his hints.

A SPECTATOR informs us, that the TRAVELLER newspaper says that seventeen shot holes are to be seen in the walls at Cumberland Lodge. If any body will take the trouble to examine them, it will be found that they are not shot-holes; and the old woman, who sells fruit at the gate, (as good evidence as Mr. Delaraine Jones's mouth) says that the holes have been there six months, and many of them two years. The same correspondent was at the end of Cumberland-street when the procession passed, and saw the cut of ravenous attack upon the soldiers, and says he did not think it possible for any men to have borne so much insult and assault, without having much sooner acted on the defensive. We trust he will go before the inquest.

"Radical advice to a Queen Consort!" will have a place when we have a niche to spare.

We beg to inform QUIZ JUN. that as Lord Mayors are elected at Michaelmas, we reserve our goose for that period.

We are requested to state, that the story of flags being hoisted half-mast high, on the day of the Queen's funeral, by merchant ships in the River is false;—and the same correspondent tells us that Mr. BLACKSTONE was not the Church-warden who hoisted the black flag to be hoisted over the Royal Standard at Hovey-Down—at least he says the active Church-warden is a Mr. ANCHER, a violent Queenite and Radical, and, moreover, he believes him to be a situation under Government.

We thank BURNING TOM; we shall not fail to worry Godiva. CALCAR'S ballad is somewhat too light for the occasion.

S. E.'s hints to the Executors are reserved for their return. The tailor on horseback in the Queen's funeral procession, dressed in the Highland dress, was, we confess, droll; but we did not see the fellows in brass hats, and we think the simple York-shireman is ironical.

We have availed ourselves of some of CLEMENS'S kindness. H. P. F.R.S. and CORRECTOR, about BARBER BEAUMONT are received. It appears, that BARBER assumed the name of BEAUMONT, because he was expecting a legacy; and it appears, that MRS. BEAUMONT, who is the daughter of SCHABNER, of Tavistock-street, (and not VICKERY,) is descended of loyal parents, and possesses loyal principles, and was only forced into visiting Brandenburg once, by her husband; who, to induce her to go, got some infatuated woman to take her. We are induced to say this, in justice to her connexions. F.R.S. tells us, that BEAUMONT is not one of their body; but suggests, that he belongs to the Society of Arts. We have no doubt of his being an A.S.S.

ALBERTY, from Harwich, tells us, that the London Papers which state that the QUEEN'S funeral "did not pass through the principal streets, but took the nearest road to the jetty," speaks falsely; for he says that at the procession avoided the nearest and best road to the jetty, for the sake of passing through the principal streets. He also observes, that these Papers mention, that a loud shriek from a Lady in the boat, at the moment

the coffin was lowered, announced the excited sympathy of her feelings upon the occasion; whereas the shriek was that of a Lady who happened to be in a wherry, which was run foul of by another; and the same Correspondent begs most unequivocally to state, that the REV. MR. BULL, the Curate of Harwich, did not attend the Rector to the sea-side with the coffin.

ANTI-DELUSION has arrived safe. J. W., D.D., and our numerous correspondents about DELORAINÉ JONES, will see we have anticipated them.

The history of LORD HOOD and the Black Cook shall not be lost. We are sorry we have not room for the Narrative of the Funeral Procession on the 14th inst.

We thank an "ENGLISHMAN BRED AND BORN,"—he came too late for a place, but he will see we have adopted his idea. M. B. S.X. will perceive we have not asked questions about the Sheriff's—we have made statements.

THE CAMBRIAN CURATE in our next;—and TESTY shall not be forgotten.

The subject to which P. Q. South-end, refers shall be treated at large very soon. CARDINAL GONSALVI, and the QUEEN'S application to him, are safely received.

L. L.'s promised favours will be thankfully received. We must apologise to our advertising friends: we have before mentioned that Advertisements, in order to insure insertion, should be sent early in the week—as it is, we had only room for those which appear.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Although there has been a great quantity of business transacted during the last week, yet the fluctuation has been very trifling compared to several weeks preceding; and there seems to be a steadiness in the Funds which was not anticipated by those most interested in a decline. The news from Russia and Turkey continue very contradictory, yet the general impression upon the minds of the public seems to be, that there will be no war between those two countries, and upon this persuasion the fundholders seem to have acted; this may account for the present high prices of the public Securities, although no doubt the favourable prospects in this country tend to strengthen the confidence of the fundholders.

The fluctuation in Consols during last week has not been above 1/2 per Cent., and the continuation from the present to the next account remains at about 1/2 per Cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76 1/2 for Money and the Account, and closed at 76 per Cent. lower. Wednesday, the 20th instant, is account day, and although the speculations during the present Account have been immense, yet it is not expected that a single defaulter of consequence will be declared.

The foreign securities maintain their prices as steadily as our own. The French 5 per Cents. have been, since our last number, as high as 88 fr. 35 cents, and were on Wednesday at 88 fr. 25 cents. The exchange upon London at one month is 25 fr. 55 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 40 cents. The Neapolitan continues at 60.

Table with 3 columns: Reduced Ann., Consols., Dit Acct, 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Omnium

RENCH FEEDS 5 per cent. Div. 22 March 86-25 1 Bank St. Div. 1 July 1542-50 Reconn. Div. 22 March 80-45 1 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 55 3mo. 25-40

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. On Monday, August 27, will be performed, The Merry Wives of Windsor; Octavian. (first time) Mr. Conway; Florantia; Mrs. Chatterley; with an Interlude, and Too late for Dinner.—Tuesday, Fontainebleau, with an Interlude, and High Life below Stairs.—Wednesday, Exit by Mistake, with (first time this season) Henry in London Street.—Thursday, a favourite Opera, and other Entertainments.—A new Farce, in Two Acts, will be produced on Saturday.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

THE enthusiasm with which his MAJESTY was hailed upon his arrival in Ireland, seems hourly to increase;—we never read more cheering—more gratifying accounts, than those which daily arrive from DUBLIN.

This exhibition of popular feeling does not by any means please either the TIMES or CHRONICLE: the former endeavours to ridicule the glowing descriptions of the Irish papers, and censures, as absurd diction and imagery, that which, if pleaded by THE Irish Barrister, they would laud to the skies.

The Chronicle, diffident of its ability, or conscious of its impotence, with all the desire to run down Loyalty, fills its columns with abuse of the IRISH, taken at second-hand from the TRAVELLER and IRISHMAN; and these worthy papers, passing over the practical illustrations of national devotion to our beloved KING, quibble upon words and expressions, in order to ridicule a nation, whose quick spirits and glowing fancies induce them to speak the feelings of their hearts, in the language of enthusiasm.

We wonder, while the Queen's friends pass uncensured by the Old Times, for writing serious nonsense, that the Irish may not be forgiven for a few blunders.

But one thing offends the Times, even more than the rapturous reception of the KING—it rankles in the Cockney's heart—it disappoints his dirty malice—it falsifies his prophecies—it destroys his calculations—we mean the applause and eclat bestowed upon THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

In yesterday's paper, after quoting the Irish papers, they call the attention of their readers to the reception of the Marquess of Londonderry at the Theatre, "who was greeted with loud and reiterated cheers."

In the first place, why this should surprise them, surprises us. The reception the Noble Marquess met with on the day of the CORONATION here, was equally marked and flattering—but then IRELAND—has been so ill-used by him—"that after this," says the Old Times, "our Irish brethren will henceforth, if required, embrace with delight the pillory or the cat-o'-n-ne-tails."

No body required the Irish nation to receive LORD LONDONDERRY as they have done—it has been a sponta-

neous tribute to his Lordship—they feel the injustice of the calumnies with which he has been loaded by the London Radicals, and have resolved to give a proof of their feelings towards their countryman—nay, supposing that the necessary measures taken at times by his Lordship, might have been temporarily unpopular, the OLD TIMES, who praises the QUEEN for her "sweet spirit of forgiveness," cannot be angry that a reconciliation has taken place.

In our last we mentioned that the Queen had disposed of her Italian property—thus: the VILLA at COMO is mortgaged for its full value to CARLINI, the banker—the BARONA is given to BERGAMI, and the VILLA VITTORIA, at Pesaro, to his Excellency's daughter.

A difficulty arises about the sealed box left by her MAJESTY, and directed to the care of Mr. Obicino, (Mariani's partner,) which has not yet struck the Executors.

With respect to Legacies—not pecuniary—Executors are bound to have valuations made of them for the purpose of ascertaining the duty payable on them, and the Executors are moreover bound to take from the Legatee the amount of such duty, with, and for which they the Executors are personally responsible.

Now if the sealed box in question be bequeathed (for bequest it is) to Signor Obicino "or any other stranger in blood to the deceased," duty at 10 per cent. is payable on its value—the necessity of ascertaining such value is evident, and the consequent charge against the executors personally for the duty inevitable, such duty not being legally recovered by them from the legatee.

We have made it our business to ascertain the correctness of the accounts given in the TIMES of the death (and previous conversation) of the Queen, and we are enabled to contradict the whole of them from the best authority.

No conversation took place between the Queen and Dr. Holland, as represented in that paper; for six hours before her death the Queen did not speak to any one. Nor from the state of the disorder was she able to do so: indeed had she been well enough to have made the speeches put into her mouth by the radical press, she must, no doubt, have been well enough to have received the sacrament.

THE TIMES promised to publish an important disclosure which the QUEEN made before her death—but it has not done so—the disclosure was made to Dr. LUSHINGTON, in the presence of four other persons, and has been by him (we believe) communicated to the Earl of Liverpool—it is of the first importance to her Majesty's character. We abstain from laying it before our readers, because we might do so prematurely—suffice it to say, that when it is known the persecutions of the QUEEN will be seen in their true light.

In describing the effect of her Majesty's death upon her people at Brandenburg House, the Times says,

"Even to the last fatal moment, spite of evidence to the contrary, all had hoped, and many had trusted, that she, their friend and mistress! would recover. The sobs of the women were loud and unrestrained; the men covered their faces with their hands, and wept. It was long before any thing like regularity could be restored."

Now, we say, so far from any such sobs or shrieks having been heard or seen, there never was more indifference displayed than in the people in the house, on this occasion: the only person who cried at all was the Moor, and the only person apparently much affected without crying, was Hieronymus.

This we state from authority, and we should be glad to see the TIMES produce a refutation of what we say, signed by any three of the medical attendants.

As a glaring and easily attainable proof of the way in which the QUEEN'S memory is appreciated in her own family, we have only to remark that the female servants, (we do not allude to LADY HOOD or LADY ANN) the inferior servants of Brandenburg House, it has not thought it necessary ordinarily to wear black.

THE Radical Papers have teemed, this week, with virulence and invective, called forth by the death of the two rioters, HONEY and FRANCIS, on the day of the QUEEN'S funeral.

With respect to the state of the mob upon that day, and its pacific disposition, and quiet character, the facts of their piling up stones, digging trenches across streets, blocking up avenues with waggons, throwing mud and filth, tearing up posts and railings, the cry of "City, or Death!" hooting, hissing, shouting, and groaning, are, we should think, tolerably satisfactory evidence.

As to the conduct of the Life Guards, we have no hesitation in saying, it was, as it ever has been on like occasions, the most exemplary. Is it to be supposed, that in a tumultuous way, we would call the rabble who choked the streets on Tuesday se'night, a revolutionary mob,—soldiers, whose brows have been crowned with laurel, who rode over the flower of Napoleon's army, and swept them from the face of the earth, are to sit still to be pelted with missiles, a single blow of which might be mortal, and not do their duty? We are only surprised that many more lives have not been necessarily forfeited to the public tranquillity, in so disgraceful a tumult.

The want of decision in SIR R. BAKER'S conduct was shameful and disgraceful in the highest degree: he had his orders to execute; and had no business to make promises to any set of men, and most certainly not to a Committee of the QUEEN'S partizans. It is mistaken humanity to yield to the wishes of such miscreants as those to whom this Knight conceded the point of carrying the QUEEN by the

...pointed out to him by Government—not that we attribute his flinching to any tender feeling for other people.

The officious interference of the Sheriff of the County, throughout the whole of the affair, should be marked with the greatest attention.

That an advertising, ticketing linen-draper, should be counselled for the relation of Mr. Honey, at the request of a Paddington lunatic, is only comical; but that the Sheriff, by Statute 13 Hen. IV. c. 7, is liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds to the King, for every person he fails to arrest, who are in any riot, rout, or assembly, in his presence, should become a party to the affair, by examining witnesses, seems to us to be rather a more serious offence, for which, we trust, he will be made to answer before the proper tribunals.

To the conduct of this man we most earnestly call the attention of the public. As Sheriff, he enquires whether the Riot Act was read, when the reading of it was his positive duty. As Sheriff he conducts a cause in which he is a witness, although, as Sheriff, he ought to know that it has been ruled that no witness can be an advocate. As Sheriff he calls evidence, examines, and cross-examines; if he succeeds in getting a verdict of Manslaughter against any one of the noble fellows whose gallantry and high feeling have excited his grovelling spleen, who impannels the Jury—he, as Sheriff. But the aim is not that—we can see deeper into the affair than many of our neighbours;—it is a verdict of Murder were returned by a Jury of his imbecillity, who HANGS the culprit, and GETS THE FEE?—The Sheriff.

We should have thought that LORD KENYON's remark from the Bench, that "MR. WALTHAM was a man upon whose testimony he should not choose to pin his faith," and the scouting he got in the Insolvent Debtor's case, would have made him cautious how he dabbled in Courts. We would ask this meddling fellow, whether, had two of the soldiers been killed (and it is not quite certain yet that one of the wounded men will recover) he would have felt the humane impulse which has driven him to interfere with Honey's inquest?—We can answer for him—certainly not.

We are sorry to find the Chronicle drivelling fast into through-paced Radicalism: and to see the meanness with which they insinuate their mischief. They tell us, that "a subscription, they are glad to hear, is opened for the widows and children of the men who were killed by the military."

At the time this was written, only ONE man was dead, and the sum total of casualties now, is TWO. THE TIMES has found out now, that HONEY, who was a journeyman bricklayer, was a very respectable young man, of an amiable character, and his relations were of most decent appearance!—If, instead of being a journeyman bricklayer, he had worn His Majesty's uniform, and had done his duty, he would have been neither respectable, decent, nor amiable.—It is really too disgusting.

But one thing seems quite overlooked in the midst of all WALTHAM's patriotism and philanthropy.

The grief and commiseration of all Paddington is excited for two fellows who were rioting, and crying out, "City or death!" and who were shot in the very act of violating the laws; but nothing like common sorrow or common notice is bestowed upon THIRTY-SEVEN of the Life Guards, who were desperately wounded: five of these gallant fellows are still languishing in the Hospital; one had his leg broken, and we grieve to say, the symptoms have assumed a most dangerous appearance; another was struck in the face with a sharp brick-bat, and only on Thursday night hopes were entertained of his life. And these men—these heroes, to whom, in common with their noble comrades in arms, MR. WALTHAM owes the quiet possession of his one or two houses in Fleet-street, (the tax-gatherer can now tell us which) and to whom every miscreant who assailed them on Tuesday is indebted for the British privilege of throwing mud at his betters; these men are to be neglected and slighted, while a couple of rascals are to be quoted upon us as martyrs, and in addition to the unfortunate THISTLEWOOD and the INCREASING QUEEN, we are to be treated with the mournings of the mob for the slaughtered HONEY!!!

Of the Jury, we would now say a word. The Jury upon a Coroner's Inquest are chosen in this way.—The Coroner sends his precept to the constables, head-boroughs, and headles of the parish in which the death happens, commanding them to summon twenty-four able and sufficient men of their parish to attend him to inquire into the circumstances of the death; and these able and sufficient men are then selected at the discretion of the constable or headles; or whoever the acting personage of this description in the parish may happen to be. The Coroner's Jury which sat upon FRANCIS, was composed of eleven persons, out of the parish of St. George's, who ALL VOTED FOR SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, at the Westminster election. The politics of one, resident at Chelsea, cannot so easily be ascertained.

Now, we are very far from supposing, that politics can interfere with the impartiality of Juries; indeed, some recent circumstances shew, that they do not: but we must observe, that considering the question at issue, on this inquest, not materially, vitally, capitally, (they would have it), affect the Life Guards, care should have been taken not to have selected for a Jury all the avowed friends and supporters of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, to whom this gallant corpse is indebted for the nick-name of Piccadilly Butchers, which he bestowed upon them previously to putting his own son into the regiment.

Of the witnesses, we shall say little: their political feeling notwithstanding in their evidence; and it is clear that, upon

the strength of their principles, they have either volunteered, or been called by the Sheriff. Upon the evidence of one, who assumed to be of a better class than the generality of them, we have a few words to-day. We quote our favourite oracle, the Times:—

"Twenty-first witness, WILLIAM DELORAINÉ JONES, called— I live at No. 9, Richmond's-buildings, Solso-square; I am not an inhabitant of London, but merely on a visit from the City of Oxford; I AM IN COLLEGE, BUT HAVE NOT TAKEN ANY DEGREE."

Now this, MR. DELORAINÉ JONES swears—and MR. DELORAINÉ JONES is lugged forward by Waltham as a respectable person; for the class of society to which the spectators of the funeral belonged may now be easily ascertained by the persons called as witnesses.

MR. WALTHAM saw a little fat, fair, though nasty-looking, effeminate fellow showing symptoms of shir— (a very favourable criterion with the Radicals)—and being a Judge of linen, the learned Sheriff jumped as high as the sea captain thought SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE would, when he heard that one of his rockets had killed a whale, at finding MR. DELORAINÉ JONES, an Oxford Scholar—from Oxford College!—(this is precisely the way in which the Cockney Alderman designated that which he mistook for an OXFORD MAN)—and up he drags him.

"I," swears MR. DELORAINÉ JONES, "I live at No. 9, Richmond Buildings, Solso-square; I am not an inhabitant of London, but merely on a visit from the City of OXFORD—I AM IN COLLEGE, but have not taken any degree!"

Mark this first assertion of the MOST respectable witness. MR. WILLIAM DELORAINÉ JONES is NOT a Member of the University of Oxford; when a child he was a singing boy at Christ-Church. His mother, MRS. LAWNE, keeps a confectioner's stall in NEW COLLEGE Lane; she serves the College and Common Room of JESUS, and the Common Room (and part of the College) of BRAZEN NOSE with cakes and fruit.

WILLIAM DELORAINÉ JONES, Esq. has been (as he says) in College very often—that is in JESUS, and has as often brought the basket of fruit round to men's rooms as his mother, who, however, has warned all her customers to cash-up to nobody but herself.

WILLIAM DELORAINÉ JONES, Esq. talks of knowing an Officer in the Life Guards—much in the same way, we suppose, as PETER MOORE first knew the FOX family; and we are free to admit, that if MR. DELORAINÉ JONES ever received an invitation to dinner from a gentleman, he never failed to wait upon him. Amongst other respectable names, perhaps this most respectable witness may remember that of MOSTYN, and the ungentle expulsion he (JONES) met with from JESUS Common Room, for asking twice for payment of the same little bill.

MRS. LAWNE is a respectable body in her line, and will, no doubt, be mortified at her son's exposure.—His father-in-law, LAWNE, will not feel so much, for he (a journeyman saddler) has quarrelled with WILLIAM DELORAINÉ, who is on a visit to London in hopes of obtaining some employment.—Let it be always remembered that this person is the principal witness on the score of respectability against the Life-Guards.

We make no remark upon other points of his life and character, for there is no need—all Oxford knows what we mean.

Those who remember the Manchester riots will see, that the same arts have been resorted to, the same lies invented, nay, the same words used, as those which the party adopted in the carrying on of that superlative HUMBUG. The success of this, cannot, however, equal that of Manchester, for we are on the spot. We know what happened, and the great mass of the people killed, is neither more nor less than TWO. It is also highly gratifying to be able to refer to the OLD TIMES upon the present occasion, because, when they are satisfied, the rest of the world must, we are quite sure, be convinced that every thing is right; and they admit, that they believe the troops were justified in firing.

We might, perhaps, not improperly add, that a great proportion of the mob on Tuesday se'night, were armed with bludgeons loaded with lead, girt with leathern thongs round their waists, and there is little doubt but that a much greater number of them would have been prepared in the same manner, had two or three days more been granted to LADY HOOD to get the dresses ready!

Notorious it is, that no interruption to the order of the funeral procession could have taken place, had the head of the Police, (who evidently has no head of his own) done his duty. His conduct must be enquired into to satisfy HIS MAJESTY'S loyal subjects—a Magistrate incompetent in times of difficulty, either from moral or physical imbecility to enforce the Laws and Ordinances of the Government, is the most dangerous character in the country.

SIR R. BAKER KINGS, that the barriers in Church-lane, Kensington, might have been swept away in five minutes; nay, subsequently to abandoning that, SIR R. BAKER knows, that he was told that a party should go round and secure the Kensington-gate of the Park inside; and he knows that he declined the offer of service.

We have heard of a speech made to the soldiers by MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON, which, we cannot give credence to. HE, a soldier himself—a General—it cannot be true—if it be, it should remain neither unnoticed, nor unmentioned. Officers of the army, we believe, are amenable to the military law, even when out of employ. And at all events, the PENSION which his wife and family enjoy from the Crown is, we conclude, at the pleasure of the Crown, revocable.

There seems to be a most strange misapprehension of the law as far as regards the power of dispersing mobs by force. In the Morning Chronicle of Friday is the following passage:—

"The soldier who presumes to fire, except in self-defence, is guilty of murder in the eye of the law, if he happen to kill any one. The reading of the Riot Act, and the requisition of the Magistrate, can alone authorize him to fire, except on such an occasion as would justify any other individual in firing."

By this sentence it is, we presume, meant to be asserted, that neither the soldier nor the private individual, unless upon the requisition of the Magistrate, and after the reading of the Riot Act, would be justified in firing, except in self-defence. Now, that the soldiers on duty on the 14th did

fire in self-defence, and that they are, therefore, on that ground, most fully excused from the consequences, appears very clearly from the evidence already given before the Coroner's Inquest. There is, however, in fact, no necessity for their having recourse to that plea to clear themselves from any criminal charge; they would, in strict law, without any reading of the Riot Act, and if no attack had been made on themselves, have been fully justified in firing, or using any other violent means to quell a riot so rebellious and daring as the one on that day.

The following quotation from Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, B. 1. c. 65. § 11. will shew what the law on this point was before the Riot Act was passed:—

"Also it is certain that any private person may lawfully endeavour to appease all such disturbances by staying those whom he shall see engaged therein from executing their purpose, and also by stopping others whom he shall see coming to join them; for, if private persons may do thus much, as it is most certain they may, towards the suppressing of a common affray, surely, a fortiori, they may do it towards suppressing a riot; also, it hath been holden, that private persons may arm themselves in order to suppress a riot; from whence it seems clearly to follow that they may also make use of arms in the suppressing of it, if there be a necessity for their so doing."

He then cautions persons against doing this hastily, and in common cases, and adds—

"Such violent methods seem only proper against such riots as saucour of rebellion, for the suppressing whereof no remedies can be too sharp or severe."

Now, there can, we think, be no doubt that the audacious attempt to obstruct the funeral of the Queen, and the consequent riot on the 14th of Aug. savoured of rebellion as much as any riot well could. By the common law, every citizen has a right to suppress such a riot by force; and we need only quote the opinion of LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, when Attorney-General in 1750, to prove that a soldier has that right in common with every other private individual. Being asked by the King his advice as to the legality of employing soldiers to put down the riots of that period, he replied, "I hold it, Sir, to be perfectly justifiable for any citizen to repel force by force, and a soldier is not less a citizen because intrusted with arms for the defence of the lives and property of his fellow-subjects." This opinion, it is well known, was promptly acted upon, and the riots, which, to the foul disgrace of the Government and the metropolis, had been allowed to rage, unchecked, for several days, were instantly suppressed.

With regard to the reading of the Riot Act, on which so much stress is laid, it should be known that the reading of that act is in no case necessary to authorise the dispersing of a mob by force; nor, indeed, does the act give any power to any person or class of persons to use force on these occasions more than was possessed by every one at common law, although it enacts severe penalties against the rioters. The effect of reading the Proclamation required by that statute, is simply this, that persons not dispersing within one hour after it has been so read, instead of being guilty of a misdemeanor, only as they were by the common law, are guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

SOME remarks, the tendency and weight of which must be pretty well understood, were made in our last publication respecting the pretended obligation of His Serene Highness, the late DUKE of BRUNSWICK to his sister, the PRINCESS OF WALES.

As the busy and interested persons who made a tool of that unfortunate Princess for their own purposes, during her life, appear to wish to keep up the ball, if they are not completely without feeling or sense of propriety, and all regard for her memory and character, it may not be amiss to let them understand that, now the case is altered.

Whilst the Queen was alive some of her actions were too disgraceful to be made public; they must have led to a degree of shame, and perhaps punishment, that would have been hurtful to the feelings of those who unfortunately were connected with her, by ties that could not be broken. The prejudices of mankind make the disgrace of one of a family reflect upon the whole, and nobody knew that, better than the late Queen: it was that knowledge which made her bold, and encouraged her to insult those who could have covered her with shame.

Every thing in nature, however, has a limit, and it is for those who pretend exclusively to watch over her interests to reflect on what they are doing. The reasons for forbearance are not the same as they were, and a departure from the line of conduct hitherto acted upon will not be attended with such disagreeable consequences, as during her life-time it would have been.

MR. BROUGHAM may now be asked why the answer to the bill in Chancery never was put in? He said it would be done "as soon as there was time?"

Nay, DR. LUSHINGTON and MR. WILDE must be questioned as to the acknowledgment. The QUEEN left no means untried to obtain payment of the bond from her nephews, (poor as they are) during her life. The sum of £15,000 is not a trifling one, likely to have escaped her memory; and it is not of course included in the ten thousand AUSTIN is likely to get as residuary legatee.

The public must know the history of this Bond (as it is called) — it is no vision — no fable — no calumny; the Bill is on the file of the Chancery Court — visible — tangible — legible; and before they go any farther, the Executors of the QUEEN are bound to give the nation some explanation on the subject.

Some very perplexing questions may be put to other persons, and they shall be put if people must go radically to work to prove that the departed Princess was not an injured Queen.

As a ferment is excited in the nation, and the good and well-meaning are led into error by bold assertions, it may become necessary to take steps that will be disagreeable.

The honourable principle of Englishmen to take the

part of those whom they think oppressed, may be enlisted in a wrong cause through false impressions, for

"What can we reason but from what we know?"

It is of little importance what perverse and factious men think, but it is highly important to prevent them from leading the loyal and well intentioned into error, and if a review is seriously but impartially taken of what is already known of the life and conduct of the departed Queen, she will be found to have been guided by a spirit that defied public opinion, and a carelessness of the common decencies of life.

Faction was enlisted in her service as a substitute for that support, which a contrary line of conduct would have provided without effort or intrigue; she was at last caught in the web herself had wove. Her life was embittered by the reflection of what she might have been, and by the constant intrusion of a person who first led her into error, then became necessary to her schemes, and latterly usurped a kind of dictatorial authority over all her affairs. To an ambitious willful woman, could any situation be more distressing?

Those who engraved injured on the plate that was intended for the coffin of the Queen, should have either inserted the names of those by whom she was injured, or have given an explanation in small letters at the bottom. The Queen's Will would best serve to indicate who those persons were.

We have received several communications upon the subject of the present Court mourning, and we confess we have been not a little surprised to observe that many persons, who, in the life-time of the Queen, expressed the utmost disapprobation and abhorrence of her character and conduct, and opposed themselves strenuously to the desperate faction by which she was supported, have now, with a strange apparent inconsistency, put on the outward signs of grief, in common with the Radicals, and those who are known by the name of "the Queen's friends."

This, however, seems to have arisen from an idea that the mourning was to be GENERAL, as was the case on the death of the late excellent Queen Charlotte; but nothing can be more mistaken than this notion. The official order on that occasion was, "that all persons should put themselves into decent mourning;" but, on the present occasion, the order for mourning is WHOLLY CONFINED to the Court.

It is necessary for the public to be fully aware of this distinction, because many persons, wishing to act in conformity with general etiquette, and in obedience to high authority, have been led into the error of supposing that they should violate the rules of propriety and duty, if they omitted on the present occasion to dress themselves in black. It is also important in other respects that the error so imbibed should be clearly pointed out, since the cause of radicalism (thus, through inadvertency, derives strength and encouragement. The factious writers of the day avail themselves of these outward appearances of sorrow, declaring with exultation that they are indicative of public feeling, and of the tribute paid to the virtues of departed Majesty. Persons, therefore, wishing to avoid such imputations as these, and to be distinguished from as vile a party as ever disgraced a civilised country, should be assiduously careful at this time NOT TO WEAR BLACK.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

TO LADY HOOD. (Private and confidential.)

Tours, Aug. 21, 1821.

MY DEAR LADY HOOD,—You cannot conceive the amazement which MARIA and I felt at seeing your correspondence with LORD LIVERPOOL in the newspapers;—the idea of our poor, dear, silly JANE writing to a Premier quite overcame us.

We (who are here upon our return from Spain) thought the letters, at first, libels upon our friend, but we find them generally supposed genuine, so do let me ask you some questions about them.

Of course, you did not care three straws about the QUEEN; indeed, after her conduct with your Lord, nobody could imagine you did; and neither WILLIAM nor I can quite understand how you first gave into the thing, because, though you are not rich, yet your economy (of which you gave us some practical illustrations when we were down with you at Whitley Abbey) would enable you to make it out uncommonly well with your income.

I am afraid (although it is rather late in life) that you have got into a flirtation with HONOUR, or some of those friends of her Majesty who were about the house. Surely they must have had some influence, or how could you not only change your principles, but even your sex to oblige them? HONOUR, to be sure, is woefully ugly, but then he was once a friend of our dear, dear BYRON,—and BYRON was BIRRO and JUAN, and we must love him, JANE, and all that he has ever loved; not but I have always heard that BYRON kept up his acquaintance with HONOUR, that he might act monkey to his Lordship's bear.

What I mean by changing your sex is, that in the letter to Lord Liverpool, which they vow is yours, you are made to say—"Consequently, neither LADY ANNE HAMILTON nor LORD HOOD, nor myself, and SEVERAL OTHER GENTLEMEN, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order 'his mourning.'"

Now, my dear JANE, could you have written this? As far as the bad English goes, in the latter part of the paragraph, I could suppose you might be guilty of it, because your propensity for darned stockings, and mending other parts of your domestic drapery, has, from childhood, superseded any other attainment; but that you should talk of yourself and several other GENTLEMEN, I confess alarms

me, lest either the influence of your late mistress should have induced her hangers-on to change their nature as well as their principles, or that, in your old age, your faculties have rapidly declined.

WILLIAM says, "Till JANE if she wrote that letter she must have been smelling the QUEEN'S Maraschino." But then he is satisfied; and he made out a capital story of your sitting drinking punch at some ale-house on the road to Warwick with the funeral. I know you will forgive him, for he sincerely esteems you, and so do I, and most cordially hope that you are not embroiled in all this horrid affair.

Then, JANE, they make you say, "I dictated every word of this letter to myself." This, if put in plain English, means, "I said to myself, says I, write a letter, and say so and so,"—and really that style appears suited to the matter and manner of the correspondence with which you are charged. But the papers make you say another thing, which inclines me to think still more strongly that you cannot be the authoress of the Letters published; they make you say, "It was ever the QUEEN'S desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and guarded solely by the hearts of HER people." And pray, my dear JANE, who may HER people be? Your friend, poor WYDOR, swore she never called us HER people, and so did she herself, and yet they make you do it. HER people were the domestics of BRANDENBURGH-HOUSE, who from their want of money or meanness of disposition, condescended to take her wages and eat her bread. Thank God there are but few of the English nation so debased or degraded!

But pray, JANE, how did you happen to know and venture to pronounce, if there were no soldiers, that "there would not be any disposition to tumult?" Have you the gift of second sight advancing upon you as you are losing the first?

How could you venture to pronounce to the Prime Minister what would happen? I should as soon have taken you for a conjuror as a politician; and, as WILLIAM says, we do not suspect you of associating with the leaders of faction, or the disreputable animals at whom we laughed so heartily some years ago at the chairing of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

A friend told us you were quite a love of that man with the foreign orders, whose brother writes in the TIMES newspaper. —WILSON is not his name? But we could not conceive what that had to do with it, for, if I mistake not, he is a Major-General in the English army, and was Aid-de-Camp to the KING many years; besides, poor Mrs. WILSON, who they call LADY WILSON, (out of joke, I suppose), told me herself, that the KING had been graciously good enough to grant her a pension for life, on account of the dreadful calamity with which she is afflicted; so that it is quite impossible this M^r. WILSON could have known any thing about the mob.

All this confusion only makes the matter more perplexing; do therefore write as soon as possible; or, perhaps, now you are out of place, (I speak ministerially,) you and your dear twaddle of a Lord will come over here. Tours is uncommonly cheap, and very pleasant; and we bathe at night in the Loire, with lanterns tied to our legs, and you will really find it very agreeable; and the £500 legacy (when paid) will last you here three or four months admirably.—Maria and William desire their best love, and I am, dear JANE, your affectionate friend,

To the VISCOUNTESS HOOD.

Pray come to us.

REDUCTION AND ECONOMY.

LOCAL and domestic events engross the public mind so completely at this moment, that we have little chance of exciting any interest by observations upon foreign affairs, and we should therefore, have declined for the present any allusions to the situation of the GREEKS, were it not that the Morning Chronicle forces us to take notice of some of its assertions and observations.

We should observe, that the Chronicle is losing its energy, and the talent which it formerly evinced, is fast fading. Instead of original matter, its columns are filled with quotations from Radical Provincial Papers, and its attacks upon Government are conveyed through the medium of letters from correspondents.

Two of these letters, which have appeared during the course of the week, we cannot avoid pointing out to our readers. The first is on the subject of the GREEKS, and contains the following passage:—

"Are they to be butchered like the beasts of the field, without one helping hand being held out to save them? And is it because our impotent, pusillanimous Ministers are afraid to interfere, that Great Britain (the Parent and Protector of Liberty) is to make no effort to sustain her character, nor attempt to convince the world that she is not stupidly indifferent to the cause of freedom and of Greece? With shame and mortification does every generous mind look back to the heroic conduct of our ancestors. Who that has read the history of the Crusades, Tasso's Jerusalem, and the annals of our valiant King Richard Cœur de Lion, but must be ashamed of the conduct of the Government at the present moment; for if we are to believe their scribes, they not only refuse to assist the Greeks with arms or money, but they are endeavouring to neutralize the Emperor of Russia."

Now, is it to be believed, that this really appeared in the Morning Chronicle, after the most pressing arguments for economy and reduction; after dividing the HOUSE OF COMMONS eleven times in one night, in quarrels for sixpences—can we believe that the organ of the Opposition is angry because we do not "assist the Greeks with ARMS and MONEY?"

Can we imagine it possible, that the Morning Chronicle, the mouth-piece of the Whigs, can call the present Ministers "impotent and pusillanimous," because they decline embroiling the country in difficulties and expences?

We remember some speeches of EARL GREY, upon the subject of the aid afforded to the Spanish Patriots, and we think they ran thus:—

"I have already said, it was not a sudden ebullition, that should have led us to depart from those principles of economy which I have so often recommended. . . . If neither of those things existed, (spirit in the Spanish people, or authority in their Government,) or if the one existed without the other, it was very 'accus of madness' in His Majesty's Ministers, under such circumstances, to lavish, as they have done, the resources of the crown. . . . His Majesty's Ministers, on the 16th of December, thought proper to advise His Majesty to issue that celebrated proclamation, which pledged His Majesty to the universal

"Spanish nation; which bound this country to a cause, which, according to every information, was at that time actually hopeless. . . . But I cannot but disapprove of this gratuitous pledge, so solemnly proclaimed to the world under such circumstances, a pledge which could not be of any service to Spain, and might be of considerable inconvenience to this country."—April 21, 1809.

Putting out of the question the prophetic talents of the great Whig leader, so conspicuously displayed in the above extract, we would ask the Morning Chronicle if economy was so strenuously recommended at a moment when we were engaged in a mighty war, and when the cause of Spain was our cause—and when, if that cause had not been supported, we should have been groaning, in less than two years, probably, under the despotism of NAPOLEON—why we should now, while at peace with all the world, "gratuitously pledge" ourselves to the Greeks? or why does the Chronicle condemn neutrality at present, with as much violence as he advocated it before?

Need we answer?—No.—Ministers supported hostility in one case, and neutrality in the other; and opposition being the only object, the very Ministers who were called foolhardy, lavish, and extravagant, for humbling France, and tranquillizing Europe, are now called pusillanimous and impotent, for declining, without any cause whatever, to lavish money and lives in support of the Greeks.

The second letter upon retrenchment at home, is so good, that we cannot choose but insert it. Let any rational man (if he have patience) read the Chronicle, for the last six months, when it talks of public economy, and then imagine that, to be the Paper in which the following article appeared on Thursday:—

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

MY LORD,—It is with deep regret that I obtrude myself on your Lordship's notice, but as the subject on which I shall venture to offer a few remarks is of essential importance to a numerous and meritorious class of men, I shall not suppose for a moment that you will consider it beneath your attention.

It is rumored that His Majesty's Government have it in contemplation to reduce the emoluments of all civil departments as nearly as possible to the level of those which existed in the year 1791. In proposing this period as the basis of their proceedings, I feel assured that they have been misled by false information, for a palpable act of injustice could never receive their sanction, nor could a measure so injurious to the interests of hundreds have met with their approbation, if its fate had depended on its own merits.

In the year 1791, it is a matter of notoriety, that most, if not all civil situations, were greatly underpaid, and it is scarcely necessary to adduce any other argument in support of this assertion, than the simple fact, that in many offices the salaries had not been increased for twenty or thirty years previously to that period. This circumstance, I am convinced, must have escaped your Lordship's observation; for you could never wish it to be understood that you consider money as valuable now as it was fifty or sixty years ago. But admitting for a moment that this was the case, let us consider the subject in another point of view. A young man, after an expensive education, accepts a situation in a public office, (to which only a small salary is annexed) on the implied condition that his own good conduct will, after a certain number of years, insure him a comfortable maintenance. He marries on these expectations; it is with difficulty that he supports himself and family on his limited income. At this critical moment an order comes down from the Treasury, directing that a large per centage (in addition to the Land-Tax) be deducted from his miserable stipend; and ranning his future prospects, by reducing the superior situations in his department (after the death of their present possessors) to so low a scale, that all his future hopes of comfort are annihilated, and not a ray of consolation displays itself to enlighten the dark and dreary perspective. This, my Lord, is not a case which exists in the imagination alone;—on inquiry you will find that the sketch is but feebly drawn. To comment upon it would be to insult your feelings of justice—to offer any further observations would be useless. I leave it with confidence in your Lordship's hands, and have the honour to remain, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

AMICUS JUSTITIAE.

Hardly any remark is necessary upon the consistency of this sinking journal.

Observe, the first paragraph tells us, that "the Myrmidons of Government," "the Clerks in Office," "the Myrmidons of the Ministers," "the Clerks of the Treasury and Admiralty, who are engaged to fill the Theatres and applaud the King," "the Puppies in place," &c. &c. of whom the Chronicle most freely talks, are "a numerous and meritorious class of men." We know they are, but we never have heard the Chronicle say so before.

LORD LIVERPOOL, in whose commendation the Chronicle has never been very active that we know of, has the case "put with confidence into his hands," and he is called upon to prevent "a measure so injurious to the interests of hundreds"—of hundreds of place-men—courtiers—and sycophants—is not this capital?

But then the Chronicle and the Times have said, how unjust to cut off under-clerks and leave the superiors untouched—mark what the Chronicle says now—after drawing a picture of what a junior clerk may hope to rise to by good conduct, the Chronicle says—"his prospects are ruined by—(what do our readers think—) by reducing the superior situations in HIS DEPARTMENT, to which he had hoped to rise."

But better than all this the Chronicle has found out that till the last increase of salary, all public situations were underpaid; and they put it to LORD LIVERPOOL as an act of justice not to retrench them.

One only reason can be found for all this, that retrenchments have actually commenced to an immense amount; and we have little doubt, if HIS MAJESTY shows a feeling of impartiality towards the Catholics, during his visit to Ireland, the Chronicle will turn round, and take for its motto, Church and King, and no Popery.

SOME very conscientious and charitable people seem to think, that now the QUEEN has paid the debt of nature, it is almost sinful to allude to her conduct while living. They appear to hold, not only that imperfection dies with the body, but that vice itself is transmuted to virtue by the change of condition; and that the touch of death, like that of the Phrygian Monarch, turns the vilest things into the most valuable.

As ages are but moments in the eye of Omnipotence, we should, by this delicate rule, be compelled to abstain from

any allusion to the tyrants, the profligates, the traitors, or the murderers, of former days, because they are dead; and in writing history, scrupulously omit noticing any but excellent men and virtuous women. This, as history is one continued libel upon human nature, would lighten the labours of the historian very materially.

It, however, when the QUEEN died, the efforts of the party, of which she was the avowed leader had ceased, and observations should have ceased too; and better would it have been for them to have suffered her name to have faded from our memories, than have continued—nay, increased their foolish and intemperate zeal to such an extent, that it becomes an imperative duty, in justice to wives and daughters yet unborn, to counteract its effects.

As we have before answered, when taxed with severity—we did not begin; and these observations are called for by a vote of the Common Council of the City of London, dated Aug. 13, 1821—those observations are made in no spirit of hostility towards the dead, but rather in a hope of being serviceable to the living.

We would, in the first place, observe, *quoad*—the importance of the vote—that the Corporation of London does not speak the sentiments of the City. It is impossible it should; for it neither knows nor appreciates them. Unfortunately for the respectability of London, Civic honours and Civic offices are sensitively avoided by the leading citizens of the present day. To show that the respectability of London is not in the Corporation, we need only observe, that HENRY DUMPTY has been twice Lord Mayor, and that MR. SHEPHERD WAITHMAN, a retail advertising linen draper, is the *Magnus Apollo* of the neglected but irascible body.

But it is a body, and assumes a tone. We hear of swords of state in black scabbards, and maces muffled with crape, and sword-bearers, and train-bearers, and the whole of the accoutrements of a Court, all of which, when people do not know exactly the sort of people who are its component parts, and imperially, and require a little plain fact to unmask them.

Let us examine the value of the vote, as it stands, and, without looking at the number, rank, principles, or avocations of those, *individually*, who *collectively* give it to the world, endeavour to throw as much light upon it as possible.

—THOMP, JAVOUR.—A COMMON COUNCIL, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1821.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court feels that a melancholy and irrevocable day to express its deepest concern and affliction at the premature and untimely death of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline, who possessed, in the amiable and unaffected simplicity of her manners, the habitual kindness and benevolence of her education, and the vigour and intelligence of her mind she displayed on all trying occasions, her regard for the rights and liberties of the people, and the warmth of affection she evinced for the British nation, would of course have called for expressions of gratitude to her memory and respect for her loss. But when this Court calls to mind the pain and anxious vicissitudes of her eventful life, from the period she first landed in this country, under the most flattering and auspicious circumstances, and contemplates the domestic afflictions and the series of persecutions which, a lamenting succession, she has undergone—it cannot but record its highest admiration of the temper, the unshaken firmness and magnanimity, with which she met and defeated, if not destroyed, the malice of her persecutors—and that to the last moments of her life she displayed the same attitude with Christian resignation, forgiving all her enemies, and when under the weight of her complicated wrongs and sufferings, sinking into the arms of Death, she held him as a friend, in the hope of exchanging those wrongs of sorrow and trouble for a Crown of Glory and Immortality.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court is anxious to do honour to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Caroline; and, in the event of the Royal funeral passing through this City, they feel it their duty to attend the funeral procession at Temple Bar, and through the City.

“WOODTHORPE.”

That the Queen's death is ever to be lamented by the dignity which passed this vote, we do not mean to deny, because, for them she was a political leader, far superior in power to HUNT or HOBBHOUSE, WILSON, WOOLER, or WADDINGTON; and inasmuch their grief is natural, and their gratitude praiseworthy; but the following catalogue of moral excellencies we must look at a little closer, as when our daughters and wives read it, they may try back to the Delicate Investigation and the evidence before the Courts to ascertain how the departed Lady gained such a character; and, if we do not undecieve them, haply adopt similar measures to obtain similar praise, which would to any great family prove an indelible disgrace and an insurmountable calamity.

“The eminent virtues she possessed.”—without yet taking of her vices, let us ask the Common Council what were the virtues of the late Queen?

Answering BILLY AUSTIN, (a circumstance, full of mystery, but which must shortly cease to be so,) we called an act of—charity: we doubt it, because, according to evidence adduced at the time, it appears that her meeting with the child was accidental, and that it had no particular claim to her notice—except, a natural mark similar to one which the daughter of LADY DOUGLAS (who was older than Mrs. Lisle) had upon her, and at which for some months previous to the Queen's taking him, she had been in the habit of giving great attention. WILLIAM AUSTIN's mark was as he has grown up, worn out.

Taking this occurrence altogether in the most favourable light, and admitting it to be an act of charity instead of maternal duty—charity is but one virtue, though we are told it is a multitude of sins; and this is but one instance of justice of it, unless, indeed, we could call the condescension of fitting up CAPTAIN MANBY's cabin, and presenting him with a silver lamp, by so humble a name—as his other virtues were it is really painful to say.

To look so far back in search of this as the year 1802, may be thought unnecessary, and we shall therefore pass over the instances who might be called to speak to her virtuous conduct at that time; nay, we will only observe upon the whole incidents of that period, that the witness her Majesty placed herself upon, as clearing her of all the accusations then set against her, MRS. LISLE, the sister of the MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELY (whose kindness and attention to her Majesty are never to be forgotten,) says, speaking of the Queen's conduct to CAPTAIN MANBY, in order to clear her of a charge of adultery, she behaved to him only as any woman would who likes flirting; I should not have thought my married woman behaved properly, who should have shared as her Royal Highness did to CAPTAIN MANBY.

“I cannot say whether her Majesty was attached to CAPTAIN MANBY, ONLY say, it was a *flirting conduct*.”

The same person, MRS. LISLE, upon whose favourable testimony not a shadow of imputation has been attempted to be cast, observes also upon the same occasion, “at LADY SHEPHERD'S, Her Royal Highness paid more attention to MR. CHESTER, than to the rest of the company. I knew of her Royal Highness's walking out alone twice in the morning with him; but her attentions to him were not uncommon, not the same as to CAPTAIN MANBY!”

We do not intend to go into details, or say a word of ourselves, but merely repeat the evidence of her Royal Highness's own witnesses.

“I remember,” says MRS. LISLE, “MR. now LORD HOOD, there, and the Princess going out airing with him alone in MR. HOOD'S little whiskey, and his servant was with them; MR. HOOD drove and staid out two or three hours more than once—three or four times; MR. HOOD dined with us several times, once or twice he slept in a house in the garden!”

Subsequently, we are told that “the PRINCESS and MR. HOOD very frequently went out in a forenoon, and remained out for four or five hours at a time; that they rode in a gig, attended by a boy, (a country lad), servant to MR. HOOD, and took with them cold meat; that they used to get out of the gig and walk into the wood, leaving the boy to attend the horse and gig till their return.”

We shall only observe here, that we conclude it to have been upon the ground of this particular sort of familiarity that LORD HOOD appointed himself Chamberlain on the day of the funeral—*vice* BERGAMI absent. At all events it satisfactorily accounts for the love and respect LADY HOOD feels for her “dear departed Queen,” unmix'd with the paltry consideration of the five hundred pounds legacy.

Quitting the period at which her Majesty's virtues, at most, appear negatively, we will recall the testimony of her Majesty's OWN witnesses last year, in the House of Lords, omitting all the intermediate facts of hiring the Bayswater Laundry; of her Majesty's Sunday evening parties; the long and assiduous attentions of LORD HENRY FITZGERALD; the pleasantries of BROWNLOW NORTH, or the interludes of poor MAT LEWIS.

MR. HOWNAM, a Knight of ST. CAROLINE, and her Majesty's personal friend and principal witness, is asked, in the House of Lords the following questions,—to which he gives the accompanying answers:—

“Did you ever see her Royal Highness perform at the Theatre at Villa d'Este?”

“YES!!!”

“Did her Royal Highness dance?”

“YES!!!”

“With whom?”

“With every one indiscriminately!”

“Who played Harlequin?”

“LOUIS BERGAMI!”

“Will you swear her Royal Highness was not *Columbine*?”

“No, I cannot say—I cannot say she was not. I think that on one occasion she performed the part of an automaton.”

“What do you mean by the part of an automaton?”

“The story was (but it is so long ago, I hardly recollect it) that of a man who wanted to sell an automaton—a woman that might be wound up to ANY THING, in which the purchaser was DISAPPOINTED.—It was a story of her Royal Highness's COMPOSING!”

“And the Princess was the automaton?”

“I think she was—in fact she WAS!!!”

Let our readers observe we dispassionately place the evidence of her own witnesses before them, without a remark, and merely as matter of history.—Again, therefore, let us hear MR. HOWNAM:—

“Do you believe that BERGAMI slept under the tent?”

“I have already said so!”

“I beg to ask MR. HOWNAM, whether, as a married man, he would object to Mrs. HOWNAM sleeping in that way in a dark tent with a male person in it?”

“I must every man will look at the conduct of his wife—WITHOUT MAKING COMPARISONS.”

Without one syllable of comment, we would merely ask, in how much, upon the faith of her own witness, are the EMINENT VIRTUES of her late Majesty proved?

“The amiable and unaffected condescension of her manners.”

Certainly, we admit that to elevate a courier into an associate—to take a man from behind her chair, and place him by her side—to sleep week after week under the same tent in the dark with him—to become the “friend” of HUMPTY DUMPTY—to ride with him through the streets—to institute a Catholic Order, and make her footman Grand Master of it—to love the society of MRS. WILDE and MRS. BAUBER BEAUMONT, and MRS. WAITHMAN, and LADY LINDORSE, are indubitable marks of amiable and unaffected condescension, and such as we hope and trust a QUEEN of ENGLAND and a Protestant Princess will never be found likely to practise again.

“The kindness and benevolence of her disposition.”—Of this we (who are not of the Common Council) have no direct knowledge. We confess we never have heard any particular instance of either; and if we may judge by the silent contempt with which she has treated all those who have sacrificed their prospects, characters, and respectability in her service, we do not think the citizens of London will be borne out in their tribute to her memory even in this part of it.

“The vigour and intelligence of mind she displayed on the most trying occasions.”—We shall only observe, that with respect to the former, her shrick and distracted rush out of the House of Lords, on seeing a witness appear again her, are not the strongest proofs of the vigour of her mind; and for the latter, that her intemperate and absurd visit to Westminster Hall and Abbey is by no means illustrative of its intelligence.

“Her regard for the rights and liberties of the people, and the warmth of affection she expressed for the British nation.”—This is so ridiculous as to be positively laughable. How, when, and where, had she loved us could she have shewn her regard for our rights?—What can it mean?—We only ask the most inveterate party-man, who has one grain of sense, what could QUEEN CAROLINE have to do with our rights and liberties?

The Times, in its lament for her death, says, NOW the destinies of the country are wound up in a puny girl, as if the QUEEN'S life had any thing to do with the succession: and, considering they were praising female excellence, the allusion to the puny girl, (who happens to be a remarkably fine child) was not so civil; but even the nonsense of The Times is not so barefaced as that of the Common Council.

As for the QUEEN'S affections (which certainly were disposable) they were unequivocally bestowed upon foreigners: it is in evidence, that wherever the QUEEN found English people on the Continent, she stationarily avoided them. Were this not the case, why should LADY CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL and LADY CHARLOTTE LINDSAY have been removed to make way for COUNTESS OLD and COUNTESS VASSALL; or MR. KEPPEL CRAVEN and SIR WILLIAM GELL have given place to ANTONIO ANTALDI and BARTHOLOMEW BERGAMI. Nay, the very last act of her life bespeaks her feelings; for she desires in her will, that she may not even be buried in this country.

To follow the Court of Common Council through the hacknied jingle of “unrelenting persecutions,” &c. would be only to go over the ground which has been gone over a thousand times; and upon that subject we shall merely ask the Common Council, whether, if the QUEEN of ENGLAND had conducted herself in a manner fitting her station, any ground for the proceedings which have taken place could have been found. The Common Council will perhaps remember the defences at first set up for her MAJESTY—that she had been playing tricks upon purpose to deceive her enemies, and The Times “ventured to pronounce that the affair of BERGAMI would make all Europe laugh more than they had done since the French Revolution, when laughing went out of fashion.”

But such defence never was brought forward, THE TIMES and the lawyers fought the battle in a much more serious manner, and nothing very comical appeared in the business after all; and as to persecutions—when it is recollected, that independently of things too horrid to be detailed, which might have been, and yet may be, brought forward, the acknowledgment, alleged to have been signed by the late DUKE of BRUNSWICK, for fifteen thousand pounds, and demanded by the QUEEN of the Executors of her brother, wholly slipped her memory—it will perhaps appear to the Common Council, that if there had been any spirit of persecution in the Government, they might have taken more serious measures against her Majesty than any which ever were adopted.

Of the last paragraph we will say nothing—that the end of the QUEEN'S life was firm, and her conversation collected, we state to be false. The fine speeches put into the QUEEN'S mouth, she was incapable of making when in good health; and for the Christian-like termination of her existence, we refer to her paid eulogists, and repeat, as we first said, when we saw not one word of religion in the whole detail, that it was appalling and terrible; and so far from breathing the spirit of forgiveness, the last words she was able to utter were those of discontent and dissatisfaction, at the little effect her mob popularity had upon the principles and feelings of the country at large.

Far be it from us to say a word which we do not feel to be necessary. The eulogium upon her Majesty is sent forth to the country, an acknowledged document, to be read and felt; it is, therefore, a bane to the loyalty and morality of the people, and requires its antidote. So far from keeping the discussion about the QUEEN alive, we would wish all party feeling to cease with her existence; but so long as her brawling partizans choose to insult us with her praises, so long shall we feel it our painful duty to counteract its effects by the application of that sovereign remedy,

TRUTH.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN.—As many of your readers may wish to know something of the rank and dignity of the Reverend Gentleman who had the honor to supplant the great Doctor Parr, and all the rest of her late Majesty's clerical friends in the arduous and delicate duties attendant on a death-bed, and of administering balm to her wounded spirit, be it known unto all, that the Right Reverend John Page Wood, is a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he lately passed muster for his first degree with the universal credit of being a genuine chip of the old block.

Whether envy prevented the young gentleman from obtaining employment or a title in his own diocese, or whether the strictness of the Bishop of London's examinations were considered an encroachment upon religious liberty, I know not. But certain it is, that without any preferment, title, or employment in the Diocese of NORWICH, he applied for ordination to the “great friend of civil and religious liberty all over the world,” and was ordained Deacon by him on the 17th of last June, adding another to the many instances of that benevolent Prelate's favor to persecuted candidates for orders, who have fled from the tyranny or old-fashioned preciseness of their regular Bishops.

And now, my dear John, I hope you will have the candour to confess, that there was no foundation for insinuating that the young gentleman was not in orders when he was summoned to the sick-bed of her Majesty, for he was actually a Deacon, six weeks old.

Three hundred pounds per annum, or 16s. 5d. per diem, was not to be overlooked even by the disinterested friendship of the bustling Alderman. That the Reverend Gentleman was not qualified to perform the important duties of his station; that as Deacon he could not administer to the dying victim of her faction the consolation of the HOLY SACRAMENT of the Church, was no fault of his. Time will mend this defect, if the natural properties of the parent-stock do not too powerfully interpose at his next examination.

The novel title of Deacon Chaplain to Majesty, and the want of all experience in his profession were amply compensated by the means it afforded of keeping from the Royal Sufferer troublesome intruders, who like the Priests of VOLTAIRE, might have divulged more than it is prudent to submit to the public ear. I should further add, that young Mr. Wood, never was her Majesty's Chaplain, nor was ever called so till after her death.

I am, dear John, your constant reader, X. X.

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR JOHN.—You must know that a Radical friend of mine took it into his head last week to send me an Old Times of the 15th inst. and it was the first favor of the kind I had received from him, I naturally expected some important information from the said newspaper; and in good truth, I was not disappointed. For amongst the many extraordinary passages relative to the funeral of her late MAJESTY, was the following:—

"The people who at Cumberland-gate had been cut down and shot in their endeavours to turn the procession out of the bye-paths chosen by the Government into the open public street, now made a second and more successful attempt to effect the laudable object of leaving the QUEEN unharmed through the metropolis, &c."

We have certainly arrived at a new era, and it really must have been a most amusing and gratifying sight to have witnessed the efforts of those numerous persons so recently "cut down and shot" to keep up with the procession; and we have generally been in the habit of supposing that when people are shot or even cut down they evince no great earnestness to bawl out "Queen for ever," or run a race with Life Guards, but wonders do not stop here. The Times is so wonderful an engine that it can make "the very Heavens vibrate in sympathy with the hearts of the English people."

Now, I appeal to you, whether it was by any means polite of the clouds to soak all their fellow mourners, for departed excellence, through and through; in one sense certainly it might be considered as a favour, for my friend (Queen's man as he is) confesses that the majority of these heart-stricken mourners did not appear to have made any application of the pure element to their faces for at least a month previously.

Had not the time been thus specified, one might have supposed the dirt upon their faces at the funeral was a kind of preconcerted substitute for crape; yet, I must not do them the injustice to believe that all the attendants were unable to afford that more regular and expensive kind of mourning, as from the property lost on that day, it is very likely that crape was no unusual covering for the countenances of a great proportion of the grief-eviscing group.

Of the rest of the affair, old Mr. Times gives no very favorable idea, when he asserts that he saw hundreds of "women bearing without a murmur the rude assault (I conclude of the ungentle rain) to which they were every minute subject from the want of common tenderness on the part of the men." Now, I should have supposed that this indifference to the ladies had proceeded from the absorption of the he-mourners feelings, had I not read on, but I find these gentle—namable—quiet—deeply-stricken—with-grief-heroes, are very soon after "getting the soldiery with mud and stones!"

Another strong instance of their acute sensibility was afforded by their quietly suffering the poor innocents who strewed the flowers to "walk bare-headed, and bear the rain with cheerfulness;" (rather an anti-funeral expression by the way Mr. Times,) but above all things, I cannot sufficiently admire that unequivocal, unquestionable proof of the real gentility of the horsemen, (on which the Times lays such stress), which was given at the turnpike, as I know nothing but by report, perhaps, "biking a turnpike," is now considered the last finishing stroke for a complete gentleman, else I am at a loss to know why it is quoted.

Pray, Mr. BULL, pardon this intrusion on your patience, I live in the country, which by the way will account for the lateness of this communication, and the idea of a London correspondent is so delightful that I quite lose myself; but pray let me give you a little piece of defiance, "we assert (says the precious Times), and we defy the most malevolent of her Majesty's enemies to contradict the fact, that during the whole course of the procession from Whitechapel to Romford, there was scarce a house which the body passed, in which several females did not bestow the tribute of a tear to the memory of their beloved Queen,"—here's a triad of bombast—here's a noble defiance! For myself, I confess, that the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, is not the one I should choose for a refutation of any fact stated by the Times, a refutation only to be procured by going into every house and addressing every female, "pray, Ma'am, did you cry for the Queen?" "Pray, Miss, did you shed tears to the memory of departed excellence?" Oh, John, the individuals who write and talk as the Times does, have been the Queen's REAL ENEMIES. Well, indeed, might that unhappy dupe of designing men have had inscribed on her coffin, when she reflected on the disgrace they had been the means of heaping upon her,

"HERE LIES THE INJURED QUEEN OF ENGLAND." For to them and their paymasters are attributable all the exposures which cover her name with obloquy, and cloud her memory with disgrace. L. N. August 20, 1821.

THEATRE.

HAYMARKET.—O'Keefe's whimsical opera of Fountainbleau has been revived at this theatre with good success.

This piece, though the humour is in some parts obsolete, is replete with whim and equivocal, and, however ungrateful it may seem to the singers to say so, would, if cut down into a farce, without music, be most admirable fun. We are surprised that this mode of treating it was not adopted, and the more so, from seeing, or rather hearing that scarcely any of the original songs are retained in the representation.

As a matter of musical taste, we certainly should not venture to put SHIELD, ARNOLD; or any of the veteran school against the modern showy composers, such as DISHOP or BRAHAM, but we do admire consistency even in so trivial a thing as the getting up of an opera.

Either FONTAINBLEAU was an opera worth getting up, or not; if it were not, because the fashion of music has changed since its first appearance, why not have cut it into a broad farce, and omitted the songs. The substitution of new songs in old operas is a custom creeping on apace, and a very bad custom it is; because, instead of having that, which in the judgment of O'KEEFE or BUCKSTAFF was fit and proper for the situations of their own pieces, we have things thrust in wholly inapplicable to the drama, at the discretion of singers, who, for the most part, have no judgment at all.

We remember hearing BRAHAM, at Drury Lane, sing some

of MOORE's sweetest sentimental songs, in Hawthorn—things in themselves intrinsically beautiful, and sweetly sung by him, but as much out of character as a hornpipe by HAMLET or a strathspey by MACBETH. MR. LEONI LEE, in the same opera of Love in a Village, at the Haymarket, introduced new songs; and so indeed, without quoting particular instances, do all the singers of the day, not excepting the very best of them.

We have heard of little children who could read only out of their own books, and in little children it is a failing very venial; but if singers can sing only the two or three songs they happen to have known from infancy, we will back MR. VAN BLATTERMAN'S piping bulfinches against any of them. At what formerly were the Oratorios, we have now Italian scenes and polacas, and Spanish boleros, and English ballads, because certain ladies (who shall be nameless) cannot sing HANDEL'S songs. This reason for banishing the works of that magical master is somewhat weak we confess; but we would, upon our principle of consistency, decidedly abstain from ORATORIOS in Lent altogether, if we could not have his sacred and soul-stirring music performed.

In Fountainbleau, MISS CALEW (who looked remarkably well) sang an Italian song for the edification of the pit and galleries; and at the moment she was about to be married to a lord with a large fortune, favoured us with MOORE'S exquisite ballad about "Poverty's evil eye,"—the words of which are wholly out of place; add to which, it was written for, and originally sung in, the opera of "M. P." by that sweetest of all English ballad-singers MRS. BLAND, whose voice and style it is not always judicious to remind one of. MISS CALEW also sang a modern duet with MR. LEONI LEE, who on his part introduced other "romantic" suited to his voice. MISS CORRI, too, gave us "di tanti palpiti" in a very pretty style, but whether with the original words, or an English translation of them, we were prevented by her mode of pronunciation from ascertaining. Indeed, to give the vocal ladies and gentlemen their due, they do all they can to hide any little inconsistency between the dialogue and songs, by rendering the poetry completely unintelligible, which, in most cases, is conferring a very important favour upon the modern authors into the bargain.

MRS. TAYLEURE, who played MISS BULL with great spirit, introduced seven or eight songs, and sang them all in rapid succession, and gave us a dance into the bargain. She is a very smart actress, and has a great deal of fun about her; her dancing was easy, and yet spirited, and met with much applause.

JONES, in Luckland, was all that Luckland lacks; but OXBERRY was not so good as usual, in Squire Tally-ho; he appeared to us to be rather imperfect; this produced a nervousness, which necessarily mars broad comedy, where, if the mind be not quite at ease about the words, all attempts to make effects are hopeless.

DECAMP was gay and animated in Colonel Epistle, but it is strange, old stager as he is, that he should have appeared throughout the piece, with a Brutus head, when the whole plot turns upon his not being able to "go off without powder." In a similar manner, the joke of SIR JOHN BULL upon LACKLAND'S first interview with him, in black stockings and white shoes, fell harmless, because JONES wore white stockings and black shoes.

WILLIAMS and MRS. PEACE were very good BULLS, and MRS. JONES made a nice bustling Landlady;—would we could extend our praise to MR. J. RUSSELL'S Lupecho; but, alas! it must not be. He was imperfect in the dialogue, wretched in the dialect, and mistaken in the character; indeed, the only thing he appeared to have studied was, to be inattentive. We remember one period, at which, as a miniature copy of MATHEWS, we inclined favourably to MR. RUSSELL; but every time we see him, he loses ground; and we can assure him, he has very few acres left to risk. We would advise him to pull up in time, and take pains in his profession;—if he do, and use diligence, we have little doubt but that he may yet retrieve the steps he has lost, and at some considerable distance of time, possess about a tenth-part of the ability he fancies himself to have now.

In criticising the performance of Fountainbleau, we cannot choose but notice the band, or rather banditti of this theatre. To play at a little hop upon the carpet at an old lady's house in the country, at Christmas, they would be quite competent; but to get through Operas seems to be a little beyond their mark, and their attempts in that department in justice call for censure.

A gentleman, whose name we do not know, who played a character in Fountainbleau, the name of which we never heard, but who was dressed in a regimental coat, with facings on the cuffs, and with none on the collar, sang a song of the meaning of which we are as perfectly innocent as we are of the other attributes of his character; but which from the execrable way in which it was played, appeared to us to be a musical description of a quarrel between an oyster-seller and a couple of drunken trumpeters; towards its conclusion the disturbance increased considerably, and the singer strained his very heart-strings to surmount the hubbub of the fiddlers. So that what with his efforts on the stage, and their clucking and squeaking in the orchestra, it gave us a perfect idea of the noise which might be occasioned by a mischievous school-boy in disturbing a well peopled hen-roost at night.

For these and other reasons equally obvious, but which we will not here explain, we would suggest the omission of all the vocals and instrumentals; and we are quite sure, divested of their equivocal aid, Fountainbleau would become very popular with the laughter-loving audience of the Little Theatre.

We cannot close our remarks on the Haymarket for the week without noticing perhaps one of the cleverest pieces of performance seen on a stage; we mean that of JONES and MRS. CHATTERLY, in a little drama called A Day after the Wedding.

JONES is so well known, that we need merely say he played, to say he played excellently; but the lady is yet new to the audience, and her acting on Wednesday demand the highest praise: it was arch, animated, vivacious, and elegant, and though we are not very easily pleased, we were delighted with it, and think it but justice to her great merits to call public notice to her in this character, should the rapturous applause she met with induce the manager to repeat the entertainment.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

We have had a fair supply of Wheat since Monday, in addition to a great part of that day's arrival, which remained out on account of its inferior quality; the weather also containing remarkably fine, occasioned a great dullness in the sales, at a decline of about 2s. per quarter. Barley, Beans, and Peas are each 1s. per quarter lower, and Oats have declined in value from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, the arrival this week being considerable. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Table with columns for grain types (Essex Red Wheat, White ditto, etc.) and prices in shillings and pence.

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 11.

Table showing averages for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, and Beans.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table showing prices for Portuguese Gold, New Dollars, and New Doubloons.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Table with columns for locations (Amsterdam, Ditt. at Sight, etc.) and exchange rates.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM AUGUST 20, TO AUGUST 25, INCLUSIVE.

This indisposition towards business, attended by the gradual depreciation in the value of produce, which we have so long been under the necessity of chronicling, must now be reiterated. "Low and safe prices" have had a seducing and destructive influence upon the trading community; however, these terms begin to be regarded with indifference, as calculation is directed in contemplating their realization. Some years ago the circles abounded with "the great purchases made on speculation," but now the word speculation is exploded from the mercantile vocabulary; indeed, all traders adhere most scrupulously in circumscribing their purchases, which are barely adequate to their immediate wants, and thus clearly demonstrating an entire absence of confidence.

B. P. Sugars have pressed heavily on the market, and all qualities are lower—Browns from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt.; the quotations for these are 53s. to 58s.; Middling 57s. to 62s.; Good and Fine 63s. to 70s.—Foreign Sugars have experienced a very considerable decline; Strong White Havanna 45s.; and Milling 42s. per cwt.—In Refined Goods very little business has been transacted; the following prices of Coffee stamp a depreciation upon the previous currency of about 4s. per cwt. upon Plantation, and 1s. to 2s. upon foreign descriptions: Jamaica ordinary 98s. to 101s.; Good to Fine Ordinary 102s. to 100s.; Middling 111s. to 118s.; Good to Fine Middling 120s. to 134s.; St. Domingo 110s.—Lewward Island Rums are held with rather more firmness; Proofs command 1s. 4d. per Gallon; in Jannicks no variation.—The operations in Cotton are more extended than for several weeks before, viz. 2,500 Bengals 5/2 to 0/2; 500 Stems 0/4 to 7/4; 150 Madras 0/2 to 10/0; 500 Perams 12/4 to 12/2, in Bond; and those duty-paid are 100 Bowels 0/2 to 10/0; 100 Demerans 11/2 to 13/0; 100 Mins 11/2; a few Smyrnans, attempted by auction yesterday, were principally taken in at 8 1/2.—Advices from Liverpool state that the Importers of Cotton are pressing their stocks, which has afforded buyers an opportunity of coming in upon rather easier terms. In the course of the week Yellow Caudle Tallow was sold at 43s. 6d. but there is now some demand, and 44s. is the exact point.—But little business has taken place in Indigos since the last sale, and in the value of this commodity scarcely any alteration can be stated.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, etc.) and prices.

DIRTIES.

On Saturday se'night, the Lady of Philip John Miles, Esq. M.P. Leich Court, near Bristol, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst. at Exton, Hants, the Lady of Captain Shephard, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Tenby, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Sutherland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst. at Bath, Harry Scott Gibb, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Ramsey Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Louther.

On Monday last, R. H. Beardon, Esq. of the 66th Regiment, to Marion, daughter of Robert Read Cunningham, Esq. late of Seaham, Ayrshire.

DIED.

On the 23rd inst. aged 62, at his seat, Gubbins Park, Herefordshire, Mrs. Keble, Esq. P. aged at the head of the first brokerage house in the City, his virtues shone conspicuously. A rigid adherence to rectitude marked all his operations, accompanied by an openness of disposition and accessible deportment seldom united.

On Saturday se'night, at Southampton, Sir Henry Wm. Carr, K.C.B. Lieut.-Col. in the 34th Regiment of Guards.

On Wednesday, at Hertford-street, Fitzhugh, wife of Lord Henley, and daughter and coheir of Lord Chancellor Killen, aged 47.

On the 20th inst. at Ormskirk House, near Bath, Rillaington, the daughter of Major General Jackson.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We purposely delay all matters relative to the Mourners till their return.—Any thing from P.S. we shall attend to with pleasure.

We shall be obliged to the lady, who sold the shawl to Waithman, to favour us with her name—it shall not be published.

Tragedy, &c. &c. will find several reprints of No. III. have been published and sold, but as to No. XII. it will be republished on Tuesday. If we can assist him with No. III. we will give him a note in the correspondents.

From the mass of communications with respect to WAITHMAN, we are unable this week to select any. We have published the trials, as avant couriers to the body of evidence against him, and we trust, leaving the strongest to the last, to finish the subject about Michaelmas-day, when he is to be proposed as Lord Mayor.

We will make the enquiry JOHN DOE suggests, and will, in the mean time, thank him for any further communication.

We will notice the work ORTHODOX mentions, which we think highly reprehensible, and unworthy the respectable publisher who gives it to the world.

A TRUE BRITON'S communication will be attended to. MAM is excellent—but is it not a little too sharp?

Our friend in Cumberland will see that he is wrong as to the right of the gentleman in question.

We should like to hear again from CENSINGHAM. MARCUS is received.

We thank I. D.—in the present instance he must be mistaken; no letter sent us at five o'clock on Saturday could have been noticed—the Paper was at press at the time.

The letter of LADY E., which our correspondent WHIM-WHAM-NOBNOLO wishes us to insert, could not have a place, as we will hereafter satisfy him.

We cannot lumber up our pages with the praises bestowed upon WAITHMAN now, in the TIMES. In that paper of the 24th of December, 1848, are these words:—"WAITHMAN and HONGSON are the only two BRAWLERS of opposition who could get in, though six new candidates on the same side were started."

A correspondent tells us, that the Foreman of HONEY'S Inquest was heard to say on the day of the riot, waving his hat, "We have gained a greater victory than the battle of Waterloo."—While we are upon this subject, we trust that proper enquiry will be made into the way in which the two Juries were summoned; we know all the particulars, and if some legal notice is not taken of it, we shall publish them—and we, however, do not wish to anticipate the constituted authorities.

The letter about the "poor clerks" shall not be forgotten.

MR. SHERIFF PARKINS provokes us to expose him. We think him so very silly, that he can do us no harm; and certainly from the way in which he abuses WAITHMAN in all places behind his back, his public association with him is a proof of folly and indecision too ridiculous to be angry with. But if this philanthropist and patriot does not stop in time, the complaints of MRS. JOE GILL and SISTER NANNY must be given to the world—ten shillings per week is a small stipend for seven persons to exist upon even at CARLISLE; and we think an universal lover of mankind might cast an eye of kindness towards his own connexions, before he stood forward as the champion of neglected virtue and national liberty!

WAG is nasty.

We lament that we have not room for ANISTIDES.

We are obliged to our correspondent from Hanwell.

R. H. is able, but we want nothing but facts, wherein he is somewhat scanty.

We will not fail to do all we can to promote, at all events, the negative wish of E. R. C.

Our thanks are due to W. B.

We know MR. CURRY'S opinion on the case submitted by our Nottingham friends—we have no doubt that it is law, but are quite sure it is not justice.

JOHN THURMAN shall have no reason to complain of our inactivity. No. XII. of JOHN BULL will be republished on Tuesday, and No. XXXVI. containing the original Letter to HUMPTY DUMPTY, will be reprinted, and ready for delivery on the 10th instant.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Although endeavours have been made to depress the public securities, yet these designs have been frustrated by the general favourable appearances of public affairs. Various have been the rumours, circulated no doubt by speculators, of a war between Russia and Turkey. We observed in our Monday's Journal, that the effect was expected to be only temporary, and it has at length ended, as we expected, in the total cessation of all hostile acts on the part of either Power. Wednesday was account day, but there were no defaulters, notwithstanding the immensity of business which has been transacted during the late account; and Thursday was pay day, which also passed over without defaulters. On the latter day, the news of the Sublime Porte having acceded to the requests of Russia caused a rapid rise in the Funds of upwards of 1/2 per cent. during the day, and they have since continued to look favourable.

Consols opened yesterday morning at 75 3/4 for Money, and 76 for the Account, and after a little fluctuation closed at 75 3/4 for Money, and 76 1/4 for the Account.

The letters from France, and the other parts of the continent, speak favourably of their public securities. Neapolitan stock continues at 69, and French 5 per Cents 88 1/2 10 cents. The Exchange on London at one month 25 fr. 55 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 40 cents.

Reduced Ann.	70 1/4	Navy 5 per cent	106 3/4
Consols	75 3/4	Exchequer Bills	5 3
Dit Act	76 1/4	India Bonds	61
4 per Cents	95 1/2	Omnium	

FRENCH FUNDS
5 per cent. Div. 22 March 68-25 | Bank Sth Div. | July 1542-50
Recon. Div. 22 March 99-45 | Ex. Loud. Impo. 25 5/8 Smo. 25-40

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

We are quite sick and tired of the proceedings of the Inquest upon HONEY—the Oldham trick is very stale now, and the only way in which we shall be inclined to notice the proceedings is, by scrutinizing the Jury—and most of all, the conduct of Mr. WAITHMAN in collecting them.

There is a point of law connected with the subject which induces us to preserve silence until these magnanimous legislators shall have delivered their verdict.

The OLD TIMES published yesterday an account of the Queen's funeral, in which we find that the crying and sobbing disorder raged particularly during the ceremony.

We find, too, that a paragraph, which we quoted from the TIMES about the State Cabin of the GLASGOW, is more of a LIE than we thought it. We believed it to be false only in certain particulars, but if that which follows is in the smallest degree true, the former description in the same paper must have been false altogether.

The Times said they had been favoured with a "VIEW of the State Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the Queen's remains, was conveyed ON ITS ARRIVAL on board; it had been PREVIOUSLY prepared by a number of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth—a bier, about four feet high, was raised under a canopy about six feet long, and four feet wide, edged with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and the CROWN and cushion placed on the pall. The walls were decorated with sconces and candelabras with wax candles; on each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, and a hatchment was placed against the head of the coffin, upon which the royal arms were emblazoned—on each side of the corps were three massive silver candlesticks, six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There were seven trestles on each side of the apartment, which were set upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department as the body lay in state—the apartments had an imposing effect. SIR GEORGE NAYLER has left his state habiliments in England, as it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country."

We quoted this from the TIMES into No. 36 of this Paper, only to laugh at the Times for putting long wax tapers into candlesticks six feet high, in a room, the height of which is about six feet seven—but all the rest was so circumstantial, that as "they had been favoured with a view of it," we were satisfied all was right.

Judge, then, the horror we felt on reading, in the SAME PAPER, yesterday, these words:

"From the needless and indecent haste with which its departure from England was pushed on, there was, as might be expected, on board the several ships—an absence of much material preparation—it was not until TWO HOURS AFTER the Coffin had been shipped, that LORD and LADY HOOD, LADY ANNE HAMILTON, and the other mourners" (the bride and bridegroom) "reached the GLASGOW, and even at that time all was confusion and unreadiness.—Black cloth was hastily nailing up in the Cabin, where the body was to be deposited."

Now, it will be observed, that long before the sailing the TIMES had been favoured with a view of an apartment imposingly effective, which had been previously fitted up by the King's upholsterers; and yet two hours after the body was on board they were hastily nailing up black cloth!

Let our readers take these stories which way they like, and then believe as much more of the account of the Queen's funeral as they please.

But mark!—the same paragraph tells us "that Sir George Naylor has left his state habiliments in England, because it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country."

There we have a fact, and a reason together.—The Times of yesterday, wishing to insinuate that SIR GEORGE NAYLER, at Brunswick, was angry at some change in the procession proposed (GOOD GOD!) by CAPTAIN HESSE!!! as more respectful to the Queen, tells us, in these words, that he "threw aside his gorgeous coat of heraldry, asserting that he would not wear it. In a few seconds he seemed visited by a sudden thought that a herald without a coat might, in the eyes of a stranger, lose his importance, he therefore magnanimously decided to suppress his disapprobation, and put on his coat."

That is, he put on the coat he had left in England, which he had no right to wear abroad, because there were strangers present!

If we did not know what decided lies the Times tells, we should feel irritated against the "Brunswickers" for the unfeeling mode in which they received the corpse; for the Times tells us, that "from the double rows of willows on each side of the road were suspended lamps of various colours—GREEN, RED, and YELLOW; in the distance were seen the illuminated houses of Brunswick, adding, "by the fantastic variety of their architecture, to the picturesque beauty of the scene."

To be sure the Times tells us of the stifled sobs and trickling tears of the "dense mass,"—(dense enough, if they could be caught weeping for Queen CAROLINE) which counteracts his other falsehoods, or we should set it

down for the oddest exhibition of grief we ever met with. A general illumination is, in our view of the thing, a strange demonstration of sorrow. We observe, however, that the crowd was so great and so riotous, that "remonstrance was fruitless," and "the CAVALRY were ordered to clear the way; they did with equal dexterity, promptitude, and care; at the same instant three bodies of them moved forward, as from three sides of a triangle to a point, and completely cut off the multitude from the door."

We are glad to find the TIMES so well pleased with the introduction of military into the funeral procession of the injured Queen. One word more, and we have done.

The TIMES, speaking of the embarkation of the corpse at Harwich, says, it was swung indecently (or words to that effect) into the boat, by a crane at the end of the jetty. Yesterday the TIMES says, that "the naked unparalled coffin was (at Stadt) hoisted by hand (without even the assistance of A CRANE) from the barge to the Quay." Did one ever hear such doltish stupidity, such palpable contradictions, such grovelling nonsense? We know very little about the Queen's coffin; but of one thing we are quite sure, that it would require the assistance of A CRANE to swallow the lies of the TIMES.

We have had occasion to notice the Rev. Mr. Bowman Hutchins as a Clergyman, who prayed for the Queen, during her life; but we are now called upon to bring him under the eye of the public, and more especially of his diocesan, for having preached a sermon in the Church of Grately in Hampshire, and in the Church of Penton in the same county; touching her late Majesty's life and conduct, which was couched in the most improper language, and full of the most indecorous observations.

After dwelling upon the virtues of her character and the sublimity of her death, he likewise expatiated upon the unpleasant sensations, which some future day will strike home to those who will say, "We are guilty concerning our sister, in that we saw the anguish of her soul when she besought us, and we would not hear, therefore, is this distress come upon us."

What a fit companion is this application of Scripture to her Majesty's dying observation upon the advantages of her mob popularity! Both her Majesty and the Parson seem equally to have lamented the deafness of the people to her beseechings.

To show the empty vanity of the preacher, and what his aim and object were in preaching this sermon, it is only necessary to add, that he sent the account of the whole affair, with his embellishments of "crowded church," "excessive heat," "mute attention," "fine oratory," &c. in his own hand to the Salisbury and Winchester Journal, which paper published the whole piece of bombast, headed thus:—"From the Rev. A. B. Hutchins. How like an ass must this self-puffier have looked when he read it."

The village of HAMBLETON, near HOVEDEAN in the same county, is also represented as the most violently radical place: the exposition of names (which ought to be respected) we certainly wish to abstain from; but if persons of condition lend themselves to faction, and endeavour to delude their inferiors, their inferiors shall be taught to weigh the merits of their deceivers in a just balance; and if the highest are to be debased in the eyes of the lowest, the first who suffer shall be those who try to bring the system into fashion.

MR. WILLIAM DELORAINÉ JONES.

We have received the following letter from MR. W. D. JONES, the principal witness on the Inquest on the body of HONEY; which, we think, will prove highly satisfactory to the public, and especially to the party at whose particular desire he was brought forward:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Being desirous that the word Radical should not be coupled with my name, and conceiving myself injured by an article which appeared in your paper of last week, and trusting you will be ready to redress the injury, which I consider myself to have sustained by it, I have taken the liberty of suggesting the following remarks:—

In the first place allow me to observe, that a great part of the article alluded to, is completely destitute of truth; but as that can be no fault of yours, as of course you write nothing but what is communicated to you, it is not my intention to enter into any long explanation, but leave it to those who made the communication to reconcile, as they can to themselves, the aspersion cast upon me. It does not require much penetration to see through and detect the motives that induced them so to do.

Am I to be blamed and traduced, because the papers (perhaps) to serve party feelings, or from mistake, put words in my mouth, which, in FACT, I NEVER SAID?

To some it may appear a love of public justice; but don't believe it, Sir: those that would wish to cast any odium upon me, or my evidence, do it not for the love of justice, but to serve their own base and ill-natured ends; they will not do it publicly in their own name, but are happy to get any respectable paper to be the organ of their slander, I trust, Sir, you will attach what credit to it, it deserves.—(WE DO.)

Not to be tedious, I refer you to my evidence. I believe you will there find, that I stated nothing, but what was impartial; indeed, it was with great reluctance I came forward at all, nor should I have done so; if I had not

WEN COMPELLED; I NEVER SAID, that I was a member of the University, but merely an inhabitant of Oxford. I was surprised to see the next morning in several of the papers, that I had been made an Oxford student! an honor which I never could lay claim to, for such an assertion I must have been aware, might be very easily contradicted, as the Oxford University Calendar has the names of each individual member; I took some pains to deny it, and was surprised to find that it was generally corrected by the papers the next day.

You may recollect, Sir, I said in my first day's examination, that I begged the people near me not to use violence, and that a Life Guardsman good naturedly assisted me to remove from the danger that every moment threatened, so that I can have no cause of complaint against the Guards; the next day after coming from the Barracks, I was asked, if I considered myself detained as a prisoner, my reply was, that I certainly did not, for I met with nothing but politeness; all that I complained of, was the closeness of the room.

You must be aware, Sir, that it was not for me to express my opinion before the JURY UNASKED? I was examined only relative to what I saw, not what I thought. If my opinion be asked, I should say, THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE ILL-TREATED, THAT THEY WERE JUSTIFIED IN ACTING AS THEY DID, AND THAT ALL THROUGH THE BUSINESS THEY EVINCED GREAT MODERATION. In conclusion, I beg leave to say, I consider myself as belonging to no party, nor do I wish to be considered a witness against the Life Guards, for be it remembered, I was THIRST FORWARD AGAINST MY OWN INCLINATION. I spoke only to resemblance, which leads me now to suppose, that, instead of *it being an officer*, it must have been a private that I saw fire, for the person I took it to be, I NOW KNOW WAS NOT IN TOWN AT THE TIME.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. D. JONES.

London, Aug. 20. 1821.

THE OLD TIMES.

It may be satisfactory to political speculators to understand, that the *Old Times* is "in the market" again; and that would be a curious enough calculation which could ascertain the nature of the principles, to the support of which it is likely next to be applied.

We have, in the course of years traced it through the hands of the STOCK EXCHANGE—GOVERNMENT—OPPOSITION—HIGH CHURCH—DEMOCRACY—OF THE PITTIERS AND ANTI-PITTIERS—LORD ST. VINCENT—LORD WELLESLEY—THE FRENCH REGICIDES—LOUIS XVIII.—RADICALISM, and—THE QUEEN; and each, in turn, with the exception of the first, has been left in the lurch, when supply has been called for ineffectually.

Whether the sudden stoppage of disbursements so copiously made from *Brandenburgh House*, or the diminished sale which those disbursements were intended to counterbalance, have contributed to bring the vernal paper to a sense of its impolicy, may be hereafter ascertained, by the disclosures of that wise, and worthy Alderman, who was her "*Majesty's Almoner*."

We reckon rather surely upon some most whimsical developments, because the unfortunate HUMPTY-DUMPTY is now reduced to the necessity of telling all he knows, in order to prove, against her Majesty's will, (dead or alive) that he was in her entire confidence!

With respect to the change of the *TIMES*, little doubt can be entertained; indeed, if any were to linger in the mind, it is only necessary to turn to its patriotic columns, to see how it is labouring to back out of a cause it originally took up, in compliance with the vote of a majority of *One* of its proprietors, and which, for a year and a half, it has been bolstering up by every species of false reasoning, false statements, and false grammar.

The first symptom of change is its beginning to admit, that Government ought to possess some power; and that some respect ought to be paid to its authority. It attempts to separate the WOODS and the WATMANS from the HUNTS and the HOBSES; and to split hairs upon the degrees of patriotism between the WILSONS and the WATSONS—the tag-rag of HAMMERSMITH, and the bob-tail of SMITHFIELD.

LUSHINGTON may throw off WOOD, yet WOOD has secrets to tell—and in low cunning will beat the long-headed Doctor; but HONE and WOOLER have more wit-craft in their dirty little fingers than WILSON, MOORE, HOBHOUSE, or all the WOODS, WILDES, OLDS, and HAMILTONS, have altogether in the joint stock company of the whole faction, and will not so easily be cast adrift as the *OLD TIMES* would have them to be.

To read the *TIMES*, when deprecating the intended funeral of FRANCIS and HONEY, the rioters, was beyond measure ridiculous. It talks of the mob, and the people, slightly; when it is notorious that the mob have been its only supporters (except the QUEEN); and to us, the baseness of turning round upon their dupes, seems almost to surpass the crime of having first played upon public credulity, by appealing, from every principle of the lowest ignorance of the most degraded class of civilized society.

It may be true that the HOBHOUSES and the WILSONS have not the means to soothe or satisfy the rapacious and craving appetite of the *OLD TIMES*, and in getting rid of the vermin he has been hired to breed into life and notice, we must look for a little floundering; but, that this hireling print should dare to insult even its own readers by designating the *dirty-shirt* Committee—(those GENTLEMEN who arranged the cavalcade attendant on the remains of the Queen) as being "too respectable!"—(Heaven save the mark!)—to be suspected of co-operation with those who arranged the procession in honour of the rioters, is really beyond our utmost expectation.

Was not MR. HONE placed by these respectable gentlemen in one of her Majesty's mourning coaches, while poor HUMPTY-DUMPTY was not thought worthy of a place, ex-

cept by the favour of MR. BAYLEY?—Are not HENRY HUNT, Esq. late of Middleton Cottage, but now of *Iwerchester Gno!*, and DOCTOR WATSON, of God knows where, at least equal to that dealer in diaper and hawk of huckaback, WATMANS?—and is not WADDINGTON as aristocratic in name and family as either WILSON or MOORE?

But this disavowal in the *TIMES*, independently of the barbarity of the thing, is HUMBUG. Was not WATMANS, after all, the Jack-pudding of the rioters' funeral, as well as of all the muddy and bloody revels at that of the QUEEN?—Were his followers to be distinguished from those of WATSON, or WADDINGTON—say, does not the placard for the funeral expressly state, that the persons setting it on foot, were those who had often rallied round the Queen—addressed her, and kissed her hand? THERE IS NO DISTINCTION, except a most invidious one on the part of the *Cochery print*: nay, were the Alderman's followers distinguishable from the followers of WATSON AND CO.?—Did they not pass from the hands of the one to those of the other? And was not the train laid in *Smithfield*, fired at *Knightsbridge*?

Who did ALDERMAN WATMANS, the Sheriff, mean by *WE*, when, on the day of the QUEEN'S funeral, he wrote a dispatch to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD MAYOR, and said—"WE have succeeded in turning the procession?" Did he mean the *Civil* power—the *posse comitatus*, the military, or the mob, or his friends, or WATSON'S friends, we ask—and ask for information? Who did the Sheriff mean by *WE*, in announcing to the CHIEF MAGISTRATE of LONDON, that a riotous revolutionary mob had succeeded in bullying the head of the Police out of his senses, and the execution of his duty?

Is there any man so inveterately stupid or prejudiced, as to believe that any of the partizans of the QUEEN were her partizans for love of her, or respect towards her?—That there have been thousands of ignorant persons led astray, we are quite ready to admit, by the arts and falsehoods of the Radical press, and the exertions of certain individuals, but we really cannot imagine that any person accustomed to look at the subject at all, can ever have been deceived upon this point. Let it be recollected, that the same men who hung together in the QUEEN'S cause, have pursued the same line of conduct with equal zeal and unanimity long before the QUEEN was ever brought forward.

Have we not seen the *same men* arrayed in *Spa-fields*?—Have we not seen the *same men* actually employed in forming a triumph for *Henry Hunt*?—Have we not seen the same men rapturously joining in the chairing of JOHN CANT HOBHOUSE?—Does any body believe that they care ONE straw about the object they nominally uphold, or the idol they affect to worship?

It must be allowed that a QUEEN, in the hands of a rabble, is a great card, and her loss may therefore, as far as her intrinsic value to their cause goes, afflict them more deeply than if half a dozen WATSONS, WILSONS, HOBHOUSES, HUNTS, WATMANS, or WADDINGTONS, had been swept from the face of the earth; and in so much we believe that they are really sorry. But to prove, if any farther proof were wanting, how careless of consistency, truth, respectability, and reasoning, these opponents of our Government and enemies to our Constitution are, let us only observe, that the same persons who have led the addresses to the QUEEN, have followed her horse, and mourned for the rioters, placarded all London with a notice of *General Mourning* for NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

"Oh that mine enemy would write a book!"—WILSON has written a book, and, though it never sold, it exists. Let the advocates of WILSON, and the friends of the QUEEN read that book about NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE—his murderings, his slaughterings, his poisonings, his treacheries, his cowardice, &c. &c. all glowingly depicted, all described with the greatest warmth and energy—and then let them look at the placard for a *general mourning* for him upon the walls of London, stuck up by the QUEEN'S friends, of whom this very WILSON is a leader.

Will not this satisfy the country of the truth of our assertion—that it matters not with the mob, *who* or *what* the pretended object of popularity is, THE REAL AIM IS ALWAYS THE SAME? and for this reason we disbelieve the dirty-shirt Committee, when they disclaim any connection with the funeral of the rioters, and sneer at the *TIMES* for its affected deprecation of it. There was an effect to be made, and a disturbance to be created, and as for the dignity of the Queen's cavalcade (putting her out of the question) it is impossible that men, who have dragged HUNT in triumph, and held up the tail of such a thing as HOBHOUSE, could have been ashamed of following an honest journeyman bricklayer to the grave, particularly as their own Paper has told us, that he was of a most respectable family, and amiable habits.

To recur once more to the *OLD TIMES*; it will be recollected (for it never can be forgotten) that the main argument in defence of the late Queen, set up by this liberal and unbiassed journal, went to set aside facts, and to establish her Majesty's innocence upon the hardihood with which she faced her accusers, and the magnanimity with which she maligned all evidence that could be brought against her.

It designated her under the elegant and classical term of a "true Brunswicker," for assailing her judges, vilifying Parliament, and exciting popular indignation against all the public authorities, when they simply proposed to afford her the legal means of exculpating herself, if possible, from the charges which were echoed from one corner of Europe to the other.

It is true that the unbridled portion of the press attached to this magnanimous mode of proceeding, a motive of a very different nature; they inferred, "that fear, and nothing else, could make a man fly out, and attempt to BULLY HIS JUDGES—that fear and fear ONLY—the fear of his CLIENT'S DEFECTION could induce an ADVOCATE to 'importune' for a verdict before facts are thoroughly investigated."

Something very like this the independent press and the real voice of the country did say, and did repeat from day to day, and the clamorous advocate of the *TIMES*, under the tutelage of her Majesty's Almoner, dealt out daily columns of invective against all who dared to draw such an inference from such conduct. But, gentle reader, the paragraph we have just quoted is not from the *NEW TIMES*, the *POST*, or the *COURIER*! No; it is (the Alderman Almoner being beyond seas) selected from the *OLD TIMES*.

From the *OLD TIMES* is that paragraph extracted?—from the very advocate himself, who, for eighteen months, in total disregard of ALL FACTS, laboured to uphold the innocence of the Queen, because "she flew out and attempted to BULLY her Judges—because she importuned for a verdict 'before facts were thoroughly investigated.'"

She is gone—and with her the JUDAS who bore the bag.

Maria Theresa Wilson has written a letter to the *MORNING CHRONICLE*, stating, that he gave up the *PENION* we alluded to in our last number, and which, he says, "HIS MAJESTY was graciously pleased to grant, in the kindest manner, to his children." This shows that he remembers the kindness of HIS MAJESTY, which, we confess, we did not suspect.

But the best part of the joke is the way in which the faction talk of JOHN BULL. They are all in a compact one with another NOT to take it in, and they cannot resist the temptation of seeing it; so that, when they have any occasion to notice it publicly, for fear they should be suspected of breaking their engagement, and buying it, which they all do) they talk of "a paragraph in JOHN BULL, which has been brought under their notice." This is capital, and reminds us of an anecdote concerning us, related of My Lord MORLEY and SIR JOSEPH COPLEY: the Earl, speaking of BULL, said, "It is an infamous paper, SIR JOSEPH, and I always set my face against it."—"So do I," replied SIR JOSEPH, "EVERY SUNDAY MORNING!"

MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE *Morning Chronicle* began on Monday to attack us for what we said in our last number respecting an important disclosure made by the QUEEN on her death-bed to DR. LUSHINGTON, and renewed the charge on Thursday.

It is pleasant to see the old *Chronicle* angry, and we laugh outright to hear that Paper call us "wretches who have prostituted our pen to gratify the inclinations of our patrons," for, while it affects a knowledge of what is going on, it betrays its ignorance most deplorably. WE HAVE NO PATRONS BUT THE PUBLIC; and if the *MORNING CHRONICLE* means to assert that this Paper ever received one shilling from Government, one favour, one advertisement—we say of the *Chronicle* as the *Chronicle* is pleased to say of us—"it lends itself to the grossest falsehoods." Nay, of all the public Papers in London JOHN BULL was the only Paper to which even the favour of a ticket for the Coronation was not granted.

We apologize to our readers for this digression in favour of ourselves and return to the *Chronicle* of Monday; it says, speaking of our last number—

"It is alleged that the QUEEN disclosed to DR. LUSHINGTON, in the presence of four other persons, that WILLIAM AUSTIN was her own son, and that this disclosure was communicated by DR. LUSHINGTON to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL. In an affidavit lately made before MR. ALDERMAN VENABLE, by a person of the name of WHITAKER, respecting the manner in which he had been treated by some Life Guard soldiers, it was stated that a sergeant "made use of the most filthy and beastly language respecting the late QUEEN and ALDERMAN WOOD, and said the latter was a disappointed Radical, in consequence of the QUEEN leaving him nothing in her will; and that the QUEEN, on her death-bed, had admitted that WILLIAM AUSTIN was her son. I replied flatly that it was a downright falsehood."—"Flatly enough," says this cautious journal, "for how should WHITAKER know? We will swear that WOOD is a disappointed Radical; and we do not believe that (although) DR. LUSHINGTON and four other persons who were in the room at the time with him, will deny either roundly or flatly as MR. WHITAKER did, the QUEEN'S admission about BILLY."—In another paragraph the falsehood is stated even more circumstantially.

"That DR. LUSHINGTON, if a disclosure of this kind had been made to him, would exert himself as he has done to affix on her Majesty's coffin the inscription, in which she is termed an *injured QUEEN*, will be believed by none who know any thing of his character. But DR. LUSHINGTON is at this time out of the country, and the vile calumniator has availed himself of his absence, in the hope that before the lie can be contradicted by him, it may obtain an extensive circulation."

Now, before we proceed to reply to the charge of having alleged that BILLY AUSTIN is the QUEEN'S son, we must say a word or two about DR. LUSHINGTON, to shew, as we think, that the argument adduced by the *Chronicle*, against the fact of the disclosure, (supposing it to have taken place) is not quite so powerful or convincing as the arguments of the *Chronicle* generally are.

"Nobody who knows any thing of DR. LUSHINGTON'S character, could suppose that he would exert himself to affix an inscription on her MAJESTY'S coffin, in which she is termed an *injured Queen*, if he had known of this circumstance."—What! did DR. LUSHINGTON ever believe the QUEEN to have been injured or oppressed? Did DR. LUSHINGTON think the QUEEN innocent?—Had he any esteem, any respect, any affection for her? When we consider that he saw her writhing in the agonies of death, neglected even by her hired servants—that he saw her DIE—at twenty minutes after ten o'clock at night, and that, in TEN HOURS and EIGHTEEN MINUTES from that time he led his blooming bride to the altar at Hampstead Church, we confess we are sceptical. We know nothing of DR. LUSHINGTON—the *Morning Chronicle*, it seems, does; but we are surprised to find them lay so much stress upon the coffin-plate juggle, which (as they know) was a trick for effect, and might have been played officially by the executors, in obedience to some authorized instructions of the deceased; but most of all we are surprised that they should stifle for DR. LUSHINGTON'S delicacy or squeamishness.

But with respect to our statement—the paragraph above quoted says, “it is alleged” so and so; and the following extract from Thursday’s *Chronicle* goes further:—

“In the last number of *John Bull*, as we have before observed, it is more than insinuated that Wm. AUSTIN is the son of her late MAJESTY; she is accused to have proclaimed the fact on her death-bed. As a measure of public policy, it becomes the duty of her MAJESTY’S Law Officers to institute proceedings against the author of a calumny as mischievous as it is infamous. We have only to suggest, that the KING, then Prince of Wales, was within the four seas; the necessary legal presumption will at once present itself to our readers. They will not also be slow to perceive the infinite mischiefs with which it might at some future time be attended. Many of the Tory party may remember the jokes respecting access, which at one period they were pleased to circulate, and may be the better disposed to relish the very ingenious malice of *John Bull*.”

Now we have read very carefully *BULL*, of last week, and we can find no such allegation—no such affirmations as are here mentioned: the words in our Paper are these:—

“The *Times* promised to publish an important disclosure which the QUEEN made before her death—but it has not done so. The disclosure was made to Dr. LUSHINGTON, in the presence of four other persons, and has been by him (we believe) communicated to the *Earl of Liverpool*—it is of the first importance to her Majesty’s character. We abstain from laying it before our readers, because we might do so prematurely; suffice it to say, that when it is known, the persecutions of the QUEEN will be seen in their true light.”

What has this to do with an assertion that the Queen said Billy was her son? We never made such an assertion—we were sure, in an article of intelligence, it appears that a Life Guardsman told Mr. Wet-taker (the radical who was ducked) that Master William was the Queen’s son, and that she admitted it. But that is matter of news, and a fact sworn to before an Alderman; and our observation upon Mr. WHITTAKER’S (or Wet-taker) saying, “I replied flatly that it was a downright falsehood,” is not that which the *Chronicle* has purposely mis-quoted from our Paper; a want of candour the more vexatious, as coming from a journal distinguished by its honourable consistency, high political feeling, and gentlemanly conduct.

The *Chronicle* says DOCTOR LUSHINGTON is out of the country. We know he is, happy fellow!—we wish him joy. He is spending the honey-moon over his much injured Mistress’s corpse; but he will return, and we may know more upon these subjects. At all events, the *Chronicle* is mistaken if it supposes we seize the opportunity of his absence to talk of him; we are only waiting his return, and that of HUMPHY DUMPTY, to analyze their little differences, and amuse ourselves with their squabbings and quarrels, and mirth, and mourning, and marriages.

But the *Chronicle* subsequently touches upon “legal presumption,” and “the infinite mischiefs” attendant upon our insinuation, and hands us over to HIS MAJESTY’S ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERAL, to be prosecuted without delay. So far so good. But the zeal of the *Chronicle* runs away with it; and, to wind up all, it says—“Many of the Tory party may remember the jokes respecting access, which at one period they were pleased to circulate.”

Since the *Chronicle* chooses to refer to that which the Tories said in joke about the late Queen at one period, we will favour our readers with a few things, which the Whigs said about the same period IN EARNEST; and to do this the more satisfactorily to our friend the *Chronicle*, we will quote HIM as the mouth-piece of the party.

In this number we have only room for the general opinions expressed by that sound constitutional Paper upon the character of the Queen’s defence and DEFENDERS. We shall give more interesting extracts from its liberal and constitutional columns next week.

“Those are not the friends of any party who have made the delicate investigation a subject of factious declamation, the tendency of which is too obvious to be mistaken. This enquiry, though of the most private and personal nature, has been taken up with a view the most direct to TRUCE and VILIFY ONE, (His present Majesty) while the defence of the other (the late Queen) is urged. This unfair object has been prosecuted with a malignity very ill disguised by a set of men, who, standing upon no constitutional grounds of public principle or conduct, have recourse to expedients which betray expectations and designs that cannot be successful without a convulsion of the Government.”—and so on.—*Morning Chronicle*, July 19, 1806.

“We have cautiously forbore to give any opinion on this truly delicate affair, but we have no hesitation in saying, that after the paragraphs we have read, and the notorious encouragement given by the opposition (Mr. Perceval, &c.) and their journals to a villainous pamphlet, written for the purpose of extorting money from a GREAT PERSONAGE, we have the utmost distrust of any fact stated by the fraternity, because we see their motives—on their arguments, none but the most vulgar can be influenced by them.”—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 4, 1806.

To which we subjoin a paragraph, extracted from the same Paper of Oct. 23, 1807, evidently intended to inculcate respect for her late Majesty, and excite an admiration of her pursuits and pleasures.

“The Princess of Wales honoured HORN FAIR with her presence on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness was dressed in pink muslin with silver spangles; she was seated in a summer-house belonging to a gardener, where she had a good view of the MARKET.”

We cannot this week continue these specimens of affection and respect for the late Queen with which this highly consistent *Chronicle* abounds. But even in the three we

have laid before our readers to-day, we think we shew what that Paper (in its health and vigour) thought of the character of the QUEEN’S defence—of the expectations and designs of her partisans—of the nature of the villainous attacks upon His present Majesty—of the validity of facts brought forward in favour of the lady, and of the arguments adduced in her support.

We think we also shew the esteem and veneration in which the *Chronicle* held the recreations of her late Majesty, and the value they set upon her good taste and delicacy. But as yet we have only begun, and we think we shall be able, in the course of time, to shew, that, although we repel with contempt the falsehood which attributes to us servility and dependence, there are to be found in London “WRETCHES WHO PROSTITUTE THEIR PENS TO GRATIFY THE INCLINATIONS OF THEIR PATRONS.”

ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN.

The following is sent us officially, having been promised in the *Chronicle* of Friday:

“The Parochial Churchwarden of St. Paul, Covent Garden, having seen a paragraph in the *JOHN BULL* of last Sunday, stating, that an order had been given by Dr. RANDOLPH, “not to admit strangers into seats, who were not dressed in black,” feels called upon to declare that no such order was issued by the Rev. Doctor, who has for two months past, been absent from town, on clerical duties: the order, if order that could be called, which was offered more as a suggestion, was given by the Parochial Churchwarden, who merely intimated to the pew-opener “not to admit strangers into conspicuous situations in the church, who had not shewn some conformity to the order for mourning;” and who, he conceived, in endeavouring to throw a slight on the late Queen, threw indignity on Royalty itself; which should, in every relative situation, receive its attendant honours.

“If the above suggestion were interpreted to the letter, it was what the Churchwarden never contemplated, and as the assertion appeared in *JOHN BULL*, Colman’s *JOHN BULL* will afford a quotation in reply—that if so, the conduct of the pew-opener was like that of the officious footman, “who hastily pulls off his mistress’s perrivig, and claps it on the wrong side before.”

We know that Dr. RANDOLPH has been absent, because he had occasion to notice a most impudent sermon, which he preached, on the Coronation, at BRISTOL. We, however, certainly attributed the act of excluding non-mourners to the Rev. Gentleman; as it is, we can only tell the witty Churchwarden, that there is NO ORDER for mourning. There is an order for a Court mourning, “to shew a conformity to which,” it would be necessary for such as choose to fancy themselves Courtiers, and get good seats in St. Paul’s Covent Garden, to wear “crape weepers,” “shamois leather shoes,” “black swords and buckles,” “bags and no buttons on their pockets.”

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I wish you to make this letter public, and I pledge myself for the accuracy of the contents.

On Sunday morning last, divine service was read at the usual hour; the men and officers were present. Before dismissing the parade, the Commanding Officer ordered the gates to be closed, and the soldiers to remain within the Barracks. Two Captains were appointed, one to the Officers’ house, the other to the Barracks of the men; their orders were positive—“Suffer no one to appear at the windows.”

At half past three o’clock, a crowd was seen approaching from the different gates of the Park. This is not unusual on a Sunday. In order to let the people pass, our gates were courteously unclosed.

Mr. Waitman complains that a brick fell at the feet of his horse; there is evidence to prove this brick was not thrown by a soldier.

I have mentioned why the gates were unclosed. A few soldiers mixed with the people, but no tumult ensued. It was now that Mr. Waitman, having regaled at the Nag’s Head, (a common pot-house in Knightsbridge), again appeared amid the crowd; he used the most violent gestures, and in the same breath called the soldiers rascals, and bid his rable “go and drink.” The Sheriff was understood—in an instant a volley of oaths and brick-bats were discharged. Our gates were immediately ordered to be closed, and the men to be got within the walls. Two Officers, in effecting this order, were violently assailed by stones, and one of them was unfortunately knocked down and stunned by a brick-bat. The yell of the mob was “That’s an Officer! mark him! d—n him, kill him!”—Mr. Waitman was a quiet spectator of this outrage.

Mr. Waitman asserts, in his letter, that the soldiers were left to their own exasperated feeling. To this impudent assertion I reply, that sixteen Officers were present in Barracks during the whole of Sunday; many of whom, at the risk of their heads, saved the lives of the mob from the fate they so richly deserved. There is an ungentlemanlike monosyllable, with which I am sorry to dirty my paper, yet I am ignorant how otherwise to express with proper resentment—my firm conviction that the Sheriff of Middlesex, in making such a statement, wrote a deliberate lie.

A cry of “murder!” was now heard from without the walls, and a few of the soldiers armed, with the first weapons on which they could place their hands, rushed to the aid of a trumpeter and farrier, whom the mob had knocked down. Before the rescue arrived, three rascals had torn the Waterloo medal from the jacket of the trumpeter. Here again the demeanour of Mr. Waitman was conspicuous: exhilarated by the cheers of the mob, he struck a soldier, who would have guided his horse from the foot-way, where, though Sheriff of Middlesex, he had no business to ride. Though a soldier, quietly removed horse and horseman to some distance on the road.

Since no Officer received even a verbal message from the Sheriff, I am at a loss to account for the offensive answer to which he alludes. Had Mr. Waitman really requested an interview, the Commanding-Officer would not have refused to gratify his request.

I must now advert to the ludicrous hazard of assassination incurred by Mr. Waitman. In this awful moment, so fearfully described, no soldier, with his sword drawn, was within ten yards of the Sheriff; and of this party the corporal alone carried a carbine, and that carbine was not loaded.

I now turn to another and more grateful theme; and I can scarce find words to express my admiration of the patience with which our magnanimous soldiers endured the savage imprecations and outrageous insults of the dastardly mob. Exasperated beyond measure, and with arms in their hands, they rescued, but forbore to revenge two of their comrades half murdered before their eyes.

A riotous mob daring to break the windows of a barrack, and the soldiers of that barrack forbearing under such an insult, proves the high discipline of our men, and will long, I hope, remain a fact unparalleled in military history.

Before closing this letter I must not omit to state, that to disperse the mob, if required the presence of Mr. Cowan, who read the Riot Act on his arrival. The Quarter master who followed the officer in search of this magistrate, was so ill-used, and his horse so severely injured, as to be unable to proceed. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
MANLIUS.

Knightsbridge Barracks, Friday Evening.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—There having appeared in your last Sunday’s Paper, a censure on the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, (Sir Robert Baker, Knight) for his conduct on the day of the funeral procession of our late Queen Caroline; I am, from a similarity of names, and from being an active magistrate for the county of Surrey, many years, in the vicinity of London, as also for the county of Somerset, in that very populous district of Bath-Forum, unfortunately, though naturally, but very undeservedly, regarded by many who read your widely-circulated Paper, and to whom alone my name is familiar, to be the very identical Sir Robert Baker, whom you have represented as having shamefully conducted himself on the above-mentioned occasion.

Being conscious that I never, in the long course of my magisterial situation, did any act to merit the disapprobation of the public, I will be obliged to you, whenever you are pleased to introduce into your Paper the name of the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, to do me the favour to make such a marked distinction as to prevent my being subject to the consequences of any mistake. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT BAKER, Baronet.
Bath, Aug. 28, 1821.

ALDERMAN SHERIFF WAITMAN.

THIS person has often been presented to us as a nuisance, and an abatement prayed. We have always thought him of infinitely too little consequence to meddle with, but now that he appears as Counsel in a Court of Law, and devotes all the time he can spare from measuring huckback and striking at soldiers, (prize recreations for the head of a Civil Magistracy)—we will endeavour to give our readers a clear idea of his qualifications for practice.

It should be observed, that while other papers vent their spleen, or satisfy their anger by high-flown writing, or long-winded arguments, *JOHN BULL* sticks to facts. Some there are, who take the trouble to deny stoutly what we assert, but we cannot tax ourselves with ever having said that which was not true, even accidentally;—PURPOSELY—NEVER!

To illustrate our own doctrine, we now, instead of wasting our time, or that of our readers, in calling WAITMAN an “impertinent meddler,” “an officious ass,” or a “ridiculous Cockney,” shall lay before our readers the proceedings of two Courts, in which Mr. WAITMAN has practised, previously to his appearance at the “Crown’s Quest.”

The only remark we shall make is, that from what he said and did, in the conduct of both the following affairs, we think it a great misfortune to the country, that he has not been brought up to the bar.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS’ COURT, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.

Waitman v. Birch.—This Insolvent was opposed by Messrs. Waitman, who were the principal creditors, their claim amounting to 3,800l.

Mr. Waitman, Junior, stated, that he would not have stood there in opposition to Mr. Birch’s discharge, were it not that the firm were much dissatisfied with his conduct.—The circumstances of the case were briefly these:—Some time back the firm of Waitman and Co. having made inquiry into Mr. Birch’s character, put him into business, in Newgate-street, purchased the lease of a house, furnished it, and provided goods to stock it. After some time, they took an account of the stock, and there appeared to be a deficiency, which Mr. B. accounted for, by saying, that he had not laid on sufficient profit.—He was accordingly desired to charge a higher profit. After some further time, stock was again taken, and the deficiency had increased to 1200l.—It was now proposed to Mr. Birch to give up business—but this he declined doing, except he had a general release from the firm, for certain acceptances he was under on their account.—This the firm refused, because they had become responsible for whatever goods Mr. Birch might purchase elsewhere, taking 10 per cent. themselves a commission of 5 per cent. on the invoices.

Finding the affairs of the Insolvent were becoming continually worse, the firm put the Warrant of Attorney in force, entered up judgment, and took Mr. Birch’s Stock, &c. in execution. The effects not covering the Debt, an arrangement was proposed; but Mr. Birch, taking the advice of a Solicitor, removed from the house in Newgate-street a book, containing the accounts of debts to him: this conduct the firm considered very improper; and it created a suspicion of the honesty of the Insolvent.

MR. WAITMAN, JUN. NOW PROCEEDED TO EXAMINE THE DEBTOR.

What money had you on going into business?—Thirty pounds.

SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

IN order that the law may be more clearly understood, the following are inserted for the information and guidance of officers commanding regiments and detachments in proceeding to suppress riots and disturbances.

CASE SUBMITTED FOR THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. "It frequently happens upon the breaking out of riots or other disturbances, at a distance from the abode of any Magistrate, that the officers commanding troops have expressed doubts how far, and under what circumstances, they should be justified in proceeding to suppress such riots and disturbances, and the directions of a Magistrate or such other peace officers, as are specified in the Riot Act.

"Your opinion is requested, whether in case of any sudden riot or disturbance, a constable or other peace officer, being under the degree of those described in the Riot Act, can call upon the military to suppress such riot or disturbance;—and how far, in the absence of any constable, or other peace officer at all, the military would be justified in proceeding to suppress any riot which might break out."

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

"I understand the disturbances here meant to be such as amount to the legal description of riots. The word 'disturbance' has no legal and appropriate meaning beyond a mere breach of the peace, which is not, however, the sense in which the word is used in this case;—the case plainly importing a breach of the peace by an assembled multitude.

"In case of any such sudden riot and disturbance, as above supposed, any of His Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a peace officer of any description, may arm themselves, and of course may use ordinary means of force to suppress such riot and disturbance.

"This was laid down in my Lord Chief Justice Popham's Reports, 121, and Keeling 76, as having been resolved by all the Judges in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, to be good law, and has certainly been recognised in Hawkins and other writers on the Crown Law, and by various Judges at different periods since.

"And what His Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do, for the suppression of public tumult, when an exigency may require that such means be resorted to.

"Whatever any other class of His Majesty's subjects may allowably do in this particular, the military may unquestionably do also.

"By the common law, every description of peace officer may, and ought, to do not only all that in him lies towards the suppressing of riots, but may, and ought, to command all other persons to assist therein.

"However, it is by all means advisable to procure a Justice of Peace to attend, and for the military to act under his immediate orders, when such attendance, and the sanction of such orders, can be obtained, as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult, but it induces also, from the known authority of such Magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters, to the measures used for that purpose;—but still, in cases of great and sudden emergency, the military, as well as all other individuals, may act without their presence, or without the presence of any other Peace Officer whatsoever." (Signed) "EDWARD LAW."

Lincoln's Inn, April 1, 1806.

N. B. By an Act of Parliament of the first year of George I. (commonly called the Riot Act) dated 17th March, 1714, entitled "An Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing of the Rioters," every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other head officer of any county, city, or town corporate, is authorized, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to resort to the place where such assembly shall be, of persons to the number of twelve, or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, the proclamation, prescribed by the said Act, for dispersing such assembly.

HUMBUG.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I observe that none of the Papers have taken notice of the conduct of LADIES HOOD and ANNE HAMILTON during the procession through Kensington. Be it known, then, that these "frisky creatures," as you call them, to shew their love and respect for their dear departed mistress, extended their necks and half their bodies out of each coach-window, (to the amusement and delight of the gaping fools around them) weeping, and exhibiting many ridiculous affectations of grief.

During the Queen's first access of illness, such was the shameful indifference of these now disconsolate women, even to appearances, that they were commanded out of the royal apartment, her Majesty expressly desiring to be left to the care of Mariette alone, reasonably disgusted at their selfish inattention. When the illness became dangerous, Mr. Thompson, the apothecary, thought it indecent that so little even of a shew of respect should be paid to expiring royalty, and sent to these women to request their aid.

Did they obey the summons? Yes, Sir, they did: Lady Hood came in and sat down, as a looker-on, at the foot of the bed; whilst Lady Anne practised the elegancies of attitude upon a sofa, and finally disposed of herself at full length on its cushions, anxiously waiting, and almost asking, a second dismissal. This, Sir, was after the Will was signed.

And upon what authority is this stated? I have mentioned the Apothecary Thompson. You must know further, that this son of Esculapius is a well-meaning person, who, like other apothecaries, feels the pulses of ladies, talks little tattle by their bed-sides, prescribes a draught, and drives off in his tilbury to prepare it. Now, among other little tattle, HE narrated all the above facts to A. under a strict charge of secrecy; A, of course, told them to B; B to C, and so they ran through the alphabet till they came to the ears of your humble servant, Z.

P. S. I should not, however, have divulged Thompson's name, had he not been silly enough since to be-praise the Queen's death-bed scene, and had not some old women of my acquaintance been silly enough to believe him.

The East India Company's courier ship Richmond passed Portsmouth on Friday for the river; she is supposed to have sailed from Ceylon about the 9th or 10th of April.

THEATRE.

A little piece, in one act, called "Matchmaking," was produced at the Haymarket on Saturday se'night.

The plot exhibits the contrivance and perplexities of a gentleman, whose ruling passion is to promote matrimony amongst his younger friends, and the embarrassment of two suitors who make love to his niece.

Matchem Mr. TERRY.
Rakely Mr. JONES.
Belmont Mr. DECAMPT.
Shuffle Mr. OXBERRY.
Lady Emily Mrs. CHARTERLEY.

The story is pleasant. The scene opens with Mr. Matchem's proposal of a husband to his niece Lady Emily, an opulent and young widow. He opens his plan, and tells her, that he has selected as her next husband, his nephew, Captain Belmont; that he has written to him, and expects him in the course of the day. The lady attempts to reason down this last determination, and declares against the introduction of any military man into the house, and, above all, of any matrimonial Captain. Shuffle, a merry footman, gives his opinion on this matter, and describes the Colonel of Belmont's regiment as so formidable to the quiet of the sex, that Lady Emily, with the perverseness which it is the bold privilege of the stage to attribute to the ladies, determines on seeing this fatal Colonel, and falling in love with him at first sight. Mr. Matchem refuses, as his choice is the son of an old friend, &c. Belmont is announced, and Rakely enters. The Colonel had ascertained the purport of Matchem's correspondence, and through mingled frolic and revenge for some sarcasms on himself in the letter, had determined to come as Belmont, having dispatched the luckless Captain on some imaginary business. Rakely is recognised by Shuffle, who had been his footman, and whom he is forced to bribe to secrecy. Rakely is received by Matchem, who discovers innumerable resemblances in him to his old friend Jack Belmont, &c. Lady Emily, prepossessed against the Captain, repels him, and panegyrizes the Colonel, to Rakely's infinite embarrassment and gratification. But the real Belmont is now announced. This throws all parties into confusion, and most of all, the Colonel and his confidante. Shuffle, anxious to prevent an interview, proposes to meet the new intruder, and induce him to leave the house by a representation of the calamities that his obstinacy might produce. The true Captain, however, is inexorable; forces his way into Matchem's presence, who upbraids him with imposture, and bursts upon him with the discovery that he is the proscribed Colonel. Lady Emily ventures in, and recognises Belmont, as her preserver at the Opera House from some riot, an event that had made a deep impression on her gratitude. She is by no means sorry for the intrusion. But now Rakely comes in, in the idea that Belmont has been driven off. He is overwhelmed, and Belmont triumphs over him, by actually adopting the character which has been forced on him, and acting the Colonel. Rakely bears it all submissively, as becomes a Captain. The equivocal is thus flung from side to side, till at length Shuffle's blundering opens all eyes, and Col. Belmont gains the lady.

This piece, which is a translation, or rather adaptation from the French, is from the pen of Mr. KENNY, the author of Raising the Wind, and does much credit to his tact.

Much of its success naturally depends upon the acting, and we have never seen better bits than TERRY gave us in the match-maker; JONES was all life and animation, and OXBERRY'S Shuffle was highly entertaining; MRS. CHARTERLEY wants a little subduing—her voice and manner, in the part of Lady Emily, would bear softening—animation does not mean violence, nor is pointed delivery of a necessity poisy.

The piece was highly applauded, but we should say, more applauded than it required to be. We very much deprecate, for many reasons, the system of cramming the house with orders on the first night of a new piece, which they invariably do at the Haymarket to force it; first, because it is unfair to the audience, and a juggle upon public taste; secondly, because it subjects one to the horrid noises of people employed to applaud; and thirdly, because it is most injurious to the effect and ultimate success of the piece itself. The exertion of hands and lungs which these retainers think it their duty to make as soon as the curtain rises, deafen one, and, at the same time, give an apparent great effect to every point of the performance; but as the poor creatures get exhausted, their violence decreases, and being at last unable to clap or roar, the end of the play goes off flatly, and one is led to suppose that the author has fallen off, when, in fact, it is the paper audience who fail us.

But the best of the joke is, that in the midst of this ordering-writing system, we see placarded in the bills "Not an order can be admitted." If this is not HUMBUG the deuce is in it.

On Wednesday night, SILLY BILLY visited this theatre; and Mr. TERRY, with all the gravity imaginable, told the audience, (by way of a compliment to the illustrious visitor), that "GOD SAVE THE KING" would be sung, as soon as company could be concentrated.

The National Anthem was performed after the play, and cheered at the end of each stanza. Some of the friends of HONEY and Co. called out QUEEN; but the good sense of the audience drowned their nonsensical noise.

Admiring the amiability of SILLY BILLY'S disposition, a great proportion of the audience enquired where her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER was?—which, as we know his Highness's domestic virtues and patriotic affection for neglected wives, seems to be a natural enough solicitude—but nobody could answer.—We, however, can affirm one thing, which may be consoling to the audience of that night, which is, that wherever her Royal Highness might have been, she was in much pleasanter society than they were.

THE QUEEN.—The funeral procession reached the outer barrier at Brunswick about 10 o'clock at night on Friday se'night; it met by Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilde. It reached the inner barrier at 12, when the mourners descended from their carriages, and joined the procession. At the Catherine door the coffin was lifted from the car and carried by sixteen sergeants of the Brunswick cavalry into the church and deposited in the family vault, close by the remains of her father.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Wheat trade was full 2s. per quarter dearer on Wednesday, and what little appeared fresh this morning met a ready sale on full as good terms. Barley and Beans command rather better prices, and Oats must be noted from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer, the arrival being moderate. In other articles we have no material variation to notice.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and Price. Includes items like Essex Red Wheat, Old White, Superfine, Rye, Barley, and Hog Pease.

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 31.

Table with 2 columns: Gold and Silver prices. Includes items like Portugal Gold, Foreign Gold, and New Dollars.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange rate. Includes Amsterdam, Ditt at Sight, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Altona, Paris, Ditto, Bordeaux, Petersburg, and Vienna.

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM AUGUST 27, TO SEPTEMBER 1, INCLUSIVE.

Manifestations of stability have presented themselves in our Markets throughout the week; the value of most descriptions of mercantile is fully supported, and, in some instances, rather enhanced; of these are Indigos, which are realizing a premium of about 4d. upon the last sale, with a prospect of further amendment; Tallows have enjoyed a speculative demand, and large contracts of Yellow Candle have been entered into at 44s. 6d. determinable in November next.—Coffee may also be stated at somewhat better prices.—A respectable business has been done in Cottons, but India is unaltered, whilst Pernambuco is in request at 1/2 advance; 500 bags of these sold at 12 1/2 to 13, in bond. We may here notice that the Liverpool market is declining; the continued public sales by the Importers are alone sufficient to produce this state, a great many Sea Islands and Orleans being announced for yesterday.—Foreign Sugars have again fallen considerably; Java Havannahs are selling at 26s. per cwt.; B. P. Sugars go off steadily at their former value.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with 4 columns: Stock type, Mon., Tue., Wed., and Price. Includes Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. Consols, and Bank Long Annuities.

BIRTHS.

At Compton Terrace, Islington, Mrs. Wm. Henry Pollock, of a son. The Lady of Dr. Thomson, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, of a son. At West Hill Lodge, Titchfield, Lady Henry Paule, of a still-born child. At Roper's Gate, near Alton, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Rodney, R. N. of a daughter.

At Surbiton-house, on the 25th inst. the Lady of Alderman Garalt, of a son. On the 12th inst. Mrs. Brown, the Lady of Crisp Brown, Esq. of Norfolk of a son; the loyal Alderman had the child baptised by the names of George Augustus.

MARRIAGES.

J. S. Wright, Esq. of Dulton-idge, Nottinghamshire, to Caroline Lady St. Crewell, jun. Esq. to Rachel, second daughter of Joseph Fr. Esq. J. G. Clifton Jukes, Esq. of Trillick, in Kent, to Marianna, daughter of John Swinfin, Esq. of Swinfin-house, Staffordshire. On the 27th inst. at Conway, N. W. by the Rev. John Owen, Sir David Erskine, to Jane Silence, only daughter of the late High Williams, Esq. of Gowran. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, W. J. Ching, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Comyn, Esq. of Sarjeant's Inn. On the 17th inst. James Major, Esq. of Fokeys View, Londonbury, Barrister at Law, to Catherine, niece to J. W. Croker, Esq. At Mary-le-Bone Church, George Fenwick, Esq. brother-in-law of J. W. Croker, Esq. of the Admiralty, to Sophia, second daughter of Major-General Campbell.

DIED.

In Portland-place, Anne, wife of Sir J. Graham, Bart. M.P. for Carlisle. At Dublin, Lucretia, wife of Lieut. Colonel R. H. de Montmorency. At Kensington, Mrs. Rebecca Frances Peyton, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Peyton. The Rev. Jonathan Williams, in his 70th year; he expired on his way home from Maker, where he had been to dine with the Bishop of Exeter. On Tuesday, the 28th, John Key, Esq. of Denmark Hill. On Friday last, George Beckham, in his 86th year, the Rev. J. Ellis D.D. Rector of Leadenham, and Vicar of Silsey, in Lincolnshire. At Stevenage, the Rev. G. Perkins, of Huntington. At his house, at Blarney, Serjeant John Folkes, Esq. On Friday last, at Beckenham, in Kent, Wm. Christopher Curpage, Esq. On the 26th ult. at Oakwood, near Chichester, Louis, third daughter of Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart. and G. C. B. in her 23d year. On Sunday morning, at the house of Lady Blake, Rev. St. Edmund's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Perceux. On Monday, the 20th inst. at Twickenham, the Burry St. Beuchamp A. M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. On Thursday, the 16th inst. in the 85th year of his age, Wm. Hunt, Esq. of the South Sea House. On Friday last, in the 65th year of his age, Wm. Wilson, Esq. of Worcester, Oxfordshire. On Monday, the 26th inst. at Brighton, Charles Henry Cazenove, Esq. aged 70.

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effects produced by your Majesty's presence and kindness amongst your Irish subjects; and we confidently predict, that the victory which your Majesty has thus obtained over the dissensions and prejudices of ages, will be deemed the most important ever achieved by any British King, and will contribute more materially than any event in the British annals to the strength of the empire, and the prosperity of all your Majesty's subjects.

"Confident that such will be the fruits of your Majesty's labours for the welfare of our country, we have determined to erect an appropriate structure, to express those our feelings, and to convey to posterity a just impression of the glorious and bloodless victory obtained by your Majesty over every bad passion, a victory much more deserving of the Laurel Crown, now most respectfully presented to your Majesty, (and intended, with all humility, to be replaced by one of Emeralds,) than any of those blood-stained triumphs which have hitherto been honoured with the wreath of the conquest."

"Fully impressed with the great and lasting benefits conferred upon us by your Majesty's gracious visit, we cannot witness your Majesty's departure from amongst us without feelings of the deepest regret—feelings which could not admit of consolation were it not for the hope, fondly entertained, that your Majesty will confer in like honour on your affectionate and grateful people of Ireland as frequently as shall be consistent with the necessity for the Royal presence in other parts of your Majesty's Empire."

In consequence of contrary winds the Royal Squadron remained outside the harbour of Dunlery the whole of Tuesday; the wind increased till it blew a storm; the vessels taking shelter within the pier. On Wednesday morning, the wind having shifted from the southward to about N.W., and by W. His Majesty's yacht, which was the command of the other vessels, on signal being made, steered easterly. Sir William Curtis was in his yacht, and steered close to the ship; but, in consequence of the wind shifting, and the whole contrary to every expectation, returned to Dunlery at five o'clock; after having been at sea seven hours. When the barge which conveyed His Majesty to the Royal George quitted the ship, Sir R. Steele, Mr. E. Moore, of Derry, Mr. Cooke, of the Royal Navy, and another gentleman, plunged into the sea and swam to the Royal barge, with one arm enthusiastically extended to the King; His Majesty graciously shook them by the hand, saying, "For God's sake, gentlemen, take care of yourselves!" They reached the shore in safety, but with much difficulty.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Thursday morning says, the Royal Squadron is hourly expected this evening; the usual preparations at the Sally Port for the disembarkation of His Majesty were made. In the course of this morning a guard of honour will march to the water side. His Majesty, it is said, will return to town immediately, and return to honour the Portsmouth Regatta with his presence.

"The King."—We were yesterday evening (Thursday the 6th inst.) favoured with the sight of a letter from Holyhead, dated on the 5th, which says:—"Since writing the above, I have been as far as the Royal Squadron (the Hotel), and am informed that His Majesty and the Royal Squadron are in sight, bound to Holyhead; we shall, therefore, be honoured with a sight of the King." On Tuesday night there was a tremendous gale of wind; and one of the King's horses was killed by the tremendous heaving of the vessel. We are told that a small fishing-boat was run down and sunk by the Royal Yacht, the crew of which escaped by holding to the rigging. Lord Sidmouth immediately ordered a very handsome sum of money for the poor fellows, by command of His Majesty, and directions were given to build a new boat. This is a royally noble treat of benevolence.—*Chester Chronicle.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMISSION AGAINST HOWARD AND GIBBS.—Yesterday, the Commissioners held their first meeting under the New Commission.

Mr. Shaw, the petitioning creditor under the present Commission, claimed to prove, on a bill of Exchange for 2000l. accepted by the bankrupts.

Mr. Rose submitted to the Commissioners, that there did not appear on the face of Mr. Shaw's deposition, any due consideration given to Howard and Gibbs for this bill. It appeared that the 2000l. for which this acceptance was given, was advanced for the use of the Marquis of Worcester, and not for the bankrupts.

Mr. Montague considered there was no weight in the objection of his friend Mr. Rose, but there was one circumstance which he considered it but fair Mr. Shaw should be apprized of. Mr. Shaw was aware there was at present 900l. in the hands of the Sheriff, which might ultimately be applied in payment of so much of this 2000l. If, however, Mr. Shaw now proved for 2000l. he must not be surprised if hereafter the general body of the creditors should claim this 900l.

The Commissioners holding Mr. Shaw's claim for 2000l. good, he proved for that sum.

Various creditors then came in with their claims, and debts to the amount of 8000l. were proved.

Mr. Grimestone's demand against the Bankrupts' estate, of 20,000l. is to be privately enforced under the Commissioners on Monday; and Mr. Curtis's debt of 18,000l. will undergo public investigation at the next meeting of the Commissioners on Tuesday.

The Bankrupts surrendered in the usual form, and received their protection, and the Commissioners adjourned to Tuesday.

ANNOUNCED INQUEST ON HONEY.—The Inquest was resumed on Monday, at the Hop-pole, in the Edgware-road.

Joseph Sowersby, a private in the Life Guards was examined; it was on duty at Cumberland-gate on the 14th, but could not tell the name of the trumpeter who fired part of the detachment. Witness was wounded on that occasion, had the blade-bone of his shoulder broken on that day, by a stone or brickbat; has been in the hospital ever since; did not see Lieut. Gore have pistols on the 14th, there had been no firing before he was wounded, many soldiers were struck besides himself.

Joseph Pitsman confirmed the previous witness, and added that he was beside the Corporal who rode up to Lieut. Gore, and tendered his cloak, which the Lieut. refused.

Robert Jones, extra musician in the First Life Guards, was on duty under Captain Oakes on the 14th at Kensington, and afterwards at Cumberland-gate; did not lend any one a pistol; but saw one which was not loaded; saw many brickbats thrown; the attack commenced at Kensington, and continued to Cumberland-gate, when it became thicker so as to endanger the limbs and lives of the soldiers. Had been eleven years in the regiment.

William Bishop, trumpeter to the First Life Guards, was stationed at Cumberland-gate on the 14th; had pistols but no ammunition; had no conversation with Lieut. Gore, it was his duty to ride behind the Lieutenant; saw stones thrown and heard the mob calling out "Butchers! Bloodsuckers!" and such names as those; cleared the people away from the gates with the backs and flats of the swords; did not fire a pistol during the day.

Daniel French was called, but proved nothing material.

During the examination, a person named Crowther, appeared as Amicus Curie; he, and some gentlemen present and the Jury particularly objected to him, and desired to get from this person for whom he did appear. Mr. Crowther refused to state, but it was charged that he said he had been desired to attend by Sheriff Waltham.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

ON Wednesday the Inquest was resumed.—A man named Curtis was examined, but he proved nothing.

Lieut. Gore was present in order that the witnesses might identify him.

William King stated, that Lieut. Gore was the gentleman he saw at the Horse Guards on Sunday, the 19th of August, and whom he afterwards saw in the parlour of the New Inn, and to whom he had alluded in his former examination. He was the man who presented the pistol; the contents of which he did not know whether they were meant for Honey or himself; but when he fired Bessy fell. (During this examination, Lieut. Gore stood up in front of the witness and smiled steadily at him.)

William Spratt said, that no person had been with him since he was examined. He met with a Bow-street officer, who wanted to fish him a little, but could not catch any.—(Looking at Lieut. Gore,) that is the gentleman to whom I alluded in my former examination; he is one of the two I saw at the inspection, it was the other gentleman whose cheeks were painted. I was kept a prisoner at the barracks; I was starved almost to death on that occasion; I was without food from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night; I saw the Jury shew out, and—

Coroner.—You had no business with that.

Samuel Green—I was examined last Friday. In that examination I alluded to a gentleman whom I saw come in at the door of the New Inn, and who I said was the man who shot Richard Honey, that (pointing to Lieut. Gore) is the person to whom I alluded, and who shot Richard Honey with a pistol in my presence.

Witness, as he retired, said, he understood he was to be transported, and, if so, he hoped it would be to a better place than this.

Brook Page examined by the Foreman—I have been examined before; I was in attendance on Friday last, but was not called for. I did not attend at the barracks on the day of the inspection. I said in the course of my examination that I could not at that time swear to the gentleman who fired the pistol; but, since that time, I have recognised within myself, and I think I can. I can't say I should not know him in coloured clothes, but if he were on horseback and dressed as he is, I think I should know him.

Mr. Brown—It is a serious thing to swear to a man, Mr. Page.

Witness—It is, Sir. I have had no conversation touching this inquiry since last Friday.

Foreman—Look round the room, and without confusing yourself, tell us if you can see the man who shot Richard Honey.

Witness—(after looking some time round the room, pointed to Lieutenant Gore, who was seated,) and said, I think that is the gentleman; I don't say I could swear to him in these clothes, but I think that is the gentleman.

By Mr. Blaikie—That gentleman came into this house to-day; I saw no person point to him, and say that is the man. I saw the gentleman also on last Friday, coming from Cumberland-street towards the New Inn; I was alone then; I thought to myself that that was the gentleman whom I had seen on horseback; I do not say it is the man who shot Honey; I think I should know him when I saw him fire the pistol; I did not see Honey fall; I saw no other officer there but this gentleman, when I saw him fire.

Mr. Adolphus here read witness's former evidence, in which he said, "From the dirt and the crowd, and the wet, I do not think I should know him; I think I should, but I am not sure."

The Foreman objected to Mr. Adolphus's reading any questions from his or another person's notes.

The Coroner decided that the mode of questioning was regular.

Examination continued.—Witness. I did say, that from the dirt and the crowd, and the wet and dirt, that I did not think I should know the officer.

A warm discussion here took place between Mr. Adolphus and several of the Jurors, on the propriety of continuing this examination.

After considerable altercation between Mr. Adolphus and the Jury, the question was again put, and the witness replied, I believe I did say that I was taking care of myself as well as I could, and that it was hardly possible, being in the middle of the people, to take the marks of one man; I did not go to the inspection on the 21st of August.

W. D. Jones was then called and examined.—I have been examined as to the identity of Lieutenant Gore; I cannot speak to the identity of any one; if I saw the officer that fired, I could identify him.—Being asked to look round the room, witness said he did not see the officer who fired.

The Coroner.—Lieutenant Gore, be so good as to stand up.

Witness—That is not the gentleman that I saw fire. The officer whom I saw I knew very well, and therefore I did not take so much notice of him; he had red whiskers rather; they were between red and sandy.

By Mr. Blaikie.—I came of my own accord to-day, but I was summoned yesterday; I had no idea, except from rumour, of the purpose for which I was to attend; I had no conversation to-day with any person relative to my naming here.

A Juror.—Did you write the letter in John Bull?—The witness said he had no objection to answer the question; but the question was overruled.

Lieut. Gore was next examined by a Juror (Mr. Blaikie).—I know Lieut. Hall; he was on duty on the 14th; his detachment was in Oxford-street, but he did not see Lieut. Hall in Oxford-street, to the best of his recollection. I should think I was not at the Horse Guards on the 19th, that being the Sunday after the Queen's funeral, and by going to Church, and other circumstances, I think I should recollect it if I was. If I were there in my uniform on duty, it would appear by the orderly book. I was present on the day of inspection, and inspected among the rest. Neither I, nor any other person to my knowledge, used paint on that occasion. I think the remark an insult to the regiment.

The Foreman.—You had no pistols on the 14th, Lieut. Gore?—I decline answering that question; it has been put to me so often.

The Foreman desired that the witness's answer to his last question as to the pistols might be taken down.—Lieut. Gore said, he had stated his reasons for declining to answer. He had already stated, and he now again stated, that he had no pistols.

By a Juror.—I saw Capt. Oakes in Oxford-street. His whole detachment was halting. I cannot say how long he halted. I did not hear him give any orders. Did not see Capt. Oakes nor Lieut. Storey fire.

Berthelomew Crony was next called, and deposed as follows:—I saw the officer draw his pistol, and fire at Richard Honey; if I were to see the officer I saw on that day, I think I should know him, but I cannot say positively; the two officers close to Sir R. Baker I should know from all the world.

Being desired to look at Lieut. Gore, he said, I do not know that gentleman.

The Coroner.—Then you know that is not the gentleman, and you know the officer that fired at Honey?—Witness.—I think I never saw that gentleman before.

George Avis, one of the Bow-street patrols, was with the procession on the 14th. At the time it turned towards the Park there were Life Guards and Oxford Blues with it. At that time the mob were hissing and groaning, and calling out, "Murder!" and "Piccadilly Butchers!" I do not know that any distinction was made by the Oxford Blues and the others. The mob was very thick at Grosvenor-gate; there was a great quantity of stones thrown, which I saw hit the Life Guardsmen on their caps and around; at that time the soldiers had done nothing in his air offensive; the soldiers at Grosvenor-gate did not move from their

ranks or do any thing in return, in my bearing or sight. At Cumberland-gate Mr. White, the Magistrate of Queen-square, was at the head of the hearse. When the hearse got into the centre of the road there were four or five men attempted to turn the horses' heads down Oxford-street. At that time the mob began to throw stones at us in all directions. Mr. White, with the assistance of the Life Guards, two or three of them, turned the horses' heads again towards Tyburn-gate. After the lapse of two or three minutes they were again at stones and they were cut about their heads and necks as furious than ever. The mob-brother started to see them break them. A gentleman dressed in black, with an umbrella in his hand, brought one of them, threw it, and knocked a Life Guardsman off his horse. The horse ran alongside of Tyburn-gate, and the man got up to follow. The mob cried out some to murder him, others said let the b— go. I was hit a violent blow on the back part of my head with either a brick-bat or stone, which left the mark in my hat; when I recovered myself (I was stunned for the moment) I proceeded towards Tyburn-gate; after that I did not see any of the mob with stones; before that I took scores out of two or three people's hands, and begged them to be quiet. The military rode about and struck the people with the flat part of their swords, after that I saw some time after the soldiers were in danger?—I suppose they were; they were cut about their heads and temples with brickbats and stones, and bleeding. The soldiers were cruelly used. After I proceeded (after my blow) towards Tyburn-gate I heard firing.

By Mr. Spicer.—We found the mob too strong for us, and then we called in the aid of the soldiers.

By Mr. Blaikie.—I was the only man that opened the grate after it was pushed to first.

By Mr. Gull.—I did not see a man shot, but I heard that one was shot; I did not see any officer fire.

The Inquest was adjourned till Friday.

ON Friday the Inquest was resumed.

Michael Drown, a sergeant, was in the Hyde Park Hotel on the day of the funeral; saw some soldiers at the Cumberland-gate pelted by the mob with dirt and other things; the soldiers went in at the gate holding their swords over their heads; there appeared great confusion at the gate; they soon returned, pelted by the mob with brick-bats and stones, many of the bricks were brought from the wall of the Park; witness thought the lives of the soldiers were endangered who rode down towards Quebec-street after the mob, amidst a shower of stones and bricks; one man on the wall was very active, and a trumpeter, with some difficulty, forced his horse on the foot pavement, and struck him with the flat part of his sword, when the trumpeter turned his horse the man again pelted him. He afterwards saw the man who was shot carried by the window on men's shoulders. The soldiers, though continually pelted, showed the greatest forbearance.

In answer to questions from Jurors the witness said, the number of bricks thrown was very great; there were twenty scores flying at a time round the officers' heads; though the lives of the soldiers in imminent danger; saw an officer a good deal pelted, he believed it was Lieut. Gore.

A long altercation here took place between the Jury and Mr. Adolphus respecting the witness's testimony; the former contending that he had not proved the commencement of the affray; the latter on the contrary.

Mr. Drown—I deny that.

Mr. Adolphus—I dare say you do; and I dare say you will deny it by your verdict.

The Jury here cried "Shame!" and Mr. Blaikie warmly observed, he would call the Jurors should notice any thing that fell from Mr. Adolphus.

Mr. Green.—We are not going to be insulted by a brow-beating, bullying Old Bailey Counsel.

Mr. Adolphus (ironically) these are Gentlemen of the Jury; but when they have ceased to be a Jury we all know what they are.

The Coroner proposed to the Jury to adjourn until their heat had a little subsided; but they did not take the hint.

Richard Buckle Teast was present at the Hotel on the day in question; he confirmed the testimony of the last witness, as to the attack on the soldiery.

John Lloyd was at the window of Lord Bago's house, nearly facing Cumberland-gate, and saw a most furious attack with stones upon the soldiers; saw a soldier and a Corporal at Gunpowder.

Michael Leonard Este, Surgeon of the 1st Life Guards, was in attendance at the Hospital on the day of the 14th, and received the soldiers as they came in; thirty-seven were brought in who had been wounded, the greater number had received contusions on the head, neck, body and legs, such as would be inflicted by stones and brickbats; there were five who had broken bones, one a broken cheek bone, one a shoulder blade broken, one a collar bone broken, one an acle bone broken, another a shin bone injured and an arm bone also injured; thirty-six of these men were brought in from the riot at Cumberland-gate; the other man who had his collar bone broken was assaulted on that evening at Westminster; none of the men who were fractured have yet left the Hospital.

Several of the men, and Veterinary Surgeon of the First Life Guards, inspected the wounds on that day; that day many of the horses were hurt when they returned; two private horses are still unfit for duty; many were cut with flints; one horse had the artery under the jaw divided about three parts of an inch; Lieut. Hall's horse is unfit for duty from a wound on the hock.

Edward Felham Brenton, Captain in the Royal Navy, resides at No. 4, Park-lane; when the funeral, came up the Park, a great crowd came up Park-lane; about fifteen or twenty of them set up a horrid yell, calling out—"You have murdered our Queen, you Piccadilly butchers!"—at the same time a volley of stones were thrown at the Life Guards, who rode by the side of the funeral, as well as at the Corporal's Guard at the gate, who were drawn from that position.

John Crowlish was then examined; attended at the inspection of the Life Guards, on the 21st of August, by sundry witnesses. A person named Spratt inspected the troops; he went down the front of the lines, and on coming to the end, requested he might return, that he might see a man, who he believed had shot Honey. He was suffered to go down the line again; he stopped at the second officer on his left hand, whose name is Walrod, a Sub-Lieutenant, and then passed on; he fixed his eyes next on an officer named Locke; he did not stop at Lieutenant Gore to the best of his recollection. Lieutenants Walrod and Locke have very fresh complexions; he should be ashamed of his regiment if they painted.—Lieutenant Gore was on the church parade, and marched them off to the riding-school, where divine service was performed; neither Lieutenant Gore, nor Lieutenant Hall are like Lieutenant Gore, who is rather tall and sandy.

Adjutant Ennis confirmed the Colonel's testimony in respect of Spratt passing Lieut. Gore without making an observation.

Lieut. Willm. Am. Locke denied that he had used any colour to induce persons at the inspection to mistake him for Lieut. Gore. Since the inspection, witness had been very ill in consequence of having been struck by a brickbat last Sunday week; has been twice blooded, which might account for his seeming less high complexion than usual.

Lieut. Bethel Walrod also denied that he had altered his complexion by art or otherwise, on the day of inspection.

Lieut. Hall was introduced to show the dissimilarity in appearance with Lieut. Gore.

The Inquest adjourned till Tuesday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W.'s communication is very valuable; we have long had the substance of it in our eye, and we shall be obliged to him for the extra-ordinary and flagrant partiality displayed in their conduct; and more particularly by the Foreman of Honey's Jury.

Our thanks are due to OLD BOOTS. The Address to the SOVEREIGN MOB has talent, but it might not be taken as it is meant.

AMICUS CURIAE has our thanks for his correction. The remark that "flags were not hoisted half-most high in the River," was made in this Paper by the omission of a line following in the MS. copy, which was "as far as the eye could reach," and which our correspondent on that occasion will remember was the expression intended to have been ridiculed, because we know, in the Pool, the eye cannot reach more than two or three hundred yards.

We have received no less than three parodies upon Cunningham's elegy—all so good, that, in justice to their authors, as we cannot insert them all, we insert none—this is "Being cruel only to be kind."

PUBLICOLA and the RABBITS shall be taken care of. We hope we satisfy MR. SECRETARY TRUAMAN.

T.'s letter is received, and the verse of the parody at the beginning and that at the end are so good, that we wish he would complete it, and send it us for our next Number.

We should feel greatly obliged to our correspondent about the "Yeams," if he could furnish us with a copy of his first letter, containing the facts, which has been so far from a mistake. W. W.'s account of the fund raising for HUMPHY DUMPTY is come to hand; if it were opened on the score of his having been a great fool, we have no doubt but that a vast number of people would subscribe.

Hints from Wrexham are received. NAPOLION'S Will is inadmissible—use "war not with the dead" without strong provocation, and with a view of doing good.

J. D. B. is requested to fulfil his kind promise as early this week as possible.

We do not see the object of the farther exposure of the persons G. G. G. alludes to.

We have received a parody complete from a correspondent T. but which takes a bad line; it is (odd enough to say) a parody on the same poem of which our other friend T. has, in his letter, given us the first and last verses only.

We are not aware of having received the letters "a subscriber of seventeen weeks" mentions.

TRISTE-LIGNON, and others, when HUMPHY DUMPTY comes back.

We have received no less than seven long letters upon the subject of the conduct of the parochial Churchwarden of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, all sharp, well-written, and to the purpose; it grieves us that the object, MR. JOHN HENRY SKELTON, is not more worthy the trouble bestowed on his exposure: but we must decline inserting the communications, because we do not think, that although MR. SKELTON be a member of the dirty-shirt Committee, and a leader of the Cavalcade at the QUEEN'S funeral, the conduct of a mere simple Taylor's draper is sufficiently interesting for our readers. As to his authority for giving the order about the mourning without application to other persons, we can give no opinion; and as to the question, whether the Parish are liable for the black cloth with which he has hung his pew, we are equally incompetent to decide. We conclude he is not allowed to furnish the materials himself.

One of our correspondents on this subject vindicates DR. RANDOLPH from participation in the affair, and we are ready to admit the discharge. We cannot go any further, and refer our friend, "who occupies a conspicuous place in the Church," to a Sermon preached by the Rev. Doctor at BRISTOL, on the CORONATION day, for our reasons.

THE "EFFICIENT PLACEMAN" TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, seems intemperate to a heart like LORD LIVERPOOL'S. No appraisal, founded in truth and justice, can be made in vain; and we do not think the tone of our correspondent's letter to be servicable either to himself or the cause he advocates.

Mum is a "catulid," but he never has been in the habit of conducting a periodical paper—if he had, he would not have found fault with the omission of a single letter in a dozen columns of original matter.

DECIUS, TRUS, PASTOR, JUVENIS, H. P.

JULIA, from St. George's Fields, writes exactly in the style we should expect from the vicinity of Caroline Street.

The poem beginning

"Does ALDENHAM WOOD know the value of tears? Can he advise them as much as his own ass's ears?" is good—but the point is too gross.

We will make enquiries about the REV. MR. M'GUIRE and his sermons—he is not Rector.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, Sept. 10, will be performed the Tragedy of Venice Preserved; Belvidera by a young Lady, her fourth appearance; with other Entertainments—On Tuesday, the Marriage of Figaro, the Actress of All-Work, Bombastes Furioso, and other Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. Taylor—Wednesday, Venice Preserved; Belvidera by a young Lady, her fifth appearance, with other Entertainments.—Thursday, Fontainebleau, with other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the County Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Since this day week there has been scarcely any political act of importance which could possibly have any influence in rising the prices of the public securities, or causing a depression of them, yet there have not been wanting those whose interest it is to effect the latter, and who have resorted to various expedients for that purpose; reports have found their way into the market with an intent to throw a doubt upon the authenticity of the news from Russia and Turkey, but it could not be found whence they emanated, and, of course, they could not produce the desired effect, and the probability still is, that the Funds will yet advance much higher. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be more favourable, and the confidence the fundholders now place in the stability of the prices of all the public securities is as great as ever was remembered. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75 1/2 for Money, and 76 for the Account. The fluctuation during the day did not exceed 1/2 per Cent. and they left off at the same prices at which they commenced. Several Stocks are shut for the present;

Table listing various stocks and bonds with their prices and dates. Includes Bank Stock, Reduced, 4 per Cents, Long Annuities, Imperial, Irish 5 per Cents, Reduced Ann., Consols, Dit Acet, 4 per Cents, Navy 5 per Cent, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Opium.

The letters from the continent give favourable accounts of the progress of the Funds. The French 5 per Cents, have risen since our last, and were on Wednesday at 85 fr. 40 cents, and the Exchange at 1 month 25 fr. 60 cents, and 3 mo. 25 fr. 40 cents. The Neapolitan 5 per Cent. Bonds continue steady at 68 1/2; Prussian Bonds 63 1/2, and the following Stocks at the prices annexed:

Table titled 'FRENCH FUNDS' and 'RUSSIAN' listing various financial instruments like Div. 22 Marca, Div. 22 Marca, Div. 22 Marca, and various bonds and shares with their respective prices.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

HIS MAJESTY has left Ireland after a visit of the greatest importance to the interests of his people; never was a measure adopted by a Monarch more indicative of the excellence of HEAD and HEART, than that of visiting the Sister country, suggested and acted upon by the King.

We have endeavoured to give our readers details of the entertainments and proceedings, during HIS MAJESTY'S stay in Dublin; but all description must fall short of the reality—the enthusiasm of his people can only be measured by the avowed feelings of the KING himself; to do justice to which, we think it our duty to publish the following letter, written on HIS MAJESTY'S departure, to HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—

"Dublin-castle, Sept. 3, 1821.

"MY LORD,—The time of the King's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by His Majesty to express his entire approbation of the manner in which all persons acting in civil and military situations in the city of Dublin and its neighbourhood have performed their several duties during the period of His Majesty's residence in this part of the Kingdom. His Majesty is pleased to consider, that to your Excellency his acknowledgments are particularly due. He is conscious how much he owes to your Excellency's attentions and arrangements; and His Majesty gladly avails himself of this occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper, and firmness with which your Excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your hands.

"I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment which His Majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind; and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His Majesty trusts that, in the mean time, not only the spirit of loyal union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated and unimpaired; but that every cause of irritation will be avoided and discountenanced; mutual forbearance and goodwill observed and encouraged; and a security be thus afforded for the continuance of that concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to His Majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of His Majesty during his residence in this country to cherish and promote.

"His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland, and he leaves them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with a confident and gratifying persuasion, that this parting admonition and injunction of their Sovereign will not be given in vain. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient and faithful servant,

"SIDMOUTH.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

DISGUSTED and sickened as we are with the barefaced HUMBUG of the two Coroners' Juries, and ridiculous as these proceedings must appear to every one acquainted with the parties concerned, yet we have, in distant parts, friends who

may feel seriously interested in them; and, therefore, we think it worth while to call the attention of our friends to the extraordinary and flagrant partiality displayed in their conduct; and more particularly by the Foreman of Honey's Jury.

A more shameful abandonment of the impartial duty of Jurors, for the purpose of gratifying political prejudice, it may be fearlessly asserted, was never before exhibited, even in the county of Middlesex.

The whole report of their proceedings is so full of instances of gross violation of duty, that it would be useless to particularise; but, on one or two occasions, they really seem, in their intemperate eagerness to have nothing as evidence but what may tell against the Life Guards, to have wholly lost sight of the common rules of prudence and discretion. To what else are we to attribute the motions made (and, by the bye, this is the first time we ever heard of gentlemen of a Jury making and seconding motions) by the members of one of these Inquests, to expunge the evidence of the REV. MR. HUGHES; and by the Foreman of the other to expunge the evidence of THOMAS RUTHERFORD from the minutes, for no other reason than that can be discovered, than that their evidence made against the cause which the Juries have adopted as their own? Really these propositions are so monstrous that we had some difficulty in bringing ourselves to believe that they could in sober moments have been made.

To what motive also, we would ask, but the anxiety to prevent the production of any thing in favour of the soldiers and against the mob, are we to attribute the reception given by these gentlemen of the Jury to MR. ADOLPHUS, and the discovery they seem at last to have made, that a Coroner's Inquest is not a proceeding between parties, and that no one but themselves ought to be permitted to interfere in it?

Why, if this be their opinion, have they with so much cheerfulness allowed MR. WATHMAN to call witnesses, to examine, to cross-examine, and to make comments? Can any earthly reason be assigned why a meddling Linen-draper should be permitted to act as an advocate, and a barrister be excluded? It seems the Gentlemen of the Jury have a reason for this; and they tell us, that MR. WATHMAN appears there on behalf of the friends of the deceased, deputed by them to further the ends of justice. But they surely forget, that, in a proceeding where there are no parties, the friends of the deceased can have no more right to take a part, either in person or by deputy, than any other individuals.

The truth is, that these gentlemen, and their Sheriff-advocate, are in this point right in their law, whatever they may be in their application of it; for, as we have just now observed, a Coroner's Inquest is not a proceeding between parties, and the friends of the deceased are, in the eye of the law, no more injured by his death, and no more interested in bringing the offenders to punishment than any other subject of the King.

It is the injury to the King's peace, by the death of his subject, that the Coroner and Jury have to inquire into, and the right of examining witnesses in this inquiry does certainly belong to the Coroner and Jury alone; and the Coroner, there can be no doubt, (not the Jury be it observed) may in his discretion refuse to allow the interference of any individual whatever.

But, in this case, the interference of an individual for the express and avowed purpose of establishing the guilt of murder upon a particular class of persons, has been allowed by the Coroner, and most gladly acquiesced in by the Jury. This interference has made this Inquest an affair between parties; and a reluctance to allow the persons charged with so serious an offence the same opportunities of defending themselves as are cheerfully conceded to the person seeking to affect their lives, is not only a violation of the impartiality of Jurors, but an outrage on the commonest feelings of humanity and justice.

VERY much has been said, and not very little done, about the plate intended for her late Majesty's coffin; and really till lately, we had no idea of the grounds upon which it has been made a matter of such importance.

It is, say the Queen's partizans, the dying declaration of the Queen, and should have been recorded. If, as they would have it, and as the law of this country teaches, declarations in articulo mortis be valid, we must observe, that we never heard of one more vague or less satisfactory than that in question.

No person can be a judge of an injury done to himself, for every man (and certainly every woman) who is thwarted or opposed in ever so trifling a degree, feels that they have received an injury: rely upon it, TRISTLEWOOD, when he was hanged for murder and treason, thought himself injured; CARLILE and HUNT will at this moment say they are injured; injury is, therefore, matter of opinion, and in the case of the late QUEEN, the question whether she was injured or not was the question upon which the country was divided; and, most assuredly, that question is not likely to be set at rest by the declaration of her MAJESTY upon her coffin.

There was a word, indeed, which it seems did not occur to her MAJESTY in articulo mortis; but which, had she been able conscientiously to have ordered it to have been placed on her coffin, might indeed have changed our opinions. It would have been a positive and solemn denial of all charges against her, made in the hour of death—It word, we mean, is INNOCENT!

Had this been substituted for INJURED, we should have seen the confidence her Majesty felt, in herself—the purity, the strength, the clearness of her conscience; and, we should have said, strong as appearances have been against her, she must after all have been free from positive guilt, for almost in the presence of her Maker she asserts her innocence.

But, no!—She declared herself the “injured” Queen, and that was all. If she were innocent, and had said so, it would have followed that she had indeed been injured; but we are sorry that in taking the case *per contra*, we cannot admit, that, her having been, in her own view of the thing, INJURED, affords us the slightest presumption of her having been INNOCENT.

Nothing gives us more pleasure than when justice permits us to praise. We have, in the performance of a self-imposed duty, had occasion to speak harshly of many of the late Queen’s followers, and amongst others—the LADY ANNE HAMILTON; but it is with pleasure we feel called upon to acknowledge the proper and feeling conduct of her Ladyship throughout the task of following her mistress to the grave on the continent.

We pointedly praise this behaviour in the LADY ANNE, as it afforded the most striking contrast to that of other persons on the same occasion, those even who are indebted for every thing they possess to the bounty of the late Queen seemed careless and griefless, while others whose zeal for her Majesty, during her life-time, has been the most marked, evinced symptoms (if not of levity) at least of indifference; but LADY ANNE alone preserved that men of devotion and affection towards the departed, which she feared not to maintain during her life.

The truth is, that LADY ANNE has in her heart the high feeling of high blood, and the disappointment of being left almost unnoticed in the Queen’s Will, has not had that effect upon her which it so visibly produced upon the meaner minds by which she was surrounded.

We should of her Majesty’s domestic servants notice also, the respectful and unaffected sorrow of Mr. HIERONYMUS, during the progress of the funeral.

In the beginning of this week the TIMES, in its leading article, asserted that there was only one Life Guardsman disabled from attending duty on the day after the Queen’s funeral. In the TIMES report of the Friday’s Inquest, Mr. M. L. Este, Surgeon to the Life Guards, gives the following statement:—“This latter case of the collarbone must be left out of the list—it has nothing to do with enquiry.—There are 36 cases applicable to this enquiry.—None of them wounded were able to attend duty the next day. The whole 36 were on the sick list. Those who received fractures are now in the hospital.”

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—I have so much regard for your character and consistency, that I cannot avoid writing to you, in hopes of checking you when you appear to be falling into a system which you yourself have very pointedly and properly censured.

You have all along professed (and hitherto have fulfilled your promises) never to meddle with any Lady who had not voluntarily distinguished herself in the cause of the late Queen, and whose name had not been previously printed and published in the radical papers, as having countenanced her Majesty’s conduct by visiting her.

Why, then, let me ask you, at this period, have you, for the first time, shewn symptoms of forgetfulness of this pledge? Why, in speaking of the return of the Mourners, or the conduct of DR. LUSHINGTON, (the most extraordinary conduct ever heard of.)—why, I ask, do you speak of the *Bride*?

MISS CARR never visited the Queen. MISS CARR is of a most amiable and respectable family; her conduct through life has been exemplary, and her manners are unexceptionable. Surely, then, however much she may be to be pitied under the very extraordinary circumstances of her marriage, she is not to be blamed; and I do trust that you will not condescend inevitable obedience to the will of a husband with the voluntary hardihood of independent political ladies.

I sincerely lament the distressing position in which MRS. LUSHINGTON has been placed, and am free to admit the force of an objection which you may probably make against the delicacy of a young lady, who would consent to a marriage at such a moment. There are strong reasons in her favour, and it may be satisfactory to you to know, that, notwithstanding the embarrassing novelty of her situation on the Continent, she never forgot what was due to herself, and actually refused to go in the same coach with MRS. WILDE! I mention this trait to separate in your mind the active policy of a bad cause from the innocent victim to professional duty;—and remain, dear Bull, yours, AMICUS.

Hamstead, Sept. 4, 1821.

IRRECONCILABLE TRUTHS.

We have long been in the habit of detecting and exposing falsehoods, and of setting right misrepresentations; but we have now found out a new object for our attention. The examination of TRUTHS, admitted and acknowledged, but which to us appear irreconcilable—we do not profess to deny, but merely to scrutinize them.

In his letter to LORD BATHURST, MR. WATTHMAN says, “Immediately, several of the soldiers rushed at me with their swords drawn, and one actually loaded his carbine, and directed it towards me; but was, as I have been informed, knocked down by one of the constables.”

It happens, that at the moment alluded to, no soldier had

his sword drawn; that the Corporal only had a carbine, which was not loaded, and the Corporal had no cartridge in his possession!—it seems odd too, that if the Sheriff saw the carbine pointed at him, he should have required the information of other persons, to have found out that the soldier aiming was knocked down.

Most of the clear-sighted witnesses upon Honey, were of opinion, that LIEUT. GORE fired at the deceased; and it turns out, that Lieutenant Gore had no pistols: some of the cooler persons swear, that somebody else fired at him—and this somebody else was twenty miles from London at the time.

A number of witnesses swear that the soldiers cut at the people wantonly, fired at them, loaded and re-loaded, and fired again; and that the people were quiet and orderly.

Independently of the little tricks of tearing down walls and railings, pulling up the pavement, digging trenches, making barricades, and throwing stones, bricks, and mud, it will be observed, that this peaceable multitude wounded thirty-seven of the soldiers, who, although they fired over and over again, AT (what the TIMES calls) “the dense multitude,” and cut at them wantonly and unmercifully, out of two hundred thousand people, wounded two, who were shot, and that with their merciless sabres they hurt nobody; nor did they do any injury, except to one man’s hat, which hat, strange to say, did not exhibit the wounds it displayed before the Coroner’s Jury, on its first return home.—We cannot reconcile all this.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, in his letter to DR. LUSHINGTON, complains (as well he may)—of ill-usage and indignity, in having been omitted, in the list of those who had a right to attend the remains of her Majesty; for he says, “I opened and answered all her letters,” &c.

Anybody wishing to have been understood by her late Majesty, would of course have written to her in French or German. How HUMPTY-DUMPTY could have undertaken (however willing to be doing) to answer that which he certainly could not read, we leave it to longer heads than ours to reconcile.

The *Morning Chronicle*, and many other papers, and many other people, say, that DR. LUSHINGTON is an amiable man, and a good man—a man of high feeling and great delicacy. We know nothing of this gentleman, and are bound to believe favourably of everybody, till we know to the contrary; but still we cannot reconcile the fact of his leaving the Queen’s death-bed for the Hymeneal Altar, with the amiability, feeling, and delicacy which are attributed to him.

These are of that class of TRUTHS which puzzle us, and which we shall occasionally submit, as being well worth the consideration of our readers; and we think our country friends will find no inconsiderable amusement in trying to account for the extraordinary things which now happen every day, and which we are told are not more strange than true.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN IN THE COUNTRY, UPON SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH’S LAW AND DR. LUSHINGTON’S ORATORY.

It happen’d on a summer’s eve,

Just at the time of swallows,

A certain Scot, by special leave,

Propos’d a measure to revise

All forgers from the gallows!

’Twas wonder’d what ill-hum’d grudge

’Him to this course should draw;

And why a lawyer and a judge,

Who rose by making law a fudge,

Should now make such a law!

Some fancied (but they look too far)

That he this way harangued,

Because, when pleading at the Bar,

He found that all his clients were

Indubitably hang’d!

But I believe that I can say

What this new zeal had kindled—

If forgers could get clear away,

He thought, no doubt, that so must they,

Poor things, who only swindled!

And mark, I pray, with what parade

Of justice and of truth,

This bill, this liberal bill was made,

To guard from fraud the nation’s trade,

And save from crime its youth!

Should a wretch forge a one-pound note,

He swings on gallows tree!

But if ten thousand he has got,

By forging checks, wills, or what not,

The knave shall go Scot-free!

Oh, glorious law! divinely penn’d

To stay a nation’s ruin!

Which makes the crime and guilt depend,

Not on the fact, nor on the end,

But on the mode of doing.

As if—(allow me to expound)—

A law ’gainst bravls and strife,

Should say, with wisdom most profound,

’Tis murder, with a fork’d wound,

But trespass, with a knife!

So LONDONDERRY answers—Nay!

The laws I will not vary!

And the responsive Commons say

Indignant—“LEGES ANOLLAS

—“NOLIMUS MUTARI.”

But the great Doctor Lushington—

A rotten bore! Member—

Was so enraged at what was done,

He swore he’d keep them all in town,

Debating till September,

And so he might—as I will teach—

And that without his party.

He only needs to make a speech—

They count the House—’twill never reach

To any thing like forty!

FITZ-GERALD.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

A NUMEROUS meeting of the Livery of all parties assembled on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the claims of ALDERMAN WATTHMAN upon the City to be elected (out of his turn) Lord Mayor on Michaelmas day, when after a good deal of conversation it was agreed upon that he should be sent for and undergo a kind of examination. The Sheriff, anxious to do any thing likely to advance his great end, and desirous to comply with the wishes of so numerous a body of electors, obeyed the summons, and entered the room amidst much mixed applause and disapprobation.

It was agreed that his friends should put certain questions to him, and that upon his answers his opponents should cross-examine him; with the greatest urbanity and good humour he acceded to the arrangement, and took his place at a table which had been previously prepared.

We are restrained from affixing to the questions the names of those who proposed them, so that it will appear in the report more like a dialogue than an examination by various persons.

Q. You are Sheriff of Middlesex, MR. WATTHMAN?

A. I am.

Q. And an Alderman?

A. I am.

Q. And a linen-draper?

A. Yes.

Q. You wish to be Lord Mayor next year?

A. That is my present intention.

Q. You were once in Parliament, I believe?

A. I was.

Q. How comes it that you are not in Parliament now?

A. I really cannot say.

Q. On what are your pretensions to the Mayoralty founded?

A. On my general conduct as a man and a tradesman, my principles as a son, a husband and a friend, my love of liberty, the purity of election, Magna Charta, and the Trial by Jury, my constant attention to the duties of my present office, my zeal for the rights of the people, my abhorrence of despotism, my hatred of military government, all the acts of my political life, and, above all, my esteem for injured innocence.

Q. Have you any other qualifications?

A. Some few more which I could not recapitulate without appearing vain.

Q. Has any gentleman a wish to ask MR. WATTHMAN any questions?—A. Several.

The members of the meeting proceeded to cross-examine the Candidate.

Q. You said you were a linen-draper, I believe?

A. Yes; I think I did; in fact, I did say so.

Q. A wholesale merchant, I conclude?

A. No; not exactly; a retail dealer.

Q. What, am I to understand that you are the retail linen-draper, who sells contraband goods in Fleet-street?

A. I am the ROBERT WATTHMAN who sells shawls and Bandanas.

Q. You buy them too, I believe, sometimes?

A. If I did not, I could not sell them.

Q. I am not quite so sure of that, Sir.—(A laugh).—Pray do you recollect two shawls which were sold by MESSRS. JOHN COOPER AND Co. of BOND-STREET, for ninety-five guineas to a man, for which he gave a draft that was not paid; and do you recollect buying the shawls of this strange man the same evening, and paying him the next morning fifty guineas for them; and do you not recollect that the matter was referred to arbitration, and that you were obliged to give the shawls back to MESSRS. COOPER AND Co.?—A. I do not recollect any thing about it; when did it take place?

Q. Don’t you remember—in the year 1808?

A. I cannot charge my memory with any thing so far back.

Q. Really! Pray now, who was MR. GROUCH, of Fleet-market?—A. I don’t know.

Q. Do you know who MR. SHAW, of Holborn-bridge was, or MR. HANSWORD, of Newgate-street, or MR. REID?

A. I beg to decline answering this question, as it might lead to unnecessary discussions.

Q. Were not all these advertizing, ticketing, linen-drapers?

A. They might have been.

Q. Come—no shuffling; were not all these names used by you?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you know Counsellor ALLEY?

A. I have seen him occasionally at the Old Bailey.

Q. Do you think he was employed in that Court in the year 1808?

A. How should I remember!

Q. Why you might; for he described the mercantile connexion I have just alluded to, as “an abominable plot to cheat and impose upon the public?”

A. Lawyers say any thing, Sir.

Q. So they do, MR. WATTHMAN—they are very disagreeable people—you remember LORD KERRY, I suppose?

A. I cannot distinctly say that I do, or do not.

Q. Do you remember his Lordship observing, that after what “he had heard you swear, in the case of STAMFORD &c.”

“BRISTOW, you were not a man upon whose testimony he “would choose to pin his faith?”

A. He might have said so; but it was very ungentlemanly conduct if he did.

Q. If he did—look at this paper, Sir?

A. I see—it is the *Morning Chronicle* for July 12, 1798.

Q. Alluding to the very trial I have just spoken of, you say, in that paper—“I pledge myself SHORTLY to lay before “the public a true and correct statement of the case, by which “it will appear, to the most perfect conviction of every im- “partial person, that not the slightest imputation can be “fixed on any part of my conduct; but that, on the con- “trary, I have acted as every honest, conscientious man must “have done under similar circumstances. I am under the “painful necessity of withholding this vindication of my “conduct, FOR THE PRESENT; it not being yet determined “whether an application will not be made to the Court for “a new trial.”—Do you remember those words?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Can you write it?—A. I can.

Q. Could you write at that period?—A. I believe I could.

Q. Is that your signature?—A. It is.

Q. You see the date of this is July 12, 1793—how many years have elapsed since?
 A. I cannot calculate exactly, unless I am allowed pen and ink; but I should say about three or four-and-twenty years.
 Q. And it is not yet determined, whether a new trial will be applied for?
 A. I should think it must be; but I cannot positively say.
 Q. Why have you not published a vindication of yourself, having so long promised it?
 A. I decline answering that question.
 Q. Do you ever read JOHN BULL?
 A. Always.
 Q. Did you see a report of two trials in last Sunday's Paper?
 A. No; I do not think I did; I only look at the advertisements and list of bankrupts.
 Q. Did you know the MR. BIRCH mentioned in that Paper?
 A. I knew a Mr. BIRCH, and opposed his discharge in the Insolvent Court.
 Q. You got him to sign a Warrant of Attorney without his knowing what it was, I believe.
 A. He was old enough to have known what it was.
 Q. You thought he behaved ill, I suppose, when you acted upon that instrument?
 A. Certainly I did.
 Q. And you bought his stock yourself at £1611 on Monday, which had been valued at £2300 on Saturday?
 A. Yes. Why might not I buy a bargain as well as any body else?
 Q. Certainly not; and it would be no difficult thing to sell you one, I should think;—but you arrested him for the deficiency upon the sale?
 A. All this came out in the Debtors' Court, Sir.
 Q. Ah! but now, Mr. Sheriff, while Mr. BIRCH was in prison did you call upon him and condole with him?
 A. Yes, I did call upon him.
 Q. And condole?
 A. I do not understand the word—condole.
 Q. Why, did you do as ALDERMAN WOOD did with the QUEEN?
 A. I do not at all understand what you mean now, nor do I know what Mr. WOOD did with the QUEEN?
 Q. Psha!—Well then, did Mr. BIRCH ever accept bills for you.
 A. Yes, he did.
 Q. What are called KATES—eh?—you have heard of flying kites in the city?
 A. I never did.—
 Q.—Of accommodation acceptances?
 A. I have heard of such things certainly.
 Q. Well then, did you, after you had sent BIRCH to prison as an Insolvent call upon him in confinement, and ask him to accept two bills for you?
 A. I do not exactly remember;—I might and I might not.
 Q. You have drawn bills on Mr. PATTEN?—A. I have.
 Q. And on MR. REEVES, a tailor, on Ludgate-hill?
 A. I have.
 COMM. (SIR)—We are quite satisfied on this head, MR. DEPUTY.
 Q. We are sorry to press upon you, MR. WAITMAN, as to your public zeal to which you have alluded, but you have distinguished yourself very much of late with the mob;—did I see any thing like a disposition to riot on the day of the Queen's funeral?
 A. Certainly not. I saw a good many stones thrown, and mud, and dirt, and brick-bats, but only at the soldiers;—to be sure, the people had ripped up the pavements, and stopped up the streets with waggons, but in a very orderly way.
 Q. And you did not feel it a part of your duty, as sheriff, to attempt to disperse them?
 A. I know very little of the duties of sheriff, thank GOD!
 Q. What! do you thank God for your ignorance?
 A. I do.
 Q. Then, as the old story goes, you have a great deal to be thankful for.—Pray, whom did you mean by WE when you wrote to the LORD MAYOR on the day of the funeral?
 A. All persons of equal importance with sheriffs speak in the plural, besides which, all our letters from the shop are couched in the same terms.
 Q. What is that thing in your hand—your measure—your yard-stick?
 A. (angrily) No, Sir, it is my wand of office.
 Q. Was it with that, you struck at a soldier on the Sunday when the rioters were buried?
 A. I shall not answer that question. I was there in a civil capacity.
 Q. May be so; knocking down soldiers, however, does not seem very like civil conduct?
 A. My life was endangered, and I took the best means I could of defending myself.
 Q. Your life endangered—Oh!—from your not being able to ride, I suppose?
 A. No, Sir, from a soldier's having levelled a very large-mouthed gun at me.
 Q. Was it loaded?
 A. I do not know—it might have been.
 Q. You saw him load it, didn't you?
 A. I have said so in another place.
 Q. And you suppose, if he had loaded it with ball, that it was held in such a direction that the wound would have been mortal if it had hit you?
 A. (smiling) That would have depended upon what part it touched.
 Q. Well, then, if it had hit you on the head would it have killed you?
 A. I am sure I cannot say—probably not.
 Q. Do you mean to tell us that you thought yourself in danger?
 A. Yes, I think I must have been in some danger.
 Q. Were you put into actual bodily fear?
 A. Most certainly.
 Q. Do you know any thing of the Juries who are sitting on the bodies of the rioters?
 A. Nothing.
 Q. Who summoned them?
 A. The proper officers, I suppose.

Q. And you did not interfere at all. Are they all from one parish?—A. How should I know?
 Q. Do not you know Mr. Brown, of the Gloucester Coffee House, in Park-lane?
 A. I have, of course, seen him.
 [Here, upon a suggestion, that from an illegality in the formation of the Juries, the whole of the inquest would necessarily be gone over again; the questions relative to this part of the Sheriff's conduct were deferred till next week.]
 Q. Were you acquainted with her late Majesty?
 A. Not intimately; she once came to see me in Fleet-street, and I and my wife and daughters were at a party she gave, to establish her character, about three or four months ago.
 Q. Did she deal with you?
 A. Oh dear, no.
 Q. Then she had no business at your house?
 A. Certainly not.
 Q. You are an opulent man?
 A. I am, Sir.
 Q. And have been for many years?
 A. I have, Sir.
 Q. Do you remember your father?
 A. I cannot say that I do or do not.
 Q. Perhaps you remember your mother?
 A. I have some recollection of her.
 Q. Pray, where did she die, MR. WAITMAN?
 A. In her bed, Sir.
 Q. No—but in her own house, or in yours?
 MR. WAITMAN declined answering this question, and, growing *flymish*, requested permission to order in a rump-steak and pickled walnuts, which was over-ruled, as a great indecency; but, as it was nearly dinner-time, the Committee adjourned till next Thursday.—On quitting the house, the Sheriff was loudly cheered by the populace, who drew him home to Fleet-street.

(To be continued in our next.)

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having seen, in the 17th Number of JOHN BULL, the REV. WHITLOCK GANDY vindicated from the charge of allowing a white flag to wave on the tower of his Church at Kingston-on-Thames, in honour of the acquittal (falsely so called) of her late Majesty, I am desirous of ascertaining, through the medium of your truly enlightened and enlightening Paper, how it comes to pass, that in the Chapel at STONEHOUSE in Devonshire (where he has been officiating for the last month) the desk, pulpit, organ, &c. are made to evince, by their funeral garb, that respect which was so anxiously disavowed for the Rev. Gentleman on the occasion before alluded to.—I am, Sir, AN INHABITANT OF STONEHOUSE, AND ADMIRER OF CONSISTENCY.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—I wish to be informed, through the medium of your Paper, if it is usual for Charity Schools to obey the order for Court mourning, as the children of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, Schools are all trimmed off with crape, &c. to the great disgust of many of the subscribers, some of whom, it is to be feared, may withdraw their aid to the charity; as they do not approve of money, intended for a far different use, being expended in useless adornments, or to show the spirit of party; as no more could have been done had the order for mourning been general. I am, dear John, your constant reader, A SUBSCRIBER TO THE SCHOOL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I send you a copy of a communication which was made to the Editor of the *Hampshire Chronicle*, and inserted in that journal on the 20th ult.

(Cory.)—"On Thursday a select number of Gentlemen dined at the Coffee-house, Farnham, to manifest the lost token of respect to the late lamented Queen. The day was spent with that propriety and decorum which the solemnity of the circumstance seemed to demand. Instead of noisy and riotous mirth, which usually pervades public meetings, the present occasion was marked by better feeling and more rational conduct. 'The immortal Memory of Caroline of Brunswick,' was drunk with solemn silence. In the evening, the Gentlemen composing the Band paraded the streets, and played several solemn and appropriate airs. The Cumberland Society of Ringers rang a muffled peal; and the day passed off in a solemn and quiet manner, much to the credit of every individual."

Without troubling you, Sir, with any remarks on the vague and indeterminate application of the epithet gentleman, in modern times, I subjoin you a list of the select number of gentlemen who dined at the Coffee House on Thursday the 16th:—

- Mr. Boniface, formerly Cook in the Military College at Farnham.
- James Bennett, Turner.
- Charles Bennett, Journeyman Turner.
- George Dew, Journeyman Carpenter.
- William Jones, Coach-maker.
- Henry Earl, Journeyman Cabinet-maker.
- Daniel Edwards, Journeyman Tinker.
- Faigent, Journeyman Potter.
- William Lindsey, Journeyman Painter.
- Thomas Matthews, Journeyman Shoemaker.
- James Martin, Journeyman Carpenter.
- George Pearey, Journeyman Bricklayer.
- William Scarlett, Journeyman Plumber.
- William Steadman, Journeyman Tailor.
- John Wherrard, Farmer's Servant.
- William Wherrard, Farmer's Servant.

This, Sir, is a select number from a party denominated the "Gentlemen Patriots," who certainly were worthy to rank amongst the most faithful and dutiful subjects of HER Majesty the Queen. These gentlemen patriots, being exceedingly incensed at the insult offered to her Majesty by the King's refusal to associate her with himself on the day of the Coronation, or to fix a time for her Coronation on a subsequent day, had it in contemplation to crown a Caroline as proxy for their beloved and persecuted Queen. When the Queen's illness was announced, and said to be increasing, on the Saturday preceding the day of her death, one of these gentlemen patriots exclaimed—"D—n her! I hope she will live till after Monday." This Monday was to have been the day of Coronation, and, of course, a day of feasting.

Thus, Sir, is exhibited a specimen of the feeling of these gentlemen patriots before and after their beloved and persecuted, and lamented Queen's death.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, A CONSTANT READER.

TO JOHN BULL.

"My name is CROWTHER."

Coroner's Inquest, Monday, Sept. 3.

MR. EDITOR—I do not wish to intrude myself upon the columns of your deserving Journal, but as the extraordinary proceedings of the Jury (now sitting to enquire the cause of Honey's decease) have awakened in the minds of all British feeling subjects a peculiar degree of disgust, I have ventured to send you a circumstance somewhat connected with them. I allude to a lame person of the name of Crowther.

I presume, he would never have dared to come before the Coroner and Jury last Monday, and represent himself as a Member of the honourable profession of the law, without he were actually in practice. But, Sir, he had first the impudence to assert that he was a barrister—next, that he appeared there in a peculiar capacity, viz. "for neither party." When he was rather hard pressed by Mr. Blake, he confessed "he came as *amicus curiæ*;" and, lastly, said "he was a *solicitor*, concerned for the nearest relatives of the deceased.

Surely the profession, of which I have the honour of being a member, is not to be slurred more than it already is by the admission of (I am sorry to say) too many improper characters; and, therefore, to use Mr. C.'s phrase, as *amicus curiæ*, I beg leave to ask him, whether he is one of the Crowthers, of Wednesbury, Stafford?—If he is not, I trust his Majesty's Commissioners of the Stamp-Office will proceed against him, for practising either as a solicitor, attorney, notary-public, proctor, agent, or procurator, without a certificate, and which, according to the Act of 55 Geo. III. c. 90. subjects him to a penalty of 50l.

His name cannot be found either amongst the Barristers or London Attornies in the Law List; and, therefore, I do trust this may be the means of some enquiry being also pursued by the Law Association upon the subject.—I remain, Sir, your much obliged,

H. M. M.

A Member of Lincoln's Inn.

THEATRE, HAYMARKET.

A TRAGEDY at this Theatre (unless, indeed, it were *Tou Thumbe*, or *Chronotantologos*) is a rarity. Every thing associated in the mind with the little Haymarket is misanthropic; and moreover, there is a prejudice (wherein founded, we know not) against crying in hot weather; this, however, must be getting out of fashion, since the *Winter* Theatres continue to present their scenes of killing war, even through the dog-days.

An exception to a general rule should never be made without a good reason, and it requires a very good reason indeed to break through the system of playing broad farces at the Haymarket for the sake of introducing long, heavy tragedies. We must allow, that the manager had a fair excuse for the innovation in the person of a *debutante*, who made her appearance in BELVIDERA.

We would have wished some other tragedy had been selected for the occasion; for there are parts of *VENICE PRESERVED* calculated to excite the noisy clamour of the Gods, which inevitably mars the general effect of the performance; indeed, we think such excitation as the speeches of JAFFIER and PIERRE are apt to produce, had better, on other accounts, be avoided—all traitors, murderers, and Radicals, talk the same principles, though perhaps not in the same words, and the final annihilation of the conspirators and plot in the play, do not seem to us qualification sufficiently strong for the traitorous language uttered in the course of it. *THISTLEWOOD* and *DESPARD* were hanged for their treasons it is true, but we should doubt the policy of having suffered either of those persons to have given a course of lectures upon rebellion previous to their execution.

MR. CONWAY (as they call him) was by no means successful in JAFFIER, but the contortions and distortions of his face were highly entertaining; to us, indeed, they gave considerable pleasure, as associated with youthful recollections. We are old enough to remember some three or four and thirty years ago, the figure of a stone-eater, at Merlin's Haunts, into whose mouth pebbles were thrown, which he began immediately to masticate, during the operation, his eyes rolled about and turned up, its great jaws worked, and its great ears stuck out, and it made the most ludicrous appearance imaginable. The chief charm to us, in Mr. Conway's acting, on Wednesday, was derived from his striking resemblance to the great, staring, twisting, grinning head in the exhibition, frightful as we thought it at the time.

MR. CONWAY is too tall for an actor—at all events for the Haymarket, and certainly for JAFFIER, if the *debutante* is to play BELVIDERA, or TERRY, PIERRE, for, while standing with his wife and friend, it appeared as if JAFFIER had been plotting against LILLIPUT, or PIERRE and BELVIDERA had been betrayed into *Erobolignag*.

TERRY played PIERRE for the first time, and played it pretty well; there is in Terry's tragedy a sort of innate sneer at himself, as if he felt a contempt for the humbug of his art. We are sorry to see this—no man can be so excellent in any pursuit in which his whole heart and mind are not engaged; and one might as well expect a man married to a woman he never had seen, to be a happy husband, as an actor to be great, who is not enamoured of his profession.

Pleased are we, indeed, to be able to give a most favourable account of the Lady (whose name a correspondent tells us is BRUDENELL) who appeared in BELVIDERA, a more interesting person we have seldom seen upon the stage; her countenance is indescribably sweet, her features good, and her hair decidedly the most beautiful we ever beheld.

Having to play most of her scenes with the GOG JAFFIER, her figure appeared somewhat *petite*; but in ordinary society her height would be just that, which blends grace with lightness, and symmetry with delicacy—her voice is good, but somewhat monotonous—her soft and endearing scenes were really beautifully acted; and when she failed in the more boisterous parts, it seemed to arise from a want of practical skill in pitching the tone in which she spoke—her scream was discordant; but she is young to the stage, and

"If to her share some trifling errors fall,

"Look in her face and you'll forget them all."

She was most flatteringly received throughout, and the play announced for the next night with unanimous applause.

We cannot conclude these observations without remarking the splendour and elegance of the dresses of this piece, which do great credit to the taste and liberality of the management. We are surprised, that in such concerns as Theatres, parsimony ever should creep in; a few pounds laid out in matters of taste are most advantageously disbursed; and really, while the SURREY THEATRE, and other minor places of amusement, make the show they do, it requires a skillful and liberal hand to surpass, or even to equal them, in the particular of costume or scenic decoration.

By a mere accident we enjoyed more amusement on Wednesday than we had bargained for. A fair friend, who accompanied us to the theatre, wished (there is no accounting for taste) to have a book of the play to read during the performance, the which seems to us to destroy all the illusion one wishes to cherish, and answers no purpose, that we can see, but catching the actors out in any mistakes they may happen to make. The young lady desired it, however, and we purchased a copy as we passed to the playhouse.

On our return home we discovered, prefixed to OTWAY'S play, some remarks, which are so perfectly absurd, so ludicrously ridiculous, that we cannot choose, after having laughed heartily at them ourselves, but select a few of them for the amusement of our readers.

The author of the prefatory remarks, whoever he may be, tells us, that there is not a passage in VENICE PRESERVED, "in which the memory loves to dwell, not one that yet comes, as it were, a part of our habitual thinking; yet many such passages may be found in the neglected FORD and WEBSTER, and not a few in DECKER; nay, (the anonymous oracle) the whole tone of the play is prosaic," &c. &c. and so he proceeds to run down OTWAY, and quotes a dry military command given to DURAND as a specimen of the general style of the tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED.

But with this we do not quarrel, because the Cockney School (of which, whoever he be, this profane writer is one) all have a cant about writers whom they call neglected and beautiful—and DECKER, and WEBSTER, and FORD are the most bewitching fellows that ever wrote;—as a matter of taste, if THEY like those obscure personages better than OTWAY, DRYDEN, BEN JONSON, or BRAMMONT, and FLETCHER, let them enjoy their opinions, which, as nobody is likely to adopt, nobody can have any right to interfere with.

But this profane writer, after declaring his contempt for OTWAY'S pathos, and telling us that "his language is worse than nothing," says this:—

"And here we are tempted to give one short extract from WEBSTER; it is exquisitely beautiful, and will scarce to show we have not spoken aright. First, however, we should premise that the subject leading to the lines is briefly this:—The Duchess of Malby arrives her steward, and her brothers, in revenge, by several horrid schemes, endeavour to break her heart; finding all the efforts to this end ineffectual, they cause her to be strangled by their agent Basola—the deed is done—Ferdinand enters."

And now mark what the man quotes, to beat OTWAY out of the field.

"Fer. Is she dead?
"Bas. She is what you would have her.
Fix your eye here.
"Fer. Constantly.
"Bas. Do you not weep?
Other sins only speak, murder shrieks out:
The element of water moistens the earth,
But blood flies upwards, and bedews the heavens.
"Fer. Cover her face; mine eyes dazzle—she died young!!!
"Bas. I think not so; her infelicity
Seem'd to have years too many;
"Fer. She and I were twins;
Had should I die this instant, I had lived
The time to a minute!!!"
And then he adds:—

"This is indeed pathos and the sublime of poetry: how exquisitely beautiful the reluctance of Basola to name his deed; he does not say she is dead—"She is what you would have her;"—the touching the relenting speeches of Ferdinand—"She died young"—and his remark that they were twins. For our own part, we do not envy those who can read this extract with dry eyes, if indeed it be possible to any one; language so simple, and at the same time so poetical and energetic, is no where to be met but in FORD, and that immortal genius which leaves behind it all human efforts at a hopeless distance."

Here we arrived, as we thought, at the climax of absurdity, and would we conceive what on earth a man who could spell these words upon paper meant by such outrageous nonsense. The next paragraph satisfied us: the mysterious Cockney is evidently a disappointed playwright. He says—

"But WEBSTER lived in a happy period; there were neither newspapers nor Scotch critics, who damn every attempt at strong writing by the name of German and melo-dramatic horrors."

Is not this beyond all measure comical? A literary man—a profane-writer, telling us gravely that it was a happy period when there were neither newspapers nor Scotch critics.

We know nothing of the Sage in disguise, who puts forth this cargo of absurdity, but we would stake our existence that he is some genuine sprig of the real Cocknies, who, at some period "concentrated all his ability," tact, and learning, in adapting a raw head and bloody-bones melo-drame from the German, which, from the just animadversion of the daily papers, and the general contempt into which the whole race of Cockneys have been brought by BLACKWOOD, fell to the ground, and by its fall, deprived its ingenious adapter of the three pounds sixteen and three-pence three-farthings, which the liberality of the acting manager of Drury Lane had advanced; and to this awkward accident does OTWAY stand indebted for the censure he meets with, and WEBSTER for having a quotation made from his works that would disgrace the writers for SADDLE'S WELLS or the LYCURI.

The MARRIAGE OF FIGARO was produced at the Haymarket on Friday, and most excellently performed. JONES and DECAPM were very efficient in ALMAYIVA and FIGARO. We never saw the PAGE better played in any theatre; and MISS CAREW acted and sang in the COMTESS particularly well. Miss CORRI executed her music very prettily.

We are inclined to think our observations upon the band of the theatre have had their effect, and we are glad if they do, for it always gives us pain to censure, and when we do, with the hope of being ultimately useful both to the public and the proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.
We observe, with pleasure, that a subscription has been entered into for the wounded Life Guards; and we have no doubt that the spirit of loyalty which pervades all the respectable classes of life will furnish a sum, which, however serviceable in itself to the gallant fellows, who are suffering from the lawless outrages of the mob, will be still more satisfactory to their feelings, as a tribute of esteem and affection for their noble conduct and exemplary forbearance.

THE KING'S VISIT TO HANOVER.—We understand that it is finally determined that the King, immediately on his return from Ireland, will proceed to visit his German dominions. In the King's will be appointed, according to the precedents established in former reigns, to exercise the functions of Royalty here. The seal to be His Majesty's, is understood, will certainly visit Scotland next year, and hold his Court at Holyrood House for three or four weeks.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 30th ult., states that a notification has been made to the Commander-in-Chief, and the Commissioner of the Dock-yard there, that His Majesty will visit that port on the 9th or 10th of September.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived on the 25th ult. at his seat Mount Stewart; the houses on the Noble Lord's extensive estate were illuminated—these formed an amphitheatre of 15 miles.

The Duke of York arrived in town from Brighton on Thursday afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth arrived in town on Friday.

Major-Gen. Sir E. Baines, K. C. B. is about to quit Ceylon for England, on account of ill-health.

The sum of £1000 subscribed up to the 30th ult. in Dublin, towards His Majesty's landing in Ireland, is 7,560l. Irish money, which is about equal to 7200l. English money.

The Bank of England has refused to take all silver coins which have holes punched through them, or which are otherwise mutilated—the Government being determined to keep up the intrinsic value of the coinage.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.—His Majesty's Royal Scots Regiment, 2d battalion, is quartered at Trinichopoly, Madras Establishment. The 45th Regiment is now quartered in Kandy, Ceylon, and the 53d and 16th Regiments are quartered at Colombo. The 1st Ceylon Regiment is now stationed at Kandy, and the 2d at Colombo. It is reported that the 2d Ceylon Regiment, now stationed at Colombo, Ceylon, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smeit, will relieve His Majesty's 73d Regiment at Trincomalee.

A reduction in the Royal 10th Hussars, stationed at Brighton, took place there on Saturday se'night.—The number reduced was seventy-five.

SITTINGS BEFORE MICHAELMAS TERM, 1821.—Sens, Rehearings, Appeals, and Petitions, before the Lord Chancellor.—Thursday, Nov. 1, First Seal.—Friday, Nov. 2, Rehearings and Appeals.—Saturday, Nov. 3, Second Seal.—Monday, Nov. 5, Petitions.—Sens, Pleas, Denurances, and Petitions, before the Vice-Chancellor.—Thursday, Nov. 1, First Seal.—Motions.—Friday, Nov. 2, Pleas and Denurances.—Saturday, Nov. 3, Second Seal.—Motions.—Monday, Nov. 5, Petitions.

A stage-coach has been established between Sydney and Parramatta, the first known in the colony of Botany Bay.

His Majesty's ship Creole, Commodore Sir T. Hardy, arrived at Valparaiso, 10th May, in 13 days from Lima.

The East India Company's ship Kent, outward bound, was in lat. 20. 43. S., long. 33. 1. W. on the 16th April, all well.

The accounts from all parts of the country state, that, generally speaking, the harvest has been well got in.

It must afford to every friend of his country real satisfaction to learn, that in most of our principal manufacturing places, great activity prevails at the present moment.

Passengers by the steamer which arrived in London on Friday, report the tempest on Thursday night to have been most awful and terrific; it appears to have been at its greatest height between one and two o'clock in the morning. The thunder was so loud, and the lightning so strong, that the inhabitants on almost all the roads had quitted their beds. A tremendous fire was seen from Hockliffe and Dunstable.

The Suffolk Pitt Club held their First Anniversary on Tuesday, the 21st ult. at Ipswich, in a building erected for the purpose in Northgate-street, which was profusely decorated with wreaths of flowers, evergreens, &c. and illuminated with variegated lamps. The tables were placed in three rows, with two divisions in each row, forming nine tables, at the top and bottom of which a Vice-President sat. The President's chair was placed at the centre table, the back of it formed a shield, on which was inscribed, in letters of silver, on light blue silk, "The Suffolk Pitt Club, instituted 1821," and tastefully decorated with blue and silver drapery; a variety of appropriate decorations and emblems were disposed in different parts of the room. T. S. Goodell, Esq. M. P. was in the chair. About 400 gentlemen were present. A variety of toasts were given. Among the rest—"The immortal memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt," which was drunk standing, in silence.—"The House of Brunswick," and may they never forget the principles which sustained them on the Throne of England.—"The Protestant Ascendancy."—"Our His Majesty's Ministers."—"May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever have an influence on the councils of Great Britain."—"The greatest Captain of the age, and the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, to whom the country could never repay its debt of gratitude."

A private letter from Boulogne, dated Aug. 20, has the following:—Mr. Webster Wedderburn's process was tried here this day, when, after a deliberate examination of all the witnesses, himself, and the servant (who has been long perfectly well), the Procureur du Roi pronounced Mr. Wedderburn's conduct perfectly justifiable, and that he had wounded the servant in his own defence, he having, by his own deposition, made the assault upon his master. The tribunal adjudged, therefore, 16 francs amende, and the costs to be paid mutually between the parties. Mr. W. was most ably defended by M. Bedouin, Advocate at Boulogne.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. HUDSON'S Botanic Tooth Powder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and heightens the teeth, but preserves them from decay in the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scumy in the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swollen face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache, and so certain and undeviating is its effects, that it never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the tooth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed.—Mr. ATKINSON (wholesale agent) 44 Gerard-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 154, Oxford-street; Guttie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Chesham-st; Taite, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fleet Market; Dixey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Chesham-side, and most Medicine Vendors and Perfumers. Price 2s. 6d. a box.

POLICE.
BOW-STREET.—Joshua Boggus charged Messrs. T. and W. Hill, pawnbrokers, Upper Tottenham-Place, with taking more than legal interest for a pledge. On the 20th Dec. 1819, he pledged a black coat, trousers, and waistcoat for 31. 10s.; in March last he sent a person named Winter to pay the interest, when Mr. Hill charged 17s. 10d., purporting to be the interest for the time stated. It appears, however, that the real interest amounted only to 13s. 13d., and that the difference, 4s. 8½d., was an overcharge made by the defendants, who were convicted in the penalty of 5l. and costs.
MANSTEAD HARBOUR.—On Tuesday, J. Gaisford, the silvermith, charged some time since with forging the Hall marks, was fully committed for trial. It was stated that the crime of forging the Hall and duty marks had of late increased to so enormous an extent that the drawbacks exceeded the receipts at the Hall.
An enquiry took place on Wednesday before R. Birnie, Esq. in consequence of a warrant granted by that Magistrate on a complaint against Count Bertrand. The warrant had been granted to search the Count's residence for a bust of Bonaparte, which it was alleged belonged to a Dr. Burton, but which the Count withheld. Count Bertrand said that the bust was the property of the family of the deceased, to whom he was executor, and he thought he should not be authorized in giving it up. The Magistrate swore the Count to the truth of this statement, and then said it was a case out of his jurisdiction, and dismissed the complaint.

HARROGATE-GARDES.—On Thursday, Wm. Farr, the keeper of a coffee-house in Leather-lane, was convicted on two informations of keeping his shop open, and serving tea or coffee after 12 o'clock, in the penalty of 5s. for the first, and 10s. for the second offence, which not being able to pay, he was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for the first, and two months for the second offence.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
ANDOVER.—Miss —, teacher at a boarding-school, has absconded with Mr. —, a married man, agent to a house in London, in the wine trade. She is an interesting girl, of good connections in this neighbourhood, and about eighteen years of age; while her innamorato is a dull, heavy sort of man, approaching to thirty. They are about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, it is stated, to establish themselves as new settlers.
BATH.—The Herald Paper of this city states; we are informed that the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has removed the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan from the Curacy of Frome, by the revocation of his license.

BRIGHTON.—A singular instance of sudden death occurred here on Monday. Mr. Sprole, a gentleman of fortune, arrived on Sunday last, and on Monday morning, he went to Malcoms, on the west cliff, and ordered a shower bath, when he was ready, the bath was, in the usual manner, discharged upon him, when, shocking to relate, he fell instantly dead. His death is supposed to have been produced by the shock being too severe for a frame already much debilitated, or from apoplexy. The Coroner's verdict was—*Died by the Visitation of a God.*

FOLKSTONE.—A serious affray took place in the night of the 1st inst. at Apple Bay, near Birchington, between a large party of smugglers and a party of the coast blockade, in which Mr. Kent, an officer of the latter, was dangerously wounded from a shot, and several of the smugglers were much cut. They succeeded, however, in working the whole of the cargo of the boat, with the exception of one or two tubs.

CANTERBURY.—Thursday being the Anniversary of the King's School Feast, an impressive sermon was preached at the Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Plater, jun. in which he set forth the advantage of a public classical education, and stated that the immortal Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was educated in that foundation; and was the present Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Bishop of Peterborough. After the service, the Very Reverend the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Maulsby, the Stewards, and many ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the school, to hear the speeches of the young gentlemen. Mr. Usmar spoke the school speech with very great correctness. Mr. Gosport Delmar obtained by his merit the two prizes of the Lord Chief Justice.

DUNDEE.—On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, the mail coach, when returning from hence, passed over the body of a man, named George Mullius, who was lying on the road, near Kintaus, and killed him on the spot.

The activity of the Authorities in this town, in the course of last week, made an old woman speak after sixteen years' silence. She told "dumb fortunes" (a commodity not within the jurisdiction of the Guildry), it should seem, either for price of freedom, or for booth utility, and in this way picked up a living by pleasing female credulity. She was committed on a Justice of Peace's warrant; and after 24 hours' confinement and a drinking, she was fain to exclaim, "Oh, Maister Watson, gie me a drink."

DUBLIN.—A disgraceful outrage took place at Dombrook-fair on Sunday night week, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of daring ruffians entered one of the tents, and called for some drink. After they had finished the drink, they all started up from their seats, and drawing from under their coats staves, bludgeons, and other formidable weapons, extinguished the lights, and then attacked the company in the most brutal manner, several of whom were dreadfully wounded. They knocked down both the proprietor's wife and his assistants, afterwards destroyed the glass, delph, &c. took the coats out of the casks, let the liquor flow about, and robbed the till of upwards of ten pounds in money.

DOVER.—Last week, John Francis, John Stunley, James Toms, Thomas Wilson, and John Ellis, were convicted before the Mayor, for playing at Cricket, in the parish of Cluarton, on the Sabbath, in the penalty of 3s. 4d. each, which was paid in Court by the three first; the other two, Wilson, and Ellis, in default of distress, will be placed in the stocks for three hours, agreeably to the act of Charles I.

EDINBURGH.—On Thursday, His Excellency Prince Nicholas Esterhazy and suite, accompanied by the Lord Provost and Dr. Hope, visited the Register Office, Parliament House, the Libraries of the Advocates and Writers to the Signet, the College, Heriot's, Watson's, and Merchant's Maiden Hospitals, with all of which His Excellency appeared (as he expressed) to feel the highest gratification. The freedom of the city was presented by the Lord Provost in a neat speech, to which His Excellency made an appropriate reply, which he concluded by observing, that he should represent to the Emperor on his return, the flattering reception he had met with in this country.

GLASGOW.—The Hunterian Museum in this city, was some time ago presented by Lady Keith with a gold sovereign of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, two antique coins found in a temple in the plain of Marathon, in Greece; two antique coins found in the Temple of Juno, at Athens; and three ancient coins from the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens.

GLoucester.—On Saturday se'night, in front of the County goal, Joseph Ford, aged 28, and John Badcock, aged 22, for horse-stealing, and John Baker, aged 16, for housebreaking and robbery, at Panmington, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, before an immense concourse of spectators.

GREENOCK.—Sir Gregor McGregor, whose name is so intimately associated with the transactions of the war between the colonies of Spain and the mother country, arrived here on Friday last from Belfast, in the Eclipse steam-boat. His stay in town, we believe, was short.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Hayden and Reed, glass-bottle-manufacturers... Moore and Manby, Liverpool, glass-bottle-manufacturers...

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED. HUYBENS, C. W. Castle Street, Leicester Square, picture-dealer. WELSH, W. Liverpool, dyer.

BANKRUPTS. COMPTON, W. Birmingham, linen-draper. DEERING, C. Glasgow, merchant. DIXON, W. High Street, Postmaster, tailor.

DIVIDENDS. Oct. 3, J. Matthews, Pozzane, salt-maker. Clayton, Jun. Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstapler... Oct. 10, W. Haynes, Stourbridge, currier...

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—The young Dukes of Brunswick will not admit to their presence any of the English who have put on mourning for the late Queen Caroline, their aunt.

An article from Brussels, dated the 7th inst., says, "The King of England is expected in this capital on the 18th of this month. He will occupy Lord Clarendon's Hotel."

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 3.—The King of England is expected to arrive here on the 20th to the 24th of this month. It is asserted, that he will make excursions from this town to Homburg to see his sister, the Landgravine, and to Ludwigsburg, to visit his other sister, the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg.

SEPT. 4.—It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high Allies; it was on this account that General Schowaloff was sent to Berlin, and other persons were sent on missions to Paris, Vienna, and even London, although England is no party to the Holy Alliance.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 5.—The Courier of Vienna, which arrived to-day, has brought the important news that the two Russian armies, commanded by Generals Sacken and Wittgenstein, have been in full movement since the arrival of an extraordinary estafette from St. Petersburg.

A letter from Dresden says, a new sect of fanatics has sprung up there, some of whom have carried their enthusiasm to such a height, as to commit assassination and suicide. One woman lately killed her servant, by way of qualifying herself for heaven!

MADRID, AUG. 29.—A disagreeable occurrence took place this evening in the street of Jacometo. Don Ignacio Ordoz, Col. of Engineers and officer of the War Department, just returned from the Escurial, had a dispute in his habitation with the porter, respecting the payment of his labour. The persons in the street saw the porter come out with his arm wounded, and complaining that Col. Ordoz had ill-used him with his sabre. The neighbours, immediately declared themselves in favour of the wounded man, and began loudly to demand that this crime should be punished, when troops came up. At last Gen. Quiroga addressed the people, and took Ordoz by the arm, conducting him with others of his friends to the quarter of the street of Fuencarral, between two guards of infantry. The people, as on all similar occasions, as soon as the measure was taken of arresting the person whom they supposed guilty, behaved with the greatest propriety, and dispersed quietly.

ODESSA, AUG. 14.—M. the Baron de Strogonoff arrived here last night, his departure with no obstacle whatever on the contrary, every possible facility was afforded him, and he was treated with great regard. There is already a very considerable Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey, which daily receives reinforcements. Count de Wittgenstein frequently exercises these troops in sham fights.—The Emperor is expected in this quarter, and we are in hopes that he will visit this port. The Turks again permit vessels laden with corn to pass freely to their respective destinations.

On the 20th of August, a courier arrived from St. Petersburg with dispatches of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander is hourly expected at Odessa, from whence he will proceed to the head-quarters of Count de Wittgenstein. Commercial letters announce that a deputation of Greeks is on its way to Odessa, to request the Emperor to accept the protectorate of Greece.

By the Confiance Ship of War, arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica, whence she sailed 30th July, we have received Papers of the 28th of that month. A great deal of dry weather had been experienced in the island, and much distress was anticipated by the inhabitants, if some prompt measures were not taken by the Government to provide against a scarcity of the crops; in consequence, addresses were about to be presented to His Grace the Governor upon the subject. These Papers confirm the re-occupation of Coro by the Royalists, the battle of Carabela (which was decided in favor of the Insurgents), and the retiring of the two opposing Chiefs, near Porto Cabello. The Insurgent flotilla of gun boats, which have been for some time stationed off Cartagena, have at length succeeded in cutting out the Spanish vessels in that harbour, although under the heavy fire of the Spanish batteries. Bocachica is also in the hands of the Insurgents.

Extract of a private letter from Bahia, dated July 12.—"Bahia is in a distant state, I am sorry to say, and much fear another month will produce a great alteration. The fort was a few days since attempted to be blown up, and there are near 2,000 barrels of powder in it. The only regiment of European troops here has been kept under arms the last few days.—The distance between the Brazilians and the Europeans is the occasion of the ferment,

THE KING.

On his Majesty's return to King's Town, on Wednesday evening, dinner was served up, in the state apartment of the Royal George yacht, to the King and the Lords in Waiting. Admiral Keppel, Commodore Paget, &c. had the honour also of dining with His Majesty. The King afterwards sat on his sofa on deck, where His Majesty was entertained by his Marine band. They performed several favourite pieces of music. St. Patrick's Day and Garrygoon were called for, and applauded by the King most heartily. His Majesty retired to repose at his usual early hour. His Majesty has been frequently detained for days by contrary winds off the Isle of Wight and other parts of the English coast, on similar excursions. It is not His Majesty's custom to disembark after a formal departure. On Thursday, a great number of the nobility and gentry of Dublin were seen at the new pier, and the several boats freighted with beauty and fashion gave an interest and animation to the scene. His Majesty remained on deck for the most part of the day, and amused himself with some success by fishing. His Majesty sat for a considerable time on a sofa, on deck, that he might gratify the numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen who crowded in boats about the yacht, by shewing himself. The day was uncommonly fine.

On Friday, about ten minutes after two o'clock, the Royal squadron got under weigh, and having cleared King's Town, stood out to sea; the guns at the battery fired a Royal salute. His Majesty remained on deck, and with his usual condescension, bowed most gracefully, took off his travelling bonnet, and saluting in a particularly affectionate manner, the immense crowds, that had assembled on the shores, and clearing the Royal squadron. Telescopes were to be seen from almost every house, along the line of road from Marston to Dunlery, all bearing on one point, and those who carried them, from the frequent applications made for "a look," seemed but to hold them *pro bona publico*. As the evening advanced, the Royal squadron appeared to be making their way in fine style, right in the direction of Holyhead, and at that twilight hour, whilst they were yet discernible to the admiring and anxious spectators, "distinct, but distant;" the effect produced by their "gallant bearing" was fine beyond description.

On Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the fleet was descried by telescopes several miles at sea, off Milford Haven; at 11 it was seen approaching the harbour, and at half-past twelve the Royal Yacht came to anchor opposite the Nelson Hotel, where thousands of spectators had assembled to view the pleasing sight.

At six o'clock on Tuesday, His Majesty left Milford Haven, and in the course of the day the Royal squadron was observed to the westward of St. Anne's Lights. As the wind had set in obstinately from the westward, varying between W. N. W. and W. S. W. it was supposed that the King would relinquish his design of weathering the land's-end, and disembark somewhere in the Bristol Channel. The Royal squadron were driven back to Milford Haven, on Wednesday; in consequence of the gale which was blowing, they came to anchor that evening in the harbour. Next morning the King landed and proceeded for town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levee at the Horse Guards, when Sir Hudson Lowe was presented to the Commander-in-Chief, on his return from St. Helena.

The Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, and Sir J. Keene, Governor of St. Lucia, have come home in the Tartar Frigate.

The subscription for the Life Guards who suffered injuries on the 14th ult. amounts to between 3 and 400l.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office for a change of mourning on Thursday last, and on Sunday, the 27th inst. the Court to go out of mourning.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were then stationed, viz.—FOUR BENGAL AND CHINA—Duchess of Atholl, Captain Daniell; New Ship, Captain Hunter; and Barrars, Captain Cannon. FOR MADRAS AND CHINA—Thomas Coote, Captain Majoribanks, and New Ship, Capt. K. Smith. FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA—Castle Huntly, Captain Drummond; Berwickshire, Captain Sheppard; Buckinghamshire, Captain Adams; Duke of York, Capt. Campbell; and Dumra, Capt. Hamilton. FOR BENGAL AND CHINA—Thames, Captain Haviside. FOR ST. HELENA, BOMBAY, AND CHINA—New Ship, Capt. Walker; and Orwell, Capt. Saunders. FOR CHINA DIRECT—Lady Melville, Capt. J. Stewart; Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. McLeod; London, Capt. J. B. Solley; and Canning, Capt. W. Patterson.

A dinner was given at the Mansion House on Monday to the Corporation, at which the Lord Mayor proposed the healths of the Magistrates of the City of London; Mr. Alderman Mugny and Mr. Alderman Heygate both expressed their intentions of starting for the Civic Chair. On the healths of the Sheriffs being given, Mr. Waltham said, it would be no vexation to him if he was not raised one step higher.

COURTS OF CONSERVANCY.—The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy at the Town-hall, Southwark, last week, when he received the report of the Jury appointed to examine the present state of the river Thames, particularly with respect to the gas establishment in the Middlesex district. The Jury were so fortunate as to come on the spot at the precise time that the gas water was running into the river, which it contaminated to a visible extent of at least 30 yards from the stream. They bottled some of it for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a serious degree. The report further stated, that the Jury had caused the bed of the river close to Vauxhall-bridge to be dragged, when they found the rubbish brought up strongly impregnated with the residuum discharged from the gas works.—The Lord Mayor ordered prosecutions against the parties offending.

Alderman Wood and the Rev. J. Pags Wood, his son, landed at Deal on Wednesday going for Calais. Mr. Woodney, Lieutenant Clapperton, of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Deunham, of the Military Service, who are about to proceed into the interior of Africa, to determine the course and termination of the River Niger, have embarked at Ralmouth. They go first to Tripoli, and thence, under the protection of the Bey, to Tombuctoo.

The Liverpool packet, Waterloo, while on her passage to Dublin last week, sprung a leak. The vessel was full of passengers. At one time there was five feet water in the hold, but by extraordinary exertions of the passengers she was enabled to reach Liverpool. There were six of His Majesty's horses on board, one of them a remarkably fine animal, and a great favourite of His Majesty; this horse, and two others, were drowned in the hold. Two of His Majesty's carriages were on deck, and it was suggested to heave them overboard. This was opposed by Captain Maxwell and Major Slater, and with such effect, that the idea was abandoned. His Majesty's coachman wept bitterly for the King's favourite horse. "I care not for the carriages," said he, "we can build carriages, but we cannot build such a horse."

Richard Birnie, Esq. is appointed Chief Magistrate at Bow-street in the room of Sir Robert Baker resigned. This gentleman has resigned in consequence of an intimation from Lord Sidmouth conveyed officially, with the usual sanction and responsibility of the Executive Administration.

A punster observed, on hearing of the illuminations at Brunswick on the night of the Queen's funeral, that it did not appear at all strange to him, since the patron of the Cathedral was Saint Blaise. A second and more moderate quibbler differed from his friend, and said, "that if the Brunswick did not sorrow for her Majesty's death, that he sufficient philosophy about them to make light of it, a smart count took place yesterday se'night at Ipswich, for the office of High Steward of that Borough, in the room of the late Earl of Dysart, when Sir R. Harland was elected. The numbers were, for that gentleman, 401; and, for the Duke of Wellington, 326.

The wife of the late Emperor Christophe, and her two daughters, arrived in the Downs on Friday in the Missionary, from Port-au-Prince.

On Friday the Grand Jury found a true bill against some persons for assaulting one of the Life Guardsmen, a tall, good-looking man, and for abusing him, by calling him, among other opprobrious names, a "Piccadilly butcher," &c. &c.

In consequence of a law passed very recently, *no mare, once landed in France, under whatever circumstances, can be reimported*. A similar law has long been in force respecting *entire horses* and still continues so.

WATER PRISONERY.—On Saturday se'night, the Assizes for Merioneth terminated at Dolgelly; there was neither prisoner nor cause; and on Wednesday the Commission was opened at Carmarthen, where there was not one prisoner for trial, either for the county or borough.

An unlucky mistake occurred at Kerry Head on the evening of Friday se'night. His Majesty's sloop of war Redwing fell in with the Harriet revenue cruiser, Capt. Tandy, and supposing it to be a smuggler, fired several shots into her, and continued to do so for a considerable time; it was not until the boats of the Redwing were preparing to board the Harriet, that the mistake was discovered. One of the crew was killed. The firing was heard distinctly for a considerable time off the Ballyheige shore, and upwards of forty shots were fired, accompanied by repeated cheers from each vessel.

SINGULAR FACT.—On Monday last, two persons of the name of Reynolds (but in no way related) were interred at Cheshunt, under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The gentleman, Mr. John Reynolds, near 60 years of age, was formerly a brewer at Cheshunt, but had lived some years at Margate; the lady, who was the wife of Mr. Wm. Reynolds, attorney, of Cheshunt, having gone to Margate for the benefit of her health, took up her residence in the house of the old gentleman, and they both died so nearly together, that their remains were conveyed to their respective families at Cheshunt, and to the same church-yard on the same day.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday, a Court was held to receive the Report of the Committee on the occasion of addressing the King on his Coronation. It recommended humbly to request His Majesty to honour the Corporation with his presence on Lord Mayor's day to dinner.—Mr. Oldham, as Sub-Chairman of the Committee, talked of the loyalty of the Corporation. He had no doubt that although the Corporation would not go to the lengths of expression which had been gone to in the sister country, yet that they would display a greater solidity of feeling (if he might use the expression) which would be equal in amount, and do honour to them in the eyes of the nation of the country at large. He would say, that the City of London had never been more honoured in its Lord Mayor than at present; he wished that they should have a gentleman of fortune, of good sense, and of conciliatory habits to serve the office for the ensuing year, *in short, he wished a second Thackeray*.—The Report was agreed to. The next business was a Vote of Thanks to Sheriff Waltham for his conduct at the funeral of Honey and Francis, which was proposed by Mr. Favel, who, in the outset, was opposed by Mr. T. N. Williams, on the ground that due notice had not been given. [This opposition was got rid of, the question being one of privilege, and Mr. Favel proceeded.] He contended that, from the bold and able manner in which the Sheriff had acted, even at the risk of his life, on that occasion, for the preservation of the peace, he well deserved the thanks of the Court. He then moved a Resolution to that effect, adding, "they could not but express their abhorrence at the gross violation of the public peace by several of the Life Guards; and that the coolness and courage displayed by Mr. Sheriff Waltham, on that occasion, deserved the thanks of the Court, and his fellow citizens." Mr. Sheriff Waltham entered into a statement of his proceedings on that day, and said the conduct of the soldiers in the front of the barracks had provoked the people, by appearing at the windows, and mocking them. Some by pretending to cry, and others by pretending to shoot at them. A brick was wantonly thrown amongst the people from the barracks. One of the soldiers laid hold of his horse in a manner and under circumstances which left him no alternative but to strike at the man. The Sheriff then stated that he had received a letter, which complained that he was not at the barracks door at about nine o'clock at night to assist Mr. Conant. "The Sheriff of London," exclaimed the Speaker, "to assist a hired Police Magistrate!" The Sheriff considered the subsequent conduct of the Government as a systematic and deliberate plan to subvert the liberties of the people. It had been asked why he was not present to quell the riot at Cumberland-gate. Now he declared he knew nothing of the riot, that at the time, and merely heard the firing of the pistols; but that could have been done with the soldiers? He went to attend the funeral, and not to quell a riot. Mr. Williams complained that in the account of the funeral of the Queen, no notice had been taken of his having been in readiness to assist in preserving the peace. He also complained that his colleague had not given him timely notice of his intentions on that occasion. On the night previous he said on partying—"I may be there in my private, but not in my public capacity." About eight or nine o'clock at night, a letter came from him, stating, that he should be at Hyde Park corner, in his official capacity, at about seven o'clock. This letter, as if of no importance, was put in the ordinary letter-box, and was not received until nine o'clock on the following morning; but he (Mr. Sheriff Williams) immediately set off up the City-road, as the most likely direction, and was upon duty the whole of the day.—Mr. Oldham did take upon himself to say, that however the Sheriff might deserve the approbation of the country for his conduct at the funeral of Honey, yet his conduct on the inquest deserved not meet with general reprobation.—A long and stormy discussion followed, when Mr. T. N. Williams moved an amendment, that the meeting should be referred for inquiry to the Grand Expenses Committee.—The Sheriff was called into Court by his friends, when Mr. Oldham repeated what he had said in his speech, and the Sheriff's conduct on the inquest, &c.—Mr. Sheriff Waltham replied, that no man could have done his duty who had not acted as he had done under such circumstances.—On a division, the numbers were:—For the original motion, 55.—For the amendment, 25.—Sheriff Waltham returned thanks, and observed, that notwithstanding the time which he had devoted to the service of the Corporation, this was the first mark of their approbation which he had ever received.

MURDER AT HIGGATE.—On Tuesday a further examination of Barrett and his wife was gone into before the Rev. Dr. Owen, at Higgate. The prisoners wore the same dresses as on the former examination. Mrs. Barrett seemed much altered, apparently from loss of business of mind, but Barrett appeared calm and collected, and bore the same appearance as before. At the last examination it was said that Barrett had been seen, on the night of the murder, with a person who was supposed to be a man named Connor on taken. He was seen in the company of a man named Connor on

the night of the murder, at a Mr. Broughton, a publican, and he has come forward to swear to that fact. Barrett denied it, and Coroner was brought forward, and swore positively in contradiction to the statement. One thing appears to cause an impression in his favour; he appears in the same dress which he was seen to wear on the night of the murder, and no signs of blood are on them, which, it seems, was likely to be caused from the nature of a desperate wound on the deceased's throat which must have spilt blood.—He denied being at the Black Boy, on the night of the murder, with George the gardener; he could not account for where he was on that night. The officers received particular instructions to inquire at what hour Barrett was at home on the night of the murder, or whether he slept there at all. They were reminded on this charge, and for theroberly at Mr. Rothschild's.

FIGHT BETWEEN RANDALL AND MARTIN.—On Tuesday this battle, which had attracted much notice in the pugilistic world, took place at Crawley-down, in Sussex. The match was for 300 guineas a side. The ring was made in a field, within a mile of East Grinstead, and in which Martin threw up his hat; but owing to a misunderstanding the fight was removed to Crawley-down to three o'clock Randall, in a white upper tag, arm-in-arm with his backers, appeared, and with much coolness threw his hat into the ropes. Shortly afterwards Martin, accompanied by his backers, displaying their white toppers, also approached the ring, and answered the token of defiance by sending his castor into the ring. Martin was loudly applauded by the spectators. Spring and an Amateur were the seconds for Martin, and Paddington Jones and Holt officiated for Randall. The combatants on meeting each other in the ring shook hands in the most friendly manner. Current betting 2 to 1 on Randall.

Round 1. On Randall stripping every person was astonished at the very fine condition he exhibited. Martin was lighter in person than heretofore, but his complexion, on placing themselves in their attitudes, Randall was the object of attention around the ring, and he stood as firm as a rock. The position of Martin was good, but it did not appear to stand so steadily as his opponent. A minute elapsed in looking at each other, but the eyes of Randall seemed almost to penetrate into the interior of his opponent. Martin smiled. Randall made a sort of feint with his left hand, which was well stopped by Martin. Randall endeavoured to put in a tremendous right handed blow, but he missed his object. Martin exerted himself to make his right and left hand tell; but Randall, with the utmost dexterity, stopped them both. Randall planted a severe right handed hit just above the wind market, which made the Master of the Rolls bite his lips. The combatants closed on Randall's deceiving Martin to follow him to his favourite corner of the ring; when he fibbed Martin with his left hand in the most rapid manner, and then changed him on his arm like a baby, and repeated four or five blows on his face and neck, operating so decisively on the jugular vein, that the eyes of Martin were turned up, and he fainted at the mouth. The claret followed, and Randall did not leave him till he was within four inches of the ground. Martin was now so stupid that the back part of his head fell against the stake, but the mischief had all been done before this period. "It's all up," was the cry; and the consternation of the ring was immense. Martin was picked up in a state of stupor, but remained insensible for a long period after time was called. He was carried out of the ring; but in the course of half an hour, when he had, and attended by the Doctor, he recognised Spring, and, on opening his eyes, with the utmost astonishment inquired where he was, and if he had lost it? Randall had only a slight mark on the tip of his nose, and under his right eye.

This fight is without a parallel; it having been won in one round, occupying nearly eight minutes. Although so short, yet to an amateur, the exhibition of Randall was great; such a finished boxer has never been seen in the prize ring.

PARISH AND LUSHBOOK.—A smart fight of one hour and three minutes took place between the above boxers, when Parish proved the conqueror. Spring and Bales were for Parish; and Percell and Crawley for Lushbook. 20,000 persons were on the ground.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON HONEY.—On Tuesday the Inquest was resumed.—Colonel Cavendish was in attendance, but was not called.

George Gunn was examined. This man described himself as a tailor, and swore that he was near the state carriage on the day of the funeral, from the hour of eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening; he sat on the front spring of the carriage; two Life Guardsmen were ordered to clear Cumberland-gate; they accordingly went, and in going, knocked down several persons; then the cries of "Shame!" and "Murder!" were shouted out immediately. When the gate was opened, a shower of stones and bricks came on towards the prisoner from the top of Oxford-street; then he saw an officer ride up on a full gallop, and fire, and a person fell; at the time the person fell, another shower of stones came from towards Tyburn Turnpike; they were flying about so thick, that it was impossible to tell from what quarter they came. The Life Guardsmen then formed a sort of circle, and an officer gave the word of command, when they sheathed their swords, every man loading his pistol, and rode off towards Edgeware-road, with the exception of two men and a sergeant or corporal; there were some stones flying, and the three soldiers loaded their pistols, and one of them fired; then the cries were to go on with the procession.

Henry Charles Eilsgood was re-examined, and stated that he was at Cumberland-gate, and saw a Life Guardsman strike a man on horseback with the flat part of his sword; it was at this time that the throwing of stones commenced, which was dangerous in the extreme; a great part of the soldiers received very severe blows, more particularly the officers, against whom the chief fury of the mob seemed to be directed. A witness particularly noticed a man with a flag, who waved it, and seemed highly delighted that the course of the procession was changed; the soldiers then turned the horses' heads which drew the hearse, in the direction of Tyburn Turnpike; the pelting of stones at this time was very great; one soldier's helmet was knocked off by a brickbat; they received many blows. The witness stated some further circumstances detailed by him in his former evidence, but said, he did not see Honey shot, nor any officer fire. Did not see any soldier turn round on his horse and fire, and had it taken place he must have seen it. The conduct of the soldiers was peaceable in the extreme; they sat still for four minutes under Lord Bagot's window. Did not see any person out by the soldiers, who were hit frequently, and witness saw the blood trickle from their faces.

John Watts, a musician, spoke to seeing a trumpeter by the side of an officer at Cumberland-gate, (on looking at Bishop, the trumpeter, who was brought forward to be identified, he said "that is not the man whom I took to be a trumpeter.")—This concluded the examination of witnesses, and the Coroner read over the minutes of evidence. He commenced at four o'clock, and having read over the whole of the depositions, (of a number) drew the attention of the Jury to the discrepancy in the different witnesses' testimony, and commented on it, particularly with respect to the conduct of the soldiers, when the Jury reflected that these soldiers were called out, not knowing where they were going, and it was impossible to suppose that they could have malice aforethought in their hearts. The next point was, whether they could, by construction of law, be charged with implied malice. He read an extract from M. Wiffen's book on the subject, to show that it was the opinion of that Coroner, that the malice required to be proved in such

cases, was that which implied a settled desire of revenge. He next quoted a definition of his immediate predecessor to the same effect, but, observing, in addition, that a more ikesome duty to soldiers; could not arise, than for troops of acknowledged bravery (and the troops in question were among the bravest in the world) to be engaged in contests with their fellow countrymen unarmed. They were there in truth to preserve the peace, and for no other purpose. In the present case the soldiers were attacked in the most violent manner, and they were not to stand still to be thrown at like game cocks at Shrovetide. They were justified in taking measures for their own defence. It was for the Jury to lay their hands on their hearts, and say whether what had been done by the soldiery had not been done in their own defence.

The Jury retired, and after some discussion, it was agreed to meet on the following day, at eleven o'clock, to return a verdict.

On Wednesday the Jury assembled at eleven o'clock, and continued in deliberation from twenty minutes to twelve until a quarter before six, when the Coroner (having left the room at the request of the Jury) was sent for, and the Foreman informed him that the Jury had agreed to the following Verdict.—*Manlaughter against the Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment of Life Guards, who were on duty between Tyburn-gate and Park-lane, on Tuesday, the 14th of August, at the time when Richard Honey was shot.*

Coroner—Is that the unanimous Verdict of the Jurors?—Foreman—It is.

An Inquest was held on Monday in the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of John Pettit, aged twenty-two. The deceased was a single man; he resided in Princes-street, near the spot where the late fire took place. On Saturday preceding, whilst he was in his apartment on the third floor, he imagined that he saw something lying in the air, and proceeding to the window he was observed by some persons in the street endeavouring to catch at what he thought he saw, but in consequence of over-reaching himself he was precipitated from the third floor window into the street below with great violence. The Jury returned a verdict.—That the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from a three pair of stairs window.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday, John Ravenscroft, Hannah Ravenscroft (the wife), Hannah Ravenscroft (the daughter), Daniel Ravenscroft, Nancy Woodcock, and Thomas Hopley, were indicted for conspiring together to injure John Roby in his profession of surgeon and apothecary, by spreading various false, wicked, and malicious reports that he was an impostor, and ignorant of his profession. On the examination of the prosecutor it appeared, that he had lived in Old-street for about a year and a half; that he had been in business at Clutham, and had afterwards lived at Plaistow with a gentleman of the name of Greatorex, in the character of a companion, and had attended to his business. He had now many patients whom he attended and their families. Many respectable witnesses were called to prove the skill of the prosecutor, and his knowledge of the profession which he followed.—Catherine Collins stated that she was attended by Mr. Roby during her confinement. Two of the defendants, Hannah Ravenscroft, and Nancy Woodcock, afterwards called at her house, and told her that Mr. Roby was neither an apothecary nor a surgeon; and added, that a printed paper would be sent from Apothecaries' Hall, showing that he was not qualified. It was further proved by the husband of Mrs. Collins, that the defendants, Daniel Ravenscroft and Thomas Hopley, had afterwards called at his house, in the absence of his wife. They advised him not to pay the prosecutor's bill, and added, "If he oppresses you, you have nothing to do but to bring him to the Court, and one case will decide all."—Elizabeth Davis stated, that she also had been attended professionally by Mr. Roby, and had been called on by Hannah Ravenscroft and Nancy Woodcock. They told her that Mr. Roby was a great scoundrel and a good-for-nothing fellow; that he was just come from the country, and had never gone through any degrees. Two gentlemen afterwards called at her house, who stated they came from Apothecaries' Hall; one of those gentlemen was Mr. Ravenscroft; she did not recollect the other. They told her, that if Mr. Roby urged for the payment of his bill, she was not to pay him, for by an Act of Parliament passed in 1815, he was not entitled to it, not being qualified for the business he professed.—Other witnesses proved that Hannah Ravenscroft said, that when they (the family) returned from the Isle of Wight, they were determined to ruin Mr. Roby. Nancy Woodcock also said, that nothing of this kind would have happened if Mr. Roby had not married.—The Jury found all the defendants Guilty.

On Saturday they appeared to receive judgment, when Mr. Alley, in mitigation of punishment, said, he was instructed by his client not to press for judgment, on account of the situation of one of the defendants (Mrs. Woodcock), and particularly as his client was satisfied with the verdict that had been given. They were accordingly now discharged, on recognizances in the security of 100l. each for their future good behaviour.

On Tuesday, James Thompson, was indicted for perjury, alleged to have been committed in giving evidence against the prosecutor in a case tried in this Court.—The defendant, was an upholsterer resident in Davies-street, Berkeley-square; he had a female lodger named Harrington, who lived by means not at all creditable, and left his house in debt. He was recommended to employ the prosecutor to procure payment, and afterwards he had, in conformity with his instructions, received a bill. Thompson met Miss Harrington in the street, and learned from her that she had paid part of the debt to Mr. Burnell, the agent; but instead of preventing further payment by withdrawing the authority he had given, he brought Miss Harrington with him before the Grand Jury, and preferred a bill of indictment for having obtained money on false pretences. On the joint evidence of those persons the bill had been found, and the present prosecutor was afterwards found guilty of an offence which might be punished by transportation.—To prove that the evidence given by Thompson upon the trial, who swore that he had never said he had employed Burnell as an agent to collect money, was false, a number of witnesses were called.—Mr. Alley, for the defence, denied that his client had ever employed Burnell as an agent, and slated in refutation of that charge that the latter had begged forgiveness of Thompson, upon finding that the matter was assuming a disagreeable aspect.—No witnesses were called as to facts, but several were called who were questioned as to Thompson's character, which was represented by all of them as excellent.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

POLICE.

MAXSON-HOUSE.—Jacob and Rachel Aarons have been examined before the Lord Mayor several times, on a charge of robbing the warehouse of Mr. Lester of a large piece of woollen cloth, value 30l. The porter suspected that the female prisoner, on her going out, had something about her, and brought her back, when she dropped a large piece of woollen cloth. It excited much astonishment that she should be able to secure so large a piece of goods, but an apron, with hooks affixed to it, has been subsequently found in the warehouse close to where the prisoner stood. This apron is so formed as to retain with security any article that might be attached to it, though of considerable weight. Their lodgings, at No. 7, Finsbury-market, have been searched, and a large assortment of shawls, silks, scarfs, and pieces of cot-

tons found, suspected to be stolen, the marks having been taken off. The prisoners were committed for trial.

On Wednesday the two prisoners nearly all the known receivers of stolen goods in the city were called to the avenges, and such a degree of anxiety upon the two prisoners, which caused amongst the officers, as induced the officers to suspect that the case had extensive ramifications. When they searched the lodgings of the Aarons, they found a card with the address of a man named Goulston, No. 23, Old-street, St. Luke's. Forrester and Forster immediately went there, and gained a sudden admission. The greatest confusion was excited by their appearance. They apprehended Isaac Goulston, to whom the premises belonged; they found but one piece of silk with a roller, on which the mark was unobtrusive.

Isaac Goulston was charged with receiving the stolen property. Sarah Chittam, warehousewoman to Mr. New, of Paternoster-row, silk-manufacturer, stated, that on Thursday a man and woman, who appeared to be foreigners, came to the warehouse; a piece of silk was stolen, but it was not missed until the Police officers brought home a piece, which was ascertained to be the property of the house; she was positive the silk had not been sold. The parties were bound over to prosecute Goulston for the misdemeanour of having in his possession stolen property.

HATTON GARDNER.—On Tuesday, a boy was brought to this office, who stated that he had been decoyed away from Mr. Perry's boarding-school, at Romford, by a showman, and deserted at Battle-bridge. An officer was sent to make enquiry at Romford, but found no school there kept by Mr. Perry. He then went to Shindfield, where a Mr. Perry had an academy, but he had not lost a scholar. The officer next proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Bowskill's school, at Mountnessing; Mr. B. knew nothing of the boy. The officer then returned to town, and again questioned the boy, threatening to have him confined in the House of Correction, if he did not tell the truth. He then said he had run away from Mr. Brown's school at Hord; he was found to be false; inquiry was likewise made at Woodford, but no owner could be found for the child. The officer again returned to town, where he found the boy had escaped from custody, and he was found on Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, strolling about Gray's Inn-lane, by the watchman. The magistrate, on his being brought before him in the morning, ordered the boy to be whipped, when he said he would tell the truth; he then said his father's name was Sheppard, that he was a master carpenter, and kept a shoe warehouse, which his mother managed, at No. 15, Prince's-place, Dog-row, Bethnal-green, and that he ran away from home on Saturday, because his mother threatened to beat him; inquiries were made at this place, but no such person was known there. In the mean time a person brought a bill into the office, offering a reward for the recovery of a boy; the description agreed with the lad in custody, and he was restored to his friends, who live in Pruit's-place.

Drew-street.—On Wednesday a man named Armstrong was charged, on one witness, with the brutal murder of John O'Connell, a miller, residing near Maryborough, in Ireland. The prisoner was apprehended at Portsmouth. His confession, in substance, was this, that about six years ago, he, with two men, went to West's house, who was sitting at supper with his wife, seized him by the collar, and demanded 300l. which they said he had received the day before, threatening to blow his brains out. On his denying having received such a sum, the prisoner deliberately cocked his pistol, and blew his skull to pieces; the poor man fell dead over the body of his wife, who lay insensible from the effects of a blow which she received from the prisoner, in endeavouring to save her husband. Some persons approaching, they all fled, and the prisoner afterwards enlisted into the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and was soon afterwards sent to the West Indies; his guilty conscience pursued him, and he made his crime known to the commanding officer, who confined him into confinement, where he remained eleven months, until sent over to England. He was sent over, in custody, to Dublin.

On Thursday, a person named Poole, a coal-merchant, was charged with grossly assaulting Mr. Evans, butler to the Earl of Falmouth, and a Mr. Bradford. Poole, who is an advertising cheap coal dealer had received an order to deliver 15 chaldrons of coals at the Noble Earl's house. On the suggestion of Mr. Bradford, the butler agreed to have the coals measured, and one of the sacks in the first load was found deficient in measure. Mr. Evans then sent a written notice to the vender, and to the coal-merchant's office, to attend to see the other coals measured. Poole some time after arrived, and after waiting some time, as the coal-meters had not made their appearance, he ordered his men to drive away the two waggons which had been unloaded; this was resisted by Bradford, on which Poole knocked him down by a violent blow under the ear; he rose, but one of the men again knocked him down; and in driving out of the gates Mr. Evans was assaulted by the men, who repeatedly threw him down, and having found that they drove the waggons and coals away.—Mr. Poole was held to bail.

URION-HALL.—On Thursday afternoon an elderly woman found means to obtain admission into the pantry of the house of J. Ripley, Esq. in Clapham-road, during the absence of the servant, who unexpectedly returned, when she implored charity; he, however, seeing a silver spoon protruding under her cloaths, seized it. She then called out that the servant had designs on her chastity. However, he drew from her bosom nineteen silver spoons. She was fully committed for trial by the Magistrate.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Information had been received at this Office a short time ago, that several Noblemen had lost some valuable dogs since the commencement of the sporting season. A gang of dog-stealers reside at Chelsea, two have been apprehended. Amongst the dogs stolen were two pointers, the property of the Earl of Essex; two fine setters, the property of Mr. Molish; a brace of fine pointers, belonging to a Gentleman in Queen-square, and several others. One of the gang went into the country in the character of a sportsman, and the officers traced him to Cambridge, where they took him into custody. He sold several fine dogs on his travels, and on the day he was apprehended he received 100l. for two stolen pointers! They brought him before a Magistrate, where the charge was proved, and he was committed to the House of Correction for six months. His companions are remanded.

HAZARD AND CO. ARE CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRESENT MONEY LOTTERY, CONTAINING THREE THIRTY THOUSANDS, AND NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

AN REMEDY.—A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to surpass all the remedies of the kind. It is Dr. Ross's Bostonia Tooth Powder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurvy in the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It is an antidote for gum-boil, swelled face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so certain and undeviating is its effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the tooth-ache, or a tooth decay, and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocuous that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed.—Mr. Atkinson (volunteer agent) 44 Gerard-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 150, New-street; Gullie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Chancery-lane; Telle, 41, Cornhill; Six, Royal Exchange; Burdett's, Fleet Market; Dacey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Cheap-side, and most Malldine Vendors and Perfumers. Price 2s. 9d. a box.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MERCATOR deserves our best thanks; he is right—powder and shot would be wasted.

We are obliged to VERITAS. SOUTHTONIANUS will see we had determined on doing that which he suggests, and that the fact he alludes to is in-train.

Our thanks are due to "An old friend of JOHN BULL." In answer to our correspondent INQUISITOR, who asks what title would be borne by the heir apparent (if he had one) of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF SCILLY, we can only say, that we imagine, should his Royal Highness by any divine interposition be blessed with a son, his title would be DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

W. W. is not quite correct in his facts—the statement he will see to day is the true one.

Communications from HORNEAD are received. W. J. N. is mistaken about the etiquette—the step he alludes to is ordinarily taken after a CORONATION.

A. B. is requested to furnish us with what he promises. F. T. shall be attended to in our next—we are much obliged to him.

DR. RANDOLPH might not have preached on the Coronation day, but he preached a sermon on the Coronation.

We have received three letters from most respectable parishioners of St. George's, Bloomsbury, complaining that their Church has been put in mourning; and also from KINGSTON, complaining of the same thing, but exonerating MR. GANDY.

We quite agree with a "LIVERYMAN" upon the absolute necessity of enforcing a proper spirit of loyalty at the election of Lord Mayor—we have no doubt of its success.

STAGE-COACH CONVERSATION will come into play. We have a complaint from a correspondent in Yorkshire of the perishable nature of the paper on which BULL is printed. We can assure our friend that it is not from any parsimony of ours that this fault arises.

BROUWHORN—ADAM—THANKS—J. B.—QUIZ—CAROLUS—THE LECTURE ON HEADS—STUBBLE-BUBBLE, and many others have been received.

A correspondent, SPECTATOR, desires us not to lose our time by proving that the would-be patriots are all knaves, rogues, and hypocrites, but begs us to try a harder task—which is, to point out one good and respectable man amongst them. We confess our inability to comply with our friend's wishes.

DRAMATICS on MR. TERRY'S Pierre shall, if possible, be inserted. It strikes us he is wrong in one part of his letter—we believe MR. TERRY is not a native of Scotland.

Neither MR. nor MRS. CROWTHER are of importance enough to make them at all interesting to our readers. We are obliged to our Fifth-street friend for his ample information—we mean SAM INQUISITIVE; and also of our friend in FOURTEEN of TEN. We were aware of all the facts before.

We will do what we can for our Kentish friend. YOUNG BULL is thanked. X. B. is not forgotten, but the time is hardly come.

PULLO-NAUTICS in our next. * * * LIN. INN will be attended to.

We have received four Letters on the same subject; one from WORCESTER, one from BATH, one from LEDBURY, and the fourth from ROSS. We will attend to the complaints contained in them, which seem to have their origin in local causes. All the parties shall be exposed if the system continues.

For SATON SEX is now out of date. The subject to which the "Gentleman in search of a shilling" refers, will be brought forward in a very serious shape next week. We are armed with most powerful documents.

The Lampon upon LORD FITZWILLIAM is gross without being witty. Canary-bird LAMTON is better: and the Ghost of MISS PRENDERGAST shall certainly appear, as well as HOIKRAM, at our earliest opportunity.

The Letter to the BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH from NORTHAMPTON is rendered unnecessary by an article which appears to-day.

"Little BROUGHAM" is premature. "If 'NO OHATOR' speaks as well as he writes, we would back him against the best of the Patriots.

We thank "FLY BY NIGHT," but the attack he alludes to is, in fact, a puff direct. GAY'S Fable the first opportunity.

Our thanks are due to JOHN DOE for his valuable Notes. MR. EVANS may rely upon our noticing the nuisance he alludes to.

We would thank MR. R. W. T. to favour us with the names of the Offices where he has been unable to procure BULL. We know that every artifice is resorted to in order to check its sale; but all won't do—BULL must be read.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. On Monday, Sept. 17, will be performed, Venice Preserved, Belvidera, (which has last time previous to her engagement at Dublin) by a young Lady; with Matchmaking, and Love Laughs at Locksmiths.—Tuesday, Marriage of Figaro; Matchmaking, and Sleep-Walker.—Wednesday, (by particular desire) the last New Comedy of Five and Four; with Matchmaking, and No Song No Supper.—Thursday, A New Play, in three Acts, interspersed with Songs; the principal characters by Mr. Terry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Decamp, Mr. Williams, Mr. Younger, Mr. Hammond; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Pearce, Miss R. Carr, and Mrs. Chatterley.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at THREE o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The unprecedented advance in the price of Grain has tended, during the week, to depress the Funds from 2 to 4 per Cent.; the total fall has been nearly 1 per Cent. calculating from the extreme prices; a scarcity of Money was apprehended, and Stock was sold in consequence to a large amount. The speculators, who at the commencement of the October Account, purchased largely, have made no attempt to support the Market, yet nearly two millions of Stock was sold on Wednesday and Friday; that sold on Friday was at 75½ and 75 for the same party. As soon as the Stock Market opened yesterday an improvement of ¼ per Cent. took place, and before 12 o'clock Consols for the Account were bought currently at 75½, and we are credibly informed that a large sum in Consols for Account were purchased privately at 76. Money Stock was yesterday extremely abundant in the Market, and might have been borrowed at the low rate of 3 and 3 per Cent. The fluctuation in the Navy 5 per Cent. has been inconsiderable, having scarcely fallen a quarter per cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75½ for Money, and 75½ for the Account, and closed at 75½ for Money, and 75½ for the Account.

Little business has been transacted in London in the foreign Funds in general in the course of the week. The foreign Funds have scarcely varied. Wednesday states the French 5 per Cent. to be us high as 86 fr. 30 cents. Exchange on London at one month 25 fr. 40 cents, and three months at 25 fr. 4 cents. The Neapolitan Stock remains at 68½, and the Spanish Bonds at 56.

Table with 2 columns: Reduced Ann., Consols, Dit Acct, 4 per Cents, Navy 5 per Cent, Riocheque Bills, India Bonds, Omnium.

Table of FRENCH FUNDS, RUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, SPANISH, NAPLES, AMERICAN, PRUSSIAN, HOLLAND, and COLUMBIAN BONDS.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

We have received a communication from a correspondent, stating, that HIS MAJESTY passed through Gloucester on Friday afternoon, on his route to town; the same afternoon HIS MAJESTY reached Cheltenham, where Mr. Marshall, the Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by a deputation, presented an address to HIS MAJESTY, who received Mr. Marshall in the most gracious manner.

HIS MAJESTY was expected to arrive in town early this morning.

THE Coroner's inquest upon the rioter HONEY has concluded its labours, and the Jury have returned the only verdict for which they could by no possibility have any ground—Manlaughter.

We have often doubted between the advantages and disadvantages of a free press; but in this instance the radical papers had given so distinct and clear an account of the riot, that it was impossible for the Jury, however anxious, to bring themselves to a verdict of WILFUL MURDER. Their own principles hindered them from wholly acquitting the soldiers, and in order to trim between the facts and their feelings, they have cooked up a verdict which is neither more nor less than NONSENSE.

THE TIMES, with a malignity perfectly savage, consoles his greasy-headed readers with this remark upon the occasion.

"It is therefore that we feel disappointed in some degree, when we find, or think we find, a Jury entrapped by their own moderation and tenderness into a judgment which militates against a great reform in our state policy, but which saves no culprit from legal punishment; because, as we said before, none is in danger of his life. At the same time, let it be well borne in mind, that a bill of indictment may yet be found for a crime more serious than that which the present Jury have recorded, and that a conviction, even to the extent of manslaughter, would not be without advantage to society."

Was ever a more CANNIBAL-LIKE feeling evinced by man than pervades the paragraph? The sternest Judge who sits, gives the criminal before him, even if loaded with guilt, every possible and fair advantage; and here we have an editor of a public paper lamenting the MODERATION of a JURY, and holding out YET a hope that some blood may be shed on the occasion. Of all the PRESS-GANG in the country this OLD TIMES is the most debased, horrible, and disgusting.

Instead of canvassing the moderation of the indefatigable Jurors, we shall publish their names, that their customers may at their discretion reward the activity and talent they have severally displayed in the attainment of truth and the cause of justice.

List of Jurors on Honey.

- WILLIAM GREEN, (FOREMAN), Desk-maker, 170, Oxford-street. THOMAS CAFE, Glass-seller, 27, Wigmore-street. JOSEPH SPICER, Wine Merchant, 9, Gray-street, Manchester-sq. DAVID HARRIS, Sauff-seller, 103, Oxford-street. THOMAS WALKER, Stay-shop, Blandford-street. JAMES SOPER, Shoemaker, 201, Oxford-street. JOHN CUMMING, Watchmaker, 202, Oxford-street. WILLIAM MOWBR, Upholsterer, 208, Oxford-street. SAMUEL LORR, Dyer, 215, Oxford-street. THOMAS SILVERWOOD, Linen-droper, 217, Oxford-street. JAMES BLAIRIE, Haberdasher, 218, Oxford-street. CHARLES BROWN, Victualler, Park-street, Oxford-street. WILLIAM SWAN, Fishmonger, 1, Portman-street. GEORGE KIDD. THOMAS GALL, Tailor, 21, Portman-street.

We have been favoured with the private histories of eight of the above gentlemen, but we think the parts they took during the proceedings sufficiently indicative of their principles and pretensions, without any further recommendation of ours.

THE CHRONICLE makes an allusion to HIS MAJESTY, as being accountable in his capacity of guardian to the young DUKES of BRUNSWICK, for their conduct in refusing to receive any persons in mourning for their late aunt the Queen.

Now with reference to HIS MAJESTY'S guardianship of these Princes, since the Chronicle has touched upon it, it appears to us a very curious circumstance that in the

Will of his late Serene Highness their father, and the late Queen's brother, dated May 3, 1813, His Serene Highness appoints His Royal Brother-in-law, the PRINCE REGENT of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," with the gracious permission of His Royal Highness, "one of the trustees and executors, to act jointly with the other executors and trustees, named and appointed, &c. &c." And further, in case of His Royal Highness's demise during the Duke's life-time, he in like manner appoints her late Royal Highness PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES to be one of such trustees and executors, &c. &c.

It appears curious and interesting to us, because attended as His Serene Highness, the Duke, was to his sister, and under the obligation of a loan of fifteen thousand pounds from her, His Serene Highness's respect for, attachment to, and confidence in HIS MAJESTY at that time (1813), appears to have been warm, fervent, and unshaken. The persecutions of his OWN sister certainly had not struck him as very violent, nor do her merits, her virtues, or her innocence seem to have been much considered by His Serene Highness—for her name is not mentioned in the document we allude to; nay, so studiously is she excluded from any share or participation in the management of the minority of her nephews, that her daughter, at that time seventeen years of age, is named as GUARDIAN in preference to her.

WOOD and BROUGHAM, perhaps, can tell us what their notion of being left out of a Will is, but however deeply they may feel the insulting contempt they have been treated with by her late MAJESTY, we are inclined to believe, that the poignancy of their disappointment would have been materially increased had they stood in the relation of brothers to the deceased, and she, owing them "fifteen thousand louis or guineas," had died without mentioning it.

While upon the sore subject of this fifteen thousand louis or guineas, although the bond bears a date subsequent to the codicil, it may be as well to observe that her Majesty stated it to have been granted for money lent. It might have been lent after this will was made. But let us look at the circumstances.

In a codicil to this will is a statement (amongst other property of his Serene Highness's) of stock, purchased in the English funds by MR. HAMMERSLY, the banker, for his Serene Highness, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: In the 4 per cents, 1811, 1812, 1813, and Memm. (just before my departure).

Total 4 per cents. £80,000

Here we have a document to prove, that, on the 6th of May, 1813, independently of all his other property, his Serene Highness had EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS in our funds.

On the 16th of JUNE, 1815, his Serene Highness was killed; and after his death, her late Majesty produced his bond for fifteen thousand louis or guineas, dated AUGUST 24, 1814—that is to say, one year after his purchases of stock in our funds, which stock was his, when he died—the said bond or obligation being, as her Majesty said, for MONEY LENT to him during this very period.

Upon this obligation she filed a bill in Chancery against the executors of her brother, to compel them to pay the amount; and on the proceedings in that bill, COUNT MUNSTER, one of the executors, made oath on the 13th of March, 1815, that he believed the bond "NOT TO BE OF THE DUKE'S HAND WRITING OR STYLE OF COMPOSITION."

There the affair rested till her Majesty's death, MR. BROUGHAM having obtained extension of time to reply, upon the ground that her Majesty was greatly occupied with other matters; but let it be remembered that NO REPLY HAS BEEN GIVEN to the affidavit of one of the executors, and that no mention was made in the Queen's Will of THE INSTRUMENT—THE MONEY—THE ALLEGED DEBT—OR THE BILL IN CHANCERY.

When this is taken into consideration, it may, perhaps, not appear surprising, that, without any tuition, the nephews of the QUEEN may not choose to wear mourning for her.

It appears that the Corporation of London have resolved to invite HIS MAJESTY to dinner on the next Lord Mayor's day—"when," (adds the mover of the invitation) "I hope we may have another: THORPE in the Chair."

We cannot, of course, in our humble station, appreciate the feelings of Princes; but if we were the KING, the Common Council, with Mr. THORPE at their head, might entreat and implore us to dine in GUILDHALL, and go on their knees on the 1st of October, and stay on them till the 9th of November, and then we would not give them our company.

These men talk of their loyalty to a KING, whom they have personally insulted; and, by way of rendering the invitation more inviting, one of them hopes that they shall have another THORPE in the Chair—(he means WAITMAN)—are they really so ignorant of the common rules of decent society as not to have a faint notion of what gentlemanly conduct is, or do they mean their invitation as a fresh affront to HIS MAJESTY?

Giving them full credit, as we do, for their consummate stupidity, we consider the proposition only as ridiculous; had

they sense enough to see their past conduct in its proper light, it would be offensive. The KING's heart is full of kind feeling and beneficence, and there is no knowing how far his forgiveness may go; but we must again repeat, that were we KING, into GUILDHALL we would not set our foot.

AN Evening Paper tells us, that his Serene Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG does not intend to return to this country for some months, and that he has ordered the whole of his establishment to put on the deepest mourning for the late QUEEN.

We shall venture to observe, upon this, that at a time when reductions are making in every department of the State, and while Clerks, who have been living in hopes of an increase of income commensurate with increasing years and incumbrances, are about to lose a proportion of their incomes, it seems monstrous that this PRINCE should draw out of our treasury, sixty thousand pounds per annum.

If, however, this startle us, what can we say, or think on finding that his Serene Royal Highness does not consider it necessary to circulate that sum amongst us; and that it is abstracted not only from the public coffers, but from the country altogether.

Really and seriously this is a subject well worthy the consideration of Government: The law holds that no contracts are binding, the terms and conditions of which are evidently extravagant. Had the PRINCE OF COBURG been long married, and had he lived for a length of time in the state fitting the husband of the QUEEN regnant, far would it have been from us to have suggested any reduction of his income on her demise—had the PRINCE OF COBURG a child—the heir to the throne, far would it have been from us to have wished to diminish the splendour or dignity of the establishment of the monarch in expectancy. But, that His Serene Royal Highness, without a hold upon the country—without a claim, should receive an income so much greater than any of the Royal brothers seems most preposterous.

Instead of retrenching the active and inferior servants of the Government, let PRINCE COBURG's income be reduced to the scale of that of the DUKE OF SUSSEX, and more will be saved in one year than all the Treasury reductions will save in seven.

We mention his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, because he holds no public situation, and because, little as we admire his Royal Highness's politics, we are quite sure, that, as the Son of KING GEORGE the THIRD, and the Brother of KING GEORGE the FOURTH, his claim upon the country is at least as powerful as that of the foreign young gentleman upon whom our treasure is so profusely lavished.

Let it be observed, that if PRINCE LEOPOLD's income were reduced by the sum of 40,000l. per annum, he would then stand above the Royal Duke just mentioned—let it be observed, that if His Serene Royal Highness should, fortunately for the country, live forty years, he will receive from the public upwards of TWO MILLIONS of hard cash; by making the reduction we suggest, and of which we have little doubt His Serene Highness's high and liberal mind will perceive the justice, the sum of forty thousand pounds per annum, applied to the reduction of our public debt, for the same length of time, would produce upwards of FOUR MILLIONS!

HAD PRINCE LEOPOLD, when in his own country, possessed a magnificent revenue, a splendid income, and great establishments; and had he relinquished those when he came amongst us, he would have had a claim upon our generosity; but no: His Serene Royal Highness's income, in his own country, did not amount to more than a two hundred and fiftieth part of the sum he now receives; and when, in addition to his conduct about the QUEEN, which has surprised and disgusted every reasonable person, we are told that he intends to live six or seven months in the year out of England, we DO SAY that a fit object for retrenchment does not exist than His Serene Royal Highness the PRINCE OF SAXE COBURG.

One little harmless race will benefit by HIS SERENE ROYAL HIGHNESS's absence—we mean the RABBITS;—these poor little animals, which abound in the neighbourhood of CLAREMONT, have suffered much from HIS SERENE ROYAL HIGHNESS's blundered love of sport and economy. Rabbit-shooting is a favorite diversion with him; but there is profit as well as pleasure in the pursuit—all the rabbits he kills, his servants are obliged to eat, to the evident saving of butchers' meat; if they demur, he says, "Pho, pho, dey do eat de rabbit all de year round in my country, but de English is more nice as wise."

This story we should not have inserted, but that as our enemy and correspondent, SIR ROBERT GARDINER, K.C.B. is at hand, (and evidently very fond of writing) we are sure he will contradict us if we assert that which is not true.

Should he favour us, his letter shall be inserted GRATIS! and he may, perhaps, at the same time, satisfactorily account for the odd way in which the people of KINGSTON, ESSEX, and the vicinity, decipher the letters K. G. affixed, by HIS MAJESTY's gracious kindness, to PRINCE LEOPOLD's titles: they are supposed, by the ignorant rustics, to be abbreviations of the word KITCHEN-GARDENER, a mistake, it is said, arising from his Highness's extensive dealings in green-grocery.

THE CHRONICLE, not liking to attack us, and wishing vastly to attack somebody, has fallen foul of the TIMES. We can understand this—the CHRONICLE of Friday had about a fiftieth part of the number of advertisements which graced the TIMES. The CHRONICLE thinks, that if it can run down the TIMES it may get hold of some of its advertising customers. The notion is by no means a bad one, and, at all events, we know, from the way in which the CHRONICLE people talk of the conduct and conductors of the TIMES, the speculation is founded upon something like principle, which, in a war between two such Papers, is very consolatory.

The COURIER continues, with easy assurance, to steal extracts from our original articles, which it inserts; but, hating us for our success, meanly adds to such quotations the names of Papers, whose only merit is the having been beforehand with them in purloining. The Dublin Patriot copies us, and the Courier, a fortnight afterwards, copies the Dublin Patriot, rather than own his obligation in the first instance.

But sometimes the COURIER ventures to be original, and affects modesty—inserts an article which it fancies vastly accurate, and highly important, and disseminates it, "as having copied it from a Morning Paper." We should be glad to know what Morning Paper originally contained the LIE about the DUKE OF WELLINGTON and young NEY. The Courier said it was copied from a Morning Paper. Even though he be jealous of its prosperity, or fearful of its rivalry, it would be better for the Courier to name the Journal to which he is obliged for the article we allude to, than sit down under the imputation of having adopted the fashion of the Times (newspaper), and cooked it up himself.

OUR readers will perceive with pleasure, that SIR ROBERT BAKER is no longer the principal police Magistrate. To add to the mortification attendant upon a consciousness of his misconduct, the TIMES and CHRONICLE have taken to praise him: we condole with him sincerely on this last misfortune—all the rest he has richly deserved. MR. BIRNIE succeeds him.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—With inexpressible pleasure I read your paragraph of Sunday last, relative to the LADY ANNE HAMILTON, being satisfied that you only did that amiable lady justice, when you spoke of her conduct in terms of commendation.

The life of LADY ANNE HAMILTON, for a period of thirty years and upwards, has been marked with many and singular acts of affection and propriety, under trials more severe and unforeseen than have fallen to the lot of any other Lady of her high birth and connexions.

The education of one beloved sister, and the neglect and ill-treatment she received from another, when left by her only parent, who had passed into France, distracted her mind for a long period, during which time she formed a friendship with a married lady of one of the first families in Wales, and passed a considerable portion of her time, accompanied by her younger sister (now COUNTESS OF DUNMORE) in the society of that lady and her husband.

Upon the marriage of that sister, she was called upon to introduce the two daughters of her deceased cousin, into society, and in doing so, LADY ANNE displayed much strength of mind and steadiness of conduct; and upon the marriage of her brother, the present DUKE OF HAMILTON, she retired from the world, and was only again called into action by a celebrated Viscountess, whom she had long known, and who represented to her the situation of the PRINCESS OF WALES, who was most anxious to call LADY ANNE near her person, and profit by her council and advice. Her Ladyship was over-persuaded, and quitted her retirement for Kensington Palace.

How far she was afterwards sacrificed by the junta under that roof, the trial of MR. PHIPPS, the then Editor of the News, on the prosecution of LADY PERCEVAL, will shew.—LADY ANNE again retired to her villa in the New-road, and continued a stranger to the world, until dragged from that retirement in April, 1820, by her late Majesty, whose earnest and repeated representations and entreaties led her Ladyship, (after having shewn to the friends before-mentioned, for advice upon the subject, and having received from them the prediction of almost all that afterwards happened), into a persuasion, that it was her duty, however contrary it might be to her inclination, to quit England, and join the suite of her late Majesty on her return to this country.

How far LADY ANNE HAMILTON may have had cause to repent having taken the step she was thus induced to take, her ruined health and wounded mind can best illustrate; but that such step was taken from the best of motives, and with the purest intentions, no question can exist. The privations and insults she has borne—the ingratitude she has experienced—have been sustained under the purest feelings of Christian forbearance and firmness, for the last fifteen months. No eulogium can be more appropriate than that of contrasting the conduct of LADY ANNE HAMILTON, up to the very period of quitting Brunswick, with that of others by whom she was surrounded.

Should MR. ALDERMAN WOOD place himself before the public on his return, relative to BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, the whole particulars of a CERTAIN CONSPIRACY CONNECTED WITH THOSE WALLS, JUST PRIOR TO HER MAJESTY'S DECESS, shall be transmitted to you: and believe me, Sir, faithfully, yours, VERAX.

THE OLD TIMES.

THIS Paper seems to endeavour to justify our contempt for it, and our weekly exposure of its falsehood and baseness, by the insertion of every sort of willful misrepresentation and careless assertion. The instances which have occurred during the last six days are innumerable; we shall select a few for the diversion of our readers.

FIRE IN GRACEBURGH-STREET.

Speaking of this event, the TIMES says, that there was a quantity of gun-powder in the house of a MR. ALLEN; such assertion tending to injure a most respectable tradesman and alarm his neighbours. On Tuesday we find the following in the same Paper:—

"WILLIAM ALLEN and Co. present their respects to the Editor of the TIMES; and having with much surprise seen in his Paper for this day, a report that some gun-powder was upon their premises when the fire in Graceburgh-street broke out, request he will be so obliging as to state that there was no foundation whatever for this report, as WILLIAM ALLEN and Co. have not at any time received the article into their premises. And they beg further to add, that, in consequence of arrangements for the last 10 years with the Laboratory at Stratford for manufacturing and keeping there a stock of dangerous preparations, the premises in town may be considered particularly safe.

"It is hoped that those papers which have copied the original mis-statement will copy this correction.

"Flough-court, Lombard-street, 10th of 9th month, 1821."
—Times, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1821.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On Friday se'night, the TIMES gave us a statement about the DUKE and young NEY. On Wednesday we have the following:—

"The following is a CONTRADICTION, from the highest authority, of a statement contained in a letter received from Paris by a mercantile house in the city, and copied into our Paper of Friday last. Our readers cannot fail to be pleased with his Grace's very clerk-like style:—

"Stratfield-Saye, Sept. 9.

"Sir—I see that in your Paper of the 7th instant there is a paragraph respecting myself in a supposed letter, without date, stated to be from Paris.

"The whole statement in this paragraph is false; and as it relates to the conduct of another individual as well as to myself, I beg you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"WELLINGTON."

Not satisfied, however, with this exposure of their falsehood, or the absurd impertinence of their remark on his Grace's "style," on THURSDAY we are again treated as follows:—

"In our quotation of LORD WELLINGTON's letter, in yesterday's Paper, our transcriber foolishly omitted the first line, which gave it the clerk-like character of which we spoke; we now give the valuable document entire:—

"Stratfield-Saye, Sept. 9, 1821.

"Sir—I see that in the fifth column of the second page of your Paper of the 7th instant, there is a paragraph respecting myself in a supposed letter, without date, stated to be from Paris.

"The whole statement in this paragraph is false; and as it relates to the conduct of another individual as well as to myself, I beg you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"WELLINGTON."

—Times, Thursday, Sept. 13.

As to the "style" of a letter merely denying a falsehood, we are surprised at the fastidiousness of the COCKNEY print; but we must say, the "first line, which was foolishly omitted," appears to us to be the only part of his Grace's communication which is at all clerk-like.

BUONAPARTE.

In Tuesday's TIMES, we are favoured with a long made-up article, headed "Extract of a letter from PARIS," the first line of which gives an account of the writer's having dined with DR. ANTONMACHI, who is living in London. The COCKNEY's memory having been joggled by a friend upon this glaring inconsistency, we have in THURSDAY'S TIMES, the subjoined little paragraph:—

"By an oversight, an article in our Paper of Tuesday, headed 'BUONAPARTE,' was given in the form of a letter from Paris. It was in fact written in London, and addressed to Paris, whither it was, we believe, forwarded. The inadvertency was committed by a friend, who was kind enough to copy for us the letter in question. The public, however, may be assured that every thing mentioned in that statement is perfectly authentic."

This merely shews the nature of things called original letters which appear in the Cockney print. We believe that the Cockney does not even know how to spell the Doctor's name, which is, if we are rightly informed, Antonmachi; and we are the more surprised at this error, for: that on one name, a slight knowledge of the Greek tongue would have shewn the Cockney that the Doctor is of a nature closely resembling his own; that is, that he is nominally a man who fights against himself!

But the negligence and stupidity of this Paper pervade a department which one might really have scarce from their pernicious effects—we mean that of advertisements. On Wednesday we read, in the front page, the following interesting notice:—

"A DOMESTICATED LADY, who is a widow without family, is desirous of engaging herself in confidential COMPANIES to a GENTLEMAN, and also, if wished, to superintend the domestic arrangements; or on various occasions would find his advantage by engaging a female whose diligence and economy would be the means of counteracting impositions so universally practised by servants." &c. &c.

The oddity of this publication startled us, and the opportunity of finding a companion to an unmarried gentleman, ready domesticated in his hand, we held to be a most

fortunate one; but judge our disappointment. While writing to the lady, under the disguise of G. R. at Mr. WEST'S, jeweller, 3, Ludgate-street, the TIMES of Friday comes before us, and we see the same advertisement, with a most fatal alteration, and added to it the following acknowledgment of stupidity on the part of the leading journal, which destroyed our hopes and the singularity of the affair together:—

"As an apology for the serious mistake made in this advertisement on Wednesday last, we are sorry to say our corrector of the press mistook the word gentleman for gentleman."

People really should be very cautious how they advertise in such a paper.

To be sure the style in which intelligence is conveyed to us, through its classical columns, is such as perfectly warrants its flippant criticism upon the DUKE'S letter. At IPSWICH they are uncertain "whether it was really intended by the independents to propose the measure regarding making a few honorary freemen." And from HIGGATE we are informed—"best part of the property was identified;" if by best, he means the most valuable, the cockney is wrong as to fact, and if by "best part," he means most "of the property," he is incomparably vulgar.

In the Gazette de France, a paragraph appears, stating, that the young DUKES OF BRUNSWICK have refused to receive any person into their presence who appear in mourning for their late aunt our QUEEN. The Times says—

"The paragraph in the Gazette de France respecting the young DUKES OF BRUNSWICK is evidently a ridiculous falsehood."

—But why? this the TIMES does not tell us—it judges the French paper by itself, and declares the paragraph to be evidently a falsehood; why, evidently?—the only particular mark of the QUEEN'S attachment to her relations, was her production of the late DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S obligation to her for 15,000*l.* of which we shall, we conclude, hear more in time;—when we know the result of that affair we shall be better able to judge of the feelings of the young Princes towards the departed lady, and of the falsehood of the statement which has appeared.

It is only necessary to look at the detected lies of the TIMES to appreciate all its assertions;—but we have certainly some hopes of its improvement in other respects, since it has taken to publish our "rejected communications."

The letter, signed an "Efficient Placeman," addressed to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, was refused a place in our last number; but it was eagerly caught up by the TIMES, and makes a fine flourishing figure in its columns of Thursday. If the COCKNEY paid due attention to our "Notices to Correspondents," it might save him some humiliation, for in Sunday's BULL, he will see that we declined the article in question, of which he is so mighty proud.

RADICAL CLERGYMAN.

In consequence of his writing and conveying Radical addresses to the late Queen, the REV. M. MARCUS, late of Paddington Green, was dismissed from his clerical situation there, but subsequently obtained the curacy of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, where it appears that he has again incurred the displeasure of his superior by a repetition of his former conduct, during the execution of his duty in the church.

As he is appealing, by petition from the people of PADDINGTON to the BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, for countenance and support, it may not be superfluous to mention the names of some of the principal petitioners, in order that his Lordship and the public may be enabled duly to appreciate the nature of the case.

Let it be premised also, that they are the identical party of cocked hat gentry who accompanied their Reverend friend to Brandenburgh House with addresses, and that the petition in question is now passing from pot-house to pot-house for signatures!!!

R. GRINN, Publican, and Receiver of Honey's Subscriptions, Arrow-road.

GEO. UNWIN, Dealer in Marine Stores, ditto.

FORD, Dust Cart Wheelwright, ditto.

JAS. BUTLER, Carpenter, ditto.

GEO. GORTON, Bricklayer, ditto.

It is needless to give any more particulars, as enough, we think, has been said to convince every one of the merits of the case.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to continue a year longer in the Vice Royal Government, as a mark of the Royal favour of the King.

When His Majesty's squadron lay at anchor on Tuesday evening, at King's Town, harbour, a beautiful rainbow, of the most vivid colours, appeared elevated above the horizon, its arch encircling the Royal standard; a poor woman who sat on the rocks, and who had been anxiously looking at the ships, fixing her eyes on that "harbinger of bright days," exclaimed, "Well, there's the first Irish rainbow he ever saw."

We understand that the King has been graciously pleased to order an additional month's pay to each of the crew of the Lightning steam-packet, which had the honour of conveying His Majesty to Ireland, and likewise the sum of 2*l.* to Mr. Johnson, the Engineer.

Lord and Lady Hard, Lady Anne Hamilton, Mr. W. Austin, and the Earl of Yarmouth, landed on Friday at Dover, from the Rob Roy steam-packet.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.—A True Bill was found on Thursday, by the Grand Jury for the City of London against the Times newspaper, for a libel contained in the speech of Mr. Waithman at the Common Hall, on Mr. J. B. Sturges, Secretary of the Constitutional Association.

EXAMINATION OF ALDERMAN WALTHMAN, (Continued.)

THERE was a more numerous assemblage of the Livery, at the appointed place for the examination, last Thursday, than on the preceding week, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the termination of the Coroner's Inquest; every body anxious, if possible, to analyze the claims of ALDERMAN WALTHMAN to the civic chair. Before twelve o'clock the room was crowded to excess; we cannot, however, but return our acknowledgments to the Committee for their politeness to the gentlemen of the public press, who were accommodated with very convenient seats near the door.

At a little before one, the Alderman made his appearance, and apologized for his apparent want of punctuality; he informed the Committee that he had been obliged to go as far as Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, with some sheeting and towels for a lady to look at, and he trusted, that attention to an old customer would not weigh against him in the enlightened minds of the first deliberative body in the known world, the COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON!

The excuse was admitted, and the speech received with great applause. Some few persons cried out, "Well done, old HUCKABACK!"—was that the lady who sold you the shawl?"—"Where's BIRCH?"—"How's GROUCH?"—"Was the sheeting tickled?"—"MORE BLACK!"—"Filly Douglas!"—indeed, some other expressions of disapprobation were heard, but the singular attention of the Committee to our personal comfort on the occasion prevents our repeating any thing which might be unpleasant to any body.

MR. WALTHMAN having taken his place, MR. DEPUTY —, who conducted the greater part of the first cross-examination, commenced his labours.

Q. Have you any observations to make upon your last examination?—A. I would merely say, that I do recollect the circumstances about COOPERS' shawls, and that I saw the propriety of returning them after the decision of MESSRS. MORHALL and KESTEVEN.

Q. You saw the propriety of returning them?—A. I did. Q. But you withheld them, I believe?—A. I did as long as I could, because the decision of the arbitrators was not written on a stamped paper, as the Act directs.

Q. And you think there was nothing extraordinary in purchasing two shawls for fifty guineas, at night, of a stranger?—A. Nothing; I am by no means particular in such cases.

Q. Did you know the shawls were worth more than fifty guineas when you bought them?—A. I am not likely to have given more than they were worth.

Q. Had you ever seen the shawls before?—A. I cannot say. Q. Did you know that they were bought at COOPERS' ?—A. How should I.

Q. Had you not sold one of them to COOPER a short time before, for thirty-nine pounds?—A. Why—yes—I believe I did—but I did not recollect it at the time. Q. You saw your young man in the shop say, "this is one of COOPERS' shawls," looking at one of those brought you for sale?—A. —He might,—I rather think he did.

Q. And as you did not pay the man who brought them to you that night, did you send no message to MESSRS. COOPER upon the subject?—I did not.

Q. Did you know the person who brought the shawls for sale?—A. I was quite convinced he was a respectable person, which quieted my apprehensions.

Q. Oh! you had some apprehensions?—A. Why, if I had apprehended the person—

Q. —You would have done your duty, Mr. Sheriff. Do you know who the person was?—A. I think I have heard. Q. Was it not ROBERTS, who has since been tried at the Old Bailey, and who escaped from Coldbath-fields House of Correction?—A. It might have been; but I trust this Committee will not suspect that I was personally acquainted with him at the time.

Q. We have another story of a shawl, MR. WALTHMAN, for you, which I shall not bring forward to-day, in the absence of one of my friends; but which we shall call upon you to explain next week; in the mean time we shall proceed with what you call your public life, which, perhaps, under the circumstances, is most important.—Pray, Sir, do you remember the Income Tax, when it was first imposed?—A. Oh! perfectly, I remember when it was first imposed by the Tories, and doubled by the Whigs.

Q. You were in business in Fleet-street at that time.—A. Yes, and for many years before.

Q. In the same large house you occupy now?—A. Yes.

Q. Might I enquire what sum you returned as your income to the Commissioners of Taxes?—A. Sixty pounds per annum. —(A loud laugh.)

Q. And you swore that was the amount of your yearly profits?—A. I did.

Q. What did the Commissioners do?—A. They assessed me at eight hundred pounds!

Q. Of course you appealed?—A. No, I did not—I refused to pay it.

Q. Do you know a MR. GEORGE?—A. It occurs to me that I have heard the name.

Q. I will assist your memory; MR. JOSEPH GEORGE was the tax-gatherer whom you refused to pay?—A. Oh! so he was; I recollect now.

Q. Did not he tell you he must seize?—A. He did; and with a view of maintaining order and regularity, I told him to do so at his peril.

Q. What did he do?—A. He sent for two hackney coaches, and carried off two loads of my super-supers.

Q. What did you do afterwards?—A. Why, when I found that he had actually taken my super-supers, I offered to pay the assessment; but he refused, unless I paid all the expenses too.

Q. And what did you do then?—A. Why—then I paid them.

Q. Had you anything ever seized in your House at any other time?—A. Yes; they took a lot of Bandannas from me, and for that oppression I had to pay a mitigated penalty of fifty pounds.

Q. You consider that to have been oppression—did you not know it was contrary to law to sell those articles?—A. I am not bound to answer that question.

Q. Do you not see the policy of a law framed to protect our own manufactures?—I never considered it in that light;

I know that selling contraband goods is a very profitable trade.

Q. Netting, in the large way, about SIXTY POUNDS per annum, hey?—(A great laugh)—You said, MR. WALTHMAN, that you lived in the same house you live in now when the seizure of your property for taxes took place—had you two houses, or one, in Fleet-street.—A. I had one originally, but took in the premises next door.

Q. Did you pay parish dues or rates for the house so taken in by you?—A. Not for a long time.

Q. Why then, the parish was taken in, as well as the house?—A. I do not think I was bound to tell them any thing about it.

Q. So—by adding No. 103 to your own premises, one house escaped paying?—A. It certainly did; but it was at last discovered.

Q. What did you do?—A. Why, then I paid the rates; in fact I could not help it.—Q. And the arrears, I conclude, due by mistake?—A. Oh dear no.

Q. Is it true that you told the collector that he had no legal claim to the arrears, because they belonged to former churchwardens and overseers?—A. I believe I did.

Q. And you would not pay them?—A. No; I would not. Q. You remember when the Talents were in office?—A. I cannot say I know the gentlemen by that name.

Q. Well, the Whigs.—A. Oh, certainly.

Q. You, I suppose, never sought for any thing from any administration?—A. Never, Sir, thank God.

Q. Come now, MR. WALTHMAN, did you not endeavour to get appointed Receiver-General for Middlesex, by the Whigs; and had you not resolved to quit, what you are dunced enough to call in the City—public life, if you had got it?—A. I do not mean to deny that, I might have solicited such a place; but I considered that I had merited some return for the great good I have done.

Q. Might we beg you to point out any thing beneficial which you have effected?—A. Yes, I saved a boy the other day from being transported, and got him introduced to LORD FIFE, and engaged at the Opera House.

Q. Ah, a poor fellow who was persecuted by the law?—A. Yes; shamefully—injured and oppressed.—Q. Has he not been in custody again?—A. I rather think he has.

Q. Has he not a sister on the stage?—A. (Confused).—I—I do not know—I rather believe he may.

Q. Your nephew is also in that line, I believe?—A. He is—he is a mimic—and a very clever mimic too.

Q. What is his name?—A. REEVE.

Q. His father is a tailor?—A. He is—a very good tailor too. Q. We merely wish to know facts without any of your remarks MR. WALTHMAN, because all your answers lead to a particular point, which we shall hereafter trouble you upon—do you remember COLONEL WARDLE?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know a MR. RICHARDS?—A. I did; but I do not know him now.

Q. What have you cut him?—A. No; exactly the reverse—he has cut me.

Q. Do you remember attending a public meeting where thanks were voted to COLONEL WARDLE, and soliciting RICHARDS to join you, and upon his answering that he could not do so consistently; do you recollect saying, "d—n consistency, what's the meaning of it, there's no consistency in politics?"—A. I might have said so, but I do not think I swore.

Q. Do you recollect MRS. CLARKE?—A. Oh, yes; I recollect her because of LORD FOLKESTONE.

Q. We have nothing to do with LORD FOLKESTONE here; do you remember her?—A. I do.

Q. Did you ever read a book of hers called the "RIVAL PRINCES"?—A. I cannot distinctly say that I ever read any book in my life.

Q. I will repeat an extract or two from that work just to refresh your memory?

"As MR. WALTHMAN, the linen-draper, is a very noisy patriot, and always talking about something or other he does not very well understand, and meddling in all the affairs of his neighbours, he appears fair game for me to shoot at. If this chattering black bird were to die, the Council Chamber at Guildhall would be like a rookery deserted, where a senseless noise had too long disturbed the whole neighbourhood, while he and his black brethren were breeding mischief.

"Of MR. WALTHMAN I know a great deal, but nothing to claim either my admiration or respect, as he is something like the common description of liberty boys, who in their own dwellings are perfect tyrants; which confirms me in opinion, that modern patriotism and tyranny are synonymous terms.

"When I was first introduced to MR. WALTHMAN, he was very anxious for me to assail most of the high personages about the Court, and he wished me very much to attack His Majesty from HIS information; but I gave him the same answer I had given to MR. GLENIE—that I felt no inclination to be a Republican blunderbuss, to fire out the party malice of any disappointed politician!—MR. WALTHMAN will understand me, I am sure. This intended attack on an aged and good KING, I assure the public, so much disgusted me, that I have ever since considered MR. WALTHMAN a very dirty character!—But he is a patriot, and therefore, he must be spotless, as the times go!"

Q. What do you think of that MR. WALTHMAN?—A. It is by no means civil.

Q. Pray, MR. WALTHMAN, are you not a Frame-work-knitter?—A. I am.

Q. And a member of the WHIG CLUB?—A. I am.

Q. Who proposed you for that honourable society?—A. SIR WILLIAM RAWLINS.

Q. What was he?—A. A broker.

Q. A stock broker?—A. No, he sold tables and wash-hand basin stands, second-hand.

Q. Are there many other linen-drapers and FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS belonging to that Club?—A. I do not know; there are people of all sorts belonging to it, some very respectable men, I believe.

After a little deliberation the Committee here agreed to adjourn till Wednesday next, when the final examination will be gone into. MR. WALTHMAN will then retire; the Chairman will sum up, and the Committee vote such resolutions as they shall see fit.

MR. WALTHMAN bowed as he left the room, and received some slight applause; he appeared, however, a good deal chagrined, (To be continued.)

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE QUEEN'S DECEASE AT DUNSTABLE.

STR—On the arrival of the intelligence of the QUEEN'S death, the passing bell rung out with all due solemnity; and on the day of the embarkation of her remains, one of the Churchwardens (not Mr. DEAR, he was not consulted) ordered the bell to be tolled at morning, noon, and night, an hour each time, not by minute-strokes as is usual on such occasions, but, (as if determining to out-herod Herod,) by incessant tolling, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

On the following Sunday, the desk and pulpit in the parish church were hung with black, NOT by the desire of the Minister, nor the wish of the inhabitants, but by the Churchwarden above alluded to, in conjunction with two or three individuals only; it may therefore be justly said to have been done by stealth; and as nothing of the kind was observed here for our late virtuous and venerable QUEEN CHARLOTTE, and no precedent appears in this neighbourhood, the intention of these men must have been to insult those persons who think it right to "fear God and honour the King," by carrying their spleen into the sanctuary, and fanning the dying flame of party feeling, which ought to have been prevented.

The congregation, with the exception of three or four, who were in the secret, were amazed, and some resolved not to enter the church again until the odious cloth should be removed; the circumstance, however, on the whole, occasioned but little gloom, scarcely a black coat, more than usual, was to be seen, and the females in general displayed a great variety of colours—as was noticed by strangers; some of the Sunday school girls, indeed, who had been instructed to shout *Zucen for ever*, wore scraps of black on their straw bonnets.

These facts are stated with an intention to rescue this loyal little town from an appearance of radicalism, which a few ignorant and designing men are endeavouring to cast upon it.—Yours, ANTI-RADICAL.

Dunstable, Sept. 8, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

STR—Permit me to offer a few observations, through the channel of your very valuable Paper, upon a subject of great national consequence—a subject indeed of vital importance to Great Britain, not only as a commercial state, but as a naval power.

I need not tell you, Sir, that all Lieutenants and Masters in the Royal Navy, as well as all sworn officers in the Hon. East India Company's ships, are obliged to undergo a strict examination, not only touching their skill and seamanship, but also respecting their scientific knowledge of navigation.

The propriety of such regulations on the parts of the Admiralty and of the East India Company will most readily be admitted by all; but is it not a matter of astonishment, that whilst the expediency of those regulations are universally acknowledged, the most valuable ships belonging to private merchants, should be commanded and officered by men, who are frequently totally uninformed of the first principles of nautical science.

That the generality of commanders and officers of merchant ships are very incorrect in their reckoning, is well known to Naval and East India Commanders; for it is by no means uncommon to find, upon falling in with such ships, that they are in error as much as 5 and 6 degrees of Longitude! Can we then wonder at the number of valuable merchant ships which are continually lost? Or, ought we not rather to express our astonishment at the many that escape?

What infatuation, then, can have possessed the great commercial body of the nation to have overlooked this radical defect, in the conduct of their marine, for so long a time? Are not the crews of our West Indians, South-seamen, &c. &c. worthy of the same care and attention, for the preservation of their lives, as those of the Royal Navy, and East India ships? And are not the ships and cargoes of sufficient consequence to their owners, to cause them to employ all due precaution for their safety? If so, why are so many valuable lives, and so much treasure, suffered to be under the charge of men, whose competence to the task is, to say the least of it, very questionable? when, at the same time, it may so readily be reduced to a certainty, by a general resolution of the British Merchants to adopt a plan, similar to that of the East India Company, obliging every commander and chief mate, (and of large ships second mates also), to undergo an examination, and to produce a certificate of his abilities, as a *sine qua non*, before he shall be permitted to undertake the office he is a candidate for.

The examiner should be appointed by a committee of merchants, and no certificate should be admitted, unless from such accredited person as would act with the strictest honour and integrity on the one hand, also, justice and impartiality on the other.

Were the plan I have now recommended to be universally adopted among the ship-owners of this great commercial country, it is hardly necessary to say how much benefit must accrue from it, how many valuable lives would be preserved, and how much property would be saved to the merchant and underwriters.

If these remarks, Sir, should fortunately have the effect of rousing the merchant from his apparent apathy, I shall be most happy at having been the humble instrument of so great a benefit to my country.—I am, Sir, yours very faithfully, PHILO-NAUTICUS.

Sept. 10, 1821.

* That there are some expert and able navigators among the merchant captains, I will not presume to deny; but such a man, when we do meet with him, may justly be deemed a *rara avis*!

ASSIZES.

At the Lancaster Assizes, W. Davis and W. Drennan were charged with maliciously shooting at Wm. Wright, in the employ of Messrs. Rigby, with the intent to kill and murder him.—Mr. Raine, in stating the case to the Court, said that in November last a conspiracy was formed by the journey-mensawyers to compel their masters to employ them at their own prices, and by private regulations of their own they adopted means to prevent any person from infringing on those regulations; and in order to force a submission to their desires had gone the length of saying that they would murder those who disobeyed their mandates. In pursuance of this diabolical conspiracy the prisoners had attempted to deprive a man of his life for no other cause than that he followed his regular employment contrary to the illegal rules they, in conjunction with others, they

had so improperly attempted to establish. A great number of witnesses to prove the guilt of the prisoners, were examined.—William Wright had been in the employ of Messrs. Rigby about two or three weeks before he was wounded: He was at work on Wednesday, 10th January, about seven in the evening, after it was dark; he had a light tied to his right leg, as is usual with sawyers, to direct them in their work; while he was at work he received a wound from a ball about two inches above the right knee, at the back of his thigh; it was fired from the division at the back of the hoards. His brother came to his assistance, and took him to the Haymarket Tavern, and from thence he was removed to the Infirmary. His leg was amputated about an hour and a half after.—Wm. Rooney stated, that on the night Wright was shot he was at Davis's lodgings with W. Bennett, J. Cheetam, and Drennan. They all left the house together. They went to the top of Ranelagh-street, near Lime-street, where the timber-yard was situated, and the prisoners left them going in the same direction of Lime-street. He knew a person named James Ward; he went to his house in Bolton-street, and while he was there Davis came into Ward's cellar.—While Davis came in his right hand was cut and covered with blood. He asked for some water to wash it. Mrs. Ward said he should have none, and desired him to leave the place. Davis put his hand in his coat pocket and left the house. He saw a pistol at Moore's; the stock of it was split from the top downwards. He heard Drennan say to Davis, "Take care of yourself," and Davis answered, "Take care of yourself; there is no danger from me." The witness asked Drennan if he knew whether Bennett had any thing to do with shooting that night, and he said no—that the pistol that Bennett was to have fired failed, and it would not do it; but Drennan added he had done it himself. Several witnesses confirmed the previous testimony. The Jury found both the prisoners Guilty of shooting with an intent to maim and wound, but not to murder.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday these Sessions commenced.—Thomas Wilson, aged 62, was capitally indicted for stealing a tea-caddy, containing in sovereigns, guineas, and silver, 212l. 19s. and three watches, a gold chain, five seals, &c.; and the property of John Jacob Widmays, a publican at Whitechapel. The prosecutor stated, that on the 6th of August last the prisoner was in the top-room of his house, about twelve o'clock in the day. There was a tea-caddy in the bar in which witness kept his money. It contained 163l. sovereigns, 6 half sovereigns, 13 guineas, 4 half-guineas, 3 seven shilling pieces, and 27l. in silver, together with the watches, &c. The money had been there deposited for the purpose of paying the brewer. Witness had occasion to leave the bar about half a minute, and on his return Mrs. Widmays informed him that the prisoner was running off towards Whitechapel; and, on his looking at the bureau, saw it was open, and the tea-caddy with the money gone, as was the prisoner, who was apprehended shortly afterwards.

Thomas Cunden stated, that he saw the prisoner in Church-lane, struggling with a woman; witness advanced towards them, and the prisoner drew from under his arm the tea-caddy, when witness told Mr. Smith to secure the prisoner, while he picked up the sovereigns and silver which were lying on the ground.

Thomas John Smith corroborated the evidence of the last witness; and a Lambeth-street officer stated, that he received the prisoner from the last witness; and, on searching him, found 2l. 12s. 6d. part of the property.

The prisoner, in a hurried speech, confessed having taken the property, and said he was unable to resist the temptation so much money held out; he had therefore thrust himself on the mercy of the Court, being married and aged 36 years.

Mr. Baron Graham said it was needless for him to recapitulate the evidence, which clearly established the fact.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty.—Death.

On Thursday, John Bone, aged 26, and Benj. Bone, aged 28, were put to the Bar on an indictment charging them with cutting and maiming James Austin with a sickle or reaping hook, at the Robin Hood public-house, Burnet. The parties had been drinking together until they had in some measure become intoxicated, and the younger of the prisoners left the house with a sickle in his hand, without paying his reckoning. He was followed by the prosecutor, who endeavoured to take it from him, and in the scuffle the wound in question was received. Against the elder prisoner there was no charge made out by the prosecutor, and under the whole of the circumstances the Learned Judge directed an acquittal.

FRIDAY.—William Potts, aged 23, and John Tipper, aged 21, were committed for forging a bill of exchange for 20l. 17s. with intent to defraud Messrs. Williams and Co. of Birch-lane. The real prosecutor was Mr. W. Howell, gun-maker, of Birmingham, who stated, that on the 16th of July he received a letter, containing an order for one single and one double-barrel gun; it was signed "J. Tipper." He saw the prisoners afterwards, and was told by them that they could pay with a banker's acceptance; he accordingly sent the guns to a Mr. Sherrington's, the Two Angels and Crown in St. Martin's-lane.—Sherrington proved that Potts, who gave his name as Tipper, called for the guns, and passed the bill for 17l. 16s. On the 11th of August he called again, and received another box, with more guns, for which he tendered the bill for 26l. 17s.—G. James presented the bill at No. 3, Birch-lane, and asked if that was Williams's the banker's; neither of the prisoners were present at that time; the answer given to his inquiry was, that it was Williams's; but not Williams's the bankers; went into a narrow passage, on the outer door of which there was a brass plate, with the inscription "Williams and Co." on it; and, on going up stairs, saw a lady in a small room folding linen; the premises had no appearance of being a house of business; there was also a door on the same floor, on which was written, "Attendance from ten till four;" thinks there was "Williams and Co." on it, but could not be positive; then went to Williams and Co.'s, at No. 20, Birch-lane; showed the bill, and being answered that the acceptance was not theirs, wrote to Mr. Howell; the prisoners were in consequence taken into custody. Mr. W. H. Burgess, partner in the house of Messrs. Williams and Co. bankers, proved the acceptance to be a forgery.

The prisoners made no defence, but called the following witness. Tensdale Cockell, of the bankers' licensing office, Somerset-House, said, that a license was taken out on the 26th February, 1821, for "Wm. Williams, John Tipper, and John Williams, all residing at Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan;" to trade as bankers; no license in London was necessary, unless to issue notes payable on demand; the license entitles them to the 10th of October following; and not to use any other name but the license; when the license was applied for, a copy of the bill to be issued was given in; it appeared by the one given in, that they referred to No. 3, Birch-lane.

The Jury found Potts guilty, but acquitted Tipper.

SATURDAY.—J. Cudman was indicted for uttering forged 65 notes. The indictment being read over to him, he pleaded guilty. He was warned by Mr. Baron Graham of the perilous situation in which he stood, but he still persisted in his plea of guilty. The plea having been recorded, the prisoner (who is a young man of interesting appearance) begged leave to occupy the time of the court for a few minutes, whilst he addressed a few words to their lordships, to show why he implored mercy for himself, and his unfortunate wife. He then, whilst labouring under great agitation, and with tears streaming down his face, read the following address to the court:—"My lord, having seriously considered the melancholy situation in which I am, and my misfortunes, and the crime with which I stand charged, have

placed me, I have resolved not to consume the time of the court by hearing evidence upon it, whilst my own conscience has already condemned me. I have therefore only to implore the mercy of the court upon myself and my wife, and to beseech that we may be suffered to repair by a life of penitence and industry in another country, the wrongs I have done to society in this. I had the honor of serving His Majesty in the Royal Marines, for a period of seven years, with the approbation of my superior officers. Subsequently poverty and distress of the most urgent and intolerable nature, overwhelmed me. I had the misery of seeing a beloved and affectionate wife pining in sickness, and without the common necessaries of life. In an evil hour I embraced the only means of alleviating these misfortunes, and committed the odious crime which has reduced me to my present degraded and perilous situation. Praying that your lordships will favourably and with mercy add such recommendation of my unfortunate case as to your benevolence may dictate. I plead guilty." He then bowed to the court and jury, and retired from the bar.

John Ellis, a young man of gentlemanly appearance and manners, only twenty-one years of age, was then put to the bar, charged also with uttering two forged 65 notes, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

John Clark shopman to Mr. Austin, silversmith and jeweller, 136, Oxford-street, stated that the prisoner came to his master's shop on the 3d of August last, and selected a pair, for which he was to pay thirty-two shillings, and tendered the 65 note in question in payment, and took the change. Witness on looking at the note, and showing it to an assistant in the shop, they suspected it was not a good one, and they followed him, and told him he must come back and change it. After a little persuasion he came back. At the time of paying the note he gave his address:—"J. Ellis, Esq. No. 46, Portman-square."

Mrs. A. Ewbank, housekeeper to Mr. Robinson, G. Austin Friars, stated that on the 30th of July, prisoner called and enquired for Mr. P. T. Robinson, who was not at home. Prisoner expressed his regret, and said he had borrowed a 65 note of him, which he would have with him. Witness sent out and got change for a 65 note for prisoner, in a 1l. note, and four Sovereigns. She gave the prisoner the four sovereigns, and he went away. Witness could swear the prisoner was the person, but she could not swear to the note.

Several other witnesses identified the note now produced as being the same paid to Mr. Robinson's housekeeper.—Mr. P. T. Robinson never saw the prisoner before this transaction—the prisoner never owed him any money.—Mr. J. Lees, inspector of Bank notes, proved that both the notes now produced were forgeries.—Mr. Hawkins, of the Prerogative Office, Doctor's Commons, knew nothing dishonest of the prisoner. The prisoner's father, a most respectable man, had turned him out of doors on account of some family quarrel, and witness had almost supported him for the last four years. Witness had known him by a different name than that to which he had pleaded.—Mr. Baron Graham summed up, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN.—George Thorn and his wife have been lodged in goal, on suspicion of administering poison to a family of four persons, in the parish of Tough. An investigation is at present going on; one of these unfortunate people died, the other three are in a very dangerous state.

CHESHIRE.—Ralph Denne, committed to our Castle for a burglary, made his escape last week. This is not the first instance of this man's dexterity; about three years ago he was taken up, on suspicion of being concerned in an extensive robbery at Mr. Bradley's Silk Factory, in Manchester, and placed in a strong lock-up-room in the third story of the Chief Constable's house. In the course of the night he made a small aperture near the window, through which he crept, and let himself down into the street with the assistance of a short blanket. After the lapse of a few weeks he was retaken near Manchester, and placed in goal strongly ironed and chained to the floor, but he again escaped; subsequently he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the House of Correction at Knutsford for a burglary. In the evening of the day of his liberation from Knutsford goal, he committed the burglary with which he now stands charged.

On Friday evening, the child of Mr. Richards, of this city, made a premature death. Mrs. Richards left the servant girl in charge of the infant, which becoming very cross and uneasy, the child took what she supposed to be a cordial occasionally given to the child, and administered a small portion of it. The infant became more violently affected, in which state the mother found it on her return home; and she immediately discovered that the supposed cordial was a poisonous mixture. Medical assistance was had recourse to; the infant continued to labour under excruciating agony, and about midnight died. The female who had been the cause of the calamity, on being told that the mixture was poisonous, said she had taken some herself; to her also medical applications were administered, which proved more effectual than to the more tender victim of her indiscretion.

COX.—In Bunbury Bay, on Tuesday last, a boat having broke away from her moorings, nine men got into another boat to recover that which had gone adrift, and having succeeded were returning, when both boats were dashed to pieces against the rocks by a breaker, and the nine men perished; none of the bodies were picked up. Six of the men were married, and have left families.

DOVER.—Tuesday afternoon, as a lad, named Poling Newton, was holding by the work of the drawbridge swinging his legs over the water, he let go his hold, fell into the basin, and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

EDINBURGH.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in a house in the Cowgate, and in a short time the whole tenement was in a blaze. On the alarm engines repaired to the spot, but their efforts to arrest the progress of the flames were unavailing. The whole tenement is one mass of ruins, and having been inhabited by a number of poor families, they have nearly lost the whole of their furniture. The fire breaking out when the people were in their beds, it had attained so great a height before even those in the upper stories could be apprised of it, that one family in the fourth flat were cut off from all retreat. In this alternative they adopted the resolution of leaping into the street; the mother dropped one child, which, falling on the pavement, was killed; unconscious of its fate, she leaped from the window, and was so much bruised, that she died in the Infirmary. A boy in attempting to escape from one of the upper stories, fell at the window, and a child was let out dead from a house. A man was also seriously but not dangerously hurt.

MAINEBONE.—On Saturday morning, 6th inst. a melancholy circumstance occurred at Sellings. A man named Hayward, lodged in the house of a small farmer, named Impett, and on the above morning, after Mrs. Impett was gone to milk her cows, he came into a room with a gun in his hand, said to a child of Impett's, "I will go and shoot your mother." He then went to the place where the woman was engaged in milking, accosted her by saying, "I have loaded my gun, and will shoot myself." She remonstrated and entreated him not to do so, when he immediately replied, "No, I will not shoot myself, but will shoot you," and instantly discharged the contents of the gun into her side; the whole charge lodged in her body. The poor woman lingered till seven o'clock the same evening, when she expired.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 17th of September, 1821; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty in Council this day declaring his intention of going out of the Kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during His Majesty's absence:—

His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York; Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; John Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Lord President; John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal; James Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse; Arthur Duke of Wellington, Master-general of the Ordnance; Charles Lord Bury, Master of the Mint; His Majesty's Household; Robert Marquis Chalmersley, Lord Steward of the Household; Robert Marquis of Londonderry, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; Henry Earl Bathurst, another of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; Charles Cheswold Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, First Commissioner of the Treasury; Robert Viscount Melville, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; Henry Viscount Sidmouth, another of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; William Lord Bathurst, Master of the Mint; The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Right Honourable Charles Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday the 28th day of this instant September to Thursday the 29th day of October next. His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been prepared by His Majesty's chief engraver of seals, in pursuance of a warrant in that behalf, under the Great Seal, presented to His Majesty, and the said Great Seal being delivered up to His Majesty by the Right Hon. John Earl of Bilton, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the same was defaced in His Majesty's presence, and the said Letters Patent were presented to deliver to His Lordship by the said new Seal, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatever which pass the Great Seal.

C. C. GREVILLE.

MEMORANDUM.—The King has been pleased to remove Major-General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from His Majesty's service.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Wrigley and Haworth, Clothiers, sutton-spinners—A. and E. Irving, Padmakers, drapers—Abney, Cook, and Johnson, Panacea Lane, wholesale-dealers—Ridout and Clark, Architects, draughtsmen—Cox and Sherborne, Coxley Mills, Somersetshire, millwrights—Slater and Pope, Potter Lane, cutlery-makers—Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool, attorneys at law—Attenuborough and Gush, Nottingham, grocers—Holling, Wornham, and Pearce, Newgate Street, Ribblesdale, iron-merchants—Oct. 11, J. Haugh, Carlisle, glass-manufacturer.—Lucas, Chance, Homer, and Coatspe, Nailsea, glass-manufacturer.

HANKRUPTS ENLARGED. CRACKLIN, J. Jue, Enfield, cooper, trimmer. GONNER, C. P. Peckham, cooper.

BANKRUPTS. BATELEY, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. BAYLEY, C. Abingdon, linen-draper. BURROWS, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. REID, A. Plumice, carpenter. ROLFE, W. Teignmouth, builder. WARDLE, I. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

DIVIDENDS. Oct. 27, W. Boyd, P. Henfield, and J. Drummond, London, merchants.—Oct. 10, R. Lewter, Bristol, shoe-maker.—Oct. 13, J. French, West Orchard, ribbon-manufacturer.—Nov. 20, J. Bull, W. Banks, and G. Dreyon, King Street, Cheshire, wholesale iron-merchants.—Oct. 11, J. Haugh, Carlisle, cutlery-maker.—Oct. 12, W. L. Latt, Llandilo, chemist.—Oct. 25, B. Hobbs, Redbridge, coal-merchant.—Oct. 16, C. Pith, Braintree, miller.—Oct. 9, W. Payant, Manchester, wine-merchant.—Oct. 10, J. Jones and H. Watkins, Ryeley, chemists.—Oct. 11, Clarke, Lydeno, coal-merchant.—Nov. 7, G. Mellis, Fenchurch Street.

CERTIFICATES.—P. Jordan, Whitechapel, druggist.—J. Gratton, Manchester, calico-printer.—S. Robinson, Huddersfield, hosiery.—T. Parks, Hironingham, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.—Colonel Gussafson (the Ex-King of Sweden) has for some time past occupied himself with natural philosophy. He has just published, at Frankfort, a treatise, which is not sold, but distributed gratis by the illustrious Author to amateurs of the sciences. It is written in the French language, and dedicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Norway. The title is 'Recherches on the Phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, and its Connection with Diurnal Motion.'

We are informed from Vienna, that it is a topic of discussion there, at this moment, on a convention which England, it is said, has proposed to Austria, the subject of the affairs of Turkey, and which presents great difficulties.

The Monitor states, that a young Englishman, named Waddington, lately arrived in Paris, has penetrated upwards of 600 leagues above the second cataract, in following the army of the Pacha of Egypt. On his arrival at Schayni, where the Pacha encamped, he discovered 35 pyramids of from 50 to 120 feet in height, but in a very ruinous state. He also saw seven or eight temples, of which one (upwards of 300 feet in length) was covered with hieroglyphics. He has seen nothing in his travels comparable to the monuments of Nubia, and he considers that province as the cradle of the arts in Egypt.

FRENCH DEBT.—The following is the amount of the French debt, on Sept. 1, 1821, (annual interest) 263,000,284 fr. s. s. composed as follows:—

Pensions and Life Annuities	74,868,345
Untransferable Consols of various kinds	34,038,985
Transferable Stock, including the Reconnaissance	120,627,294
Total	269,000,284

SEPT. 18.—The Duke de la Chatre, First Gentleman of the King of France's Chamber, was to set off last Tuesday for Calais to compliment the King of England on his disembarkation on the French territory, in the name of the King of France.

The heart of Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, was deposited on the 3d inst. in the field of the battle of Valmy, pursuant to the General's request. A monument was erected on the field by the inhabitants of St. Menebould, Valmy, Chalons, &c. A vast concourse of people attended the ceremony. The following inscription, said to be the work of Marshal Kellerman himself, was placed upon the tomb:—Here lie the brave who saved France on the 20th of September of 1792. A Soldier, who had the honour to command them, Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, desires that his heart should be placed in the midst of them.

It has been remarked that the English Consuls at the Russian ports hastened the departure of British vessels which were in lading. It is said, that a Prusso-Saxon army will assemble on the banks of the Elbe, whilst an Austro-Bavarian army will take up its encampments on the banks of the Rhine. Fifty thousand men are assembled in the environs of Berlin for the purpose of exercise during the autumn.

A letter from Lyons of the 14th states, that executions continue to take place in Turin; that of Laneri, a Lieutenant in the royal engineers, was attended with the most melancholy consequences. His wife, seeing herself left with three children totally unprotected, the little property her father possessed having been confiscated, died of a broken heart.

It is said the answer of the Porte to the Russian ultimatum was drawn in the Chancery of the Reis-Effendi by a renegade, named Selim, a native of England. The Austrian Intercourse at Constantinople has announced that two vessels under the Austrian flag had been plundered, and the sailors massacred near the Isle of Chios. Austrian subjects have sustained similar injuries from the Turks. It appears the protection and flag of England alone are respected. Official information having been received at Bourdeaux, that the

yellow fever had appeared at Malaga and Xeres de la Frontera, near Cadiz, all vessels coming from Spain are put under quarantine, so as to remove all cause of fear.

Paris Papers of Wednesday were received last night. The Quotidien contains a report of the death of Bergamini, on the authority of letters from Milan.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 13.—Letters from the head-quarters of General Milorodovitch, on the frontier, announce, that the Russians were to enter into the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia on the 20th August. A private letter from the banks of the Pruth, dated the 13th August, says, that the Russian troops stationed there are in daily expectation of orders. The execution of a grand plan is in contemplation. An investigation is making of the positions between Jassy and Constantinople. The Russians are eager to advance. It is supposed, that if war takes place the first battle will be very bloody.

SEPT. 14.—(By Express).—The Turks have gained some advantages in Macedonia. Gen. Odysseus has retired into the mountains. It is said that the Greek fleet has quitted the roads of Salonichi, to go to some other part of the Archipelago.

At Constantinople all is at present tranquil. At the departure of the last courier, the funds at Vienna were declining.

STUTGARD, SEPT. 10.—It is affirmed the King has received letters from St. Petersburg, which announce the departure of the Emperor for the southern provinces of his vast Empire. Two of his Adjutants-General have preceded him. It is supposed the Emperor will visit first the establishments of Cossacks of the Don and others, and will thence proceed directly to the head-quarters of Count Wittgenstein and General Yermoloff.

MADRID, SEPT. 2.—Valladolid has been the scene of riot and confusion during the ballot for the conscription, similar outrages have occurred at other places. Spain is by no means tranquil. General Spinosa has received orders to adopt the most rigorous measures to put down the spirit of insurrection.

A Spanish vessel from Barcelona, has carried ammunition and officers of various nations to the Hydriotes.

SEPT. 4.—The disappearance of Count Montezuma, a Grandee of Spain, and a descendant of the ancient Emperors of Mexico, is the topic of general conversation. It is well known that this Nobleman has been repeatedly called to the throne of Mexico by the descendants of the pure race who have a great veneration for the name of their Emperor. The future Emperor is accordingly in his exile by Colonel Roldan, a celebrated Revolutionist; and it is said, has embarked at Bordeaux.—Mr. Leach, Vice-Chancellor of England, is momentarily expected in this capital; he has left London, charged with an important mission to our Government.

Riego, the once popular General, is now accused of having been implicated in a plot for the overthrow of the Constitution, and for the establishment of a republic in the place of it. Riego disclaims all views of hostility to the Constitution. The general is gone to Lerida.

SEPT. 6.—Last night, at ten o'clock, the troops were again called out to maintain tranquillity; at that hour, the Minister Burdaxin proclaimed by torch-light that His Majesty would not be in his capital until the 28th inst. at the opening of the Cortes. This communication excited loud discontent in all quarters. At the Club Fontana, they had the audacity to say, that if the King would not come to his capital voluntarily, he must be brought thither. Since the 3d inst. the troops have been constantly under arms. It is rumored, that General Morillo has yielded to the invitation of the King, to resume the command of the armed force.

When the Minister for the Colonies presented himself before the King, to tender his own and his colleagues' resignation, the King received him in the most ungracious manner, and would not accept it.

Advices from Cadiz, Malaga, and Gibraltar to a late date have been received. The fever at Port St. Mary's is attributed to intemperance, but in consequence of the favourable nature of the Buletins, the alarm had entirely ceased. At Xeres only one person had died of that disorder. Cadiz was pretty healthy. The Lazaretto at Barcelona contained twenty-two patients of fever, but for the two preceding days only three persons had died.

The accounts from Turkey represent that all was tranquil at Constantinople. Turkish privateers are stated to commit numerous outrages on the Austrian flag in the Mediterranean. An article, dated Olessa August 24, says, 'There is no change here; Baron Strogonoff is performing quarantine at his lodgings. We expect every day the answer of the Court of Petersburg to the last note from the Porte.'

The news is confirmed, that the two armies of Generals Yermoloff and Wittgenstein are placed on the war establishment.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, July 18.—'The armistice which Bolivar proposed, did not take place, because he demanded that the operations of our army in the kingdom of Santa Fe should be stopped, also that of our guerrillas in the plains called Llanos, and particularly that of Umio, who with 500 cavalry routed Remigio Ramos, and took from him 400 horse, with all his men, between Calaloozo and the Rao. The guerrillas of Blamo have re-taken San Carlos, and afterwards took possession of Mentiva.'

The plague still rages in Algiers to a considerable extent. Part of the Algerine fleet, consisting of twelve sail, had fallen in with, and been captured by the Greeks; the remainder of the fleet had received orders to proceed to its destination to join that of Turkey.

A Leeward Island Mail arrived yesterday. It has brought letters to the 16th August, which confirm the accounts of the taking of the Caracas and Lagaira by the Independents; also of the blockade of Puerto Cabello. They state that the cause of the Spaniards is most desponding.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SEPT. 20.—The Earls of Westmorland, Harrowby, and Shaftesbury sat as Lords Commissioners to prorogue the Parliament, agreeable to a commission for that purpose, issued on Monday last.—The Clerk Assistant to the House of Commons, (J. Rickman, Esq.) accompanied by the officers and attendants, appeared at the bar, when the Royal Commission was read, and the Parliament was further prorogued till the 20th of November.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, SEPT. 20.

J. Strange, a farmer, from Wiltshire, was opposed on behalf of Messrs. Warry and Co. bankers, who were creditors to the amount of 140l. The objection to the discharge of the insolvent was, that he had given an undue preference to his brother, who was a creditor, and also that he concealed some of his property. The Court being of opinion that the Insolvent acted in the manner charged by Messrs. Warry and Co. sentenced him to eighteen months imprisonment, to be computed from the time of filing his petition.

DUKE V. HUMPHRIES.—This insolvent was opposed on the ground that he had given an accommodation bill to a person since an insolvent, he (Humphries) being the time incapable of discharging the bill, and also that he had, subsequently to filing his petition, disposed of some of his property. He was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, to be computed from the time of filing his petition.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday, James Thompson, convicted last week of perjury, was brought up to receive sentence in the House of Correction. A man named White, and several others of the same description, were indicted by the Parish of Paddington, for keeping a house for the exhibition of unlawful games, such as dog fighting, hedge-baiting, monkey fighting, &c. in Harper's-fields, Edgware-road. They pleaded guilty and were allowed to go at large in their own recognizances, upon an understanding that they would not repeat the nuisance.

Duncan Menzies was indicted for assaulting, William Fenshaw, a private in the Life-Guards.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, but the Court thought it necessary to enquire into the circumstances of the case in order to apportion the punishment.—It appeared that the prosecutor was going to a house in Tichfield-street, when he was followed by a riotous mob, who pelted him with mud, and shouted after him the most opprobrious names, such as 'Murdere!' 'Piccadilly butcher!' He could not identify the prisoner.—A Bow-street officer, however, saw the prisoner roll up a large ball of mud and fling it at the prosecutor.—The prisoner is an apprentice to a brass-founder. He bore a good character.—The Chairman, in consideration of his good character, and his being sensible of his error, only sentenced him to a mild punishment.—It was not to be endured, that because a man wore a red coat he was to be insulted and ill-treated. Under any other circumstances he should have been punished with three years imprisonment.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the House of Correction.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER.—SHERIFF'S COURT.—Harriet v. Cookson and others.—This was an action brought against the defendants, the proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, Water-street, Manchester, and the plaintiff's wife was dreadfully hurt. She got a violent bruise on the hip, and another in the bosom; her face was also much lacerated, and will be marked for life: she was confined for six weeks in Manchester before she could be removed to her residence at Liverpool; and she is not yet recovered from the effects of her injuries. She was in a state of pregnancy at the time.—As the defendants had permitted judgment to go by default, the only question for the Jury was, the amount of the damages to be given to the plaintiff. These they fixed at 300l. and that sum was awarded to the plaintiff.

Rev. v. Blacoe, Clerk.—This was an indictment for an alleged libel on the late Queen, in a sermon preached by him in St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, on the 20th Nov. 1820. The passage on which the indictment was framed was this:—

'The term 'cowardly,' which they have now laid to my charge, I think, you will do me the justice to say, does not belong to me; that feeling was never an inmate of my bosom, neither when the Jacobins raged around us with all their fury, nor in the present day of radical uproar and delusion. The latter, indeed, it must be allowed, have one feature about them even more hideous and disgusting than the Jacobins themselves, they fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason, a most respectable and decent sort of being compared with that which the radicals have set up as the idol of their worship—they have elevated the Goddess of Lust on the altar of Science, an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most desirable, the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe, after compassing sea and land with her gully paramour to gratify to the full her insatiable desires, and even polluting the Holy Sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock Majesty astride upon an ass; she returned to this hallowed soil, so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency, or of shame, as to go on Sunday last clothed in the mantle of adultery to kneel down at the Altar of that God, who is 'of purer eyes than to behold iniquity,' when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as 'unsunned snow,' doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in her; and this she would have been compelled to do in these good old days, when church discipline was in its pristine vigour and activity.'—The preaching and publication of the sermon was proved.—Mr. Blacoe addressed the Court at very great length in the course of which he declared, that no ingenuity could pervert the evidence of the Queen's own witnesses, which had established the foul, filthy, and abominable charges against her. Every man who had a spark of loyalty, a grain of religion, a particle of affection for his country, when a howling tempest desolated the land, was bound to arrest the progress of the desolating storm. He felt it his duty to bring all the energies of the pulpit to bear against it; for the horrors which preceded the French Revolution had begun to appear in the land.—Mr. Justice Holroyd, however, was of opinion that the publication was a libel, and the Jury, after retiring a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The King v. Ridgeway.—This was an indictment against the defendant, a bookseller at Manchester, for a libel (the same for which Ann Curllie was tried.) He was found Guilty.

YARMOUTH.—Henry Brown and John Absolon were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud a labouring man of 100l. his hard-earned savings. The prosecutor, Stephen Bowles, said, that Brown was a dishonest man, who had been so long in the prison, that he was weary of his house. Brown proposed that he should be employed; and when every thing was ready, Brown took the prosecutor to his house, and the deeds were read over to him, as he could not read himself; and thinking they were right, Bowles paid over the money. He subsequently found, that instead of a mortgage deed, Absolon had deposited with him an old cancelled Corporation lease, and a regular bond for the sum of 100l. executed by Brown. The Counsel for the prisoners contended that the prosecutor had sufficient security for his money, and therefore his clients ought not to be placed where they were. The Jury were locked up for four hours, after which they returned a verdict of Guilty, and Brown was sentenced to be imprisoned 12, and Absolon nine months.

COMMITTEE OF PRISONERS BY MAGISTRATES.—The Judges upon the late circuits have noticed a prevailing practice of committing prisoners to gaol until the Quarter Sessions, although the Assizes may intervene before the sessions. The Lord Chief Justice Abbott, at Shrewsbury Assizes, liberated a man, with his wife and daughter, who had been so committed for a bail; and at Stafford, Mr. Baron Garrow, in his address to the Jury, observed, there were six persons in that calendar remaining to undergo trial at the ensuing Sessions. Many gentlemen among the Grand Jury must know that this was irregular. The Judges upon the Circuit were bound to deliver the goods of every prisoner; if the prosecutors did not attend before the Court closed, the six prisoners would be liberated.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Monday the Recorder made a report to His Majesty in Council, of the prisoners capitally convicted at the last July Sessions, when Thomas Thompson, for a highway robbery, George Lee, for uttering forged bills; Thomas Palmore, for cutting and maiming Little George; and Sarah Fletcher, alias Mary Payne, for stealing in a dwelling-house, were ordered for execution on Tuesday morning next. Sarah Fletcher has since been respited for two months.

POLICE.

Bow-street.—On Thursday, Wm. Berks, a bankrupt, charged with not appearing to his commission, was examined. The prisoner was a cheese-factor in Staffordshire, and absconded; he was supposed to have gone to the Continent, but was subsequently apprehended in London, having taken his passage for Botany Bay. During the three first days of his confinement, he refused all kind of assistance, which brought on a fever and endangered his life. He was sent in custody to Stafford, the offence being committed in that county.

Millonorum-street.—On Thursday, two abandoned women, named York and Carpenter, were charged with rioting and assaulting the confidant on St. James's Park, on Wednesday night. They had collected a mob of nearly 400 persons at the Green Park gate where he was on duty, who seized him by the belt and attempted to wrest his firelock from him. They were committed.

A horn boy, named Compton, was charged with using sedition language and inciting the populace against the King and Government. He was ordered to find bail.

Mansoor-house.—On Monday, a man named Farrell, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed another man named Michael Kelly. It appeared that the two men had been drinking at a public-house the whole of the day and preceding night, and came home intoxicated. Farrell's wife was in bed, and he had fallen asleep near the fireplace, which Kelly finished, and, with the assistance of his wife, made, her husband awake, starting up, beat him out of the room, and kicked him down stairs; he then told Kelly to go and make it up with Kelly and have something to drink; he then took a sword with him hung up in the room, with which, it was stated, he stabbed Kelly in the back; the wife was seen after her husband fled standing by the wounded man, and helping him to lean against the wall. Mrs. Farrell was examined on the charge of not creating an alarm, so that her husband who had fled might have been secured.—She was, however, discharged. Kelly was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital; the surgeons declared his wound to be mortal; conceiving himself dying he made a deposition, in which he admitted that he had gone to Farrell's bed by mistake after awaking out of his sleep, Farrell at that time being on the stairs, and stated that the latter on hearing the outcry raised by the wife followed him into his own room, and stabbed him in the back. He denied that he ever gave any reason for his jealousy.—Kelly died in the Hospital between four and five o'clock of the same day. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body, with several witnesses were examined.—A watchman, named Pale, who had gone to the assistance of Kelly, swore that the deceased said he was innocent of what his landlady's wife (Mrs. Farrell) said about his going to her, and that he never thought of going to her. Mrs. Farrell threw up the window and said "D—n him! it served him right, for my husband did not do it without occasion, he wanted to come to bed to me." The deceased on this repeated his declaration that he was innocent of any such intention.—Mr. J. Chapman, a tradesman in the neighbourhood, said, that on going into Farrell's room with other persons they found spots of blood by the side of the bed where Mrs. Farrell lay, which they traced to the door opening on the stairs, at the foot of the bed a large quantity of blood had been shed and partially wiped off; the sheets had been removed from Farrell's bed on to the bed of the deceased which was in bed, and were given, upon the loss of blood; they found no traces of blood in the room of the deceased.

Mr. Aylward, Overseer of the Parish of Bishopsgate, saw the deceased in the Hospital shortly before he died, who said to the witness "Sir, I deserve all I got, or all I suffer."—The Coroner remarked upon the contradictions in the evidence and the declarations of the deceased. If the Jury believed Farrell had stabbed the deceased under an erroneous impression, they would find him guilty of manslaughter.—The Jury found a Verdict of Manslaughter against Simon Farrell.

On Tuesday, Waddington, the bill sticking orator, complained that some of the City officers had torn down the following impudent and indecent placard:—"Division has caused all the mischief we lament; union alone can retrieve it. A public meeting of the useful classes will be held on the 24th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at Jacob's Well, Barbican, to consult upon the propriety of presenting an address of condolence to the King, upon the loss of that most noble minded and virtuous lady, Catherine, his late Consort, the uncrowned, calamitated, persecuted, and broken hearted Queen." To a Prince whose heart is corrupt it is vain to speak; but if his heart be not corrupt, truth will find an easy ingress through the understanding of it. "BOLINGBROKE."

The Lord Mayor saw no harm in the placard, but gave the orator no redress.

George Peterkin, a person about forty years of age, was charged, on Thursday, with having imposed upon about a dozen parishes in the metropolis. Peterkin had managed matters so well amongst them, that, until very lately, no doubt was entertained of his right to apply for support. He was in the habit of dating his title of servitude so far back as to render it a matter of great difficulty for the overseers to ascertain whether he had served or not, and he has had the ingenuity to fix upon masters who have been long in their graves as the persons under whom he became entitled to his legal settlement. As soon as he had visited one overseer, and obtained relief, he went to the next parish, and imposed upon the officers there. At length he was detected, and the overseers of the parishes which he had defrauded caused him to be apprehended and brought before a magistrate. He has been frequently punished. Peterkin is the son of a man who was possessed of considerable property in Clerkenwell. He has been fifteen years living in a state of pauperism, but he has contrived to live high, and keeps his legs almost in a state of mortification by means of tying balustrade to the wounds, by filling about the streets, and by dissipated habits. He can make his way through the streets when going for his own advantage, but when he is apprehended he always obliges the overseers to hire a coach for him. He was remanded till Tuesday.

Lambeth-street.—On Monday, Philip Kelton, alias John Smith, was charged by Mr. Wilson, one of the Overseers of Newington Parish, with being an accomplice in robbing and attempting to murder him. About six o'clock in the evening, a fortnight ago, the prosecutor was standing conversing with two friends near Newington Church; there were two suspicious-looking fellows on the opposite side of the street, who, as soon as they perceived the prosecutor, deliberately crossed to where he stood, one knocked him down, robbed him of his watch, and ran off. He pursued the robber with a cry of stop thief; but had not gone far before he was again knocked down, and while on the ground five or six more of the gang came forward, and beat him in a dreadful manner, they then ran off in different directions. The prisoner was fully committed to take his trial.

Union-hall.—On Tuesday, a man named Cudicke, an undertaker, in Redcross-street, Southwark, was charged with disposing of the body of Edward Lee, executed for robbery on the 10th inst. at Horseman-gate prison. Cudicke was employed by the Keeper of the Prison to bury the criminals, who were executed. The friends of Lee were told by the undertaker that the body would be buried on Wednesday, on which day they attended, but were then told it had been gone some time. Enquiries took place but no trace of it could be found. Mr. Walter, the Keeper of the Prison, sent for Cudicke but he refused to come, and the neighbourhood remained in a state of agitation and alarm till Tuesday, when, a watch having been set round Cudicke's house, they received information it would be buried that evening; second-

ly between six and seven o'clock, a coffin was brought out, which Cudicke said contained the remains of Lee. The procession then moved on to Ewer-street, Burying-ground, where the friends of the criminal desired to see the body, which desire was opposed by Cudicke, on the ground of its being in a state of putrefaction. A battle then took place, which ended in the defeat of the undertaker and his party and the demolition of the coffin, which was found to contain nothing but earth and saw dust!! The undertaker was taken in custody; the officer had much difficulty in protecting him from the infuriated crowd. At length Horseman-gate prison afforded him a safe refuge from their attacks. A line and cord were then raised respecting the dead body, which was at length discovered at Mr. Brooker's, the Theatre of Anatomy, in Blenheim-street, Soho, who had bought it, for four guineas, in the regular way; and not all the entreaties of the deceased's friends could induce him to give it up until he had dissected it; it was at length returned after dissection. Cudicke said the body had been stolen from his back premises by some resurrection men; but the Magistrate held him to bail.

Guildhall.—On Wednesday, a sturdy, ill-looking fellow, named Michael Marney, was charged under the Vagrant Act, passed last Session, with begging; he has long infested the City, in the garb of a distressed sailor.—Smith, the street-keeper of Fleet-street, had found the fellow that morning, at his usual avocation, begging, at the corner of Bell-yard. When desired to desist, and go away, he became abusive, impudently refused to stir, told the officer it was his duty to look after thieves and not beggars, and that he would beg, in spite of them, all over the City. When brought to the office, he was immediately recognized as an old offender in this line. He had, it appeared, several former times, in the Mansion House on similar charges; and when last before the Lord Mayor, about a fortnight ago, had been clothed, to enable him to get a situation on board some ship; he had, however, sold the clothes, and resumed his old occupation.—These facts being proved, and the fellow himself declaring he had no other way of getting his living but by begging, Alderman Brown adjudged him to be a vagrant within the meaning of the Statute, and committed him to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

Mary-le-bone.—On Tuesday, R. Smith, was committed for trial, charged with robbing Miss Watson, of Upper George-street, with whom he lived in the capacity of a butler, of plate, cat detectors, plated articles, and property of other kinds; which the prisoner had pledged at two pawnbrokers' shops, who produced them before the Magistrate.

Caution to Licensed Victuallers.—An information was laid by Wise, a common informer, against Mr. Proctor, landlord of the Queen's Head, Paradise-street, charging him with having in his possession, and using 16 pewter pots, contrary to the statute, they not having the Exchequer mark, W. R. surmounted by a crown, stamped on them as required. The information was laid under the 13th sec. and 15th chap. of the Act of William III. entitled an Act for ascertaining the measures for retailing ale and beer.—The defendant, who in this case subjected himself to a penalty of 32l. was attended by a solicitor, who having discovered an informality in the information, it was quashed, upon which the informer proceeded to lay a fresh one.

OLD BAILEY.

Monday.—W. S. Bernard Turner, was indicted for forging a receipt in the name of John Penn, for the sum of 1045l. with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.—There was a second count in the indictment, charging him with intending to defraud John Spurtow.—The prisoner was a clerk in the Navy Five per Cent. Office, in the Bank of England. Sir Robert Peel was a holder of 10,000l. Stock in that fund, which stock was transferred to a fictitious person named Penn. This circumstance, however, was not known till May, when the Ledger was examined, and it was found a leaf had been torn out, which related to the transactions of the 20th of March. Three copies of the Ledger were now in the Bank, which are called the primary, the duplicate, and the triplicate. Sir R. Peel was debited for the 10,000l. sold, and this fictitious person, called Penn, was credited for a similar sum, as the purchaser. The Ledger had been altered, to keep Sir R. Peel's account right, by profixing the figure 1 before 4000l. thus making it 14,000l. The circumstances which made against the prisoner were, that out of fifteen notes received of Mr. Starling, in payment for the stock, twelve were traced to the prisoner, and on being charged with the forgery, he fled from the hands of justice. The entry of the stock in the ledger had been altered from the name of Penn to Bunn.—Several clerks in the office of the 5 per Cent. proved the facts before stated.—Mr. Joseph Starling, a stock broker, purchased 1000l. stock of the prisoner, on the 21st of March, which he paid the prisoner for by a check. The notes received for this check were traced through different hands, the witnesses all stating, the prisoner had paid the notes over to them.—Mr. J. Kay, the Bank Solicitor, stated a conversation which he had held with the prisoner in the presence of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Chief Accountant, relative to the forgery, in which he stated, that as to the name of J. Smith, a witness to the transfer, that person attended the Rotunda, that Penn lived at Highgate. On the Wednesday after this conversation, he saw the prisoner in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when he said to the witness that he had been ill-advised, misled, and defrauded by a set of bad persons, and had lost a great deal of money; that the money he had received for the transfer he had paid to that rascal Penn; the witness observed, how could he say so—when he knew no such person? the prisoner made no reply.—The Collector of taxes, and two letter-carriers of Highgate, knew of no such person as Penn, at that place.—Foy, the Police Officer, stated, that he took the prisoner to the Crown, at Clerkenwell-green, whence he escaped, by letting himself out at a window in the upper part of the house. The prisoner sent a very long defence, in which he stated, that he had come to the Bank, for the purpose of seeing Sir R. Peel, and had had his name put in the service of the Bank; that he had been 18 years in the service of the Bank; that at the time of the riots in 1760, his father, Sir Bernard Turner had been instrumental in preserving tranquillity in the metropolis. He then went on to state how he had been deluded; he said, a person, apparently a gentleman, named Penn, of Highgate, wished to borrow some money of him, and on the demand for security, that person referred to a credit of 10,000l. in the Bank books. On inspecting the books, the next day, he found the statement correct, and little thought then it was a forgery, and thus was induced to become his agent. He then reasoned upon the apparent respectability of this Penn, the little cause for suspecting him, the publicity of the Bank books to all the clerks, and the means he had of referring away all the leaves relating to this transaction. He then related to his pecuniary affairs, and stated, that he was above all want; for, two years since, he received 2000l. on the death of his mother, and 5000l. with his wife; he then protested his innocent mother, and called upon the Jury, if they had a doubt of his guilt, to give him the benefit of it. Several witnesses were examined to character.

Mr. Justice Richardson summed up; and the Jury, after retiring for one hour and a half, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Tuesday.—The prisoner was brought up to plead to three other indictments, in which the charges had been laid separately. He pleaded "Not guilty."—Mr. Serjeant Rosnutt said, as the Jury had solemnly pronounced on the charges, and as the present indictments grew out of the same transactions as that of the preceding

day, he was instructed not to offer any evidence against the prisoner.—The Jury of course found the prisoner Not Guilty, and he was immediately discharged.

Jeremy Garfield was found guilty of exposing to sale, a quantity of silver spoons, having the Hall marks forged and counterfeited.

William Brown, aged 16, was charged with uttering a forged 5l. Bank of England note. To Mr. Timbary, of Feather-lane, under the pretence of being sent by a book-binder, in Bell-yard, to purchase a hammer and polishing iron. He was found guilty.

John Wynn, a Manchester instrument maker, was indicted for having forged certain written instruments for the payment of one dollar, of the Prussian Government, with intent to defraud Frederick William, King of Prussia. The indictment was founded on the 43d of the late King, for the protection of written securities, issued by Foreign Governments.—To prove the guilt of the prisoner, William Newman, an engraver, in Wigmore-street, Bishopsgate-street, was called, who stated, that the prisoner, whom he had known for twenty years, came to him in the month of March, or April last, and asked him if he could engrave a Prussian ticket? On looking at it, witness saw the word "current" which alarmed him, but the prisoner said, "God bless me! do you think I want you to do any thing wrong?—You know me very well." Witness then engaged to engrave the plate for 30,000 impressions; 10,000 were to be finished in a fortnight, which would come to about 30l. They were struck off in three weeks, and the prisoner took them away about 1000 a time, and used to call to surrender them to the warden. He received a fresh order in August, the prisoner providing the paper in reams ready made up.—W. H. Newsman, son of the former witness, D. Brown, and T. Nolan, in his employ, confirmed him in the evidence which he had given.—Richard Smitherman, foreman to Wire and Brentley, of Midstone, proved making the paper (on which the notes were printed) by order of the prisoner.—Augustus W. Eickhardt, inspector of the Police in Berlin, swore the note produced was a false one. In May, several Jews were taken up in that city for forging notes, among them were two men, named Lobb and Simeon, the latter, witness brought over to this country.—Peter Simeon, the accomplice, proved that he applied to the prisoner for 5000 of these notes, saying, he had been sent by Mr. Lobb. Prisoner said, he must have some money first; and he procured a 5l. note from Foy, the Police Officer, which he gave to the prisoner. Afterwards met him at Somerset House, where he gave him two 5l. notes, procured in a similar manner. He had previously received two parcels of the forged Berlin notes, one for 1200, and another for 2100.—Foy confirmed this testimony; and having secured the prisoner, went to Newman's, where he found the presses at work, and many of the notes.—The prisoner, in his defence, protested that he was unconscious of the transaction being an illegal one, and said he had a wife and several children, and was in the greatest distress at the time.—The Jury found him guilty, which subjects him to the punishment of transportation for fourteen years.

W. Harding was indicted for stealing, on the 5th of July, six sheep, the property of Thomas Billings; they were stolen from a field near Mill-Hill, and sold to a drover in Smithfield for 28s. per head.—The prisoner was apprehended at Winchmore-Hill, where he lived, disguised as a woman.—He was found guilty.

John Smith was indicted for returning from transportation without lawful excuse.—The prisoner had been found by the offence by a Jury of the City of London, and acquitted.—The question in this case was, whether he could be legally tried a second time, by indictment, for being found at large in the county of Middlesex.—The Learned Judge (Richardson) had some doubts; and the Jury were of opinion, the offence was one and the same, and therefore acquitted him.

Thursday.—William Sutherland, a Clerk in the Excise, was indicted for accepting a false certificate, relating to the duties of customs, with intent to defraud the King. It was the duty of the prisoner to inspect the tickets, and enter them to prevent fraud.—A person named Robert Grant, (who has absconded) in the employ of Mr. A. Grant, was entrusted to pay 303l. 10s. for some sugars, and it appeared that the prisoner, who was very intimate with Grant, had received a forged and fictitious ticket, and on that ticket granted a permit for the removal of the goods. He was found guilty.

Wm. Whitehead, alias Segar Smart, was indicted for stealing from the person of Mr. Price, surgeon, in Cannon-street, City, a gold watch chain and two seals, on the 24th of July last. The prosecutor was walking down the Commercial-road in the evening of that day to visit a patient, when the prisoner, who obstructed his passage, made a sudden snatch at his watch chain, which he broke off from the watch, and ran down a street leading to Steppey-fields. A companion of the prisoner threw him down, and snatched his umbrella, with which he ran off in a different direction. The prisoner was secured on the Mile End side of Steppey-fields, but nothing was found upon him. On looking, on the following morning, near the place where he was taken, the prosecutor found the chain and seals under a wall.

The Common Sergeant said the case was proved as clearly as it was possible for a case to be proved; the companion of the prisoner had evidently obstructed Mr. Price, and thrown him down with a view of preventing him from pursuing the prisoner.—The Jury immediately found the prisoner guilty.—He was sentenced to transportation for life. The prisoner had been indicted three or four times before, for similar offences, and had only been discharged from prison the same or preceding day, where he had been privately whipped, and a few hours before had been exhibiting his back in a public-house.

Friday.—W. Dutton was indicted for a burglary in the house of T. E. M. Turton, Esq. on the 4th inst. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. T. and was to have left his place on the day of the robbery.—Mr. Turton stated, that on the 3d of Sept. he was informed, by a female servant, that the house had been robbed; it was about half-past six o'clock in the morning; he went down stairs, and found the cook and the prisoner in the kitchen. The prisoner, pointing out the hole in the door, and said, here is the place where they have broken in; they have taken the whole of the plate and my silver watch, for I broke the glass yesterday, and left it in the pantry where the plate was kept." In the course of the morning (having no suspicion of the prisoner at that time) witness said, if he had not got a piece, he might continue to sleep in the house. When the officers came, the search was made, and the pieces compared with the hole. Witness had occasion to go to a drawer in his dressing-room, in which some money was kept, and found that two bags were gone, one containing either 43 or 48l. viz.—five 5l. notes, and the rest in sovereigns; the other three guineas, and a half-sovereign, and some sovereigns, making altogether, about 10l. As sovereigns were found in the prisoner's box, Gilmore, the officer, asked him where he got them, and he replied, "Worked for them, to be sure."—Gilmore asked him, "What for?" to which he answered, "For wages." The officer then found another sovereign in his pocket, of which he gave a similar account. Witness then searched a chest of drawers in the room, and found a box of spongers and matches, and some broken seals, &c. and witness had a box of tools in the house, in which there was a gimlet and a chisel. The holes made in the door, and the mark left from forcing the drawers, corresponded with the last-mentioned tools. The box in which they were kept was not locked.—The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty. The prisoner v. as then put upon his trial on a second indictment, charged with stealing a pair of silk stockings and other apparel, the property of his master, and was found guilty.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will enquire as to the questions of X., and let him know. **SPHINX NON CEBROS** will find we have noticed the joke, in a similar way, in an earlier number of **BULL**.

We thank our kind correspondent from **KINASTON**, but the place is not of sufficient importance to make the disclosure interesting.

If "one who fears God and honours the King" will send us, well authenticated, the name of the man and the name of the place he alludes to, we will shew him up.

The congregation of **Carlisle Chapel, Kensington-lane**, complains that the building is going black, and they lay the blame upon the **Rev. J. S. SARNOOR**. The inhabitants of **Hampstead** also are indignant at a similar exhibition of woe in their Church and Chapel.

We thank **BOBBY GAM**—he will see we have used his communication.

The letter signed **TITUS** has (according to our system) been destroyed.

A long letter, signed **PHILO** is very injudicious, if written with a friendly intention towards the person it alludes to. Such a letter, instead of inducing us to think or speak more favourably of the object, would (if we acted maliciously) lead us to publish such documents as would shame him, and render him more contemptible than he is; but we think we see a design to provoke us further, and shall therefore take no notice of the communication.

We cannot insert the able letter in defence of the **Rev. Mr. Blacow**; because we do not think his conduct defensible. It is unjustification for entrusting a Court of Justice to say, that others have done so before; and however vehement in politics **Mr. Blacow** may be, we confess we think that the interests of neither the Church nor State can be benefited by such a line of defence as that which the **Rev. Gentleman** adopted on his trial. With respect to the sentence for the alleged libel, that rests in the breast of the Court, and we cannot presume to say a word about it.

PLATH O will find he has been anticipated.

We have received **F. B.'s** hints—his remark upon the printing of **BULL** can only be considered as friendly; in an edition of nearly **ELEVEN THOUSAND PAPERS**, which we now publish, some accidents will necessarily occur, but every care shall be taken to render them as rare as possible.

We cannot enter into a controversy with such people as those **C. D. O.** writes about. As for the second part—their promise—we laugh at it.

We cannot believe **S. H.'s** anecdote of the stage-coach—we would thank him to authenticate it.

In answer to **J. G.** we can only say, we do not give **WALTHAM** credit for a fifth part of the talent requisite to have written the letter in question.

We cannot joke with the animals **ANTI-RAD** ridicules—they must not be tickled, they must be lashed.

We will enquire into the conduct of **Mr. Ambrose Steward**, the brewer; his intimacy with **Wood** gives a tinge to his politics which justifies the appeals we have received from a large proportion of the county of **Suffolk**, on the subject of his being appointed **High Sheriff** next year. We will set about the investigation forthwith.

We wish, for a particular reason, that our valued correspondent, who wrote about **Mr. Blacow**, and who sent us a short letter about **Wilson** yesterday, would adopt some name by which we might address him, in preference to his initials; we could explain why, but he will, we dare say, understand us.

Since the establishment of our Letter-Box in the window, our correspondents seem to think they may be later in the week than if they sent by post; they are mistaken—the earlier we hear the better.

The letter signed a "British Officer" is very good, and if it came from such a person as it assumes to come from, would be serviceable; the hand-writing is clerical—we do not mean that of a Clergyman.

To **AUXILIATOR** we should say—
"Non Tali Auxilio," &c. &c.

We think it right to say, that we had not received **G. N. W.'s** friendly letter at the time our last Paper was published.

We thank **A.**
The young lady near **Hanover-square** shall be looked to—we will save her if we can—she requires care and attention.
"At the close of the day when the hamlet is still!"
her situation is very precarious.

We are greatly obliged to our friend **T. C. C. at Paris**, and shall be more so still by a continuance of his correspondence; we only received his letter this week, and the subject he mentions is now gone by.

CAPTAIN DERENZY'S Enchiridion has given us much pleasure; his ingenuity is well understood—and the good-natured way in which he treats his misfortune interests one about the man, while one is admiring the artist.

We were greatly disappointed in not hearing from **DAMON**—he will now understand what we meant by our letter.

The Couchant **Grubhouse** rests on our table; we thank our fair friend for her hint.

We are quite in love with **ELIZABETH**.

J. W. M. will see the subject has not escaped us.

NEITHER HODGE PLOUGHSHARE from **Longparish**, nor the **Hawkers** and **Pedlars** in the neighbourhood, shall be forgotten.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS should not censure the others—they all feel alike.

J. W. is most thankfully received.

DICKY PIGTAIL—A CONSTANT READER—MARCUS—TOP, and many more, have come safe to hand.

INQUEST ON HONEY.—In the List of Jurors, in our last number, the name of **Thomas Walker**, stay-maker, of **Blainford-street**, was inserted: we understand he is not the person who lives at **No. 18**, in that street.

Those persons who find any difficulty in procuring this Paper from News-men, are requested to state the fact, and the names of those who obstruct the sale, and the obstacle shall be removed.

parts for foreign importation, and by these means send the metallic currency out of the country. Notwithstanding, the chief speculators on the Corn Exchange appear to aid their endeavours.

Although the joint exertions of those parties on the Corn and Stock Exchanges are used to create a fall, the Funds have maintained, upon the whole, better prices than could well have been looked for. Consols commenced yesterday morning at 76 for Money, and 74½ for the Account, and closed at 76½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account.

The letters from the continent speak favourably of the prices of their securities; the French 5 per Cents. were, on Wednesday, at 80 fr. 70 cents; the Exchange at one Month 25 fr. 45 cents; and at three Months 25 fr. 25 cents. Spanish Bonds 5½, and Neapolitan 5 per Cents. 60.

Reduced Ann.	Exchequer Bills	10001. 2 p
Consols 76 ½ 6 ½	5001. 3 5 p	
Dit Aect. 78 ½ ½	Small 0 5 p	
4 per Cents	India Bonds	63 04
Navy 5 per cent. 100 ½	Omnium	

FRENCH FUNDS, SEPT. 19.

5 per cent. Oct. 22 Sept.	80-70	Bank Sh Div. 1 July	1548-75
Recon. Div. 22 Marca	100-05	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 45	3mo. 26-25

RUSSIAN.

6 per Cent. Inscript.	82 ½	5 per Cent. Metallics	81 78
Exchange	11 11-103	-Met.	8 1

AUSTRIAN.

5 per Cent. Metallics	78 ½	Exchange	10 4
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SPANISH.

5 per Cent.	55 ½	Exchange	
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NAPLES.

5 per Cent.	69	Exchange	440 25 55
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AMERICAN.

7 per Cent.	102	6 per Cent. 1815	102 3
6 per Cent. 1812	108 103	5 per Cent.	101
1813	109 100	3 per Cent.	70
1814	110 104	Bank Shares, £22	17s. 6d.

PRUSSIAN.

5 per Cent. Bonds, £100,	83 ½	Ditto, £250 to £1000	
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HOLLAND.

2 ½ per Cent.	—	Columbian Bonds	40 ½
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A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at **Three o'clock**.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

It is seldom that such an event as the election of a **LORD MAYOR** troubles us; but we feel an interest in the approaching contest, because there appears to be a difference upon the subject between two most excellent and deserving men.

MR. MAGNAY'S principles are known and esteemed—**MR. HEYGATE** has also distinguished himself for loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, and we therefore lament that any schism should exist between them.

MR. HEYGATE enters the list with **MR. MAGNAY**, as far as we can see, upon the ground that he, having declined the Mayoralty when he was next in rotation, has no right (at his pleasure) now to try back to his turn, and that having once waived the privilege, he cannot resume it; but **MR. HEYGATE** forgets, or seems to forget, that he himself waived his privilege last year, and that, upon his own ground, he has no more right to claim it than **MR. MAGNAY**.

We lament this personal opposition to **MR. MAGNAY**, because **MR. HEYGATE'S** former conduct appears to have been marked by the greatest delicacy towards him.

On the rotation falling upon **Alderman MAGNAY** last Michaelmas, that gentleman did not refuse the office, but requested the indulgence of his fellow citizens for one year, that is, until the present election. The rotation therefore clearly fell upon the **Alderman** next in seniority, which was **Mr. Heygate**. But this gentleman, from motives of delicacy and respect towards **Alderman MAGNAY**, was unwilling to precede him, and also begged the indulgence of the **Livery**.

But it will be seen from the following letter, addressed to the **Livery** by **MR. HEYGATE**, that although, from delicacy, and for private reasons, which he explains, he waived his right for one year, he keeps his eye upon the next, when, he says, he shall still be in rotation the eligible **Alderman**—so that he has no notion that he forfeits his claim by merely delaying it.—The letter runs thus:—

"To the **Livery of the City of London**.

"GENTLEMEN—Understanding that **Mr. Alderman MAGNAY**, whose name is next in rotation for the Mayoralty, although he declines offering himself in any way as a Candidate, will, in the event of the **Livery** being pleased to elect him, undertake the discharge of its duties, I think myself called upon to state, that from every feeling of delicacy and respect, I am anxious not to be placed by my friends before that Gentleman at the approaching Election.

On the contrary, without justly incurring the charge of presumption on the one hand, or the other, that of shrinking, in times of political animosity, from a public duty, had it devolved upon me according to the usual course, I trust I may be permitted to say, that in consequence of the increased illness of a part of my family, which I now regret to find will render their residence at the seaside for a considerable period indispensable, the arduous and responsible office of the Mayoralty, (requiring, as it does, a constant residence in London), would thus in various ways be necessarily attended not only with much inconvenience to myself and to others, but with the impracticability of paying that degree of respect and attention so justly due to every branch of the Corporation and **Livery** of London.

I will only add, with much deference, that should your favourable opinion induce you to elect me as your Chief Magistrate in the year following the present, when according to my rotation I

shall be a candidate for that honour, it shall be my most anxious endeavour to discharge with firmness and impartiality the duties of that office, to maintain its dignity, and to uphold the rights and franchise of my fellow-citizens.

"With every feeling of gratitude to those friends who have kindly offered me their support,

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"With much respect, your faithful and obedient Servant,
W. HEYGATE."

But it should be further observed, that when **MR. MAGNAY** distinctly stated his intention to become a candidate this year, **MR. HEYGATE** made no kind of opposition; but now he starts an objection, which, if valid, applies equally to himself.

It is clear that **MR. HEYGATE'S** refusal last year must have arisen from motives of delicacy to **MR. MAGNAY**; because, as the **CORONATION** was celebrated during the Mayoralty, a more desirable chance of obtaining that which **MR. HEYGATE** earnestly covets could hardly have offered itself. To be sure the chance still exists, and perhaps **MR. HEYGATE**, in his delicacy, miscalculated the time at which the inauguration of his Majesty would take place.

But there is another argument held by **MR. HEYGATE**, equally futile with that about **MR. MAGNAY'S** right.

MR. HEYGATE alleges, that in justice to his brethren of the Court of Aldermen who have not passed the Chair, he opposes **MR. MAGNAY**. Now this, if it means any thing, must imply that the Junior Members of the Court of Aldermen ought not, in **MR. HEYGATE'S** opinion, to be delayed in their progress to wards the Chair, by allowing **MR. MAGNAY** to occupy it during the usual period, or in other words, **MR. MAGNAY** having been excused for ONE YEAR, ought therefore to allow all the junior Aldermen to advance that one year, and to pass the Chair before him: which is the same thing as to say, that having begged one year's indulgence, he has thereby forfeited all claim to the office until there is no other Alderman in a capacity to take it. The junior Aldermen, for whom **MR. HEYGATE** is so anxious, will be left, by **MR. MAGNAY'S** election, in exactly their present situation. By the order of date, of which he appears so fond, **MR. WALTHAM'S** turn would come in 1823, and so on; according to this rule, **MR. MAGNAY** should have served in 1820, **MR. HEYGATE** in 1821, **MR. THORP** in 1822; but the two former Gentlemen having requested indulgence, **ALDERMAN THORP** took the year just closing, and **MESSRS. MAGNAY** and **HEYGATE** come again before the **Livery** upon equal terms.

Upon the whole, we confess, we never saw a man more embarrassed than **MR. HEYGATE** is with his delicacy to the senior Aldermen, and his sense of justice to the junior ones; but it is pleasant to observe, that whether it be justice, or whether it be delicacy, all his struggles go to seat himself as **LORD MAYOR**.

To be returned to the Court with a senior Alderman does **MR. HEYGATE** no good; therefore his delicacy gives way to his love of justice, and of course secure as he is of the Chair if sent up with **WALTHAM**, who is the junior, he leans to the linen-draper.

One great advantage is—the thing is, that whether **MAGNAY** and **HEYGATE** are returned, or **HEYGATE** and **MAGNAY**, or **HEYGATE** and **WALTHAM**, we are certain of loyal and respectable Chief Magistrates in London for two years to come; and we only lament, amiable and worthy as the parties are, there should be any discussion, even though a permanent title should be the prize in dispute.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR ALDERMAN WOOD AND HIS FAMILY.

PERHAPS there never was a more reasonable subscription entered into than that, which has been set about for **ALDERMAN WOOD**, and never a stronger proof afforded of high respect for private character, and consideration for aggravated insult, mortification and disappointment, than is to be found in the princely contributions which swell the list.

The **Right Hon. LORD NUGENT**, to testify the value he puts upon the talents, virtues, and misfortunes of the **Alderman**, subscribes most liberally—**ONE POUND ONE !!**

MR. J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, and **MR. MOYCK**, **M. P.**—two guineas between them.

THE **CITY OF EDINBURGH** collectively sends a tribute of—**THREE POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS**.

While the gay and populous **BATH** offers its elegant contribution of—**TWO POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE !!**

MR. GRANT HEWLETT, and friends at **Aylesbury**, muster **nineteen shillings**; and a few more friends at **Leighton Buzzard**, forward **eight shillings and sixpence**.

BURDETT, **HUMS**, and **HOBHOUSE** appear as five guinea subscribers; **HENRY GREY BENNETT** is excused, because we see by the papers he has subscribed his **ONE POUND** for the relief of his friend **Captain Romeo**; indeed, the whole of this subscription proves that however intemperate the language of a Radical may be, push him home, and it is a hard matter to induce him to give up his sovereign.

In the notice prefixed to the subscription list, is this very remarkable line.

"The Committee rejoice that no fears can be entertained as to the right application of the Fund."

—What does this mean?—Was there ever a plate subscription mis-applied? The last we heard of was a subscrip-

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The business, during the week, has been very extensive, and the fluctuations frequent and considerable, occasioned chiefly by the state of the weather for the last fortnight. A wet day depresses the prices, as it tends to raise the price of Grain, throw open the

tion for Plate for the QUEEN; and we are quite sure that has not been misapprehended, for it is under the management of Alderman WOOD himself.

Amongst the places which have contributed to WOOD'S fund, we did not see WORCESTER, and accordingly referred to our documents in order to find a reason for the neglectful silence of that city. We laid our hands upon the following (Original) Letter from Mr. COCKS, the Secretary to the Subscription, addressed to Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Worcester, and franked to that Gentleman by JOSEPH HUME.

"NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. ALDERMAN WOOD.

"Sir—I take the liberty to refer you to the Committee's Note of 10th June, in reply to your highly-esteemed favour of 16th of the same month, and as we have not had the pleasure of seeing you in town since that period, the Committee will esteem themselves much obliged by your transmitting the amount of your subscriptions under cover to JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M.P. one of the Trustees, who will forward such remittance to the Committee.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"Globe Tavern, Moorgate, "JOHN COCKS, Sub-Sec.
27th July, 1821."

If JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., ALDERMAN WOOD, or any of the Committee, will publish the answer MR. COCKS received to this letter, dated WORCESTER, Aug. 4, 1821, we think it will be a full set-off against any gratification MR. WOOD may receive from the contributions, the amount of which are now published.—We have a copy of the letter, but we dare not publish it from the nature of its contents; and we will tell MR. JOSEPH HUME and the Committee, that, for the very same reason, they dare not publish it;—and let these persons recollect that the charge specifically made by "a most respectable merchant in the Borough," and mentioned in that letter, and given as a reason why the people at Worcester would not subscribe, has been allowed to stand unrefuted for two months:—this, as the letter was addressed to and received by the Secretary to MR. WOOD'S friends, is, to say the least, negligent towards "an individual who has merited and received the unwrought praises of thousands of his countrymen!!!"

JOSEPH HUME will understand us—if he does not, let him refer to "letters received" by MR. COCKS on the fifth of last August, and he may get a new light or two.

We really wonder that these people are not ashamed of themselves.

It will be seen, by the Gazette of Tuesday, that old LADY BAKER is not the only sufferer by the riot on the 14th of August; his Majesty has removed Major-General SIR ROBERT WILSON (and since the KING calls him so, we call him so too) from the Army.

This, as might naturally be expected, has given great umbrage to the TIMES and the radicals; and we should have been greatly surprised if it had not. It is a rare thing for these persons to have a man of so much notoriety as SIR ROBERT in their cause; and however honourable the dismissal may appear to those who hold it no honour to serve their KING, the measure, highly proper as it is, has considerably disconcerted the faction.

The ground of this Officer's removal is ordinarily reported to be as follows:—

"On the day of the Queen's funeral, at the time the procession was approaching Cumberland-gate, and after the firing by the military at the people had commenced, Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes, then on duty near Cumberland-gate, and remonstrated with him on the conduct of the soldiers under his command, which he said 'was disgraceful to the regiment, and injurious to the character of the service.' Captain Oakes replied, 'Sir Robert Wilson, I know you perfectly well, but I shall enter into no discussion with you on this point at present. I shall do my duty, and my men will do theirs.' Nothing further passed on that occasion. On the following day, Captain Oakes submitted the occurrence to the other Officers of the regiment, in order to obtain their opinion on the course which it became him, as a man of honour, to pursue on the subject. He was willing to regard the affair as one of a personal nature, solely affecting himself, and only required their sanction to take immediately the proper measures to obtain reparation. The other officers of the regiment, however, refused to allow a transaction, which they considered to imply a general reflection on the regiment, to be adjusted on the terms of a private difference, and would not consent that Captain Oakes should take the affair upon himself in the manner proposed. A statement of what occurred at Cumberland-gate between Sir R. Wilson and Capt. Oakes was in consequence drawn up, and transmitted to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, on receiving it, caused a private inquiry into the correctness of the facts to be instituted, and having found them established to his satisfaction, he referred the whole affair to the King, who in consequence caused his Royal pleasure to be declared—that Sir Robert Wilson should be dismissed the service."

The TIMES, (who, if it knew any thing, ought to know something about this affair) tells us that this statement is not correct, and furnishes us on Thursday with another, in which, like most bungling friends, the TIMES admits a fact much stronger than any adduced on the other side; for, in vindicating SIR ROBERT for his actual conduct, he gives us what SIR ROBERT said before he interfered with the military, which, without a doubt, tells more against him, as a military officer, than any thing which he actually did.

The TIMES says, "that SIR ROBERT, hearing a firing, expressed a desire to go up to the spot, and at least ascertain the cause of it. His friends would have detained him, considering that his presence at such a scene might, like many

"other innocent and well-meant acts, be liable to malicious construction. This, SIR R. WILSON declared to be unworthy his regard, so long as there was a chance of saving one life, or dissuading the military from the smallest exercise of violence. He therefore accosted the commanding officer," &c. &c. &c.

Now, the fact of a GENERAL "DISSUADING THE MILITARY FROM THE SMALLEST EXERCISE OF VIOLENCE," in the middle of a revolutionary riot, is one which nobody but such a blockhead as the TIMES would have adduced to prove, that removing such General from the KING'S service was "not wise because it was not just."

SIR ROBERT WILSON (the TIMES says) "is in France," he, therefore, stands clearly acquitted of any share in this lame justification; but the whole affair is so deeply involved in other matters that we consider it but justice to say no more upon the subject at present.

BEFORE this, our readers will probably have seen, with pleasure and exultation, the answer of the Life Guards to the offer of reward for the insults and assaults they endured on the day of the riots upon the Queen's funeral. They refuse the proffered tribute—they accept the intention—they feel the pleasure which a testimonial so flattering to their steadiness, valour, and humanity must afford—but they decline the money.

Never, perhaps, was there a nobler strife between the people and their protectors than this: on the one hand, the anxiety of those who are unused to the stern restraints of military duty, to shew their affection and regard for the soldiers; on the other, the high feeling of gallant men, who seek no reward but honour, and the consciousness of having acted properly, are truly cheering.

The thanks of the country are due to the COURIER for having suggested this subscription; and not more for the original laudable intention, than for the animated and beautiful picture of national gratitude and chivalrous spirit which its unforeseen termination has brought before the public eye.

OLD TIMES.

Tempora Mutantur—we said it—we knew, that, as soon as the great figure-head of the faction was gone the TIMES would rot. We need not quote the TIMES upon itself to shew how ardently and indefatigably it has supported the Radicals—let us look at the paper of Monday.

RADICALS OF LEEDS.—"Last Tuesday, in the evening, a meeting was held at the Union Rooms, Richmond-hill, in this town, at which from three or four hundred persons attended, Mr. James Mann in the chair; when it was determined unanimously, "in order to consolidate and organize the great mass of reformers in one indissoluble union, and to render their efforts irresistible, to form themselves into a branch of the great Northern Union (as recommended by Mr. Hunt), to be denominated the 'Leeds Central Committee of Radical Reformers.' The members of this union are to contribute one penny a week towards raising a fund "in order to return tried friends of the people to the House of Commons at the next general election," and the subscriptions, by a general organized system, to be made as extensive as possible. In a letter from Mr. Hunt, which was read to the meeting, it was observed, "that if the Great Northern Radical Union consisted of 100,000 members each contributing one penny a week, the radicals might, at the next election send from three to ten members of their own into the House of Commons; and even if they purchased all the seats of the boroughmongers, which might be worth while for once, a real reform in parliament would be obtained within six months. These subscriptions would amount to 21,632l. 6s. 8d. a year, enough to purchase seats for five radical members, who might be Sir Charles Wolsey, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Cobbett, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Wooler." In these views the meeting coincided, and after electing a treasurer, secretary, &c. they voted thanks to Henry Hunt, Esq. for his intrepid support of the rights of the people; to Sir Charles Wolsey, for his patriotic exertions in the cause of liberty; to Major Cartwright and Mr. Cobbett, for their services to the country; and to Mr. Wooler and Mr. Carlile, for their advocacy of the cause of reform."

"We copy the above from the Leeds Mercury of Saturday, and must say that we have received much amusement as well as surprise from the statement which it contains. We had thought that "the indissoluble union," "the irresistible efforts," and "central committees" of the Radicals, with their political nostrums and penny subscriptions, were now as much out of date and fashion as the sect of Flagellants, the wondrous of alchemy, or the South Sea scheme. What is the purpose of this patriotic fund here recommended by Mr. Hunt? Why! to buy "all the seats of the boroughmongers for once," that the Radicals may obtain possession of them for ever. So these penny subscribers would purchase the lease of the premises in order that they might oust the landlord; and yet they suppose the latter will be such a fool as to admit them for tenants on these terms."

This is at least not complimentary to the firm of WOLSELY, WOOLER, COBBETT, CARTWRIGHT, CARLILE and Co. and shows strong symptoms of going about; but if the TIMES falls off in consistency it rises in style; to which visible improvement, we call the attention of our readers.

We remember when it was the fashion to laugh at the Morning Post, for a diffuseness, thought to be peculiar to itself;—and the never-to-be-sufficiently-lamented this one, or the never-to-be-adequately-regretted that one, furnished very good jokes for the wittings and parodists of the day.

But the OLD TIMES gave us, on Tuesday, a paragraph in the same style as that of the Post, but so much more forcible, so much LONGER and STRONGER, that we cannot choose but quote it.

It will be found in the middle of a long-piece of nonsense, about the Treasury reductions. It alludes to a man we all love and respect, and is in itself exquisite. It runs thus:—

"We must observe, that the Addresses of Parliament were wrong from Ministers, by the long-resisted-many-times-fruitless-much-abused-and-reviled-and-ridiculed-but-indefatigable-and-finally-successful-efforts at retrenchment made by Mr. HUME," &c.

POST—POST—hide your diminished head!

We will extract from Thursday's paper, the opinion which the TIMES entertains of legal proceedings, in cases of libel, as it bears upon the cases in which poor BULL is entangled. He says, speaking of MR. SHARPE'S bills against the TIMES, "We assure him that no ruined reputation was ever recovered "by a process of law which precludes in the defendant a proof, and in the plaintiff a refutation, of the charges contained in the alleged libel. It is unfortunate that in this case the Secretary did not feel it so safe to bring an action "as to prefer an indictment."

What will the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, and our other prosecutors, say to this doctrine?

On Thursday the TIMES gives an account of a local piece at ASTLEY'S, which was most unequivocally hooted off the stage on Tuesday. The piece was called "IRISH LOYALTY;" and bore upon His MAJESTY'S late visit to Ireland.

We do not know why the TIMES sets such a value upon the condemnation of this drama, which he never saw; because, putting politics out of the question, it was the most execrable trash ever produced, even at the "Amphitheatre of Arts."

But our impression of the thing was, that the disapprobation was occasioned by something better than disloyalty:—when the audience remembered, that, into that very place the late QUEEN had been handed and lighted by ALDERMAN WOOD, and some tumblers and mountebanks in Court dresses, with every demonstration of respect and veneration, the venal change of principle which could have induced the performance of a piece in honour of His MAJESTY, richly deserved the chastisement it met with. Similar to this was the treatment of Vauxhall Gardens, on the 13th of August, when a nonsensical bill announced a fete to celebrate His MAJESTY'S birth-day. Every body knew that, on the preceding Monday, the Gardens had been prostituted to a public masquerade under the sanction of the QUEEN, and that, that masquerade had superseded a fete on the Coronation. The result was, that on the night when the sham loyalty was exhibited, nobody went.

Should the TIMES, however, upon the important event of the failure of a piece at a puppet-show, contend seriously, that such failure is attributable to the disloyalty of the audience, we must venture to remind the TIMES, that, that audience had been attracted to the place to hear the imitations of MR. REVEE, the son of a tailor, and nephew to ALDERMAN WATTHAM, and were, to a certain extent, the friends of that gentleman!

THE OBLIGATION OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK TO HER LATE MAJESTY.

MANY of our readers, naturally astounded at our allusions to this document, (particularly after the statement of the Duke's property given in our last number) having called upon us to explain more fully the proceedings had upon the business in England, we, this week, without offering one word of our own, lay before the public a detail of those proceedings, which, we think, will be found strictly correct. We ought, perhaps, to apologize for recurring so frequently to the subject, but we consider its importance will prove a sufficient excuse for the apparent repetition.

HER MAJESTY, when PRINCESS OF WALES, filed a Bill in Chancery in the year 1818, stating, "That in the month of August, 1814, WILLIAM, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK OELS, deceased, for the purpose of securing the sum of 15,000l. to the separate use of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, signed and delivered to her a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th of August, 1814, whereby he assured to her the re-payment, in the year 1816, of the sum of 15,000l. sterling, with interest in the mean time." And then the Bill stated, that, "For the same purpose the DUKE signed and delivered to her another promissory note of the same date, and for payment of the same sum of 15,000l. French louis, in the month of August, 1816, together with interest in the mean time."

The Bill in Chancery, interrogated the Defendants (the EARL OF LIVERPOOL and COUNT MUNSTER) amongst other things, whether the promissory notes were signed by the DUKE, and whether the sum secured by them was not still due?

In March, 1818, a motion was made by the Defendants, "That the Plaintiff might produce a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing, in the Bill mentioned to bear date the 24th day of August, 1814, whereby, it is in the Bill alleged, that WILLIAM DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, deceased, assured to the Plaintiff payment, in the month of August, 1816, of the sum of 15,000 French louis; and that the Defendants might have a fortnight's time to answer the Bill, after such instrument should have been so produced."

The Defendants' Counsel, in support of the motion, insisted, that inspection of the instruments was necessary to enable them to make that answer which HER ROYAL HIGHNESS sought, and said, "supposing the Defendants should have a doubt of the authenticity of the instrument—of the signature of the Duke, for example, is it not obvious that inspection

is necessary to enable them to answer with correctness and safety? The Duke, if living, could answer from his own knowledge, but by what means can the Defendants, his executors, (no parties to the transaction) without a view of the instrument answer to its authenticity?"

Her ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Counsel contended that they were not bound to produce the note, and said that the difficulty in the way of the defendants answering was *imaginary*.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the 10th March, 1818, required the defendants to produce a further affidavit, which was made by COUNT MUNSTER, and stated, that in the latter end of the year 1816, the plaintiff sent to one of the "executors of the late DUKE of BRUNSWICK who had not proved the Will, two instruments in writing, one in the German and the other in the French language, both dated the 24th August, 1814, and purporting to be to the same effect, and to be engagements on the part of the Duke to pay to the plaintiff, in two years, with interest, 15,000*l.* sterling, therein stated to be lent by the plaintiff to the DUKE: that the two instruments were deposited by the gentleman to whom they were transmitted, in the hands of bankers in London: that on the 7th February, 1818, COUNT MUNSTER attended at the banking-house, when the instruments were produced to and inspected by him, in the presence of several other gentlemen" (named in the affidavit); "that he had long been in the confidence of the Duke, and in habits of correspondence with him, and was well acquainted with the Duke's manner of writing, both in German and French; and that he had in his possession many letters of the Duke's in both languages, and that he took with him to the meeting one German and one French letter of the Duke's, for the purpose of comparing them with the two instruments: that the said written instrument in the German language appeared to the deponent, upon the comparison of the said German letter of the Duke, to be AN IMPERFECT RESEMBLANCE of the hand-writing of the latter, and that neither the SPELLING, nor the construction of the said written instrument, were equal to the manner of the Duke, who well understood and wrote the German language, which was his own vernacular language.

The affidavit then specified several expressions in the written instrument, which were *unmeaning and absurd* in the German language, and appeared to COUNT MUNSTER to be borrowed from the English idiom, and stated, "That the Christian name of the DUKE, in the signature, was *mis-spelt* and different from his habit of writing, and that the signature was '*Brunswick and D'Oels*,' which signature the DUKE adopted during the time he was dispossessed of his dominions by the French, but NOT AFTER HIS RETURN IN THE AUTUMN OF 1813."

The affidavit further stated, "that the written instrument in the French language appeared, upon comparison with the French letter of the Duke, to be ALSO AN IMPERFECT RESEMBLANCE OF THE HAND-WRITING OF THE LETTER, and that its construction did not appear to be equal to his manner of writing French; and that the signature was also '*Brunswick et D'Oels*,' which the DUKE was NOT in the habit of using when the instruments bear date." And deponent further stated, that he was informed, and believed, "that the Plaintiff caused the instrument for the payment of 15,000 *louis* to be produced for payment in *Brunswick*, and, that previous to putting in his answer to the Bill, it was necessary, in order that his answer might fully meet the case, that he should have the inspection of the last-mentioned instrument."

On reading this affidavit the LORD CHANCELLOR (March 17, 1818) said, "I have read the affidavit, and it is enough to say, that it lays a sufficient ground for deciding that the defendants are entitled to a production of the instrument, before answer." And his Lordship on that day made an order to that effect.

DAY AFTER DAY, WEEK AFTER WEEK, MONTH AFTER MONTH ELAPSED, AND NO PROMISSORY NOTE WAS PRODUCED! Above FIFTEEN MONTHS passed by, and this instrument was NOT PRODUCED. The defendants, thinking they had waited quite long enough, on the 29th June, 1819, made a motion before the LORD CHANCELLOR, that the Bill filed by Her ROYAL HIGHNESS the Princess of Wales might be dismissed with costs. The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that unless he saw something to the contrary on the following day, his order on this motion must be understood to be, "That unless the instrument be produced before the third Seal, the Bill should stand dismissed; but with liberty to the plaintiff to apply at or before the second Seal for an extension of time." So that every indulgence was granted to her ROYAL HIGHNESS to produce the note. On the 27th July, the defendants' counsel applied for the dismissal of the Bill, no production having been made, nor any application for further time; and the counsel for the plaintiff (QUEEN CAROLINE) not having any instructions on the subject, the LORD CHANCELLOR said, "There could be no doubt that THE BILL MUST BE DISMISSED WITH COSTS!!" And it was so dismissed.

It may be necessary to remark, that the above detail refers to the Bill filed by the QUEEN against the executors of her brother. The cross-Bill, in which the QUEEN was Defendant, REMAINS UNSWORNED at this moment, although Mr. BROUGHAM, after repeated extensions of time, stated in Court, a short time after the demise of His late Majesty, that the "Queen would now come over, and of course put in her answer." BUT SHE NEVER DID!

One syllable of comment would be superfluous.

RETURN OF THE MOURNERS.

ALDERMAN WOOD and his SON, as every body knows, having no right to be of the party, were not admitted by courtesy, but came over sociably by themselves; and after a boisterous passage, dangerous to any body else, they landed at DEAL.

The ROB ROY party (so was the packet called in which we all embarked,) left Calais yesterday week, and came over in the following order:—

My LORD HOOD and young WILSON on the seat behind DOCTOR LUSHINGTON'S carriage; in which were the Bride and Bridegroom; LADY ANNE HAMILTON and young AUSTIN paired off together, during the whole voyage; LADY HOOD chatted to everybody round her in the most interesting manner possible.

That, which struck us most, was the want of cordiality

between the parties themselves, and the particular intimacy which appeared to subsist between them and their servants.

LORD YARMOUTH was on board, but remained below, during the whole passage of five hours.

The Custom House Officers seized several things on our landing, amongst others some bottles of brandy belonging to a lady, who shall be nameless—the duty was paid and the bottles redeemed. This, however, was the only symptom of even a temporary loss of spirits we remarked.

We endured LADY HOOD'S amiability with Christian fortitude, looked at LORD HOOD, thought of the black cook, and parted with the greatest civility.

We started for town, so did HESSE, WILSON and Mr. LEWEN—money seemed scarce with them, for they travelled outside of the Dover coach, and when they got to Rochester, the three had only one pot of porter between them at dinner.

After our departure LADY ANNE and Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN took a walk by the sea-side, accompanied by Mr. WREKS, her late Majesty's agent at Dover. During the stroll Mr. WREKS'S sister, a retail dealer in tobacco and snuff, accompanied by a friend, a very respectable bonnet-maker, accidentally met them, and had the honour of being introduced to her ladyship, and her attendant sprig of mystery.

LORD and LADY HOOD, and the more exalted personages of the party, proceeded by the stage-coach to London, so anxious were they still to stick to any thing called *Carrosse-Royale*, even though its name were written on its panels.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

In our last number, we declined meddling with the private characters of some of the Coroner's Jury upon Honey's case, because, as we then said, their public conduct speaks for itself, and it is only with their public conduct that we have to meddle.

It seemed of very little consequence to us, whether Mr. GREEN, the foreman, who is a writing-desk maker, had, in earlier life, sold potatoes; or whether Mr. BROWN, who now keeps a pot-house, had or had not been formerly a hackney coachman; or, whether Mr. BLAIKIE (the most impudent of the whole set) was, although a rigid Methodist, not so rigid a moralist as might be; or whether Mr. HARRIS, the eminent snuff-seller, had dissipated his boyish days in vending lollipops; or Mr. CAPE changed his trade from cabbage-selling, in Covent-garden, to that of tea-cup-selling, in Wigmore-street. We confess we saw no good to be extracted from the long details which such disclosures about insignificant low-lived people would necessarily have forced upon our readers.

But, when any circumstance comes to our knowledge, touching the conduct of any of these Jurors, as Jurors, we consider it a duty of the highest importance to expose it to public view, in order that these mild and merciful men, who have disappointed the *Old Times* by their humanity, may be seen, in their public capacity, in proper colours.

The fact is this—Mr. BLAIKIE, having received information, that a gentleman, resident in the Poultry, could positively identify the officer who shot HONEY, called at his house. The gentleman was from home when Mr. BLAIKIE paid his visit; he wrote his address, and begged the gentleman's immediate attention on his return.

On this request, the gentleman waited upon Mr. BLAIKIE, to know his business, when Mr. BLAIKIE, with the greatest earnestness, told him that he understood he could identify the officer who shot HONEY.—This conversation passed before some other of the Jurymen.

We can only observe upon this, that we should think such personal interference on the part of a Juror to procure witnesses, would invalidate any verdict, in the giving of which, such Juror had any share.

The fact here stated will, if required, be proved by affidavit, and for that purpose we are in possession of the names of the parties, together with their authority for making this statement.

While upon the subject of this inquest we have another duty to perform, which is, to notice the officious and gratuitous interference of a Mr. FROST, the Vestry Clerk of St. Pancras.

This person, when CAPTAIN EDWARD BRENTON was giving his evidence as to the rate at which the hearse was going, took upon himself to frame a question for the Jury, which a shabby looking man (apparently of his acquaintance) wrote on a slip of paper—the question was, "Did it not gallop?" this was handed to the redoubtable Mr. BLAIKIE, who examined CAPTAIN BRENTON as to the fact, and the question was negatived.

Mr. FROST bragged in the inquest-room that he was one of the Horse-Committee at the Queen's funeral. Mr. FROST must be a very foolish fellow; first, to have been of such a party; and secondly, to have told of it if he had. Mr. FROST must, we presume, have forgotten to whom he is indebted for the lucrative office he holds before he could have assisted in a mode of enquiry, novel in its system, and hostile to every principle of JUSTICE and LOYALTY.

We are requested, from the very best authority, to state that the parish church of St. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY, was put into mourning for QUEEN CAROLINE by the Churchwardens, without any consultation or communication with the Rector, the Rev. Dr. WELLS.

We have received an account of a Sermon preached on Wednesday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. FOWKS, Vicar of All Saints, in Sudbury, called a Funeral Sermon for QUEEN CAROLINE, which is represented to us as having been one of the most inflammatory harangues ever delivered. We are told that the preacher uttered such language against His Most Gracious Majesty, as we dare not repeat. In making this statement we think it necessary to observe, that we are informed that notes were taken of the Sermon; and, as persons to whom reference may be made, we mention that Mr. M'RAY, of Sudbury, and Mr. Ford, of Milford, were present, as well as Mr. WALSBOROUGH, of Sudbury, amongst (of course) many other persons.

We cannot but call the attention of our readers to a jocular conversation which took place between THORPE the Lord Mayor, and the *Spa-Fields* placard-holder WADINGTON. His Lordship entered into a frisky discussion upon politics with the wretched creature; but however amiable his condescension might have been, as far as reasoning went his Lordship seems to us to have had decidedly the worst of it.—What an animal a Lord Mayor is, after all.

EXAMINATION OF ALDERMAN WAITHMAN, (Concluded.)

The Committee appointed for the examination of the claims of Mr. WAITHMAN having re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Deputy ——— commenced a series of questions relative to a Mr. MILES, in which it appeared that Mr. WAITHMAN'S conduct towards that person was exactly similar to his behaviour in the case of Mr. BRICH, except that his personal hostility had been more violent. The case took up nearly three hours in the discussion, and ended in a reference to Mr. MILES himself, who now lives at the Featherers Tavern, in Hand-court, Holborn, for further information.

The case of the shawl, sold for the benefit of a lady, which did not appear to have produced its full value, was next gone into; but as this affair is commonly in the mouths of every body who has heard the vendor's name, it is hardly worth while to trouble our readers with a repetition of it.

At the conclusion of the examination, Mr. WAITHMAN was asked if he had anything to say; and he made a speech, in which he attempted to defend himself, by attacking every body else; and having given a most animated description of his late campaign upon the causeway, he retired to the infinite satisfaction of every body present.

The Committee then proceeded to deliberate upon the evidence and defence, and we understand that at eight o'clock they had made their final decision as to the resolutions which they should adopt; but, upon the suggestion of one of the members, that the force of such resolutions would be more strongly felt if published somewhat later, it was agreed, that on Thursday next they should be given to the world, and not before.

We lament this decision, because it will prevent our laying them before our readers till after the first day's poll. We will, however, make a point of procuring them.

QUEEN'S PLATE SUBSCRIPTION.

TO ALDERMAN WOOD.

SIR.—As you are a man of business, you are no doubt an enemy to many words; so without further preface I shall state my case.

Shortly after her late Majesty's arrival, a subscription (limited to a shilling from each person) was opened under your auspices, and I believe, under your treasurership; to which I gave my hard-earned mite, for the specified purpose of providing her late Majesty with a suitable service of plate; and need I add, Sir, it was upon the persuasion (indeed by your repeated declarations) of her innocence, and of her being the victim of an unrelenting persecution, that I contributed to the fund.

Facts, which have since come to light, have given a decided turn to my opinion, and to be candid with you, I cannot but consider you as not only having deceived me and many others, but as having been still more guilty in deluding her Majesty into her situation of disgrace and mortification, which, for your insidious advice, I am thoroughly persuaded her own common sense would have taught her to avoid. And further, I cannot divest myself of the belief, that to you, Sir, as her avowed confidential adviser, she is indebted for the adoption of a conduct (nick-named *magnanimous*) which however suited to the meridian of Billingsgate, was in every point of view, unbecoming her high dignity, and revolting to that delicacy, of which, as the head of the purest female society in the world, she ought to have given the highest example.

Under this change of opinion, which I have formed upon the maturest reflexion, and hearing that the money subscribed for the Queen's plate, is to be divided amongst her advisers and visitors at Brandenburgh House, to purchase mourning rings in memory of her late Majesty, (which she unaccountably forgot in her will), I shall be glad to know whether the same be true, as I shall most decidedly object to any such application of my shilling.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER

London, Sept. 5, 1821. TO THE QUEEN'S PLATE FUND.

We thought it right to give insertion to this letter, in order to draw forth some explanation upon the subject. We have no doubt but that the money subscribed is safe and forthcoming, yet as we have received some very curious and authentic documents, from WORCESTER, NORWICH, MANCHESTER, and other places, expressive of popular feeling upon the subject, we wish, in fairness to the Alderman, who, it appears, has had the management of the fund, to give him an opportunity of justifying himself from charges, not either *delicately* or *privately* made against him.

We have never had any object in BULL but the attainment of truth, and the maintenance of justice; and believing, as we do, in the perfect security and tangibility of the money subscribed for the Queen's plate, we think it but honest to all parties to give this opening for an official account of it, before we proceed to lay before our readers the remarks and observations which have been made by many most respectable persons upon the subject.

When mentioning in our last Paper that SIR ROBERT HARLAND, Bart. of Orwell Park, was elected High Steward of Ipswich, we ought to have added, that it was a compliment from the radicals—expressive of their high estimation for his conduct in the Chair of the Fox Club at Bury St. Edmunds, when the Sovereign was insulted by having his health drunk in *silence*, while that of the QUEEN was given with *three times three*. We are by no means surprised with such worthies as these that SIR ROBERT'S merits and services are preferred to those of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. So much for Ipswich!

In the fourth line of an article, inserted in BULL of last Sunday, headed, "Radical Clergymen" instead of "dismissed from his clerical situation there," read, "dismissed from his clerical situation in the neighbourhood." While on this subject it may not be superfluous to observe, that the rumour of the Whigs, and whole fraternity of Paddington Radicals, have been in the utmost bustle during the week, in consequence of what appeared in this Paper last Sunday relative to their petition to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in favour of the Rev. Mr. MANCUS. The most active solicitors for signatures to this document are some of the members of the late "Queen's Committee," assisted by a young clergyman in expectancy of preferment.

THEATRES.

It is quite refreshing (as the Cocknies say) to see the Covent Garden play-bills posted about to announce the commencement of the season to-morrow. The prospect of good acting, sweet singing, and an elegant commodious theatre, is cheering to the lovers of the drama; but above all, the return of YOUNG to the London stage, is gratifying to the public.

MR. YOUNG is an actor, whose inherent elegance of mind gives a high tone and character to his performance; accomplished, gentlemanly, and amiable, he brings his qualities in private life into his profession. In tragedy, now that the mighty KEMBLE is gone, where is his equal? We cannot find him.

In his pathetic delivery, there is a melting tone of sorrow, which no actor of the present day can rival. True it is, he gives us none of those sudden transitions from high to low—from pompous to familiar, so much in fashion just now, and which never fail to remind us of MOORE'S song, (or, rather, MILLER'S jest) of the man with two voices, in the saw-pit; but his delivery is classical, without pedantry—his expression of feeling, forcible, just, and natural, without caricature—his conception clear and perfect, and his performance altogether more satisfactory than that of any other actor we have at present.

There is one part in comedy, in which MR. YOUNG is pre-eminently successful—we mean *Falkland*, in the *Rivals*; and a most difficult character it is to sustain. YOUNG'S good tact, gentlemanly feeling, and knowledge of the human mind, render *Falkland*, in his hands, interesting and important. Let any other man play it, and we lament that the brilliancy of the play is marred by such sickening, mawkish dullness.

In alluding to MR. YOUNG'S private qualities and acquirements, we must not be understood to cast any stigma upon the rest of the theatrical world. We believe there never was a period of our history at which private respectability was so generally combined with public talent in the histrionic art, as the present one.

If we may credit the writers of their day, actors of old, generally speaking (there are always exceptions to general rules) were for the most part as idle as rehearsals would permit them to be, drunken and dissipated, profligate and licentious, seeking pleasure and relaxation from the duties of their profession in taverns and lodgings in the purlieus of the theatre.

Now, we find amongst the actors, men of the most gentlemanly habits and pursuits; accomplished, well read, domesticated persons, who would do honour to other and more serious parts in life. And although we hold that the public have nothing to do with the private characters of public performers (in the way of censuring their conduct), off the stage, provided they do their duty, when on it, we are quite sure, that we shall not deteriorate from the effect produced by the performances of such men, as CHARLES KEMBLE, MACREADY, TERRY, JONES, MATHEWS, FAWCETT, (and others of the same class) by holding them up to praise for their personal characters and individual respectability.

Those who are in the habit of regarding this paper as a bugbear pre-determined to find fault and abuse, are quite mistaken in its aim and object—our pleasure is to praise—but truth must be spoken; and if justice calls upon us to censure, neither Prince, nor player, shall be shielded.

Such is the frailty of human nature, that an impartial judge looking at society with a scrutinizing eye finds generally more to condemn than laud; but we can assure our readers, that we feel truly gratified when we are able, (as in the present case) to commend, and yet be faithful to our public duty.

On Thursday, a new play, called *MATCH-BREAKING*, or *THE PRINCE'S PRESENT*, was produced at the Haymarket. Strange to say, the only part of this piece with which we are inclined to find fault, is the *title*; it was so clearly adopted in consequence of the success of the little drama called *Matchmaking*, (which, by the way, we find is not by MR. KENNEY) that it appears like an effort to gain popularity surreptitiously; and this is the more absurd, as the play now under consideration is, in every point of view, a very superior performance.

The following are the materials of the plot.—*Emma* of Lowenthal, the niece of the German family of *De Stromberg*, is betrothed to *Edgar Rosenheim*, a captain in the King's guard; it is necessary to obtain the consent of the *Prince*, and *Edgar*, confident of success, applies for it. The *Prince* induces *Edgar* to present the picture of his mistress, and the *Prince*, struck with its beauty, demands it of the lover. The latter refuses to part with it; and the *Prince* retires abruptly. The engeress with which the *Prince* viewed the portrait, excites jealousy in her lover, increased on his receiving a letter from the *Prince*, declaring his intention of visiting the castle of the *Baron de Stromberg*, in the character of *Professor Hoffman*, *Edgar*'s nearest relation, and commanding him to assist in carrying on the delusion. The *De Stromberg* family, not having received any encouragement at Court, have set up for patriots and philosophers. They rail incessantly at their own power, though they would willingly exchange the calm retirement for the bustle of office. The *Prince*, in paying them a visit incog, has a double object in view—first, to try whether their boasted contempt of power would not vanish when they had his prospect of enjoying the royal favour; and next, to procure an interview with *Emma*. The supposed *Professor* arrives at the moment of signing the marriage contract; and suggests the necessity of the *Prince*'s written consent to the marriage; but the *Baroness*, and the three brothers, *De Stromberg*, in a lofty and satirical assertion of their independence, spurn at the idea, and insist on proceeding. *Edgar*, who is now convinced that the *Prince* means to deprive him of his mistress, is anxious that the contract should be signed, although the looks of the mock *Professor* inform him that such a step must be ruinous to his hope of preferment. At this moment, one of the *Prince*'s pages is introduced, who announces that, by the command of his master, he bears a present of a bouquet to *Emma*. The scene is now entirely changed. The ambition of the family bursts forth, philosophy is forgotten, and the cant of patriotism is heard no more. The *De Strombergs* are lost in astonishment; the contract with *Edgar* is suspended; and the independents are suddenly seized with the hope of marrying *Emma* to the *Prince* himself. The younger brother, *Solomon Falloisitt*, is sent in search of information. The real *Professor Hoffman* has written against the *Prince*; and *Solomon*, little imagining whom he addresses, satirizes the *Prince* with as little truth as mercy, and thus places himself in the power of his sovereign. The *Prince*, who has in fact been struck with a passionate admiration of *Emma*, becomes, in the course of his visit incognito, still more enamoured. He puts her constancy to the severest tests. He paints in vivid colours the delights of a court, and assures her that the *Prince* will place them at her command. She rejects the offer; and, subdued by her nobleness of mind, the *Prince* determines to make the lovers happy. He sends a notice that he intends to make a visit to the *De Strombergs*. At this moment, by his contrivance, an officer arrives in the family to arrest the supposed *Professor* for his writings. Alarm prevails, lest so disloyal a subject should be found under their roof, and it is immediately determined that he shall be turned out of the house. None of the brothers like to undertake this task, and *Solomon* hits upon the happy expedient of directing *Edgar* to inform the mock *Professor*, that his absence would be agreeable, while the latter should be instructed to give his supposed relative notice, that the *De Strombergs* had cancelled the contract between him and *Emma*. By this manoeuvre, *Solomon* hopes to set by the ears the two persons whose presence, at so critical a period, might perhaps destroy the aspiring views of his family. The *Prince*'s arrival is announced; but when the converted family of the *Strombergs* should be listening to welcome him, they are endeavouring to turn him out, in his assumed character. "Oh," exclaims the *Prince*, "since the presence of the *Professor* is so disagreeable, let him retire;" and, marching up to the chair of state, he throws off his disguise, and appears in his real character. Having good-humouredly retorted on those who had taken gross liberties with his character, he unites the overjoyed and astonished lovers, and the piece concludes with a general amnesty.

TERRY was beyond expression good in the *Prince*; there was an aristocratic and dignified feeling in his acting most congenial to the character and most gratifying to the audience. JONES, in *Baron Solomon*, was irresistibly diverting, and MRS. CHATTERLAIN, in a new style, delighted us; she is good in every thing, but we hardly expected to find her so perfect a mistress of the pathetic. DECAMP exerted himself very successfully, and the piece was received with the most unqualified applause.

MATCH-BREAKING wants nothing to make it perfectly good but to beshorn of its music. Waiting-maids are by no means novel personages on the stage, but when they do appear they should possess certain requisites which little MISS COURT has not; and, nicely as she sings, her vocal powers are not sufficiently important to counterbalance the evident mischief her acting must do to a new play. Surely, if there must have been a waiting-maid, pretty MISS CARAW would have been more efficient.

The highest praise is due to MR. KENNEY, not only for the dramatic talent he has displayed in this excellent little play, but for his bold and successful exposure, on the stage, of the HUMBUG of modern patriotism. It does him infinite credit, for it proves that genuine loyalty is not to be impaired by associations the most fascinating and powerful; and when we see MR. KENNEY back from Paris, free from political contamination, we hail his return to his native country, and his public pursuits, with cordial satisfaction.

While on the subject of the *Haymarket*, we would, without wishing to hurt the feelings of any person, suggest that *stage-boxes* and *side-boxes* are considered to be the places appropriated to the *best* company—they are the *select* places, and (particularly in the *Little Theatre*) frequented by persons of the first rank and consequence; it is, therefore, highly unbecoming in inferior public performers (at this very theatre) and their relations, to occupy these chosen seats.

Were the indelicacy we allude to accidental, we should not have noticed it, but night after night the same thing occurs, and the same very conspicuous family occupy nearly the same place. As we trust this hint will have its effect, we shall say no more; indeed, we lament that persons should be so foolishly blind to their own situation as to render it necessary for us to expose them even to themselves; it will, after this, be their own fault if they force us to expose them to others.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

The Will of the late MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY was proved in the Prerogative Court of Dublin, on the 22d ult. There being no Executor appointed, Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, were granted to the present Marquis, as Universal Legatee.

A similar grant has issued under the seal of the Prerogative Office, in Doctors' Commons; the personal property within the province of Canterbury being sworn under 6000l. The Will is nearly to the following effect:—

"Having some time ago, in conjunction with my two sons, settled all my landed estates in the mode considered most advisable, I have nothing but chattel interest to dispose of; the whole of which I leave to my dear son CASTERBROUGH, having full confidence in his head and heart that no exertion or affectionate endeavour will be omitted by him that can in any way contribute, in addition to her jointure, to the accommodation and comfort of my disconsolate and unhappy widow. I also recommend to his attention and care any worthy individuals who have been long in my service, and whose fidelity deserves my protection; and that he will do such acts of liberality and charity in my name, as he may deem necessary and proper. I have nothing more to add but that I may be privately interred. When the spirit has quitted its mortal abode, all worldly parade and ostentation should cease."

Dated the 26th of January, 1820.

The *Times* of yesterday says, "It is a curious circumstance that King Charles I. slept at the Priory in Brecknock, on his way to North Wales from the Duke of Beaufort's, Aug. 6, 1642, and that his present Majesty should sleep there also on his road to the same Nobleman's last week."—Very curious indeed!—It is almost as extraordinary as if Mr. JACKSON had died at the Antelope, at SALISBURY, on his way to Honiton, on the ninth of May, 1784, and Mr. WILSON had dined there also on the sixth of Sept. 1768.—What egregious asses!

The great St. Legend Stakes of 25g. each (40 subscribers) were run for at Melton by Doncaster, and won by Mr. T. Powlett's br. c. Jack Spiggott, beating five others. Gustavus, the favourite, was behind a long way, and was not placed. Mr. Powlett, it is said, has won 30,000l. by the race.

DEATH OF BERGAMI.—A letter has been received in town from Milan, which contains the following paragraph, announcing the death of Bergami. "MILAN, Wednesday Morning, Sept. 5. "We were all much astonished to hear of the Queen's death, but will you not likewise be surprised to hear that the famous Mr. Bergami is also dead. The Queen died on the 7th—he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city, and had it confirmed on my visit to the Villa d'Este, on the Lake of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and it still belongs to her, or at least to her executors."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, the King held a Privy Council, at his Palace, in Pall Mall, at which were present, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Liverpool, Westmoreland, Harrowby, and Bathurst; Viscounts Sidmouth and Melville, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Lords Stewart and Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Parliament was prorogued from the 20th of September to the 20th of November. After the Council, Richard Birnie, Esq. was knighted, on being appointed Chief Magistrate of Police.

When the King arrived at Brecon, on his way to the metropolis, he was informed that four criminals had been condemned to death. He immediately desired an interview with the Judges, (who were then holding the assizes,) which lasted for a considerable time, and the result of it was, His Majesty's most gracious respite of their sentences.

The King, it is understood, will travel, on the Continent, under the title of Earl of Dublin. His Majesty will stop for a day or two at the residence of the English Ambassador at Brussels, and thence proceed to Hanover.

The King has ordered 20l. to be given to the widow of Wm. Hall, a pilot, who lost his life by incautiously charging a swivel too high at Milford, while rejoicing on the arrival of His Majesty.

It was on the 31st of July that His Majesty left London, to embark at Portsmouth for Ireland. His visit has thus occupied a space of forty-seven days, of which twenty-four were spent in travelling by sea and land.

The King drove through the west end of the town on Friday, in a very handsome private coach, with a green body, and only one footman in a drab livery behind. Every arrangement is making for His Majesty's leaving town to-morrow, on a visit to his Hanoverian dominions.

The King, we understand, will embark to-morrow at Ramsgate for the Continent. A communication from the Earl of Liverpool to the Mayor of that town has been made to that effect. His Majesty wishes to avoid all public honours. The Cobden squadron of Yeomanry were to be in readiness; the right troop at Gravesend at nine, and the left troop at Rochester at ten, in order to escort His Majesty to Canterbury, where he was expected to arrive last night. The Marquis of Londonderry attends His Majesty to the Continent.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee, as Commander in Chief, at his Office, in the Horse Guards.

Sir William Curtis, Bart. accompanied by Lieutenant Curtis, R.N. and Mr. Hall, arrived, on Friday, in his yacht, off the Isle of Wight.

MAJOR ANDRE.—A New York paper states, that the exhumation of Major Andre took place at Tappan, the 10th of August. A heap of loose stones partly surrounded and covered the grave, which, on being removed, the labourers began to dig, and at the depth of three feet, the coffin was found; the lid was broken in the centre, and had partly fallen in; the skeleton of the brave Andre appeared entire, without a vestige of his other remains, except some tufts of hair, and the only part of his dress was the leather string that tied it. The remains were removed into a sarcophagus, made of masonry, the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls. A small pouch, it was growing out of the grave, which is intended as a present for the King.

A meeting of Magistrates was held last week, at the Coffee House, Hummersmith, to inquire into the conduct of certain publicans, previous to granting them licences, when several of them were warned to be careful of their conduct in future.

SCRIPTION TO THE LIFE GUARDS.—The following letter has been published, in reference to the subscription entered into, to testify the sense of the country towards the Life Guards, for their conduct during the late riots:—

"Hyde Park Barracks, 17th Sept. 1821.

"Sir.—The Committee of the Regimental Fund assembled this day, in consequence of an Advertisement in the *New Times*, respecting the appropriation of the sums subscribed for the Life Guards, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"Resolved, That we feel the highest sense of the testimonial of public approbation contained in the resolutions of the Committee, and that we beg to return our thanks to the Gentlemen with whom the measure originated.

"That we have seen with pride and gratification the names of persons of high rank and of the greatest respectability in the list of subscribers, and that we duly appreciate these unequivocal marks of approbation bestowed on our conduct generally on duty.

"That with gratitude in our hearts, we accept the tribute of praise so kindly given, but since, by this day's advertisement, it appears to be intended that the measure should bear the character of a reward to the military generally for the bare performance of a duty, we beg leave respectfully to decline any participation in the subscription, as we conceive that as soldiers we are pledged to the correct and zealous discharge of our duty, under any circumstances, without looking to any other reward than the provision which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to make for us, and the approbation of our King and Country.

"The Committee have desired me to submit the foregoing Resolutions for your approval, which should they receive, they have further to request that you will be pleased to forward them to the Secretary of the Subscriptions.—I have the honour to be, Sir, on behalf of the Committee, your most obedient servant, WM. BISHOP, Q. M. Treasurer to the Regimental Fund.

"The Hon. Col. H. Lygon, Commanding Life Guards, &c. &c."

THE ARMY.—Orders have been transmitted to New South Wales, where the 48th Regiment is stationed, to reduce that corps, at present 1000 strong, to the establishment of the rest of the Infantry.—The 3d (or Buffs) have received orders of readiness for New South Wales, and are on their way to Chatham, whence, according as convict ships go out, they will be sent in detachments on board those vessels.

The officers and privates of the 86th Regiment have subscribed nearly 60l. to the Fund for erecting a testimonial to commemorate His Majesty's visit to Ireland.

HOWARD AND GIBBS'S BANKRUPTCY.—The second regular Meeting under the commission took place yesterday, when a number of elegantly dressed females attended to prove their debts.

Mr. Hitchens, a broker, claimed to prove for 4000l. the amount of four bills drawn by the Marquis of Worcester, and accepted by the bankrupts. The creditor proved for only two of these bills under the last commission, and Mr. Montague now objected to his proving for the other two without explanation. Mr. Hitchens said, at the time those bills were drawn, there were four similar ones over-due, and the Marquis was threatened with legal proceedings; to avoid which, these four bills were drawn and handed over to Mr. Hitchens, who advanced for 4000l. on the bills, but could afterwards get only two of them discounted; the other two he had in his hands at the time of the bankruptcy, and proved for under the former commission. The two which had been discounted by Mr. Ridgway, not being paid when they arrived at maturity, were last Wednesday returned to Mr. Hitchens, who paid Mr. Ridgway his 2000l. back again.—The Commissioners desired the case should stand over to the next meeting.—Mr. Kent claimed to prove on four bills of exchange for 1000l. each. The creditor was examined, and stated, that he paid the amount of these bills to Mr. Gibbs with a check on his banker, on the 6th of Oct. Inst, without even deducting discount.—The Commissioners fixed the 13th of Oct. for choosing assignees.—The meeting then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wilcox and Titterton, Theobald's-road, coach-builders.—E. and J. Kendall, Tooley-street, haberdashers.—Westlake and Atkinson, Plympton, common-dressers.—Wallace and Knight, Lamb's-Conduit-street, dress-makers.—Lorenz, Christie and Heath's-lane, wine-merchants.—Tinson and Felton, Little St. Thomas's-lane, wine-merchants.—A. and M. Gray, and Harrita, Crooked-lane, wine-merchants.—Collison and Dryden, Wood-street, silk-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

BEESTON, J. Drayton in Hales, mercer. GIBSON, T. Jan. Liverpool, ship-head baker. GIBB, H. Leicester, ship-builder.—F. Kay, Princess-square, coach-merchant.—J. H. Busch, Holwell-street, C. Cope, Berkeley-square, job-master.—I. W. Smith, Bird's-buildings, Islington, tea-dealer.—H. Wolfe, Beech-street, button-seller.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 29. Mitchell, sen. Wine and Collage, Herts, dealer.—Oct. 23. T. Kay, Princess-square, Hatfield-lane, coach-merchant.—Oct. 23. H. L. Rodham, North Shields, victualler.—Oct. 15. E. Phillip, Narberth, linen-dresser.—Oct. 24. W. and H. Webb, Bristol, linen-dressers.—Oct. 21. T. P. Jones, Carnarvon, linen-dresser.

CERTIFICATES.

J. B. Snowdon, Lynn, linen-dresser.—J. Jaeger, Rest Stonehouse, stone-mason.—R. Trowden, Cheltenham, ship-builder.—F. Kay, Princess-square, coach-merchant.—J. H. Busch, Holwell-street, C. Cope, Berkeley-square, job-master.—I. W. Smith, Bird's-buildings, Islington, tea-dealer.—H. Wolfe, Beech-street, button-seller.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated in the Journal des Debats, that His Majesty, on his return from Hanover, will give up his tacogno, and be received in France as King of Great Britain.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 21st instant says:—"The affairs of Russia, Turkey, and the Greeks, must be of paramount interest, in regard to the consequences which they may produce in the whole political system of Europe, when we see so little attention bestowed upon the revolutions which pursue their odious course in Spain and Portugal. Spain seems destined to experience all the phases of the French Revolution. The Royal Navy contained in Portugal, does not convey a more favourable idea of the situation of that fine country. The most agreeable prospect is that of Italy and Naples. Rome will give an idea of the present state of Piedmont; the capital is deserted. At Turin, a town whose population is estimated at from 80 to 84,000 souls, of which number are computed 20,000 craftsmen, 13,000 of the latter have deposited their working licences in the hands of the municipal authorities. The Universities of Germany and Prussia are filled with youths, whose intemperate ardour and whose idealism do not leave the Governments of those countries wholly free from disquietude. Most of these Governments suffer views to be discerned which displease these innovators, and as they are feeble in their means of execution, they embolden their antagonists. Austria presents an apparent calm, but the fears which Italy excite, as well as the territory bounding the insurrectionary Greek provinces, may very arouse her from her Germanic apathy; particularly if, as is pretty certain, Austrian ships have been attacked by those of Turkey."

Sept. 12.—It is affirmed, that the Duke of Wellington has left Paris very little satisfied with the result of his mission. The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg is negotiating here a loan of 40,000 florins, which are intended to defray the expenses of the honour of receiving a visit from the King of England.

Sept. 14.—M. Lamb, the British Plenipotentiary to the Diet, is crossing apartments to be prepared in his extensive hotel, for the reception of His Majesty King George IV. The King will travel Queen under the title of Count de Lüneburg, to see his sister, the Duchess Dowager of Wirtemberg, at Louisburg. His Majesty has received invitations from Berlin and Vienna; towards the end of October several sovereigns will meet in the latter capital.

HANOVER, SEPT. 15.—Immediately after the arrival of Count Munster, a courier was dispatched to Calais, to await at that port the landing of the King, and to bring the papers which with all speed, the Ministers and Representatives of the Burgesses of Göttingen, having caused an Address to be presented to the King, on the 10th ult. His Majesty has deigned to give the following Answer:—"GEORGE IV. by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, and to our honourable, learned, dour and faithful subjects, greeting.

"The Address which you have presented to us, proves the sincere part which you take in the general joy, which we see with affectionate emotions, animates our faithful subjects on the occasion of the visit which we have in view to make, to a country which is so dear to us.—We have received with the most heartfelt pleasure, the expressions which you have addressed to us of this joy; we reply, by these presents, with the most sincere gratitude, to which we add assurance of our lively satisfaction in contemplating the approach of that period when it will be in our power to accomplish the wish which we have long formed on this subject. We entertain towards you the most sincere good will and affection.

"Dublin, Aug. 24. (Signed) "GEORGE.

"To the Magistrates and Burgesses of Göttingen."

HAMBURG, SEPT. 21.—We have received from Constantinople the following authentic communication, dated Aug. 25:—"We are here in perfect tranquillity, and wonder at the surprising inaccuracies which we find in foreign newspapers, especially in a Bavarian Journal, which hitherto has not communicated a syllable of truth respecting the affairs of Turkey. We read of massacres and scenes of horror, but we have not witnessed any of them. It is true, however, that at the first discovery of the Greek conspiracy, great and much to be lamented severity was exercised; but these measures were necessary to secure peace, security, and good order, are entirely restored. We confidently hope that there will be no war with Russia. The English Ambassador, as well as the Austrian, French, and Prussian Ambassadors, do every thing to prevent war. The Turks wish for peace.—These papers state, upon the authority of advices from Warsaw, that the Russian troops upon the frontiers of Moldavia have retired to their former positions.

VIENNA, SEPT. 13.—The Austrian Observer of this day contains official news from Constantinople, dated August 25th, according to which the firmans of the Porte, and the exhortations of the Patriarchs of the Greek nation have obtained the desired end. Calm is perfectly restored there.

MADRID, SEPT. 13.—General Morillo has just been reinstated in the functions of Superior Governor of Madrid and Captain-General of New Castile. This measure is a mortal blow to the Revolutionists of the Fontainebleau.—Gazette de France.

BARCELONA, SEPT. 12.—A fever of the most malignant kind has broken out again at Barcelona, with fresh and very alarming symptoms. All connexion with Barcelonetta had been studiously cut off, and it was hoped by that precaution that the town might be saved; but it had made its appearance within the walls, with symptoms equally fatal; the panic-struck inhabitants, the municipal authorities and military force, whose presence must be so essential in such emergencies to preserve order, are leaving the city. At Tortosa, on the Ebro, the fever has also made its appearance.

The state of the Lazaretto, at Barcelona, on the 4th inst. was, 10 remaining sick. In the Bay of Malaga two sailors have died.

FEVER IN SPAIN.—Extract of a letter from the Agent at Gibraltar, dated Sept. 6, to Lords:—"The Superb, Harcourt, and the Assurance, Dredge, have arrived here from Malaga, ordered away from there in consequence of a prevailing fever on board of each on the 2d inst. with symptoms of the yellow fever. The Superb had one man sick on board, who died last night; the Assurance has one man sick both, I believe, will proceed to England immediately."

LISBON, SEPT. 6.—In the Sitting of the 4th inst. in the Portuguese Cortes, the Bishop of Bahia made a motion for preventing burials in churches, which, he observed, contained the sacred temples into receptacles of putridity. He proposed that cemeteries should be formed in all the cities and large towns of Portugal on the ruins of the English burying-grounds at Lisbon and Oporto. The Ministers of War and Marine have either given in their resignations, or received their dismissal. The Ministry has just been renewed; it is now composed as follows:—Foreign Affairs, M. José Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira; Marine, M. Ignace de Costa Quintella; Interior, M. Phillip Ferreira de Aranjó e Castro; Justice, M. Joseph de Silva Carvalho; Finances, M. Joseph Ignace de Costa; War, General Pamplona.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 25.—We are perfectly quiet here; and, in fact, have been so ever since the discovery of the Greek plot. The departure of the Russian Minister is viewed with indifference, and the Turks are persuaded that his removal will be a sure preservative of peace. If that blessing be secured, we shall owe it to the un-mitigated exertions of Lord Stratford, whose influence here is as unbounded as it is beneficial. His Lordship has prevailed upon the Porte to grant an amnesty to each of the insurgent Greeks as shall give their lives. This proposal was strongly resisted by the more fanatical part of the Divan; but Lord Stratford overcame all obstacles. He had been previously successful in obtaining permission for the Russian Minister Strogoff to depart. He would have been sent to the Seven Towers had it not been for the spirited interference of the British Embassy. We are astonished at the exaggerated stories which appear in the newspapers—mountains of dead, and rivers of blood in the streets of Pera, to say nothing of the 150 Greek virgins delivered by the Sultan's order to the brutality of the Janizaries! One of them, which appeared in the last papers, amused us much. It was said that Dimesi, the Russian Court banker, in whose behalf such extraordinary efforts were made by Baron Strogoff, had been executed with unheeded tortures; he is now alive and well at Magnesia! He was condemned to death, but his punishment was changed to that of exile, at the intercession of Lord Stratford, who effected, by a single word, what the Russian Minister had been endeavouring to accomplish since April.

JAMAICA.—Court of Assize, Aug. 10.—This day an action was brought by Judah P. Levy, Esq. planter, against Dr. Wm. Craig, for a malicious prosecution. The damages were laid at two thousand pounds.—The defendant was engaged by the plaintiff to attend his negroes on Carlisle plantation in Port Royal Mountains. While attending on said property, his attention was called to a boy named Louis, who was sick; he attended and prescribed for him several times. After seven or eight days the boy died, the defendant wrote in the hot-house book the following memorandum:—"20th Sept. 1820, Louis died to-day of a cramp in the stomach, from previous irritation of the coats of the stomach, the cause of which to me is unknown." The boy was buried publicly on an adjoining property, and nothing was ever said or mentioned about his death, which happened on the 20th September, 1820, until after a lapse of seven months, when the plaintiff had cause to discharge the defendant, which was on the 6th April. Two days after he addressed the following letter to the Coroner of Port Royal:—"Sir.—There was a negro boy named Louis, about twelve years of age, poisoned on Carlisle plantation, about the beginning of November last, by having an overdose of tartar-emetac administered to him by a mulatto man named George, belonging to the said plantation, and died two days after the said dose of tartar-emetac was administered to him. The cause of his death was known to the proprietor, Mr. Levy, and if, he, Mr. Levy, has not given you the lawful information, it is to be expected, after this information, you will make the lawful inquiry.—The consequence was, the plaintiff was indicted for not giving the lawful information to the Coroner, and the imputation thrown out against him was, that he knew the boy had come to his death by poison, but had allowed the matter to be hushed up. At the trial, however, the defendant's conduct appeared so glaringly incorrect, as he was actuated by malice alone, that the Jury acquitted Mr. Levy without hearing his defence.—Evidence was called to prove the case as above detailed. The Jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with 1050l. damages.

SIERRA LEONE.—Papers from this colony down to the 10th of June, have been received; they contain the following dreadful occurrence:—"In further accumulation of the horrors incident to the Slave Trade, we have to notice the fate of the Spanish shalving schooner Carlota, which sunk a few days since off the Gallinas, with a full complement of crew on board. The Commodore took her down as far as Cape Mesurado, and after authorizing some papers to show the illegality of his voyage, allowed her to depart. She returned, it appears, to the Gallinas, and there took in 250 slaves, with whom she sailed from the coast; but, dreadful to relate, before she had proceeded far she was taken unprepared by a tornado, overset and sunk, and all on board perished, with the exception of twelve."

PIRACIES IN THE WEST INDIES.—The schooner Franklin, Foster, from Trinidad, was fired into on the 1st of August, off Cape St. Antonio, and brought to by a small privateer schooner; four of the pirates, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and long knives, came on board, confined the crew, and commenced plundering. They robbed ten passengers of about 1,000 dollars, a gold watch, and other articles; broke open the captain's trunks in search of money; threw overboard all the captain's clothing, bedding, and his trunks; robbed him of a spy-glass, pistols, watch, &c. and a sum of money belonging to the supercargo; robbed the crew of the greater part of his wearing apparel, and the vessel of all the live stock on board, a cask of water, some provisions, and many other articles. Captain Foster was severely beaten with a cutlass, and was stabbed in the back with a knife, and one of the crew was stabbed in the hand.—By the Perseverance we learn that a small privateer schooner, fitted out at Maracibo, with small arms, and commanded by a Frenchman, with a crew of 26 men, is amoying the coasting trade between St. Jago de Cuba and the leeward ports of this island, having recently taken three vessels, principally loaded with flour, which were ransomed.—The Frances, Drummond, was chased and plundered by a pirate on the 31st of July, off Cape Antonio. A boat, full of men, hulled the vessel, and jumped on deck, armed with blunderbusses, cutlasses, and pistols, drove all hands below, binding and maiming every one within their reach. They plundered the vessel of every thing they could lay their hands on, consisting of four trunks and one chest, to the value of 1000 dollars; cash in dollars, doubloons and guineas, value of 800 dollars; four valuable gold and silver watches, with chains, seals, &c. value of 500 dollars; also a writing-desk and its contents, a spy-glass, double-barrelled gun, three pistols, a sword, all the sea clothing, beds and bedding, one complete suit of colours, stock values, cabin furniture, and cooking utensils.—A small sloop, bound to Aux Cayes, was lately filled in with by them and robbed of 300 dollars cash.—The Hironelle was bound on the 2d, in lat. 20. long. 82. by a privateer schooner, plundered of 2300 dollars, 20 hogheads of rum, 30 serons of indigo, 30 tons of sugar, and all the beef and pork on board, &c. The pirates put the crew into a leaky boat, but they were fortunate enough to rejoin the ship.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 25.—Colonel Pereira, who had retreated to La Cruz, with 900 men under his orders, has been obliged to surrender to Zoliver, the English Major-General. Admiral Julien, who arrived in that quarter with a French squadron, Colonel P. embarked with his little army on board the French vessel, and was conveyed to Porto Cabello. In that port they

found the Asia, a 64-gun ship, from Spain, having on board the newly-appointed Viceroys of Mexico, that of Granada, and the Plenipotentiaries sent by the Spanish Government to treat of peace with the Independents. On their arrival a negotiation was set on foot. The latest accounts from Peru state, that the Chilean Commander, San Martin, having left behind him a garrison of 900 invalids, embarked at Quelcho with 4000 men, who were landed at the Churilias, situate within two leagues of Lima. The Loyalist army attacked the troops of San Martin, whom they routed with immense slaughter, upwards of 1600 of the Chilean troops having been left on the field of battle. San Martin, with the remains of his corps, escaped on board the vessels, whence they had disembarked. Their destination was unknown, but it was supposed that he had gone back to Chili. The prisoners who were on board the Esmeralda frigate after her capture by Lord Cochrane, had risen upon the crew, and recaptured and carried her into Lima.

KINGSTON, JULY 21.—By the Delight, information has been received that Bocha Chival captain of the Independents on the 1st instant. A report circulated at Santa Martha, that Carthagena had surrendered, but no official account had been received.

America appears to be very unhealthy just now. The accounts from Long Island, Baltimore, Amelia Island, and Norfolk, are extremely calamitous. The whole of Amelia Island, is a perfect hospital, not one family being well, and in many instances not one to assist another. So dreadful, indeed, is the disease, that there is no one sent to do duty. A New York Paper, of the 30th ult. says, that the malignant fever continues to make serious ravages among our fellow citizens at Baltimore. Four fell victims to it in 24 hours ending on Sunday morning; and six more during the 24 hours ending Monday morning.

Early on Saturday morning, Titis Porteous and William Stewart, who were convicted at a Slave Court held at Port Royal on the 6th inst. of being concerned in and aiding a rebellious conspiracy, were taken from the goal of this city; they ascended to the scaffold, and were launched into eternity. William Stewart addressed the spectators, but we understand neither admitted nor denied being guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer. After hanging an hour they were taken down, and their heads being severed from their bodies, were stuck upon poles near the place of execution. We are informed that the brother of William Stewart attended the execution, and even assisted in laying his brother's head on the block.

Late accounts from Texas, give the most lamentable description of that province. Bands of Patriots, (as they term themselves) plunder and destroy, and there is no force to oppose them. The most formidable of these consist of Indians. In one night, 200 lives were seen along the coast; and the writer of the account, landing at several places, found a great number of arms and legs—sad proofs of the victims of these cannibals. It appears to be a mere rendezvous for pirates and outlaws.

Accounts from Batavia of the 22d of May state, that, between the 30th of April and the 22d of May, 1,500 persons died of the cholera morbus, out of the total number 158 were Europeans. At Batavia, during the same period, 250 died, of whom 101 were Europeans. Eleven vessels sailed for Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, in consequence of the great mortality caused by the disorder.

THE KING.

On Monday, at a quarter before one o'clock, the King, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield, in his travelling carriage and four, and escorted by a party of Lancers, left his Palace, in Pall Mall, on his way to the Continent. An immense crowd assembled in the Park to witness His Majesty's departure, who had his mind to the most respectful acclamations; the windows of the carriage were drawn, and to the blessings of the people, who exclaimed "God bless your Majesty—may you have a pleasant journey!" His Majesty replied, in the most gracious manner, by taking off his travelling cap, and bowing to the assembled crowds. He looked in most excellent health. On the arrival of the carriage at the Horse Guards, the Life Guards were drawn up, who saluted His Majesty as the carriage passed; it then drove on at a quick pace, until it arrived near the Marsh Gate, at Lambeth, where a crowd had for some time been waiting, when the postillions slackened their pace, to give the persons assembled an opportunity of testifying their loyalty, which they did by the loudest shouts and expressions of pleasure and wishes for His Majesty to have a pleasant journey and safe return. At Shooter's Hill, the light corps, the Foot Artillery, under the command of General Ramsey, were stationed. About half past three, the Horse Artillery, with ten pieces of cannon, and ammunition waggon, occupied a station rather nearer to the metropolis; a short distance from the Earl Mordaunt Tavern, the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Daubeny, were stationed near the Foot Artillery; a party of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Mears, occupied the road next to the hill. The line extended nearly half a mile; there were about 2500 soldiers on the ground; the roads were covered with spectators, anxiously waiting the King's approach; among whom were several well-dressed ladies and gentlemen in barouches and carriages of all descriptions. About a quarter before two o'clock, His Majesty's carriage reached the hill, where a simultaneous shout burst forth, and instantly a royal salute was fired from the guns of the Artillery; the soldiers presented arms, the bands struck up "God save the King," and the colours were lowered, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and gentlemen their hats, as His Majesty passed, and the crowd returned in the most congratulatory manner. His Majesty changed horses at Datchet, where the same respects were paid, and the 10th Dragoons attended. On the road to Rochester he was met by the West Kent Militia, and a numerous train of gentlemen on horseback, and parties in carriages; the 50th regiment and the Spicers and Miners, formed a guard of honour at the Crown Inn, at Rochester, where the King changed horses; the bells of the churches were rung, flags were suspended from the different stations, and the streets were literally lined with people. The Corporation was in attendance. His Majesty seemed much affected and delighted with these continued proofs of affectionate attachment. On leaving Rochester, the West Kent Yeomanry fell into the rear of the King's carriage. At Sittingbourne, the houses displayed various colours; a small party of Lancers were drawn up in front of the Rose Inn, where the Royal carriage changed horses. At Canterbury, the inhabitants of every house testified their loyalty; the door-ways and windows of the houses in the long main street, were profusely covered with fresh-cut large oak boughs, and the streets covered with new garlands; various devices and banners were suspended from the windows, with—"the King" and "the King and Constitution," &c. inscribed on them. At twelve o'clock, the East Kent Yeomanry, under the command of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M. P. were in attendance, fully equipped, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback, met His Majesty, on his approach; the crowds assembled were immense; the Corporation were in attendance. Having changed horses, His Majesty went on to Ramsgate, where His Majesty arrived about eight o'clock, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of countless thousands collected from Margate, Broadstairs, Kingsgate, Sandwich, Deal, &c. The preparations for receiving the royal visitor, surpassed what might have been expected from the shortness of the period when it was known that His Majesty intended to embark at Ramsgate. At St. Laurence's, there was an arch across the road, from one side to the other, of green boughs, interspersed with variegated lamps. The church-yard wall, which forms one side of the road for some distance, had flambeaux placed on the top; and as His Majesty passed under the arch, the bells of

the church struck up a merry peal. From thence to Sir William Curtis's house, where His Majesty Jones, the Earl of Barouet with his presence to dinner, was continued blaze of illumination; the green and triumphal arches were very numerous—they might be said to form an entire bower, or arcade, for nearly half a mile in length; and flags were lashed together, extending from house to house on both sides of the way. The Pier Wharf was truly splendid. The entrance to the Pier had a brilliant Crown, with G. R. surrounding the gates. Numerous transparencies were exhibited on fronts of private houses. The entire town, indeed, formed such a blaze of light as must have been seen at a great distance. The whole of the streets were covered with sea sand, some inches deep, to give a firmer footing to the horses, and to show that nothing was neglected in affording a just tribute of respect to the august visitor. Sir W. Curtis's yacht, which lay in the basin, was entirely covered with lamps, and from the shrouds being illuminated from top to bottom, as well as the gunwales, the whole, at a distance, had the appearance of an immense illuminated triangle. The 60th Regiment of Infantry (about 300 of them) accompanied His Majesty, as well as a party of the 9th Lancers. The Isle of Thunes Troop, commanded by Col. Garratt, were on duty, and stationed to receive His Majesty at several points between Ramsgate and Surr. Tuesday, as early as six in the morning, all was again bustle and activity, to witness the embarkation. The heights, and every point commanding a view of the Pier, as well as the Pier itself, was crowded with tens of thousands, all eager to witness this superb spectacle. His Majesty, in an open carriage, came from Sir W. Curtis's mansion at a little after ten, and alighted at the Pier-house, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the surrounding multitude in the most gracious and condescending manner, and was greeted with repeated and uninterrupted acclamations. At a quarter before eleven, he stepped into the royal barge, and at eleven exactly he ascended the side of the Royal George yacht, which weighed, and stood to windward, with a fine wind at W.N.W. Upon the King ascending the vessel's side, the royal standard was run up to the main-top-gallant-mast with celerity, the whole of the royal squadron firing a salute, which was answered by the vessels in the Downs.—The Royal Squadron reached Calais about four o'clock on Tuesday, accompanied by two steam vessels, but the water in the harbour being shallow, His Majesty went on shore in one of the pilot boats, attended by the different personages of his suite. A vast number of persons were assembled. The Duke de la Chatre, and Count Jumilline, the Governor of the Department, received His Majesty at the water-side. On landing, he saluted the assembled crowd, French and English, with that grace and affability so peculiar to himself. After walking some distance on the pier he ascended his carriage, and proceeded at a slow pace to Dessein's Hotel. The streets had been previously covered with fine sand, and the road was lined by the 2d regiment, one of the finest in the French service, commanded by the Duc de Ceres. His Majesty dined at Dessein's. They sat down thirteen to dinner, including the commanding officer of the Legion, whom the King invited. The whole grandly dined at His Majesty's expense, and 600 bottles of wine were drunk. At eight o'clock, His Majesty went to the Theatre, and sat in the centre front box; on his right was the Marquis de Jumilline, in full costume, on his left, the Duke de Chatre. On His Majesty's entrance, the audience rose simultaneously, and the orchestra struck up "God save the King," in which the whole audience, French and English, joined: it was universally *accored*, but the King motioned to decline the repetition, and it was not repeated. The audience were delighted with His Majesty's affability, and he retired amidst shouts of applause. On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, His Majesty left Calais in a travelling carriage, in which were Lord Conyngham and Sir William Knighton, followed by another with Lord F. Conyngham and Sir Edmund Nagle. A third, with servants, and a conveyance for baggage, composed his suite. The women, old and young, were all accompanied with his manner, which is so very peculiar, that wherever he goes, the same feelings must be excited.

The King entered Cassel about half past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of respect; the cavalry and infantry lined the streets, and presented arms. Admiral Winthrop and Captain McKillop, R.N., were the only British officers present, with whom he entered into conversation with real condescension and kindness. There was a general expression of respect from the English, of "God bless your Majesty! May your Majesty enjoy a long and happy reign!" To which the King replied, by thanks most feelingly uttered, and repeated obsecrations. The Mayor and all the Authorities were present, and saluted. The Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Londonderry slept at Cassel on Monday night, and set off next morning early for Brussels. The Royal party would sleep at Lille, and would reach Brussels on Thursday.

ASSIZES.

LIMERICK.—On Monday se'night, Thomas Gallivan was indicted for the murder of Thomas Hoskins, Esq., on the 27th of July, at Barnhill, in the county of Limerick. Cornelius Crowley, a boy about fourteen years old deposed, that he was with the deceased on the day of the murder and carried a bundle of his clothes; the deceased was riding on a mule between five and six o'clock in the evening; after they passed the little bridge on the road to Newcastle two shots were fired; the deceased, looking round, exclaimed, "Oh God! What's this?" and then galloped on towards Newcastle; two or three more shots were then fired, and the mule receiving some of them in the shoulders, turned short round, and the deceased jumped off. Harrel, the sportsman, was present, and he urged him to get up again, he did not but jumped over a ditch; the sportsman then galloped off, two fellows immediately stood before him and fired a blunderbuss, the deceased fell on his face and hands; one of the fellows came behind him, stooped down and fired through his body and head; he then turned him round, took the watch and some silver from the deceased's pocket and turned him on his face. The prisoner then asked the witness from whence he came, and he said, that the deceased had given him licence to carry the bundle, which the prisoner demanded, and said to the witness, pointing to the deceased, "There he is over shot, and you've son, I'll do some to you that I did to him."—Michael Augin has known the prisoner six years, and saw the party go to the bridge, and saw Gallivan fire two shots, and strike the deceased with his blunderbuss; and in other respects confirmed the boy's testimony, both as to the firing of several shots and the robbery. After Mr. Hoskins lay seemingly dead, the party danced and played on a *five for about an hour*. The party were painted yellow.—Hartwell, the sportsman, confirmed the previous part of Crowley's testimony.—T. P. Stokes, Esq., a Magistrate deposed, that the prisoner was not taken until the 7th of September; the prisoner did not fly.—Henry Ashe, son of the Rev. Mr. Ashe, and Thomas Shanahan were called to prove an *alibi*, and they stated, that on the 27th of July, at the time the murder was committed the prisoner lived with the former witness, as herdsman, bore a very good character, and was not off his premises, nor disguised in any way. At five o'clock he took witness's horse on his return home, and was in his working dress. The latter witness said prisoner was at work the whole day.—The Jury after a little consultation acquitted the prisoner.

STIRLING.—Andrew McFarlane, Hugh Cameron, and James McBurnie, were charged with having assaulted in the month of August, 1821, threatened and menaced, in the village of Balfour,

various persons, who had been active as yeomen in suppressing the disturbances and rebellious spirit which broke out in that village in April, 1820; and with intimidating loyal and well-disposed subjects, and preventing them from acting as yeomen or otherwise in support of the laws and Government of the realm. McFarlane was one of those persons against whom a true bill had been found for the crime of high treason, in the month of July, 1820; he had been pardoned by the Royal Proclamation on the 10th of July inst.—George Maxwell, innkeeper, Balfour, stated, that the village was in a disturbed state in the spring of 1820; he acted on that occasion as a yeoman; saw all three prisoners near the house of Mr. Thomson, vintner, in Balfour, between nine and ten in the morning, about six weeks ago. On the witness coming to the door, McFarlane and McBurnie caught him by the flap of the coat and tore it off; Cameron, and a person named McLincock, called out, "D—n him, strike the ———." Witness observed they had better be at their work, for it would not be a lost coat. The prisoners d—d and swore they did not care, that they had folk who would swear what they (the prisoners) liked. When Mr. Thomson was putting them out, the prisoners said nothing would please them more than to get Mr. Thomson and witness to the door to give them his eyes. Saw McFarlane afterwards; he began to s—w and threaten witness, and Messrs. Marshall and Finlayson, for Radical cutchers, and said he would not be satisfied until their houses were burnt. He said with imprecations, "What have you made by your Radical catching? We are as free as you," and added, that he would not be satisfied until he was revenged. During this address McFarlane was shaking his fist in witness's face. Supposes the conduct of the prisoners proceeded from witness looking after Radicals.—The wife and daughter of Thomson and other witnesses confirmed this testimony, and particularly the violent conduct of McFarlane. They were found *Guilty*. McFarlane and McBurnie, were sentenced to twelve months, and Cameron to nine months imprisonment.

Dennis Nowlan and Daniel Murphy were indicted for the willful murder of James Murphy, on the 8th of May, 1812, at Ballyellon, by giving him a mortal blow with a shovel. The deceased was an itinerant pedlar. The principal witness against the prisoners was an approver named Wm. Foley, who swore, that Murphy applied to him to get him a man on whom he could depend to beat out the brains of the deceased, a process server, and said, did he think Dennis Nowlan would be a proper person? Witness replied, he believed he would. Witness fetched Nowlan, and remained in the hall while he was drinking a glass of spirits in the parlour; this happened on a holiday, and about Mass-time; witness then went about half a mile up the fields from Murphy's house. On his return he found Nowlan and the deceased in the yard; on the deceased coming up to Murphy's hall door, the women inside shut the door in his face, and Nowlan gave him a blow with a shovel. Daniel Murphy was coming out of the orchard at the time, and said it was a bad job; witness went into a stable and got a rope, with which Dan and himself tied up the body and put it into a potatoe-trench until evening; saw James Murphy in the evening about six o'clock; when the man was covered under straw, they took their oaths to be loyal to each other and not to tell; neither of the prisoners were present. In the evening late witness met Edmund Murphy at the end of the stable, and said the job was done! and then Ned swore witness not to tell either priest or minister; the same night witness and Dan. Murphy made the grave, and covered the deceased up; his clothes and little bag were buried with him.

Cross-examined.—Witness, putting this offence out of the question, his not, to his knowledge, been accused of any offence, except taking Billy Barri's money from his mother about twenty years ago; don't think he was fifteen years old at the time.

Q. Pray, Sir, was there not a rape sworn against you?—A. There was none.

Q. Were you not concerned in the rebellion?—A. I was—and many an honest man were concerned in it, as well as myself.

Q. Pray, my honest man, were you ever charged with any minor offences—that is, with any offences except *rebellion, rape, and robbery*?—A. I cannot recollect.

Q.—Come then, I'll refresh your memory—did you ever know a person of the name of Edward Curran?—A. I did not.

Q. By virtue of your oath, Sir, did he not catch you stealing a hoghead from him at one time? No; he did not; I was not stealing it—I was only rolling it out of the way one night.

Q. By virtue of your oath, Sir, were you not charged with keeping a common brothel, a house for prostitutes?—A. I was not.

CHIEF BARON.—Did you speak of the murder to Nowlan before or after it was committed?—A. After, my Lord.

Witness continued.—After Nowlan gave deceased two blows, he went off; witness remained in the yard, and got the ropes after Nowlan went off.

Q. The murder took place on a holiday; pray were you at Mass on that day?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Nor since, I believe?—A. Yes, I was.

Catherine Leonon lived eight or nine years as a servant to Edmund Murphy; recollects seeing Foley on a holiday during that period; when the family went to Mass, Foley came to the house and told witness, if a poor old man in wretched apparel came to the door, not to let him in; witness and her sister, who died shortly after, were the only persons in the house at the time; they sat in a window, and saw the person described coming towards the house; a person of the name of Nowlan came up and struck him with a weapon like a stick; the man fell, and witness saw Nowlan and Foley tie a halter round him; when Foley returned he swore witness in the presence of Nowlan, not to tell father or mother, priest or minister.

Walter Blackney, Esq., is a magistrate of this county; in October last he accompanied Foley to a spot near the church-yard of Ballyellon, where he said he had buried a man, in whose murder he had been concerned; they could not find him on the first day, but on the second found the skeleton; the man lay on his back, and every precaution was used in taking up the bones carefully; where the skeleton was found was about 150 yards from Murphy's house; there were different articles interred with the body; Foley said his wallet was buried with him; part of the coat was perfect, and the little box or casket which contained his combs, pins, &c.; the box resembled a crotch-box: (the articles were here produced; some thread in the box was quite sound though upwards of nine years in the ground) a pipe was between the jaws of the skeleton; on the skull were two fractures, one below the ear, and one completely behind.—Several other witnesses were examined relatively to the disinterment of the remains and their date.—The prisoners made no defence. Nowlan called one witness to give him a character.—His Lordship then recapitulated the evidence; in his opinion the proof against the prisoner Murphy would not justify a conviction; but the features of the case, with respect to Nowlan, if the Jury believed the woman's testimony, would warrant a different conclusion. The Jury retired for a short time and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

POLICE.

GALEHALL.—On Monday, a man named Reynolds, a Constable of Aldersgate Ward, was charged with malversation of duty, in not apprehending a man named Crowder, whom he had previously charged as one of three men who committed a burglary at a tailor's, in Fore-street. Crowder was, however, apprehended, and then Reynolds denied what he had previously sworn; so that Crowder was discharged. It was proved, that in a conversation with Reynolds, the latter admitted that he might have 50l. if he

would say he did not know the man; and though persons offered to go with him to apprehend Crowder, he refused to act. Under these circumstances, the Sitting Alderman discharged Reynolds from his office.

A number of prostitutes who had been swept out of Fleet-street the preceding night, (Fleet-street is in the Ward over which Mr. Alderman Waltham presides) were examined before Mr. Alderman Wood, and sent to Bridewell. Mr. Alderman Wood said, he had gone down Fleet-street about eleven o'clock that night, and found it in a state beyond any thing which he had ever known before, or considered to be possible, a state which was most disgraceful! He said prompt and efficient measures ought to be taken to abate the nuisance.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, Hannah Pethick, Mary Haggerty, and Martha Angel, were charged with being concerned in throwing a man, named Sawyer, out of the window of an infamous house, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, on the preceding night. Sawyer had accompanied Pethick to the house, where they disagreed, and he attempted to leave the house, when some men attacked him, and he was ultimately thrown out of the window. He was much bruised about the head and body; he was taken to the hospital, and the prisoners were remanded for a week.

BOW-STREET.—Thursday morning an eccentric personage, who has for some time been seen about the streets of the metropolis, in the habit of a Quaker, and wearing the tri-coloured cockade in his broad white hat, made his appearance at the door of this office, and presenting a large packet to one of the officers, desired him, in a tone of authority, to lay it instantly before the Magistrate. The Magistrate (G. R. Minsulov, Esq.) having perused this singular paper, inquired for the person who brought it; and in the next moment a young man, in the garb of a Quaker, with a broad-brimmed, peaceful-looking, drab-coloured beaver on his head, surmounted by a furious tri-coloured cockade, was brought before him. This strange anomalous personage having placed himself very carefully directly in front of the bench, smiled complacently upon his Worship, and the following laconic colloquy ensued forthwith:—

Magistrate.—Did you bring this letter?—Quaker.—Thou hast said it, Magistrate.—What is your object in bringing it?

Quaker.—Merely to let thee know what is going on in the world—and, moreover, being informed that if I came to thy office, I should be taken into custody, I was desirous to ascertain whether that information was true.—Magistrate.—Then I certainly shall not gratify you by ordering you into custody.

Quaker.—Thou wilt do as seemeth right in thy eyes. I assure thee I have no inclination to occupy thy time longer than is profitable to us, and therefore I will retire whenever thou shalt signify that my stay is unpleasant to thee.

Magistrate.—Why do you wear your hat?—are you a Quaker?

Quaker.—Thou sayest it—but that is not my sole motive for wearing it. To be plain with thee, I wear it because I chuse to do so. Canst thee tell me of any law which compels me to take it off?

Magistrate.—I'll tell you what, friend, I would seriously recommend you to retire from this place as speedily as possible.

Quaker.—I take thy advice.—

Thus ended this comical conversation, and the eccentric friend immediately departed in peace.

The brother of the above person attended at the office on Saturday, and stated that the Quaker is insane, that he was proprietor of an extensive farm near Ryegate, in Surrey, for some years; but that in May last his bodily health being impaired, he was confined for some time, and on his recovery it was found that his intellects were affected, and he was put under restraint, but recovered. Some time since he absconded from Ryegate, and his friends were unable to discover him, until they saw the account of his eccentricities in the newspapers. Mr. Squire was desirous, if he made his appearance again at the office, he should be detained. The Magistrate, as a caveat for himself, on the Quaker, swore the brother to these facts. About three o'clock, the Quaker walked up Bow-street, when an officer conducted him to the presence of the Magistrate, who detained him, and at seven o'clock delivered him into the care of his brother.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, assembled in the Guildhall, to choose the new Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The names of the following candidates having been proclaimed with the customary form, viz. Alderman Maguay, Cox, Heygate, and Waltham, the election was declared to have fallen, by the show of hands, on Alderman Maguay and Waltham. The Alderman then withdrew, to consult the wish of Alderman should fill the Civic Chair; and at a quarter past two returned to the Hall, stating that the choice of the Court had fallen on Alderman Maguay. Mr. Alderman Waltham's friends did not demand a poll.

The Lord Mayor elect returned thanks, and said, he was utterly at a loss to express his thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him, in adequate language; he was aware of the important duties which, as chief magistrate, he had to perform, and would endeavour to maintain the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Favell proposed a vote of thanks to the late Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Alderman Waltham returned thanks, and in the course of his speech, entered into a justification of his conduct as related to the funerals of Hokey and Francis, and the conduct of the military on this occasion.

Mr. Williams, in a vote of thanks being unanimously awarded to him, acknowledged the honour done him in a neat, concise, and sensible speech, in which this worthy individual observed, he was aware he had not been so fortunate as to give satisfaction to all his constituents, but upon entering upon the important office of sheriff, it appeared to him that there were many and important duties for him to perform without his embarking into violent party politics; he had felt conscientiously that to alleviate as far as consistently with law and justice, he could do so, the miseries of imprisonment, whether to the unfortunate debtor or the guilty criminal, was one of them, and he had now the pleasing and satisfactory reflection, to take with him in his retirement, of having succeeded in lightening the misery and alleviating the affliction, as far as in his power laid, of the unfortunate individuals who were, and had been, confined in the different prisons of the metropolis.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—The immense reduction in the price, and the great improvement in the designs of the best town printed Chints Furnitures, Moreens, Morino Damaks, &c. &c. can only be credited by inspection, at the New Chints Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 184, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square. Families have an opportunity of seeing an entirely new Stock, just completed by Miles and Edwards's (from the corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn), and which they engage to supply at full one-third lower prices than the same description of goods manufactured last year can possibly be afforded at.—N.B. The largest assortment in London of the much-admired French Stripes, in every shade of colouring.

SEPT. 27. CHELTENHAM.—MADIANE CATALANI gave her first concert last night (the 28th); there were upwards of 700 people of the first & 2d. miles of distinction at Cheltenham and its environs. The enthusiastic applause with which she was greeted, was such a to occasion a general wish for her to give a second, which, report says, will still be more fully attended than the first. She will be at Bath on the 20th of October, to preside at a grand festival that will be given at that pl. ☉.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed "WALLIA," a cockney who thinks he has made a great discovery of our fallibility, and quotes upon us our account of the return of the mourners in last Sunday's BULL. He makes this deep remark upon our saying, that Dr. Lushington and his lady were in their carriage in the packet—"Who would suppose that Dr. Lushington rode in his carriage, or even sat in it, on board," and on these proceeds to cut us up most unmercifully for such a misrepresentation. All that we say WALLIA has done in this weighty business goes only to prove, that he never has been out of his native land—for there is not a cockney who has snuffed sea air, but knows that it is the constant and approved custom of persons having carriages, to sit in them upon the decks of packets, during short passages, in preference to going below; so that WALLIA has put himself to the expense of two-pence, and us to the trouble of reading his nonsense, only to establish to himself the irrevocable character of an ass.

We are requested to state that Mr. Frost is not Feztry Clerk of St. Pancras, but Clerk to the Commissioners of Paving, &c. in the district of that parish, near Fitzroy-square. Had we known that this person was the same Mr. JOHN FROST who became notorious on the 25th May, 1793, we should not have been surprised at his impertinent interference with the Coroner's Jury.

We have discovered, we flatter ourselves, who our correspondent about PRINCE COBURN is; from the diction and manner, it may be one of his Royal Highness's household-valets who has undertaken his vindication. We know Sir ROBERT GARDINER's style, and diction, as he writes, he really is better than our slip-slop friend with his hostile seal.

A friend tells us, that WOOD, at Amsterdam, at a table d'hôte, said that "the Queen was not quite herself when she made her will," or words to that effect. We really care very little what he says or does. We wish he would publish Mr. PAGE's letter, dated Worcester, Aug. 4, 1821, and then he might go, say, or do whatever he pleased.

Our friends who write about WILSON are wrong. Those who stand up for his title are wrong, and those who are for abolishing his title because he has been dismissed the service are wrong—the truth is, that when foreign orders were rarely conferred on British subjects, they gave the same rank here as is derivable from them in their respective countries, and thus rose Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Robert Keir, Sir Edward Buller, Sir something Agliffe, and so on; but upon the termination of the present and continental war, when testimonials of foreign acknowledgment of service were to be accepted, it was found necessary to check the custom of allowing titles to follow the honours, and hence "no foreign order gives a title." Had this step not been taken, we should have had more knights than days in the calendar.

Upon this ground we have contended, that Wilson has no right to a title. But our friend who suggests that, allowing him the title, he has lost it because he is out of the army, is very much mistaken; he says, nobody but a military man can wear a foreign order. Sir John Carr, the meritorious maker of travels, is a knight of several orders—Sir ROBERT PEAT (the Rector of Brentford!) is a Knight of St. Stanislaus—Mr. Arbutnot, of the Treasury, has a Turkish order—and Sir R. K. Porter, the artist, has half a dozen—none of these are military men.

The Proof of the Pudding tells us, that Sir R. Wilson has a foreign title and estate conferred upon him by patent, title-deed, and seal. His title, however, in that case, is certainly not that of knight-hood derivable from an order, which is all we differ about. We are very glad to hear he has an estate, it may set the minds of the Borough people at ease about his embarrassments.

Our Dutch correspondent will do us the greatest favour by sending us the poem he promises; if the style throughout equals the first few stanzas which he has sent as "a sample of all the rest," it will be a great treat for our readers.

It would be needless to reply to each letter separately which we have received on the subject of the Queen's subscription for plate—we have inserted one, but have no room for more. We should recommend parties who have been silly enough to contribute, to apply to the persons who actually received their money, and who are of course accountable as far as relates to themselves individually.

The Captain Hesse who followed the Queen to the grave is the Captain Hesse MILES enquires about. It is wonderful to see how soon persons forget favours and kindnesses.

We intended this week to have published a very comical tale, called "The Ghost of Miss Prendergast," and had it all ready, when we received a letter from a gentleman, dated in a very compact hand, from a place in Ireland, which looked to us to be Mullibakallabologhoboly, Sept. 17, 1821, warning us that some such history would be sent us, that, instead of a joke, it really is a true story. This letter is signed P. Prendergast, and, of course, we cannot violate the private sorrow of a relation by inserting the article, which, however, is as dull as any thing very serious well can be.

A "CONSTANT READER," from Bury, may be assured we shall not hastily take the measures he alludes to. With respect to the deficiencies in sets of this Paper, an application at the Office will best answer his purpose.

We beg to call the attention of the CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION to the windows of Mr. FORBES, a caricature seller in Parson-street, Haymarket.

We will do all we can to oblige Mr. TRUMAN. Miss RHYMER's Death of the Turtles, or the Force of Sympathy," is hardly sharp enough for us—the idea is good, but we are not quite sure of the fact.

We thank SCRIBATOR—we had no notion till this week, when several friends favoured us on the subject, that it was "he who did it."

"TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN," and others, upon the subject of radical clerks in public offices had better send us the names of the persons to whom they allude, whose politics assuredly unfit them for official, and, perhaps, confidential situations. We will administer wholesome correction for the evil.

S. G. has been received. It is, as we have before hinted, in error. In VACCA's epigram we do not understand who the third ROBERT is.

"Aldgate Pump" seems affected by a sharp frost. J. W. B. will see that in the early numbers of this Paper the plan he suggests was adopted; we find our present mode more effective. As for the hero of his letter, we only do our duty by him.

WILL JAY's never reached us, from not having paid his postage. JOHN BULL'S Old Friend" will perceive that we have availed ourselves of his communication, and shall always be glad to hear from him.

We really apologise to our friend A. B. F. O.—it is so seldom that gentlemen write legibly, that we are sure he will forgive us. We are very much obliged for his communication. HAYDON, the man B. writes about, is an auctioneer in Wimpole-street. DAMON's favour has been received—it is delayed for reasons which we will give him next Sunday—but we beg him to go on; his wishes shall, if possible, be complied with as to the operations of next week. "NO YARMOUTH VOTER," and the "COPENHAGEN SHABER," on the subject of Mr. Ambrose Steward, are received.

We have not room, in our present number, to notice an admirable article in Blackwood's Magazine, "On the Personalities of the Whigs;"—we feel, however, great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the article itself.

DIRECTIONS'S favours have come to hand—he will see that Mr. BLACOM has equally warm partisans at Liverpool—of the two we prefer our country correspondent's testimonial, as coming from the spot.

A correspondent tells us that the Ordnance Chapel in the Artillery Barracks at Woolwich has its pulpit and reading-desk covered with black—the name of the Chaplain is WATSON. The rest of our friend's intelligence will be found in another part of the Paper.

A Mr. HAMLET has sent to our office, to know if we mean any thing about his family in our last Number; because we quote a well known line, from a well known poet, in which the word HAMLET occurs: (we warn the Managers of Covent Garden how they interfere with this person's name, by playing Shakespeare's Tragedies)—for ourselves, we remember little of him, except having bought an umbrella of him many years ago, when he lived in St. Martin's-coort.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

There has been very little fluctuation during the last week, and the business transacted has not been very extensive. The late reports of a bad harvest, which had such an unfavourable effect upon the price of Wheat, were for the purpose of depressing the Funds. It now appears that there is great reason to hope for nearly if not quite an average crop; this fact has, in consequence, brought down the Wheat considerably, and the Funds resumed their former steadiness.

The accounts from Russia and Turkey have been for some time past very vague; but on Friday accounts arrived from the Continent, reported to be conclusive of the affair pending between the Russians and Turks, and it is said that the Russian army is to be withdrawn from the frontiers; these advices had the effect of raising the prices of Consols to 70½ for Money, and 70½ for the Account, which were the closing prices of that day. Yesterday was a holiday at the Stock Exchange and Bank, being Michaelmas-day.

Table with financial data: FRENCH FUNDS, 5 per cent. Con. 22 Sept. 86-05, Bunk Sh Div. 1 July 1548-75, Reconn. Div. 22 Marco 101, Ex. Load. 1mo. 25-50 3mo. 25-30, RUSSIAN, 6 per cent. Inscr. p. 82 1/2, 5 per cent. Metallics 78, Exchange ... 11 1/2-103-Mel. ... 3 1/2, AUSTRIAN, 5 per cent. Metallics ... 73 1/2-Exchange ... 10 4, SPANISH, 5 per cent. 55 1/2 -Exchange, NAPLES, 5 per cent. 89 1/2-Exchange 440 25 55

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets, by this morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE KING (God bless him!) has left his native land, and the reception he has met with upon the opposite shore must give him new proofs of the estimation in which he is held every where.

THE TIMES and CHRONICLE ridiculed the enthusiastic loyalty of the IRISH; but as the same symptoms manifested themselves every where on the road to RAMSGATE, during HIS MAJESTY'S progress, perhaps those liberal journals may retract a little of their absurdity.

Our readers will see that triumphal arches were erected across the streets through which the KING passed; and that the same devotion and loyalty which his appearance in the sister kingdom elicited, have been displayed by the JOHN BULLS at home.

It is with the greatest reluctance we are driven to speak of ourselves, because we feel that we are taking up the time of our readers, and a space in our paper, which might be much better employed; but, as we have exasperated the Cockney TIMES, and the drivelling CHRONICLE, we think it necessary to reply to certain points upon which we are attacked.

We should not even now, however, notice the stupid invectives of these old legitimates of the daily press, did we not hope to shew up the whole race of Whigs and Radicals by our observations upon their intemperate and unguarded nonsense.

With respect to the BEACON newspaper published in EDINBURGH, with which we are coupled by the Whigs, we seriously declare, good or bad, we have never read a line in it since the publication of its first number; we read that, and confessed honestly that we thought it able, but dull, well principled, but prosy, and from that day to this, though it has been laid upon our table regularly, it so happens that we never have "set our face against it" for five minutes. We formed our opinion of it on its outset, and as we are not obliged to go to EDINBURGH for news, and as the EDINBURGH Whigs, though they make a noise in their "own romantic town," are not of the smallest importance out of it, we never thought of selecting any thing from the Beacon which could be worthy the notice of our readers; therefore, we have lost the satisfaction which we otherwise should have gained from the perusal of its columns; for since the TIMES and CHRONICLE call it infamous and nefarious, we have little doubt but that it is a remarkably able and well conducted paper.

The Chronicle of Wednesday, quotes a long article from another provincial paper called the SCOTSMAN, of which (shame be to us,) we have heard as little as we have of the BEACON. It says, that when the "infamous paper called JOHN BULL, was mentioned in the House of Commons,

"LORD LONDONBERRY indignantly repelled the insinuation that it had been countenanced or supported by "Ministers." And a little further on the same obscure personage says, "it is truly gratifying to observe the return which the patrons of slander make to the tools they employ to execute their dirty work," and then adds this—

"But the rebels must tolerate all this, and more than this. They dare not back against those who dole out to them their disgraceful means of subsistence.—And now that the whole system has been exposed, we venture to predict that they will EITHER HAVE A GAG PUT INTO THEIR MOUTHS, OR THAT THEY WILL BE UTTERLY ABANDONED BY THE VERY PERSONS TO WHOM THEY THOUGHT TO RECOMMEND THEMSELVES BY THEIR PROFICIENCY AND THE EXCESS OF THEIR SCURRILOUSITY."

We reply to this provincial nonsense because the Chronicle has inserted it; and we reply (for the prediction is meant to apply to us) that patrons, we have none,—except the PUBLIC; that as for His Majesty's Ministers, LORD LONDONBERRY was quite right in disowning us; for we do not care three figs for any Minister His Majesty has, AS MINISTER—there is not one of the present administration from LORD LIVERPOOL downwards, who has the power to order, change, alter, amend, or control what we choose to say.—We love the KING—we love the CONSTITUTION—WE LOATHE THE RADICALS, and we DETEST HUMBUG; but as to having a GAG PUT INTO OUR MOUTHS, it will require a greater power than either my LORD LIVERPOOL, or my LORD LONDONBERRY possesses to do that; and as to being abandoned by the very persons to whom we thought to recommend ourselves by our profligacy, and the excess of our scurrility—we laugh at the notion. The persons to whom we have recommended ourselves are nearly twelve thousand subscribers, and those collected in the space of nine months—WITHOUT A PATRON OR FRIEND to uphold us—without the aid of ONE SHILLING OF ANY MAN'S MONEY—without a bond from AN INDIVIDUAL—and without ONE FARTHING, OR EVEN ONE SOLITARY ADVERTISEMENT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT!—AND YET WE ARE HIRELINGS!—What a slur upon their own characters is the supposition of the Whigs, that no man can be zealous in a cause without being hired.

We here, upon the faith of our sureties lodged at the Stamp-Office, offer ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS reward to any man who will prove that we ever saw, conversed, or communicated with any member of His Majesty's Government, Administration, or Household, as to the establishment of this Paper; and we promise, upon the faith of the same sureties, another THOUSAND GUINEAS to any man who can shew that we ever received (after its establishment) the smallest acknowledgment or reward, (nay, not even a Coronation ticket), from any member of His Majesty's Administration, Household, or Government.

Let the KING'S Government stand acquitted of all our proceedings—WE humble individuals are the persons upon whom blame or praise must fall as men's politics shall award the one or the other. As we have already MADE OATH (sufficient to satisfy men who believe in GOD, as we do—but not enough to convince Whigs or Radicals) we are as free as air, as independent as men can be; and if we could fancy the KING would better himself by ejecting his present MINISTERS, we would as candidly say so, as we now declare that we think he could not.

THE CHRONICLE, which ventures upon some observations of its own, demands our more particular notice. The driveller says—

"Who support and patronise The Beacon and John Bull? NOBLES—DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH—Members of the learned and liberal Professions—Officers of high rank in the Army and Navy—But they are Tory Nobles, Tory Dignitaries of the Church, Tory Members of the learned and liberal Professions, and Tory Officers."

To be sure they are—we never expected to be supported by the WHIGS. As for the BEACON, which is thus oddly coupled with us, we really cannot say what its expectations might have been; but as for ourselves, wishing to be patronized by TORY NOBLES—TORY DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH—TORY MEMBERS OF THE LEARNED AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS—and TORY OFFICERS, we are quite satisfied with the account the Chronicle gives of our success—But go we a little farther into his paragraph:—

"The merit of this literary assassination and literary persecution—this exhibition of the most appalling immorality, coupled with the most odious hypocrisy, belongs to the Tories alone. We have heard of no Whig who has made the Press a vehicle for inroads into the bosoms of families, or who has clubbed his mite to place it under shackles. The Whigs are strangers to this rancour and this meanness; they loathe equally the idea of detraction, and more especially when FEMALE REPUTATION is the subject of it, and that of attacking a disarmed enemy."

Now as to the Whigs who have "clubbed their mite to place the press under shackles," sceptical as the Chronicle is upon that point, we think, unless we are mistaken, that during our short career HENRY GREY BENNETT, a Whig (we believe), sent us to NEWGATE for two months, for using the word apology instead of explanation; and LORD JERSEY, another Whig, has prosecuted us for saying that his charming Countess was going to the Continent—whither she is actually gone.

But when the Chronicle says, "We HAVE HEARD OF NO WHIG who has made the press a vehicle for inroads

into the bosom of families, and that the Whigs are "strangers to this rancour and meanness—that they loathe the idea of detraction, and more especially when female reputation is the subject of it,"—it is from a supposition that we shall be unwilling to quote their filth that they presume to make such bare-faced assertions—but quite we must. We have to apologise to the noble and illustrious personages libelled by them, for doing so; and the necessity will plead our excuse—it is our duty, and it must be done.

At the 59th page of the FUDGE FAMILY IN PARIS we find this stanza:—

"H—T—D, who, though no sot himself,
"Delights in all such lib'ral arts,
"Drinks largely to the house of GOELEN,
"And superintends the Corni'ant."

At page 103 of the same book we find:—

"Why then, my Lord, in Heaven's name,
"Pitch in, without reserve or stint,
"The whole of R—G—L—V's benedictious dame;
"If that won't raise him devil's int'l."

But, may say the *Chronicle*, this is an anonymous work, and we disclaim it.

Whether anonymous or not, every body knows who wrote these libels, and we shall, therefore, look at them with a careful eye. We have, in the *Two-penny Post-bag*, page 22, the most indecent allusions to the conduct of a married lady of high rank, and at page 58 we see these lines:—

"Last night a concert vastly gay,
"Given by Lady C—t—r—gh;
"My Lord loves music, and, we know,
"Has two strings always to his bow.
"In choosing songs, the R—e—t nam'd,
"Had 't a heart for falsehood fram'd'
"While gentle H—r—f—d begg'd and pray'd,
"Young I am, and sore afraid."

The postscript to the second letter of the same book is, from the beginning to the end, a filthy libel upon female reputation; and the third letter, giving a supposed account of a private dinner in a private family, beginning with these words:—

"We miss'd you last night at the hoary old sinner's,
"Who gave us, as usual, the cream of good dinners," seems to us to be carrying war into domestic circles as resolutely as THISTLEWOOD himself would have done it.

An *Anacronistic*, republished at page 53, is pretty much in the same taste. The conclusion of the free translation of Horace's Ode, at page 68, excels it in grossness and brutal scurrility, while the "rancour" and "meanness" which the Whigs disclaim so vehemently, burst upon one in every page of a work devoted to scandal of the most shameful nature, and an unremitting attack upon the Regent of the country, from whose hands the writer had received every mark of kindness and consideration.

And all this is avowedly done by a Whig;—but, says the *CHRONICLE*, we never saw them. Softly and fairly, my gentle *CHRONICLE*—do you remember this couplet—this vile, infamous couplet?—

"The P—e—s just in bed, or about to depart for 't,
"His legs full of gout and his arms full of ———!"

There is no detraction here—no detraction in ridiculing the first subject in the land, whose shoes the Whigs have licked, and would lick again if they were suffered to do so; but above all, there is a tender regard for female reputation, and a holy reverence for the sanctity of private families, in these lines, which is quite exemplary.

Why, says the *CHRONICLE*, to be sure, it is rather bad—and rather licentious—and rather scandalous—but we—*we Whigs loathe such personalities.*

Gentle reader, turn to page 149 of the same book, and you will find these lines, preceding the couplet in question:—"The following pieces have already appeared in MY FRIEND 'MR. PERRY'S PAPER,' and are here, 'by desire of several persons of distinction,' reprinted."—J. B.

Every body knows (as we said before) that they are by TOM MOORE; but whether they are, or are not, we here see printed and published that they are by some man who calls MR. PERRY HIS FRIEND. And, after having put forth such friendly communications to the world, to hear the *CHRONICLE* talk of the delicacy of the WHIGS, and their careful abstinence from personality, PARTICULARLY when female character is concerned, is about the best joke that once pert Paper has hit upon in latter days.

But lest the *Chronicle* should suppose that we wish to particularise the extracts from the two works we have above quoted, as being peculiarly striking proofs of its delicacy, mildness, and moderation, we will bring before our readers some more specimens of its style and manner, which are equally gratifying, as examples of the pure literature of the WHIGS, who shudder at rancour and meanness, and are so careful of female character, and so tender towards *disarmed enemies*!!

In the first place, we would observe, that when the Whig-radicals speak of the late QUEEN, they talk of a systematic attack, a continued attack, and an incessant attack, having been made upon her. The attacks upon ONE noble lady, which were made by the *Chronicle*, in the year 1812, were, as we may shew, more systematic, certainly incessant, and assuredly of longer continuance than any made by the constitutional press upon the QUEEN; and when it is recollected that, that noble lady is a lady of superior mind, qualities, and accomplishments, living honourably and happily with her husband, we think the

few *bijoux* we shall collect as testimonials of the *CHRONICLE's* consistency and consideration, will bear away the palm for rancour, meanness, falsehood, and scurrility from any Paper ever published.

The *Chronicle* of the 12th of March, 1812, contains a poem too long and too disgusting to be copied; it is full of the most indecent and filthy invective; we quote from it one or two couplets, to shew the elegance of Whig wit:—

"Oh! to my love my rages, my thirst, impart,
"And leave, oh, wolf, my belly for my heart!"

Again,—

"Where avarice brings forth frauds as thick as lice,
"With pleasing semblance thou canst cloak a vice."

These we notice as specimens of style; a little farther on, speaking of the lady we have alluded to, he says:—

"Who not for Love's most childish sports too old;
"Whom not one couch or scarce one coach can hold;
"Hail! ever laughing, living, lovely, large,
"Thy fame shall be my muse's CONSTANT CHARGE."

Thereby holding out a threat, and expressing a determination of incessantly, systematically, and continually lampooning a LADY!

In the *Chronicle* of March 27, 1812, a letter and poetry upon the subject of weighing women, too long and too filthy to be quoted at length, contains some choice specimens—we extract the four last lines as indicative of Whig respect for females.

"Accordingly scarce had her most noble rump
"Been placed in the balance than down it came plump;
"And the R—g—t exclaimed, when he view'd them together;
"Poh! weigh'd again!—Britannia's a feather."

Our readers will observe that the cowardly caution of leaving blanks, and inserting initials, does not in the slightest degree diminish the rancour of these attacks, although it adds considerably to their meanness.

In the *Chronicle* of March 25 is another attack upon the same lady, equally brutal and unprincipled.

On the 23d of March, 1812, we have a striking proof of Whig abstinence from making "inroads into the bosoms of private families"—let us read it.

"We seldom think it within the pale of newspaper license to notice what passes in the drawing-room of select society, nor an incident occurred at the concert of the Countess of D. in Grosvenor-square, last week, so comical and diverting as to be worthy of record."

He then goes on to tell a tittle-tattle story about a lady, and her age, and personal qualifications, the point of which is now lost, and the thing not worth repeating; but it is evident, that though the *Chronicle* seldom thinks it right to invade domestic privacy, yet when there is any thing sufficiently ludicrous to deserve recording, he pockets his scruples—particularly when a WOMAN is to be ridiculed.

In the *Chronicle* of Feb. 6, 1812, a story is told of LORD and LADY CASTLEREAGH, by far too indelicate for us to copy—but as the thing is imaginary, and the most disgusting vulgarity, with a filthy allusion, is put into the mouth of one of the leveliest and most exemplary of women, it is necessary to mention it as another proof of the sweet consideration of Whig libellers for the most tender feelings a delicate female is supposed to possess.

But if females are thus treated by the WHIG paper, let us see how carefully they abstain from the attacks upon *disarmed enemies*. MR. PERCEVAL was murdered in the Lobby of the House of Commons by AN ASSASSIN. We pass over an epitaph published in the *CHRONICLE*, (and re-published in the *Two-penny Post Bag*, full of political invectives against him,) and come to the following paragraph, which we read in that paper of June 2, 1812, a few days after his MURDER!

"The *Post* has published a volume of verses upon the death of 'MR. PERCEVAL; the said rhymes are all of one character.

"Full of sighs,
"Social ties!!!
"Tears that flow,
"Children's woe,
"Drooping head,
"And Statesman DEAD!!!
"And streaming tear,
"Lie buried here."

These verses put us in mind of some which we once saw written on spring, beginning as follows:—

"How beautiful the country does appear
"At this time of the year."

We think, as illustrative of respect for the dead, and *disarmed enemies*, we need say but little on this article.

That the death of an able TORRY, even by the hand of an assassin, should delight the WHIGS, we can easily fancy, and their joy at the prospect of place, opened to them by his fall, is natural to men who have never had one single thought of any thing except "loaves and fishes;"—but that a London paper—a WHIG PAPER, a DELICATE paper, an honourable paper, a CHRISTIAN paper, should have made doggerel verses out of the sorrowing tears of eleven orphan children, and ridicule the sudden dissolution by MURDER of the social ties of such a Husband and such a Father as MR. PERCEVAL, does seem so incredibly horrid, that if the fact did not stand recorded in the columns of the MORNING *CHRONICLE* itself, we could not have believed it.

How dare the MORNING *CHRONICLE*, then, use the language it does, when speaking on the subject of scurrility and personality—is it drivelling?—is it doting?—or is it downright mad?

(To be continued.)

We hasten to publish the following character of us and our paper, as given by the OLD TIMES, convinced that their censure will give us new respectability, and quite satisfied, by the expression of their anger, that we have made the reptiles feel as we meant they should:—

"While in this part of the empire, the friends of Ministers are subscribing their money to support the *Bridge-street Gang*, or clubbing their weekly quota of ribaldry and slander for JOHN BULL, the chief civil officers of administration in Scotland have entered into a contract to support a publication which, from the account we have heard, is nearly as infamous. In fact, the two weekly *criminales alluded to*—the *Edinburgh Beacon*, and its columns London duplicitate, are nearly coeval in their existence; as they are similar in their character. They both began about a year ago, on the same system—they live by the same wits—they are supported by the same set of persons. *Shameless slander of the living and the dead, UNBLUSHING FABRICATION and FALSEHOOD*, and outrageous attacks on private character and domestic peace, constitute the ways and means of the WRETCHES who conduct, and the malignant gratification of the knaves who read, them."

How very angry the Cockney is.

THE OLD TIMES.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE old TIMES has found out, amongst other great discoveries, how to make a man independent. Our readers may, perhaps, like to be edified upon this subject;—the mode prescribed, we confess, appears an odd one; however, we give it literally as the TIMES gives it on Thursday. We say literally, because the ludicrous mistakes which occur in the paragraph, from clumsiness in printing, are too good to be lost in an extract from a Paper armed at all points.

"We see with satisfaction, that a number of Sir R. Wilson's constituents have, amongst a series of unanimous resolutions, highly honourable to that gallant officer, resolved to call a public meeting of the whole constituent body of Southwark, to consider the propriety of commencing a subscription, to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson for the means of subsistence which he has lost through the arbitrary and vindictive conduct of the King's Ministers. We hope and trust that this subscription will succeed, and in support of it we shall urge a single but powerful constituent the land that their representative should be in consideration.—It is the interest of each body of electors through-pendent circumstances; and having once got a representative in whose spirit and honesty they can confide, it is well worth their while to make him independent."

"The nonsense of 'representatives being in indecideration,' and each body of electors being in pendent circumstances," our readers will see arises, as we before said, from awkwardness and stupidity in the mechanical part of the performance; but the notion of making a man independent of party by subscribing to maintain him and his family is purely the Cockney's own, and if it does not shew his folly, (as perhaps his friends may argue) it will teach those who have heard the old Times talk of its INDEPENDENCE, to appreciate the word when applied by that Paper to itself.

But some good-natured people will say, "it is not fair to laugh at the awkwardness of their printers because we know what was meant." Well, good-natured people, we agree with you—"accidents will happen in the best-regulated families." But what do you say to the following paragraph which flourished in the leading journal on Monday?—

"THE KING.—His Majesty left town on Saturday morning for Ramsgate, where, it is said, he will embark for the Continent on Monday or Tuesday. He will, in the mean time, be the guest of Sir W. Curtis. His Majesty was escorted from Gravesend to Sittingbourne by the Cobham squadron of yeomanry. The Marquis of Londonderry attends his Majesty to the continent."—*Times*, Monday, Sept. 24.

There is nice matter of fact for us—"and the Cobham squadron escorted HIS MAJESTY from Gravesend to Sittingbourne, and LORD LONDONDERRY went with HIS MAJESTY."—But, lo, and behold! let us look at the TIMES of Tuesday, and see what our gentle friend says there:—

"Yesterday about one o'clock the King left Carlton Palace, in his travelling carriage and four, preceded by two outriders, and escorted by a party of the *Lancers*. The windows of the carriage being down, the people had an opportunity of seeing His Majesty, and it was observed by every one that he never looked in better health. The carriage passed through the Horse Guards, where the Life Guards were drawn up in line, who gave a royal salute as His Majesty passed. The carriage and the *Lancers* then proceeded at a quick pace along Parliament-street, and over Westminster-bridge."

Instead of the KING's having gone on Saturday, he goes on Monday; instead of the Cobham squadron escorting him on the road, the *Lancers* did that duty, and instead of LORD LONDONDERRY's attending HIS MAJESTY, the DUKE OF MONTROSE and SIR BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD were with him.

So much for the accuracy of the domestic intelligence in the TIMES. Their original letters from PARIS, cooked up within a mile of Charing-cross, have something like ingenuity about them, and save, in these lowering days, the expence of foreign correspondence; but that a fact so notorious as the KING's departure from London (the whole of Sunday having intervened between the date of the history about the Cobham yeomanry and the publication of Monday's Paper) should be thus glaringly mis-stated, can only be accounted for by the absence of the editor who was out, we have no doubt, measuring up his way out

Sunday, and forgot, in the enjoyment of his pipe, his pint of ale, and his sweetheart cakes, at the Bricklayer's Arms or the Yorkshire Stingo, his graver duties of directing the minds of the British nation.

While we are quoting from the *Times*, we shall lay before our readers an extract which we have made with much pleasure from its columns.

It is, we confess, but seldom in our power to quote from it, without animadverting rather sharply upon its language, or its style, or its politics. We are happy, however, to except the following article, in which the subject of a vitiated press is uncommonly well treated, and upon the principle of which, our present laudable *Constitutional Association* appears to have been established.

"The candid will acquit us of all jealousy and rivalry, when we reprobate the course inflammatory slanders with which some of our contemporary Prints are daily crowded. It is not by scurrilities, audacious as they are vulgar and mischievous, that the enlightened are to be detached from the high and important duties imposed on them as Freemen and Englishmen; but though their loyalty and good sense will naturally revolt at a conduct so iniquitous; though they will treat it with the contempt and abhorrence which crime excites in every well-constructed mind, there are men, desperate from fortune, and depraved in nature, who will countenance the means that promise to drag down virtue from her pre-eminence to a level with vice, and give full licence to profligacy.

"The Press is one of the weapons, and by far the most potent, by which anarchy always attempts to exterminate law and decency. It is by far the most effectual means she can employ to vitiate the public taste, and to corrupt, degrade, and destroy the public mind. It is the characteristic of this poison to be slow and sure. It is artfully addressed to those whose powers of discrimination are not very extensive, and whose credulity is easily imposed upon. It is confined entirely to that class of men, whose daily occupations allow them little leisure to analyse arguments, and detect sophisms and falsehoods; whose unsuspecting tempers dispose them to give an easy credit to whatever they read; whose honest simplicity only renders them the more practicable in the hands of bad men, and whose minds, easily inflamed, know no bounds, when once the contagion has touched them. To seduce so numerous a body of people from the sober habits of honest industry, and to engage them in revolutionary projects, the chief purposes of which are robberies and assassinations, is a measure no less cruel to them than it is ruinous to the community; and every man who knows the full value of domestic felicity, is bound to CON-TRACT A MISCHIEF OF SUCH DIREFUL EXTENT AND TENDENCY.

It is not for us to point out the means by which the herd of filibusters that infest this metropolis are to be suppressed or rendered impotent.—It is not for us to dictate, either to the LEGISLATURE, or to INDIVIDUALS, the measures to be adopted to check an evil whose acquired strength may be ascertained by its effrontery, and against which it behoves us to guard in time; but though it does not become us to recommend coercive remedies, in addition to what the laws have already provided, nor to recommend a TOTAL REJECTION of all such papers from our Coffee and Public-houses, whose essays and paragraphs are obviously meant, at this awful moment, to unbalance and inflame the minds of the people; yet we may be allowed to point out to the public the fatal consequences which our neighbours, the French, experienced from the supineness they shewed when assailed by the innumerable libels, whose object it was to bring the Government into contempt, AND THEN TO SUBVERT IT."

Our readers who are in the habit of hearing the *TIMES* extol HONE and WOOLER, may be surprised to find such language and such opinions in that journal; but their wonder will cease when we mention, that the above article appeared in the *TIMES* in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven!

SKILL OF THE OLD TIMES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The Old *Times* puts forth the following, on Thursday which we quote for a very malicious purpose:—

BON-MOT OF THE DUKE OF MALBOROUGH.—"We copy the following bon-mot of the Duke of Marlborough from the memoirs of an Officer who was in the army of his Grace at the time it was uttered.—In the end of the year 1708, before he laid siege to Ghent (called by the French *Gant*, a word which signifies *gloves*), he was left by the King of Poland, who was returning to Saxony. At his parting his Grace wished the King a good journey, and his Majesty answered the compliment by wishing his Grace a good voyage to England. The Duke quickly replied, in French, "Le tonz fait si froid que je ne veux pas passer la mer sans *gant*."

Now there's a joke—but mark this, Ghent was "called by the French *Gant*, a word which signifies *gloves*;" see the italics—how emphatically the fellow marks his own blunders. *Gant*, though it might have been used instead of *Gant* in 1708, never could have signified *gloves*; so that, admitting the *Times* to be right as to the obsolete word he mis-uses in the plural, he is wrong in his termination and number. In short, he knows as little of French as he does of any thing else.

PROFICIENCY OF THE OLD TIMES IN THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

Having done with the Cockney's French, we will now look at his skill in the Portuguese tongue: he says in Thursday's paper,

"There have been illuminations and other rejoicings in different parts of Portugal, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Captain-Mor, which was last occupied by Lord Beresford."

Now, it is really a pity that the Cockney, who is not of himself expected to know more of any other language than he does of his own, does not hire a notary public or some authorized translator to do foreign articles into English for him.

It happens that the office of *Capitao Mor* in Portuguese is entirely a civil one—he is the person appointed to preside over conscriptions, having also many other civil duties, and instead of there being one *Capitao Mor*, there were many of them, and the office has as much to do with any office held by LORD BERESFORD as that of alderman has to do with commanding the channel fleet: the fact is, that the suppression of the office which gave so much pleasure put scores of men out of power.

It is positively abominable when a paper (which really has a circulation) is as ignorant of every thing foreign and domestic as the *Old Times* is.

PUBLIC DINNER.

The *Times* gives an account of a public dinner which was given at PRESTON, on Thursday se'night to — MR. — WILLIAMS, the Queen's defender. We have room for very little of the account which occupies nearly two columns of the *Times*, but our readers must have the opening paragraph:

"Two miles from Preston he was received by an immense assemblage of people, generally tradesmen and mechanics. The greatest part was arranged in regular procession, with ten flags and a band of music. The numbers were upwards of six thousand persons. A great portion of the boys and girls, who covered every flag ground and path near the road, carried branches in sign of triumph. The undulations of the road and surrounding scenery, the soothing softness of the evening, (for the sun was just about to set,) the regular array and cordial acclamations of the multitude, were truly magnificent and affecting. The horses were taken from the carriage, and the object of the greatest enthusiasm and kindest curiosity which we ever witnessed was drawn by the people into the town. The country resounded to the shouts of gratulation. Upon entering the town, it was one dense mass in all directions. Happy was the eye that caught a glance of Mr. Williams, and joyous the exclamation, "That is he, I know him well." Every window was occupied, and it was literally one continued huzza, till Mr. Williams presented himself at the window of the King's Arms, thanked the people with energy and effect, disclaimed all electioneering objects, and advised them quietly to disperse. In an instant all separated, and every thing resumed the usual appearance of quiet and business."

We have no room for the nonsense talked at the dinner, nor the fulsome stuff which the tinkers and tailors doled out in their cups upon such an occasion, but we must observe, that the principal orator after dinner, was WILLIAM DUNN, "apparently a very humble mechanic," who returned thanks in a long and insolent speech.

The rest of the speechifying was shared between a MR. HIGGINS, who said that the nation had been saved, and perjury defeated, by the eloquence and arguments of MR. WILLIAMS—who, he it remembered, was not suffered to open his mouth in the House of Lords—and a MR. PILKINGTON, who proposed Mr. Williams's health. The evening was concluded by MR. WILLIAMS, who assured his dirty faced friends and associates that he never would accept the office of an Exciseman; after which meritorious declaration, the mechanics reeled to their garrets and cellars, and MR. WILLIAMS walked off with a fine piece of plate, which they presented to him, and to which he had a double right, in as much as it is whispered at Preston, that MR. WILLIAMS HIMSELF PAID FOR IT!

And is the English bar sunk to this?

DUNSTABLE.

The following persons in DUNSTABLE, out of a population of Eighteen Hundred Inhabitants, are those who subscribed to hang the pulpit, reading-desk, &c. with black for the late Queen:—

REV. MARTIN BENSON, (who was said not to have approved of it.)

THOMAS COATES,
JOHNNY JARVIS,
W. OLIVER, (Churchwarden)
G. SCRIVEN,
J. H. OLIVER,
L. RICHARDSON,
T. BURR,
MISS BURR!!!
AND MISS QUENBOROUGH!!!

It will be proposed to keep the church in mourning another month for BARON BERGAMI; whether this will be carried remains to be seen.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—You have fully and substantially redeemed the pledge on which you originally demanded the confidence of the public. You have spoken plain truths; you have called things by their right names in an age of cant and hypocrisy; and will, there is reasonable ground to hope, from the universal circulation of your journal, ultimately bring back to British hearts that real candour and honest tone of feeling which has been, since the period of the French revolution, gradually sapped and undermined by scepticism and treason, under the Jesuitical assumption of patriotism and liberality. It is astonishing to observe the effect this canker has produced among even well-intentioned and well-meaning persons, through the influence of a prostituted and venal press, which, having perverted the boast of Englishmen into a curse, now turns the very palladium of our liberties into an engine for their destruction.

Such persons I have heard, when speaking of your labours with general approbation, regret that you went *rather too far*—that your language was *rather too strong*—that you were *rather too violent*! Good, innocent souls! who, inoculated with the liberal notions of the new school, (mocking every thing sacred and valuable in life or eternity,) verily believe, that men who profess universal philanthropy can never really desire to cut their throats, and would not, for the world, be a party to the inference, that professing Purists and Patriotic Reformers can possibly have ultimate views of a selfish, sanguinary, or revolutionary character! It is thus that truth—the plain truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth, so long a stranger to British ears, becomes a stumbling block to those who have accustomed themselves to read the glib soporifics and hypocritical pretensions exhibited, in graduated doses, from the *Edinburgh Review*, through the *Chronicle* and *Times* down to HONE and COBBETT.

Let me not be mistaken—it is not that these libellers of all that is honest, fair, and good in society, and among the institutions of men, carry conviction directly home to the breasts of their readers, or that they make decided converts beyond the lowest and more ignorant classes of society; and the contempt which should deter honest men

from encouraging and even reading their wretchedness of opinion, and infidelity, is softened into a mere difference of opinion, and the poison is, by degrees, and in daily portions, insinuated into the mind which, in its self-confidence, professes only to hear what can be said on "both sides of the question."

Can there be two sides to truth? Can personal insults to the sovereign—can a malignant and systematic hatred displayed to the constitution—can libels on religion—on the church—on the laws—on the administration of justice—can these be necessary or useful in the investigation of truth? Can truth be their object, or can it need such modes of defence?

But then they are clever—witty—they make us laugh! Are Englishmen so degraded—so fallen from their high and palmy station as to find a gratification in laughing at those sacred behests for which our ancestors toiled, and shed their best blood? Do we thus treat the friends of our soul?—Do we ever again revere the man we have once contributed to make a laughing stock?—Or can we recal our reverence and respect for an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicrous or an odious point of view?

"Oh, but," say these seekers after truths on two sides, "WE revere the Constitution!"—So say the *Edinburgh Reviewers*—so says the *Morning Chronicle*—so says the *Times*—so say Cobbett, the Hunts, the Hones—the drags and offal of our abused press! They are all honourable men—all patriots—all liberals—all lovers of the Constitution; they only would reform it, and mould it in their different ways; and if they can get a sufficient number of indolent by-standers to laugh with them, or at them, (it matters not which) whilst they make their advances towards the citadel, nothing remains but for each sept to hoist its distinguishing banner, and to fight it out among themselves, upon the smoking ruins to which their joint labours may have reduced the country.

This was the prescription and policy of Voltaire and his school. His disciples under admirable sport of Religion and Civil Government; Kings and Priests afforded the choicest food for merriment. *Les Gens de Lettres* were tickled—the *Bourgeois* were flattered, and the nation was laughed into a revolution, which has swept millions from the face of the earth, and launched the laughers into a bottomless sea of bitterness and blood. If it were not for the horrors attendant upon such a consummation, to which fools contribute in a larger proportion than even knaves, it would afford infinite amusement to observe the aristocratic sympathies of the arch demagogue Grey, trembling and wincing under the ascendant genius of that anti-type to Maximilian, Robespierre, citizen and draper *Wraithman*, to uphold HONE in all his consular dignity, trampling upon the pretensions, and flinging dirt (or any thing but Prayer-books) in the face of that notable citizen and would-be Marquess, Grosvenor!

But, although such men might suffer justly, and could awaken no more commiseration in honourable minds than their great exemplars, La Fayette and Egalité, we must, for our own sakes, avert, if possible, this degradation from them, and in spite of their folly and knavery, save them harmless from the consequences they would entail upon themselves, in order to avoid the horrors they would at the same time bring upon ourselves and our loved country.

It is to those, Sir, who call themselves Whigs (and they might with equal propriety call themselves dotterels or magpies,) that the country is indebted for the demoralization of the lower classes, and the sanguinary and desperate excesses it has engendered. The Radicals who despise them (as well they may, for their hypocrisy is as transparent to the multitude as to the more discerning,) could never have carried on their lewd, blasphemous, and seditious conspiracy, without the aid and countenance of a higher faction; and although these men would be the first victims of popular vengeance, as being the immediate candidates for power, and directly in the way of the real mob leaders, they still are willing to risk the safety of their country, the integrity of the Constitution, their fortunes and their fame, for the alternative of a chance, that may put them in possession of the loaves and fishes—of the power and profit they impute as a crime to others,—by the semblance but not the reality of a revolution.

To prove what is the end these modern Whigs have in view, to trace the history of their generation, origin, principles, and practice—to shew what they have been, what they are, and what they are likely to be hereafter, is my object in addressing you, and through you that portion of the people of this country, who, by daily reading the *Chronicle*, the *Times*, and such journals as dress up HONE and CARLIE in a more decent outward costume for fashionable company, are imbibing poison with their daily food, and laugh whilst a mine is ready to be sprung at their very feet. When they fancy they are only liberal, they accustom their minds to tolerate base principles, by encouraging libels upon good ones, and give way drop by drop (*non vi sed saepe cadendo*) to impressions which are intended, and calculated, to make them believe their best affections to be prejudices—their religion superstition—and their loyalty servility. Such men glide down the stream without perceiving the gulph into which it must issue. They purchase and encourage works of sedition for amusement, forgetting that they are the manuals of instruction for their servants and dependants in a new order of things. They forget that whilst their very liberal notions,

and more liberal education, place them above the suspicion of wishing to cut their own throats, the great mass of the lower orders, whose physical power it would perhaps be more liberal than wise to insist upon, are rooted in the conviction, (induced by the very factious and all-powerful arguments of the Whig Radical press) that our good and gracious Monarch is a tyrant—that his Ministers are corrupt, sanguinary, and despotic—that the Legislature is wholly venal—and our courts of judicature mere instruments in the hands of the State.

Do they find this a laughing matter?—Do they appreciate the force of public opinion?—or are they aware how easily it is brought into action, when the passions and prejudices of the multitude, find no check to their progress in the spirit, the character, or example of those against whom their whole force is directed? Is the French Revolution completely eradicated from their recollection?—Is what is passing in Spain, Portugal, and Italy set out of their view?—Do they imagine that we have not at home men as weak and fatuous as La Fayette, Petion, Baille, and Clement Tonnerre? as vicious, as active, and ambitious as Orleans, Mirabeau, Le Gendre, and Robespierre? Let things be but called by their right names; let them be seen and exposed in their true characters, and our safety may be yet ascertained; but if the veil of liberality be interposed to screen the atrocities of Jacobinism, and to gloss over a conspiracy against our religion and our laws, by an affected allowance for men who profess only a desire of reform; if when we see blasphemy rewarded, sedition encouraged, and insurrection against the Government openly defended as a popular right, we still believe that veneration for the Constitution, loyalty to the Throne, or anxiety for the peace and order of Society, are the springs from which such things emanate, we are past all remedy. Our blindness must be judicial; and we have no hope but in the mercy of that Being, whose altars we have suffered to be trampled on with impunity; and for blaspheming whose name, some among our highest and most exalted countrymen (in rank and fortune) have dared to offer a public pecuniary remuneration! *Quid facient in Siveo sic in viridi audent?*

But, Sir, with your permission, I will empty, if it yet be beyond my power to cleanse, the Augean depository of Whig infamy. From the period of the daring and unprincipled coalition of Fox with Lord North, down to the adoption of the Queen's cause, upon which they stood committed by a previous opinion solemnly recorded in the annals of the country, it will be perceived, that not only has every principle of honour and consistency been abandoned by these self-created Whigs—every pledge forfeited, and the love of country sacrificed to the sordid interests of party, but that they have shamelessly prostituted their talents, and combined their influence and purses, to serve the cause of the open enemies of England, at periods when Europe was in arms against her;—that they gave encouragement to mutiny when it threatened to overwhelm us at home; and by the surrender of truth and honour have degraded themselves into the partisans of low traitors and factious mechanics, for the purpose of exciting rebellion, and thereby forcing their way to power, weakly calculating, like their Gallic archetypes, that they may be able to close the flood-gates when the torrent has spread just devastation enough to bear down their enemies, and leave the field open to their ambition. But the blockheads shall be saved in spite of themselves. Their vices have rendered them contemptible, but their folly has hitherto prevented them from being fatal to the country. Should ever power be added to their will, the death warrant of our liberties and our laws is sealed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. PAUL POTTER.

TO JOHN BULL.

Liverpool, September 26, 1821.

SIR—I never was more mortified or surprised than I was at reading the "Notices to Correspondents," in your last number, relative to the REV. MR. BLACOW, and his conduct on his late trial.

It appears to me, that if you had examined the report of that trial, and of the Reverend Gentleman's defence, with your usual acumen, you would have perceived, that the whole of it, as far as relates to the defendant, is a fabrication.

It is said, that the devil, however plausible, is betrayed by his *cleven foot*, which peeps out, even when, in his cunning, he intends it to be concealed. When you read in the report, these words "MR. BLACOW then eulogized the Bridge-street gang," &c. did you not immediately see the hoof—did you expect an impartial account of the proceedings from a reporter who could not keep his diabolical politics out of sight, even in a plain narrative?

It really appears that you, my dear BULL, were dozing; you are generally pretty quick in detecting and exposing HUMBUG; and having seen the line I have quoted, that you should afterwards have believed any part of the thing, seems to me almost miraculous.

We here, grieve at the manner in which, upon the faith of a lying document, you have treated MR. BLACOW; and if you act fairly by him, you will not decline inserting this letter, particularly as I send you my name and address, and tell you seriously and solemnly, that in paying a tribute to MR. BLACOW's loyalty and zeal, I only speak the sentiments of a very large proportion of our population.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. B.

We beg to say, in inserting this letter, that we formed our opinion of MR. BLACOW's conduct, from the report of his trial in the OLD TIMES, which we believe, has been copied into all the other papers.

TO JOHN BULL.
SIR,—In one of the public papers I lately saw an account of the two beautiful pieces of sculpture, by Cibber, of Raving and Melancholy Madness, for which the French King Louis XII. is said to have offered 12000 Louis D'ors, and which, for near 150 years adorned the two entrance pillars of the late Bethlem Hospital, in Moor-fields, having been cleaned and repaired by Mr. Acorn, of Newman-street, and put up in the hall of the new Lunatic Asylum, in St. George's-fields, surrounded with curtains which are only to be drawn aside when the Governors' meetings are held. As a Citizen of London, I cannot help deploring that those rare specimens of English excellence in the art of sculpture should be concealed within gates, doors, and curtains, which formerly attracted the attention of natives and foreigners; and I would suggest, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, whether the Governors could not be acting a more liberal and patriotic part in asgnciplacing them in some conspicuous part near the high road (covered within a niche or dome, if requisite to protect them from the weather), than only subject them to be seen by those who chance to be in the hall when the screens are withdrawn, or have to fee the porters for an inspection.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,
A CITIZEN OF LONDON.

Watling-street, Sept. 26, 1821.

THEATRES.

Covent Garden Theatre commenced its season on Monday, with *Hamlet*; the house was exceedingly full, and the company (considering that every body is out of town) very respectable.

The reception which YOUNG met with on his first appearance, convinced us that he had estimated him fairly; the public hailed his return with the most enthusiastic applause—with shouts and waving of handkerchiefs; it was some time before these boisterous marks of satisfaction had sufficiently subsided, to admit of his proceeding with the part.

We never saw him play better; and really after the miserable mountebanking of MR. KEAN, "the rejected of Yankees," it was delightful to see the chaste and beautiful style in which he personated the Danish hero. His soliloquies were totally free from the tuckery which has of late disgusted us, and to the very last moment of the play he was a Prince.

MISS FOOTE was a lovely *Opelia*, but we think her voice hardly adequate to the performance of the musical part of the character. We suppose it is "41 too early" for MISS STREPHENS to make her appearance; but as we acquit MISS TREE of any *finesse*, we suppose she would have had no objection to appear before such people as are in town in September, and certainly a *single* should play *Ophelia*. We mean exactly such a singer as MISS TREE, who can sing as well as any singer on the stage, and who can act better than half the actresses.

On Wednesday, PIZARRO was played at Covent Garden, with YOUNG as Rollo.—*Pizarro* in its first run, was a deservedly popular play, because its sentiments made it so; but now that, by the powerful Administration of George IV. as Regent and King, they are freed from all apprehensions of external attack, the great point of the piece is lost. After this play, the *Irish Widow*, was revived, for the purpose of introducing a young lady, in the character of *Mrs. Brady*. The dear TIMES, correct in every thing, on Thursday, tells us, that the part of *Mrs. Brady* was represented by a young lady, "her first appearance on any stage;" and then, with its usual clearness and precision talks of the *debutante*, and the *aspirante*, and her excellence in the Irish *patois*, "generally known by the appellation of 'brogue,'" and gives us several other interesting particulars of 'her situation.' Now, if the editor of the TIMES had read the play-bills, he would have seen that the *aspirante*, as he calls her, was not advertised as making "her first appearance upon any stage;" nor could she have been so advertised, inasmuch as, about three weeks since, she was acting at the Haymarket Theatre, and played *once Maria*, in the *Chizen*.

A more complete failure than her *debut* at the latter Theatre, we think we never saw. She was inasmuch better, in the *Irish Widow*, as the having an inveterate brogue of her own could make her; and if there were vulgar Irish parts in abundance for her to act, she would continue to fill them very naturally.

Her skill in this particular line, reminds us of a story told by Joe Miller, or William Spenser, or Sam Rogers, or some other of the wags, of a man who being by trade a sign-painter, could only paint a red lion; the consequence was, that every inn and ale-house in his neighbourhood was covered with red lions; at last, a man wishing to open a new place of entertainment, consulted the artist as to a sign. The painter, as usual, recommended—a red lion; but alas, in vain: "Mine host's" taste lay between a Rose and crown, and an Angel; and upon mature deliberation, he desired the man to paint him the latter. "Well," said the fellow, "if you are fixed on an angel, why an angel you shall have; but you may depend upon it, when it is put up, it will look just like a red lion." So without *debutante*—she can only talk that "Irish *patois*, generally known by the appellation of *brogue*;" and if she chose to play *Juliet*, play it she might, but it would be just like *Vivian Brady*.

ELLISTON is getting up a splendid piece, descriptive of the "King's visit to Ireland," which we suppose will shortly appear. We hope he will not make a practical bull, as the people at Astley's did, with the trasi they produced on the occasion; for although the scene of the piece professed to be in Ireland, the trumpery and ridiculous pageantry of the stage represented His Majesty in royal robes sitting in Westminster Hall. So flagrant a *humbug* as MR. ASTLEY's gimcrackery never was attempted to be foisted on an audience, and they, with a spirit quite becoming them, looted it from the stage.

ELLISTON's piece, we are sure will be splendidly and correctly done; and we assure ourselves of this, from the expence and minute attention which has been devoted to his *Coronation*.

The Government have ordered all the telegraphs between the Admiralty and the out-ports of England to be put in perfect repair. It is conjectured this repair is for the most speedy communication of intelligence during His Majesty's absence on the Continent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee at the Horse Guards, which was numerously attended.

The Duke of Wellington is to meet the King at Brussels, in order to accompany His Majesty to the immortal field of Waterloo, and to point out all the local circumstances attending that memorable victory.

On Tuesday, the 21st of August, a deputation from the City of Londonderry waited upon Lord Viscount Sidmouth, at his apartments in Dublin Castle, for the purpose of presenting his Lordship with the freedom of that ancient and loyal City, and of expressing their high approbation of his public services as a firm, upright, and able Minister of the Crown.
ADDRESS OF THE KING.—As His Majesty, on his way to the Continent, approached Rochester, one of the gentlemen on horseback, on coming up with the Royal carriage, rode to the door, and gave vent to the feelings which animated his bosom, by saying, "God bless your Majesty! may you live long to reign over us." His Majesty, taking off the travelling cap which he wore, and placing his hand most gracefully on his breast, said, "I thank you, Sir, from my heart."

The English Ambassador did not leave Paris, as has been stated, to meet his Sovereign. The usual etiquette was dispensed with on this occasion, with regard to his Excellency and the Hanoverian Minister.

Her Serene Highness the Dowager Landgravine Caroline of Hesse Homburg died on the 16th inst. at eight o'clock in the morning, at the age of 75 years and six months.

On Wednesday, the Lords Justices opened their Commission, and appointed William Hamilton, Henry Goulburn, and Henry Houlhouse, Esquires, Secretaries to their Excellencies.

A letter has this day been received from St. Petersburg, stating, that the two ships which sailed two years ago, on a voyage of exploration towards the South Pole, had just returned to that port. They have circumnavigated Sandwich Land, and discovered at the north part of it, three small islands. They have also surveyed the south part of South Island, in lat. 60 deg. and some odd minutes S. and have seen an island at some distance from it, a large cape or headland, but on account of the ice they could not approach nearer to it than 40 miles. In the Pacific Ocean, they have discovered some small islands between lat. 15 and 10 deg. S. near Palisier Island, and the Friendly Islands.

THE ARMY.—The 3d regiment of Foot (or Buffs,) marched through Coventry during the last week, on their route to Clatium, from whence, as convict ships go out to New South Wales, they will be sent in detachments on board those vessels.

The first division of the 22d Regiment are on their route for Ireland; they are replaced at Hull by the 68th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Nicoll, just returned from St. Helena.

BANK CLERKS.—It is understood, that one hundred and twenty-five Bank clerks are to be discharged in consequence of the return to specie payments. The Bank act very liberally on the occasion, all the clerks dismissed will receive an annuity for life in proportion to their time and length of service, or a sum (at option) equivalent to the value of their annuities.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Tuesday, a Court of Directors was held, when Capt. P. Cameron was sworn into the command of the ship *Earl of Balcarra*, for China and Bengal.

A Quarterly General Court was held on Wednesday, when a resolution was passed (after some debate) for granting a sum of 2000l. for three years to Dr. Gilchrist, as Lecturer in the Hindostanee language, and a further sum of 1500l. for the same period, to provide a lecture-room, and another for granting a sum of 2000l. to Mr. J. H. Pelly, for losses sustained by him in supplying the Company with bempen ropes.

The East India Company's ships *Brampton*, *Providence*, and *Asia*, have arrived in the Downs. The *Asia* sailed from St. Helena on the 20th of July, and the *Providence* the 3d of August. The *Lady Carrington*, it is reported, was at St. Helena when the *Providence* left. She is reported to have sailed from St. Helena, in company with the *Essex* whaler, on the 9th August, and to have parted from her in lat. 5 S. long. 4 W. on the 12th Aug. It is stated she left the *Moir* at St. Helena.

The East India Company's chartered ship *Waterloo*, arrived in the Downs on Thursday night, and proceeded for the river on Friday morning.

The chartered ship *Hyperion*, passed through the Downs for the river on Friday afternoon.

ACCIDENT AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—In erecting a scaffold for the purpose of cleaning the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday morning at six o'clock, eight of the workmen had incautiously assembled on one ledger, or horizontal support of the flooring, for the purpose of drawing up a scaffold-pole. The accumulated weight occasioned the ledger to break: five men saved themselves by hanging on the scaffolding until assistance was given them, and three others were precipitated from a height of about 40 feet.—One was killed on the spot; another is not likely to recover, having broken his arm and thigh; and the third is little injured, and will probably recover in a few days.

HOWARD AND GIBBS.—On Tuesday a meeting of the creditors of Howard and Gibbs was held at Goulliball.—Mr. Kent claimed on four bills of exchange, accepted by the bankrupts, for 10000l. each.

Mr. Gibbs was examined as to the circumstances under which the bills were passed to Kent. He stated, that on the 5th of Oct. last he went to Mr. Kent to Bristol, with a letter from Lord Alvanley, enclosing five bills for 10000l. each, drawn by him on Howard and Gibbs, and accepted by them; the letter was addressed to Mr. Kent in the following terms:—"You must absolutely do the five bills immediately, as my existence depends on it. I have made Gibbs go down as I cannot leave the house. Your bond will now be nearly paid off, the other bills are all paid."—Mr. Kent objected to the bills, but he (Gibbs) proposed to him to give 4000l. in cash, to keep 500l. for discount, and settle the other 500l. with Lord Alvanley, to which Mr. Kent agreed, and gave his check on his banker for the 4000l. One of the bills was paid by Howard and Gibbs; the others were renewed.—Mr. Kent was examined at some length. He said, that Gibbs agreed to take 4000l. to allow 500l. towards the payment of the bond, and that he (Mr. Kent) should settle the other 500l. with Lord Alvanley; but he denied that he had agreed to take the other 500l. for discount, or that the term was even mentioned. His only inducement, he said, for giving money for the bills, was getting 10000l. paid on Lord Alvanley's bond.—The meeting, after some discussion, was adjourned to give time for the examination of other witnesses on this transaction.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1	Dublin	—	1	Malta	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
1	Guernsey & Jersey	—	1	Hamburg	—
1	—	—	1	Flanders	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
1	Gottenburgh	—	1	—	—

DEPART. Sept. 28. Wind S.W. Arrived and sailed for the River, the *Waterloo*, Wilkinson, from Bengal; *Hyperion*, Norfer, from Bombay; *Fanny* Vause, Lister, from Oporto for Hull; and *Lord Cochrane*, Meade, from Alicante for Rye. The latter remains.

FULBLY Sept. 28. The ship stranded at Lord Mouth is the *Dorien*, Wilcox, from Virginia for Liverpool, with tobacco, &c. A lady passenger and the crew are saved; but it is feared the vessel will be lost, as she is lying in a bad situation.
GLASGOW Sept. 28. Arrived the *Triumph*, Garrick—and *Brampton*, Moore, from Gibraltar and Belleford, Spring, from Bona.

THE LONDON GAZETTE

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 43. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1821. Price 7d.

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Favorite Air, "Cease your Fanning," adapted for two performers
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DAY, 30th THIS MONTH, to the attention of their Friends and the
Public.—It contains Three Prizes of £30,000 and 30 other Capitals—All
Sterling Money.—No Stock Prizes.—Every Ticket drawn slightly.
Price, Tickets and Shares are on sale at their Fortunate Offices, where
they have to have the pleasure of paying to the Public one or more of the
£30,000, Prizes, and by their Agents.

THREE of £30,000 MONEY!
J. and J. SIVBRIGHT solicit the Favours of the Public at
their Old and Fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Hay-
market, London; where they had the satisfaction, in the very best Lottery,
to procure and sell 4,491, £25,000; 2,000, £12,000; 1,468, £4,000;
0,162, £2,400; 12,730, £2,400; 19,023, £2,100; besides many smaller Ca-
pitals. And they also sold in Shares all the £20,000 Prizes in one Lottery
of the preceding Contract. J. and J. SIVBRIGHT have no hesitation in
recommending the Scheme of the present Lottery, which is a production of
PUB-
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PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
Yeoman and Matthews, Sheffeld, cutlers—G. Boys and Co. Great St. Anne-
street, Westminster, confectioners—J. B. and A. Johnson, King-street, Cheap-
side, linen-draper—Kettlewell and Emerson, Friday-street, watchmaker.
—Abbott and Roser, Lamb's-builings, Bunhill-row, soap-makers—Stott
and Hoyle, Ravenhall, Forest of Rossendale, cotton-spinners—J. L. 1,468, £4,000;
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WHITEHALL, OCT. 6, 1821.

The King arrived at Brussels on Thursday the 27th of last month. In
the evening His Majesty left that city on Monday morning the 28th instant,
accompanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Chancery; and
after visiting the Fields of Waterloo, slept at Combrin that night.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 6.—Surgeon's Broughton, to be Surg. vice
Moore, who retires.—E. Cutler, Gen. to be Ass. Surg. vice Broughton.
Commissioners signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the
County of York, City of York, City of Beverley, and City of Doncaster.
E. B. Denton, Esq. to be Dep. Ensign, 1st York, Reg. to be ditto.
John T. 2d West York Militia.—Capt. H. Pustley, to be Major, vice Ser-
jeantant, resigned.

WEST YORKSHIRE YEOKMERY CAVALRY.—Lieut. R. L. Lee to be Capt.—Cornets J. L.
Kaye, and the Hon. J. H. Cradock, to be Lieuts.—Lord Muncaster, and R.
Gilbert, Gen. to be Cornets.

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Gilbert, Gen. to be Cornets.

ASSIZES.

WATERFORD.—Michael Crosbie was indicted for the murder of James Bluet, on the mountains of Slieve Green, on the 19th of June. The evidence proved, that a number of riotous persons had collected on the mountains, and that Bluet was among the number, and was shot when the military attempted to disperse them. The learned Judge laid down the law on the subject of rioting, and said, "When a riotous mob, of the description they heard of, collected together, hovering round, and threatening to assault a public officer in the discharge of his duty, could there be a doubt of their object? Was it not to have retreated from such a mob of lawless savages? No. (The learned Judge, said his Lordship, it would have degraded the law, and brought it into contempt; and as attempting to do so, would most probably have increased the audacity of the mob, and have led to more serious consequences." The learned Judge then said, if the Jury believed the evidence, they should acquit the prisoner.—The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Terence Ahearn, John Ahearn, John Mansfield, Michael Lennane, and six others, were indicted at these Assizes for a riot at the lands of Grilagh, in this county, on the 19th of June last. Charles Mansfield, Sub-Sheriff of the county, was ordered to take a sufficient force on the day in question, to disperse a riotous party on the lands of Grilagh and Billylagan; a notice had been posted up against a house, the previous day, of the illegality of the meeting which was about to assemble, to level houses on the lands. When he got to the ground, he saw about 200 persons leveling a house two stories high, and slaughtering several on horseback, and others approaching from different parts of the mountain, supposes there to be three thousand; they were shouting; the house was inhabited; saw the inhabitants coming out of the house; witness several times, called to the mob in the King's name to disperse; but instead of dispersing, they shouted, and continued their attack on the house, and had made breaches in two angles of it; witness hastened on, with some of the Magistrates, gentlemen, and constables, round by a passable part of the glen to the mob; witness several times called on the mob, told them he was Sheriff, and commanded them in the King's name to disperse, but instead of so doing they shouted; witness attempted to take one of the mob prisoner; witness said to him in English, that he was the King's prisoner; he replied in Irish, that he did not understand him; when witness said in Irish, "you are the King's prisoner," he then said in Irish, "I am not by I—s," and at the same time took up a stone, and made an attitude of attack on witness; all witness's efforts to disperse the mob were ineffectual; consulted with the Magistrates, and made a signal for the military to come up; and after they came up they fired over their heads; the mob then dispersed, in two bodies, in different directions; the military were sufficiently near to kill a great many, if they chose; witness ordered them to be pursued, and followed the large body and took the men at the bar prisoners.—Some of the prisoners were not identified. The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of Guilty against Michael Lennane, John Ahearn, and Terence Ahearn; and acquitted the prisoners who had not been identified. The prisoners found guilty were sentenced to solitary confinement for six months.

DIARIES.—The Justiciary Court was opened here the 20th inst. by Lord Hermand.—William Johnston was found guilty of stealing a watch from Walter Rile, whilst fast asleep in the house of Peter Telford, innkeeper, Loughboon. He was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in Dunbegal. On hearing the sentence, the prisoner impudently exclaimed—"Thank God, my Lord, it is no worse; you and I shall meet in Heaven, and then we'll see who's innocent; the watch might have been in 50 hands, and the man ought to be sworn—I say he ought to be sworn."

Robert Newsham was also found guilty of entering a room of the house at Rosehall by a ladder, on the 13th of last month, and stealing three hundred and silver to the amount of 111. 10s. Sentence, seven years' transportation.—The prisoner hung down his head, and said not a word.—Here Johnston again started upon his feet, and bawled aloud "It's murder, highway robbery and murder! Is there no man of war's office in the company that will come forward and speak for a poor fellow that's been shedding his blood for his King and country? There's no justice, by God—! Not a bit of justice here!" and sitting the action to the word, he struck the boards of the prisoner's box with great fury.—"The Judge inquired if there was no breadwiner in which he could be confined and kept at hard labour? Bailie Cook replied in the negative, but promised to confine him in a dark cell, on bread and water.

PHILLIPSTOWN, (IN IRELAND).—John Buckley, James Acheson, Matthew Daly, Michael Daly, and James Cusack, were indicted for firing the dwelling-house of Patrick Murphy, and for the murder of the same Murphy, and his sister, Mary Geraghty, on the same night. The case for the Crown was chiefly proved by two boys, of the ages of 12 and 14. Their evidence was, that between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of last April, the house of their uncle (Thomas Murphy) where they then were, was attacked by at least thirty or forty persons, variously armed; that three of them set fire to the house, and burnt it; that James Cusack, one of the prisoners, shot their uncle, T. Murphy; and that the same man shot Mary Geraghty, mother of the younger boy, and also drove a bayonet in her eye; that another person, the name of whom was not given, fired a shot which struck the next morning; that their grandmother died in a few days from terror and grief; she saw the transaction from outside the house, where she escaped. The younger boy identified all the prisoners as being at the murder: the elder, all but Daly.—The prisoners set up, except Acheson, each a separate alibi. Daly's alibi was proved by a respectable witness; but the other three seemed to have very little effect, being very improbable, and ill supported.—The Jury retired for four hours, and pronounced a verdict of Guilty against Cusack, Duffy, and Buckley only.

INVERNESS, (SCOTLAND).—Donald Munro, William Munro, and Matthew Water, accused of mobbing and rioting, and also of violently resisting and obstructing His Majesty's military officers or soldiers in the discharge and execution of their duty.—It appeared from the witnesses, that there was a market on 15th of May last, at North Doon, Cullness, to which recruiting parties of the 78th and 93d Regiments went, for the purpose of beating up for recruits. About six o'clock in the evening, the sergeants who commanded ordered the drummer to beat the long roll, to march home to Inverness, about nine o'clock, in course of forming the recruiting party, Sergeant Gunn waived his drawn sword, to induce the crowd to fall back. In the haste of receding, a boy was pushed in against Gunn, and fell. D. Munro said that he had no right to draw his sword, and to return it to the snobard, or else he would cleave the sergeant's head. The sergeant answered, that he drew his sword for the purpose of leading the line forming by the military, and that he could not therefore sleight it; on which Munro immediately struck Gunn, as did also many of the other country people; and the soldiery having come up, a general battle ensued, and lasted for some minutes.—On the part of the defendants it was sworn, that Sergeant Dunn turned round to the prisoners, D. Munro, and accused him of having pushed in the boy, and on this being denied, said, "D—n you, Munro, I'll run you through the body!" and lifting up his sword, once hit him about the breast or head, and aimed a second blow at him, which was parried off by a scotch that Munro held.—When the people stopped in, and after this the army became composed to all, and the country people and military mixed up into a confused crowd, fighting against each other.—Guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Wick jail; and the Munros to pay a fine of 50l. each.

LONDON SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, the London Sessions were held at Guildhall. A man named Wray, was tried for having received a quantity of shoe-leather, the property of Mr. Miller, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Miller stated, that he was extensively robbed, when his suspicions fell on a young lad in his employ, named Butler, who confessed to the robbery, and in consequence of this confession, the prisoner's lodgings were searched, and a quantity of leather found, half worked up, which was identified as the prosecutor's property. The witnesses were ordered to leave the Court.—Joseph Butler, the boy, was called into the box, when it was discovered that he had remained in Court during the trial. His evidence was, on this ground, objected to by Mr. Broderick, and the objection was allowed by the Court.—The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

The prisoner was tried upon a second indictment, for receiving a quantity of leather, the property of Mr. Clow, a shoe-maker; the property could not be sufficiently identified, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

James Bright was convicted of having assaulted a gentleman in Smithfield, with intent to rob. The prisoner with some others, assaulted the prosecutor, and robbed at his own house in Bridewell, and to be once publicly whipped, in the most effective manner found.

A boy, named Channon, was convicted of having stolen a silk handkerchief from the pocket of some person unknown, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, and to be once publicly whipped.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday, a person calling himself Benjamin Bloomfield, was charged with fraudulently obtaining from William Shirley, the sum of 200l. It appeared, that in consequence of an advertisement in the Times newspaper of the 9th of April, Mr. Shirley was interviewed with Bloomfield, at No. 32, Lincoln's Inn-fields, respecting a place in the Customs-house, which Bloomfield, it was alleged, falsely pretended he could procure for him. After considerable negotiation, Mr. Shirley was induced to give him 200l. for that purpose, and for which he took his bond; but the place was not forthcoming.—He was remanded for a further hearing.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Monday, a young woman of very interesting appearance, with a fine child, about four years old, in her arms, was charged with stealing 90l. in Bank-notes from Mr. Holgson, a baker, at Camberwell.—The prisoner had been allowed to remain in the parlour with Mr. H. She had sought relief from the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. She had made acquaintance with her distressed situation; but in the course of which he purloined two freely of mixed liquors, fell asleep, and whilst in this situation, the prisoner's child, who was playing round him, it is said, took from his pocket, 90l. in notes, which it gave to its mother. Shortly after, Mr. H. awoke, and went away without discovering his loss. She, however, repented of her conduct, and gave herself up to justice.—The prisoner said she was a widow, and that her husband was a sugar-refiner. He died about three years ago, and she was in the greatest distress. She had a brother, a cashier, in an eminent banking-house in the city, and her father, who is still living, was a respectable clergyman in St. Dunstons. She was discharged.

MARY-LE-BONE OFFICE.—On Tuesday, a youth, about 15 years of age, named Henry Jenkins, was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Salter, of Edgeware-road.—The prisoner stated, that he became one of a gang of 14 boys, the head of captain was about ten years old, who was noted for his expertness at plunder, and whenever a fresh one was admitted, he was taken under his tuition till he was quite perfect in the art. They met at a certain house about seven or eight in the morning, and then took different routes, two together; whenever they saw a gentleman's door or area-gate open, they crept slyly into the passage, and stole any thing that came to hand, and sold it to the street. They gang nightly met at their rendezvous to report the success they had met with in the course of the day, and those of the gang who were so unlucky as to meet with nothing were supported by the others. The prisoner appeared quite indifferent whilst giving the above statement. The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week.

MANXON-HOUSE.—On Wednesday, an information was heard against Messrs. Todd and Co. of Fore-street, under the Wool Act, for having on the 22d Sept. in the port of London, shipped a quantity of worsted yarn without having procured a license or provided that an officer should be in attendance. The forfeiture upon the yarn itself and the bags in which it was contained is 3s. a pound, besides the forfeiture of the yarn itself, the bags, &c. Mr. Todd said, the thing had been done entirely in ignorance of the Act, and pleaded guilty, and observed that the penalty was greater than the yarn was worth. The securities for the payment of the penalty were then entered into.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Tuesday, Henry Kertz was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.—Mr. Everest stated, that in April, he kept the Coach, in the Haymarket, St. James's, and was served with a declaration of judgment, in consequence of the improvements in that place. The prisoner, who had been repeatedly to a clerk to an attorney, said, he had lately commenced business himself, and would defend the cause; he was consequently employed, and at different times money advanced to him, till it was discovered he was no attorney, and the present proceedings were instituted.—The prisoner cross-examined Mr. Everest as to the sums he advanced at each time. Mr. Everest could not particularize dates, but upon the whole, he was certain he had advanced him altogether 72l. He produced a list of the different sums, and about 52l. of it was in the prisoner's own hand-writing.—The prisoner was fully committed, and the Magistrate told him, two salaries in 50l. each, would be admitted as bail for him.

UNION-HALL.—Henry Palmer, charged with fraudulently obtaining bills of exchange to the amount of 2,000l. from Sir T. Champneys, Bart. applied on Monday, to be allowed to stand out on the bail he had given to appear to the warrant, till two o'clock on Tuesday, when he undertook to comply with the Magistrate's terms. This application Palmer's Solicitor brought a letter from him to the Magistrate, dated from Davis's Lock-house, in which he stated that he was then in the custody of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, to whom the Magistrate might issue his warrant to have him kept prisoner. An officer was immediately dispatched by the Magistrate with a warrant for the detention of the defendant, addressed to the Sheriffs of Middlesex.—Sir Thomas Champneys stated, that since the publication of the examination that had taken place before the Magistrate in this business, several gentlemen in the City, extensively engaged in money transactions, whose names he mentioned, had called on him and returned him their thanks for having prosecuted the defendant.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, Dennis Keeley was charged with flinging his son, aged 14, from the window of his lodgings in Stanhope-court, Piccadilly, on Monday evening. The poor boy, appeared lame from the effects of falling from the window, which had sprained his ankle, but was clean and healthy. He said, that when he came home, his father made him strip off his jacket, and was about to beat him, when he fled to the window to call for help, his father followed him and flung him out into the court. He had given him no attention or office, having been out

all day, endeavoring to earn a trifle by holding gentlemen's horses to support himself, his father always refusing to maintain him.—He was ordered to find bail.

On Wednesday a dancing master applied for the interference of the Magistrate to compel his wife to return to him. He described himself as living upon good terms with his wife, at an obscure village in Buckinghamshire. On Saturday she might be accompanied by her husband, in an exhibition of strolling players, in a barn. The husband left his wife to go to Pizarro, whilst he took a glass of comfort with a neighbouring farmer, and he did not return home till after the play was over. The lady, in the mean time, had become enamoured with the Robt, and eloped with him in a neighbour's chaise cart. The husband discovered the retreat of the fugitives at Somer's Town; but the wife refused to leave Robt, and the former sought advice how to make her. The only advice given was, by an action for Crim. Con.—"What!" said the dancing master, with emphasis, "an action against a strolling player!"

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.—The Triple Stakes, a subscription of 10s. each, for 3-yr-olds, 7st. 0lb.; 4-yr-olds, 8st. 0lb.; 5-yr-olds, 8st. 2lb.; 6-yr-olds and aged, 8st. 0lb. D. M.

Lord Exeter's b. h. Sultana, 5 yrs old. 1 Mr. Clithy's ch. h. Barneidee, 5 yrs old. 2 Mr. Wyndham's b. h. Robin Hood, 4 yrs old. 3 Mr. Vane's ch. c. h. by Comus, 3 yrs old. 4 Sir J. Shelley's ch. h. Antiope, 5 yrs old. 5 Mr. Bouverie's bl. h. Parsifal, 4 yrs old. 6 6 to 5 agst Sultan.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50gs. each, with a Cup of 200gs. value, given by His Imperial Highness, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb. A. F.

Lord Grosvenor's br. f. Bittern. 1 Mr. James's Fleur-de-lis. 2 Mr. Bouverie's b. c. Tressilian. 3 20 to 1 agst Bittern—7 to 1 agst Tressilian.

Tuesday.—The Newmarket St. Ledger Stakes of 25gs. each, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. D. I.

Lord G. H. Cavendish's b. c. by Partisan. 1 Duke of Grafton's h. c. Reginald. 2 Mr. Bouverie's h. c. Tressilian. 3 Mr. James's Fleur-de-lis. 4 Mr. Bouverie's br. f. by Bluecher. 5 7 to 1 agst Reginald—3 to 1 agst Lord G. H. Cavendish's br. c.

Mr. Uday's Agher, Set. beat his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Banker, 8st. 12lb. D. I. 300gs. h. R.—7 to 4 agst Agher.

Wednesday.—Lord Exeter's Athenian beat Mr. Thornhill's Saradonix, T. Y. C. 100gs.—A gold cup of 50gs. value, Ab. 25 was won by Mr. Barton's Resurrection, beating Lord Clarendon's Emerald, Robin Hood, Soan, and Manchester.—A subscription of 50gs. h. R. was won by Mr. Wyndham's Littlejohn, beating Mr. Dawson's Amos, and Major Wilson's Rotterdam.

Thursday.—The Town Plate of 50l. for 3-yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. D. I.

Lord Stradbroke's br. c. Incantator. 1 Mr. Fox's ch. c. North Wester. 2 Duke of Grafton's b. c. Titian. 3 Mr. Clifney's h. c. Cuy. 4 Mr. Greville's h. c. Primont. 5 5 to 1 agst Incantator—2 to 1 agst North Wester—2 to 1 agst Titian.

Sweepstakes of 15gs each, for 3 yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies, 8st. 3lb.—D. M.

Mr. Uday's Taurus. 1 Mr. Uday's brother to Sir Joshua. 2 Mr. Greville's h. c. by Aladdin. 3 7 to 4 agst Taurus—2 to 1 agst brother to Sir Joshua.

The King's Plate of 100gs for 4 yrs old, carrying 10st. 4lb.; 5-yr olds, 11st. 6lb.; 6 yr olds, 12st. and aged 12st. 2lb.—R. C.

Mr. Barton's b. Luss, 4 yrs old. 1 Lord Clarendon's f. Antiope, 4 yrs old. 2 Mr. Wyndham's b. c. Robin Hood, 4 yrs old. 3 H. R. H. the Duke of York's b. h. Banker, 5 yrs old. 4 7 to 2 agst Luss—11 to 5 agst Antiope—7 to 4 agst Robin Hood.

THE HARVEST.—In Sussex the wheat is entirely hollow or stacked, and in a more favourable state than anticipated a few days since; in all parts of Yorkshire the corn is rapidly withdrawing from the fields, and the country has again the prospect of a continuance of plenty of wholesome food; in Cumberland the grain, looks well, the harvest proceeds with rapidity, and a few days of favourable weather will bring it nearly to a close; in the hundreds of Ex. or, incredible as it may appear, some hop growers have burnt the bines without gathering the crop, because the present prices will not remunerate them for the duty and the cost of picking; in Herefordshire the farms on hilly districts have been blessed, with more favourable weather for their harvest than has been experienced in several fertile counties, where the grain was ripe early.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO FAMILIES.—A saving of 30l. in every 100l. may be effected by Families about furnishing their houses, in consequence of the recent extraordinary reduction in the prices of the best Town Dressed Chairs, Furniture, Mirrors, Tables, Dinning, &c. &c. Byles and Edwards have opened the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford Street, (nearly opposite Henry Square,) with an immense stock of the most superior designs, entirely manufactured within the last six months, which they will continue selling at prices far one-third lower than any other house can offer goods of the same description manufactured last year. The much admired Fretz, Steeles in every shade of colouring.

ADVERTISEMENT.] In our first introduction to a person, there is nothing conveys to the mind a stronger impression than the Teeth. A fine set of Teeth identifies health, cleanliness, and beauty; but to yellow, black, or carious teeth, we turn with disgust and disgust. To all who wish to preserve or beautify the Teeth, Husson, and Company recommend their Botanic Tooth Powder as a sure remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth; it not merely cleanses, whitens, and softens the Teeth, but preserves them from decay to the extremity of age. It fastens Teeth that are loose, prevents the decayed growing worse—removes the tartar, and cures the scurry in the Gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It sweetens the breath, is an antidote for Gout, Boils, Swollen Face, and the Tooth-ache—and the Proprietors warrant that if used regularly a tooth will never decay, and the Tooth-ach will not be known; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the contents of a Box, sold, price 2s. 9d. by Jas. Atkinson, (wholesale agent) 45, Gerrard Street, Second Square; Messrs. Gattie and Pierce, 57, Broad Street; Riggs, 23, Bow-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Drayton, 15, Green-street; Howell and James, 9, Regent-street; Bingley and Blow, Cross-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnson, 68, Tait, 41, Cranbill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Riggs, 65, Batters; 4, Cheap-side; Sutton's, Bow Church-yard; Richards, 65, Newbery, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard, and most Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.—CAUTION. As there are numerous cheap Powders called Botanic in imitation of the above, please to ask for Husson's Botanic Tooth Powder.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An inhabitant of St. Bartholomew the Less complains that the Church of that parish is still kept in mourning, by what he is pleased to call the impudence of the Churchwardens.

THOMAS's favour has been received—the lines are excellent, but the subject has been treated in so many ways, that perhaps a serious poem would not be acceptable in this Paper; the production is well worth publication.

Jacky Call, alias BETTY Bull, is come to hand. We are fearful lest the publication of the circumstances of Mr. M. and his wife might irritate, rather than do good; in a similar case, where LORD GROSVENOR was concerned, we effectuated the advantage without producing the evil; and we mention the subject here this week, that the FATHER may soften, and rescue his son from the miseries of a FRENCH PRISON.

If this Country correspondent, hence in view, we shall be most happy—if it does not, we see no objection to publishing the appeal next Sunday. We should, of course, wish to hear if this hint has had any effect upon old Sir M.—at present we need not say more.

The Loyal Englishman need not have told us that she was in a passion when she wrote; her best way will be to scold us the names of the parties she alludes to.

Lost and Found never was lost to us—we received both; but we do not think the person's conduct justifies the application of the word abbreviated.

Sinceritas must not accuse us of EGOTISM, but we are obliged to repeat the attacks of certain persons.

A. Z. should have subscribed himself A. S. S. On the 17th day of August, 1820, the Lord Chancellor, at the termination of Mr. Brougham's speech, said, "that only two counsel could be heard on either side." Mr. DENMAN alone spoke, with Mr. BROUGHAM; therefore we repeat Mr. Williams was not suffered to open his examinations and cross-examinations, we quite agree with him; but in such proceedings how Mr. WILLIAMS could have displayed the "eloquence and turn for argument," which his friends the tinkers and sailors of FRESNOB alluded to, we certainly are not aware. If A. Z. alias A. S. S. means to say literally that he opened his mouth in the House of Lords, we quite agree, for we saw ourselves many a noble Lord open his mouth a thousand times during the long-winded harangues of DENMAN and BROUGHAM, and very widely too, who never spoke. We would give A. Z. one hint—never to use his master's seal when he writes to us, it might get his letters into a scrape.

AMICUS TERTIUS next week.

Our correspondents this week have increased to such a number as to render it impossible for us to notice them separately; we are infinitely obliged to all of them for their favours.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Speculation during the week has been extensive; the Funds advanced to prices nearly as high as they were before the alarm of a war between Russia and Turkey. The Jews are among those who have profited by the late sudden change in the Funds. The November Account commenced on Tuesday last; and the continuation of Money Stock till the next week has been unusually large, cash having been scarce within the last few days, owing to the payment into the Exchequer. Some anxiety is manifested to know the determination of the Directors of the Bank of England relative to their discounting at 4 per cent., and much speculation is afloat upon the subject. It is supposed by many that such a measure will be resorted to ere long.

Consols opened yesterday morning at 76 1/4 for Money, and 76 1/2 for the Account, at which prices they closed in the afternoon. By letters from the continent, we perceive the Foreign Funds advance in proportion to those of our own country, in consequence of the penecible dispositions manifested by the two nations, Russia and Turkey. The French 5 per Cents. are at 89 fr. 50 cents; Napoleon 5 per Cents. 73; Prussian Bonds 8 1/2 to 8 1/4; Austrian Metallic 5 per Cents. 73 1/2; Russian Metallic 5 per Cents. 75; and Spanish Metallic 5 per Cents. 50 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Reduced Ann., Consols, Dit Acct, 4 per Cents, Navy 5 per cent. and Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS, SEPT. 28.

5 per cent. Con. 22 Sept. 86-95 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1548-75

Recon. Div. 22 Marca 101 | Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo. 25-30

RUSSIAN.

6 per Cent. Inscript. 82 | 5 per Cent. Metallics 78

Exchange ... (1 11-16) — Met. ... 3 1

AUSTRIAN.

5 per Cent. Metallics ... 73 1/2 — Exchange ... 10 4

SPANISH.

5 per Cent. 53 1/2 — Exchange ...

NAPLES.

5 per Cent. 69 1/2 — Exchange ... 440 25 55

PRUSSIAN.

5 pr Cent. Bonds, £100, 63 1/2 | Ditto, £250 to £1000

HOLLAND.

2 1/2 per Cent. — | Columbian Bonds, .40 1/2

Bank Shares —

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS, a few Original ones, the Property of a deceased Clergyman, and the last of Mr. WRIGHT, Bookseller, No. 46, Fleet-street, in Lots, consisting of FOUR, price ONE POUND.

TRULY INTERESTING MODE OF IMPARTING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

A PROFESSOR, Author of a highly-approved French Grammar, requests leave to inform Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a speedy knowledge of Foreign Languages, that he has discovered a new and easy mode of imparting them, by which he pledges himself he will furnish all claim to remuneration) to teach persons of either sex to SPEAK FRENCH or GERMAN in Three months; to read, translate, and write correctly, in Twelve Lessons; a select Evening Assembly and Conversation on the above plan; separate nights for Ladies and Gentlemen, Terms Two Guineas per quarter; Entrance Half a Guinea. The advertiser, having his own convenient, can attend Families and Schools at some distance from London. Apply or direct, post paid, to W. 134, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

THE reception of our beloved KING upon the Continent—the marked devotion and respect paid to him during his progress, must be truly gratifying to every Englishman. Our readers will find in our ordinary intelligence the details of his journey.

It should seem that his MAJESTY has highly offended

the radicals by his excursion—or should rather say, they appear disposed, if possible, to raise a question upon the constitutionality of it.

An article, which appeared in the TIMES of Monday, attempts to agitate—at least the subject—and in a few words speaks volumes:—

"It scarcely ever happened," (says that Paper,) "that either of the two first Sovereigns of the House of Hanover left the coast of Britain for those of Germany, without producing more or less of temporary evil by their absence. The public confusion of 1720 was so much aggravated by the departure of George I. for the Continent, that he was forced to hurry home again to save the country from destruction. So the rebellion of 1745 was encouraged and ripened by George II.'s protracted stay in Hanover; and when he came back, the civil war was already raging."

And what has this to do with GEORGE the FOURTH? Every body knows that the public confusion of 1720 was occasioned by the bursting of the SOUTH SEA BUBBLE; and every body knows that in the year 1745 a PRETENDER to the Throne was endeavouring to establish himself in SCOTLAND; that we were at war with France; that our KING was on the Continent, and that a price was actually set upon his head.

It seems, under these circumstances, not very strange that George II. should have been sent for, nor very wonderful that he should have made as much haste home as he could.

But where is the analogy?—We do not see it, although the TIMES does. He asks, "would George the Third have done so?" The probability is that he would not have gone to the Continent, for he never did.

"Throughout a reign of sixty years that true-born Englishman never crossed the threshold of his native Isles." There might have been a good reason found for his late Majesty's national domestication in the troubled state of the Continent. GEORGE the FOURTH has given to England, after a series of the most splendid victories, a firm and honourable PEACE. To the throne of GEORGE the FOURTH have come all the Monarchs of Europe—the KINGS and EMPERORS of the earth—in kindness and in friendship. It might as well be objected to his MAJESTY, that his late Royal Father had never received such a tribute, and that it was therefore undutiful in him to have accepted it.

But there is something truly cockney in the notion of a "true born Englishman never leaving his native isles"—it is the essence of cockneyism—for a true born cockney never gets out of the Bills of Mortality; and thus judging of KINGS by himself, the cockney thinks it quite wicked to cross the Channel.

But one would really suppose that HIS MAJESTY had broken down some barrier of the Constitution when one reads the following:—

"It was," says the Times, "an express provision of the Act of Settlement, (that the KING should not go to his "foreign dominions without the consent of Parliament;—did we pause here, we might, indeed, consider HIS MAJESTY'S conduct strange in quitting the kingdom without such consent; but we perceive immediately after, the Times adds, "and although, in subserviency to some of the courtiers about GEO. I. who thought that it would be a humiliation to the KING to ask the consent of Parliament, that clause of the original compact with the House of Hanover was indiscreetly repealed in the second year after their accession, still the sound policy of the framers of the Act of Settlement, will stand recorded to all future times."

So that, after all the KING has by no means outstepped his prerogative since the restricting provisions of the Act have been repealed. The TIMES thinks indiscreetly—what a slur upon the memo ry of those who sanctioned the measure.

But the alarm under which the Cockney labours at the horrible things we are to expect under the domination of the Lords Justices, is truly ludicrous.

It is observable, in all their calculations upon the Constitution, hanging (naturally enough) is uppermost in the minds of the Radicals, and consequently, we have this sentence.

"Among the powers which the Lords Justices will have to exercise, that of life and death, or of the remission of punishment, is one of the most important. The prerogative of mercy is taken away from the KING, and transferred to hands unknown to the Constitution. In any case, therefore, where, during the administration of the Lords Justices, a sentence of death shall be enforced against a British subject, the unhappy individual (we speak without allusion to persons) may be sacrificed to the resentment of a knot of his fellow-citizens clothed with sovereign power; whereas when the KING, the common father of Englishmen, is on the spot, he, being a stranger to all vindictive feelings, because above the sphere of personal conflict and animosity, interposes the parental hand, and executes "justice in mercy."

We cannot exactly discover by this, who it is that they look upon as having his "turn come," but the absurdity of the whole thing is clear.

In the first place, when the Radicals talk of Ministers, they paint them (and fancy them, we believe,) a set of Ogres, with hoofs and horns, thirsting for blood, and sitting in council to invent new tortures and oppression. As far as the Lords Justices go, we certainly do not think so much gentleness, excellence, amiability, kindness of disposition, and goodness of heart (from the first named down to the last) can be congregated together in the persons of any other nineteen of His Majesty's subjects.

In the next place, be they what they might, the doctrine that an "unhappy individual" (the Radical term for a murderer, a traitor, or a Bank note forger) should be sacrificed to the resentment of a "knot of his fellow-subjects" at once knocks down the excellence of the "Trial by Jury," for it is the glory of our constitution, and the surety of the culprit that he is put into the hands of a knot of his fellow-subjects.

But the TIMES is a Cockney, and the boundaries of his earthly cares and knowledge are Hampstead and Highgate, Shooter's-hill and Richmond. When he talks of sentence of death being enforced against a "British subject," he means a "London subject."—This is quite natural, for "London is all the world to him."

Throughout the country, (to which his mind as seldom wanders as his body) the sentence of death is enforced every year against dozens of his fellow subjects, at the will and discretion of an individual judge, who, in his own hand, has the right to order for execution, respite, or reprieve, without any reference to the KING, with "whose sovereign power he is clothed."

We sincerely feel for the nervous anxiety of the old Times upon the risk which he appears to look at with such horror; but we think we may comfort him, and we trust, since he so fully appreciates the value of the KING's presence amongst us, that he will be ready to welcome HIS MAJESTY on his return home with a hearty old English three times three.

THE KING.

NOBODY, who has read in the POST and COURIER the account of the KING'S voyage from IRELAND, can have formed any idea of the imminent danger in which the Royal yacht actually was. We have heard of vessels which foundered in the same gale, of sloops of war seriously injured, and we are told that the flotilla were obliged to put back, but not an individual has thought it worth while to give us any thing like a narrative of the proceedings on board the ROYAL GEORGE.

When the yacht was endeavouring to double the Landsend, the weather was terrific; it blew a hurricane, and seemed setting in. SIR CHARLES PAGET told the KING that he would not be answerable for the consequences of persevering. HIS MAJESTY said, "PAGET, do nothing but what is right; act as you would do if I were not here."

In altering the course to run for Millford, a thick fog came on, and it was impossible to see a ship's length; the gale increased, and SIR CHARLES, naturally anxious in having a charge so precious in his care as our beloved KING, again felt it his duty to state the danger in which he thought the vessel. HIS MAJESTY received the communication with the greatest coolness, and again desired him not to think about him.

Still the weather grew worse, and while the yacht was under bare poles, or nearly so, a sea struck her wheel, and unshipped her filler ropes; to any person acquainted with nautical matters this occurrence, in a storm, needs no remark; and SIR CHARLES felt it his duty (not able himself to quit the deck) to dispatch an officer to report the accident to the KING. "Tell PAGET," said the Monarch, "that I am quite satisfied in having as gallant and skilful officers, and as active a crew as Europe can produce—for the rest we must rely upon PROVIDENCE."

Similar fortitude and presence of mind marked his Majesty's conduct in his short excursion to CALAIS: when the yacht arrived off that port, it was blowing hard, with a heavy sea running, the waves rolling in struck her on the weather side, and dashed furiously over her quarter-deck. It was reported that as his Majesty's barge was not arrived, and that no means of ensuring a safe landing were at hand, they must stand out to sea for the night. THE KING asked if there was no French boat; a French fishing-boat was dancing before the yacht at the moment; the people offered their services. SIR EDMUND NAGLE and SIR CHARLES PAGET (both experienced naval officers) wished to deter his Majesty from going, but he called to the Frenchmen in their own language, and asked them if they could carry him safe ashore; they affirmed that they could: upon which his MAJESTY, turning with a smile to his nautical attendants, said, "Come—I am quite sure you do not mind a ducking;" and instantly went down the side—they of course followed.

The boat having got entangled in some ropes which were adrift, a sea completely washed the whole crew. SIR CHARLES PAGET, alarmed for the KING, was about to seize the helm, when the KING, touching his arm, said, "Be quiet, my good friend, leave the Frenchmen to manage their own boat in their own way, and I'll be bound for them, they shall land us safe."

They however struck three times on the bar, and were very nearly swamped. The French on the shore were delighted at the calm heroism of his MAJESTY; and when he ascended the pier, his dignified, yet condescending- animated, yet unflinching manner, won the hearts of all who saw him.

It will be seen that the Radicals were afraid of trying their strength at the election for Lord Mayor. WOOD is somewhat too stale to be again set up as a candidate, and WALTHAM declined the affair somewhat abruptly; that

his whole heart and mind were set upon it, is certain. We trust that nothing which appeared in this paper tended to alter his intentions.

Certain it is, the Ex-Sheriff is bitterly angry with us, and has commenced an action against us, wherein he is perfectly right,—nothing conduces more to the perfect liberty of the press than checking any thing like freedom of discussion. We never invented one single story of WATTHMAN in our lives; we have repeated anecdotes as related and authenticated by others, who, when our day of trial comes, will of course be at hand to give the whole history, of which we have only selected bits.

MR. WATTHMAN ought to know enough of this paper to know that his private character, pursuits, connexions, conduct, or propensities, can in no manner or way interest us, except as they bear upon his public pretensions; and that since he has had the decency to withdraw himself from any opposition to the worthy and respectable Alderman now elected to the Chief Magistracy, and is himself out of office, we do not feel the smallest concern about him one way or another.

It is quite ridiculous, however, to hear this good man vapour about "literary assassins," and "libellers," and "ruffians;" it is so easy to talk nonsense, that every man who can chatter rapidly fancies himself an orator; and in a place where gentlemen are scarce, and intellect a rare commodity, it is a mere bagatelle to rattle out hard names. Did it ever occur to MR. WATTHMAN to support with his influence—and his purse, MR. HONE, of Ludgate Hill? and did not MR. HONE publish the "Political House that Jack Built"—"The Matrimonial Ladder"—"The Slap at Slap," and many other works of a similar nature?

Is MR. WATTHMAN prepared to defend the works we allude to, or his personal active support of them and their publisher, on the grounds that they are delicate, honourable, fair, or honest? Is he prepared to give his countenance to the system which has for several years past been incessantly pursued in those publications? Because, if he is, we really cannot perceive how or in what way we have become subject to his anger and invective.

It cannot be because we have in some degree retaliated upon the radicals, and that HE has attracted his share of our notice—he is, by his own account of himself, too fair and candid for such petty spleen. All we can say is, that although we never have yet remarked particularly upon the productions of MR. HONE, we would not for the certainty of being as wealthy as MR. BARING (who is building a palace in Piccadilly, as a proof of the badness of the times) have suffered one line of equal scurrility with the libels of MR. HONE (supposing it to have been written on the constitutional side in politics) to have appeared in BULL.

The last production which emanated from MR. HONE, taken either as a specimen of libel or of caricature, is unparalleled, as we believe, in the annals of invective and indocency—we mean the "SLAP AT SLOP." With respect to the hero of the piece, we know nothing of him, nor do we think that the scurrility, as it affects him, is important, further than it shews the bitterness of private malice; but that we should be called assassins and ruffians by the supporter, neighbour, and ASSOCIATE of the inventor, designer, and publisher of such things as appear in other parts of that publication, relative to the most illustrious persons—virtuous and amiable women—the most exemplary prelates—the greatest heroes—the best and most eminent of our countrymen—in which neither sex, nor age, nor personal peculiarity, nor misfortune, nor accidental deformity are spared, nor private society respected, does seem so surprising, that if we had not seen the Alderman's speech reported into several of the papers, we could not have believed him so blind to his own situation and pursuits, and those of his creatures and satellites, as to have uttered such unmeaning trash.

MR. WATTHMAN appears to have borrowed a little of the oblivious unctious which the *Chronicle* has been using for some weeks past, when it talks big about personality and scurrility. The orderly and decent manner in which it takes the gentle set down we gave it last Sunday softens our hearts and feelings towards it prodigiously.

Our defence (for they attacked) is and was unanswerable—it is conviction out of their own mouths: but lest they should imagine that we are silent for want of materials to go on with, we shall continue to mention articles which may be adduced in support of our vindication, to quote which we have not room.

We beg, in the first place, to call the attention of our readers to a "Character from the Persian," in the *Chronicle* of July 16, 1812; and a poem in that Paper of Sept. 8, of the same year. On the score of beastly indelicacy, we beg to refer to an article in the Paper of Oct. 12, in the same year, with a Latin quotation, and for a striking mark of the durability and steadiness of its principles and attachments, as well as its great caution against personalities, we insert four lines, published upon the late RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN—the wit—the patron—the favourite, and the FRIEND.—Poor SHERIDAN had ventured to be moderate in the year 1812, and we have this:—

"No, no, his fire he still retains,
"Whate'er you may suppose!
"Is lustre has but left his brains,
"And settl'd in his nose."

Let us contrast these with some infamous lines which appeared in the *Chronicle* of JUNE, 1816, on the death of the same person, and we shall find a striking proof of political

consistency, and of loyalty to the KING (whom the *Chronicle* now affects indignantly to praise) into the bargain.

In short, let any impartial person compare the productions, in verse or prose, of the Whig-radicals for the last eight or ten years, with any thing ever published, and the palm must unhesitatingly be yielded to them, not only for their excellence in sedition, blasphemy, attacks on females, personal invective, and the violation of domestic privacy, but for the invention and first adoption of the mode of warfare which characterizes their works.

We have, while on this subject, a word to say to the NEW TIMES. That Paper, of Thursday, says,—

"We do not defend JOHN BULL, for we have seen in his pages some indecent verses, and some attacks on characters of distinguished virtue and piety."

And pray where has the NEW TIMES seen all this?—we are perfectly unconscious.

In our twenty-seventh number there is a parody of which the words are not exactly chaste; but when it is recollected that we were imitating MOORE, and writing of the QUEEN, that seems by no means surprising.

However, we can assure the *New Times* that we had many scruples as to admitting even that solitary instance of any thing like indelicacy; but, as we said in a notice prefixed to it, "Upon turning to the original, which is to be seen on the piano-forte of every young lady in the bills of mortality, we find the parody chaste and correct by comparison."

This might have saved us from the cut of the *New Times*, because indelicacy, though sung to a pretty tune, is indelicacy still; and while fathers and husbands sit to hear their wives and daughters warble forth MR. MOORE's indecencies in the evening, at the piano-forte, we cannot but sneer at the morality which would object to their reading parodies on his productions in the morning, at the breakfast-table.

As for attacks on characters of distinguished virtue and piety—we deny them. If the NEW TIMES means by characters—persons, we have made no such attacks:—if he means (as we suppose he does) that we have made attacks upon the characters of persons of distinguished virtue and piety—we still deny the charge. We have made attacks upon those who have characters FOR virtue and piety, but which virtue and piety we have no faith in; and our attacks upon such persons have been made with a view that their virtue and piety MAY BE DISTINGUISHED FROM CANT, HUMBUG, and HYPOCRISY, by the meanest capacity. When we first took them in hand the distinction was almost too nice to be observable.

Thus far had we written when Friday's *Chronicle* came before us—and in it we beheld the following paragraph, in reply to the rash defence of us (pretty well qualified, as it is) above alluded to;—and thus it runs:

"As to the impudent assertion of this writer, by way of apologizing for the *indecent verses*, and 'attacks on characters of the most distinguished virtue and piety,' which he says he has seen in *John Bull*—that he has also seen 'ten times as many, and ten times as bad productions of the kind in *The Chronicle* itself,' our character, we trust, is too well known to render it necessary to reply to it. The attempt to confound the *railery* which has occasionally appeared in the columns of *The Chronicle* with the infamous detraction, the merciless inroads into private life in JOHN BULL, can mislead no one. Our course, during a long political life, has been CONSISTENT, and, we trust, marked by honour. We may boldly say that this Journal has never been made by us the vehicle of private slander."

What the *Chronicle's* notion of *railery* may be we really do not know; but our notion of *basefaced impudence* may be understood by reading this little article—written and published after we had last Sunday quoted from its columns the *greatest part* of the TROPENNY-POST BAG, and a variety of filth which would have been rejected with disgust by BULL, and which is, really and truly, in every sense of the words, shameful and infamous.

THE *CHRONICLE* quotes from a provincial paper called the SCOTCHMAN, a letter, copied by that paper out of an old Magazine, addressed by the great EARL (as the *Chronicle* mis-calls him) BATHURST to DEAN SWIFT.

It begins with these words:—"I am convinced that our Constitution is gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain what in truth has long been lost."

The only possible object any body could have had in getting up and re-publishing this letter, must have been to shew that the wisest folks are often mistaken.

If our glorious Constitution had ever lost its vigour, most of the Gentlemen who now deplore its annihilation, would most indubitably have been hanged at least thirty years since.

Our readers will perceive there has been a meeting in Southwark to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson for having been dismissed the service, by giving him some money. The persons speaking, complained that the six acts completely tied their tongues, and that they were unable, after the caution they had received, to express themselves with a force adequate to their feelings. A subscription was entered into. The A's and B's, and C's and D's of the Traveller, were received with great applause; and one pound subscribed in these words:—"DOWN WITH DERRY DOWN," excited much cheering and laughter.

We have not heard whether the subscriber is related to the late MR. BELLINGHAM; but, as a specimen of moderation, and sticking to the subject under discussion, we think the fact worth noticing.

In SIR ROBERT WILSON'S letter to his constituents, he

makes use of an expression unintentionally, or in the hurry of writing, which is incorrect; he speaks of purchasing his *brevets*. *Brevets* are not purchasable in our service. He must therefore mean "his commission." The most important *brevet* he ever received, was that of Colonel, which he obtained from having been appointed *Aid-de-Camp* to HIS MAJESTY.

THE *CHRONICLE* and *TIMES*, incapable we suppose of doing any thing themselves, borrow all their original matter from provincial papers. And the former journal of Friday has a quotation from the SCOTCHMAN, in which the gallantry of SIR ROBERT WILSON is brought forward in glowing colours to shew the injustice of his removal from the army.—What nonsense this is—who ever doubted SIR ROBERT WILSON'S bravery?—Every British officer is brave, and nobody will dare to deny the courage of SIR ROBERT WILSON—but what has that to do with his conduct out of the field? Where was there a braver officer than LORD COCHRANE? yet, (though his offence was of a different complexion) his valour could not hold the star on his breast nor his pendant to the mast. For our own parts, we honestly confess that we wish it had seemed fit to the government to have granted SIR ROBERT WILSON a court martial; but as we in our hearts think the actions and motives of the government pure and just, we are bound to believe there are good and weighty reasons for denying it.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—It is not because the *Edinburgh Review* is sinking into that contempt with which it ought to have been met from its commencement, that we should relax in our animadversions upon its malignant tendency, or in our reprobation and exposure of its false and mischievous principles. It still speaks the sentiments, in its leading articles, of the Holland House directory, although its literary and critical department defies criticism itself, in the hands of the *Examiner* Hunts, and the man (I forget his name) who reviews himself, and takes shillings for itinerant lectures upon Shakespeare, to illustrate his beauties through a Cockney gloss and interpretation!

Such critics are worthy the company to which they have been introduced since "the young gentlemen" who first commenced the work have been matured into statesmen, and grown grey as practical reformers. The Cockney school of poetry and criticism is a most appropriate adjunct to the new Whig commentators and expounders of the Constitution of England.

I am induced to notice this sinking work at the present moment, because in its last Number it affords an illustration of one of the leading principles which the Whigs of the French school have laboured especially to inculcate through its means—I mean the demoralization of the country, by an attempt to bring into contempt both religion and morality through their empty rivalry upon the professors of Christianity, and upon all who adhere to the old-fashioned and sterling morality of their forefathers. This *crambe repetita* is, as I observed in my former letter, concocted and dispensed from their head-quarters, through the Whig opposition *Chronicles*, down to the Whig radical press, in doses suited to the rank and station of the various recipients.

The review of BISHOP TOMLINE'S Life of MR. PITT afforded an opportunity of calumniating a bishop, not to be lost by the Scotch-Gallican disciples of the school of Fernay, and his Lordship is therefore treated as if he had disgraced himself, and his sacred function, by speaking in terms of admiration and affection of his illustrious pupil, whose memoirs his Lordship's situation and connexion with MR. PITT during his life-time peculiarly, may, exclusively qualified him to undertake.

They cannot charge his Lordship with a single false statement, and are compelled to desert even poor BOB ADAIR; but he is found guilty of being the enologist and defender of MR. PITT—that is, he, as might naturally be supposed, partakes in the general sentiment of the country, and Europe at large, respecting that most extraordinary man; which sentiment, or public opinion, be it recollected, occasioned that never-to-be-forgotten offence, the banishment of faction and sedition from the councils of the State, in the person and party of his opponent MR. FOX!—But his Lordship's real crime is the ripping up old sores, by bringing to the recollection of the country, and conveying to the Whigs of the rising generation, the attempt of these Whigs to establish an oligarchy in equal opposition to the King and the People—to overturn the balance of the Constitution, by giving ascendancy to an usurping aristocracy—and by converting the government of India into a machine for perpetuating their unconstitutional domination!

His Lordship has given, as a necessary part of his valuable work, the historical details connected with these nefarious attempts upon the Constitution; and for the first time, in a regular series, are the details of FOX Whiggism brought forward as matter of history to the consideration of the people of England. They are led to review (not like the hired Corypheus of the Edinburgh Encyclopedists) the effects of disappointed ambition, which the overwhelming influence of a boy, (minister at the age of twenty-three) effected over a Constitution, the most powerful that ever threatened the existence of our liberties and of the Throne itself. They see the baffled phalanx forming again after their defeat, changing their arms and now blazoning their standard to delude the country and draw the populace to their ranks. They see the man who would have sacrificed both the people and their liberties to gratify his own hungry ambition—claim to be the MAN OF THE PEOPLE, and labour through

the remainder of his life to undermine that Throne which he would have identified with his own dictatorship, and upheld in the strength of despotism and lawless rule against the rights of the people, had not KING GEORGE THE THIRD entrenched himself within the Constitution, and rejected with indignation those who desired to violate it.

The French Revolution, its effects on this country, and the consequences which must have ensued (as they did ensue in every country but ours) had not the energies of a PITT been granted at the crisis to avert them, are here developed.

We hear the Whigs claiming the admiration of the country and the world, for the bloody tyrants who in succession triumphed over Religion and civil Government, and immolated in every fresh revolution, thousands of victims to their lust of power, their cruelty and vengeance, whilst, to allude the people of this happy and prosperous country from their allegiance to their King and Constitution, they dignified and elevated the flimsy—but atrocious efforts of French Jacobinism as the most stupendous work of human genius.

There is yet behind, the story of treason ripening against the state, and MUTINY organized in our fleets, (in the midst of a war in which our very existence as a nation was threatened,) upheld, countenanced, and defended by these men—men whose despotism hurried them into the ranks of our enemies, and whose hardihood enabled them to display in a British Senate, the appalling exhibition of British Statesmen pleading the cause, palliating the atrocities, and even supporting the measures of a Foreign Government in hostility to the Monarch whose subjects they were, and to the country of which they were natives; and this too, I repeat, at a moment when the enemy had invoked the curse of CARTHAGE upon our heads, and had sworn to destroy every vestige of our NAME and LIBERTIES!

What, though the threat were vain—internal treason might have effected the ruin which their ally BONAPARTE in vain attempted to produce—treason was fomented by every act of popular delusion, which the FOX party, united with the Corresponding Societies of the Jacobins, could suggest or bring to bear upon it.

It is true, the magnitude of their crimes against their country, became the subject of our contempt rather than of our apprehension; not only because the steady and vigorous hand of a PITT was upon them, and rendered them powerless, but because the great and truly respectable portion of their own party, horror-stricken at their unnatural enmity towards the peace and happiness of the empire, and conscious of the evils which must result from a successful issue to their plots and machinations, seceded from their ranks, and openly opposed them, as a faction dangerous to the State, and hostile to the existence of the Constitution.

Is the Right Reverend historian then to be pardoned for bringing back such recollections to the public mind? Are the miserable remnants of this faction, who labour to subsist, and carry on their unprincipled intrigues against Government, by covering their nakedness with this FOX's tail, likely to bear with philosophy, a matter of fact exposition of the crimes which have leagued them in union, and alone can serve to hold them together?

Those who are too young to recollect these things, may be taught to throw off the shackles of a forced liberality, and when they compare the Radical harangues of the present junto with the open acts of hostility against every thing sacred among the institutions of their country, whilst the power and talents of the arch-heresiarch FOX were just sufficient to keep them together, as a body; they will at once see the object this rump of Whiggery has in view; and the narrow, contemptible, and selfish ends, which they are, through their popular acts, labouring to achieve. Their maxims and their policy embrace at once a settled hatred to the Throne, and a contempt for the people. The secession of all that was truly respectable or good from the party, when it aimed at the division of the Constitution, in order to seize upon it, by the influence of an Aristocracy, is as conclusive of the criminality of the remnant faction, as the scream of the unfortunate QUEEN was of hers, on beholding the witness, whose testimony she KNEW ought to have been conclusive against her.

It is to the corruption and tyranny of our boasted press that guilt like this has escaped with impunity—that sophistry and special pleading have superseded the common principles of honesty and justice; and liberality been made a plea for the toleration and indulgence of all the worst passions of our nature.

As an instance of the sweeping mode of confounding right with wrong—of rendering virtue and vice matters of indifference, and of the mode of estimating character in the liberal philosophy of the French and English Jacobins, I submit to you, and your readers, a short sentence from the *Edinburgh Review*, of the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S Life of MR. PITT, premising, in the first instance, as a plain matter of fact, not denied by these pensioners of Holland House, that MR. PITT, was not a man even suspected of loose morals—that he was not given to intrigue—to adultery—to gambling, nor to any of those fashionable vices, which are equally repugnant to the good order of society, and to every notion connected with morality or religion. Whether MR. FOX were equally exempt from the follies and vices of the times, it is not to my purpose to inquire; it is sufficient to observe, that his warmest panegyrist has been compelled to be silent on this head.

It was, however, impossible to avoid some comparison of

the moral characters of these two great rivals, when the life of the one was to be made the vehicle of illustrating the paramount and pre-eminent claims of the other to public reward and estimation. This then is the process—they first insinuate, or rather assert, (if these gentlemen may not beg the whole question, their arguments soon fall to the ground) that MR. PITT was guilty of some unworthy act to get possession of power; and they infer, therefore, that if money instead of power had been his object, he would have become a swindler to have attained it; that he reserved the practice of base arts for the gratification of his ambition alone; which proves that his estimate of the object varied, rather than scrupulousness about the means.

"Subject to this remark;" (the wretched creature continues) "we must allow MR. PITT'S character to be unimpeachable—in the ordinary sense of the term." That is, according to the old notions of old fashioned moralists.—But how is this candid admission qualified?—"The correctness of his demeanour" (mark the caution of the terms) "no doubt proceeded in a GOOD DEGREE" (these are your verbal critics, who profess to reform the diction of their southern neighbours "from PHYSICAL TEMPERAMENT!") "It is true" (he continues) "that he fulfilled all the private relations of life in a manner the most exemplary;" (really, this condescension in his favour is almost too liberal) "and that no man was EVER MORE BELOVED IN THE CIRCLE OF HIS FRIENDS."

But do not exult, ye Pittites, for this evidence to private character is admitted only that it may be transferred with greater effect to MR. FOX. "For this," adds the stickler for impartiality, "may, with perfectly EQUAL truth, be affirmed of his illustrious antagonist, whom, NEVERTHELESS, it has always been the practice to contrast with him in respect of STREET MORALITY; while the ONLY DIFFERENCE appears, pretty clearly to have arisen from NATURAL COLDNESS, aided by the EARLY AND CONFIRMED HABITS OF AN OFFICIAL LIFE!"

Here, Sir, you find the scale by which the moral virtues are to be measured in the new school of philosophy! We have nothing to do but plead a warm temperament for the commission of every crime and excess that can endanger the repose or corrupt the morals of mankind; whilst he, who, by an upright and conscientious support of religious principles and sound morality, has the boldness to arraign our conduct, or impede our progress, is fitted only to excite our pity for the coldness of his temperament, or to awaken our contempt for his constitutional bigotry and narrow-mindedness.

Such are the principles tendered to our acceptance by the French philosophers, their wretched computators in the *Edinburgh Review*, the NEW WHIGs, and their train-bearers, the CORBETTS, HUMTS, and HONES; and such is the exchange proposed for the honest virtues, plain sense, vigour, and loyalty of our ancestors, who laid the foundation of our liberties in the laws, and not in defiance of them; who displayed the love of their country in sacrificing their prejudices to her welfare, and in opposing both her foreign and domestic enemies, with all their hearts and with all their souls; who loved and supported their KING without servility, and when, in defence of their rights, they opposed his councils, carefully and constitutionally distinguished between his royal person and his ministers, and who triumphed not in security against the throne, nor sought to gain by calumny that which they despaired of obtaining through merit.

Let Britons decide upon the alternative presented to their choice—be the British Constitution, as established by our illustrious ancestors, placed in the one scale, and the product of these new principles for the last thirty years in the other.

"In eadem re, utriusque turpitudinis esse non potest."

Yours, PAUL POTTER.

SIR ROBERT PEAT.

We give the following letter a place in BULL, as desired by its writer, with the greatest pleasure:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—On taking up your paper this evening, I was much surprised and mortified, on finding my name blazoned in italics, in the "Notice to your Correspondents!" I feel the sting the more severely, because from the first number of your paper, to the forty-second, I have not only taken it in myself; but I have read it with increasing pleasure and satisfaction to the present time. I have moreover recommended it to the perusal of those whom I esteem and admire.

I will venture to say, that no periodical publication, since the origin of printing, has been productive of more real advantage, whether it has reference to "God—the King—or the People!"—as that much valued and independent paper.

I have been slandered by a misguided morning paper; I have treated its slander with a silent, though, I trust, dignified contempt. But when I find that a title I have not clandestinely, but honourably, received from perhaps one of the most amiable monarchs who ever swayed a sceptre, and which has been confirmed by the sign manual and letters patent of a still greater, and, if possible, more amiable Monarch (George the Third), I cannot resist this appeal to your justice in my vindication; and thus I demand at your hands.

You have emblazoned my name in Italics, as a foreign Knight, and not entitled to rank in this country; and I suppose your reason for having done so is, because I am a clergyman.

Permit me to inform you, Sir, that my letters patent from the King of Poland, were signed four years before I was ordained, consequently, I was at that period a layman. It was not till many years afterwards, and until a property in Poland was left to me by a relation, dependent upon my title being confirmed by the King of England, that application was made to his late Majesty to confirm my former patent by his sign manual, &c. &c. &c. which (after some scruples, I being then in Holy Orders) he most kindly

and most graciously did. This patent to the College of Arms, bearing date on the 2d of October, 1804, which was recorded in the said College of Arms, on the 17th of the same month, in the Register I. 37. pursuant to the warrant to the late Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, &c. &c. &c. and regularly Gazetted; without which I consider that no title is confirmed or acknowledged in this country.

It is perfectly true, that an order issued from Carlton House, in 1787, men possessing foreign Orders, were not in future to hold rank, &c. &c. on account of the numerous creations, which took place upon the termination of the Peninsular and Continental Wars, when thousands of foreign acknowledgments were to be seen at every "breast." Yet this order was long subsequent to the date of my patent, and consequently could not affect me.

To be suspected, through such a channel as that of your paper, of arrogating to myself, and assuming a title, which does not belong to me, is highly derogatory to those feelings, which I hope and trust I possess. I would rather tear the star from my breast, and the cordon from my shoulders, and for ever obliterate, I think, the last remaining honour of the illustrious Stanislaus, such as I venerate his character, than submit, for one moment, to bear "honors," at which I ought to "blush."

You have thus, Sir, forced from me, the sentiments I entertain of you—I had almost said—invaluable paper; justice to myself has compelled the remainder.

Having given you references, you can easily detect any inaccuracies I may have committed in this letter. If I have stated any thing wrong, your powerful pen is at liberty to correct—to chastise me. If I am right, I feel no hesitation in saying, you will do me justice.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

ROBERT PEAT.

P.S. Probably you will find, on research, that knightdom was considered an universal honour. The Kings of England sent their sons to France, Spain, &c. &c. to receive it in preference to conferring it themselves; and the sons of the different monarchs in Europe came to England for the same purpose. This, however, was the only honour that was universal.

We should remark upon this letter, that SIR ROBERT has entirely mistaken our motive for mentioning his name in our last number. In proving that SIR ROBERT WILSON'S Orders were not affected by his removal from the army, we quoted the names of several civilians, who are in possession of, and wear foreign decorations of honour. We placed SIR ROBERT PEAT'S name in Italics, and added to it three notes of admiration, as considering his case the strongest in favour of our opinion on the subject, as not only shewing, that it is not necessary to be a military man to have the privilege in question, but that even Ministers of the Church are not disqualified from bearing badges of distinction.

SIR ROBERT PEAT is in error when he thinks that we insinuated that he had assumed a title "clandestinely," or "dishonourably;" and we trust the insertion of his letter will convince him that we had no such motive. As to the calumny of a morning paper, which SIR ROBERT alludes to, we never heard of it.

THEATRES.

All sorts of Theatres are now open, and the clamours of the anti-monopolists of dramatic property are, we hope, happy. These places, this season, put forth one new feature—they offer us performers from the regular Theatres.

This is a new system, and like all new systems seems strange at first. MR. INCELDON, for instance, for whose sake, and in whose cause, the enlightened audience of Covent Garden Theatre, some years ago, were pleased to poll MR. BRAHAM with penny-pieces and gallipots, has condescended to appear at a place called the WEST LONDON THEATRE. We are glad to find, that it is from no failure in his finances, that he has been driven to this apparent change for the worse; but that it is merely a matter of taste.

MR. WRENCH, who formerly acted with much eclat, at the regular Theatres, enlivens the fanciful audience of the SANS PAREIL; and in a drama entitled *Capers at Canterbury*, (which might as well be called *Ginns at Gloucester*) gives infinite delight to the "guardian maids of the Strand;" a most extraordinary droll, of the name of WILKINSON, aids and abets him in the art of laugh-raising; and we have no doubt but that if bittermost actors will dive into such concerns, the managers will reap a good harvest; pretty MRS. BAKER, from the Haymarket, is also of the party.

The proprietors of the Little Theatre seem to be of the most benevolent turn of mind; they no sooner get any thing worth having, than they make a present of it to somebody else. MRS. BRUBNELL comes out in BELVIDERA, floods the boxes with tears, and ventilates the house with the sweet sighs of sorrowing ladies; and as soon as she has got footing, up they pull her by the roots, and send her to Covent Garden, to play MRS. HALLER.

MISS WALPOLE, to be sure, was no mighty gift; but, though some of the papers announced her as an Irish syren, they did not make so great a blunder as they have been charged with: an Irish syren is doubtless a syren that cannot sing; and though we really wish the lady well, we are afraid that the same application of the national epithet may be made to her as an actress.

While talking of singers, it may be right for us to notice a mighty civil note, which we have received from a gentleman who signs his name—(indeed it may be from a lady, for all we know), but what the name is, thanks to the excessive elegance of the hand, we cannot make out. MISS TREE is the subject of the communication, and we are informed by it, that for the last six months, she has been an invalid, and wholly unconnected with the business of the Theatre. The note goes on to tell us, that she is recovering fast, but that her voice is not sure (we quote literally) enough to be ventured on yet.

We are really obliged to our correspondent for the intelligence, and we are certain that our theatrical friends will join with us in wishing for the time when MISS TREE shall be restored to a profession of which she is, in every sense of the word, an ornament. At Covent Garden, a MR. MEADOWS has appeared as SCRUB, in Faughlar's incomparably witty, very-improper—but nevertheless-very-entertaining-play of the BEAUX STRATAGEM. SCRUB is an arduous character for a young bannister, but it was clear, though perhaps inadequate to the task of playing such a part, that the new-comer has much talent, and will, we have little doubt, be a truly useful performer.

His countenance is much in his favour, and to see "MEADOWS look cheerful," seemed to inspire the audience with a

ASSIZES.

CIRCUIT COURT, ABERDEEN, OCT. 6.—George Thom, was accused of murder, committed by means of poison. Head-administered poison to a whole family of the name of Mitchell, with whom he was nearly connected, consisting of two brothers, and two sisters of his wife. One of the brothers died in consequence thereof, and the other members of the family have been so disabled, as to leave it doubtful whether they will ever recover so far, as to be able to follow their usual occupations.—James Mitchell, brother of the deceased, resided in the family with his deceased brother William; has a sister named Jane, who was married to the prisoner about Whitsunday last; was not altogether willing for the marriage, but no quarrel took place; that account; Jane lived with her deceased brother at the time of the marriage; after which, she was taken home by her husband. The prisoner and his wife were not in the habit of visiting them after marriage; was once at Burnside after the marriage; he came on a Saturday, the day before they were all taken bad; witness and brother and sisters received him in a friendly manner, and asked him to stay that night, to which he agreed. Before they went to bed on Saturday, the prisoner proposed to sleep in the kitchen; gave no reason for wanting to sleep there; the witness told him he might sleep where he slept before; prisoner did not insist to sleep in the kitchen; went with his brother William to bed in the inner room; witness went to bed in the kitchen; awakened on Sunday morning; did not hurry himself out of bed, it being Sabbath; heard a foot come into the kitchen before he saw any body; the leaves of the witness's bed were close at the time, so that he could not see. When up, he saw a man in a night gown, and his brother and sisters appeared to be in a great good health; no complaints of being unwell were made. The breakfast was ready; did not see it made; got milk pottinge, because it was Sabbath morning; each of them had separate dishes. The witness took a little milk to the milk pottinge, the others took no milk, as he thinks; heard no complaints from the others as to the pottinge, but found something in the pottinge, a taste that he did not like; got some food from one of his sisters; said that he would begin to try them again; took two spoonfuls and then stooped; brother William ate heartily, and a good deal more than the witness, as much again; heard no complaint of the taste from him; Helen made some complaints during breakfast; went away to dress for church; found himself unwell; when he got to church the sickness continued; found himself turning black when in church. Brother said he was sick; he answered, I did not think you were sick; to which he answered, he never was so sick. The witness came down, took off his clothes, opened a window in the gable, and lay down on the floor. At this time he was like to burn within; when he saw William after coming from church, he was worse than any of them, complaining of the same feelings with them; the witness complained of a dizziness in his eyes; and observed a swelling in his brother William's breast, which was rising up in his throat; complained of his arms being powerless; his brother's arms were seized about the same time; kept the matter secret, because there was no person had been among them but the prisoner; wished not to let his neighbours know the cause of his illness, because they suspected the prisoner to be the cause of his illness; William, being his death, on the first Friday, after the Sunday, rode to Dr. Murray; got a plaster from him; put it on his breast that night; William rose to seek for a drink; could not find one; witness told him he would find one on the table; went to get one; retired to his bed again, but did not speak to witness; lay down on his bed, and felt himself unwell, and gave a terrible grin, which witness did not think much of, as he had been so ill; after this lay quiet; witness was content, as he then thought he was sleeping; after a little time joggled him, but he would not speak; and again joggled him, but received no answer; put his arm over him, found a cold deep sweat over him; he died immediately after. The prisoner and his wife came to Burnside the night before the funeral. Witness did not allow them to stay; does not recollect what reason he gave for their not staying; told them to go off, for they had nothing to do with them; they were very unwilling to go off; asked an explanation of his words.—Helen Mitchell, stated, that when she was getting supper ready; nobody in the kitchen at this time, but witness and prisoner; when the prisoner came into the kitchen, was preparing to stir in the meal; prisoner sat down at the kitchen fire, and smoked his pipe; it was at this time witness was on the hearth stone, and put in after this time; witness's back was turned to the prisoner when she went to the press for salt; after finishing the making the pottinge, i. e. coming back from getting salt, put the tub in which the meal was into the press; prisoner was sitting by the fire all the time.—Several other witnesses gave similar testimony, but nothing conclusive against the prisoner.—A druggist at Aberdeen proved that a person came to his shop for some arsenic on the 17th of August, but he did not sell him any.—The Lord Justice Clerk afterwards summed up the evidence in a comprehensive manner, and detailed to the Jury the different hearings of the case, in a speech of two hours and a half length. The Jury returned a written verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty by a plurality of voices.—After a most impressive address from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was committed to the gaol, in the 16th of November next.—The prisoner, who is a man of about 40 years of age, appeared unmoved on receiving the awful sentence, and on his retiring from the Bar, said to some of the Counsel near him, "Gentlemen, I am as innocent as any of you sitting there."

LOXODERRA.—An information directed by the Court of King's Bench, was tried here at our last Assizes. It was filed by John Shiel, Esq. a Magistrate, against Major Patterson. It appeared that a dispute had taken place between the parties in August, 1820, which was amicably terminated by the interference of friends; from that time until the 24th of November, when he received an insulting letter from Major Patterson. The letter was followed up by posting, in different parts of the country, notices similar to the words contained in the letter. These notices were to this effect:—"I am necessitated to publish J. Shiel, Esq. a Castles woman, a complete bully, and a most contemptible coward; and have only to say, that I hate until the 7th inst."

"Graceland, Dec. 1, 1820. J. OS. PATTERSON."

—Evidence to these facts was given, and the Jury found the defendant Guilty.

CLOMELL.—A singular and successful instance of deception occurred in the Dock at our late Assizes. One of the prisoners, named John Barrett, was charged with having, on the 1st of December last, robbed one Thomas Fitzmartin on the highway, of a 30s. note. The witness stepped on the table, and noticed the prisoner's dress and appearance. He then turned his back to the dock, addressed the Judge and Jury, and related his story, which occupied some time. In the mean time, the prisoner snuck backwards from the bar to the furthest extremity of the dock, and adroitly exchanged all his clothes with another prisoner, named Edward Collins, who stood indicted for cow-stealing, and then quietly returned to the bar. The poor old witness having finished his story, was hastily called upon in the usual manner to take the oath, and identify the robber. As he had no recollection of the man, he was identified by the man of guilty appearance, and well acted tremor, attire in the brown coat, striped waistcoat, and blue neck-handkerchief, of his friend Horatio, and even wearing his old wig. The witness at once laid the rope upon Collins, and swore positively to his identity. He was warned, and repeatedly questioned, but he persisted, and affirmed that he would know him any where. Of course an acquittal instantly ensued, and Barrett was discharged.

GUILDHALL.—Peter Jonas was, on Tuesday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The prisoner was a pauper belonging to the parish of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and had been recently relieved by the overseers; the relief afforded him, diately got rid of, and his applications renewed. During the last week heuppited to be furnished with some articles of wearing apparel, which the parish officers, recollecting how quickly the last articles he received had been made away with, refused to give him. On Saturday he called upon the overseer, and presented him with a letter, purporting to be from the churchwarden, containing his consent for the prisoner to have the things required. Not doubting that it was genuine, the overseer gave him orders for the several articles upon the different tradesmen, to which he added, on his own discretion, an order for a hat, with the view of making him once more decent in his apparel.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARY-LE-HONOR OFFICE.—Coffee Shops.—On Tuesday, the owner of one of these nightly receptacles for questionable characters, in James-street, Grosvenor-square, was fined 10l. for keeping his shop open in the night. He was committed to hard labour for three months in the House of Correction, being unable to pay the fine.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Monday, Samuel Horsey, well known as the King of the Beggars, was brought up by the Mendicity Society in a coach, attended by a numerous retinue, having been apprehended whilst following his usual avocations near Middle-row, Holborn, on Sunday last. He appears about 60 years of age, and, having lost both legs, moves himself upon a board with the aid of two short crutches. He has for many years received considerable sums of money, by means of which he lives in constant riot and profligacy. He has often made up the Mendicity Society, to procure his admission into the work-house of the Parish to which he belongs, but this he declined.—The Magistrates committed him, under the new Vagrant Act, to the House of Correction for three months.

On Tuesday, at the above office, James Hall, one of the Paddington coachmen, appeared to answer to an information under the 50th of the late King, charging him with furiously driving his horses, by which the pole was broken, and the lives of several persons endangered. It was proved that while waiting at the Star Inn, four other coaches came up; and on one going away, the defendant said, "Pli soon overtake him," and went off at full gallop. He did pass him, and then sluckened into a trot. On coming to the Blue-coat Boy, the same coach again passed them, and on the defendant getting on the box he said, "D— that Jack, I'll cut his coat off," and again went off at a gallop. He overtook the coach near the end of Penton-reef, and in endeavouring to pass round the coach and to escape a chase coming up, the pole broke, and the horses were propelled against their will down Pentonville-hill at full gallop, till they came very near Bathelbridge. During their progress one of the passengers dropped off the coach, being fearful of an accident; another got down as soon as the coach stopped, and having paid his fare proceeded to where he was going, not deeming it safe to go with the defendant. He was convicted in the penalty of 10l. against which he intends to appeal.

UNION-HALL.—On Wednesday, John Price and William Grant, were charged with having broken into and robbed the house of Mrs. Kahl, of Camberwell. Mrs. Kahl and her daughter went out on Tuesday morning, leaving her house fastened. She had no servant, and a light appearing at the windows of her house; she procured assistance, and went to the front parlour, where she saw the two prisoners playing at backgammon. The two were sitting on a sofa, and had the backgammon table between them; one of them instantly started up and said, "We will make no resistance;" they accordingly submitted quietly. On examination it was found that the house had been ransacked from top to bottom, and a small bag with some plate tied up in it was found on the table. In different parts of the house were found an extensive assortment of house-breaking implements, picklock-keys, crows, &c. also phosphorus and matches. They were committed for trial.

On Friday, John William Biggen was charged with having obtained goods and money in the name of Mr. Wilson. The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Keats, in the Borough, and presented him a written order, purporting to be from the firm of Strah & Wilson, for a piece of Irish linen, seven silk handkerchiefs, and some other articles, which were delivered to him. A trunk, which had arrived in town by the Newcastle waggon, contained many of the articles the prisoner had falsely procured, and also a note to Mr. Blackett, a tailor, with the signature of Mrs. Sarah Wilson, authorizing the prisoner to receive a suit of fashionable clothes for her son. In the postscript of the note it said, "the clothes that will fit the bearer will fit my son."—Mrs. Wilson proved the letters were forgeries, and that she had never given the prisoner any authority to receive goods, either on her husband's account or her own. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A tall, respectable-looking person, possessed of very superior address, was brought up by one of the officers of Cambridge parish, under the act of vagrancy, on the 16th of September last. He is a native of France, and lately arrived in this country, in consequence of having no allowance from Government, he has been reduced to the greatest extremities, and often obliged to sleep in the open air. He was on the previous night lying in a shed at Dulwich. The Magistrate made an order for removing the unfortunate man to the place of his nativity, and humanely gave him a donation from his private purse for the relief of his present wants.

THAMES POLICE-OFFICE.—On Thursday a lighterman named Wilkinson was charged with feloniously removing a quantity of merchandise from the East India Company's warehouses in Bow-creek.—Mr. Marsh, a minister-lighterman, stated, that on the 5th inst. he sent the prisoner with an order to receive thirty packages of nux vomica, for a Mr. Chapman, from the East India warehouses in Bow-creek, to be shipped on board the York Merchant.—James Moran, a resident in the 58th regiment of Foot, and lately discharged in the Isle of France. Since his return to this country, in consequence of having no allowance from Government, he has been reduced to the greatest extremities, and often obliged to sleep in the open air. He was on the previous night lying in a shed at Dulwich. The Magistrate made an order for removing the unfortunate man to the place of his nativity, and humanely gave him a donation from his private purse for the relief of his present wants.

—The defendant said he was employed by the Baronet at his seat at Gatton, from March 1818, to the same month in 1820, as a clerk, and subsequently he did business for him on various occasions as an attorney. He certainly received 10l. but there was an unsettled account between him and Sir W. Wood for business done.—Sir W. Wood denied that he owed the defendant 10l., and that he had never employed him as an attorney; he never could have been such a block-head as to employ such a man in that capacity. The defendant persisted in his story.—Sir Mark said, he had the impudence of the very d—l, for there was no truth in it.—The Magistrate said he must give bail, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for his future appearance.

On Thursday Patrick Salk, a stout Irishman, was charged with throwing a lad named Emmet into a well, with intent to drown

POLICE.

him. Patrick, in his defence, said the boys were constantly plaguing him because he was the only Irishman among them, and he could get no peace of his life. The boy Emmet was particularly active, and was calling out, "Arrah, Pat, which way does the ball run?" &c. He had borne this until the patience of mortal man could stand it no longer, and so he just took him gently by the middle and carried him to the well to give him a small taste of a ducking; and when I got him to the brink, your Honour, (continued Patrick) he made a sudden spring, and sprang clean out of my arms into the water, and the d—l but would I hold him at all. Mr. Minshull.—But the least you could do was to help him out, Patrick.

Patrick.—God bless your Honour, and so I would; but I only just stepped back a yard or two, to keep out of the splash that he made, and the urethra was out upon dry land in the twinkling of a bed post! The d—l a help he wanted, depend upon it.

The patrol who apprehended the prisoner said, that when he asked him why he adopted such a strange mode of punishment, his answer was, "Why, you see, I didn't like to take the law into my hands and beat him with a stick, and so I just sodered him into the well by way of a cooler."—Patrick was ordered to find bail.

Major Cartwright gave bail for the good behaviour of Sir Charles Wolesey, whose term of imprisonment expires on Monday next.

EXFIELD RACES.—Wednesday.—These races were again renewed this day after a lapse of three years.

The Gentlemen's Subscription Purse of 50l. for horses, &c. of all ages, that never won Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes. Mr. Grew's b. m. Souvenir, 3 yrs. 6st. 11lb. 1 £ Mr. C. Dny's gr. f. 3 yrs. 6st. 11lb. 3 2 Mr. Messer's gr. m. 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb. 2 3 Souvenir agst the field; second heat, 5 and 6 to 4 on Souvenir. Nine started for the first heat, and eight for the second. The Judge only placed the above.

Thursday.—The Freeholders' Subscription Purse of 50l. for all ages. Heats, three miles. Mr. Drathwaite's b. g. Philip, 5 yrs. 1 1 Mr. Heathcote's b. h. Cardenio, 6 yrs. 2 2 Mr. Field's br. g. Tybalt, 4 yrs. 3 3 Mr. Weithall's b. h. Saddleback, 3 yrs. 4 4 Mr. Palmer's gr. f. Marmaduk, 5 yrs. 7 5 But little betting.—Cardenio and Tybalt against the field; second heat, the field against any one. A good race. Sweepstakes of 50s. each, with 200s. added; all ages; heats, two miles, and a distance. Mr. Davidson's ch. g. Liberty, 5 yrs. 1 1 Mr. Field's ch. c. Friar Bacon, 3 yrs. 2 2 Mr. Palmer's b. m. Supple, 6 yrs. 4 3 Mr. Dockray's br. h. Selim, 6 yrs. 5 4 Selim against the field as starting; no broken-down within a distance of coming in; second heat, 5 and 6 to 4 on Liberty, who won the race in a canter. The owner of the second horse, Friar Bacon, claimed the stakes in consequence of Liberty not carrying weight according to the Racing Calendar; but we understood it was afterwards agreed that the stake should be divided between Liberty and Friar Bacon.

ST. PAUL'S BALL AND CROSS.—The new ball and cross are nearly completed: in the construction the outline and dimensions of the old have been strictly adhered to, but improvement has been made in the interior to prevent a recurrence of failure; the iron bands, plates, &c. which were much decayed by rust, have been replaced with copper and gun metal. The ball is made of two pieces, the old one consisted of fourteen—a fair demonstration of the improved state of this science; it is six feet diameter, and weighed half a ton, before it received its gems and ornaments. The whole height of the copper was 27 feet, and weighs above four tons. The iron spindle in the centre, and standards to strengthen the copper work, weigh above three tons, forming together a weight of above seven tons.

The New French Stripes for furnishing, introduced in such immense variety by Miles and Edwards, are equal in appearance and infinitely superior in every other respect to the most costly Silks, either of Foreign or of British manufacture. The Public have also an opportunity of inspecting at the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square), the best assortment in London of Town Prints and Chintz-Furnitures, Moreens, Merino Damasks, &c. &c. manufactured since the recent extraordinary reduction in the prices, and Families had to furnish will be able to make their purchases from this new stock for full one-third less than similar goods manufactured last year can possibly be afforded at.—N. B. From the Corner of Great Parastile, Holborn.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Sir Wm. Scott, has decided the right to enter in BRIDGMAN'S PATENT IRON COFFIN, and that patishes may not improve extraneous. As these coffins are the only safe ones, it is of high importance for the Public to remember they can be had only of EDWARD LILLIE BRIDGMAN, undertaker and patentee, Goswell-street-road, Fish-street-hill, and Hoxton, where the Public may inspect them. Beware of copies as usual, and iron coffins at the same price as wood, and much cheaper than lead, which they much exceed. Patent cast-iron tombs and monuments very superior to stone, and well suited for exportation.

ADVERTISEMENT.—If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or similar diseases, we would ask, has he ever heard of the late Martin Van Butchell, who used to treat these complaints in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect cures almost universally without having recourse to either Cutting, Caustic, or Confinement, which is the usual practice?—We find his son, D. D. Van Butchell, surgeon, accoucheur, who resides at No. 48, South-street, Berkeley-square, continues to perform cures of the most dangerous cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus afflicted, will do well to observe he requires no remuneration if they are satisfied, a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are not charged for his services.

ADVERTISEMENT.—No Discovery of the kind has been so generally adopted in the Fashionable World, as ATKINSON'S VEGETATIVE HAIR OIL, or CULCING FLUID; it is so considered an indispensable appendage to the toilet, for regenerating the hair; it is so pre-eminent, that medical men of the first eminence prescribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as levers, accouchement, or other illness, change of climate, perspiration, intense study, &c. it is warranted to restore it to its original thickness and beauty; for dressing the hair, it is far preferable to oils, extracts, or pomatums, making the hair softer and more glossy, and giving it such strength and elasticity, that it retains its curl during exercise, or in damp weather. Price 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and one guinea.—Also, ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, well known as the only infallible article which changes grey or red hair on the head, or whiskers, to an Auburn or Black, so permanent that washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more durable.—Price 5s.; 10s. 6d.; and one guinea.—And ATKINSON'S AMMONIAC OIL, made by a new process, removes redness, and restores whiteness from the skin, prevents its chapping, and makes it soft, white, and even. Price 1s. a square, or 10s. 6d. a dozen.—Sold at 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London; and by appointment, by Messrs. Gattie and Peiroe, 57, and Rigge, 35, Bond-street; Grange, 126, Fifth-street, and 45, Oxford-street; Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Proul, 229, Strand; Rigge, 65, Chapside; Johnston, 68, and Toite, 41, Cornhill; and Messrs. perfumers add medicine vendors.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P.'s favours have never been received. We have to apologise for the unavoidable omission of PAUL POTTER's third letter—it will positively appear in our next number.

The letter of a RETIRED OBSERVER will be under every care of. We are sorry to say the "Sundry Dwarf" came to hand too late—we shall take the party he alludes to under our special care next week.

CATO, QUIETUS, D. P. T., AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, and ODDS BOSS, have been received.

CORIENS will see his hint is not thrown away. The publication GRÆCULUS alludes to is not by the person he mentions, nor was it ever thought or said to be so.

We will hold back the letter of the COVENTRY ELECTOR till next Sunday, but not longer.

M. P. must surely be mistaken. We will reply to Peter; next week—we both mean alike.

A. B. is right, and he will see we know it. We attended the trial every day, and our mistake only proves, that Mr. WILLIAMS's fine arguments made as little impression upon us as they did upon any body else.

The appeal from the parishes of St. Laurence, Jerry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, would not be interesting to our readers, except such as are locally connected with it.

The subscription for the family of HONEY is much injured by that in favour of WILSON; at one public-house in Paddington ninepence was collected, and at another in Marylebone only fourpence has been received.

DETECTOR is entitled to our best thanks. Our correspondent from Cheshire came too late to hand. We have no room for a review of the Club this week, but we rejoice to see that the EARL of GROSVENOR has proved, by his fine speeches, the justice of the character we gave him in one of our little poems, which runs thus—

"The Earl of Grosvenor is an Ass—
"error of his freedom."
We never had more cause to be satisfied with those lines than after reading his Lordship's luminous oration of Tuesday last.

Our fair friend Thalia will see we have done all we could at first to meet her wishes.—The person she speaks of is REALLY who she calls him, and was as much esteemed by his brother officers, in other days, as he is by his companions—not in arms—now.

The Poem beginning,—
"Shrubland Sir BILLY,
"For ever deemed silly;
" And smiling Sir BOB,
" With no we in his nob."
is good; but being local, and the persons mentioned being very obscure, we do not think it would answer.

The writer of the Letter beginning with "That fool the Editor of the TIMES," has too many friends.

We do not consider the subject ACCURACY agrees to worth trying back upon.

The numerous enquirers after the QUEEN's plate subscription, and their shillings, must be quite sure that we know nothing about it.

We are much obliged to Philotaur for his suggestions;—the first we shall avail ourselves of—the second we doubt the expediency of.

KNAVISCH VON SPADICUS must excuse our non-insertion of his letter,—we thank him for his kind wishes.

Amicus Ignotus is delayed, from a difficulty we find of pressing the subject; for even if we were satisfactorily to establish the fact, we both suspect it seems as if the affair would be more awkward than it is at present.

We thank T. C. O., but we cannot afford so much space to such a person as BARBER BEAUMONT.

HUMANITAS is mistaken in his tenderness. A. B.—MARIA—MANFRIDA—A LAY-MAN—DRAMATICUS—and our excellent friend from DURHAM, are received, with many others to which it is impossible to reply separately.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

Published by James Carpenter, Old Dond-street, and Joseph Rooker, New Dond-street.

THE FINE ARTS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS and ENGRAVERS, from the revival of Painting and the alleged discovery of Engraving by Kinghorn.—By MICHAEL BRYAN.

In this work is given two indexes, alphabetical and chronological; and the Introduction comprises a brief account of the Painters of Antiquity. It contains also a list of the principal Works and Monuments used by the different Engravers; together with a List of their works, in two thick volumes, in 4to. price 51. 5s. in boards; and on superfine royal paper, in 2 vols. 8vo. 3l. 13s. 6d.

A New and Compendious TREATISE OF ANATOMY, and PROPORTIONS of the HUMAN BODY, adapted to the ARTS of DESIGNING, PAINTING, and SCULPTURE, illustrated by Copper plates.—By W. F. WELLS. Price 3s.

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4. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS MOORE, Esq. from a Picture by M. A. SHEE, Esq. R.A. engraved in the line manner, by Mr. JOHN BURNET. Price 11s. prof. 11s. 6d.

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6. A SMALL but very interesting PORTRAIT of HENRY HOWARD, EARL of SURRY, engraved by SCRIVEN from the original Picture by Holbein, in the King's Collection at Windsor. price 12s. prof. impressions, 18s.

NEW ROYAL WEST LONDON THEATRE.

Tottenham Street, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY—SIGNOR ANTONIO. ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY. A new Eastern Drama called the FUNERAL PILLS; principal Characters, viz. Humley and Miss Collier. After which Signor Antonio's astonishing Performance on the CORDE DA VOLANTE. To conclude with the Drama of LOVE and POLITICS. The edipus Tyrannus of Sophocles will be produced on Monday next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The public securities have continued to rise lately, and it is expected a further rise will take place. The peaceable aspect of affairs is such as to cause a material rise in the Government securities of the different countries. Tuesday next is fixed as the Account day; it is not expected that any failures will take place. Since our last number several different Stocks have opened, viz. Bank Stock, 3 per Cents Reduced, 3 per Cents, 4 per Cents, Bank Long Annuities, and India Stock. When the terms in the quarter just ended were known, a great rise in the Funds took place. The Funds were done yesterday at an advance of nearly one per cent. Consols left off yesterday at 77 for Money, and 77 for the Account. The continuation to the next Account has improved, being now at an advance of about 1/2 per Cent. upon the present prices.—The French 5 per Cents. on Wednesday, were as high as 90 fr. 80 cents; Reconnoissances at 99 fr. 50 cents; Bank Shares at 1800; Exchange on London at 1 Month 25 fr. 55 cents, and at 3 Months 25 fr. 35 cents; the Neapolitan Stock is at 73 1/2.

Table with financial data: Reduced Ann., Consols, Dit Acct, 4 per Cents, Navy 5 per cent, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS, Oct. 10.

Table with financial data: 5 per cent. Con. 22 Sept, Recon. Div. 22 Marca, 90-60 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1600, 99-50 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 50 3mo. 25-30

RUSSIAN.

Table with financial data: 6 per Cent. Inscript., Exchange

AUSTRIAN.

Table with financial data: 5 per Cent. Metallics

SPANISH.

Table with financial data: 5 per Cent., NAPLES.

PRUSSIAN.

Table with financial data: 5pr Cent. Bonds, £100, HOLLAND.

AMERICAN.

Table with financial data: 7 per Cent., 6 per Cent., Bank Shares

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

MANY of our oldest subscribers have requested us not to waste time and paper, in answering the reiterated attacks of the CHRONICLE and TIMES, which ought to be used for much better purposes. We think we shall comply with their desire, for there really is not much amusement in either repeating or replying to the coarse invectives of those disappointed and malevolent journals.

We cannot take leave of the subject, however, without a word or two at parting; but we promise to be as brief as we can.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, it will be remembered, ATTACKED us as hirelings, and WRETCHES who would obey implicitly the orders of their paymasters. This, to be sure, is merely calling names, and can do the CHRONICLE no more good, than it does us harm. The word WRETCH, indeed, is a strong term, and used to be applied only to such persons as parricides or murderers, or to scoundrels who had expiated their villainies upon the public pillory; but its application by an honourable and respectable Paper, in a mere political controversy with an opponent whose only offence is his triumphant success, is most satisfactory to us, as being a convincing proof of the elegance of language, and the sprightly railery of which that Paper is so justly proud.

When the Chronicle persisted in the attack, and chose, in running down THE BEACON, (after it was discontinued) to repeat their scurrility, we took leave to quote from its pages, with the date, the day, the month, and the year, proofs of its obscenity, want of principle, want of feeling—its remorseless attacks upon private life, upon honourable women, and upon the MURDERED DEAD!

These articles we laid before our readers with very few remarks—indeed, few were necessary;—the thing spoke for itself; the Chronicle felt it, and was silent. And, as the Courier of Friday says, we really think the best thing the Chronicle could do now, would be to hold its tongue and make the best of it. But all at once it has roused itself into action, and seems to hope to carry a point by industry which it never could attain by its spirit or ability.

It is to notice, for the last time, the uncomfortable floundering of this old journal, that we must beg the patience of our readers.

In the first place, it should be observed, that where private character is unconnected with public conduct, we have never "made any inroads into domestic life." The Chronicle, which has been dangling after the Whigs for these forty years, must know, that if we were inclined to be either "PORCUPINES" or "SATIRISTS," (which, please God, we never will be) we might furnish plenty of amusement for our readers from the scandalous annals of Whiggism; but we never have done so; and having neither intimate knowledge of, nor personal feeling towards MR. PERRY, we never should have mentioned his name, nor have made an allusion to him, had he not published, in his Paper of Tuesday, a speech of SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, in the House of Commons, alluding not to the Chronicle—but to himself—as a public writer.

However flattering the testimony of a man so highly honourable, so rigidly conscientious, and so scrupulously upright as SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, may be to MR. PERRY, it is no more a defence of the Morning Chronicle, as now conducted, than DR. JOHNSON'S verses to MR. EDWARD CAVE are a compliment to the present editors of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Every body, who knows any thing of the world, knows that MR. PERRY is too feeble to take an active share in the Paper at present; and his sanctioning the mad and ridiculous nonsense which appear in its columns, alarms us lest his mind should be equally impaired with his body.

Conclusive, however, as to character, as MR. PERRY may consider the eulogy of SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, we, who know how SIR JAMES was made a Whig, are not disposed to fall down and worship MR. PERRY at his dictum. To show, however, how little we are inclined (even with all the provocation the Chronicle has given us) to "rip up old grievances," or to draw our means of defence from "private life," we shall only mention to SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH and MR. PERRY, that we are in possession of a correspondence which passed between them and a third person some years since, which we might publish; but which, (unless our intentions are changed by some unbearable outrages,) most certainly shall not be given to the world by us. This correspondence, though private, bears most powerfully upon public affairs; and yet we resist the overpowering advantage it would give us—UPON PRINCIPLE.

The Chronicle of Friday teems with drivelling about BULL—and in the great exertions it makes to deal out its innocuous abuse gets itself into various scrapes; amongst our little instances of its confusions, the following is not the least comical:—

"We now witness," he says, "the defence of the most abominable literary licentiousness, and (what adds to the atrocity) by the very men who are hypocritically exclaiming against such licentiousness. However, this is not a novelty in the annals of crime; for the world has already had but too many proofs of the truth of the Scots adage, that 'THE GREATEST THIEF CRIES FASTEST FIE!'"

In this remark we perfectly agree with the CHRONICLE, and as he appears pleased with the verification of this national saw, he may offer himself and his observations upon BULL, as the strongest possible illustration of its truth.

Before we quote a following passage, we must beg once more, and once for all to observe, that NO LADY, who visited the QUEEN was noticed by us, whose name had not been previously printed and published in the Times or Chronicle. It is necessary to keep this in mind in looking at what the Chronicle says of our "slander and defamation."

"The adoption of this system of slander and defamation has been defended, first, as good and praiseworthy in itself—as a means of preventing accession to a rotten cause; and secondly, on the ground of retaliation. We have already adverted to the case of the canvassing the characters of the witnesses brought forward against the late QUEEN, and shewn that there was no analogy between that case and the attacks levelled against all those who chose to countenance her MAJESTY after her acquittal."

There is, we must say, with all deference to the Chronicle, a strong analogy between the cases.—In the first place, what it was that HER MAJESTY was acquitted, we are unable to surmise. If a majority of NINE in favour of the Bill against her be construed into a minority, why did a majority of FIVE expel the STUARTS from the THRONE of ENGLAND? Why did a majority of one send LORD MELVILLE to a trial, or deprive the DUKE of CUMBERLAND of an annuity? The QUEEN never was acquitted, and that the Chronicle knows; that she never ought to have been acquitted, the Chronicle thinks; but as HER MAJESTY'S name is now obsolete, we shall not review it in a discussion upon that point, but remark only, that if it were fair and right to examine the characters of persons who were to give their evidence in a Court of Justice against HER MAJESTY, it was fair and right to examine the pretensions of those females who volunteered their testimony in her favour, and consented to be advertised in the Times and Chronicle, as unblushingly and openly as persons, who for a fee of half-a-crown, acknowledge the wonderful benefits they have derived from some quack medicine, or detail the beautiful growth of their hair, occasioned by the application of oil and bear-grease, under the fostering protection of His Royal HIGHNESS the DUKE of SUSSEX.

But the Chronicle can do nothing by all its worrying, till it can deny that it published, on the days stated in our last number but one, the articles we gleaned—"not from thirty 'years papers,' but from the file of one year. It is really giving itself a great deal of trouble for nothing.

In alluding to the infamous libels we quoted, most of them relating to an august Personage, the Chronicle demands to a proposition, that insinuations against the conduct and character of the Sovereign are worse than the same in private life, because the wound to personal feeling is as great, "and the injury to the state is greater;" and says—

"It has been forcibly observed by one of our contemporaries, that 'of the unavoidable penalties attached to exalted station, is the impossibility of concealing its vices and follies. . . . that in certain situations there can be no private life, as actions which in other walks of society would be purely personal, in these operate in a thousand ways upon political interests and party feelings.'"

So that this abhorrer of attacks upon private life finds out and cites exultingly, "that in 'certain stations there can be no private life.'"

We rejoice equally with the Chronicle upon this discovery, for it sets us quite at ease with respect to the allusions we have made to living a footman, and sleeping in the same tent with him for six weeks—to masquerades and automations—the Genius of History—the Bayswater Laundry—for venturing to mention which, we were rated very soundly by the Chronicle. However, since the Chronicle has got such good authority for making inroads into the private families of KINGS, it is deucedly hard if he will not allow us the much smaller privilege of scrutinizing

into the domestic concerns of QUEENS, "AS ACTIONS, WHICH IN OTHER WALKS OF SOCIETY WOULD BE PURELY PERSONAL, IN THESE OPERATE A THOUSAND WAYS UPON POLITICAL INTERESTS AND PARTY FEELINGS."

There is one thing, and but one thing we wish to add:—as we have before mentioned, the *Chronicle* talks of our having gleaned from its pages for thirty years, the few little scandalous and scurrilous things we have alluded to—indeed these are his words:—

"The public impression of a particular journal is not to be shaken by unconnected sentences gleaned in a search through its columns for upwards of 30 years; and the writer who thinks that, by a parade of his industry in this way, he can disturb that character, will only succeed in convincing the world that his conceit is equal to his malignity. It is in vain to think to overpower the common sense of the world in this way."

—May be so. But what will our readers say, if, instead of raking up the columns of this particular journal for thirty years, we were to present them with three or four specimens of delicacy—of abstinence from scurrility—of honourable opposition—and of great talent—culled from the *Chronicle* of one day—and that day, LAST THURSDAY!!!

In that precious number, wherein we are cut to pieces, and where the *Chronicle* denies all the charges we have made and proved against it, we find the following instances of DELICACY.

"V. 21.—*Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta Capellæ Ubera.*

"It would be invidious to point out the sort of persons so luminously adumbrated under the terms GOATS with their BAGS full."

OF CONSISTENCY.

"I rejoice to perceive, that the bold Scotsman is determined to drag the assassins of private fame in succession before the public tribunal of the British Empire."

OF HONOURABLE OPPOSITION.

"—subarunt præcæ vestigia fraudis.

"No one can mistake this allusion to Lord L-and-nd-y, rotten boroughs, star-chamber practice, and other little matters of this nature, now in such a happy state of vigorous administration."

OF TALENT.

"MATRIMONIAL SYMPATHY.

"When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful." SHERIDAN'S Critic.

- "Once any man may go to sea,
- "But twice who goes must be a dunce,
- "So CARO said; and what would he
- "Of him, that married more than once?"
- "Sir John a second time would wive,
- "And oh! it made him very cross—
- "Full off he wish'd the first alive?—
- "And constantly deplor'd her loss.
- "With deep regret she's ever nam'd,
- "Ah! why should such an Angel die!"
- "My Lady too, as oft exclaim'd,
- "None can regret it more than I!"

If this is not what our great Poet emphatically and prophetically calls—"CHRONICLE SMALL BEER"—the deuce is in it.

But though we occasionally laugh at the folly and inconsistency of the *Chronicle*, we turn with unfeigned disgust from the following article, which appeared in it on FRIDAY. We apologise, for quoting it; but it must be seen literally copied from that Paper to be duly appreciated.

"LU. LUCK.—The wife of M. de L. instituted a process before the Parliament of Paris, complaining of impotence in her husband. At the same time an action was brought against M. de L. in a Court below for seducing a young lady, who had proved with child by him. It seemed as if he must succeed in one case—he failed in both!—Menage."

Let it be observed, that the French *anas* have been searched to select from their voluminous pages, this filthy incident, and pointless balderdash; that the thing is gross, disgusting, and licentious, beyond measure—that it has neither wit nor fun to recommend it—and that it is in cold blood given by the Editor to the eyes and ears of the wives and daughters of his readers.

With this last quotation we are satisfied, and we think our readers will be satisfied too, that the *morality and propriety* of a Paper in which this article appeared is exemplary, and that its respect for FEMALE DELICACY is unparalleled.—AND THIS PAPER IS THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE *Chronicle*, with its usual consistency, is become a furious TORV, and abuses, with all the rage of a Jacobite, ALDERMAN JAMES, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, for having given as a toast, "the memory of KING WILLIAM the THIRD."

Such a bare-faced renunciation of all Whig principles needs no exposure from us; but we trust that the friends of the late MR. FOX, and above all, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, who has been dabbling in historical tracts relative to that period, will call the conductors of the *Chronicle* to a serious account.

WE have a fault of a different kind to find with ALDERMAN JAMES—he omitted, it seems, and it seems also out of respect to the *Chronicle* and its friends, the epithets of "glorious and immortal," which have now for upwards of a century been connected with the memory of our great deliverer.

WE are TORVIES—the immense majority of the people of England are TORVIES; but neither we, nor they are Jacobites. We, and they are Protestants. We look to the Revolution as the foundation of our present happy Constitu-

tion in Church and State, and we think that the memory of the illustrious Prince who achieved it is GLORIOUS, and OUGHT TO BE IMMORTAL. And we confess that we equally despise the half condensation of ALDERMAN JAMES, and the entire impudence of the *Morning Chronicle*. Yet we admit exactly in the same degree, for ALDERMAN JAMES probably meant well, and wished (how vainly, he now sees) to promote conciliation and a spirit of peace; does any one believe that the *Morning Chronicle* is actuated by similar motives?

On this delicate subject we are unwilling to dilate, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of registering once more our opinion, that the salvation of this country depends on the maintenance of that system of Constitution in Church and State established by KING WILLIAM of GLORIOUS and IMMORTAL MEMORY; and that while we drink political toasts, THAT GLORIOUS and IMMORTAL MEMORY "shall be in our flowing cups freshly remembered."

THE meeting held in Southwark to take into consideration the propriety of commencing a public subscription for SIR ROBERT WILSON, professed to be a meeting of the electors of Southwark. We are requested by several of the inhabitants and electors of the Borough to state that it was a meeting, not exclusively—of electors, and that the most active person in the business, a Mr. HALL, is not an elector, and consequently had no right to be of the party.

This appears the more extraordinary, as MR. HALL, on account of his zeal and activity, is put forward as one of the deputation to the High Bailiff, and subsequently as Secretary to the Committee.

As assignee of a person who four years since became bankrupt, MR. HALL receives the rent of some small houses in Tooley-street, but the qualification of an elector of Southwark is the beneficial occupation "of premises in his own right."

MR. HALL was, it is true, one of the Overseers of the Poor of Southwark, and how he managed then is best known to the parishioners. He was employed at Manchester to collect information after the riots at that place; and was an agent for Mr. Whitbread at the Middlesex election, in which capacity the joke goes against him—that he treated many of his Borough friends with a jaunt to Brentford, who had no more right to vote for Middlesex than he has for Southwark.

The appointment of this non-elector as Secretary to the Committee, casts a suspicion over the whole assembly as to their being electors, and is therefore a measure highly reprehensible on the score of prudence.

In the course of the proceedings, MR. ALDERMAN WOOD produced a letter from J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, Esq. subscribing fifty guineas—and add'd, "This gentleman is a magistrate."—he might certainly (as being more to the point) have informed the company that he was managing director of the County Fire Office. We, however, take WOOD's own words, and repeat them, in the hopes that they will attract the notice of his Majesty's government—"Mr. J. T. Barber Beaumont IS A MAGISTRATE, and a fifty pound subscriber for SIR R. WILSON."

As every body knows MR. J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, nobody can be deceived by any thing HUMPTY-DUMPTY may say about him; but as the wise HUMPTY produced another letter from a country gentleman in Gloucestershire, it may be necessary to illustrate that epistle with a remark or two.

A MR. HAWKINS (for that is the name of MR. WOOD's country correspondent) says, in a letter to the Alderman, that "he is requested by many respectable inhabitants of Cirencester to request him (the Alderman) to transmit through him any prospectus or plan which might be adopted in Southwark!"

A list of the persons who made the request would be a most satisfactory document. It may be as well to state that Mr. Richard H-w-h-u-s, who steps forward to declare "the sentiments of the GREAT BODY of the people on this occasion," is a retail grocer in Cirencester—that he was the active promoter of an address to the late Queen Caroline, which WATTHMAN presented to her—and that very recently he was a strolling player!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WILSON'S SUBSCRIPTION.

Tune, "Scots, wha' hae."

Whigs! who have with MICHAEL dined,
Whigs! who have with BENNETT whined,
Hasten now to raise the wind
For a Knight dismissed!
Gold will foil th' oppressor's lash,
Now's the time, to spill the cash,
See proud TAYLOR, by a dash,
Strikes him from the list.

Who will fail to ope his trunks?
Who will be a stingy hunk?
None, but such a wretch as funks
At BULL's satiric touch.

OGDEN, COBBETT, HUNT, and HONE,
Your pity and your pence have known,
And WILSON, even Tories own,
Merits quite as much.

By our anxious hopes of place,
Common wrongs and joint disgrace,
We can never show a face,
Or must make him rich.

Oh, then, Whigs! and let's requite
The luckless, senseless, starless Knight,
Who rivals BAKER in the fight,
And WATTHMAN at a speech.

HUMBUG. No. I.

THAT judicious body corporate, THE PUBLIC, or to speak more properly, the hirelings of the press, who call themselves the public, are just now busy with a nine days wonder, under the name of OLIVE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

This person, the wife, or widow of a MR. SERRES, has lately found out, or at least only lately favoured the world with her knowledge, (that she is the daughter of the late DUKE OF CUMBERLAND), brother to GEORGE THE THIRD by a MISS WILMOT, (the daughter of a certain DR. WILMOT, to whom it is alleged HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was married privately, and by the said DR. WILMOT himself)—we know not what year.

This poor woman has made herself conspicuous in the streets of London for some time past, by a vulgar tawdry carriage, and a bad imitation of the livery of the younger branches of the Royal Family, and having by this extravagant equipage very naturally got herself into difficulties, she now appeals to the public from a spunging-house, and claims certain Royal legacies to which she pretends to be entitled, and the rank of station and appanage of a PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

As this ridiculous affair seems to us to fall especially under the head of HUMBUG, and as we are the professed enemies of every kind of cant and nonsense, we shall condescend to throw away two or three words upon the subject.

In the first place, we will observe, that the poor woman does not even know the name of what she pretends to be, even if she were the legitimate daughter of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, she would not be a Princess of Cumberland, but a Princess of England. CUMBERLAND was a Peerage, created in the person of the late DUKE, descendable to heirs male only, and even a son would not be Prince of Cumberland, but a Prince of England, and a Peer of England by the title of DUKE OF CUMBERLAND; the only Prince known to our law with a distinct title being the PRINCE OF WALES, and even that, is so little of a female fief, that the only daughter of a KING would not be PRINCESS OF WALES.

In common parlance and to avoid confusion, the world is in the habit of saying PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER; but these illustrious persons never designated themselves by any such addition, and still less did either of them presume to arrogate the style of CHARLOTTE PRINCESS OF WALES, or SOPHIA PRINCESS OF GLOUCESTER.

We notice this preliminary blunder of MRS. SERRES, as marking a degree of ignorance, in our opinion wholly incompatible with the station she claims.

That she may be the daughter of the late DUKE OF CUMBERLAND and of MISS WILMOT, is possible; nay, it is possible that some kind of ceremony between those parties may have preceded her birth; we say this may be, because MRS. SERRES says it is so; and because we are too well read in novels and romances, not to know, that Princes are like other men, too apt to deceive beautiful and unprotected damsels; and that one of the most ordinary modes of seduction practised on all the CLARISSAS, until the 26th of March, 1754, was a sham marriage; but by the celebrated marriage act of the 26th of GEORGE II. this ready resource of hard run novelists was utterly destroyed; and as we presume the alleged marriage must have taken place subsequent to that time, it behoves MRS. SERRES to show, by the existing records, that the marriage between her alleged parents was solemnized by banns "in the face of the church," or by a license, from an Archbishop or a Bishop.

We have seen in some of the papers, a copy of a certificate of this marriage; but it was either undated, or we have forgotten the date; if the date be posterior to the marriage act, it is check-mate against MRS. SERRES; if it should not be so, there are several other objections which occur to us, but which it would be idle to bring forward until this main difficulty be answered. But we cannot help, even now observing, that if MRS. SERRES were to establish this claim, she would place herself, as it seems to us, in a very disagreeable predicament, for, by the statute of the 12th of GEORGE III. (1772.) "No descendant of GEORGE THE SECOND is capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, under the Great Seal, and any marriage contracted without such consent, is absolutely null and void." So that the PRINCESS OLIVIA OF CUMBERLAND, if, as we believe, her marriage with MR. SERRES took place subsequent to 1772, would be in a condition very distressing to any lady of sensibility.

THE COURIER seems to suspect that this lady is likely to be elected into the station lately vacated of QUEEN of the Radicals, and that we shall have subscriptions from B. alias EARL GREY, and D. alias DEEPLY-DUBCK LAMBTON, to enable this illustrious sufferer to place herself at the head of the female society of ENGLAND!

Notwithstanding all the abuse which we have suffered, and of which we are so proud, for having chronicled the QUEEN'S Visitors, we engage, that if any of those illustrious ladies should pay a similar respect to Her Highness the PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, we shall do our little endeavours towards obtaining them that consideration which such charity and condescension would deserve; and that they may not plead ignorance of the present residence of this illustrious personage, we (for they all read JOHN BULL) acquaint them, that she is to be found at MR. DAVIS'S, No. 45, KING-STREET, SOHO.

No. II.

THERE appeared in the TIMES of Wednesday three mortal columns of the transactions of a "Female Bible Auxiliary Society," in which a number of asses appear to have moved resolutions almost as absurd as the harangues which introduced them.

We are very sorry that we have not time to expose the patry trash, which, under the abused name of RELIGION, was vented at this ridiculous meeting, and we are afraid that the thing will be too stale for our next number; which is the more to be regretted, because as all those fellows were evidently actuated by a spirit of personal vanity, and a desire to see their names in the newspapers, public ridicule would be undoubtedly the most just and the most appropriate punishment of their folly.

Two or three observations, however, we must make—the first is, that, considering the peculiar nature of the association, it is somewhat surprising that all the speakers should have been mates—pedants, either in buzz-wigs

or greasy locks, and the least likely of any collection of names we have ever perused to carry with them the feelings of a female auditory.

We should next take the liberty of reproaching these godly persons with some little deficiency in gallantry and personal attention to the ladies; for the reporter of the TIMES begins by saying, that a commodious platform was erected for the Secretary, the President, and the Committee, all males,—whence the speakers, all males also, might, at their ease, address the female auditory: whence we conclude, that the ladies were left squeezing and treading upon one another's toes, in a kind of pit, whilst the REV. MR. OWEN, MR. HUGHES, DR. WARDLAW, MR. BRYAN, and a Mohawk Chief, were accommodated with the places of honour.

Our next remark is one which will perhaps excite a smile upon the countenance of our readers, as it certainly did upon ours; for the principal topic of the day, indeed the chorus and burden, as we may say, of the song, was, "the children yet unborn would be deeply indebted to the labours of the female contributors." We assure our readers we have not invented this, it is a true and even verbal report of the transactions, and, as far as we could judge, the only part of them which seems entitled to any credit.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Clayton, Jun. introduced "an ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER," to the notice of the meeting. This illustrious stranger was no other than the Mohawk as before mentioned, who was set before the ladies in the picturesque and not unellegant garb of his nation.—THE TIMES says:—"He addressed the meeting with great naïveté!! and was announced to the audience as COLONEL BRANDT."

The Duchess of Kent was elected President. Her Royal Highness is at present Patronsess of the CITY OF LONDON Truss Society, No. 10, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry.

We have one serious and important observation to make. Do these people believe that they are acting consistently with the precepts of the Gospel, with just views of female duties, or with any regard to the highest and best attributes of the female character, when they assemble, or try to assemble, in promiscuous crowds in filthy taverns, and to mix in the noise, the confusion, the hollowness, the irregularities, the hubbub, and, we will even say, the indecency of a popular assembly?

Alas! if there be any who think so, they are miserably unacquainted with the best and the sweetest distinctions of female excellence. They may, perhaps, turn the heads of a few poor women, and metamorphose good wives and happy mothers of families into brawlers and spouters, but they never will seduce the brightest and best portion of God's creation—the gentle, the dutiful, the modest, and the pious WOMEN OF ENGLAND; and if they were to produce this effect—if our women were to be drawn from the peaceful paths of duty and affection, into the vortex of public polemics—ENGLAND would not be worth living in.

No. III.

THE ARTS.

We have the highest respect for the arts and for artists; we are perfectly aware of the numerous qualifications requisite for a painter—we know and feel the difficulty, and duly consider the quantity of talent necessary to the painting even of a bad picture. The years of probationary labour expended before even the palette comes into use, the days and nights of watching, and toil after it is assumed, and the variety of chemical, mechanical, and scientific knowledge, which must be brought to bear upon a subject before the idea of the painter can be transferred to canvas.

These feelings, and this respect for the art, and professors of painting, make us slow to censure; and, although, we have long had our eyes upon some of the public exhibitions of the season, we have refrained from commenting upon them till the common curiosity of the town had repaid, in some measure, the care and anxiety of those in whose studies they had their origin.

MR. HAYDON, a somewhat writing cockney, ranking high in the administration of the smoky kingdom of Cockaigne, distinguished himself last year, by exhibiting a picture of the "Entry into Jerusalem," which, like Tom Thumb's Cow, was "larger than the largest size." Elated with the success of this immense performance, (of which one groupe only was at all finished,) MR. HAYDON, this year, put forth a work representing "the Agony in the Garden;" the divine subject saved the silly artist, and we were upon that account silent; else, for MR. HAYDON, who wears his shirt collars open, and curls his hair in long ringlets, because RAFAEL did so, and who, if it did not provokingly turn down over his mouth, would turn up his nose at the Royal Academy, indeed we should have felt very little tenderness.

But with respect to MR. WARD'S allegorical picture of WATERLOO, we had different feelings—the picture had good principle about it, and the weeks, months, and years, which have been bestowed upon it demanded some recompense; the idlers of Piccadilly did not feel the occasional disbursement of a shilling. In pleasant society WARD'S exhibition room was as good a place wherein to "laugh a sultry hour away" as any other; and anxious that MR. WARD, after having expended so much time, canvas, and colour, should get something by it, we have patiently let him draw his reward from the pockets of those good easy folks, who read newspaper pulps and believe them; and who go and vow all over London that a picture is wonderful and sublime, merely because the painter, at the trifling charge of seven shillings and sixpence, has thought proper to tell them, that it is so, in the public journals.

But when we find that this picture was painted for the

directors of the British Institution, founded "for the express purpose of encouraging the Fine Arts," and is about to be engraved and disseminated throughout the country, as a specimen of the works taken under the especial care of that Institution; it really becomes a duty to save the nation from a charge, of bad taste so heavy as must arise out of the patronage of such a ludicrous dunc.

This may be a picture painted for the Institution at their desire, and the execution of it is no proof of their want of judgment, because they desired to have such a picture, and they have got it, and we have thereby no proof of their approbation; but since they have got themselves into a scrape, they certainly should not allow a print to be made from it, even if they suffer the painting to remain in existence.

If it be possible to imagine one thing upon earth more irresistibly ridiculous than another, it is the composition of this enormous thing—the size of it is thirty-five feet by twenty-one—in the centre appears the DUKE of WELLSBOROUGH in a pearl ear—under his feet are legs and arms, and heads in glorious confusion—before him rides a pretty little naked boy upon a lion—over him in the clouds are a group of young gentlemen with wings, representing the Duke's victories, who look like MRS. WILKINSON'S Preparatory Academy turned out for a bath; and amongst these pretty little dears are Peace and Plenty, and a great angel overshadowing the whole party.

But this very absurd jumble (at which, through a little hole, BLEUCHER and PLATOFF are looking with some surprise,) is, by no means the most ludicrous part of the affair—in the clouds are two persons, called by MR. WARD, Ignorance and Error, (one of whom has a dirty handkerchief tied over his eyes,) beneath whom are dogs heads with wings—a tipsy-looking cock-eyed owl tramping a heavy stone Osiris into the earth—a little calf without a head—a red night cap—a watchman's rattle—an old crow—Paine's Rights of Man—Voltaire's works—a sick harp—a devil sucking his fingers—a hobby horse's head, and a heap of chains—here is the allegory—all of which we shall attempt to explain in MR. WARD'S own words—for he is an author as well as a painter, and absurd as are the productions of his pencil, the nonsense of his pen is, of the two, the more exquisite.

In the foreground of the picture is a skeleton evidently afflicted with the head-ache, before whom runs a little wide-mouthed waddling frog with a long tail, and beyond these a group which defies description.

The horses, (particularly the near wheeler,) have a very droll and cunning expression about the eye; but the four persons leading them, whether considered as to their drawing or colouring, are beneath all criticism: a pupil of six months standing ought to have been flogged for doing any thing so bad.

In short, the whole thing in its kind closely resembles the overgrown transparencies painted to be stuck up at Vauxhall, or the Cumberland Gardens, or for public rejoicings, and ought as soon as it has answered its purpose like those be obliterated, and the stuff worked up for something else.

In a book published upon this performance, MR. WARD modestly says, that he is not ambitious to be considered an author, and adds, that there exists some insuperable objection to his ever being one; but still, he professes to attempt in his own simple style an explanation of his ideas. He feels quite confident of public favour and indulgence, and then gives us his view of the thing:—as a specimen of this said style, we shall quote his notions about *enry*—its beauty we confess, is evident—its simplicity we are afraid is somewhat questionable.

"Where shall we find a safe retreat for envied greatness, from the mirey breath or slander's feverish tongue; dark in the bosom of the ocean's fathomless abyss, on the cloud-encaving Atlas, or at the extremity of east or west. High on the gilded dome, or palace pinnacle, should merit's fairest hand earned honours shine, once seated there, the sickly eye of speckled Jealousy, or Envy's sneaky tribe, with iron nerve, and cold in blood, will scan the mark, and the covenanted javelin cast, with secret but unerring aim, and what is to screen him from the foul attack? The shield of Worth intrinsic, bound about with truth, and conscious innocence, and where that lives, all other covering only tends to hide its blushing beauties from the rising sun, and dim the face of day."

"So the firm oak's deep roots, eccentric, winding through the heaving earth, first banded and chasmed deep, with many a widening gap, by blazing Sol's mid ray, at summer's sultry noon, opposes strength to strength; or round the imperious rocks, in weighty balance to its broad branch, and highly lifted head, up to the mountain's summit, shrinks not from the prospect of the blackening storm, and while it sends its sweeping arms around over the circling numerous acres, shadowing under its expanded greatness, tears not the throbbing blast, nor for protection looks to man. 'Too great to need a cover; it were children's play to throw a mantle over its full broad majesty, to try to save its foliage luxuriant from the rude element.' The attempt would be as WEDDIE MULLINS COBWEB INVISIBILITY; its flimsy partial covering would only hide its full matured richness; and the first breeze of whirlwind's opening rising tempest, tear from the disdainful surface to streaming raggedness the feeble effort, and open to the eye the golden fruit, freshening by the tempest, and glittering in the form."

We know very little of human nature, if MR. WARD, in spite of his disclaiming any wish to be considered as an author, does not think all this very fine. By way of simply explaining his allegory, it is particularly useful;—of MR. WARD'S view of the necessity of such explanation we may assure ourselves by his very apposite allusion to MILTON, WALTER SCOTT, HOMER, and BURN, (as he calls him). This paragraph we must quote:

"It is contended by some, that a picture should be made up only of such materials as are capable of telling its own story; such confinement would shut out the human mind from a depth of pursuit in every branch of art. Poetry requires prose fully to explain its meaning, and to create an interest; for who would be without the notes in WALTER SCOTT'S Lay of the Last Minstrel, or a GLOSSARY to the Poems of Burns, the Argument to MILTON or HOMER? If then it be necessary to make use of language to explain poetry, should not the same medium be used to explain personification? It has been thought necessary on the stage to send a person between the acts as a comment on the past, and a preface to the future, and can we, I ask, understand what is going on, even in nature, by dumb show? If a crowd of people assembled in the streets, do we expect that the action and expression should inform us the cause of their congregating in an unusual manner? Experience proves more than volumes of argument. We ask 'what does all this mean?'"

To which we most candidly reply, we really do not know.

MR. WARD then proceeds in the following manner:—

"WELLINGTON has his hand upon the tri-coloured cross, on the shield of BRITANNIA, expressive of the Christian's emblem, and the three colours of which it is composed are the colours answerable to the three principles in tri-unity!!

Red is the first firm principle in the Godhead; Blue the second in the Saviour or Mediator; White the third in the Dove of Peace."

This ingenious explanation of the mysteries of the Union Jack, must be highly satisfactory to every thinking Englishman; there is indeed, but one drawback to the holy pleasure we feel at Mr. WARD'S sublime discovery, which is, that the Revolutionary flag of France, was composed of the same three colours.

The enlightened artist then informs us—speaking of BRITANNIA, "that the twisted lock of hair lying in front upon her bosom, and over the right arm, is emblematic of—what do you suppose reader?—'of the spirit of justice.' "Justice, stern and unrelenting, whose sword is forward, and whose plaited hair is answerable to THAT sword, and makes in the person of Justice the number three, as expressive of the Trinity, or the whole of Godhead manifested in the awful administration of justice. That sword is serpentine, as expressive of FLAME, Deity in its principle of fire.

This is "a finely confused, and very alarming;" but observe:—

"With the other hand, she points through the medium of the Trident, to the Trinity in Unity, commanding him to look up to Providence as alone able to give success to his efforts."

This puzzles us, pointing through the medium of "the Trident" appears to us to be something like looking at the SUN, through the medium of a toasting-fork; but we may be wrong.

MR. WARD then continues:— "The cat and broken-spear are emblems of rebellion and anarchy."—p. 11.

"The BRITISH LION is majestically observing the effects of his own operations; his countenance shews no symptom of the reign of passion—anger is alone signified by the movement of his tail."

For this illustration of natural history MR. WARD appears to be indebted to MATHEWS, who, in his "At Home," told a capital story of a showman and one of the noble beasts in question, in which, while his head is in the lion's mouth, he anxiously enquires of a bystander, "Dath he way his tail?" That bit of wagery being indicative (as MR. WARD has comically painted it) of the ire of lions generally.

MR. WARD, as matter of information, tells us, page 19, that "the palm tree grows to the height of five hundred feet, and bears the DATE and COCOA NUT." What date the trees MR. WARD alludes to might have borne we cannot say, but certain it is, that modern palms have left off growing to the height of five hundred feet; which, considering it to be about three times the height of the Monument, and one hundred feet more than the height of St. Paul's, is not so very surprising.

The following information, conveyed in page 20, is likely to be very interesting from its importance.

"Juvenile antagonists in the streets dare not strike an unfair blow, take the other by the hair, or maltreat him whom fallen upon the ground. In such case, he not only loses his battle, but also—his character!!!"

At page 22 we have, perhaps, the most finished description of docking a horse that ever was put to paper; it is somewhat lengthy, but it will repay the lover of the sublime for his trouble in reading it.

"Can any thing be so far from true taste, as to round the ears of a dog, or to cut them off; whatever may be the beauty, breed, or character, or to cut off the thumb, or fifth toe, and call it a DEW CLAW, and consider it of no use! To chop off the tail of a wagon horse, so necessary and useful to that class of creature; above all, to separate every joint of the tail, with all the misery attending upon it, in order to reverse the order of Nature, and make that turn up, which ought to turn down, all equally show the want of taste, as the want of humanity? Who has ever witnessed the operation last alluded to, if not pause; and in your imagination, behold a nobly formed, and finely tempered creature, led from the stable in all the pride of health, and all the playful confidence of being led out, and held by his master, and his friend, view the hobble fastened to his legs, his feet drawn to a point, and himself cast to the earth, so contrary to his expectations and his hopes; observe the commencement, and the lingering process; behold the wretching of the lovely and as useful animal; how does his heaving breast manifest his astonishment, while his greatly oppressed and labouring heart beats high with resentment, as being thus tampered. His quivering flesh sends through every pore streams of sweat; his open nostrils are bursting with agony of body and spirit, while his strained eye-balls flash as with the fixed glare of expiring nature. Hear you that groan? poor animal. They have begun the deed of barbarism! he faintly shrieks, 'tis as the piteous cry of the timid hare, when sinking under the deadly gripe of the fierce, agile, and ravenous greyhound. How he grinds his teeth, and bores his tightly twitched and twisted lip, and smacking nostril, into the hick litter, or grovelling, rubs his aching forehead in the loose sand; now the sudden and convulsive effort! what a struggle! every nerve sinews, tendon, stretched to its full bearing with fearful energy! Oh! that he could now disencumber his fettered limbs, and spring from his tormentors. Those limbs that would joyfully bound over the broad plain, or patient bear the cumbersome load, nor utter one complaint in the deep toil; or drag with unresented submission, harnessed, galled, and parched with thirst, the lumbering machine to the very borders of his opening tomb. He groans again, the struggle's over, and he again lays down; while the horse breathing and his panting sides, prove that all his energies, his mighty energies, have failed; and the work goes on, still continues, and now another and another gush, and now the iron hook, to tear cut from among the separated complicated bones, the tenuous ligament that binds the strong vertebrae; and lastly the burning steel to staunch the streaming blood. Terrible process!—but at length it ceases, and the animal, towering, majestic, sleek is leaved, tottering, trembling, reeling, and dejected, to repose apparently in peace, but at another torment, the cord, the weight, the pulley, day after day, and week after week, to keep the lips of the gulping, throbbing, heaving wounds, asunder, to close no more for ever. ENOUGH! ENOUGH! our country's shame, for cruelty is not our natural character, our country's vice!"

We by no means intend to ridicule MR. WARD'S humanity; but, we confess, as throwing lights upon an allegorical picture of the DUKE of WELLINGTON'S triumphs, we do not consider the passage quite as much to the purpose as it might be.

At page 29, MR. WARD states (and with every appearance of believing it) that "Cicero was once a lipping infant,

"and Simpson, at one period, could not go alone;"—to which assertions we must beg to add, for Mr. WARD'S satisfaction, that "Rome was not built in a day."

In his simple style, at page-30, Mr. WARD, speaking of ignorance, says—

"Love reins of thought, imaginative intellects, exhortation, as the school boys' frothy bubble, rising from the turbid elements" SOAP AND WATER, "its inflated globe, exhibits in proud mimicry the Rainbow's gaily painted hues, and calls rude mirth to dance upon its glittering surface, when suddenly it bursts, and all is gone!"

We shall conclude our extracts from this explanatory pamphlet with the following:—

"SHAPELESS FORMS OF DEATH.—Perhaps no part of picturesque representation is so difficult as this. The poet here has much to advance. GUSTAV may, by a language all understanding, throw the imagination into a delirium, and there leave it bewildered and wandering, in all the confusion of material immateriality; but in painting it is necessary to give a substantial shape to a shapeless form, and substance to a vision. It is not for him to give the ghost of my father as a misty cloud covering a whole mountain, or exclaiming itself to the broad expanse of the capacious plain, like the flying layers of a thick fog, on the opening dawn of a misty summer morn. But the painter must embody disembodied beings, and give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name." Here the various shapes of blood, and carnage, are to be contemplated, in the imagery depicted, as cannon balls, bomb shells, fiery rockets, swords, spears, and bayonets, with all the horrible effects of their operations; as moving in the confessional elements; from the head of death's gloomy tribes, the large death-bat, under the arm of the fell monster Death, who is grinding with savage pleasure, at the havoc he is making. The monsters are breathing fire, and from their pestiferous lungs, dropping streams of blood, as the milk of their nourishment."

Having given some of Mr. WARD'S ideas as they are written, we leave those who have not seen his picture, to judge what such ideas must be, upon canvas, with a clumsy hand, and the worst possible taste.

To say that Mr. WARD is mad, is not what we would pretend to say; but coupling his painting with the articles which we have caught and preserved, from his pen, we must believe that there are many very worthy persons at present in Bedlam, who could paint allegories full as well, and describe their meaning afterwards with infinitely more perspicuity.

All we have to do in this affair is to call upon the Directors of the British Institution, if they mean to patronise REAL merit, or to make their rewards honourable and of value, to disclaim all approbation of the most illustrious and full-sized specimen of pictorial HUMBUG that ever drew shillings out of the pockets of JOHN BULL.

We have indeed been told that the Institution have (some-what too late) discovered that they employed an animal painter, to paint them an allegorical picture—they were not aware of their mistake in the outset; but in order to rectify it and induce Mr. WARD to rub out his allegory, they have resolved, it is said, to give him an opportunity of shewing his talents in his own line, by sitting to him for their likenesses,—it is added that the portrait of Mr. RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, is already in a high state of forwardness.

MR. WILLIAMS.

We have received several letters, (two of them from Peers) insisting that we were mistaken in our assertion that Mr. WILLIAMS had not spoken at the bar of the House of Lords, on the QUEEN'S trial. We are always ready to admit any inadvertence or mistake into which we may have fallen: but do the gentlemen who are so good as to correct what appears to them an error, see no difference between talking and speaking? And will they not admit that it is possible to prate for four hours without saying any thing?—"Fie, fie, you used not to be so dull."

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL.—They are making a wondrous racket about a subscription to set up a newspaper in Scotland, at which the nincompoop subscribers appear to have been so much alarmed as to have withdrawn their contributions.

It is wonderful how readily the most loyal men in that part of the united kingdom are to seize any excuse for keeping their money in their own pockets. To their prudence I have nothing at present to say, but to the impudence of those pretended friends of a free press, who would deny an Englishman's right to support with his purse a publication whose politics he admires, I would put one question—whether, a few years ago, a gang of most notorious Whigs did not subscribe to set up an evening paper of their own? And I would more particularly ask, whether your friend, (and a good friend he has unintentionally been) the HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT, was not a principal in that scheme? I am, dear Bull, yours, STATESMAN.

THEATRES.

We last week noticed cursorily the performance of Mrs. BRUENELL, in *The Stranger*, at Covent Garden Theatre, but had not room for any remarks upon her representation of Mrs. HALLER. The play, as we formerly said, is to us, a very unpleasant play. A deep interest is excited for guilt, and the reconciliation of the long separated couple at the conclusion, is an incident subversive of moral feeling, inasmuch as it holds out the prospect of pardon to female error, which, in real life, rarely, if ever, is granted. The appearance of the boy and girl, and their being made the chief causes of forgiveness, adds to the fault we complain of, in as much as the desertion of children by the mother increases the crime of the faithless wife.

A German writer of eminence observes, that the jurisdiction of the stage begins where the dominion of the law terminates—vices and follies, which the law takes no cognizance of, and which are daily committed with impunity, may, on the stage, be held up to reprehension and ridicule.—"When" (says this author) "the helpless and childish LEAR is seen scattering his white locks in the night storm, how abominable does ingratitude appear to the spectator. Who, when he sees the midnight watchings of LADY MACBETH,

but feels the miseries which a blood-stained conscience "must inflict?" And subsequently, after telling us, that the theatre, if properly conducted, is in a higher degree than any other public institution, a school of practical wisdom, he adds, "Even supposing the stage incapable of diminishing the sum of vices, it has the salutary effect of laying them open to the eyes of the unwary. In this world we are doomed to live with knaves and fools; if we cannot shun them, we must learn to counteract their knaveries and follies. The stage renders them incapable of taking us by surprise—it betrays to us the secret of detecting and disarming them; and though BEVERLY has, perhaps, never reclaimed a determined gambler, nor GEORGE BARNWELL checked a London apprentice once enticed upon a guilty career, still, in those uninitiated in vice, these plays may prevent that, which they might be incompetent afterwards to cure." And then, concludes the same author—"Though the dreadful remorse of Mrs. HALLER should not deter one voluptuary from his criminal pursuits, and the picture of baneful seduction should not be capable of quenching his guilty flame, will it not enable unsuspecting innocence to see through the artful garb of seduction, and teach it to tremble at the vows and the homage of the vile seducer?"

Taking this German author on his own ground, and admitting the potential influence of the stage, we certainly think not. The libertine, who would seduce the wife of his friend, and the wife who encourages the addresses of the libertine, see in *The Stranger* a termination to the affair they have in progress, "devoutly to be wished." The lady and her paramour live together just as long as it is agreeable—they then separate; the lady gets very comfortably established in a very respectable family, and in the end, is reconciled to her good man, and resumes her place in his family, patronized and supported by half a dozen Baronesses and Countesses, and welcomed home by her children, who are equally glad with their father to see her come back.

We have known instances in real life, where ladies separated from their husbands—may driven from the door of the husband's house, charged with criminality, have been subsequently restored to their domestic circles and society, and the husbands have gone so far as to swear, that they never suspected their virtue. But these are rare occurrences, and we think it a dangerous thing to hold out to growing guilt a hope of such a result as is produced in the play under discussion.

Mrs. BRUENELL was extremely interesting in Mrs. HALLER. She seems full of feeling, and there is a feminine delicacy about her, which calls for something like affection. Her mild countenance, her modest and unassuming manner, and her apparent devotion to her profession, all demand encouragement. To say that she is a great actress would be (as yet) to say too much; that she must always be a pleasing and affecting one, is to say the truth; and when time and practice shall have given her confidence, and put her at her ease on the stage, we have little doubt but that she will claim much higher commendation than in her outset we feel authorized to bestow upon her.

YOUNG seems made for *The Stranger*. The plaintive tone of his lamentation—the pangs of recollection—the feelings awakened by the song—the grief for the loss of all he loved—the desolate singleness of his condition—the subdued high tone of injured honour, which he has all along maintained, changing to the thrilling burst of forgiveness—all these, and all that could render the part powerful and heart-breaking; YOUNG presented to the audience. To compare any man in our memories with JOHN KEMBLE, seems little short of treason; but great as he was in *The Stranger*, (and it was, perhaps, the finest piece of acting ever seen), to him only is YOUNG second, if second at all.

At the Haymarket there have been sad doings. We never dip our pen in gall without a painful feeling; but when justice calls for the sacrifice, we must not decline to obey.

We have every wish to speak leniently of (for there is little to praise in) the Haymarket company; but making every allowance for small means and circumscribed measures, we cannot resist the demand made upon us, in our capacity as judges, by the performance, at that theatre, of COLMAN'S comedy of the *Jealous Wife*.

In the whole range of the modern drama there is not perhaps a better comedy; but as its characters are supposed to move in fashionable life, and possess the attributes of good society, the attempt to play it at the Haymarket, with the present banditti of actors, was the height of rashness, ill judgment, and bad taste—to repeat it, after it had received its full meed of disapprobation, appears to us to have been the height of assurance.

To speak of Mr. CONWAY'S Mr. OAKLEY, is to awaken the most unpleasant recollections—there never was any thing so bad. His consummate affectation, his barbarous pronunciation of the English language, and his entire incapacity to express any passion or feeling, kept us in a continued fever of disgust.

Worthy to be the representative of his wife, was Mrs. H. JOHNSTON—the ranting, screaming, and kicking, which she indulged in, might have aptly illustrated the vulgar rage of the maudlin vixen of St. Giles's, but by no means resembled the suspicious irritation of the jealous wife of St. James's.

An *Albino*, of the name of LACY, played CHARLES. This person, in itself, is worth all the admission money, as a show; it has white hair and red eyes; and if it were to go about in a caravan, to faim as a sight, would realize as much money as it gets now, (and a great deal more than it is worth) without the trouble of acting at all. To criticise its performance, would be not only useless, but impossible.

The fatal mist of stupidity seemed on this occasion, to have enveloped Mr. DECAMP, whose LORD TRUNKET produced a tribute of disapprobation from the audience, which, we are sorry to say, was particularly well merited.

MR. WARD played CAPTAIN O' CUTTER. MR. WARD, some weeks since, appeared drunk before the public, in HAWTHORN, in *Love in a Village*, the only excuse for which, is that if he had been sober, he never would have presumed to play it. This stupid-looking person is unrequiringly the worst substitute for an actor that ever snuffed lamp; and although he was announced in the Haymarket bills, as "from the Theatre Royal, Dublin," we think it necessary, for the credit of the metropolis of the sister-country, to state, that he never acted there in his life. All we can say is, that

after the experience they have had of his talents, and after the insult he offered to a London audience, in their theatre, the implied encouragement he receives from the managers of the Haymarket, by their allowing him to appear again, is very disgraceful to the whole concern.

The only man (except Mr. OXBERRY, who played Sir HARRY BEAGLE remarkably well,) who seemed like an actor, was Mr. TERRY, and even he appeared mystified at the scenes which were going on. Whether it was owing to the want of support, or his surprise at the mode of carrying on the business, we do not know, but even his MAJOR OAKLEY was as far from being good, as any thing not very bad could possibly be.

Miss BOYCE acted and looked extremely well; and Mrs. JONES, in TOILETTE, was as good as the best of her predecessors in the part.

What the policy of producing this play was, we are at a loss to imagine. Was it to court a comparison with Covent Garden?—A judicious manager of the Haymarket, with the present company, would as soon think of acting a genuine genteel comedy, as he would of reviving *Tamour the Tartar*, without the horses, or of rivalling BLAIRTON in his Coronation.

On Wednesday, ROY ROY was produced for the first time at the Haymarket. We might again ask why? To be sure, there was Miss CAREW, with her bright eyes; and Mrs. CORRIE, with her sweet voice. The latter lady, by the way, has subdued her tones (perhaps in consequence of her late indisposition)—to a softness, so delicate, that for all the advantage the audience at the back of the front boxes derive from her performance, she might as well warble out of the balcony of the "United Service Club;"—one gains about as much satisfaction from her neat cadences, and pretty little shakes, as one should by listening to a musical snuff-box in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. TERRY'S ROY ROY had neither the force, the mysteriousness, nor the weight, which MACREADY gave to the character. First impressions are dangerous notions, and perhaps it is because we had established MACREADY'S ROY ROY as a standard in our minds, that Mr. TERRY'S appeared to us to be every thing but what it ought to have been.

Mr. TAYLURE played BAILLIE NICOL JARVIE, and Mr. OXBERRY is in the theatre! The bad taste of leaving an actor out of a line of parts, in which he has most effectively followed LISTON, to cram a most unequivocally unsuccessful performer down our throats, needs no comment.

We have no doubt, at Donstable, or wherever this large melancholy person comes from, it might have been considered "vastly funny"—it was execrably bad, to our way of thinking; and we should plainly say so, but that we are quite sure Mr. TAYLURE did his very best; and it is no fault of his if it was not better. That we were annoyed by seeing him, is the fault of the managers.

We must however admit that the Opera altogether was much better got up than we expected, and if to please an audience be (as it is) the great end of theatrical performances, ROY ROY may be considered to have attained it—it was very well received indeed.

It may be necessary here to observe, (and we believe it is), that the MR. WARD, of whom we have spoken, is not the Mr. WARDE, a gentleman who performed at the Haymarket with great success, two seasons since. The two persons are in every respect as unlike as possible.

Those of our readers who know any thing of the Journal through which the Bridge-street crew communicate their sentiments to the public, may have been somewhat astonished at the *particular* amount of allusion to which John Bull is now spoken of. We have heard it reported (but of course, we only speak to the probability of the report, and not to its truth) that a sort of copartnership has lately been entered into between John Bull and the Bridge-street crew—by which the latter, who have nearly expended all their subscriptions in defraying Mr. MORRIS'S trip to Lancashire, are to have a certain share of the profits of the Sunday Journal, in consideration of which, the expense of defending John Bull hereafter against so many prosecutions, is to be defrayed by the crew.—*Chronicle*.

A LIE.

His Majesty will open the next Session of Parliament in great state. The state coach, which has undergone a variety of improvements, and its beautiful paintings by Cipriani cleaned and retouched where necessary, is now complete, and with the superb harness, is in the Royal Mews. The body of the carriage has been restored to its original form, being open in both front and sides with elegant plate glass windows, so that His Majesty's person will be distinctly seen by the spectators in going to and returning from the House of Peers.

According to letters received at Carlton Palace, the King is not expected to return till the last week in November. His Majesty is represented to be in excellent health.

The gold plate which was ordered to be made in lieu of those articles which were carried off by some enthusiastic hands from the Coronation banquet, was on Saturday deposited in the Jewel-house, at the Tower, which now once more boasts the whole Regalia complete.

The new Duchy of Cornwall-office, now building near the site of the Savoy, close to Waterloo-bridge, will be a lofty edifice, corresponding with Somerset-house, and in a line with it and the Adelphi.

The Right Hon. William Arbutnot is chosen Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the ensuing year.

The late Queen's servants were discharged last week, and paid up to Michaelmas.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Advantageous opportunity for purchasing Bedding at the oldest established Feather Warehouse in London, 40, Drury Lane, opposite Great Queen Street and corner of Long Acre. Walker and Co. having succeeded Mr. John Barrowcliff, (retired from business) take this method of acquainting the Nobility, Gentry and Public, that they continue to sell on the very lowest terms; and having imported and laid in a large and extensive new Stock of prime Danzig and Irish feathers, Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, Blankets, Fourpost, Tent, Waterloo and Buff Tester Mattresses or Stained Bedsteads, with or without Curtains. The Proprietors are persuaded the Public will find it their interest in purchasing Bedding, &c. &c. at the above Warehouse. The undernamed will denote the cheapness of their feathers.—Best White Goose warranted, well stoved, sweet and free from dust, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; Common do, 1. 0d. to 2. 3d. per lb.; Best Grey Goose warranted well-dressed, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common do, 1s. to 1s. 0d. per lb.; Best Poultry, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Common do, 10d.—Ready-made Ticks sold at Prime Cost to Purchasers of Feathers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 16.

A dispatch has this morning been received by Viscount Sidmouth from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, October 9, and stating that the King arrived at that city on the preceding day, at three p.m. in good health, and had been received by his Hanoverian subjects, on His Majesty's approach to the capital and throughout the journey, with the utmost demonstrations of joy and attachment.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. and G. Dearden, Rochdale, iron-dealers.—Brough and Baddley, Lock, silk-manufacturers.—Adams and Sutton, Sudbury, brewers.—W. and D. Edwards and Muschapel, Deverley, common-brewers.—R. and L. Higgins, Doncaster, plumbers.—Hewitt and Osborn, Gainsborough, ironmongers.—Sells, Brian, and J. H. Birchall, Leamington, manufacturers.—H. and T. Kenwise, Holland, and Greenhill, Bolton, (no trade).—J. and M. Bristol, Matfield-highway, engine-manufacturers.—Shaw, Wadsworth, and Rothwell, Hanging-wood, Yorkshire, worsted machine-makers.—W. White, Edmonston, linen drapers.—Butlers and Armstrong, Stirling, grocers.—Fillingham and Kinning, Oxford-street, linen-drapers.—Temple and Williamson, Keawick, woollen-manufacturers.—Bishop, Score, and Hollingsbery, Tokenhouse-yard, attornies.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

TAYLOR, J. New Cut, Lambeth, ironmonger. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. GUFFITHS, G. Grantham, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY.

D. T. Teveskush, Manchester. GARDNER, B. Leigh, farmer. HORROCKS, W. Liverpool, corn-dealer. INMAN, K. J. Rippon, street, brewer. WALKER, E. B. Dagen, money.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 6. J. Eyles, jun. Wansford, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer.—Nov. 6. E. Paine, jun. Lawrence-Pointney-hill, merchant.—Nov. 10. S. Snow, Alhambra-street, Piccadilly, dress-maker.—Nov. 10. H. Harris, Clipperton-street, Wood-street, silk-mercer.—Nov. 10. W. E. Neely, 10, Old-bath-street, silk-mercer.—Nov. 10. M. Jones, London-road, upholster.—Nov. 6. E. Harsant, Wapping, carpenter.—Nov. 10. G. Seaman, Bishopsgate-street, linen draper.—Nov. 10. T. Holmes, Long-acre, coach-maker.—Nov. 15. P. B. Rufford, butcher.—Nov. 15. R. P. Smith, Plymouth, merchants.—Nov. 7. R. Howard, Stockport, manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 6.

J. Worsley, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—H. Wilson, Jun. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—J. B. Johnson, Wakefield, merchant.—J. Dickinson, Manchester, dealer.—V. Hammond, Ludlow, wine-merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The King has just raised to the Peerage, Baron Pasquier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The progress of the yellow fever in Spain demonstrates the necessity of the measures prescribed in the recent Royal Ordinance. The contagion existed on board three vessels in Marseilles roads; from the 22d to the 25th ult. four more vessels were declared infected; since which no other ship has caught the infection. The total number of victims, up to the 6th instant, was six, and at that date, there were only four in the Lazaretto, two of whom were cases of ordinary ailments. Seven days ago, a Danish ship was stranded in the night, about two leagues from Marseilles. Two of her crew died of the fever on the passage. The ship was burnt without delay, and the men conveyed to the Lazaretto.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has given a Constitution to his State. The duty of drawing it up was imposed on a Commission, which finished its labours about the beginning of August. The Duke signed it on the 8th of the same month. It is divided into ten chapters, and is so voluminous, that if drawn out in large characters, it would cover a considerable portion of the Duchy.

Oct. 15.—A private letter from Marseilles, dated the 7th instant, announces that, on the previous evening, two Spanish ships put into that port through stress of weather. The crew, on their knees, implored to be admitted in the Lazaretto; but this was refused them. As she did not put to sea again, as ordered, the authorities threatened to sink her, and mortars were ranged for that purpose; on seeing this they set sail in despair. She was from Malaga.

It is affirmed, that the Emperor of Russia has promised General Hulot, the brother of the recently deceased widow of Marshal Moreau, a pension of 100,000 doubloons, granted by him during her life, shall be continued to Mademoiselle Moreau, her surviving daughter.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is in a state which excites the most alarming disquietude.

Some disturbance took place at Lyons, on the 9th instant, on the occasion of about 200 of the citizens giving a dinner to M. de Corcelles.

Letters from Perpignan, dated the 6th instant, state, that advice received there from Barcelona, since the 20th ult. are of the most grievous character. That ill-fated town is a prey to the most appalling scourges of contagion and famine. The children, whose mothers have fallen victims to the deadly contagion, are suckled by cats.

It is said in a Vienna article of the 5th instant, that Russia had demanded guarantees from the Ottoman Porte, to ensure the maintenance of the civil and religious rights of the Greeks, and that in consequence the English and Austrian Ministers had proposed to the Turkish Government, that all the fortresses in the Peloponnesus, with the exception of Tripolizza, and also that of Novarino Durazzo, in Albania; Salonicchi, in Macedonia; and Widdin and Belgrade should be occupied by mixed garrisons, consisting of Russian, Austrian, and English troops. It is added, that the reception given by the Porte to these propositions was not known. The same report, in substance, is given under the head of Augsburg.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—It is now decided that the King of England will make a visit to our Sovereign. Already preparations have recommenced in the Palace of Potsdam, in which His Britannic Majesty will (it is expected) reside six days. The apartments in the Royal Castle of Wilhelmstrasse, in this capital, are also being fitted up for that Monarch's accommodation.

Lisbon, Sept. 29.—The Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty has quitted this capital, and as some people say, without his passports. The reason of this abrupt departure is said to be the determination of the Cortes to enforce the reform of the tariff of our customs, pursuant to the 25th article of the treaty of 1810. By this alteration, and the increase of 15 per cent. the consequence of it, all British merchandise will in future pay customs to the amount of 60 per cent.

Letters received from Barcelona, dated the 3d inst. mention, that the fever rages with such fury that they bury 250 persons per day; and that many of the villages in the neighbourhood are entirely depopulated. From the 23d to the 25th ult. inclusive, died, in Barcelona, 109.—Barcelona, 14.—Seminary, 44.—Total, 167. This includes those who died in the city, and in Barcelona, in four days, of all kinds of diseases, but the faculty estimates that three-fourths are of the yellow fever. The number of patients now in the city, Barcelona, the Seminary, and the house of the Vice-Queen, is 431, being an increase of 31 in one day. The number of deaths having been 78, cured and removed 13, and new cases, 120. By accounts from Mequinenza, of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, the contagion seems to be spreading there also, but not in so great a degree.

Toronto.—This unhappy town, which is filled with death in all its parts, and its vicinity, especially Las Roques, where the contagion commences dreadful ravages, is worthy of the greatest compassion; and an hospital of convalescence is confided to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent, Paul, and Young Eleves.

MADRID, SEPT. 28.—Opening of the Extraordinary Cortes.

A notice from the Secretary of State having been read, in which he announced that His Majesty had appointed the 11th of October as the time to open the Session, a Deputation was appointed to receive the King in the usual form, and another to conduct her Majesty the Queen to the seat prepared for her.—A salute of artillery having announced their Majesties departure from the Palace, the Deputations went to receive them at the entrance of the Palace of the Cortes, and the King having taken his seat on the Throne, delivered the following speech:—"Gentlemen.—Since I expressed to the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled. I now see them with the greatest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing end just hope of the good which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their consideration, are mostly such, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the Constitutional System, such as the division of the territory, and the best means of placing according to it, the Political Government, the Cortes, the Military Ordinances, the Plan of Decree of the Organisation of the Naval Force, and the Decree for the Organisation of the Active Militia.—I particularly urge you to place every thing in consonance with the fundamental law of the State, leaving the Administration free from all those serious embarrassments which it often meets with for want of this necessary harmony, and which the Government cannot remove. I have also thought that some other point ought to be determined, which, though not so intimately connected with the Constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity, such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity, and to promote the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, & the project of a Decree on the Charitable Constitutions; though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself, of their being assembled to discuss them, is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between the chief powers of the State must convince all the enemies of our Institutions their efforts to subvert them will be vain.—I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled, to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my Government necessary and urgent, as well as to act in their co-operation, when circumstances may require. The field, Gentlemen, is most extensive, which is open to your zeal and to your talents; and those qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prudence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, ensure to the country the completion of those advantages which it already owes to you.—I have the confidence that you will gain in both respects the admiration of the nation and of foreigners, emulating yourselves more and more to the particular esteem of your King, who will always consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his Constitutional Throne."—His Majesty having concluded his speech, the President made a suitable reply, complimenting His Majesty for having called this extraordinary meeting of the Cortes.—A Committee was then appointed, to draw up an Answer to His Majesty's Speech, and the Assembly adjourned till the following day.

Oct. 30.—The Cortes are chiefly engaged in matters of form, such as appointing the several Committees, &c.—In the Sitting of to-day the principal subject of discussion has been the plan for the new division of the Spanish territory, which it appears will be a work of time and difficulty.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Oct. 1:—"We are quite free from the fever here as yet; but it is raging dreadfully in Catalonia, and is reported to have spread to Saragossa. There have been several heavy failures of late in Cadix."

Oct. 4.—It is said that an entire regiment has conspired against the Constitution. The Colonel, and several superior officers of his regiment, have been transferred from Madrid to Herencia, and there confined in dungeons. It was this Colonel who furnished the detachment to escort the portrait of Riego, in procession on the 18th ultimo.

Tranquillity prevails at Smyrna and Constantinople at the date of the last advices—from the former place to the 2d, and from the latter to the 10th ult. They state that the visit of the English Admiral, Sir Graham Moore, to Smyrna, had no other object than to ascertain the actual situation of the port, and he did not even communicate with the shore.

Odessa, Sept. 18.—Baron Strogonoff, who received a very flattering letter from the Emperor Alexander, with an invitation to proceed to St. Petersburg, left us a few days ago. The Dogonians, and individuals attached to the legation, remain here.

We have received accounts from Constantinople to the 14th. Perfect tranquillity prevailed. The Turkish State continued to buy up corn. About 200 ships had sailed from the Mediterranean. We do not doubt here of the continuance of peace.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14.—On Sunday afternoon last, about six o'clock, a most destructive tornado was experienced in Northfield, Warwick, and Orange, in the county of Franklin, (Mass.). It first struck and demolished a house and barn in Northfield, and thence passed to the easterly part of that town, and destroyed the house of C. Holton, seriously injuring him. From Northfield it passed into Warwick, completely demolishing, in its course, the house of Mr. Brown, a daughter of whom, about 14 years of age, perished in its ruins; and the barn and out-buildings of a Mr. Ball. At a little distance east of Mr. Ball's, in Orange, a house, two barns, and a blacksmith's shop, all belonging to Mr. Smith, fell prostrate before the blast. The family, consisting of eleven individuals, escaped death by retreating to the cellar; all, save one, a young woman, by the name of Stearns, who was crushed to death by the falling timber. Several others were, however, so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. So resistless was the force of the tornado, that the stoutest trees were uprooted, stone fences removed, immense rocks torn from their beds, and even the surface of the earth split broken up, as with the plough, and of destruction.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, according to accounts, have enjoyed a usual degree of health. We believe not a solitary case of malignant fever has been reported in either of these cities. In Baltimore cases of malignant fever continue to be reported; on the 5th inst. four deaths occurred. In Norfolk, on the 6th inst. there were four deaths; since the storm it has diminished. Savannah papers up to the 2d inst. continued to speak of their city as enjoying a degree of health unexampled at this season. New Orleans, at the date of the last accounts, continued entirely free.

THE KING.

On Saturday se'night, His Majesty first entered his Hanoverian dominions, and in the evening he reached Osanburg; on Sunday evening the Royal Cavalcade, joined at Nieburg, and on Monday it reached this city. Guards of Honour were stationed on the way, and triumphal arches were erected at each place where even a slight hope of His Majesty's coming existed. Besides the coach in which His Majesty travelled, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord F. Conyngham, there were two carriages drawn by six horses each, and two others, drawn by four horses each, containing the Royal attendants. The Marquis of Londonderry and Sir B. Bloomfield came before His Majesty, and reached Hanover on Saturday evening.—Within about two

English miles from Hanover is a village called Stoecken, in which three regiments were stationed in order to receive His Majesty. On the right of those troops the Governor General of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by all the Staff Officers in Hanover, had taken their places, in order to await the arrival of their Royal Brother. Before His Majesty approached the village, the Duke of Cambridge rode rapidly to meet him and having greeted him on his approach to the capital of his Continental dominions, his Royal Highness returned to the troops. The three regiments were then regulated in such a manner that the King's carriage passed along the line of soldiers, who were drawn up on the dunes, or high ground. The approach of the Royal carriage was known by the loud acclamations of the soldiers, which were thrice repeated as the carriage appeared in sight of each battalion. Their Royal Highnesses the Governor General, and the Duke of Cumberland, rode one on each side of the King's carriage, which was followed by the Staff Officers.—The welcome of the soldiers was such as could not be acceptable to the King, but when the line of soldiers ceased, the inhabitants of Hanover then came forward in crowds to hail their first King who had ever visited Hanover from Great Britain. More than two hundred and fifty carriages there met His Majesty, and it must have been highly gratifying to him to perceive the crowds who hailed his approach. In His Majesty the people beheld their deliverer from the slavery of a foreign yoke—they saw in him the descendant of their former renowned princes and warriors, and in his Royal presence they saw not only the King of Great Britain, but the King of Hanover. Their greetings were sincere and affectionate, and they were returned with that ease and grace which has obtained for His Majesty the appellation of the first gentleman in Europe. Thousands of Hanoverians thronged around in order to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign, and warmly expressed their feelings of attachment and respect.—The Royal carriage was met on its progress by squadrons of the other regiments with colours flying, and bands playing. On its approach to Herrenhausen, about three o'clock, the thunder of twenty-one cannons announced to the surrounding country the joyful tidings of His Majesty's arrival, and they were heard for miles round. Before the castle of Herrenhausen, now the Royal Palace, the Royal Guard of Light Infantry were drawn up in form of a crescent, and they received the first King of Hanover who had ever visited Hanover with military honours and sincere gratulation. After alighting from the carriage, His Majesty was received on his entrance into the Palace by the Duchesses of Cumberland and Cumberland, and had in hand with their Royal Highnesses, one on each side, His Majesty appeared on the balcony of the Palace, and was greeted by the crowd with renewed acclamations.—During the evening the Marquis of Londonderry, Count Munster, and the various Ministers of Hanover were presented, and paid their respects to His Majesty. His Majesty spent the day of his arrival in private with his brothers. On the 6th, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand was presented to His Majesty, and likewise Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Tour and Taxis. The King dined in private with his brothers, and the abovementioned Princes, and the Princes of Brunswick, who were presented to His Majesty on his arrival. At table, Prince George, son of the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, were presented to the King by their parents. On the 10th, before His Majesty's solemn entry, the Officers of the Royal Household, and the General and Staff Officers of the Army, were present in the evening, when the King drove through the City to view the illuminations, the Duchesses of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Archduke Ferdinand, were in the carriage with His Majesty. On the 11th, after the Archduke Ferdinand and the Marquis of Londonderry had had an audience, the following presentations were made to His Majesty in the Audience Chamber, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Munster, hereditary Land Marshal of the Kingdom, viz.:—Count Grotte, the Prussian Ambassador; General Canovic, the Russian; Baron Just, the Saxon; Marquis de Mousier, the French; Count Wurzengerode, the Wurtemberg; Count Spiegel, the Austrian; Reventlow, the Danish; and Count Pappenheim, the Bavarian; and also, the Deputies of the Hanseatic Cities; and Duke Guelshorn, from Lubeck; and Baron von Siemen, from Hamburg; Baron von Soller, from Bremen; and Baron von Hirsch, from the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; the President Maltheim, Deputy from the Duke of Oldenburg. After the Royal Princes, the Princes of Brunswick, and Prince Frederick of Hesse had been admitted, and the High Chamberlain and Chamberlains on duty, had entered, the Marquis of Londonderry presented all the English, and the Ambassadors, their suites, and the subjects of their respective Sovereigns. The High Chamberlain then presented his Highness Prince Gustavus of Mecklenburg and his attendant, Gen. Plintz, and all the Civil Officers present; and after them his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, all the Staff Officers of each regiment, and the Officers of the two Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the Guard. The number of presentations was so great, that the Drawing-room lasted from one o'clock till four, during all which time His Majesty remained standing, most graciously saluting, to every one. At eight in the evening, the ladies were received, who were presented singly to the King by the Countess of Munster. The King kissed each lady on the forehead, and spoke in the most distinguished manner. His Majesty, accompanied by the Duchesses of Cumberland and Cambridge, walked several times through the rooms, while the music was playing, conversed with several of the persons present, and retired to his apartments at half past ten o'clock.

On Wednesday se'night, the inhabitants of Hanover had the happiness of seeing their beloved Sovereign make his solemn entry.—His Majesty mounted his horse at Herrenhausen, at half-past one o'clock. The procession proceeded through the avenue of Herrenhausen, at the entrance of which His Majesty allowed the City Guard, on horseback, to escort him. In the avenue, the Regiments of Cavalry were drawn up on each side all the way to the city. The side avenues were crowded with spectators, who followed the procession with incessant acclamations and cries of "God save the King," which the troops joined in. At the end of the avenue, where a triumphal arch was erected, His Majesty was welcomed by citizens of the suburbs, in stute dresses, and young ladies, who strewed flowers before him.—At the gate the Civil Authorities, and the Clergy, complimented His Majesty. A salute of 101 guns announced the entrance of His Majesty within the walls of his faithful German capital. His Majesty passed through a double file of artillery to the triumphal arch, where some young ladies presented a poem, which His Majesty most graciously received.—Accompanied by the ringing of all the bells, by the thunder of the cannon, and what must be certainly the most agreeable to His Majesty, the incessant rejoicings of the multitudes that thronged the streets, the Royal procession advanced very slowly, so that everybody could see their beloved Monarch, who, with an affability that excited feelings of gratitude and delight in all, saluted on all sides as he rode along. After the detachment of the Hussars of the Guard that opened the procession, followed nine State carriages, each drawn by six horses. Immediately before the King rode his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; on his left the Archduke Ferdinand, with His Majesty wore the uniform of a Hanoverian Field Marshal, with the insignia of the order of the Guelphs. The splendid procession, increased by a numerous suite of cavalry, passed between files of the citizens, and then of the military, through several streets to the palace of the Duke of Cambridge, where His Majesty, the Royal Dukes, and the King's immediate attendants, dismounted and entered. The procession, and the Guard of Honour, composed of citizens on horseback, halted in the streets; soon after, the citizens defiled before the

palace in military array, when His Majesty appeared with the Princess of the balcony, and acknowledged, by repeatedly bowing, the joyful huzzas of the people. About four o'clock, the procession put itself in motion to return to Herenhausen. His Majesty rode in a state carriage, drawn by eight white horses, and, passing through several streets, left the city by the Cleve Gate to return to Herenhausen. Another salute of Artillery announced His Majesty's departure.—In the evening the city was finely illuminated; transparencies and inscriptions were displayed on all sides, and there was not a single house unilluminated. His Majesty, with the Princess, and the Officers of his Court, came to the city and drove through the streets to view the illuminations. The Duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the King's carriage. Wherever His Majesty passed he was received with transports by the crowds, who continued to throng the streets till a late hour, indulging in the happiness of having their Sovereign amongst them.

The following extract of a letter from Osnabruck, gives some further interesting details of the reception His Majesty met with in his progress to the capital of his kingdom.

Osnabruck, Oct. 5.—In my progress to this town from the Prussian frontier, I witnessed the strongest manifestations of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty. A triumphal arch has been erected on the spot where the boundary line is drawn, and the decorations, though composed of the most simple materials, do credit to the taste and ingenuity of the parties who devised them. The arch is sustained by four posts, festooned with branches of palm, intermingled with the greenest foliage of the forest; and the whole is surmounted with the imperial crown, having the letters "G. R." inscribed underneath, on a shield of azure blue. Similar arches are constructed at every village I have come through, and the people appear anxious to rival each other in testifying their affection to a Sovereign, whose name and family are connected with their fondest associations. At Glanforf, the first village I came to after passing the frontier, I found the landlord of the inn, who is also the post-master, brushing a suit of antiquated uniform, in which he intended to appear before His Majesty. He said he would present his Royal Master with wine of a hundred and twenty years old, poured out in a gold cup, and expressed his earnest hope that His Majesty would condescend to accept the libation. His daughter, who attended in the room with some refreshments, on seeing an English gentleman tender a sovereign in payment, immediately snatched it from his hand, when she understood that it was stamped with the likeness of the King. Fixing her eyes upon it with a look of ecstatic delight, she contemplated it for a few moments, and then, after pressing it three or four times to her lips, declared she would not part with it as long as she lived. Surprised at the emotion she betrayed, the gentleman asked if she had never seen the coin before? and she replied, that this was the first time she "saw the likeness of the good King of Hanover."

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when

Mr. Alderman Garratt presented a report, signed by the Lord Mayor elect, Mr. Alderman Venables, and himself, relative to inviting the King to dine at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day. The report stated the various interviews which they had with Lord Sidmouth on the subject, who, on the last occasion, informed them that His Majesty would be on the Continent on the day in question, and that His Majesty desired the ceremony might not be delayed on his account.

Mr. Oldham then proposed a resolution, expressive of the regret of the Corporation on account of His Majesty's unavoidable absence on that day, which was agreed to, and a copy of the resolutions was at once transmitted to Lord Sidmouth.

A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Garratt, to be excused serving the office of Sheriff, (which office he had since consented to execute) should be repaid him.

Several Members of the Court spoke in favour of the motion, and highly eulogized Alderman Garratt, whose services as Sheriff it was said would be much more valuable to the City than any fine could be.—The motion was carried unanimously.

A petition was presented from the High Bailiff of Southwark, praying that he might be allowed to enjoy his office with the same emoluments as his predecessors.

Mr. Favell took occasion to put a question to the High Bailiff (Mr. Prinsep) as to his reasons for refusing to call a meeting in Southwark, to take into consideration the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from the army.

After some trifling discussion on the propriety of questioning the Bailiff *in camera*, Mr. Alderman Browne moved an inquiry into the circumstances of the High Bailiff's conduct on that occasion, which was carried.

A Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of Messrs Beckwith, Brander, Potts, and Rea, had been referred (praying for compensation for the losses they had sustained in consequence of the Spinfields riots) was read; it stated that £1000. should be awarded those persons for their losses.

Some conversation arose on this Report being read, in the course of which

Mr. Alderman Browne agreed in the propriety of the Report, and was certain that any error which the Chief Magistrate on that day might have fallen into, was not intended.

Mr. Alderman Wood felt himself called upon to address the Court, by the allusion made to him. He denied that he had committed any error, but he had a thousand constables he could not have guarded every shop in the city; the meeting took place at an early hour, Watson came into the city before he (Ald. W.) was apprised of his coming—there were no constables at hand, and all the mischief was done in a few hours.

Mr. T. N. Williams attacked the conduct of Alderman Wood on the day of the riots, and was of opinion the Alderman had not done his duty by sending out scouts to learn the temper of the people. Why were not the constables ordered out till one o'clock? the *pass-comitatus* was no where to be found. All that he knew was this, that it was sacrilege to bring a red-coat into the city. "When the mob came into the city," said Mr. W., "I saw the constables running better-skelter up and down, and round the Exchange, and the Magistrates running after them, as if to get out of the way of the danger, for which they had not the foresight to provide. All the assistance which the Magistrate who spoke last gave to his fellow citizens was, to shut himself up in the Exchange; and all that I therefore say is, God protect us from such worthy Magistrates in future."

Mr. Alderman Wood said, all these charges were unfounded. He had stationed ten officers at Spinfields. It was not true that the officers were not called out till one o'clock; he had called them out at eight o'clock to attend an execution, and they were not separated till the riot was quelled; the scamping people, to whom Mr. W. had alluded, were the rioters, and he (Mr. Ald. Wood) had taken one of them prisoner into the Royal Exchange. Dure he (Mr. W.) stood up and say, that he (Ald. Wood) was afraid to stir out of the Exchange.

Mr. T. N. Williams—"I dare—I was present."

Mr. Favell denied that Mr. Alderman Wood shut himself up in the Exchange, and had left him (Mr. F.) in full command of the Exchange! During this conversation much warmth was expressed and interruption given to the speakers, and cries of order raised, but at length the Report was agreed to.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY.

The Lord Chief Justice sat this day at *Nisi Prius*, at Westminster. His Lordship only took undeclared cases, and none of them of public interest.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

On Monday, Richard Poultier was opposed for fraudulently making away with property. The insolvent admitted, that he had been possessed of various articles of cloth, &c. &c. which he had sold for his support before he was committed to prison. At one time he had a horse and gig, which he represented as his own; but his statement now was, that it belonged to a person in the Indies, and he intended to him to dispose of. He had been discharged about seven years ago, since which time he had been detained at the suit of the Crown. He received value for more than one-sixth part of that amount.—Witnesses were examined, after which the Court said that he was not a proper person to be discharged forthwith, and remanded him for six months.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday, James McCarthy, Richard Rowbottom, Thomas Harris, Wm. Hardy, John Davidson, and Wm. Jones, were charged with riotously assembling, on the 18th of June, in the vicinity of Tothill-street, Westminster, the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and endangering the lives of His Majesty's subjects.—[It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the defendants were charged with murder (one man having unfortunately lost his life) by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, and tried at the Old Bailey, when the two first named defendants (in the present case) were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced accordingly].—Mr. Adolphus said, he had now only to move that the defendants be called to the bar, as he understood that no evidence would be offered against them, for the purpose of pleading to the indictment, and proving that notice had been served on the prosecutors.—The prisoners having pleaded Not Guilty, and the service of the notice having been proved.—Mr. Const (the Chairman) addressed them on their conduct, and advised them in future to profit by the lenity shown them on the present occasion. They were then discharged.

POLICE.

Bow-STREET.—On Wednesday, several small boys, the eldest not more than nine years old, were brought up to put in bail to answer to an indictment for a riot! Sir R. Birmie took up the warrants and called the defendants before him *seriatim*. The first named was William Grant, *Labourer*, and his call was answered by a bare red haired urchin about eight years old. This "labourer" was followed in succession by the remainder of the boys, most of whom were about the same age, and lastly, came Jane Stevens, *spinster*, a child of the same age as the "labourer."

Sir R. Birmie—Why, in the name of all that is wonderful, what is the meaning of all this?—The officer explained the cause of their being brought there, and said the prosecutor was present.

Mrs. Euphemia Middleton, a lady apparently on the verge of 70, presented herself, and with great rapidity of articulation, and warmth of manner, related sundry hardships and annoyances which she had suffered from the defendants. Every day during the time that the Queen was lying dead, these youngsters, with others, to the amount of 700 or more, assembled about her house, called her infamous names, and some had threatened to murder her, while others swore she was a witch, and ought to be burnt.

Sir R. Birmie asked where Mrs. Middleton lived? and she said, in Brompton-row.

Sir Richard—And pray what is the meaning of all this rioting that you have so eloquently described?—That is the very thing I want to find out.

Sir Richard—But surely the face of bringing up children like these to a police office to be bound over might have been avoided.

Mrs. Middleton assured the worthy Alderman that her life was in danger, and punish them she would, let the consequence be as it might.

Sir R. Birmie—But there is some cause for all this, is there not?

One Gentleman hinted that Mrs. Middleton kept rather an extensive assortment of cats and other animals, for which she evinced a more than ordinary degree of fondness, and this served as a sort of standing joke amongst the neighbours.

The father of one of the boys said, it was but the other day that Mrs. Middleton gave out to the neighbours that she had received orders from Lord Liverpool, to send all the inhabitants of Brompton to the devil, and go government would pay the travelling expenses!

Sir R. Birmie said, these children were brought up on Bench warrants, and he therefore could do nothing less than order them to give bail; had it been otherwise, he should have known how to act. "Here Officer," added the Magistrate, "take these *labourers* and *spinster*, and let those who have friends give bail, and those who have not, may be discharged on their own recognizance."

William Smith and Daniel Taylor, were charged at this office with stealing the whole contents of a carrier's waggon on Epping Forest. A carrier named Watson, travelling from London to Lower Heaton in Essex, with packages of various kinds in his waggon, stopped on Saturday night at the White Lion on Epping Forest, and put his waggon into the inn-yard. He got up about half-past two on Sunday morning to resume his journey, when he found that his waggon had been plundered of all its contents. The horse-patrol, after riding about until day-light, apprehended the prisoners with part of the stolen property in their possession. They were remanded.

On Thursday, a decent looking middle-aged man, stated, that some weeks ago he went to live with a Mr. and Mrs. K. at Brompton-row, as butler, and happened to mention to his master that he had a considerable sum of money in the hands of a person at a certain rate of interest; his master told him he could put him in a way of making much more of his money if he would place it in his hands; in the course of three or four days he got the money (£271.) from the person, and delivered it to his new master. In the interim, several new articles of household furniture had been brought into the house, and about a week after the master had got the money he called the applicant into his chamber, and said, "Samuel, you know I have been getting furniture and other things lately, and although I am not obliged to pay my bills immediately, it will be a great saving to me if I do, and I dare say you will have no objection to allow me the use of your money. I expect a remittance of £2000. in a few days, and I will then place your money out for you in such a way as shall bring you at least eight per cent." The applicant cheerfully consented, but before the day mentioned for the arrival of the remittance, Mr. and Mrs. K. suddenly left the house, and had not since been heard of. The Magistrate said it was a wicked transaction, but he could not render the applicant any service, it being a mere debt. His only remedy was by action against the man if he could find him. The unfortunate butler departed, seemingly much disappointed at the result of his application.

GUILDHALL.—Several persons have been apprehended for circulating false sovereigns. The impression on these counterfeit sovereigns is very coarse; they are manufactured of gold of an inferior value, and are in appearance very new and bright. By particular attention to their weight, they may, however, easily be detected, even without the scales, by their irregularity.

On Monday, Lewis Cotterell, the watchman of Aldermanbury, was

charged with having assaulted Mrs. Osborne. On Saturday night her husband was constable of the watch, and she was taking him the key to the watch-house, that he should let himself in when he came home in the morning. She met the defendant staggering about the street, and she said to him, "Why watchman, you are drunk." He immediately took her to the watch-house; when they reached it, his intoxication was so great, as to prevent her recognizing her, and he gave her in charge to her husband, as a woman of the town that had long infested his beat. Mr. Osborne, of course, took the defendant into custody. The prisoner in his defence, said he was subject to cramps in his feet, which sometimes made him stagger a little in the street. The Alderman said, it was quite impossible that the defendant, after being guilty of such conduct, could be allowed to remain a watchman. On referring to the Act of Parliament, it was found that he could only be dismissed by the officers of the Ward, or by two Magistrates. He was ordered to find bail.

UNION HALL.—Light Bread.—Monday, G. Phillips, a baker, in Weston-street, Southwark, pleaded *Guilty* to an information charging him with having sold bread short of weight. In three quarters loaves, purchased at defendant's shop, a deficiency of 16 ounces was ascertained. One of the loaves was 11 ounces deficient. He was fined 5s. per ounce.

An elderly woman, named Smith, was brought up on rather a curious charge. An officer who took her into custody, stated, that it was her practice to go into a shop, and after remaining some time employed in looking over articles, to take up something or other, and say—"This will do me; now give me my change." This address has frequently surprised the shopman, who knew he had received no money from her; but the moment he told her that he had no money of hers, she has burst into tears, detailed the sun, the occasion, and the moment she had given it into his possession, and insisted upon having her change with the utmost indignation. This sort of conduct had been in many instances successful, and the woman had walked off with money and goods. The Magistrate regretted that no prosecutor appeared against so rife an impostor, and assured her, that if at any future period she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should go to hard labour at Brixton for three months.

Thursday, James Welch, a private in the Marines, was charged with assaulting Wm. White. On inquiring into the circumstances, it turned out, that Welch was constantly annoyed and abused by a set of tanners, of whom the complainant was one, purely because he is a soldier. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint.—Welch then lodged a charge against Cook, a tanner, for stabbing him in the groin, a night or two before, while he was standing near a public house. Cook was accordingly apprehended, and he denied the charge altogether; but Welch persisting in the truth of it, and his identity of the man, he was remanded for a further investigation.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Monday, Susannah Slater, the mistress of an infamous house, in George-yard, Whitechapel, and Ellen Griffiths, were charged with being privy to and assisting in an attack on a person named Fawcett, who had been foolish enough to enter the house with a female on his return home, at small o'clock at night. They were admitted by a woman of about nine, who ushered them into a parlour. Mr. Fawcett then gave some money to buy spirits, but soon after, one of the women left the room, and the other forced him through a back door into a yard which communicated with a back door of a public-house, where he was attacked by three or four ruffians, knocked down, and kicked about the body so violently, that one of his ribs was broken on his right side. To prevent his calling out for help, they thrust a handkerchief into his mouth; and robbed him of his watch, four sovereigns, and 10 shillings in silver. The prisoners were remanded.

LANSON-HOUSE.—On Monday, George Lee, was charged with having robbed the office in the Tower, for the deposit of records belonging to the Ordnance, and other departments, of records of importance, which had been sold as waste paper.—The prisoner was seen to come out of the office with a heavy load upon his shoulders, which he delivered to a porter with a knot, who was waiting outside the Tower, and they proceeded to Mr. Price's, a cheese-monger, in Bishopsgate-street. A Marshalman went to the shop of Mr. Price, with several gentlemen of the Ordnance office, when Mr. Price very readily shewed them some books, which he said he had bought that morning. The gentlemen identified fourteen large folio volumes, which were produced—documents of importance which ought not to be abroad.—Mr. Price stated, that the porter came to his shop some months ago, and asked the witness whether he wanted any waste paper. He replied, he did, and the prisoner brought him a considerable quantity, for which he paid 4d. a pound.—The prisoner was remanded.

MARY-LE-ROSE OFFICE.—John Fellows was charged by Mrs. Hill, with defrauding her of 30l.—The prosecutor some time ago, advertised a *douceur* to any person who could procure a presentation for a child (her grandson) to a public school. The prisoner told her that he was uncle to Admiral Fellows, and that he could procure a presentation either for the Charter-house or Christchurch; under these pretences, he obtained her 15l. in cash, and a bill for 15l. more. Some time having elapsed, and no presentation being procured, information was given to the officers, who apprehended him at an obscure lodging-house near the Hampstead-road. On application to Admiral Fellows, it appeared that no such person was known to the family.—The prisoner was remanded for further examination. He is a tall lusty man, far advanced in years, and respectably dressed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Howe, the St. James's grave-digger, and Wyatt, the Sexton, were examined on the charge of stealing lead forming the inscription plates of coffins. Evidence was given that the Sexton had a light in his room, in the church-yard, whilst the grave digger was carrying off the lead, and Wyatt three times told the watchman that he should be dismissed if he dared to interfere, as the lead was his (the Sexton's) property, and he had given it to Howe.—A woman who had received the stolen goods, was also brought up, but there was no case against her.—It turned out, that the inscriptions were wrenched from the coffins in the vaults. Howe was remanded, and Wyatt was admitted to bail.

WORSHP-STREET.—On Thursday, Jemima Matthews was charged with conduct which excited astonishment at the depravity of human nature. One of the parish constables of Spitalfields, stated, he proceeded to the residence of the prisoner, in Upper Cato-street, and found the wretch at the bar, surrounded by eight children, a suitor, consisting of a variety of meats and vegetables, stolen by the hands of these little ones, whom she had trained to thieving, was making ready on the fire. Three children, Frederick Clark, John Clark, and John Bailey, were owned by their parents. The children seemed so much under the control of this infamous woman, that they were afraid to tell the truth until she was removed from the bar. Little Bailey then said they were daily sent out to steal what they could, and bring it home in the evening. When they could get nothing else, they stole meat from the butchers, and vegetables from the green-grocers. She had a pack of cards by which she told their fortunes whether they would succeed, or whether they would be caught by the officer. Mr. Swanby observed, that since he had attended this office, he never witnessed a case of so much iniquity. The prisoner was committed for further examination, and the Magistrate intimated, he should desire the parish to prosecute her for the misdemeanour, in existing these children to commit crimes. The children are at present in custody at present, with the intention of having them produced as witnesses against her.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the young lady who did not at first see what she wished to see last Sunday, will point out where a letter may safely reach her, she shall hear farther from us on the subject which appears near her heart. The last paragraph of her letter has interested us deeply.

We have written to MURKUS. We had never represented to us, that the Surgeon who first examined HONEY'S wound found his apron full of stones and brick-bats, and when he was told that he could not survive, his observation was, that he only regretted he had not done for some of the soldiers. We know nothing of the fact, nor of the name of the Surgeon, but it is stated to us to be a brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. REPTON, Curate of St. James's; we therefore give this information in place, in order that it may be satisfactorily confirmed or contradicted; and we hope that the gentleman alluded to will make a public statement on the occasion—had we known his name we should have made a private application to him on the subject.

THE VISION OF BILL shall appear as soon as possible. The other *Jacquer* shall be forwarded to THOMAS as soon as it can be found, but amongst the great number of our communications it is at present mistaken.

We must hear more from our correspondent about MADAME CATALANI before we enter upon the subject.

We have received many letters on the subject of Cibber's statues of Raging and Melancholy Madness, amongst which, one from a professional person points out the impropriety of suffering them to be exposed to the sight of the patients or their friends, as irritating to the one, and distressing to the other. This, we think, holds good no more with the present Hospital than the old one.—Another correspondent upon the subject, signed CHITRE, shall, if possible, have a place in our next.

The letter about LAMTON'S liberality in our next.

The correspondence between Miss and Dr. B. smatters too much of SCAN-MAG.

It was the uncle of Mr. WILDS, and not his father, we believe, who is, or was, the Sheriff's Officer—but we will enquire; and we must inform our friend SCATTON, that it is not for Mr. WILDS, the Queen's executor, that the subscription is forming in the City.

We are obliged, from press of other matter, to abridge for this week our notices to our numerous friends.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The public securities continue still on the rise. The prices of Grain are much lower, in consequence, the event of an importation of wheat, so fully anticipated, is not likely to take place this season, at least. Tuesday was account day; it passed off without any defaulters. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account, and closed at 78½ for Money, and 78½ for the Account. The French 5 per cents. were on Wednesday at 90 fr. 5 cents; Reconnoissances, 90 fr. 30 cents.; Bank Shares, 1,585 fr.; Exchange at 1 month, 25 fr. 55 cents. and at 3 months, 25 fr. 35 cents.; Neapolitan, 5 per cents. at 72½.

BOARD and LODGING—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with the above, on moderate terms, in a highly respectable family, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 33, Ludgate-hill.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

THE most gratifying accounts of the enthusiastic reception HIS MAJESTY meets with, wherever he goes in his Hanoverian dominions, continue daily to be received. The KING'S health appears improved, rather than impaired, by the fatigues of his journey, which by those who have been over the same roads, will be duly appreciated.

In London every thing appears to be at a stand, except BEGGING, which, spite of the laudable exertions of the Mendicity Society, is flourishing in all its branches.

THE GREEKS have been taken up with singular zeal and liberality, by a person of the name of LEMPRIERE; and his benevolent example has been most honourably followed by a gentleman calling himself X, Y, Z, who has generously subscribed a One Pound Bath Bank Note, in aid of that suffering nation.

We have little doubt but that under these circumstances, and aided by the patronage of the *Morning Chronicle*, the cause will prosper prodigiously.

SIR ROBERT WILSON'S scheme goes on much better, although we must confess, that it is kept in few hands; LORDS FITZWILLIAM, GREY, GUOSVENOR, &c. &c., who do not miss the money, and who do not care what they do, so as they can find a political bugbear to supply the place of her late MAJESTY, have disbursed largely. But, by the people, (who are supposed to be so much interested in the affair) we cannot find out much more than a couple of hundred pounds as yet contributed.

It is curious to observe how shy even the nobodies are of putting down their real names—what are they ashamed of? perhaps nothing—and it is only to bear testimony to the loyalty of their Knight, that one signs himself "JAMES NAPOLEON," another, "an old officer of the late Imperial Guard," while a third, to satisfy any scruples of delicacy which the object of the charity might feel, clubs his twenty shillings in these words—"DATE OBOLUM Belisario."

WOOD'S TESTIMONIAL speculation flags. We wish we could find out why there are no contributions to it from WORCESTER. HONEY and FRANCIS'S fund looks up.—Since our last that enlightened statesman and patriot, JOHN DUKE of BEDFORD, has subscribed TEN POUNDS to it; as has Mr. STEVENS ten shillings and sixpence.

The QUEEN'S plate subscription seems quite forgotten. We really are surprised that those persons (if any there

are) who did actually put down their shillings, do not make some stir about it; for our parts we believe it will turn out that nothing at all was subscribed, and that, like the annuity which the Whigs were to have purchased for her MAJESTY, it was—to use the only word we can find for it—all HUMBBUG!

WERE any proofs wanting of the real value of Whig and Radical patriotism, the systematic opposition shewn to every measure of Government, be what it may, would afford us innumerable ones.

In the blind, ardent, and zealous struggle for power and place, all shades of distinction are lost—all modifications rejected, and nothing but point-blank hostility cherished. This leads the worthy patriots to most comical situations; and although we have watched them and their mouth-pieces pretty closely, we never have found a more beautiful proof of opposition consistency than is displayed in the *Times* newspaper of Thursday last.

Amongst all the heavy charges brought by the opposition against Mr. PITT, the imposition of the "INCOME TAX" was perhaps the most important; it was held to be an inquisitorial tax—a tax which arbitrarily enforced the disclosure of every man's circumstances, and was certainly the most unpopular tax we ever remember; and so the opposition took care to tell us every day and every night—till they came into place; and then they continued it, with all its harassing and disagreeable accompaniments, making but one alteration, which was, to take ten per cent. from every man's income, instead of five.

This is not only a proof of the value of their opposition, but a good specimen of what we should have to expect, if by any dire misfortune the Whigs should get into office. Yet even this (though recorded in history) is not half so entertaining as the paragraph which we shall quote from the *Times*; because the INCOME TAX is now abolished, the country is relieved from its obnoxious operation, and, as far as one can judge, there is no chance (unless there were a change of Administration) of its revival.

Let us see what the patriotic old *Times* says upon this subject.

"Do we not find it stated in 'Parnell's Principles of Currency and Exchange,' in 'Foster's Essay on the Principle of Commercial Exchanges,' and again in a recent publication entitled 'Essay on the Political Economy of Nations,' that if a man deriving his revenue from one country, chooses to spend that revenue in another, that this will not, *per se*, be injurious to the country whence he derives his revenue? And it is very possible that these men may be right, and that the whole case reduces itself to this—that a agreeing daily to furnish B with a dinner, it must be of little consequence to A where B eats it; but still this objection will remain, that the absentee contributes nothing by taxation to the public revenue of that country whence he derives his means of subsistence. Now a general tax on income would reach this man, and being substituted for taxes on commodities, it would have this farther effect, that it would probably cause him to return. One of his motives for residing abroad is economy; but if taxes on commodities were repealed, it is perfectly certain that in no part of Europe could the comforts and conveniences, and even the elegant luxuries of life, be obtained on such moderate terms as in this country.

"Is it not right that every man should be taxed according to his means? And then comes the question, what are his means? The means of every man (if we are still to leave the source whence they are derived untouched) are his revenue, his power to command things that are useful and delightful; and this shews the policy of an income-tax in preference to taxes on commodities; for in an income-tax every man is made to contribute according to his power, but in taxes on commodities he only contributes to the extent that he exercises that power; and so that while the miser escapes, the free liberal character pays double. But if the liberal man will imitate the conduct of the other, he may also escape. No doubt; but then how will you get your money?"

"But if an income-tax be imposed, ought not a distinction to be made between the income derived from property or capital, and that which is derived from industry alone: I must own that I have thought so, and I have said so; but I now have my doubts upon the subject, and at any rate, the matter is deserving of consideration."

This is an extract from a long letter published in the *Times* of Thursday, written after the manner of WILLIAM CORBETT, and signed ABRAHAM TUDELA, which appears to be the way the *Times* spells TWADDLER; and whether it be taken as a proof of the consistency of Whig-radical opposition, or as a hint of what the patriots would do, if that opposition succeeded to its fullest extent, is quite worthy the notice of those who have either FAITH or HOPE in the faction.

The same principle of blind opposition to ministers, led the poor silly *Times* to put forth a leading article on Wednesday, about Receivers-General, of Land, and other Taxes, which produced a letter in their Thursday's paper from an old friend: who takes pity upon their stupidity, and is kind enough, seriously to set them right. The subject is altogether worthy the great mind of the Cockney Editor, and nobody, but one of the same school, would have taken the trouble of correcting him.

This friendly letter, however, begins with—"Your remarks in this day's paper respecting the Receivers-General of Land and Assessed Taxes, are not, I think, quite correct." This is a gentle let down. A little farther on, the kind friend adds:—"I think you are ALTOGETHER in a mistake as to the course ministers are taking to carry the object of the Committee into effect;" and to crown all, the friend, (whom we have no doubt is JOSEPH

HUME himself) winds up his amicable communication with this gentle and pleasing testimony of his respect for the Cockney's information and intellect:—

"I therefore hope you will not again blame the Ministers for carrying into effect every provision unanimously recommended, not by the Finance Committee, but by the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the subject, and I think, on due consideration of the evidence taken before that Committee, and printed by order of the House of Commons, that you will find all I have stated here to be correct, and that you have hitherto been 'misinformed on the subject.'"
Poor OLD TIMES!!

OUR readers may have remarked, that we have touched very lightly on the subject of the Scots newspaper called the BEACON. We are quite sure that such men as those whose names are subscribed to the bond, and the support of that paper, can receive no injury from the abuse and scurrility which

"During to be loyal in the worst of times," has brought upon them from the Whig radical press; and, as for the general principle of aiding a political publication, it requires no serious defence, for whether with money or talent, every periodical work we have, is like the Middlesex Hospital, supported by "voluntary contributions."

But if money only, be the thing objected to, and a subscription for the establishment and maintenance of a party paper, held to be subversive of the liberty of the press, (Why it should, since it affords ample opportunities for reply, we do not see.) we cannot choose but wonder why the WHIGS, and WHIG RADICALS, should themselves have adopted the same system.

It is fresh in all our memories that the members of BROOKES'S, set up an evening paper in this very town of LONDON; that BROUGHAM, BENNETT, and WILSON, were leading men in it. BENNETT was considered (if we err not) as editor, and BROUGHAM certainly was a voluminous contributor. This paper was established, and the conductor promised FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS. Promised we say, (and we beg to observe, it was a Whig promise.) for the difference between the TORY paper of Scotland, and the WHIG journal of ST. JAMES'S STREET, is this—that when the said conductor asked for his four thousand pounds—he could not get it.

THE *Chronicle's* reputation for History, Geography, and general Literature, stands almost as high as its fame for delicacy. The beastly extract from the French *avis*, which we exposed last week, was a proof of the latter—we now give an amusing instance of the former.

On Monday, by way of beginning the week well, the wit and poet of the *Chronicle* favoured us with the following versification of DR. GARTH'S old joke against the celebrated DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH:—

THE GREAT DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duke who in war fear'd no enemy's quarters,
In peace who was pleas'd to tie JENNINGS' garters,
Had a wife, for his sins, who, 'tis very well known,
Was strong in expression, and loud in her tone.
It happen'd one day, for e'en heroes are ill,
The Duchess ail'd; and presented a pilt;
Reluctant the Duke.—Thus his Duchess harangued:—
"If you don't, as I said, do you good, I'll be hung'd."
"Then take it," said Garth, "it's quite proper you should;
For one way or 't'other, it's sure to do good."

Lord Bolingbroke, says Horace Walpole, discovered a foible of the great Duke of Marlborough, that he delighted in tying Miss Jennings's garters. When he repeated the story, he used to add—"What is known to women is known to the world."
† Dr. Garth.—See *Walpoleana*, p. 8. *Chronicle*, Oct. 15.

This wit and poet did not know, and will be very much astonished to learn, that the MISS JENNINGS, whose garters the DUKE loved to tie, was no other than the—jealous DUCHESS herself!!!

We really did not believe, until we read Monday's *Chronicle*, that there was any man employed, even on the *Chronicle*, so ignorant as not to know that the celebrated Duchess of M. was the celebrated Sarah Jennings.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

It would be as dishonourable in us to say a word about the *Chronicle* now upon our own account, as it would be disgraceful in a man to kick a fallen antagonist; but we are driven to call not only public attention, but the attention of the Proprietor of the *Chronicle* himself, to the following rhymes, which form part of a song about LIBERTY, which appeared in that paper on Friday.

Newspaper poetry claims at all times exemption from literary criticism, but as the most appalling doctrines may be inculcated in the veriest doggerel of Grub-street, we really feel compelled to ask the MORNING CHRONICLE, whether the sentiments contained in the following verses, are the avowed sentiments of that paper, and whether they are (which is of much more consequence) the avowed sentiments of the WHIGS?

After speaking of ENGLAND'S triumphs over her foes—the song runs thus:—

"And shall we perish by the arm
"That laid ambition low?
"Shall dark misrule at home alarm
"Our rights and Freedom? No!
"The Sovereigns to enslave agree—
"A hollow pleasure crew;
"The day they warred with LIBERTY
"The holy band SHALL RUE."
CHORUS.

"Hail! Britons, hail! the Spring of Freedom comes,
"With countless blessings from thy patriot tombs.

"O'er Europe, and the western wave,
"Emancipation flies;
"Behold! no more the patriot brave
"O'er prostrate freedom sighs.
"By Spain's example Albeon sees
"The world its hopes renew,
"Tho' cheated of its liberties
"At bloody WATERLOO!!!"

We have no remark to make upon this, (which, as a literary production, is contemptible) but, as we said before,

we do wish to know whether the threat conveyed in the first of the above verses—the compliment to Messrs. DESPARD, BELLINGHAM, THISTLEWOOD, and Co. in the Chorus—and the designation at the end of the song of that victory, which not only saved our country, but raised her to the highest pinnacle of glory, are sanctioned by the gentleman "who," as his friend SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH said, "has been, for more than thirty-seven years, the conductor of the principal opposition paper?" and if they are, whether the WHIG OPPOSITION still sanction HIM? An answer to these questions, not less important to our own security than to Whig respectability, will, we think, be satisfactory to ALL PARTIES.

RADICAL INGENUITY.

THE following trait of Radical ingenuity will be found particularly entertaining by the lovers of stratagem:—It appears that WATSON, PRESTON, and WADDINGTON, (the two first gentlemen being survivors in the THISTLEWOOD outrage, and the last the dear little placard holder to the Spa-fields Meeting), having deliberated upon some means of insulting His MAJESTY, hit upon the plan of getting up an Address of Condolence upon the late riddance of the country has experienced.

The idea was pronounced admirable, and it was resolved by the honourable triumvirate to call a meeting to take the subject into consideration, and the usual mode of giving publicity by placarding the town was to be adopted; but, unfortunately, the whole party could muster only seven and elevenpence—out of which a pot of WHITBREAD's entire was to be paid for;—this sum disbursed in printing, would go but a little way towards the dissemination of their patriotic intentions through this vast metropolis, and the "ways and means" did not appear to be immediately forthcoming.

It was hoped that the OLD TIMES would do them the favour to insert an advertisement gratis, but that hope soon vanished; a subscription WATSON declined, as he had already troubled his friends; WADDINGTON also objected to a subscription, as mean, and declared that he could never hold up his head again, if he himself felt indebted for his existence to the charity of any dirty dog in London, who chose to send him a shilling; besides the market was glutted with subscriptions—there was HONEY'S, and WOOD'S, and FRANCIS'S, and WILSON'S, and the poor people burnt out in Prince's-street, and the GREEKS and several others, so that there was no chance of doing anything in that way.

Here the actions of the triumvirate were palsied, till fired with something like inspiration, the exquisitely gifted little man with the great mind, hit upon an expedient for promulgating the intentions of the party, which, by persons of common intellect never could have been contemplated.

WADDINGTON suggested, (that he should with the seven shillings and sixpence, balance in hand, after paying WHITBREAD, get as many bills printed as he could, which were to be stuck about just in the neighbourhood of the JACOB'S WELL ale-house, at which the meeting was convened, and then, certain that the distribution of so small a number as could be procured for three half-crowns, would be really useless in giving the affair publicity, it was agreed that he should go before the LORD MAYOR with a complaint, that some persons had torn down a placard, of which he was to put in a copy to prove its innocence, by which means the affair of the intended meeting and the purport of the bill, together with the time and place mentioned, would altogether appear gratis in all the Police Reports of the daily papers.

The trick was actually played off with perfect success the first time, and repeated with equal effect a day or two ago. Some people attribute the whole scheme to the LORD MAYOR himself; but those who have the misfortune to know his Lordship the most intimately, affirm, that there is a great deal too much ingenuity about it to be his Lordship's. For our parts, we agree with those gentlemen who rather think that the plan originated really with WADDINGTON, and that THORPE merely consented to connive at, and play *Wall to Waddy's Moonshine*; not but that THORPE is quite stupid enough to have been humbugged himself.

MR. PETER MOORE.

WE have given fair notice of the following letter from an Elector of Coventry: we have held it back, unwilling to touch upon private affairs, even though connected with public politics; but no notice having been taken of our hints, we feel no longer any hesitation in showing the full merit of the public benevolence which the person alluded to has evinced towards the people of Coventry.

TO PETER MOORE, Esq. M. P.

Sir,
Coventry, Oct. 6, 1821.
It is impossible for me, one of your constituents, to suffer your extraordinary munificence to go unnoticed. Your gift of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, bestowed upon the poor of this town, deserves to be recorded in letters of gold; whether considered as to its amount, the manner in which it was made, or its perfect disinterestedness.

Every mouth is full of your praise; but those who know by what a tremendous sacrifice we have been so favoured, naturally feel the obligation in a much greater degree; and lest there should be any one of your constituents here, ignorant of the violence you must have done to your private feelings, in making this public offering, I will (as no man can dislike to hear of his own virtues) endeavour to show them and you the full extent of your kindness.

Were you as wealthy as those noblemen who club their five hundred pounds a piece in a political subscription, I should be inclined to look upon your donation much in the same way as that in which I regard theirs; but knowing, as I do, the struggle you have made to relieve our poor, I cannot but venerate the motives, and glory in the act.

When I recollect that you, son, who has sat in Parliament with full as much credit as yourself, to whom you allowed, as a bachelor, eight hundred pounds per annum, is now, and has been for two years, languishing with his wife in a dungeon, for debts not exceeding two hundred pounds. When I recollect that, but for a public subscription, that son, and that wife, with four innocent babes, would have perished for want—and when I recollect, that those four innocent children are now dead, and that the broken-hearted mother and her husband have about thirty pounds per annum to starve upon—then it is that I duly appreciate the gift—the noble, generous gift you have bestowed upon our town.

To raise this sum, without one object except that of doing good, you have consented to neglect those who are nearest and dearest to you, you mortify your own flesh and blood to relieve the paupers of COVENTRY, and in the purest spirit of charity, which beginneth not at home, have presented us with a sum, the fourth part of which would restore a son, a husband, and a father to light, and life and liberty.

It is impossible, I think, sufficiently to extol your almost unexampled generosity; indeed, COVENTRY seems to be particularly marked as the scene of self-devotion to the public good, and I have no doubt, that in after ages your name will go down in history, with that of LADY GODIVA, who generously sacrificed every feeling of NATURE and DECENCY, for our advantage.—I am, Sir, your admiring constituent,

A COVENTRY ELECTOR.

A CORRESPONDENT, provoking from his quaintness, puts the following snip-snap questions upon a paragraph in a letter which appeared in the Chronicle about WILSON, signed, "A Friend to the Fullest Investigation;" and he puts them thus:—

"He (SIR R. WILSON) has suffered the severest military privation in the discharge of his duty to his Sovereign."

WHAT?

"He has rendered immortal services to his country."

WHERE?

"He has manifested a steady and determined valour in the field of blood."

WHEN?

"By his profound skill he has contributed to achieve so many victories."

WHICH?

—To all of which, we unhesitatingly answer with SCRUB, "As near as we can guess, we can't tell."

Another correspondent writes thus:—

FRIEND JOHN—In the Morning Chronicle of the 15th instant, appears a statement of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S present and future losses, signed by "P. a Half-pay Officer," who, (if he be so) ought to be sent to the right-about with his idol, for the ignorance he displays on a subject better understood by every non-commissioned officer of the army. He states, that the Ex-Major-General would have been entitled to 1l. 12s. 6d. per day, if he had ever gained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and 1l. 18s. as General.

Now, John, the fact is, had the "poor knight," behaved himself (as Pat would emphatically express it), and hereafter gained those enviable ranks, he would never have been entitled to more than what his tricks have lost him now; namely, £1 s. per day. Any junior clerk will tell him of an old regulation to that effect. The ultimate benefits mentioned by Mr. P. might, to be sure, "through his Sovereign's favour" have reached him, if he had not grossly insulted his best and most liberal-benefactor; but having so done, he is deservedly "cut off" from those benefits.—*Hinc illa lachryma.*

Colonels of regiments will be obliged to the sagacious Mr. P. to make good his assumption, that their emoluments amount to 800l. per ann., and the said Mr. P. will do well to caution the Knight not to lend his money at "ten per cent.," unless he wishes to draw him into fresh scrapes—vide the penalties of usury.

Q ON FULL PAY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES TO LADY HOLLAND,

On the Legacy of a Snuff-Box, left to her by BUONAPARTE.

BY THE EARL OF CARISLE.

LADY, reject the gift! 'tis tinged with gore!
Those crimson spots a dreadful tale relate:
It has been grasp'd by an infernal Power;
And by that hand which seal'd young Eoghien's fate.

Lady, reject the gift:—beneath it's lid
Discord, and Slaughter, and relentless War,
With every plague to wretched Man lie hid—
Let not thee: loose to range the world afar.

Say, what congenial to his heart of stone,
In thy soft bosom could the Tyrant trace?
When does the dove the eagle's friendship own,
Or the wolf hold the lamb in pure embrace?

Think of that pile, 'tis to Addison so dear,
Where Sully feasted, and where Rogers' song
Still adds sweet music to the perfumed air,
And gently leads each Grace and Muse along.

Pollute not then these scenes—the gift destroy:
'Twill scare the Dryads from that lovely shade;
With them will fly all rural peace and joy,
And screaming Fiends their verdant haunts invade.

That mystic Box hild magic power to raise
Spectres of myriads slain, a ghastly band;
They'll vex thy slumbers, cloud thy sunny days,
Starting from Moscow's snows, or Egypt's sand.

The warning Muse no idle trifle deem;
Plunge the curst mischief in wide Ocean's flood;
Or give it to our own majestic stream,
The only stream he could not dye with blood.

* Holland House.

TO JOHN BULL.

LETTER III.

IF we were to perceive, among a crowd of public marauders, certain men urging them forward, or facilitating the means of carrying on their depredations,—if, in the prosecution of some base revenge, we saw persons supplying arms, or contriving ambushes for a band of assassins, in order more securely to immolate their victim, should we hesitate to pronounce those abettors equally criminal with the actual perpetrators of the act? And by what species of sophistry, or by what paradox do the self-styled Whigs, who have superseded the old constitutional Whigs for the last thirty years, hope to evade the sentence of an impartial posterity, or establish the line of demarcation between the rancorous and diabolical ravings against the KING and GOVERNMENT of the country, uttered and published by the HUNTS, the HONES, and the WADDINGTONS, and their own system of hostility, less barbarous indeed, in its outward forms, through a cold and calculating refinement of policy, but strictly in unison with their principle, and equally aiding and abetting the spirit of hostility against every establishment in church and state.

It has been justly said in the first of causes, and is true in ALL that are great and universal, that "He who is not with us is against us;" and indifference in the agitation of such questions is more than suspicious; but where all that we hold dear—all that is sacred in life, is threatened, what is to be predicated of those who espouse the cause of sedition, openly abet acts of rebellion, and constantly reward every man whose conspicuous vices have subjected him to the penalties of our inuall'd laws?

It is idle and childish, or argues a conviction of the folly and weakness of those to whom the plea is addressed, to suppose that the dupes or abettors of it are freed from any criminal intention, because the anarchy they invite would involve them, their rank, their property, and all that they possess in life, in one common ruin.

It is too late in the history of the world to reason upon the result of events which are contingent upon the follies or passions of mankind, or to judge of the policy of men from the supposition that they are best acquainted with their own interests. We can know the motives of no man—we must, in all events, judge from his conduct; and if we find an incendiary prepared to fire our premises, we stop not to enquire whether revenge, a thirst of plunder, or a mistaken zeal first influenced the attempt. It is the fact and its influence upon his neighbours, with which alone we have to do. The DUKE OF ORLEANS looked to a throne whilst he was preparing a scaffold for his own immolation—but no one doubts that his fate was richly earned, and that an ignominious death was the just return for having encouraged the HONES, the HUNTS, and COBBETTS of Paris to vilify and write down the monarchy, and in arming the assassin host of Jacobins to shed the blood of his sovereign!

HE was, at first, only a modern WHIG—he imbibed his principles in the English school. This is no assumption, but an historical fact. He was himself a member of BROOKES'S, the FOXITE club, and many of his most active partisans were in the habit of associating and corresponding with the Whigs of this country long after the horrors of the revolution had displayed themselves. The ascendancy of this Prince for political power and ascendancy increased in the ratio of his apparent approximation to the objects of an unhallowed ambition! A desire of influence in the cabinet, which had spurned his counsels from its knowledge of his vices, limited his early views; but when the madness of the people, seduced by his artifices, opened the way to universal anarchy, he aspired to the first place, for which he trusted to his riches and his influence;—wretched man!—and imbrued his hands in the blood of his king to ensure it.

Shall we then hazard our liberties—try experiments upon the constitution—act upon the factious cries of partisans—and invade the throne, the altar, and the sanctuaries of justice, upon the bare assurance that those who counsel these things must be influenced by just and equitable notions—by lawful and unsuspected motives—because they have a stake in their country, and because they may hazard their own rights, privileges, and possessions, should the constitution be eventually overthrown. Had this ORLEANS, the first Prince of the Blood, no stake in the country? Did he, immeasurably wealthy as he was, run no hazard of such consequences? And yet, did he not risk all—LOSE ALL! and become himself a victim amidst the millions of those who had fallen under the scourge he, and his followers, had prepared for them?

What is the end—the object—the purpose of a constitution, and a fixed code of laws, if not to check the encroachments, the lawless ambition, and the thirst after power excited by the aspiring or vindictive passions of men?—What, but to resist the perpetual tendency of turbulent and ambitious agitators to liberate themselves from all control, or to seize into their own hands, all those fences so sedulously set up, to hedge round and secure our rights and liberties—securities which seem equally (when duly maintained) to save the community from the despotism of the throne, and the ten-fold greater despotism of an infuriated and ignorant rabble.

When, then, we see men of rank, of fortune, of influence in society, lending themselves to a delusion which must inevitably, in the common course of events, (which they, God help them! with all their talents, and all their estates to boot, cannot turn or avert) lead to the overthrow of all existing institutions, are we to lose sight of what we have at stake because they choose to trifle with their own, or, like idle gamblers, risk their all in order to multiply it? Shall we subject ourselves to a game of chance, because ambition has more influence over the minds of those sordid expectants of office than the security of their property—or because the thirst of power predominates over the more prudent calculations of safety and security.

This is no vapouring, no groundless suspicion, no affectation or apprehension of chimerical danger; the proof is all

before us—if we will but look it fairly in the face. It is the policy of faction to cast a veil before our eyes; it is the vocation of their servants and dependants to write us out of our senses, and to blind us to the machinations of their employers. It is the **TRUTH** only which these men dread, and it is the apprehension of this that has brought the whole host of political adventurers in and out of Parliament upon our shoulders.

The press is their strong-hold, and they would monopolize it; they would make it exclusively with their own partisans. Their ranks are filled with needy and profligate mercenaries, who take the word of command from their leaders, and, reckless of consequences, root up and destroy whatever stands in their way, or seems to stay their progress. Every man knows the *origin, the object, the means, and the agency of the Edinburgh Review*. Those who are more conversant with works of this nature are aware, that the principles which it was established to propagate in this country are identified with those of the French Encyclopedists and Economists, who, by undermining and ultimately extirpating all reverence for religion or government, directly paved the way for the French Revolution. They know also, that the junto of free-thinkers, amongst whom the Scotch Review originated, were proud of distinguishing each other under the names of certain of their arch-archetypes amongst the French philosophers. They have run the same career, and, I grieve to say, with no small share of the success which accompanied the march of their infidel masters.

It is to be remembered that the demoralization of a whole people must be a work of time; prejudices and feelings are to be overcome by degrees. It is by sapping and undermining, not by open assault, that these are to be taken. It cost the French philosophers upwards of seventy years to reduce France completely to their yoke; the seeds indeed were scattered as early as the reign of Louis XIV., at least towards the latter period of it, by what the French authors describe as "the invasion made by philosophy on the Republic of Letters." They began to take root in the soil upon the death of that monarch, developing their blossoms by degrees through a profligate regency, and shewing fruit during the reign of Louis XV.

But it was reserved to the mild government of Louis XVI. to ripen the rich harvest of philosophy, and to mark the epoch of triumphant rebellion with the peculiar characteristic of jacobinism—*black and glorifying ingratitude*—The forbearance of the government was the signal for its overthrow.

Those who do not discern the same causes operating in the signs of the present times must, I repeat, be wilfully or traced line by line in every part of the French scheme. I quote the observation of an early defender of the revolution in France. "Within the present century a great revolution was effected in the human mind; philosophers ceased to be isolated (that is, there were no clubs or affiliated societies,) it is but lately that the people have been taught to read, and still later that they have learned to think."

Who but must regard with jealous eyes the scheme of education prepared by one of the early Scotch Reviewers; a man forced into public notice by his greater daring and undisciplined ambition, above his patriotic and philosophical colleagues!—a scheme, whose jesuitical juggling to neutralise religion in its application to the education of the poor, was so subtle as to alarm even the enemies of the Church, and to call forth the opposition of those, for whom he was covertly acting.

Such was the plan of the French philosophers. But the field is too wide to admit our exploring it at present; I cannot, however, conclude this letter without selecting a passage from the *Memoires Secrets pour Servir à l'Histoire de la Republique des Lettres*, to which I have before alluded:—"The invasion made by philosophy upon the Republic of Letters in France, forms an epoch remarkable for the REVOLUTION it has effected on the minds of the people. All the world now is perfectly acquainted with its results and its effects. The authors of the Persian and Philosophical Letters had sown the seeds, but three classes of writers have beyond all doubt matured them."—These three are the Encyclopedists, the Economists, and the Patriots, as I have before observed; but the editor of the Memoirs goes on to say: "This host of philosophers, who took the lead in the various departments of literature, first obtained power when the jesuits were extinguished—the real epoch in which the PRESENT REVOLUTION took its rise."

Now, Sir, it is curious that these Memoirs were written and published in the year 1760, nearly thirty years before the Revolution was actually effected. Let Englishmen pause and reflect upon this!—Let them listen to the exultations of the philosophers from the wynds of Edinburgh to the lanes and purlieus of Fleet-street, at the progress of the human mind—the dispersion of prejudices—and the revolution already effected in the minds of men!—Let them only ask themselves what is intended to be conveyed to the public by "the march of enlightened philosophy?"—"the approaching day of retribution?"—"the birth-day of liberty?"—"the overthrow of hypocrisy, and the regeneration of Britain?" which are softly insinuated from the north, and swell in the blast from the Hunts, the Cobbetts, and the Hones nearer home.

Words are things in a very extensive sense; and when the public mind is day after day moulded into a belief of the necessity of a change, and becomes familiarized with the probability of it, a single popular commotion—an accidental congregation of a multitude—the artful propagation of a falsehood, such as we have lately witnessed, may light up a fire, in which our dearest interests, nay, our very existence as a great and flourishing people may be consumed.

PAUL POTTER.

"The KING's hounds, the whole of which were nearly destroyed by disease at Brighton, last year, have been renovated this season, by various couples of fine dogs, presented to His MAJESTY by the EARL FITZWILLIAM, the EARL OF DERRY, and the DUKE of GRAFTON. The breed of the EARL FITZWILLIAM and the EARL OF DERRY, are said to be the finest in the kingdom."

Courier, Thursday.

The COURIER's mode of renovating dead dogs by the substitution of living ones, is ingenious. Those furnished by the EARL FITZWILLIAM, the EARL OF DERRY, and the DUKE of GRAFTON, we conclude to be FOX-hounds, and we hope to see them out for many years to come.

THEATRES.

SOME time since, when a question arose upon the powers of the Minor Theatres, with respect to their licences, the subject created a visible sensation amongst the gentlemen calling themselves patentees, and a great deal of the time of amateurs and printers was occupied in clipping the King's English, and wasting paper, by the writing and publishing of sundry pamphlets, called "*Thoughts*," and "*Considerations*," and "*Reviews*," and we forget what else, concerning the stage.

One of these essays, far better than the rest, proved (at least upon assertions of its own making) very satisfactorily, that a general ruin would ensue, should the Minor Theatres hold the place they then (last year) held; and many ingenious similes, quaint figures, and striking metaphors, were invoked to aid the argument.

The author we allude to, in his book, which is denominated "*Impartial Observations*," in the outset of his statement, speaking of the legality of the performances exhibited at the Minor Theatres, says—

"The legal question, in this case, need not occupy a moment. The point has already, in more than one instance, been most fully and clearly decided."

In the year 1787, in the case of the *Royalty Theatre*, when DELFINI and BANNISTER, sen. were convicted under the statute of the 10th of George II.; which conviction was confirmed, upon subsequent application to the Court of King's Bench. Again, in the year 1791, in the case of the *Royal Circus*, when PALMER and BARRATT were convicted under the same act; which conviction was afterwards confirmed, upon an appeal to the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions. Also, in the case of MACREADY, at the *Royalty Theatre*; in the case of the *Pantheon*; and in other instances.

"It is perfectly well understood by all persons who are conversant with the statutes under which places of public entertainment are licensed and regulated, that the establishments called *Astley's Amphitheatre*, the *Circus*, *Sadler's Wells*, the *Coburg Theatre*, the *Royalty Theatre*, and the *Regency Theatre*, are merely houses licensed from year to year, by the Magistrates of the district, for entertainments of music and dancing; that they have no pretence even for designating themselves as THEATRES; that they have no authority for any thing in the nature of scenic representation; and that their conduct, at the present period, subjects them every hour to various heavy pains and penalties. By the statute of the 10th of George II. for performing entertainments of the stage, without sufficient license or authority, to a fine of 50*l.* for each offence; and to other penalties. And that their abuses, increasing from day to day, have only continued during so long a period, inasmuch as that they have been tolerated by the parties interested in suppressing them.

"At law, the Minor theatres can have no defence.

"But it is not enough, in such a case as this, that the law should be satisfied. There is an authority which stands above the law: the voice which has power to enact, has power to repeal; and it is not upon the letter of an existing Act of Parliament, that a question of moment will eventually depend. The Public have a right to be made parties to this suit. The Public must, in the end, be the judges who are to decide it. Public opinion, important upon every question, in any contest between theatrical establishments becomes irresistible; and unless the Proprietors of the Theatres *Royal, Drury Lane* and *Covent Garden*, can distinctly show that the proceedings which they have commenced against the Minor theatres, are founded equally upon justice and necessity, their victory at law would, in effect, amount to a defeat. It will be understood, that no allusion is here intended to the *Olympic*, or *Adelphi Theatres*; although it would not be difficult to show that those theatres have overstepped the original intention of the Lord Chamberlain; as completely as the Houses of the other class have exceeded the letter of their licences."

Subsequently, the author branches out into discussions upon what is, or what is not, the national drama; and into inquiries, whether real horses be better than basket ones, or tinsel better than real water, with which we have nothing to do.

We do not consider the Minor Theatres at all amenable to serious criticism; and upon that principle, the pretty light pieces of the *LYCEUM*, and the shewy nonsense of the *Trans-thanic* houses, have been alike exempt from our animadversions; and as we are perfectly indifferent to the failure or success of any theatrical speculation, we should (as far as *theatricals* go) perhaps have remained silent upon the subject we have now touched upon, had not our attention been called to it by the *Police reports* of the metropolis and its suburbs.

This may sound strange to those whose eyes are not directed to every thing noticeable; but if our readers will turn to the papers of the last two weeks, they will find that the Minor Theatres are scenes of the most brutal outrages. From the *COBURG* (happily named) *THEATRE*, several CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS were brought before the Magistrates, for lounging on the stairs, and *dirtying the ladies*; and one of them was convicted of "having emptied his *soot-bag* upon the head of the audience in the pit," by which it would appear, that when these gentry frequent these places, they carry their sacks with them, as bestmost men carry their snuff-boxes. They were discharged, and the proprietor was gravely desired by the Justice, not to allow chimney-sweepers again to take their sacks into the play-house with them, and with this admonition, (which WILLIAM SPENCER or SAM ROGERS would call a "*soot-able* one) the affair was dismissed.

At another of these places, in *Tottenham-street*, it appears, by notices placarded about the streets, that some persons choosing to express disapprobation of the performance, were assaulted by the actors and managers; and the latter has put forth a manifesto, declaring his intention of PROSECUTING any of those "who call themselves gentlemen," who may venture, in future, to censure any thing produced at his theatre. If any interest could be excited about such things, and such people, this person should be made to retract his insolence publicly; as the case stands, it is beneath public contempt.

Again, upon the apprehension of a thief, who subsequently set fire to a watch-house, we are told, that on the way to the gaol, he was recognized by MR. BAXFORD, of the Westminster-road, as the person who had knocked him down in the gallery, at *ASTLEY'S THEATRE*, and robbed him of his hat.

Really, we think, if instead of arguing the point of law with the Minor Theatres, the proprietors of *Covent Garden* were to select an account of the outrages committed nightly in these dens of iniquity, they would not only do great good to their own cause, but to society in general.

The public; we mean the decent, the well-disposed, real,

genuine English public, never can have forgotten themselves and their character for judgment, so entirely, as to be drawn from the classicity of SHAKSPEARE, or the wit of COLMAN, and the actors of the Patent Theatre, by the exhibition of nonsense on the stage, the loosest company in the boxes, the probability of pickpockets in the passages, the sable donations of chimney-sweepers on the stair-cases, and the pleasurable chances of being knocked down and robbed in the galleries.

If the apprehension of being stigmatized with a want of taste, have but little effect upon JOHN BULL, we hope and trust, that a sense of propriety will keep him from upholding and supporting what are called *MINOR THEATRES*, which are a flagrant disgrace to a metropolis once celebrated for its discernment and decency.

It would be quite impossible for us to convey any adequate idea of the splendour with which REYNOLDS's play of the *EXILE* has been revived at *COVENT GARDEN*. All the magnificence of Theatrical pageantry, to which we have been before accustomed, sinks by comparison with the brilliancy of the procession of ELIZABETH to her Coronation.

It is curious to observe how the hyper-critics of the newspapers quarrel with the exertions of Managers to entertain and please the town; at one time, it is profanation to mar the effect of SHAKSPEARE by loading his plays with spectacle; at another time, it is a pity to waste so much grandeur upon a piece of REYNOLDS's—and why?—If SHAKSPEARE's magical writings can be aided and strengthened by scenic and decorative illusions, the Managers of this Theatre surely do honour to his name and memory, by straining every nerve to illustrate his plays with classical magnificence; if on the contrary, REYNOLDS's dramas are weak, the beauty of the spectacle makes up for any paucity of interest, or dullness of dialogue; but—(particularly as relates to the *EXILE*), we do not admit the want of wit, of humour, or of interest, in REYNOLDS's writings. He has given us many highly interesting Comedies, amongst which, perhaps the *DRAMATIST* ranks the first. As a proof that the composition of such Comedies is not quite so easy a task as many of the Cockney Critics think, we find, that since this very MR. REYNOLDS has ceased to write, Comedies cease to appear; and, instead of laughing our evenings away over "the *Folly of the day*," smartly and gaily touched by his hand, we are doomed, if we persist in play-going, to see new Tragedies which are in their composition much like "new cheese," tasteless, insipid, and rather disagreeable; flat when they first come from the press, and seldom endurable beyond eight or nine days.

We wish some of these Cockney Critics would try to write a Comedy, they perhaps would then learn the difficulty of the task; but there is not one of them who can even make the attempt, and they know it.

YOUNG IN DARAN was, as usual, excellent. The part is his own. He made it originally, and the same superior talent which first gave it importance, upheld it nobly on Wednesday. The innocent and lovely ALEXINA, found a fit representative in MISS FOOTE, who, contrary to the usage of young ladies in general, appears to us to improve in beauty each succeeding season. If MADAME COTTIN could have seen her, without any of that irritation which even the wisest ugly woman feels when she looks at a very pretty one, how happy she would have been to have seen her ELIZABETH so personified.

LISTON is too well known in the COURT to need a word of remark; but FARREN in the Governor was new to us. His style of acting was different from that of any of his predecessors, and was uncommonly effective. FAWCETT was all animation and bustle in *SERVITZ*, and his points and jokes told as well as ever. MRS. FAUCIT made an elegant and commanding EMPRESS, and MRS. TENANT (whom the Chronicle calls a new debutante, as if she had not been before the public for nearly twenty years) sang some of the songs sweetly.

The success of the show was beyond measure triumphant; shouts rent the theatre during the march of the procession, and we must again say, that we never have seen any thing equal to it on the stage. We trust that it will be as profitable to the Proprietors, as it is gratifying to the Public.

WHIG PURITY OF ELECTION.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—Meeting with an article in your paper, of 8th of April last, respecting EARL GROSVENOR's conduct on the admission of strangers to *Eaton-hall*; I am induced, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to similar conduct in the Noble Duke, of Arundel-castle, whose avowed hostility to political corruption is as well known as that of the Honourable Earl's.

Having gone over last week from Worthing to Arundel, I ordered my servant to put up his horses at the *Crown-inn*, from whence I proceeded to the Castle, my object in visiting Arundel being to see it, when I was denied admission on the ground of my not being furnished with a ticket from the Norfolk Arms-inn, (the property of His Grace,) the landlord of which, the porter told me, had the exclusive right of granting such tickets.

Upon this I returned down the town and made application for a ticket, (not doubting that I should obtain one as a matter of course) I was, however, deliberately asked by the people of the house where my horses were, as no tickets could be granted but to their own customers, or in other words to those who did something for the house. And I was told these orders came from His Grace's steward, MR. WATKINS.

I felt so much annoyed at the moment with this conduct, and so indignant at the proposed terms upon which I was to see the Castle, that I quitted the town with my family immediately and returned here.

This illiberality to strangers I afterwards found, was attributable to the same motive as that of EARL GROSVENOR's (before noticed by you) opposition to the other Inn, occasioned by its support of MR. BLAKE in his recent triumph over the Norfolk interest in the Borough of Arundel.—I am, Mr. Editor, your very obedient servant,

Worthing, Oct. 13, 1821. A WORTHING VISITOR.

Government propose to reform the office of Receiver-General of Counties, and to fix the allowance at 600*l.* per annum, but not to permit them to retain balances in hand. The amount of the saving by this reform is estimated at 75,650*l.* annually.

NEW MUSIC.
On Monday last was published, by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Chancery-lane, TWELVE MONTEVERDIANS, for the Piano Forte, composed by...

NEW MUSIC. KIALMARICK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Funnings," adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguer, price 3s. Perry's Grand Coronation March, composed and arranged as a Duet for the Piano Forte, price 2s. — Celebrated "Le Retour de Windsor," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguer, price 3s. — The popular Air, "du Margine d'un Rio," an Italian Air, with Variations as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by Edw. Booth, price 3s. 6d. — J. H. Hillier's favourite Overture, "Du Calice de Dagdad," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by T. Gooden, price 4s. — The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the profession in London: Published by Messrs. and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Broad-street, where may be had, HART'S Fourth Set of Quadrilles, including "George the Fourth," Coronation Walks, &c. &c.

TO NOLLMAN and GENTLEMEN of FRANK.
A. CLEIGHMAN, who has lately retired from the office of Tutor of a College, has taken up his residence in a Mildland County, where he receives into his House PUPILS, under 15 years of Age. Terms and Address to be had of the Editor of this Paper.

NEWSPAPER.—A PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER, Established in one Year: being a good and interesting paper, at an almost exclusive Circulation in Three Counties. TO BE DISPOSED OF on Advantageous Terms. Applications by letter (post paid), addressed Z. C. care of the London Agent, Messrs. Newton and Co. Country Newspaper Office, 5, Warwick-square, Newgate-street, London, with responsible reference, will be answered.

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The Directors hereby give notice to Persons desirous of effecting insurance on their own Lives, or on the Lives of others, that the Lives insured by this Company are allowed to pass by sea, in decked vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, and to and from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; and also in time of peace to pass in King's ships and packet or passage vessels, between the British and French Ports in the English Channel, and to include the mouth of the river Thames, without any Premium, and without being subjected to the inconvenience of applying for the special leave of the Directors, as heretofore required by the usual conditions of Life Policies. HENRY DESBOURGH, Jun. Secy.

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Printed in the ensuing week will be published, A PRIME OF THE LIFE JOHN KENNIE, Esq., to be had of Mr. W. Daniel, No. 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 12s. A few proofs will be taken on Indian paper.

THE LETTERS of J. S. James, Esq., in 1 vol. 12mo. price 7s. 6d. Where may be had. 2. EXPEDIENCE; a Satire; by JULIUS. Book 1. price 6s. The second volume of the Letters is in the Press.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 1. Was published This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo. 26s. a Third Edition. LIFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, by GEORGE TOMLIN, R. D. Lord Bishop of Winchester. Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street.

This Day was published, with Plates, Wood-Cuts, &c. in Octavo, 7s. 6d. THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of LITERATURE, CONTENTS.—I. On an Ancient Monument of Sculpture in Stone representing the Theban Sphinx, which was recently discovered at Colchester. By W. A. HAY, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., in Pl. Ital. and Wood-cuts—II. Some additional Facts relative to the Division of the Eighth Part of Nerves. By A. P. W. HILL, M.D., F.R.S., &c.—III. On Secret Writing, in Reply to Mr. Cheswick's Challenge. By the Rev. Edward Hinks, A.M., formerly Fellow of Trin. Col. Durin.—IV. Contributions towards the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Substances. By J. F. DANIEL, Esq., F.R.S., &c.—V. Captain Kater on the Construction of a Balance. With Wood-cuts.—VI. On Pithconite. By J. F. DANIEL, M.D., F.R.S., &c.—VII. A Translation of a Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear, by John George Children, Esq.—VIII. A Further Inquiry into the Nature of the Acids of the Slow Combustion of Ether. By J. F. DANIEL, Esq., F.R.S., &c.—IX. On the New Electro-Magnetical Motions, and on the Theory of Magnetism. By the late Mr. A. K. PROBYN, Contained With a Plate.—X. Dr. Hastings on the Division of the Eighth Part of Nerves.—XI. Meteorological Observations. By J. F. DANIEL, Esq., F.R.S., &c.—XII. An Account of some Observations and Experiments made by Mr. Green during his Ascent in a Balloon on the 8th Sept. 1821. Communicated by R. H. SMYLY, Esq., F.R.S., and M. R. L.—XIII. Proceedings of the Royal Society.—XIV. Analysis of Scientific Reports.—Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1821. Part I. XV. Astronomical Observations of the Comet of 1821. Part I. XVI. The most exact and most convenient method of calculating the Orbit of a Comet from Observations. By J. OLLERS, M.D.—XVII. An easy method of computing the Aberration of the Stars. By the Rev. J. D. Prof. of Aston, in the University of Dublin.—XVIII. The Globe of Paris, and Error of Time, &c. &c. being known, a Table to find the corresponding Error throughout the Day. Nautical Science.—General Science.—Natural History, and General Literature.—Select List of New Publications.

Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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* * * The unprecedented patronage by which this paper is honored, demands not only our warmest acknowledgments to the Public, but our most strenuous exertions to render it as all its parts worthy the support it receives. We have, at a very considerable expense, caused a new type to be founded especially for Jones Bull, with which it is this day, for the first time, printed. The chief advantage arising from its adoption will be found by our readers in the power it affords us of publishing, at least, one-third more of original matter than we have hitherto been able to give.

X. Y.'s excellent Song is unavoidably delayed till next week, in order to enable us to give the music of the air to which it is written. The fourth Letter of PAUL POTTER is also inevitably postponed. DEFECTION shall have a place next week.

SPECTATOR has been received, and deserves our acknowledgments. A LOVER OF TRUTH in our next.

We have not the slightest notion who JOE HURCOMB is--is he a boxer? We never heard of him, and shall really feel obliged by our friends, who sent us an account of his conduct in St. George's Field, if they would give us some information--BULL has neither time nor space to reply to him.

H. has come to hand, and the anecdotes he relates of a certain Judge shall be enquired into. A correspondent who subscribed to erect a monument to the memory of the REV. MR. PICKERING, late Curate of Taddington, wishes us to send him Mr. Martin's of Radical celebrity, at that place and Northampton, whether any steps have been taken towards carrying the design into execution? and in what Banker's hands the amount subscribed is lodged?

The M. P. to whom we replied last week, is not the correspondent who furnished us with an attack upon a most exemplary person, to whom we never meant to reply.

E. S. D., W. S. X., A FACTOR, AN APPLE-WOMAN, SCRUTTON, Q., STEPHEN DUCK, LINES to LADY DACRE, PEN, Fashionable Movements, and HO-PHER, are received.

We are most obliged to an Inhabitant of the Borough. We believe that the conduct in which he charges one of the persons named is felony by law. The proof of the practice, which he sent us, shall be put into proper hands; and for this purpose we postpone noticing the parties yet.

The letter from Sheffield shall be taken care of as soon as possible, as shall that from Somershire on the subject of HUNY's conduct. We have to apologise to one correspondent whose initials are O. B. for not inserting his letter about WILSON last week; the truth really is, that it was mislaid, and it appears as if the time now was past.

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domestic correspondence is this, which is contained in a letter from his brother.

"If," says Mr. WILSON, "it is proposed to overthrow the present order of things, the fire ought constantly to be kept up, and always visible to serve as a beacon of alarm in FRANCE and in foreign countries."

This paragraph, SIR ROBERT WILSON says, in his answer to the Court, "is a piece of reasoning purely speculative and hypothetical, without any present object."

No doubt; it is so--because SIR ROBERT WILSON says so. But if in any ordinary case--in a case arising, we will say, out of the present outrages in Ireland, the police were to find in a man's trunk, a letter to his brother, in which he said, "If it is intended to burn down Mr. O'Flanagan's house, the fire ought to be put to the hatch, because it will communicate more quickly to that than to any other part," what would the police do?--As we profess to know nothing of Irish police, we cannot say; but we think that Mr. O'FLANAGAN would hardly sleep the quieter in his dwelling for being told, that the words "were purely speculative and hypothetical;" nor do we imagine his apprehensions would be entirely overcome, by being assured that the communication had "had no present object."

At all events the subject is rather a strange one for an Englishman to speculate upon, while writing to a British officer.

SIR ROBERT subsequently says, that his brother's speculations arose out of his disapprobation of the conduct of the Allied Powers. But, we would ask, to what country, and to what order of things does MR. WILSON'S Letter allude, which is not FRANCE, nor a foreign country? and which Letter it appears was written in ENGLAND.

It is dull enough to observe, that, in the translation of the French trial, SIR ROBERT'S brother in question is called SIR EDWARD WILSON--though he has quite as much right to a title as SIR ROBERT, as he is not so great a goose as to assume one, it may be as well to set the mistake right by observing, that it arose from a clumsy translation of the word Sieur, which is always applied in France to persons of inferior rank and circumstances.

However, passing from the long tedious details of legal proceedings, more tiresome in France than in England, and leaving SIR ROBERT and SIR EDWARD to their fraternal speculations upon keeping up a fire, and overturning the order of things, we will give part of SIR ROBERT'S Letter to LORD GREY (who is said by SIR ROBERT to be a very "discreet man") which, we think, many of our readers may have forgotten. The British GENERAL says to the Noble Earl--"It was determined that the fugitive should wear the English uniform. I had no difficulty in procuring from SIR CHARLES STUART, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for GENERAL WALLIS and COL. LESNOCK--names which we chose, because they were not preceded by Christian names."

This is the first step of this honourable action--SIR ROBERT WILSON, trusted and confided in by SIR CHARLES STUART, obtains two passports under FALSE PRETENCES, and smuggles away a convicted French felon in the uniform of a BRITISH GENERAL.

The second step is equally meritorious; they find GENERAL BRISBANK'S Aid-du-Camp; they tell him, that they were obliged to go through Compeigne, with a person who must remain unknown, and that they wished to stop in some retired quarter. "He (the Aid-du-Camp) frankly replied," says Wilson, "that he would entirely TRUST to us; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but he would not hesitate in acceding to our proposition since he saw we were interested in it."

Thus a Brother Officer is implicated innocently in a crime at which his principles and loyalty would have revolted, had it been named to him; and WILSON consoles himself for thus putting a young gentleman's life and character in jeopardy, to save MR. LAVALLETTE, by "encouraging a hope, that a day would one time arrive, in which it might be possible for him to acknowledge the service."

We are glad for the officer's sake that he has suffered nothing by his reliance on SIR ROBERT and his friends, as we are inclined to think unless Brother EDWARD'S fire burns brighter than it seems likely to do, that the day is far distant, when Brother ROBERT will have the power of acknowledging any thing except the charity he has received from a "humane and benevolent Public." Nor is this officer the only victim of his conduct: the nephew of his patron and benefactor, LORD HUTCHINSON, was also inveigled into the scheme, and all his best hopes and prospects blighted.

Now, coolly and dispassionately, we ask our readers if upon his own shewing, there is any thing very honourable, or very meritorious in all this conduct? The laws of a country are violated. The English ambassador, representing the KING of England, is tricked out of two passports, by an ENGLISH OFFICER. A convicted French felon is dressed up in a British General's uniform. The character and existence of a young officer are most seriously endangered. The culprits are subsequently taken, tried, convicted, and imprisoned; and this is the fact to which SIR ROBERT WILSON is compelled to revert, to shew that he ever did any thing worthy of remembrance; added to which, let us never forget that the principal testimony brought forward in his favour, is extracted from the brief of his paid, hired, advocate, into which brief his praises must have been of a necessity put by SIR ROBERT WILSON himself.

The real fault of the government has been its LENIENCY with respect to WILSON. He should have been dismissed the service for this very affair, it would not only have been right and just towards our own Sovereign, whose uniform had been disgraced, and whose representative had been cheated, but to the KING of FRANCE, against whose life and safety the amiable Monsieur Lavallette had been convicted of conspiracy.

SIR ROBERT has published various certificates and documents; but one seems to have escaped his memory, which we think it quite fair to insert in this place; for his conduct after the striking consideration evinced towards him in its promulgation is so extraordinary, as almost to incline us to excuse all his actions upon the score of some derangement of intellect.

"GENERAL ORDERS.
"Horse-Guards, May 10, 1816.
"So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, and Captain

John Hely Hutchinson, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

"The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in-Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of these Officers.

"In the instance of Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an Officer of his standing in His Majesty's service, holding the commission, and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unworthy of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government, and to the protection which His Majesty's Government, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to contravert the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does His Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished, as less reprehensible than the act itself.

"For His Royal Highness cannot admit, that any circumstances could justify a British Officer in having obtained upon false PRETENCES, passports in feigned names, from the representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself, and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence of high-treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British Empire.

"While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it a material aggravation of Sir Robert Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior Officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military discipline, the conduct of the French Government, in not being obliged to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain John Hely Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Arms of Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, being unwilling to visit these offences with the full weight of his displeasure, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander-in-Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record, in the most public manner, the conduct of these Officers, and His Royal Highness expressing the FLAGRANT MISCONDUCT of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprobation.

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief directs that this Order shall be entered in the Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service. By command of His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief--HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General to the Forces."

The radicals who spoke at the City meeting (of which we have given an account in another part of our Paper) affect to sneer at WILSON'S degradation, and to call it honourable; but we know every turn of WILSON'S mind--we can see into his heart of hearts--and we know that he feels his dismissal bitterly and poignantly, and we rejoice that he does so. Knowing this, however, we are quite of opinion that the document just quoted must at least counterbalance the testimonies of foreign Officers, of Civil Lords, and the splendour of Continental Orders, in which he is rivalled by those mirrors of knighthood, MESSRS. HOWMAN, FLYNN, and AUSTIN.

IRELAND.

It is with equal grief and astonishment, that the Empire has seen that the visit of the KING, which was stated to have had so miraculous an effect in tranquillizing IRELAND, has been unaccountably followed by the most extraordinary burst of tumult; of murderous, bloody, reasonable tumult, which ever has disgraced that country.

It seems at first sight hard to reconcile this state of disturbance, with all that has been said of the effect of the KING'S visit; but, we believe, that the circumstance admits of an explanation, not only easy in itself, but important and even satisfactory, in a large and (if we may use the expression) imperial consideration of the subject.

It has been the fashion for the last fifty years to lay to the charge of a bad government, all the misfortunes of IRELAND; and to attribute to mere political and party causes, the spirit of disturbance, which seems never to be wholly extinguished in this unhappy country.

Late events contradict this hypothesis, with a force which there is no refuting: some of those persons who know, or who have known IRELAND best, have been always of opinion that political causes could never have exclusively operated the mischief complained of; that there was something in the national character of the people, and in the circumstances under which the British settlement of this country was effected, which disposed the lower population to restlessness and turbulence; and to prefer a life of animation and danger, to the sober, but dull regularity of legalized society.

We will not waste time in enquiring how far these dispositions may have been created, or encouraged by ancient and obsolete modes of government: such modes have long ceased to exist, and for the last twenty years at least, no man who knows any thing of IRELAND, can honestly attribute to the system of government, these barbarous and barbarian practices, which have never been wholly suppressed, and which have now burst into the violence of a conflagration.

The KING'S visit had, on the avowal of all parties, stilled (if it did not remove) all political dissension; all the men of the most decided party feelings, suspended, we should almost say, resigned, all political differences; and, throughout the whole Island, there did not exist a murmur of dissension, or even the slightest pretence for discord. As far as regards politics and party, no nation was ever before in a state of such entire tranquillity and union.

And it is upon this calm, that a thunder-storm has burst, a storm of the blackest hue, of the most furious violence, of the bloodiest consequences? Is it then too much to say that we must look to other, than what are usually called political causes, for these horrible outrages? No disease can ever be removed by a physician who mistakes its cause; and we firmly believe, that the tranquillization of IRELAND, has been mainly impeded by the unfounded, and, in our opinion, absurd notion, that the disease is one which the acts of a government (in the political sense of the word) can cure.

The present disturbances arise, notoriously and undeniably, out of questions between landlord and tenant; and it is probable, that both sides are so blame: some

JOHN BULL. LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

WE beg to call the serious attention of our readers to a most important communication, which we have received from IRELAND. It will be found highly interesting, as developing the real state of that disturbed country, and the cause of the commotions by which it is agitated; indeed the interest it must create is greatly increased by the commission of fresh outrages, which have taken place since it was written, and of which, we lament to say, authentic and distressing accounts will be found in other parts of our Paper.

There was a debate in the Common Council on Friday, about MR. HUMS.--To analyze such a thing would be to waste time. He was voted the freedom of the city in a pill box, which the Lord Mayor was directed to order.

WE know from experience that the fishwomen, the dustmen, chimney-sweepers, and such gentry, admirers and followers of HUNT, CAROLINE, WADDINGTON and Co. talk--(and talk like blockheads,) with raptures of the conduct of SIR ROBERT WILSON in the rescue of LAVALLETTE; but they are the people who count THIRTEENWOOD a martyr, and deplore that distinguished military officer COLONEL DESPARD, as a victim to tyranny. And we are, therefore, not surprised at the unconnected trash which they pour forth in exalting the present political bugbear for his flagrant breach of the laws of a country in which he was living; but one thing does surprise us--and that is, that SIR ROBERT WILSON himself should have alluded to the affair: feeling, however, that justice should be done to all men, we have no hesitation in giving some extracts from SIR ROBERT'S examinations and letters at PARIS, quite sure, that as he thinks great advantage will arise to him by the publication of a few documents, his case must be proportionably improved by recalling to the recollection of our readers, a few more.

The first curious paragraph which presents itself to our notice, and which marks the character of SIR ROBERT'S

landlords may perhaps be too exacting, both in amount of rent, and in the mode of collection; but, on the other hand, it is to be doubted from the experience of a century, whether any reasonable concessions on the parts of the landlords, would induce the idle, the restless, the passionate, the vindictive peasantry, to pay their rents with regularity or good will. These semi-barbarous classes understand but imperfectly the first principles of commerce, even in their own peculiar concerns; they are always ready to do violence to any of their fellows, who should presume to under-sell them in the potato market, and are equally ready to commit similar violence upon those who should not lower the price of potatoes to what these ambitious economists might think reasonable; but of questions relating to the soil itself, they have no more conception than a Chinese has of skating.

If a landlord or his steward were to be so unreasonable as to expect his tenants to pay their rents at quarter-day, they would be looked upon in this country as insane, and would inevitably be shot like mad-dogs. If on the expiration of a lease, a new tenant should offer a better rent than the old one, it would require the aid of Major-General Sir John Lambert, and his brigade of Hussars, to put him in possession of the farm, and in about one week, or sooner if the dragoons were withdrawn, the stock would be destroyed, and the out-houses and farm-yard burned to the ground. If, however, the new tenant should be either bold, or obstinate enough to disregard these gentle hints, the progress of no mathematical demonstration is more certain than that on the first dark night ensuing, the unhappy intruder and his family would be personally assaulted, driven with injury from their burning dwelling, or, not improbably, buried in its ruins!

We have at this moment before our eyes, recent instances of every step in this progression of crimes, and we under-state the enormity of the transaction by not representing human murder as the most usual and ordinary mode by which the rioters express their dissatisfaction; and even whilst we are penning this paragraph, the account of fresh atrocities, all originally arising out of the letting and leasing of farms, advance in bloody array in support of our argument.

It has been said so often that it is generally believed, that the absentees are a principal cause of this misery; this is a very short-sighted, and at the same time a merely theoretic view of the subject: no one could be mad enough to deny, that the residence of gentlemen on their own estates has a tendency to keep their tenantry in order and subordination; but this effect must of necessity be limited to one residence; a landlord cannot be in two places at once, and if LORD COURTENAY were to reside in LIMERICK, he must of necessity be an absentee from Devonshire; and it does happen, that in this particular case, which is at present so much insisted upon, the landlord is an absentee from ENGLAND as well as from IRELAND. But nobody would think of justifying burglary, or murder, if such enormities were to occur in Devonshire, on account of his Lordship's absence.

It happens, that the estate of LORD COURTENAY has been, in this instance, particularly the scene of commotion, but it has not been so exclusively; all the neighbouring counties, and the surrounding estates of resident landlords are equally disturbed. It is moreover a curious fact, that the north of IRELAND, which is the great seat of absentee property, and in which the proportion of great resident proprietors is very small, has always been distinguished for comparative good order and obedience to the laws, whilst the south of IRELAND, from which there are few absentees, and where the resident gentlemen are as numerous as perhaps in any part of ENGLAND, has not, for the last fifty years, as we have already said, enjoyed one month of uninterrupted tranquillity.

It will be very unpopular, (but in telling truth we do not care about the popularity) to suggest, whether it may not be the very reverse of the absentee cause which produces the mischief, and whether the resident gentlemen do not exert a more close and narrow system of renting their lands, than the agent of the absent proprietor? The agent, though anxious to do the best for his employer, is anxious also to do it with ease and comfort to himself; he is, above all, anxious that the landlord should receive no complaints from his tenants, and that he should see no arrears in his accounts: these results can only be obtained by a fostering hand, and by moderate rents; and, in short, the agent acts under a restriction very useful in curbing human passions, that of having little personal interest in the affair, and being moreover responsible for his proceedings.

On the other hand, the resident proprietor is wholly irresponsible: in his view of the subject, he owes no account of his management to any one; he knows the exact value of every field; he watches its produce, and calculates the farmer's profits, and then, with a desire, but too innate in human nature in general, and particularly strong in Irish landlords, he thinks himself justified in bringing into his own pocket, the very greatest sum that the land is capable of producing.

Let us not be misunderstood, as pushing this argument to the absurd extent, either of justifying all absentees, or of arraigning all resident landlords; but we use it for the limited purpose of shewing, that, neither in the fact, nor in the theory, is it true, that the disturbances in IRELAND can be in any serious degree attributed to the absentees.

But even if it were otherwise, who could blame an absentee? Who, that can remove himself from it, will remain in such a state of society, where every morning brings to light some new act of atrocity, and every evening closes upon him with the fear that he himself is about to be a victim? If, actuated by principles of personal honour and of public duty, and undeterred by the fate of others, a public-spirited gentleman should exert himself to apprehend the murderers, and should happen (as is generally the case) to be unsuccessful, he would probably be punished only by the burning his stack-yard, or the houghing his cattle; but if, unfortunately for him, he should be able to find the offenders, he would probably, even before they were brought to justice, be murdered in his own avenue, or sitting at his table in the presence of his family.

These are not fancied cases, and the massacre of MR. HOSKINS, the son of the agent of the COURTENAY property, and the murder of MR. GOING, a Magistrate, who had endeavoured to discover the persons guilty of the former outrage, attest the dreadful truth of the picture we have drawn.

What follows is more extraordinary, and almost as afflicting. The gentlemen of the country bow, to a certain degree, under this intimidation: some fly the country, and others, more mischievous, purchase security by an abandonment of their duty, and, instead of a determined and vigorous opposition to such detestable practices, a kind of truce is established with, and concessions made, to the anonymous and undiscovered murderers, who, like what we read of the secret brotherhoods of GERMANY, in the middle ages, immolate their victims in all the safety of obscurity, and with all the precision of light.

MR. HOSKINS, the father of the young gentleman murdered (even while the Royal presence illuminated the capital) is displaced, and the appointment of another agent at once gratifies the malignity and encourages the audacity of the murderers. We know nothing of MR. HOSKINS: he may have been a harsh man; but there not only is no proof that he was so, but there is abundant evidence that the same spirit of outrage and of blood affects districts far, far removed from the sphere of HIS influence.

We have upon our table the provincial papers for three counties with which MR. HOSKINS has not the most remote connection, which afford us melancholy instances of similar atrocities. Without, therefore, admitting any personal considerations, we cannot but doubt, first, the justice, and, next, the policy of giving this lawless banditti the triumph of MR. HOSKINS'S removal.

The public has seen, in the newspapers, that Lord Courtenay's trustees, whose agent MR. HOSKINS was, alarmed at the state of the property, sent down a committee to examine into the causes of the evil. These gentlemen were received by the populace with the most extraordinary demonstrations of joy—their carriages were drawn into town amidst bonfires, illuminations, and ringing of bells, and the worthy committee were astonished that so good-humoured, frank, and affectionate a tenantry could be even suspected of a disposition to riot.

We shall say nothing of the kind of examination that was made; but the result was, as we have said, the removal of MR. HOSKINS. What followed? increased disturbances—more extensive plundering—more frequent murders in all directions; and the committee of pacification saw torches, kindled at the bonfires for their arrival, applied by "frank and affectionate" incendiaries to the dwellings of the neighbouring gentry. We should like to compare a letter, written by these gentlemen on the 9th of October, the morning after they arrived, with that, which they would have written a few days after; the first would have been all hope, and the latter all despair.

But it is not committees and trustees alone who mistake the disease, and, of course, the applicable remedy.

It happened that a person of the name of MICHAEL SHAWNESSY, was convicted at our late Assizes of burglary and arson, of being, in short, one of these banditti: of course, it will be supposed, that immediate and exemplary justice was executed upon this wretch: no, so strong was the power of intimidation, that by the desire of persons whose interest and whose duty ought, we think, equally to have forbidden such a compromise, SHAWNESSY is made a kind of HOSTAGE in the hands of the Government, and we are officially informed, that the High Sheriff of the County has received "a third respite for this offender, with an intimation that SHAWNESSY'S existence will depend upon peace being restored to the western part of the country, and that the arms plundered by the banditti should be restored."

We must here observe, that the first object of these depredators is always the acquisition of fire-arms, by which they are to accomplish their ulterior objects.

All this is sufficiently lamentable, but what follows is as extraordinary in another point of view.

"The gracious and merciful advice of the Government," (such is the phrase used as to the conditions on which the life of SHAWNESSY should be spared), has been "communicated"—to whom do you think?—"to the Right Rev. DR. TUOHY, the Roman Catholic Bishop of LIMERICK, for the purpose of being announced by the Roman Catholic Clergy to the congregations of the parishes which are most disturbed."

It will be recollected, that some surprise was created a Session or two ago by a declaration of the Right Hon. MR. GRANT, the Secretary for IRELAND, that the Roman Catholic Clergy were the main engines by which the tranquillity of the country was maintained: it seems strange that the police of a nation, of a free people, of so large a portion of the British empire should be mainly preserved by Ecclesiastics, by Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics, by men wholly unconnected with the Government, and little more than tolerated by it: it seems that MR. GRANT continues to be not only convinced of the fact, but satisfied as to its policy: for we see that in this, our dreadful emergency, the Right Rev. DR. TUOHY and his priests are joined in a new-fashioned commission of the peace with SIR JOHN LAMBERT and his dragoons.

We have the highest respect for the blameless life and good disposition of the Roman Catholic Clergy, but we are afraid that MR. GRANT'S eulogy, and the confidence with which he entrusts them may have a tendency to prove too much, and to place the characters of these Gentlemen in an awkward and suspicious point of view; for, if their influence be more powerful than the whole moral, political, civil and military force of the Government, and of the Nobility and Gentry of the country altogether; how is it that such a system of lawlessness has been permitted to grow to so dreadful an enormity?

Upon this delicate part of the subject we are not desirous of saying more, but, in truth and candour, we could not say less. And we are the more emboldened to notice it, because it is so obvious as already to have attracted, in a very remarkable manner, the attention of the public. The following paragraph has already appeared in one of our provincial papers:—

"What the Magistracy, the Protectors Clergy, and the Catholic Priests should do hereafter, it shall be our duty to indicate. We

cannot persuade ourselves, that if these did their duty, and PAR-TICULARLY THE LAW, the scenes that have cast upon the county of Limerick such deep and almost incredible disgrace could have occurred." "The state of the country imperiously demands a complete and searching view, not only of the conduct of the peasantry, but of their civil and SPIRITUAL Magistrates."

Without presuming to decide upon the justice of this appeal to the Catholic Clergy on general grounds, it must be confessed that the acceptance of MR. GRANT'S praise seems, in fairness, to render them liable to the blame imputed in the above paragraph; if, as the Right Honourable Gentleman said, the peace of IRELAND is in their hands, it requires no strain of logic to prove that the disturbance of IRELAND must be in their hands also.

We confess, however, that we do not concur in MR. GRANT'S opinion; miserable would be the state of IRELAND if it were true; and if, with such civil and military establishments—with thousands of Magistrates, and ten thousand police officers, the lives and property of six millions of people, of all Christian sects and denominations, are to depend upon the secret exertions of the priesthood of a single sect; we say secret exertions, because we believe that MR. GRANT himself will not assert, that the mere public exhortations of the Catholic Clergy have ever produced any such effect.

We could have rendered this communication much more interesting, and more striking, by a detail of the circumstances of horror, which are every minute crowding upon us; and we could have appealed to the passions of our readers, by tales of misery more touching than the most pathetic fables of the novelist or the most striking terrors of the drama; but these facts are to be found in their plain and unadorned simplicity of horror, in all the public newspapers; we wished to confine ourselves to such observations as should lead reflecting persons to a discovery of the real causes of mischief, which we, from personal experience, and an intimate knowledge of the people, pronounce to be, in the first place, the comparative indifference which the Irish have, in all times, and under all circumstances, shewn about shedding human blood, and the indistinct, and, indeed, we may say, barbarian notions of property, which the populace possess—in short, we have been desirous of shewing our readers that the offenders are neither loyalists nor rebels—neither Orangemen nor united Irishmen—neither an oppressed tenantry nor misguided fanatics; but simply, plainly, and in two words, ROBBERS and MURDERERS!

What the consequences of all this confusion are to be, it is not possible to tell; what the remedies, it is not for us to suggest; we do our duty, a most painful one—in laying a few of the facts before the British Public, who are but too ignorant of the real state of affairs; and of invoking the British Ministry to take such measures as to their wisdom may seem most proper for ensuring to us on this emergency, the first, the dearest, the most necessary privileges of civilized society, the security of our persons and the enjoyment of our properties. For whatever is to be done for our permanent protection, and for the eradication of the seeds of disorder, we must not look to a Government, but to OURSELVES.

LIMERICK, Oct. 18, 1831.

All England has been surprised and delighted to learn that Mr. Lambton, at the expense of 5l. 10s. came up from Durham, in the Edinburgh Mail, to take the chair of the meeting called for fixing the remunerating price of Sir R. Wilson's services. It will be seen also, that this meeting returned Mr. Lambton their thanks for having originated the subscription, and for his PRINCIPAL DONATION of 500l. Before John Bull partakes of this admiration and applause, he begs to be answered the following question: has not Mr. Lambton an UNSETTLED MONEY ACCOUNT with Sir R. Wilson, of about 500l. makes but a very small part?

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONSIEUR DUPIN.

Who has e'er been at Paris has heard of Moreau, Of Berthier, Macdonnell, and brave Augereau; But a much greater soldier just now figures in The list of French heroes, called—Monsieur Dupin.

This MONSIEUR DUPIN is a lawyer by trade, Nor is it known how he a soldier was made; But WILSON—to merit alic and a kin— Will vouch for the laurels of—Monsieur Dupin!

And when, in his need, he was forced to request, That those would speak of him who knew him the best, —His life and his deeds—out of service and in— He hired this hero, called—Monsieur Dupin!

To be sure, poor DUPIN could know little or nought Of whom he had conquer'd, or where he had fought; But this was no wonderful cloud to be in, For the world knows as little as—Monsieur Dupin!

If you ask why DUPIN should be summon'd to speak Who knew nothing of him? your question is weak; For those who the least of his actions have seen, Can speak the most of them—like Monsieur Dupin!

The best of his fame is the writing a book! But 'tis one thing to fight, and another to look! —In the rear of the army, and in a whole skin, I could write on myself;—cries brave Monsieur Dupin!

On that day in Spain, when his troops lost the field, Which, at the first volley, they hasten'd to yield, He wrote and he ran, and he made such a din— As I myself should!—exclaims Monsieur Dupin!

Being put on the shelf on account of that day, He lay, by doing nothing, but drawing full pay; The army declar'd 'twas a shame and a sin— 'Tis just my own practice,—says Monsieur Dupin!

His next glorious deed was the breaking a jail— His only deed, too, where success did not fail! The guilty he sav'd—left the innocent in— 'Tis exactly what we do,—says Monsieur Dupin.

And is it, then, strange, in the day of his need, DUPIN should be hired to praise and to plead? In Spain, or in Egypt, where'er he has been, Great WILSON has done—just as much as DUPIN.

WITH our veneration for the Church of England, as by law established, our devotion to its tenets, and our respect for its ministers, it is impossible not to notice a coincidence, which, if it were not so important a subject, would be ludicrous, and being on so important a subject is lamentable.

In the third column of the second page of the MORNING POST of Friday the 19th inst., amidst other Irish intelligence, there is an account of two visitations held by two Irish Archbishops, in which the one, the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, expressed his disapprobation of the Bible Society, and the other, the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, lamented that any difficulty should be thrown in the way of that excellent association.

There is some confusion in the report of what passed at ARMAGH; a sermon is stated to have been preached by an Ecclesiastic of the extraordinary name of HINCK; and this Reverend Gentleman seems to have conducted a good argument in a manner almost as extraordinary as his name; and if we did not find him preaching at the visitation of the Lord Primate of IRELAND, we should have thought him some crack-brained dissenter. But our business is not with MR. HINCK. It seems doubtful indeed whether the reporter has not confounded MR. HINCK and his GRACE, for we cannot discover where the sermon ends and the pastoral address begins; but the following observation, at least, is unequivocally, (though, we suspect, erroneously) attributed to the Archbishop:—"His Grace has no objection to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures—what Clergyman can have any?—but he objects to their circulation without a note or comment."

We apprehend that this must have been the observation of the gentleman with the absurd name, for his Grace cannot be unaware that the Scriptures, published under the authority of the Church of England, are absolutely without note or comment. His Grace could not have talked such nonsense: he, we have no doubt, insisted on the propriety of uniting with the distribution of the Scriptures the distribution of the Liturgy of our Church, that most admirable form of public prayer, the most comforting assistant in private devotion, and the most touching, as well as the most able commentary upon the Holy Scriptures that ever has proceeded from human pen, if indeed that, which is a selection from the very words of divine inspiration, can be called a human performance.

Our readers will see that we have not indulged in an idle hyper-criticism, contrasted as the proceedings at Armagh appear to be with those which took place at TUAM, we cannot but suspect MR. HINCK'S nonsense; "*Eine ille tachryna*," has been put into the mouth of the Archbishop with a view of depreciating at once his fitness for his exalted station, and his knowledge of the important subject under discussion.

But the report proceeds with the account of the visitation at TUAM, where the Lord Archbishop, who seems to us, to be a neophyte of the sect that profanely and uncharitably designate themselves as *Evangelical*, appears, instead of delivering a charge to have held some familiar chat with his clergy upon several important topics.

"His Grace did not deliver any formal charge, but he made several observations."

And, as this remark follows immediately the statement, that "the REV. MR. GALBRAITH preached a most excellent sermon," it would seem (if the report be correct) that his Grace's observations were made parenthetically during the pauses of MR. GALBRAITH'S discourse, as if his Grace, whatever he might do with the Scriptures, could not venture to permit his Archdeacon's discourse to be uttered "without note or commentary," a prudential precaution which we wish his Grace of ARMAGH had practised with MR. HINCK.

His Grace of TUAM then proceeds to lament that the branches of the Bible Society (reprobated by the Primate) had not been more generally established in his diocese, but his Grace hoped with the aid of the Clergy (we wonder he omitted the formula, "and with the blessing of God,") to introduce that Association into his diocese.

After this, the reporter tells us the upshot of the affair with a *naïveté*, which is almost ludicrous: for, says he—

"We have very sincere pleasure in adding, that when the Rev. Gentlemen, who attended there, met together at dinner, they came to a resolution—"

of course, one would expect, to consider the topics of his Grace's charge, and the means of patronizing the Bible Society. No—

to create a fund for the maintenance of Clergymen's "widows."

These Irish visitations seem to be comical affairs; in one the Archbishop will be obliged to disavow his preacher, and in the other the Clergy seem to have thrown over the Archbishop.

Now, if we do not forget, his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM is the learned Prelate who made such an unhappy hand of the PROPHET MALACHI, in the affair of her late MAJESTY the QUEEN, or, we should rather say, to whom the reporters of the day attributed some caustic trash, that would have disgraced a Methodist tub; perhaps, it may account for his Grace's interjectory interruptions with MR. GALBRAITH, that this Reverend Gentleman was so indiscreet as to select the text of his sermon from, of all the books in the Bible, the Prophet MALACHI aforesaid.

If MR. GALBRAITH be a wag, he perhaps imitated SWIFT and STERNE, who have ventured to excite a smile in the pulpit: a dangerous practice at best, and one which we never could approve, yet as the thing was to happen, we confess we should have liked to have seen his Grace's countenance, when the preacher announced the text from MALACHI.

But, seriously, and we say it in seriousness and sin-

cerity, we do not think that we have ever seen, in any newspaper, half a column which gave us more pain than that which we have been noticing; and the juxtaposition of the opinions of two Heads of the Church, so absolutely contradictory to one another, and both of them disgraced by such clumsy circumstances, appears to us likely to do more injury than can be counterbalanced by the personal exertions of their Graces, however exemplarily they may fulfil their diocesan duties.

If MR. HINCK and MR. GALBRAITH choose to have it known, that they preached most excellent Visitation sermons, let them say so, and sign it (as Dogberry says) "with their names;" but let not the character of the Church, and the interests of religion be mixed up with such vain trash, and above all, let not the scoffers, or the sectarian, already too powerful and too active, be encouraged by such violent discrepancies as the charges of these two Archbishops exhibit.

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.

THIS leaden book has cost more in advertisements, we believe, than any book ever published, and we are happy to think with less success. Nobody buys it—nobody reads it, and, what is still more surprising, nobody pretends to have done so. A lady or gentleman durst no more confess in society that they had read LADY MORGAN, than that they had been at the Tottenham-court-road Theatre.

The Quarterly Review, in a poor and feeble article, touches this string in the right chord; but the writer wanted either taste or spirit, or perhaps both, to play upon it properly. He adduces two or three flagrant instances of the system of puffing, by which it has been endeavoured to force this unhappy work into notice; but he seems to have been miserably ignorant of the extent to which the practice he reprobates was carried.

It is not worth our while to war with the dead, when we know that they are dead, and we shall not waste our paper on LADY MORGAN'S Italy; but we suggest to the Quarterly Reviewer, if he chooses to return to this subject, to collect, from the various newspapers, the criticisms which the publishers of this work paid to have silyly inserted; for, idle as the tribute of newspaper criticism is, even when unbought, the poor bookseller could obtain no other, and that only by paying for its insertion, although, to give the trick some kind of effect, the form of an advertisement was carefully avoided.

But all this puffing having failed, they resolved to make a "bold stroke for a sale," and LADY MORGAN publishes a letter—GRATIS, for as the book itself would not sell, she wisely thought a commentary on it, less likely to go off; and so her letter is given away to any body who will accept of it; a little later in the year the whole impression might on these terms, have been disposed of for the purpose of lighting fires; but, hitherto, we are afraid, that the gratuitous pamphlet has been as little accepted as the expensive quarto.

But mark the knavery; this pamphlet professes the greatest indignation at, and even contempt, for all periodical criticism, and yet it is certainly published, and we even suspect, written by the same hand, which has filled every publication, (in which a place could be bought) with favourable criticism upon her Ladyship's work; and, although a novice might judge from her Ladyship's violence, that she was grievously afflicted by the severe criticisms she has undergone, it is quite clear, to those who know any thing of the transaction, that her real grievance is, that she is thought too contemptible to be criticised at all.

But we have now to announce a delicious piece of ingenuity—these various advertisement-criticisms were suited with great art to the supposed characters of the newspapers in which they appeared; those in the *Chronicle* were all of a foam for LIBERTY; the applause of the *Star* had no colour, and meant nothing at all; in the *Traveller* her Ladyship was represented in the enticing character of a literary bag-man; in the *Morning Herald* she was praised for her fecundity in scandalous anecdotes, and to crown the whole, poor BULL—JOHN BULL—we—we ourselves were inveigled by the paltry consideration of twenty shillings, to insert our testimony "of the gay, lively, and familiar manner in which her Ladyship touched the follies of society!!!"

We have not access to the books of the *Chronicle*, or the *Star*, or the *Traveller*, or the rest of the papers in which these variegated puffs have appeared, but our own experience satisfies us, and, we think, will satisfy our readers, that their praises followed, not the payment of 2l. 13s. 6d. for the work, but the receipt of seven shillings and sixpence for the advertisement. Addio Signora—good night, Lady Morgan.

MRS. SERRES.

The following matter of fact *exposé* is copied from a Leeds Paper of Saturday 26th night:—

A claim to Royal patronage, however fallacious, has often been attended with consequences most disastrous in the country where it is made, and an attempt to excite public sympathy by false pretensions is the most effectual way to dam up the streams of charity. We will not say that the "Princess Olive" is an impostor, but we will state the pedigree and connexions of a real Olive Willmott, and the details will probably not only shake the faith of Mr. Sheriff Perkins, but of every other person in the country who may have given credence to the tale of woe.

"It happened, then, that in the year 1772 (mark the time), there was born in the borough of Warwick, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Robert Willmott, a house-painter, by Anna Maria, his wife. This infant was baptised at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in that borough, on the 15th of April, 1772, by the name of Olive. When of a proper age she was put to school, and displayed the first fruits of a very vivid imagination; and such was her power of invention, that if she had honestly employed her faculties in the production of a new series of Arabian Tales, she might at this moment have been in the enjoyment of respect and competency. Subsequent to quitting school, she went to reside with her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Willmott, who enjoyed the living of Barton on the Heath. While in this situation, she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, against two men, who were tried, convicted, and executed for that offence. Her story was so marvellous, and her own conduct, as she was presented, most heroic. After the death of the Doctor, a husband was

published, of which our heroine was the author, the object of which was to prove that her uncle was the real Junius. In the mean time she was married to a person of the name of Serres, we believe, a foreigner by birth, and a dancing-master, or portrait painter, by profession. The rest of her history is in oblivion; possibly she became a Princess."

"The lady of whom we speak was famed for dealing in documentary evidence; but unfortunately for herself, the writers of all her documents always happen to die before their letters and certificates are produced. The Warwick family have long been the objects of her solicitude, and so much regard had she for their honour and reputation, that she made an offer to one of that family to withdraw from the letters, real or pretended, of another member of them, then deceased, for a valuable consideration. To gratify the fair lady's taste for documents, we beg leave to present to the public a certificate of some importance in this affair, which we have been at the pains to obtain from the register of the parish church of St. Nicholas, in the borough of Warwick, relating to the baptism of Olive Willmott. It is as follows:—

"April 15, 1772 (Baptized) Olive, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Willmott."

"We have not another word to add upon the subject, except to inquire whether the Olive Willmott, christened at Warwick as the daughter of Robert Willmott, in 1772, is the same Olive Willmott who was christened at Louisa, in 1752, as the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland? If not, there is here a most extraordinary coincidence of names, dates, and circumstances."

We have not another word to add upon the subject either—the fact speaks for itself.

CHAPEL VAULTS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Admiring sincerely the tendency of your paper to destroy popular prejudices, I hope to be attended to with candour, whilst, in adoption of your usual practice, I venture to notice the insertion in your No. 45, for Sunday, Oct. 21, 1821, of at least an unguarded censure. See page 359.

In building places of worship, the skillful architect always has in view two objects: STABILITY and COMFORT; and these two objects are ensured by strong, roomy, and substantial vaults. In Churches of the Establishment, the vaults become invariably receptacles for the remains of people of rank and fortune; but, in Chapels, which constitute the property of private individuals, such appropriation of the vaults would not be suffered by the parochial incumbent, or by his Diocesan.

What, then, Mr. Editor, shall the lay and clerical possessors of expensive chapels in and all round London do with their large handsome vaults? I contend, upon some considerable examination of the question, that to let the same to vine-merchants, by whom they shall be used strictly and merely as store-cellars, not as places of tipping resort, is their most obvious and innocent application. I have been engaged for five and twenty years, at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pinlick, as assistant-minister; and, throughout that long time, not one charge of the slightest act of indecorum by the respective tenants of the vaults, or by their people working in them on week-days, ever reached my ears.

Chelsea. I remain, Sir, W. B. We have a high respect for the Rev. Writer of this letter, which we gladly insert, but as he has doubtless witnessed the ceremony of consecrating places of worship, he may perhaps be able to inform us whether the ground upon which a chapel is built, not actually consecrated, or whether the holy sanction and benediction are given after the building is finished, and extends no farther downward than the first floor. We never taxed any body occupying cellars under chapels with acts of indecorum; it is to those who find it convenient to lease out ground made holy by the fathers of our church, for the purpose of storing wine and beer, that our observations apply, and we must, with due deference to our Rev. Correspondent, think justly.

TO JOHN BULL.

Ivelchester Gaol, Somerset, Oct. 24th, 1821.

SIR—The period being now fast approaching when I am to give up the governorship of this gaol, I am anxious to account to my friends and the public, for the silence with which I have hitherto borne the mass of foul and calumnious accusations lately heaped upon me.

That I am to be dismissed from my charge in consequence of such accusations, the public have long since informed; but it was not until the 16th instant, that I could procure from the Magistrates, a statement of the proofs upon which my dismissal was founded. That the Magistrates had the power to dispense with my services whenever they pleased, no one can doubt; but as my conduct has been made the subject of investigation before a higher Court than that of a Committee of County Magistracy, it is necessary to my defence that I should wait, until I become acquainted with the decision of that Court also.

The public doubtlessly decide, that because I am to be dismissed the charges of HENRY HEYR are proved; but such is not the fact, and as soon as the Report of His Majesty's Commissioners shall reach me, I trust to make my innocence clear to the world.

I have remained silent hitherto, because I would not prejudice that Report, and because I would not follow in the steps of my calumniator, by foisting exparte statements upon the world. My defence, however, will soon be completed, and to the great Jury of my country, I look for that justice which I feel myself to deserve; and my private character demands it.

I cannot close this letter without reverting to the fact, that I have been kept in the governorship of this establishment ever since the 27th of July, against my inclination, and repeated applications for instant dismissal. This is a circumstance, Mr. Editor, on which I shall leave the public to make their own comment: But it is rather odd if my conduct has been so obnoxious as my enemies represent, that I should be kept in the situation 158 days, when the High Sheriff had the power to dismiss me in three. I must add, too, that the period of my dismissal has been alone hastened by my own earnest and repeated application.

To your love of strict and impartial justice, I look for the insertion of this letter in your paper; but I abundantly trust, that England never yet failed ultimately to do justice to the injured, and on the anticipation of their verdict I quietly repose.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. BIDDLE,

Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol at Ivelchester.

The Rev. Mr. Repton presents his compliments to the Editor of "JOHN BULL," and in consequence of an allusion to him in last Sunday's paper; he begs to say, that he has no knowledge of the subject to which he refers, and that he has no relative in the judicial profession.

6, Cleveland-court, St. James's, Oct. 23, 1821.

Two or three years ago, a very respectable shoemaker in Chester-street was taking a walk in Lamberton's Park, where he met Mr. Lamberton, who was then in the habit of going to walk in his Park. The man answered, "Sir, I have not got any person's leave; I had always leave in your father's time; and I am sorry if I have given any—?" Mark the answer of the noble and independent orator—"Get out, you rascal!" and setting the action to the wind, slammed the park-gate with such force against the poor man's back, as to throw him with considerable force on his back on the public road. At the last Parliament election, Lamberton called on this man and begged his vote and support; the man answered, "No, Mr. Lamberton, you shall never have my vote; and a person who will act in the tyrannical manner that do in private can never be a faithful servant of the public." Whether the shoemaker formed a just estimate of Mr. Lamberton's public qualifications, we do not pretend to know.

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

No. 47. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1821. Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—KRAMER'S universally-admired Variations on the Piano Forte, by D. Brugnier, price 2s.—The celebrated German Air, "Miss Sheridan's Recreation," arranged as a Piano Forte, by the Author, price 4s.—Lafour's favourite, "Le Retour de Windsor," arranged as a Duett for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Brugnier, price 4s.—The popular Hungarian Air, arranged with interesting Variations, for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by J. Jay, M.S., price 3s.—Bouillon's favourite, "The Call of Bagdad," arranged as a Duett for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by T. Goodson, price 4s.—The above Duett are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by Messrs. Long and Co., 25, St. Martin's Lane, near the Royal Exchange. The Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE.—SIXTY-FOUR Variations for the PIANO FORTE, with accompaniments for Two Violins, Violoncello and Bass, by F. Kalkbrenner, price 8s.—Expressed in the form of a Minuet, by the same Author, price 4s.—Fifth Part, introducing Bishop's admired Air—"Come Live with Me," by Ries, 4s.—"Hilfons Strike Home," with Variations, by J. F. Burrows, price 3s.—"Kilnham's" Divertimento, arranged for the Harp and Piano, by Mrs. M. Knapp, a favourite Scotch Air for the Harp and Piano, by P. Knapp, price 4s.—The Air from W. Sibley's Opera of Rosina, for the Harp and Piano, by N. E. Hochberg, price 6s.—The Royal Highland Quadrille, by C. T. Sikes, price 6s.—The "Bannockburn" new set of Quadrilles, by Allan, price 4s.—"Light of my Life," Duett, sung in the style of the Exile, composed by H. R. Hickop, price 2s.—Published by Goulin, D'Almeida and Co., 20, St. John's-square, where may be had, the Operatic, Coration Music, and voice of the Music in the Exile, composed by J. Mazzini, price 1s.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.—FRANCE BELOVED NATIVE LAND, the Popular Ballad, sung with universal applause by Mrs. Bland, in the favourite Entertainment of Monsieur Tournon, arranged by T. Cooke. London: Printed and sold by the Musical Harmonic Institution, 4, St. Martin's Lane, Argyle Rooms, Regent-street.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of the Established Church, receives into his House a limited Number of YOUNG ENGLISHMEN, when he prepares for Admission into the Hindu East India Company's College at Haileybury, and their Military Seminary at Addiscombe. A considerable attainment, as Original and English, enables him to instruct them in the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages.—For cards of address apply to J. N. Richardson, Bookseller, 23, Cornhill, or to Mr. Sims, Bookseller, 1, St. James's-street.

CLERGYMAN, residing in a healthy part of Kent, about forty miles from London, receives into his Family EIGHT PUPILS, about the age of 14 years, and he has a room ready for other pupils who may apply to Messrs. Hinglins, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTS.—A CLERGYMAN, who has lately retired from the office of Tutor of a College, has taken up his residence in a Millland County, where he receives into his House FIFTEEN, under 15 Years of Age. Terms and Address to be had of the Editor of this Paper.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.—MR. COLEMAN will begin his COURSE OF LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY of the HORSE, on MONDAY, the 12th of Nov. at twelve o'clock.—Veterinary College, Nov. 1, 1821.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, Guy's Hospital, by WILLIAM ALLEN, B.A., and JOHN HINGTOPY, Professor of Mechanics to the Royal Institution. The usual COURSE OF LECTURES on this interesting subject will commence on TUESDAY, November 6, at half past six in the evening, and be continued every succeeding Tuesday, evening, at the same hour, till the 22nd. The Lectures, and embrace the interesting subjects of Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, Galvanism, and Astronomy, which will be illustrated by an extensive apparatus.—For particulars apply to the Lecturers, or to the Secretary.

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Directors hereby give notice to Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their own Lives, or on the Lives of others, that the Lives insured by this Company are allowed to pass by sea, in decked vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, and to sail from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Guernsey, and also in the same manner, in packet or passage vessels, between the British and French Ports, in the English Channel, and to include the mouth of the river Thames, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to the inconvenience of applying for the special leave of the Directors, as is now required by the usual conditions of Life Policies. HENRY DESHOUZIER, Jun. Secy.

Persons assured for the whole term of Life, will have an addition made to the Policy every year, on the principle so beneficially practised till now, and the Equitable Assurances of the amount of the sum may be applied for the whole term of Life, on a plan peculiar to this Office, whereby the Premium is paid for a shorter term, and the sum insured is increased.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Policies for £200 and upwards, will be entitled under the system of Assurance practised by this Office, to participate in the surplus Premiums every fifth year, provided no claim has been made for loss. Particulars explanatory of the Principles and Rules of the Company may be had at the principal Office in Chesnut, London, and of the several Agents in the country.

A YOUNG MAN of good character and respectable connections wishes for a SITUATION as VALET to a Single Gentleman, or any other Branch of Trust. No objection to Town Country.—Address (post paid) J. D. at Messrs. Stinton and Co., 12, St. James's-street, Pall-mall.

WANTED, by a MARRIED FEMALE of respectability, without incumbrance, residing in an airy and healthy situation, the CARE of a FEMALE CHILD, from two to five years old, to whose morals and improvement the maternal attention would be paid. As this is by no means a common Address, notice will be given to the Company that none but such as are respectable will answer it; the society of such a Child, and non-recognition, being the object, as the latter would be left entirely to the discretion of the Parents. This will be a most desirable situation for a Child whose Parents are going abroad.—Reference will be given to the relatives of a Child who was under the Advertiser's care for a considerable time; besides others, who are most respectable. For cards of address apply at Mr. Morley's, 11, St. Martin's Lane.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. L. was published this day.

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four of whom pleaded misnomer, and one did not come in for trial. —Mrs. Middleton, the prosecutrix, deposed, that on the 13th of Aug., about five o'clock in the evening, a crowd of boys, amounting to about 150, collected before her door, the crowd continued to increase till it was dark, and she then there about 100 persons present. They threw stones at her door and windows, and broke the lower windows in the house, also the blinds. When she looked out at any of the windows they cried out, "There she is! murder her! stone her to death!" Some of the stones struck her violently, from the consequences of which she had been suffering ever since. —The witness deposed that she had several other witnesses who confirmed the prosecutrix's testimony. —Mr. Brock, for the defendants, said, the riot had been entirely caused by Mrs. Middleton's having cruelly beaten the young female defendant; and that she was certainly mistaken as to some of the defendants being present. —The Learned Gentleman called 19 witnesses, some of whom saw the prosecutrix beat the young female defendant; and some of her door, about five o'clock on the evening of the riot; and others of them proved *alibis* on the part of some of the defendants, and that the others, though present, took no part in the riot. —The Jury, after a short consultation, acquitted all the defendants. —Mrs. Middleton declared, with great emotion, that after what had taken place she could not sleep in her house without a gun. —The Magistrate assured her she should be protected.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Monday, a labouring man, named Potter was charged with having uttered at the Bank of England, to a wealthy-merchant, in Tower-street, for two gallons of brandy. —The brandy-merchant suspecting something was designed, gave a private order to his servant to fill the bottle with water. This was done, and it was given to the prisoner, who went away with the bottle. The street-keeper was instructed to follow, and saw him go to No. 4, Bouverie-street, where he believed that the prisoner had been him follow. —The witness entered the office of Mr. Lowe, at the time they were explaining to the prisoner that they had no knowledge whatever of the order. —The prisoner proved to the satisfaction of the Bank, that he had been imposed upon by some person in the street, and they consented to his being discharged.

PEARCE.—A young man, named Pearce, who had been a firm person named Dove, of his watch, that morning. —The break of day appears now to be the time selected for robberies. When the watch have just departed, gangs rally forth, and waylay such busy stirring old trade-men as they may catch abroad at that hour, and whom they rob with the utmost impunity. —The Lord Mayor committed the prisoners to take the prisoners to the prison.

GUILDHALL.—A young man was charged by the Ex-Sheriff Parkins, with obtaining a gig, from Messrs. Coates and Co. upon hire, under the pretence that the Ex-Sheriff was to be responsible. —When the case came to be investigated, the Clerk of Coates said, his employer was satisfied with the explanation which the young man had given, and he had no objection to his being discharged, but the Magistrate sent him to Marlborough-street Office, the offences, if any, being committed in that county.

BOY-STREET.—On Wednesday, Michael Roach was charged with a robbery and attempt to murder. It appeared he went into the shop of a person named Lane, in Chandos-street, and stole a piece of soap, which he put into his basket; being taxed with it, he presented a knife towards Mrs. Lane's breast, which must have been fatal, but for a pair of thick stays; in the confusion he escaped; but on Tuesday he was taken into custody, while offering some fish-sauce for sale, when he had in his possession six pint bottles and six half-pint bottles of fish-sauce, which had been stolen from the shop in the neighbourhood of Bow-street. —The witness with the knife which he attempted to murder Mrs. Lane was produced, it was of a peculiar large make and size, nearly as large as a carving-knife, with a wide blade, and a point to it.

CHARLOTTE BRIGGS was charged with robbing Mr. Kensington Lewis, of George-street, in the parish of St. James, of a watch, and a Kentish-Town, where his children are a principal place. —The prisoner was in his employ as a servant, and had the care of the children for two years and a half, during which time she had been robbing him in various ways, and ill-treating the children, which was discovered and brought to light in rather an extraordinary manner, she had been charged with robbing the children, and girls to school to France, when the child told her parents, that being then out of the reach of the prisoner, she would tell them of the bad conduct of the prisoner, which she was before afraid to do, owing to the threats from the prisoner, such as "flaying her alive," and other horrid acts of punishment; and had been in the habit of robbing her mother, and to make any charge against her, which acts of cruelty she had also exercised over her brothers and sisters, and stated other acts which caused suspicion that considerable depredations had been committed, which were confirmed on their return to England, on their causing an inquiry to take place; when it was discovered that instead of three quarts of milk a day, which they had been used to receive, they were only getting one quart of which milk was taken for the family's tea; so that the children were kept upon little better than bread and water. On searching her box there was found a gold ring, necklaces, silk stockings, a quantity of lace, caps, &c. the property of Mrs. Lewis, also several articles of children's wearing apparel. —He was committed to the prison.

HARRISON'S GREEN.—The prisoners, James and Dan Harte, were committed under the eyes of the Chairman, Constables, Jurors, &c. in the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green. —A constable brought a sheet of copper into Court, for the stealing of which a woman was to be tried, and the copper was to be produced. The constable laid the sheet on the table, and in a few moments it was missing. Shortly afterwards, a man, named Harrison, was brought in, who was stable leaving the Sessions House, with the identical piece of copper in his possession. —He was examined, and committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, the Ex-Sheriff Parkins appeared here to meet the young man charged at Guildhall, and to answer for the purpose of the case at a place called the Court, the Magistrate, however, did not fall in with the Ex-Sheriff's views, (as Mr. Coates, the aggrieved party, disclaimed all accusation against him) and he was discharged; but arrested for debt.

KNOX-HALL.—A crew of Gamblers were apprehended on Saturday night, at No. 14, Lambeth-road, while engaged at the game of *snuff*. There were 16 persons assembled, whom with the proprietor and dealer were lodged in the watch-house. The pigeons were ordered to find bail, and the proprietor and dealer, and two other persons were sent to Brixton prison. —The names of those who were found in the house were, Andrew Barnett, the proprietor; George Callaghan, the occupier; Wm. Salfin, organ-porter; Wm. Lamb, door-keeper; James and Dan Harte, the prisoners; and Samuel Bond, James Millar, John Wall, Edw. Smith, Chas. Hatchwell, Michael Stephens, John Thompson, John Cassin, Frederick Stanley, John Twains, and Thomas Mitchell.

On Wednesday, 19 males and females, who composed part of a gang, and who kept a house at a place called the Court, in Grange-road, Bermondsey, which had been cleared of the prisoners the night before. —The club had been in existence for a considerable time, and was composed of males and females. The former were mostly single labouring young men, the latter were chiefly servant girls out of place, and prostitutes of the lowest order. They assembled for the purpose of the game at a place called the Court, the Magistrate, and on each night the rule was that there should be a raffle for some trinket, and the whole ended with a dance. —The prostitutes were doomed by the Magistrates to hard labour in the House of Correction for one month each. Those of the servant girls who produced friends to become responsible for their good behaviour were discharged, but those who could not find such persons to speak to their characters, were also sent to hard labour in Bridewell, as rogues and vagabonds.

Robert Hale, who broke out of Brixton Gaol, with several other delinquents about six months ago, when under sentence for felony, was taken on Tuesday, at the light, at Meads, near the City, by a party of Bow-street-keepers, while he was stripping a fight with Gibley, a boxer, for a purse, which had been made up round the ring by amateurs. Hale made some slight resistance, and expected to have been assisted by his friends present, but was disappointed. The constables bore him off in a chaise. He offered them 20 sovereigns to let him escape, but they refused, and he was committed to the common-law gaol, to be sent to his apartment.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Wednesday, a blind man, named Kieley, an out-pensioner of Chelsea, at 1s. 3d. per day, was charged with

begging in the streets. —This man had been frequently carried to this office for the same offence, and was often let off without punishment, on account of his being blind; but such was his attachment to his old profession of a soldier, that he always fought well before he could be secured. Mr. White ordered him to be confined for three months in Bridewell on bread and water, and directed that his name might be stopped for that time, to meet the expense of his board and lodging.

TOWN-HALL, SOUTH-WARE.—On Thursday, William Payne was charged with attempting to murder his wife, —Letecia Payne, a girl, about 16 years of age, the daughter of the prisoner, deposed that her father came home about one o'clock to dinner; he took up her little sister, and held it, saying it was because she had not taken her stand at a neighbour's door, and he then went to her mother, who was standing at a neighbour's door, and he kicked her down with his fist, she had given him no provocation whatever, and he then took up by the head her with a rope, and also with his fist; and upon her falling on the ground, he kicked her in the ribs and loins; he then seized by the hair, and dragged her several times up and down the kennel. He took a knife out of his pocket, and cut and stabbed her with it, and was about to stab her again, when a bystander, amidst the cries and screams of all present, seized it, by which his hand was shockingly cut. —The officer, produced the knife; it was a clasped knife, about six inches in length. —The witness explained of internal injury; it was thought some of her ribs were broken, and the edge of her nose was broke, and a wound about an inch deep inflicted on her forehead, and several other bruises. She was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. —The Magistrate asked the prisoner what he had to say? He replied, that his daughter neglected taking the other child to school, and that his wife was meddling, which irritated him. —He was committed for further examination.

OLD BAILEY.

MONDAY.—William Weston, a silversmith, was indicted for feloniously forging the Hall Marks of the Goldsmiths' Company, on twelve silver spoons. The prisoner appeared by Messrs. Gurney and Mr. Upjohn, to make the spoons, which he delivered, and was paid one guinea for the fashion and duty. Suspicion having been excited that the silver was spurious, the price unreasonable, and the marks forged, the spoons were taken to the Hall; the Deputy Warden deposed, that the marks were forged. The Jury pronounced the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

TUESDAY.—George Simmons, a lad only 12 years of age, was indicted for stealing a coral necklace from Mary Ann Vernon, a child only three years old. The young culprit was seen to unclasp the necklace from the girl, who immediately pointed out the lad who stole it, to the person who was present at the trial.

Henry Harris, aged 14, Richard Prendergast, aged 13, and Michael Anderson, aged only 10, were indicted for stealing from the person of a child a coral necklace, the property of Peter Wright. —The Court ordered the lads to be well whipped, and then discharged. Harris and Anderson were given over to their masters, and Harris was detained at the request of his mother, until she was able to send him to sea.

Two more lads of the name of Cohan and Harris, the one aged 13, and the other 14, were indicted for stealing a coral necklace from a child, the property of Mr. Syder. —The Jury found Harris *Not Guilty*, and acquitted Cohan. The Court told Harris that he was an old offender, he should not have another opportunity of appearing at that bar.

John Jacobs was indicted capitally for assaulting Ellen Anderson on the King's highway, and violently taking from her person a shawl, bonnet, and a silk handkerchief. The prosecutrix was passing alone, and she was seized by the prisoner, who was armed with a basin and a shilling to get some soup. The prisoner attacked her violently, snatched the shilling, tore her bonnet, and beat her severely, until two watchmen took him into custody. The prisoner strongly protested his innocence. His employer gave him a certificate of honesty. The Jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty*, but recommended that he should be kept in a watch-house, until he had received. —The Common Sergeant said he would certify forward the recommendation, but when the dreadful state the streets were now in was considered, by the nightly robberies of such men as the prisoner, it was necessary to determine what steps were requisite to be taken to put a stop to these continual depredations. This was a matter that required a most anxious character he had received. —The Common Sergeant said he would certify forward the recommendation, but when the dreadful state the streets were now in was considered, by the nightly robberies of such men as the prisoner, it was necessary to determine what steps were requisite to be taken to put a stop to these continual depredations. This was a matter that required a most anxious character he had received. —The Common Sergeant said he would certify forward the recommendation, but when the dreadful state the streets were now in was considered, by the nightly robberies of such men as the prisoner, it was necessary to determine what steps were requisite to be taken to put a stop to these continual depredations. 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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend "OLD FASHION FARE" will see we have made use of his list.

A correspondent, in answer to our enquiry "who is Mr. HERRING?" informs us, that he was formerly GROOM to DR. PITCHER, of Fleet-street, when that gentleman resided in the house occupied by Mr. GARDNER, the printer. The last public act of this person's life was his refusal to drink the KING'S health, on board the Navigation Barge, when the grace Corporation of London were at swan-hopping.

A correspondent, who signs himself CHAT, is about as great a dunder as we ever met with. He does well to write anonymously. Let us see how long he will last, if he continues to abuse us. We will do it. His letter was put into the post in College-street, Fleet-street, and the impression on his seal is a crest—a goat's head issuing from a dural coronet." We trust this was a lead to a discovery among his friends of the most finished jack-ass we ever encountered.

RYMOUR, in LAST HOLLAND'S verses are incorrect as to facts. "A THURSDAY" is a sporting day;—we are thankful for all his hints, which shall come into play, and we hope to hear frequently from him.

It appears that the person who hired the room at the PAUL'S Head, in Coleton-street, for WATSON'S meeting, was not MR. JENKINS, but a Neave-keeper of the name of JAMES, living in Featherstone-street, City-road; he here won five shillings,—and this at a once respectable tavern!

A. G. is a pagan in good; but it has an air of ridiculing religion, which we cannot patronize.

We shall be highly interested by the communications L. N. X. alludes to. We have an opportunity of using the information of X. Y. Z. when we touch at large upon the character of the person it relates to. We do not think the facts mentioned by A. G. are to be satisfactorily important to interest our readers.

INVESTIGATION will see where we are indebted to him;—we shall be very glad to have further from him, to keep up the fame of Mrs. SERRAN, and her claim. We refer JUSTICE to the letter of her patron and friend MR. TARKIN, who is fair to conclude most kinds as many particulars of her history as any body else; and surely when her own advocates and patrons confess themselves satisfied of the BURNING of her profession, it would be the height of absurdity in us, who never considered them seriously, to come forward to vindicate them.

The copy of BULL, alluded to by our hearty friend TOM PIPES, must have met with some peculiar accident.

We are afraid that "Pity the Sorrows" would be found somewhat heavy.

Our friend's strictures upon the Highland Strays fall into the cry they condemn, and while he advocates delicacy, he becomes somewhat indelicate himself. We have a charming bit of Latin on the very nib of our pen, but in this age of illumination we cannot trust young ladies even with the dead languages. We must candidly confess we laughed heartily at his jokes, and not least at the name of the club he selects for such "a gathering;"—we never heard of the "Wander Spoon and Stomach-ache" as the sign of an inn before.

A. B. C. D. is very entertaining, and an able conductor of the stage; but we like ALMAZOR, and we like the ANGLICAN ROOMS,—and how can we satirize that which how in it nothing abounds? If nothing else destroyed theatres, the names at which plays commence would probably prevent their society from attending them;—however, we will thank the subject over, and do what we can for our rural friend.

QUACKS may be quite rare that there is no sham.

A. O. P., PLAYFAIR, YOUNG BULL, TIMONSON, MERRON, and several others, are rejected without benefit of absurdity to us, who never consider them seriously, to come forward to vindicate them.

Our friend MERRON'S communication did not reach us as usual, this week. We are obliged to him for his hints for our interest and have attended to them.

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

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The Funds have varied in the course of the week about 2 per cent. owing to a variety of reports relative to the affairs of Turkey: towards the end, they appeared more favorable, and it is calculated they will reach 60 per cent.

Mechan. Ans. 7 1/2	Eschequer Bills. 1000.
Consols. 77 1/2 78 1/2	3000.
4 per Cents. 80 1/2	India Bonds
5 per Cent. 110 1/2 111	Opium

FRENCH FUNDS, Oct. 30.
 5 per cent. Cons. 22 Sept. 60 Bank St. Div. 1 July 1803
 Recon. Div. 22 March 89-45 Ft. Lond. 1mo. 25 45 3mo. 26-25

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

WE are rejoiced to state that the latest accounts received from Hanover give the most gratifying information respecting our Sovereign's health. HIS MAJESTY, on Tuesday night, received visits from the LANDGRAVE of HESSE HOMBURG and the DUKE of WIMAR, and afterwards dined with the Princes at present at Hanover, at which dined the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, PRINCE METTERNICH, COUNT TAUBENZEN, &c. were invited.

In the evening, the citizens of Hanover serenaded their beloved Monarch by torch-light, (there were upwards of 600 torch-bearers present.) HIS MAJESTY shewed himself to the citizens at the window, who saluted their Monarch with the loudest acclamations. The music played the popular tune—Heil, unserm, König heil!—(Hail, a health to our KING, hail!) which the transported multitude accompanied with their voices. The popular air of Landessater, Schutz, und Rother—the Country's Father, Protector, and Counsellor) was played and sung. HIS MAJESTY at the conclusion opened the window, and bowed in the most gracious manner to the citizens, and intimating a desire to speak, the acclamations in a moment subsided, and HIS MAJESTY addressed them in nearly the following words:—

"I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have been unhappily hindered through illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for it."

"I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. I will live and die a Hanoverian."

The joy exhibited at these sentiments, which were pronounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited the most enthusiastic applause, which continued for some minutes.

On the following day HIS MAJESTY gave private audiences to the DUKE of BRUNSWICK and most of the Foreign Ministers.

It was expected that HIS MAJESTY would set out on Monday last for England through Göttingen.

SIR ROBERT WILSON, and his friends, as silly as himself, have called the public attention to his military services, in a way which renders it a duty on our parts to examine those services, and to expose a long, and hitherto successful, system of "charlatanism," or "monstrousness," which we hope and believe has no parallel—certainly none in the British army. If in pulling away the false feathers with which the Daw has decorated himself, we should leave him in a state of pitiable nudity, let him blame, not our reluctant candour, but his own insupportable vanity, and his own egregious folly.

The least title of praise which this boaster assumes to himself is that of HERO, to which he has about as much claim as to the rank of knight! We are not disposed to deny any Englishman the merit of personal courage; it is a kind of national instinct, and no doubt SIR R. WILSON possesses his share of this quality; but, since he forces us to speak out, we must say, that, although we have attentively read all his certificates, we cannot find any occasion in which either his courage or his conduct were peculiarly distinguished; indeed, as we read the certificates published by himself, and the biography published by his friends, it would seem doubtful whether he had ever been actually UNDER FIRE more than once in his life. This seems, even to us, hardly credible; yet when we recollect, that a man who has the vanity to trumpet his own praises, probably leaves nothing untold, we know not how to come to any other conclusion. If, however, this be otherwise, WILSON, to whom it is so pain to speak of his own exploits, can easily publish a supplementary pamphlet, with a statement of the exact dates and places where he ever happened to be within reach of the enemy's bayonets.

No doubt he was so on the 24th April, 1794, being then about 16 years of age, and a cornet in the 18th Light Dragoons, when two squadrons of German and two of British cavalry attacked and defeated a superior force of French, both cavalry and infantry. To hear this matter now talked of by WILSON and his partisans, one would think that it had been a pitched battle, and that SIR ROBERT was the victorious Commander-in-Chief; whereas in fact it was a "trifling skirmish," followed by no advantage, and in which CORNET WILSON was the junior officer of all.

THE DUKES OF YORK, then Commander-in-Chief of the allied army, and who must have been, on every account, anxious to make the most of the conduct of the English, treats it in his dispatch, published in a London Gazette of the time, quite in this light; and did not even think it necessary to mention the name of any officer engaged in the affair, except that of MAJOR AYLETT, the commanding officer, and even he is mentioned only as being the single officer wounded. His Royal Highness, at that time, little thought that this skirmish was to make the world ring, and to confer more knight-hoods than had been conferred for the battles of BLENHEIM or MALPLAQUEY.

And this brings us to the extraordinary affair, WILSON'S pretended KNIGHTHOOD, into which (having heard and read doubts as to its authenticity) we have taken the pains to examine, and can venture to assure our readers it is all HUMBUG.

It has been so often stated, and is now generally believed, that this little action was scented into some degree of importance, by having taken place under the very eye of the EMPEROR of GERMANY, and his having preserved the very person of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY from capture; and that in consequence, the EMPEROR decorated, on the very field of battle, his gallant deliverer with the Cross of MARIA THERESA. Nothing can be more false. The EMPEROR of GERMANY was not on the spot, nor within twenty miles of it; and so far was he from giving the crosses on the impulse of the moment, and while glowing with gratitude for his deliverance, that this distinction was tardily and reluctantly conferred just SEVEN YEARS after the event!

But this is not all! The whole business was, we have reason to think, an affair not of spontaneous reward, but of protracted solicitation and intrigue; for four years (during which we had evacuated the continent, and Austria had made peace) no notice, no, none at all was ever taken of this heroic action! This was not the fault of ONE, nor of perhaps more than one, of the British officers concerned in the affair, and at last in March, 1798, (the sublime exploit was achieved in 1794) the Austrian government, wearied out with solicitations for the Cross of MARIA THERESA, gave each of the eight English officers employed, a GOLD MEDAL, with a profession of regret that he could not consistently give them the MARIA THERESA! Thus, then, instead of a Cross bestowed spontaneously by the EMPEROR and in the field, we find that WILSON obtained four years after, by much begging and praying, a gold medal from COUNT THUGUT, the prime minister at Vienna!!!

See the London Gazette of 19th June, 1798.

But the MARIA THERESA was obtained at last. What will not the craving perseverance of vanity accomplish?—"Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo."

In the year 1806, Wilson procured an appointment to the army, then destined for Egypt, and he went, as his biographer (probably himself) tells us, overland; and in his way, he contrived to open some communication with the AUSTRIAN authorities. By a wonderful coincidence, just at this moment, the EMPEROR of GERMANY, awake from

a seven years trance, and recollects the brilliant service of 1794.

"Res pexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit." And lo! the Cross of MARIA THERESA, was conferred upon little MAJOR WILLIAM AYLETT, MAJOR POKELINGTON, CAPTAIN RYAN, LIEUTENANTS CALHOFF and BLOUNT, and CORNETS KIBB, BUTLER, and WILSON; and although this little cross gave them no more claim to British KNIGHTHOOD, than WATSON has to the appellation of Doctor, or MRS. SERRAN to the title of Highness; and although the letter announcing the grant in the LONDON GAZETTE was carefully addressed to LIEUT. COL. AYLETT, and not to SIR W. AYLETT; and, in the enumeration of the names, expressly excluded every thing that could look like a permission to use the style and title of a KNIGHT; yet, we say, WILSON had the impudence, and the others had the stupidity to assume the dignity of Knights of the realm!

We think our readers will agree with us in calling this hungry solicitation of a foreign honour, and this unfounded assumption of a domestic one, a mixture of meanness and of impudence unparalleled. It is, however, well worthy the approbation and imitation of WILSON'S friends; and we do not despair of soon finding these worthies designating themselves as SIR SAMUEL FAVELL, SIR PETER LAMINGTON, and SIR GALE JONES.

AFTER this affair, in 1794, WILSON'S biographers tell us nothing more of his hero, till 1797, when we are informed that he returned to England and married. That, between 1794 and 1797, he did nothing in the line of service, may be fairly concluded, from his own and his friends' silence: it is indeed said, that in this interval, he carried off as a interpreter, and was pursued for eight miles by French hussars; but this exploit does not seem to be much insisted on; nor does it appear that a shot was fired, or a blow struck. To carry off a civilian-prisoner, and to be pursued in his flight, seems a kind of service congenial to WILSON'S talents.

We are next told, that during the disturbances in Ireland, in 1799, he served in that country, as Aide-de-Camp to General ST. JOHN. It may be so—but we have searched all the Gazettes, and several newspapers of the time, and can find no mention of WILSON, and hardly the name of his General. We think we may venture to assert, that in this distinguished portion of his military life our hero never saw powder burned unless at a review.

In 1801, he joined, as we have already said, the army in Egypt; where again he had the good fortune to find himself as Aide-de-Camp; and, accordingly, in reading over the Gazettes of the whole of that splendid service, we find the magnanimous name of WILSON, but once mentioned, and that is on an occasion, exactly, in our opinion, suited to his character and abilities. A flag of truce was sent to Colonel Cavell, "by MAJOR WILSON, of HOMPESCH'S," requiring him to surrender;" which, being surrounded and outnumbered beyond the power of resistance, it required not even much of the MAJOR'S eloquence to induce the Frenchman to do so.

From 1801 to 1809, the hero went for the booksellers—made his quarterly half-pay affidavit—and went on civil missions. The most perilous achievement of this period, is stated by his biographers to be—that, in the disguise of a Russian hussar, he was present at the conference at TILSIT. We call this "perilous," because, we suppose that a British Colonel, if taken in the disguise of a Russian hussar, would have been, by the laws of war, liable to be hanged; and this, as far as we have discovered, is the greatest military danger to which this illustrious commander has ever been exposed.

In the year 1809, we find him employed in disciplining about 600 Portuguese, called, somewhat too magnificently, the LUSITANIAN LEGION. That he did nothing with these troops, is really no imputation against WILSON, but to assert that he did something, when, in fact, he did nothing, seems to us a little blamable. On this subject, WILSON addressed a letter to the electors of the Borough, in answer to a statement in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, to which a reply was published in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and as we never heard that SIR ROBERT made any further defence, nor attempted to deny the truth of the Reviewers' second statement, we shall appeal to this statement for an account of his conduct in the Pass at BANOS—the only affair in which he and his LEGION appear to have been engaged.

"It was an action," says the uncontradicted Reviewer, "which, though only a trivial skirmish, ending in an unaccountable rout, was described with all the pride of a victory."

"But what, after all, was the battle of BANOS? The advanced guard (we believe, under COLONEL GRANT) consisting of about 400 men, occupied Aldea Nueva, SIR ROBERT WILSON remaining with the rest of the corps, in the position and pass of BANOS. The former party skirmished during the greatest part of the day with the enemy's pickets, and being at last driven in, retired upon the position of the main body; the flight and dispersion of the whole corps immediately followed: and here ended the battle of BANOS!"

This battle SIR R. WILSON described in two letters, and in two ways—the one was for the judicious PUBLIC; the other for the Commander in Chief. And now let us read the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S answer, which WILSON has been such an ass as to publish:—

"I do not comprehend the matter; I do not understand how a trump could have been blown as well as Sir Robert has stated in his public dispatch, and be so utterly retired as he has described them in his private letter; I have read the dispatch, but to speak

...himself; and I would have sent it back for REVIEWS, if the delay might not have been injurious to Sir Robert Wilson."

This extract is published by WILSON himself, and implies, we think, imputations (and not against his military character only,) which we should have thought intolerable, even to SIR ROBERT WILSON: but he has published it!!! No one will be surprised that this adventure ended in WILSON'S coming home, and every body who lives in society knows that the years from 1809 to 1815—the most glorious in the annals of the British army, were spent by him, on full pay indeed, with walking about the streets of London, criticising, and depreciating the conduct of LORD WELLINGTON, and prophesying the defeat and ruin of his army—an additional and striking proof of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S military skill!

We have already alluded to the case of LAVALETTE, in which he prostituted his public character, and betrayed private confidence, insulted the hospitality of France, and degraded the character of England. His proceedings in the affair of the Queen's funeral we shall have abundant opportunities of discussing hereafter. We have here confined ourselves to his military services; and as we have honestly quoted EVERY occasion in which he is alleged to have served, we trust we shall be borne out in saying, that, in the WHOLE ARMY, there does not seem to be an officer who has deserved less either of the emoluments or honours of his profession. It would appear, that, except from 1784 to 1797, he never served in the usual regimental course: that of the twenty-four years which have since elapsed, he has hardly actually served as many weeks; that, while he did serve, it was, for the most part, in some irregular line, and that for all his services, regular or irregular, he has NOT a wound to show, nor do his panegyrista state him ever to have been spontaneously in a position of personal danger, except on the two occasions of his DISGRACE at TILSIT, and his commitment to JAIL in Paris on account of LAVALETTE'S affair!!

MR. LAMBTON attributes WILSON'S not obtaining the order of the Bath to the hostility of ministers. The above statement of SIR ROBERT'S SERVICES will answer this accusation; but, moreover, every man in the army knows that to have received the honour of the Bath, it is necessary by the statutes, that the claimant should have been, at some time or other, mentioned in the Gazette as having DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AGAINST THE ENEMY. Now, poor SIR ROBERT was never mentioned at all, that we have been able to find, except as the bearer of a flag of truce in Egypt, and in the double faced affair of Banos.

We are not surprised that WALTON should have talked LORD GREY and MR. LAMBTON into an opinion of his merits. He has bamboozled wiser heads than theirs. In 1810, either in pity for the disgrace of Banos, or to stop his mouth, he was, most improperly, made Aide-de-Camp to the late king, and we have seen by a letter lately published by himself, that the DUKE OF YORK once intended to have given him a cavalry regiment. He has been allowed to knight himself, and he has been called by this assumed title in the army list, and in the world; and to crown the whole, the world has been induced by those marks of official favour, to give some degree of credit to, we verily believe, the GREATEST QUACK that ever appeared upon the public stage. And this is the person who complains of want of favour, and of the enmity of ministers! We, on the other hand, say, and think, that if WILSON gives the ministers some trouble, it is no more than they richly deserve; first, for their undeserved patronage of, and secondly, for their self-measured forbearance towards him.

THE Radicals of Bolton and its neighbourhood have resolved, it appears, to present a white counterpane to MR. RAYNER HUNT, with a suitable inscription:—in the centre is the figure of a dog, in a circle, with the motto—"PERSEVERANCE." This, if considered as an opposite hieroglyphic, must also be considered rather satirical; for, dog who perseveres in walking in a circle, walks without id, and must be a very stupid dog indeed.

There is one thing connected with MR. HUNT'S confinement, which is worthy of notice, and to which we consider our duty to call the attention of those in whose province a good order and condition of prisons may be. MR. HUNT HUNT is not only allowed to hold a Radical press in his jail, but to SELL libels in the very place of incarceration.

Superadded to this, an illicit connexion, which he is said to have maintained with a married woman, in his prison, is an outrage on the decreencies of our police, unparalleled, as we believe, in the country; and in short, the more we look at the marked indolence shown to this man, the more we are determined to sink Somersetshire Radicalism to its very dregs; and we think we shall be able, in the course of our research, to throw a few new and interesting lights upon the subject, which may show in their true colours, some HIGHLY RESPECTABLE gentlemen of our county.

THE DAILY.—These Sessions closed on Friday, when sentence DEATH was passed on Joseph South, Edward Hill, and John Kirby, for uttering forged notes; Jas. Edwards, Edw. J. Frank, Samuel Hayward, and William Hicks, for burglary; John Coley, William Brady, and John Linch, for highway robbery; John Morris, Mary Palmer, Amey Steele, Elizabeth Davies, Mary Sullivan, and Ann Turner, for robbery; Thomas French, for breaking Benjamin Abbott, for horse-stealing; and William Adams, for stealing in a dwelling-house.—Twelve (mostly boys) were sentenced to be transported for life; two for fourteen years; three by night for seven years.

THE BEGGARS.

A NEW SONG.

Musical score for 'THE BEGGARS' with lyrics: 'Of all the trades a go-ing, sure a beg-gar is the best, No said a good old Eng-lish song, which spoke the truth in jest; and a beg-ging we will go, will go, will go, and a beg-ging we will go.'

Of all the beggars going, who prey on public peace, The Whig excels in warts and woe, in tricks and impudence; So a begging we will go, will go, will go, so a begging we will go.

The beggar to the public ways, his ill, as merits shame, In lame, or blind, or idiot-struck, or wants his hands or feet; When a begging he will go, will go, will go, when a begging he will go.

So, by their faults, the stalling Whigs, attempt to raise the wind, In Council, rous'd—in action, same—in understanding, blind; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

Old Crabley was the leader, the Bampfylde Moore Cutler, Of that audacious, lying, tricking, filthy, drunken crew; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

This cunning Fox, he prayed, and whined, he swore from door to door, That he'd a from a good estate, his virtues kept him poor; So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

In fact, the rogue play'd, wench'd, and drank two sixpences away, And only begg'd to have the means to wench, and drink, and play; So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

And all the Club at Brooks's, most generous of men—Gave readily, what they were sure of—advancing back again; When a begging he did go, did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

Scots Gerald next went begging, a sufferer by the law; He sent the French red cap about, sedition's aims to draw; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But, whether this sub-scription, succeeded ill or well, We never heard; but some folks say, that Maceroni could tell; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

When bloody Hellenogram destroyed a man he ne'er had known, In the lanecated felon's grave, their sanguine aims were strown; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

To take man's life, by law or war, Whigs count a horrid thing, But 'twas an assassin of a servant of the King; So a begging they did go, did go, did go, so a begging they did go.

When vulgar Hoxe to market brought, his pointless parody, And season'd his scilition with a spice of blasphemy; Then a begging he did go, did go, did go, then a begging he did go.

His graceless Grace of Bedford, the bold example sets, And pays his mite to comfort him—I wish he'd pay his debts; For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

And by his sire's example led, my Lord of Tavistock, Subscribes ten pounds, to prove himself—a chip of the old block; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

And Serron, on his death-bed, as it was thought to be, Encourag'd the blasphemer, just to vex the Ministry; When a begging he did go, did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

When Connerly stole the bones of Paine, it was with the intent To raise a penny rate, to buy a seat in Parliament; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But the pure Whigs of Coventry had quite another sense, And much preferred receiving pounds, to giving him their pence; For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

When guilty of a libel, the bold Burdett was found, And sentenced by a Tory Judge, to pay two thousand pound; A begging he did go, did go, did go, a begging he did go.

He afterwards refus'd the aid; but not till the account Had shewn him that they ne'er could raise a quarter the amount; Though a begging they did go, did go, did go, though a begging they did go.

From begging for the poor they took to begging for the Great, And begged that they might buy the Queen's annuities and plate; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, & a begging they did go.

We have not heard if their success in this was bad or good, But hope it was the latter, for the sake of MARTINE WOOD; For a begging he did go, did go, did go, for a begging he did go.

A begging he did go indeed, this patriot and sage, But 'twas for his own profit when the Queen went off the stage; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But we have reason to suspect, that this subscription pines, And is about as profitable as his Cornish mines; So a begging he will go, will go, will go, so a begging he will go.

And next, lost any class of crime, unhonour'd should escape, The tender WATTMAN recommends the case of MR. SHARP; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

We know not whether BROUGHAM has yet subscrib'd, but think he The crime being only ROBBERY—a petty breach of trust; (I judge, So a begging they will go, will go, will go, so a begging they will go.

When CAPTAIN ROBERT ran away from Naples, in a funk, With nothing but a pound of Maccaroni in his trunk, A begging he did go, did go, did go, a begging he did go.

To keep this pilot of the cause of Italy afloat, [Noise.] Enthusiast BENSLEY'S generous hand subscribes—a ONE-POUND; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

We have not breath to spend on all the vicious, or the vile—On WOODEN, WATSON, WADDINGTON, HUNT, HONEY, and CARLING; But a begging they all go, all go, all go, but a begging they all go.

From all the jails, in all the land, their begging boxes spread, And e'en the grave, at Faction's call, delivers up its dead; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

But lastly comes a beggar-man, who would be a knight's shame, But that the title he assumes is only a false name; When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

The soldier, or the sailor, who accosts one in the street, Can shew the scars he got, or tell the enemy he beat; When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

But here's a bold impostor, the sauciest of the batch, Who never won a fight at all, and never got a scratch; Yet a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

He has not dealt in blows and blood as silly people think, But is a very hero,—in the way of pen and ink; But a begging he does go, does go, does go, but a begging he does go.

And thus he can produce us, of the battles he has seen, Certificates on paper—having none upon his skin; When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

While other soldiers Paris took, and France at freedom set, This rival hero storm'd a jail, and rescued LAVALETTE; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

So as no French foe-man's head he ere won laurel leaf, He hires a French advocate to praise him from his brief; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

Thus we have seen subscriptions which disgrace our factious times, For ev'ry shade, both light and deep, of follies and of crimes; When a begging they do go, do go, do go, when a begging they do go.

For drunkards, gamblers, libellers, thieves, smugglers, defamators, For forgers and blasphemers, and for murderers and traitors; A begging they do go, do go, do go, a begging they do go.

To WILSON'S list we wish success; because we hope the money Will go to the poor families of FRANCIS and of HOSBY; Since a begging they do go, do go, do go, since a begging they do go.

For all folks must agree, else differ how they may, That they were kill'd upon the field, whence WILSON sneak'd away; Though a begging he does go, does go, does go, though a begging he does go.

TO THE EARL OF GROSVENOR.

MY LORD,—I some time since saved you from an unpleasant exposure in the affair of MRS. HIBALY; this must prove (blunt and plain spoken as I am) that I have no personal wish to annoy you—it is not to cut or wound that I address you, but to do that, which perhaps, your Lordship may consider little less disagreeable—it is to have the pleasure of laughing at you, and, I think, I shall succeed

so far as to set every body else who reads this letter laughing too; always excepting your Lordship, who, fond as you are of the ridiculous, are the last man in the world to see the joke of it.

With, my dear Lord, have short memories they say—and there is another class of persons, to whom long ones are held to be necessary. Now, without enquiring into your wants and qualifications, I shall, to refresh your recollection, quote a few words which came out of your

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend "OLD EST-ABLISHED" will see we have made use of his hints. A correspondent, in answer to our enquiry...

A correspondent, who signs himself CURRY, is about as great a dunder as we ever met with. He does well to write anonymously...

It appears that the person who hired the room at the Paul's Head, in Coleton-street, for WATSON'S meeting, was not Mr. JENKINS...

C. C. Epiphany is good; but it has an air of ridiculing religion, which we cannot patronize.

It shall be highly gratified by the communications I. N. X. alludes to.

We shall have an opportunity of using the information of X. Y. Z. when we touch at large upon the character of the person it relates to.

Investigation will see where we are indebted to him;—we shall be very glad to have facts to bear down upon the force of Mrs. SCARNS, and her claim.

We refer JUSTICE to the letter of her patron and friend Mr. PARKINS, who is fair to conclude most know as many particulars of her history as any body else; and surely when her own advocates and patrons confess themselves satisfied of the verity of her pretensions...

The copy of BELL, alluded to by our hearty friend TOM PIRKS, need have met with some peculiar accident.

We are afraid that "Pity the Sorrows" would be found somewhat heavy.

Our friend's strictures upon the Highland Society fall into the category of eulogies, and while he advocates decency, he becomes somewhat indecent himself.

A. B. C. D. is very entertaining, and an able conductor of the stage; but we like ALMAZORA, and we like the ANGULAR ROOMS, and how can we admire that which has in it nothing absurd?—If nothing else degrades them, the hours at which plays commence...

QUARRY may be quite sure that there is no sham.

A. O. P., PLAYFAIR, YORKE BULL, THOMSON, MERRON, and several others, are obliged to him for his hints for our interest and have attended to them.

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

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The Funds have varied in the course of the week about 2 per cent. owing to a variety of reports relative to the affairs of Turkey; towards the end, they appeared more favorable, and it is calculated they will reach 90 per cent.

Table with 2 columns: Instrument and Price. Includes Exchequer Bills, Consols, India Bonds, and Opium.

FRENCH FUNDS, Oct. 30. 2 per cent. Cons. 22 Sept. 60 1/2 Bank 5 1/2 Div. 1 July 1805

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

WE are rejoiced to state that the latest accounts received from Hanover give the most gratifying information respecting our Sovereign's health. HIS MAJESTY, on Tuesday night, received visits from the LANDGRAVE of HESSE HOMBURG and the DUKE of WEIMAR, and afterwards dined with the Princes at present at Hanover, at which dined the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, PRINCE METTERNICH, COUNT TAUBENZEN, &c. were invited.

In the evening, the citizens of Hanover serenaded their beloved Monarch by torch-light, (there were upwards of 600 torch-bearers present.) HIS MAJESTY shewed himself to the citizens at the window, who saluted their Monarch with the loudest acclamations. The music played the popular tune—Heil, unserm, König heil!—(Hail, a health to our King, hail!) which the transported multitude accompanied with their voices. The popular air of Ludeswatter, Schütz, und Rother—the Country's Father, Protector, and Counsellor) was played and sung. HIS MAJESTY at the conclusion opened the window, and bowed in the most gracious manner to the citizens, and intimating a desire to speak, the acclamations in a moment subsided, and HIS MAJESTY addressed them in nearly the following words: "I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have been unhappily hindered through illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for it."

"I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. I will live and die a Hanoverian."

The joy exhibited at these sentiments, which were pronounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited the most enthusiastic applause, which continued for some minutes.

On the following day HIS MAJESTY gave private audiences to the DUKE of BRUNSWICK and most of the Foreign Ministers.

It was expected that his MAJESTY would set out on Monday last for England through Göttingen.

SIR ROBERT WILSON, and his friends, as silly as himself, have called the public attention to his military services, in a way which renders it a duty on our parts to examine those services, and to expose a long, and hitherto successful, system of "charlatanism," or mountebankism, which we hope and believe has no parallel—certainly none in the British army. If in pulling away the false feathers with which the Daw has decorated himself, we should leave him in a state of pitiable nudity, let him blame, not our reluctant candour, but his own insupportable vanity, and his own egregious folly.

The least title of praise which this boaster assumes to himself is that of HERO, to which he has about as much claim as to the rank of knight! We are not disposed to deny any Englishman the merit of personal courage; it is a kind of national instinct, and no doubt SIR R. WILSON possesses his share of this quality; but, since he forces us to speak out, we must say, that, although we have attentively read all his certificates, we cannot find any occasion in which either his courage or his conduct were peculiarly distinguished; indeed, as we read the certificates published by himself, and the biography published by his friends, it would seem doubtful whether he had ever been actually UNDER FIRE more than once in his life. This seems, even to us, hardly credible; yet when we recollect, that a man who has the vanity to trumpet his own praises, probably leaves nothing untold, we know not how to come to any other conclusion. If, however, this be otherwise, WILSON, to whom it is no pain to speak of his own exploits, can easily publish a supplementary pamphlet, with a statement of the exact dates and places where he ever happened to be within reach of the enemy's bayonets.

No doubt he was so on the 24th April, 1794, being then about 16 years of age, and a cornet in the 18th Light Dragoons, when two squadrons of German and two of British cavalry attacked and defeated a superior force of French, both cavalry and infantry. To hear this matter now talked of by WILSON and his partisans, one would think that it had been a pitched battle, and that SIR ROBERT was the victorious Commander-in-Chief; whereas in fact it was a "trifling skirmish," followed by no advantage, and in which CORNET WILSON was the junior officer of all.

THE DUKE OF YORK, then Commander-in-Chief of the allied army, and who must have been, on every account, anxious to make the most of the conduct of the English, treats it in his dispatch, published in a London Gazette of the time, quite in this light; and did not even think it necessary to mention the name of any officer engaged in the affair, except that of MAJOR AYLBERT, the commanding officer, and even he is mentioned only as being the single officer wounded. His Royal Highness, at that time, little thought that this skirmish was to make the world ring, and to confer more knight-hoods than had been conferred for the battles of BLENHEIM or MALPLAQUE.

And this brings us to the extraordinary affair, WILSON'S pretended KNIGHTHOOD, into which (having heard and read doubts as to its authenticity) we have taken the pains to examine, and can venture to assure our readers it is all HOMBUG.

It has been so often stated, and is now generally believed, that this little affair was scented into some degree of importance, by having taken place under the very eye of the EMPEROR of GERMANY, and his having preserved the very person of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY from capture; and that in consequence, the EMPEROR decorated, on the very field of battle, his gallant deliverer with the Cross of MARIA THERESA. Nothing can be more false. The EMPEROR of GERMANY was not on the spot, nor within twenty miles of it; and so far was he from giving the crosses on the impulse of the moment, and while glowing with gratitude for his deliverance, that this distinction was tardily and reluctantly conferred just SEVEN YEARS after the event!

But this is not all! The whole business was, we have reason to think, an affair not of spontaneous reward, but of protracted solicitation and intrigue; for four years (during which we had evacuated the continent, and Austria had made peace) no notice, no, none at all was ever taken of this heroic action! This was not the fault of ONE, nor of perhaps more than one, of the British officers concerned in the affair, and at last in March, 1798, (the sublime exploit was achieved in 1794) the Austrian government, wearied out with solicitations for the Cross of MARIA THERESA, gave each of the eight English officers employed, a GOLD MEDAL, with a profession of regret that he could not consistently give them the MARIA THERESA! Thus, then, instead of a Cross bestowed spontaneously by the EMPEROR and in the field, we find that WILSON obtained four years after, by much begging and praying, a gold medal from COUNT THUGUT, the prime minister at Vienna!!!

See the London Gazette of 19th June, 1798. But the MARIA THERESA was obtained at last. What will not the craving perseverance of vanity accomplish?—"Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo."

In the year 1806, Wilson procured an appointment to the army, then destined for Egypt, and he went, as his biographer (probably himself) tells us, overland; and in his way, he contrived to open some communication with the AUSTRIAN authorities. By a wonderful coincidence, just at this moment, the EMPEROR of GERMANY, awaked from

a seven years trance, and recollects the brilliant service of 1794.

"Resipit tamen, et longo post tempore venit." And lo! the Cross of MARIA THERESA, was conferred upon little MAJOR WILLIAM AYLBERT, MAJOR DOCKLINGTON, CAPTAIN RYAN, LIEUTENANTS CALCHOPEY and BLOUNT, and CORNETS KERR, BUTLER, and WILSON; and although this little cross gave them no more claim to BRITISH KNIGHTHOOD, than WATSON has to the appellation of Doctor, or MRS. SERRAS to the title of Highness; and although the letter announcing the grant in the LONDON GAZETTE was carefully addressed to LIEUT. COL. AYLBERT, and not to SIR WM. AYLBERT; and in the enumeration of the names, expressly excluded every thing that could look like a permission to use the style and title of a KNIGHT; yet, we say, WILSON had the impudence, and the others had the stupidity to assume the dignity of Knights of the realm!

We think our readers will agree with us in calling this hungry solicitation of a foreign honour, and this unfounded assumption of a domestic one, a mixture of meanness and of impudence unparalleled. It is, however, well worthy the approbation and imitation of WILSON'S friends, and we do not despair of soon finding these worthy designating themselves as SIR SAMUEL FAYVELL, SIR PETER LAMPTON, and SIR GALE JONES.

After this affair, in 1794, WILSON'S biographers tell us nothing more of their hero, till 1797, when we are informed that he returned to England and married. That, between 1794 and 1797, he did nothing in the line of service, may be fairly concluded, from his own and his friends' silence; it is indeed said, that in this interval, he carried off as interpreter, and was pursued for eight miles by French Hussars; but this exploit does not seem to be much insisted on; nor does it appear that a shot was fired, or a blow struck. To carry off a civilian-prisoner, and to be pursued in his flight, seems a kind of service congenial to WILSON'S talents.

We are next told, that during the disturbances in Ireland, in 1799, he served in that country, as Aide-de-Camp to General ST. JOHN. It may be so—but we have searched all the Gazettes, and several newspapers of the time, and can find no mention of WILSON, and hardly the name of his General. We think we may venture to assert, that in this distinguished portion of his military life our hero never saw powder burned unless at a review.

In 1801, he joined, as we have already said, the army in Egypt; where again he had the good fortune to find himself an Aide-de-Camp; and, accordingly, in reading over the Gazettes of the whole of that splendid service, we find the magnanimous name of WILSON, but once mentioned, and that is on an occasion, exactly, in our opinion, suited to his character and abilities. A flag of truce was sent to Colonel Cantelieri, by MAJOR WILSON, of HOMPESCH'S, requiring him to surrender; which, being surrounded and outnumbered beyond the power of resistance, it required not even much of the MAJOR'S eloquence to induce the Frenchman to do so.

From 1801 to 1809, the hero went for the booksellers—made his quarterly half-pay affidavit—and went on civil missions. The most perilous achievement of this period, is stated by his biographers to be—that, in the disguise of a Russian Hussar, he was present at the conference at TILSIT. We call this "perilous," because, we suppose, that a British Colonel, if taken in the disguise of a Russian Hussar, would have been, by the laws of war, liable to be hanged; and this, as far as we have discovered, is the greatest military danger to which this illustrious commander has ever been exposed.

In the year 1809, we find him employed in disciplining about 600 Portuguese, called, somewhat too magnificently, the LUSITANIAN LEGION. That he did nothing with these troops, is really no imputation against WILSON, but to assert that he did something, when, in fact, he did nothing, seems to us a little blameable. On this subject, WILSON addressed a letter to the electors of the Borough, in answer to a statement in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, to which a reply was published in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and as we never heard that SIR ROBERT made any further defence, nor attempted to deny the truth of the Reviewers' second statement, we shall appeal to this statement for an account of his conduct in the Pass at BANOS—the only affair in which he and his LEGION appear to have been engaged.

"It was an action," says the uncontradicted Reviewer, "which, though only a trivial skirmish, ending in an unaccountable rout, was described with all the pride of a victory."

"But what, after all, was the battle of BANOS? The advanced guard (we believe, under COLONEL GRANT) consisting of about 400 men, occupied Aldea Nueva, SIR ROBERT WILSON remaining with the rest of the corps, in the position and pass of Banos. The former party skirmished during the greatest part of the day with the enemy's pickets, and being at last driven in, retired upon the position of the main body; the flight and dispersion of the whole corps immediately followed; and here ended the battle of Banos!!!"

This battle SIR IL. WILSON described in two letters, and in two ways—the one was for the judicious PUBLIC; the other for the Commander in Chief. And now let us read the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S answer, which WILSON has been so anxious as to publish:—

"I do not comprehend the matter; I do not understand how troops could have behaved so well as SIR ROBERT has stated in his public dispatch, and in so TREASONARY a manner as he has described them in his private letter; I have not the disposition to repeat

"FOR HIMSELF; and I could have sent it back for REVISION, if the delay might not have been injurious to Sir Robert Wilson."
 This extract is published by WILSON himself, and implies, we think, imputations, (and not against his military character only,) which we should have thought intolerable, even to SIR ROBERT WILSON: but he has published it!!!
 No one will be surprised that this adventure ended in WILSON'S coming home, and every body who lives in society knows, that the years from 1809 to 1815—the most glorious in the annals of the British army, were spent by him, on full pay indeed, with walking about the streets of London, criticising, and depreciating the conduct of LORD WELLINGTON, and prophesying the defeat and ruin of his army—an additional and striking proof of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S military skill!

We have already alluded to the case of LAVALETTE, in which he prostituted his public character, and betrayed private confidence, insulted the hospitality of France, and degraded the character of England. His proceedings in the affair of the Queen's funeral we shall have abundant opportunities of discussing hereafter. We have here confined ourselves to his military services; and as we have honestly quoted EVERY occasion in which he is alleged to have served, we trust we shall be borne out in saying, that, in the WHOLE ARMY, there does not seem to be an officer who has deserved as much either of the emoluments or honours of his profession. It would appear, that, except from 1794 to 1797, he never served in the usual regimental course; that of the twenty-four years which have since elapsed, he has hardly actually served as many months; that, while he did serve, it was, for the most part, in some irregular line, and that for all his service, regular or irregular, he has NOT a wound to show, nor do his panegyrists state him ever to have been spontaneously in a position of personal danger, except on the two occasions of his DISGRACE at TILSIT, and his commitment to JAIL in Paris on account of LAVALETTE'S affair!!

MR. LAMBTON attributes WILSON'S not obtaining the order of the Bath to the hostility of ministers. The above statement of SIR ROBERT'S SERVICES will answer this accusation; but, moreover, every man in the army knows that to have received the honour of the Bath, it is necessary by the statutes, that the claimant should have been, at some time or other, mentioned in the Gazette as having DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AGAINST THE ENEMY. Now, poor SIR ROBERT was never mentioned at all, that we have been able to find, except as the bearer of a flag of truce in Egypt, and in the double faced affair of Banos.

We are not surprised that WILSON should have talked LORD GRAY and MR. LAMBTON into an opinion of his merits. He has bamboozled wiser heads than theirs. In 1810, either in pity for the disgrace of Banos, or to stop his mouth, he was, most improperly, made Aide-de-Camp to the late King, and we have seen by a letter lately published by himself, that the DUKE OF YORK once intended to have given him a cavalry regiment. He has been allowed to knight himself, and he has been called by this assumed title in the army list, and in the world; and to crown the whole, the world has been induced by these marks of official favour, to give some degree of credit to, we verily believe, the GRATEST QUACK that ever appeared upon the public stage. And this is the person who complains of want of favour, and of the enmity of ministers! We, on the other hand, say, and think, that if WILSON gives the ministers some trouble, it is no more than they richly deserve; first, for their undeserved patronage of, and secondly, for their half-measured forbearance towards him.

THE Radicals of Bolton and its neighbourhood have resolved, it appears, to present a white counterpane to MR. ORATOR HUNT, with a suitable inscription:—in the centre is the figure of a dog, in a circle, with the motto—PERSEVERANCE. This, if considered as an apposite hieroglyphic, must also be considered rather satirical; for, a dog who perseveres in walking in a circle, walks without end, and must be a very stupid dog indeed.

There is one thing connected with MR. HUNT'S confinement, which is worthy of notice, and to which we consider it our duty to call the attention of those in whose province the good order and condition of prisons may be. MR. HENRY HENRY is not only allowed to hold "Radical Lectures" in his jail, but to SELL libels in the very place of his incarceration.

Superadded to this, an illicit connexion, which he is openly suffered to maintain with a married woman, in his prison, is an outrage on the decencies of our police, unparalleled, as we believe, in the country; and in short, the more we look at the marked indulgence shown to this man, the more we are determined to sift Somersetshire Radicalism to its very dregs; and we think we shall be able, in the course of our research, to throw a few new and interesting lights upon the subject, which may shew in their true colours, some HIGHLY RESPECTABLE gentlemen of that county.

OUR BATTLE.—These Sessions closed on Friday, when sentence of DEATH was passed on Joseph Smith, Edward Hill, and John Sowerby, for uttering forged notes; James Edwards, Edw. J. Franklin, Samuel Dayward, and William Hicks, for burglary; John Hoyle, William Brady, and John Linch, for highway robbery; John Morris, Shary Palmer, Anne Steady, Elizabeth Daries, Mary Ann Sullivan, and Ann Turner, for robbery; Thomas French, for house-breaking; Benjamin Abbott, for house-breaking; and William Mars, for stealing in a dwelling-house.—Twelve (mostly boys) were sentenced to be transported for life; two for fourteen years; and five by ticket for seven years.

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THE BEGGARS,
 A NEW SONG.

Of all the trades a beg-gar, sure a beg-gar is the best, So said a good old Eng-lish song, which spoke the truth in jest; and a beg-ging we will go, will go, will go, and a beg-ging we will go.

Of all the beggars going, who prey on public pence, The Whig excels in wants and woes, in tricks and impudence; So a begging we will go, will go, will go, so a begging we will go.

The beggar in the public ways, his ills, as merits shews, Is lame, or blind, or idiot-struck, or wants his hands or toes; When a begging he will go, will go, will go, when a begging he will go.

So, by their faults, the stinging Whigs, attempt to raise the wind, In Council, rous'd—in action, same—in understanding, blind; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

Old CHARLES was the leader, the BAMPFLEDE MOORE CAMBIE, Of what audacious, lying, tricking, filthy, drunken crew; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

This cunning Fox, he prayed, and whined, & swore from door to door, That fall'n from a good estate, his virtues kept him poor; So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

In fact, the rogue play'd, wench'd, and drank two sinures away, And only begg'd to have the means to wench, and drink, and play; So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

And all the Club at BROOKS'S, most generous of men— Care readily, what they were sure of—winning back again; When a begging he did go, did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

Some GERALD next went begging, a sufferer by the law; He sent the French red cap about, sedition's aims to draw; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But, whether this subscription, succeeded ill or well, We never heard; but some folks say, that MACKINTOSH could tell; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

When bloody BELLINGHAM destroy'd a man he ne'er had known, On the lane-cut felon's grave, their sanguine aims were strown; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

To take man's life, by law or war, Whigs count a horrid thing, But TRUIS was an ASSASSIN of a servant of the KING; So a begging they did go, did go, did go, so a begging they did go.

When vulgar HOPE to market brought, his pointless parody, And reason'd his sedition with a spice of blasphemy, Then a begging he did go, did go, did go, then a begging he did go.

His graceless Grace of BEDFORD, the bold example sets, And pays his mite to comfort him—I wish he'd pay his debts; For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

And by his sire's example led, my LORD of TAVERSTOCK, Subscribes ten pounds, to prove himself—a chip of the old block; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

And SERRON, on his death-bed, as it was thought to be, Encourag'd the blasphemer, just to vex the Ministry; When a begging he did go, did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

When COBBETT stole the bones of PAINE, it was with the intent To raise a penny rate, to buy a seat in Parliament; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But the pure Whigs of COVENTRY had quite another sense, And much preferred receiving pounds, to giving him their pence; For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

When guilty of a libel, the bold BURDETT was found, And sentenced by a Tory Judge, to pay two thousand pound, A begging he did go, did go, did go, a begging he did go.

He afterwards refus'd the aid; but not till the account Had shewn him that they ne'er could raise a quarter the amount, Though a begging they did go, did go, did go, though a begging they did go.

From begging for the poor they took to begging for the Great, And begg'd that they might buy the Queen's annuities and plate; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, & a begging they did go.

We have not heard if their success in this was bad or good, But hope it was the latter, for the sake of MATTHEW WOOD; For a begging he did go, did go, did go, for a begging he did go.

A begging he did go indeed, this patriot and sage, But 'twas for his own profit when the Queen went off the stage; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But we have reason to suspect, that this subscription pines, And is about as profitable as his Cornish mines; So a begging he will go, will go, will go, so a begging he will go.

And next, lost any class of crime, unhonour'd should escape, The tender WATTAM recommends the case of MR. SHARP; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

We know not whether BISHOP'S has yet subscrib'd, but think he The crime being only ROBERTY—a petty breach of trust; (In fact, So a begging they will go, will go, will go, so a begging they will go.

When CAPTAIN ROSSER ran away from Naples, in a funk, With nothing but a pound of Maccaroni in his trunk, A begging he did go, did go, did go, a begging he did go.

To keep this pilot of the cause of Italy afloat, [NOTE] Enthusiast BENSLEY'S gen'rous land subscribes—a oxen-poult; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

We have not breath to spend on all the vicious, or the vile— On WOOLLE, WATSON, WADDINGTON, HENTY, HONEY, and CARLIE; But a begging they all go, all go, all go, but a begging they all go.

From all the jails, in all the land, their begging boxes spread, And e'en the grave, at Faction's call, delivers up its dead; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

But lastly comes a beggar-man, who would be knight-hood's slame, But that the title he assumes is only a false name; When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

The soldier, or the sailor, who accosts one in the street, Can shew the scars he got, or tell the enmity he beat; When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

But here's a bold impostor, the sauciest of the batch, Who never won a fight at all, and never got a scratch; Yet a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

He has not dealt in blows and blood as silly people think, But is a very hero,—in the way of pen and ink; But a begging he does go, does go, does go, but a begging he does go.

And thus he can produce us, of the battles he has seen, Certificates on paper—having none upon his skin, When a begging he does go, does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

While other soldiers Paris took, and France at freedom set, This rival hero storm'd a jail, and rescued LAVALLETTE; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

So as from no French foe-man's head he ere won laurel leaf, He hires a French advocate to praise him from his brief; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

Thus we have seen subscriptions which disgrace our factious times, For ev'ry shade, both light and deep, of follies and of crimes; When a begging they do go, do go, do go, when a begging they do go.

For drunkards, gamblers, libellers, thieves, smugglers, defamators, For forgers and blasphemers, and for murderers and traitors, A begging they do go, do go, do go, a begging they do go.

To WILSON'S list we wish success; because we hope the money Will go to the poor families of FRANCIS and HENRY; Since a begging they do go, do go, do go, since a begging they do go.

For all folks must agree, else differ how they may, That they were kill'd upon the field, whence WILSON sneak'd away; Though a begging he does go, does go, does go, though a begging he does go.

TO THE EARL OF GROSVENOR

MY LORD,—I some time since saved you from an unpleasant exposure in the affair of Mrs. HEALY; this must prove (blunt and plain spoken as I am) that I have no personal wish to annoy you—it is not to cut or wound that I address you, but to do that, which perhaps, your Lordship may consider little less disagreeable—it is to have the pleasure of laughing at you, and, I think, I shall succeed

so far as to set every body else who reads this letter laughing too; always excepting your Lordship, who, fond as you are of the ridiculous, are the last man in the world to see the joke of it.

With, my dear Lord, have short memories they say—and there is another class of persons, to whom long ones are held to be necessary. Now, without enquiring into your wants and qualifications, I shall, to refresh your recollection, quote a few words which came out of your

Lordship's mouth on the 9th of October, at a meeting of Whigs from all the counties in England; called the Cheshire Whig Club, and contrast them with a few of the actions of your past political life. You said (and, perhaps, you can recollect a thing gone by only three weeks at that meeting, that—

"If they looked at the principles which the Club had recognized in its Resolutions, and on which principles the constitution of 1689 was founded, they would perceive that those principles had been violated by every successive Tory administration within the last forty or fifty years, and if they took a retrospective glance at the events of the last three and twenty years they would find that the great principles of the Constitution as established by the Revolution of 1689, by the virtue of our ancestors, had been continually infringed upon with success."

Pure, noble, immaculate, independent Whig—why, my dear Lord, had you drank more than usual—or were you dreaming—or did you mistake WHIGS for WIGS, and think nobody in the room had a better memory than yourself?

You stigmatized all Tory Administrations for the last forty or fifty years, and very well done the speech was for you, if you had not whispered it; but had you forgotten that on the 6th day of June, 1803, just after you had succeeded to the Peerage, you got up and opposed a motion of my LORD FITZWILLIAM for censuring the Administration, and that you declared "the TORY MINISTERS worthy of the confidence of Parliament and the Nation."

Do you not remember on the 4th of July, in the same year, that you again vindicated the TORY Administration, and were even called to order for your zeal on the occasion? You must surely recollect, that you did both these things, and, perhaps, my Lord, we may find a good reason for your conduct, you were, I think, a Lord of the Admiralty, in the years 1789 and 1790. In 1793, I believe you were appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and sat under the Presidency of the late LORD MELVILLE, and held that office till 1801; so, that for twelve of the last "three and twenty years, during which, Tory Administrations have been infringing the rights of our ancestors"—YOU WERE IN OFFICE WITH THEM.

And had you really forgotten all those twelve years, and had you moreover forgotten while you were haranguing your friends at Chester, that you had uniformly, for that space of time, opposed that Illustrious Patriot, CHARLES FOX, whose memory you said was so dear to you, and whose example you held up for imitation?

But, it appears, that your Lordship concluded your speech, by giving a little advice to the younger part of the Members who had enrolled themselves under the banners of the Club, and who were desirous of maintaining its principles and those of the Constitution.

"He (your Lordship) thought himself warranted in so doing, because he had had some experience in the political world, his spring and summer were gone, the leaves of autumn were shedding around him, winter was fast approaching, and Time was hurrying him on to eternity. He gave this advice, although he hoped that the principles they now professed they would always retain, and that was, that IF THEY DID CHANGE their political opinion and influence to the side of their present adversaries, let it not be done from the seductions of power, or the blandishments of a Court, but from honest, upright, and conscientious motives and convictions. If they did so the world would soon do them justice, would soon appreciate and respect their worth; but if they acted otherwise, the world would not long be deceived, they would be unmasked and their pretensions exposed. Lamentable indeed was it to consider the number of individuals of talents, distinction, and respectability, who had unfortunately fallen into the snare power had laid for them. He trusted it would not occur again, and his Lordship concluded by returning the gentlemen thanks for the honour they had done him."

Nothing can be more amiable than this Patriarchal advice to the Whiglings; but, my dear Lord, were you not aware that young as they might be, their fathers had told them every thing about you and your hatred for Tories; be assured, there was not one of them who did not know that you became a Whig, because MR. PITT would not appoint you first LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY instead of LORD BARHAM. Nay, I would venture to bet a good round sum that there is not a housemaid at EATON HALL, who does not know the fact as well as I do.

You cannot imagine, my dear Lord, how excessively foolish all this makes you look; and, the truth is, that the flourishing advice about shunning the snares of power was all superfluous; you may rest assured, that while England is in her senses, a temptation to your present party is not likely to present itself again.

I have done for the present: but I should seriously advise you to turn to the Court Calendar, and satisfy yourself, that you were for many years a subordinate Member and hanger-on, of Tory Administrations; and having got that well into your head, contrive to keep it there by some odd association, with bottles and glasses, after the manner of PROFESSOR VON FINAGLE; so that when you are cocked up another time to spout after a tavern dinner, you may be struck by the sight of surrounding objects, with reminiscences which may, even if they render you dull, at least keep you respectable.—I am, my dear Lord, your brother Tory, BULL.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

SIR—You have published in your paper of the 26th inst. observations founded upon an account in the Morning Post, of what had passed at two Irish Arch-episcopal visitations, and which account, as far as it regards the visitation held at Armagh, I am pretty certain, is materially incorrect.

In it, it is stated, through the mouth of Mr. HINKS—"that the Primate objects to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, unless accompanied by notes and comments—(without a note or comment)." Now this, I think, I can venture to assure you, Sir, is directly the opposite of what is known to be the sentiments of his Grace. I am a native of Mr. HINKS's parish, and I have had many opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with the various frivolous and becomingly intemperate and disturb the Inhabitants of that part of the North of Ireland, and I never heard it said that the Primate had made any such objection as that attributed to him. If any mention had been made at all respecting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, in MR. HINKS's visitation sermon, the probability is, that their dissemination with notes and comments was objected to. Such an objection would have had a two-fold reference, first, with regard to the Roman Catholic Testament, which, as no doubt you well know, differs *quoad* the text in no essential point from that used by Church of Englandmen, the explanatory notes alone, being the subjects of contention between the parties; and secondly, the prevention of the distribution of counter-note Testaments by those who arrogate to themselves the distinguishing appellation of Evangelical, with about as much pretension, and as little justice, as Lewis the IXth had to be sainted. Would to God, that there were some more effective stimulus to induce the Irish Protestant Clergy to do their duty (which is well understood by their neglected parishioners) than the enjoyment of enormous revenues; and, in default of doing that duty, a summary mode of punishing them. From the knowledge I have of their characters, I would suggest the experiment of fining them occasionally.

I confess I was never inside the walls of the church of the parish in which I was born, a nearer one answering my purpose; and, in this one, to the best of my recollection, I never saw its Rector. His loss, however, has been, and is at present, little missed; the flock having now (as they generally have had lately), the advantages of most attentive and excellent Curates. I ought not here to omit paying my tribute to the charitable disposition of the old incumbent's young wife!

I have only further to observe, that the MR. HINKS in question, is one of those very learned, mathematical odd fellows, who may do very well for Dublin College, but who are generally ill-suited, until they have forgotten the greater part of their Collegiate acquirements, to undertake the duties of a country Rectorate, or of any thing else. I am, &c. L. N. X.

We insert this letter with pleasure, and it is with still greater satisfaction we are able to publish the following correspondence upon the same subject:—

BIBLE SOCIETY, IRELAND.—At the last Annual Meeting of the Belfast Auxiliary Bible Society, held October 22, the following documents were read by the Secretary:—

"CORRESPONDENCE
"With His Grace the Lord Primate, and His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

"LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE.
"Great George-street, July 14, 1821.

"SIR,—As I understand you are Secretary of the Hibernian Bible Society, I request you will have the goodness to inform the Society, that I wish to have my name withdrawn. A friend to the circulation of the Scriptures, I have, for many years, given my countenance and support to the Hibernian Bible Society, and it is with much reluctance, and even to that I feel myself obliged to withdraw from it. It would be useless to detail all the circumstances which have induced me to form this resolution. I cannot, however, forbear stating, that the constitution of the Society—as it appears to me—has been gradually changed since its original formation; and is quite notorious, that, at its public meetings, speakers introduce topics which are not only irrelevant to the business of the Society, but, in some instances, utterly inconsistent with their avowed object of circulating the Bible without comment.

"Those meetings consist of a number of persons whose religious opinions are at variance with each other, and each person has a right to express, without check or control, his own religious opinions in his own language. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to prevent observations being made which are injurious to the Established Church, and offensive to its members. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my sense of duty, any longer sanction the proceedings of the Society, or continue even its nominal patron. Being in a weak state of health, and being engaged in business, I need scarcely add, that I mean not to enter into any discussion on the subject.—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,
"To the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Secretary of "W. ARMAGH, the Hibernian Bible Society."

"LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. SADLEIR TO HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE.
"Dublin, July 19, 1821.

"MY LORD,—I am directed by the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society to convey to your Grace their regret at the determination you have expressed to resign the office of patron of their Society. In compliance with your Grace's wish that no discussion should be avoided, the Committee will state, that, on the most mature deliberation, they are fully satisfied that no change has been introduced into the constitution of the Society since its original formation; and beg leave to add, that had your Grace been pleased to intimate the circumstances which made it appear to you that such change had taken place, the Committee would on the present, as on a former occasion, have given the subject the most respectful consideration, and cheerfully and thankfully availed themselves of your suggestions.—The Committee cannot conclude without expressing their further regret, that your Grace should conceive that, at the public meetings of the Society, observations might be made injurious to the Established Church, and offensive to its members, as they are perfectly conscious that nothing of this kind ever took place, nor from the arrangement of those meetings could possibly have occurred without instant and unadvised.—I have the honour to be, your Grace's most obedient servant,
"To His Grace the Lord Primate, &c. FRANCIS SADLEIR, Secretary to the Hibernian Bible Society."

"To His Grace the Lord Primate, &c.

"LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
"Stophen's-green, July 14, 1821.

"SIR—Having at my last Visitation publicly stated my objections to the proceedings of the Hibernian Bible Society, and my reasons for not any longer continuing a member; it only remains for me to request that you will take the proper steps for withdrawing my name from the Society.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
"To the Secretary of the Hibernian Bible Society. JOHN, DUBLIN.

"LETTER FROM REV. B. W. MATHIAS, TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
"Dublin, July 19.

"MY LORD—I am directed by the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society, to express to your Grace their regret for the loss of your Lordship's patronage, which they had so many years enjoyed. Not having heard or seen your Grace's charge, they cannot advert to the particular circumstances with which your Lordship is dissatisfied, but they are perfectly conscious of any departure from the line of proceedings which he is so long met your Grace's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. B. W. MATHIAS.
"To His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin."

ONE of the greatest advantages arising from the freedom of the public press, is the unfettered dissemination far and wide, of useful knowledge. We have read with great satisfaction, the account of a discovery, which assumes to be of the first importance to this country, and which, independently of the mercantile superiority, which it must eventually give us over the Continental wine markets, is intrinsically (from its ingenuity) worthy of the most peculiar attention.

As it should be, in this instance, party and politics appear to have had no influence over the desire of the "gentlemen of the press" to promulgate scientific knowledge; and the Whig and the Tory journals have equally contributed their aid to put the country in possession of the following highly interesting and invaluable document:—

"HOW TO MAKE CHAMPAGNE FROM GRAPES EQUAL TO FRANCE.—
"Gather the grapes when they are just turning, or about half-ripe; pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put two quarts of water; let it stand in a mash-tub for fourteen days, when it is to be drawn off; in a small tub for fourteen put three pounds of lump-sugar; when dissolved, cast it; and after working, bung it down. In about six months it will be fit to drink, when it should be bottled, and tied down, or wired, if it is intended to be kept more than one year."

With all our admiration for the patriotism which could give a place to this prescription, we must confess, it does not afford any very flattering proof of the taste of the "gentlemen of the press," in the particular article of foreign wines. The part of the result, upon which we confess ourselves the most sceptical, is that, which we are told to look for at the end of the first six months.

THEATRE.

THE Haymarket Theatre closed a very unpromising season on Friday night; the performances were the *Beggars Opera*, *Match Making*, and *a Roland for an Oliver*.

The debutante in MACHETHAT, whose name, it appears, is BLAKE, had considerably improved since her first appearance, and her acting, which had been greatly embarrassed by the novelty of her situation, the first night of her performance was free and easy; she promises to be really a valuable acquisition in those parts where her voice will fill—a very arduous province of the musical department of the theatre. MISS R. CORRI was also more animated and efficient than we remember to have seen her. A MR. HAMMOND played FLYCH instead of MR. RUSSELL, for which we can find no particular reason, but that MR. RUSSELL played it remarkably well; his successor, however, was by no means bad.

After the play, MR. TERRY made his appearance with a farewell address, in which, after complimenting the town upon their great liberality, he entered into a review of all the difficulties of establishing what he called "an independent company," and announced a resolution on the part of the proprietors to be even with the winter theatre for keeping open all the summer, by keeping the summer theatre open all the winter.

This, we believe, is all talk, for as far as we know any thing about it (which is not much) we think that the Licence for the Little Theatre is only for seven months, beginning with April; there was some more talk in the address, which we hope may come to something, for we were promised the best actors, the finest singers, and the most superior artists that can be procured for our next year's amusement.

Judging from what we have seen, we trust some selector may be appointed to make engagements; for the very first and last resource of the Haymarket, with its independent company, this season, was to call in the established favourites of Covent Garden and Drury Lane to be aid, and we must admit (and so must every body) the failure of all the new faces which were brought before us from the remote parts of the Empire.

MRS. CHATTELEY and MISS CAREW were established favourites in London, and very deservedly so; and if the Proprietors of the Haymarket go upon the scheme of engaging popular performers who are not retained elsewhere, the plan of an independent company may indeed be practicable; but we must not have a Theatre, which, for the first time, erects itself into a third winterhouse, and puts on airs, and talks of the legitimate drama, a school for beginners.

With respect to the accommodations of the House, they are excessively incomplete; the semi-circular fronts to the boxes stand out so far from the seats, as to render leaning forward on the cushions impracticable for ladies. While the seats have no backs to lean backward against, our fair countrywomen are subjected to a torturing perpetuity, totally destructive of comfort or convenience.

The Proprietors, too, have fitted up a box, which they call the KING'S box—and how will it be supposed it is decorated? with a few yards of scarlet calico, and a little yellow worsted fringe! In short, whenever we trace the works of the proprietors, we find, that the ghost of the Parthenon, which appeared to DAVID GARRICK, at the Tobaccoists' shop in Coventry-street, has been stalking a little farther down the Haymarket of later days.

From all we can see of the conduct of the Haymarket Theatre, it appears to us that it is under the guidance of persons NOT by genius theatrical. A brewhouse or a distillery would not thrive unless the owner or his managing man knew something of brewing or distillation—how is it to be expected that a theatrical proprietor can make the best of his concern without being theatrical, particularly when his managing man is quite *au fait*, he has no power, in mere matters of pounds, shillings, and pence, your calculating fellow, who concentrates his cash and his intellect on Saturday night to pay his people, may and must get on, if the routine of his business brings him in the gross *faire*; but, in matters of taste and fancy, and in catering for the amusement of the public, this will not do, and empty benches, or benches covered with paper, will reward the plodder who tries the experiment.

The bane of all theatrical speculation is parsimony. The public have arrived at so high a pitch of refinement, that

THE ARMY.

Memorandum of the Prices of the Commissions in the Army, and Alterations in the Differences between Full and Half-pay.

Table with columns for Rank, Price, and Difference. Rows include Cornets, Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and Lieutenants-Colonel for various regiments like the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grenadier Guards.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your correspondent, the subscriber to the late MR. PICKERING'S monument, is informed, that the said monument is in a state of great forwardness, and would have been erected ere this, had not a long continuance of severe illness prevented the sculptor from fulfilling the contract.

Of the sum subscribed, fifteen pounds were advanced on account, some months back; and the remainder is ready to be paid, immediately on the completion of the committee's design, by your obedient servant, J. H. BOPE.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—My reason for addressing you is, that the country may know something of the truth (as far as it can be gleaned from the different narrations—for widely different are they in their tale) of the guard of honour to the late Queen, said to be formed from amongst the most independent of the Bucks Yeomanry.

After the dismissal of the regiment by SIR W. CLAYTON, on the evening of the Coronation, these troops were proceeding to their quarters, when a carriage drove rapidly past them, and some persons cried out, "the Queen!" About twenty (not more) prest eagerly on to get a sight of the great Lady, but, being disappointed, retired in, and went quietly to their quarters, with the exception of about six, who determined to follow the carriage to Brandenburg-house, which, according to their own account, they did.

The parties implicated had refused to acknowledge their participation in the act, when challenged by their Colonel, which induced him to contradict the statement, and brought about a reprimand.

Now, I hope, through the medium of your invaluable paper, to let the Editor, the Colonel, and the public know the situations which these independent yeomen hold in life, and what claim they have to be styled. Four of them I personally know:—one is a journeyman taylor, one a journeyman collar-maker, one a labourer! and the fourth, the only one who can in any way claim the appellation of yeoman, is a respectable farmer's son, who has since tendered in his resignation.

Every one of their comrades that I have conversed with on the subject agree in condemning their behaviour, not only for the act itself, which, from their general character, they were not surprised at, but for their meanness in denying it while they were embodied, and in making it their boast when they were dismissed.

I have no doubt that a proper mark of the feeling of the regiment awaits them, should they have the effrontery to meet it when it is next assembled; and certain it is that, unless some signal mark of disgrace is set on them, many of the real yeomen of the regiment will show their proper sense of feeling, by refusing to serve in the same corps with them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, and constant reader, A. M.

Amersham, Oct. 31, 1821.

Henry Palmer and Josiah Park, charged with a fraud and conspiracy, have been admitted to bail by the Court of King's Bench, to which court they had removed the indictment by certiorari.

On Thursday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. George Hope, corn merchant, at the bottom of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Newcastle-street, Strand, TO-MORROW, Nov. 5, 1821, an ADDRESS to be Spoken by JOH. OUBERTY. Alter which, PEDRO LOBO, or, Here he is Aquilo! Don Guzman de Pacheco, Mr. H. Baker (from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane), Don Basilio de Fonseca, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS, THE AUTHORITY OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CHAMBERLAIN. TO-MORROW, NOV. 5, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 7, 1821, will be presented (1821 time) a new Grand Melo-Dramatic Burletta, in Three acts, entitled THE COUSIN'S BRIDE.

SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. C. BRADLEY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, sollicit the Attention of Ladies and Gentlemen in his unrivalled and infallible system of teaching the French Language.

THE NEW CLEAN DRESSES.—The elegant and cheerful appearance of these beautiful Northern Dresses has already procured them the patronage of the first Fashion, and may be seen in the greatest variety at CANDY and BONDS' Dress and Shawl Warehouse.

BURTON ALE and BOTTLED SPOUT.—FEATHERS—J. MARRIOTT, Hand-cutter, Holborn, nearly opposite Great Theatre-street, is now making up the last of his Burton Ales.

PRICE & GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by his Majesty and the Royal Family, is distinguished by its beautiful appearance to the Hair: imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its falling out or turning grey.

RICH WHEELS—ALL MONKEY PRIZES.—CARROLL, the Contractor, begs leave to state, that although £500 Tickets were drawn the first day, the following six weeks remain for the second day, 29th NOVEMBER 1821.

COSMOLAMA—SECOND EXHIBITION.—A view of the FEDERAL of BUONAPARTE; Dito of the Island of St. Helena, from the Orons; the exterior of the Pantheon, at Rome, by moonlight; interior view of the same.

DIAL WEIGHING MACHINES.—H. MARRIOTT having obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, for an invaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES, begs leave to announce, that he has now completed a new and improved model of his Dial Weighing Machine.

On the 29th ult. the Lady of the Rev. Wm. Moreton, of Westernham, Kent, a daughter. On Tuesday, in St. James's-square, Lady Grantham, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday last, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Bingley, the Rev. of the same name, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. Miers Lettison, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. Nanson, Esq. of Russell-square.

On Wednesday, at Dumber Castle, Berwickshire, her death was occasioned by a spark catching her muslin dress, in consequence of which her Ladyship expired in half an hour in great agony.

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To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, Proprietors of the Macassar Oil. I Take the earliest opportunity of relating the surprising virtues of your Oil on two of my children, the one 7 and the other 9 years of age.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, Proprietors of the Macassar Oil. I have the honour to be, (continued, your most obedient servant, JAMES WYLLIE.

The above Letters may be seen at the Proprietors, Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, in their original and genuine form, which for the last 10 years has been universally admired for improving the growth of hair, producing beauty, and rendering it soft and glossy.

VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT, of the favourite Vintage, which has been six years in bottle; is well worth the attention of any gentleman who has a taste for good wine.

LONDON MARKETS.—CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. 2. There has been a fair supply of Wheat this week, but the trade on Monday has been very dull, and that day's prices are barely supported.

RETURN PRICES OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under. Wheat and Flour (new) 40s. 4d. Rye 30s. 6d. Barley 25s. 6d. Oats 18s. 6d.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH COALS, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 29th of October, calculated as follows:—

Table of coal prices: Newcastle 30s. 6d., Durham 28s. 6d., Yorkshire 26s. 6d., &c.

Table of gold and silver prices: Gold 3s. 17d., Silver 5s. 6d., &c.

Table of exchange rates: Amsterdam 12 1/2, London 100, &c.

Table of public funds: Bank Stock 100, Consols 100, &c.

Table of stocks: Bank Stock 100, Consols 100, &c.

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and welfare of his people—embracing as one common object, the prosperity and welfare of the *whole of his dominions*. In Ireland as a component, and a very important portion of the empire, the KING in person repeats in particular those appearances of affection. He avows himself an Irishman at heart as far as their interests are concerned, and his fatherly care can be effective in securing them. His MAJESTY proceeds to visit another portion of his dominions, which "since Parliament have allowed him to retain," even the Chronicler of the Whigs cannot deny him the right of government—the influence of his mild and paternal sway, operating to produce an universal enthusiasm upon his appearance among them, he pledges himself to protect their interests, and to be to them, what he has ever been, as sincere and affectionate a protector, as if he were actually their native born Prince and to live and die a true HANOVERIAN KING. This is the real import of what was said upon the occasion, and nothing but the tortuous and envenomed obliquity of Whig intellect, can twist them to mean any thing else.

Have these gentlemen, by the bye, never heard, and that too amid cheerings and greetings of hiccups and broken glasses, his Highness of SUSSEX, according to the season of the year, declare the pride he felt in being an Irishman or a Scotsman, when Sovereign of the Bottle on St. Patrick's day, or the anniversary of the Scotch Saint? If they have not, we most assuredly have; and we find no fault with this most innocent of all the delusions practised upon such occasions.

But, to descend lower in the scale of society, let us ask these worthy catechists of Kings and Governments, whether, because they weep and howl over ministerial profligacy and imbecility in the administration of Irish affairs, they consider their claim to our gratitude, for their exertions as English patriots, lessened by being shared with our fellow-countrymen on the other side of the water? Or let them inform us what would become of the GRAYES, the GROSVENORS, and FRIZZWILLIAMS, who, as occasion requires, boast of their undivided affection for half a dozen counties at once, and demand the suffrages of their tenants and dependants, in return for their constant and exclusive attention to each—as they become objects of interest to THEMSELVES? What would be the fate of the itinerant orators and patriots—the HUMES, the WILSONS, the MOORES, and HUNTS, under such privations, who, as nobody (happily for them) knows where or how they were born or bred, profess themselves brethren and townsmen in every district or village where they can obtain a hearing, or find gulls to receive them? Nay, how, without this license, could BROUGHAM have atoned himself, at three different times, a native of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Carlisle, he being a Scotsman.

We seriously apprehend, that his MAJESTY'S advisers will be deaf to the call of these Whiggamores, to explain away the grave constitutional offence afforded by the enthusiasm of affection and admiration evinced by all ranks of people out of the circle of their immediate influence. We have therefore felt it to be our duty to show that no explanation is necessary. We cannot, however, part from these grand inquisitors, without affording to our readers a farther specimen of Whig liberality, to which we are sure they will find it difficult to produce a parallel, except at the glorious King-killing period to which the assassin darkly alludes—

"It is when his MAJESTY returns to these Kingdoms that we must look to Ministers for the display of all their wisdom, and all their discretion. As it is dangerous to go beyond the Revolution for precedents, and his MAJESTY is the first King who has taken a fancy to visit all the three realms, we have had since that event, they must act by the unguided light of their own understanding in appraising the contention, which, like that of the tribes of Israel and Judah, for their respective interests in the house of JESSU, is likely to take place in these Kingdoms. The Irish have already got the heart of his MAJESTY, but the Scots and English are yet to be satisfied. As the Scots are a calculating people, will they be satisfied with the head? The share for John Bull, after this double allocation, we leave for Ministerial ingenuity."

The share for JOHN BULL we take to ourselves, and we will boldly and fearlessly affirm, that if any thing can more especially endear a Sovereign to the people of England, it is his personal acquaintance with them—his personal knowledge of their true state, and his personal communication with the various divisions of his empire. Those very reptiles, who maligned, and calumniated, and lampooned our late venerable Monarch, for too much devoting himself to the duties of domestic life, and impudently held him up to public reproach, for sequestering himself, like an Eastern despot, within the walls of his seraglio, are now equally clamorous in their rude cries against our patriotic and high-minded Sovereign, for mixing with his people, and erasing, by every act of his life, his devotion to their interests, and his equal affection for all classes, orders, and descriptions of his subjects.

"Improbis, aliena virtus semper formidolosa."

We have publicly expressed our determination not to bully the poor *Chronicle*, now that it has fallen under our castigation; and we most certainly should not have violated the promise made to ourselves, of letting that unhappy journal "die quiet," but that our duty calls upon us to notice a paragraph which appeared in it on Saturday, announcing the death of the COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE.

After the many asserations of its "honourable" course, we cannot suspect that the *Chronicle* could have been base or malignant enough to have made up this story merely to wound the feelings of those connected with LORD LAUDERDALE; although we know enough of the nature of the *Chronicle*, and of the dire mortification of the Whigs, at his Lordship's manly and independent conduct upon the trial of the wretched QUEEN CAROLINE, to give them full credit for any underhand scurrility and masked malvolence, which we might find levelled at his Lordship's family, in the obscene and abominable columns of the Whig-Radical press. But yet, we think, base and unfeeling as the publication of the history of her Ladyship's death is, it is marked by less atrocity than that by which a decided Whig attack would have been characterized. We, therefore, exonerate the *Chronicle* from any intentional attack upon the peace of this noble family; but in doing so, we

are obliged to lay the whole matter to its innate stupidity; and this, as Whig knaves are more likely to get the hire of faction than Whig fools, we think must be the more disagreeable to the said journal. The Whigs glory in their cunning, lying, and trickery, but they are very sore upon the subject of incapacity; and here the *Chronicle* is in a cleft stick.

As far as the fact goes, it is this:—The *Chronicle* printed and published, on Saturday, the 3d inst, a circumstantial matter-of-fact LIE, and that with a most imposing air of authority, and a minuteness, as to time and circumstance, perfectly staggering. If the *Chronicle* knew it was a falsehood, which half London believes it did, where shall we find words to express our horror at the style of attack upon private individuals which it has adopted; and, if, on the contrary, the *Morning Chronicle*, after having worked away for forty years in the manufactory of falsehoods, has been unable to distinguish a genuine authenticated account of an event, from the hoax of a merry-hearted traveller, what an unparalleled ass the *Chronicle* must be.

It is only necessary to look at the "original letters from the Continent," which appear in the *TIMES*, and the "interesting articles of domestic intelligence," which are to be found in the *CHRONICLE*, to estimate duly and fairly the authenticity of their general information, and the high respectability of their constant correspondents.

It is certainly very entertaining to observe the shifts and expedients to which the *Chronicle* is compelled to have recourse, in order "to keep well" with both ends of his faction. The hue of his paper varies, according as it is made up from *doers* at the east and west end of the town: at present, the noble and learned contributors are relaxing from their toils, and washing themselves in the sea, or living upon each other in the country. The leaders of the Common Council, therefore, have the press in their hands, and are too shrewd and cunning not to turn it to good account.

When the editor, or rather, the junto, or sub-committee of the Whigs, would elevate their leaders into superior beings, for people to wonder at—and then they have exhausted the little that is to be urged on the score of talents, they assail us poor *Tories*, (as, for the sake of calling themselves *Whigs*, they term us), for not paying more deference to the family claims of certain hereditary gulls to Whiggism. We are reproached for not falling down before these golden calves, and worshipping opinions rendered sacred by the creed of "all the RUSSELLS, and all the HOWARDS." But when the wise men of the east are to be conciliated, these Aristocratic airs are to be abandoned; and as Monday last brought back with it certain reminiscences, and it may be presumed, some regrets, that so great and compendious a scheme for getting rid of Kings and Parliaments at a blow, had failed, that day was to be devoted to the lower extremities of the huge Leviathan of Whiggery. Accordingly, after a long preparatory tirade against Priests and Nobles, (which, by the bye, if our memory be correct, is taken all verbatim from the pages of *Père du Chêne*) we are instructed that "property will have its influence in all countries—it is a substantive power;" (whether this alludes to the draper, or the druggist, we know not) "but" he goes on to say, "the pride of birth requires to be supported by general opinion, and this is not an age to countenance any such shadowy pretensions!"—What say ye to this, my Lords of BEDFORD and NORFOLK? Ye GROSVENORS, WENTWORTHS, and CAVENTISHES? Why this sweeping editor will not leave you a leg to stand on! He tells you that the son of a victorious rebel, may indeed have something to boast of—but that your grandfathers go for nothing, so far as you are concerned; and that WAITMAN, or WILSON, or HUME, or PETER MOORE, or WADINGTON himself, stand higher in the scale of society, as being able at least to say and do something for themselves. But this is no concern of ours: to reconcile Whig opinions is a task which Whigs alone have sufficient boldness to attempt.

It is a part of our duty, however, to notice them, and this is the only aid we are disposed to afford them.

Monday, indeed, as we have before observed, was a propitious day, to the more legitimate branch of the "good old cause," and we find these extracts, made with peculiar good taste, from an obscure poet, whose only claim to the notice even of the *Morning Chronicle*, appears to be an instinctive turn to disloyalty and ribaldry. The first, an unmeaning and wanton attack upon the Clergy, is elegantly headed "*Black-guards!*" The second, a gross and revolting description of stews and gaming-houses, is recommended to the notice of its female readers, under the title of "*Good Company!*" and the third, is a naked piece of sheer blasphemy, given for the simple purpose of making a sans-culotte triumph over a Priest, by a joke which Joe Miller had anticipated by at least a century.

Alas, poor old *Chronicle!*

THE MILITARY MOUNTBANK.

We have been taxed with unfairness, because, in our review of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S services, we did not particularly notice the certificates which he has published of his good conduct with the Russian armies in the campaigns of 1813; and this charge has received some kind of colour from an error of the press, which states SIR ROBERT WILSON to have been in London, all the years between 1809 and 1815. We had written 1813; and all the context shewed that 15 was a mere error of the press; in truth, and in substance, the accusation against us is unjust; we alluded to these certificates, with all the consideration which they deserve. English orders, and certificates themselves, are not as valuable as they ought to be—but FOREIGN ORDERS, we all know, can be had for money; and FOREIGN certificates can be had by asking for. We have proof, WHICH WE CAN PRODUCE when necessary, that SIR ROBERT WILSON has been a CERTIFICATE HUNTER—that he has solicited for a specified object, some of those certificates, which he has now published as testimonials of his merit. What language can we use to a person calling himself a *British soldier*, who begs certificates for one purpose, and then publishes them for another—but we ask pardon; though at first sight different, the objects are in truth the same—VANITY and VAIN GLORY!—"VANITY" too, which according to the saying of the wisest of men, SIR ROBERT WILSON now finds to be attended with "zealation of spirit." We are fully prepared to enter into an examination of SIR

ROBERT'S alleged gallantry in foreign service, whenever his modesty will permit him to state the time and place when he was *within reach of the enemy's bayonets*: until then, we shall take the liberty of calling his verbose and high-sounding foreign certificates HUMBUS, and of repeating the epigrammatic truth of the song in our last number—

"And thus he can produce us, of the battles he has seen,
Certificates on paper—HAVING NONE UPON HIS SKIN!"

On the subject of his pretended *knighthood*, the most impudent quackery we ever have witnessed, we beg to add a word or two. We are prepared, not only to shew the *law* in this case to be against any such assumption, and that WILSON, having taken an opinion, KNOWS IT TO BE SO! but we can also shew the PRACTICE to have been, in EVERY case save that of WILSON and his six compeers, absolutely destructive of his ridiculous claim. We have collected instances of every foreign order, by which it will be shewn that even the higher rank of COMMANDER of these orders, never was supposed to confer the title of SIR, which WILSON assumed from having worried the Austrian Government to give him the lowest order of Maria Theresa. But, to avoid tediousness, we shall confine ourselves to one or two instances exactly in point—Colonels AMERCROMBIE, RENNELL, WOODFORD, POSSONBY, and HERVEY were recognised in the *London Gazette* of the 25th Sept. 1819, as *Knights of MARIA THERESA*; but did any one of these TRULY gallant Officers ever pretend to call themselves by the title which WILSON has assumed? Look at the gallant POSSONBY—a Whig in Parliament, but a Tory in the field—covered with wounds, left for dead, and reported in the *Gazette* among the killed in the immortal field of Waterloo! honoured, without delay or solicitation, with the cross of MARIA THERESA, why does he not call himself SIR FREDERIC?—because he knows he is not entitled to that appellation; and because he possesses that true dignity of character, which makes him despise such a mountebank honour; and because he has, besides, a REAL SPLENDOR of public service, which wants no aid from the tinsel of FALSE titles, or the bolster of MENDICATED certificates.

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. M. P.

SIR,—In all matters of calculation you are quoted upon us by your employers, the Whig-radicals, as the most regular and accurate accountant in the British Empire, and this in the very face of documents which prove you the errandest bungler in Christendom.

Dulness is by no means injurious to the line of political conduct you have chosen to adopt, and unlike my LORD GROSVENOR, your wit is by no means likely to prove prejudicial to your memory. I have taken the liberty before of awakening a few recollections in your mind, and though from a respect for her age and sex, I have abstained from commenting upon your conduct to your mother, the crockery-seller at Montrose, I must, in justice to your high public character, enquire of you (by way of beginning a series of unpleasant yet wholesome questions) why you left England so very suddenly in the early part of 1809?

As your very rapid retreat upon the occasion I allude to, and, I believe, it was from Bath you "bolted," though not a matter of figures is a subject of much speculation. Now, I happen to know WHY you went off—but warned by the high respect for the freedom of the Press, evinced by your friend BENNETT, and the Whigs in general, I do not choose to communicate my knowledge—you know, and I know (and it is quite sufficient for me to know, that you do know, that I know) what the cause of your "fitting" (you understand the word) really was.

I have laughed at you as a pluralist, and every body has laughed at you as a Statesman and a financier, except the "CITY OF LONDON," who are laughed at by all the country; I have even kept back many anecdotes of you, of which I have a store—the dealings in *Kewnoch* at BUNDELCUND, while you were a military assistant-surgeon; the whole history of your appointment; the 200l. premium, and, indeed, all the worst points of your character; but bear me harmless for *speaking the truth*, and I will put the world in possession of ALL THE FACTS which led to your departure from England in 1809.—Yours, BULL.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.

MR. WILBERFORCE from CHRIST CHURCH to CANTLEY, in YORKSHIRE.

MR. PETER MOORE, to COVENTRY.

MR. R. GORDON, to his Seat, BUMSTEAD, in Cambridge-shire.

MR. and Mrs. WILDE, from town, on a visit to DR. KITCHNER, at COOKHAM.

Her HIGHNESS the PRINCESS of CUMBERLAND, from KING-STREET, SOHO, to LUDGATE HILL.

MR. GRANT, from SEGFORTH to EVE, in Suffolk.

DR. LUSHINGTON, from MAIDENHEAD to BURY.

MR. SHERIFF WAITMAN to BEVERLY.

LADY MORGAN, from ITALY, to the ISLE OF WIGHT, to eat PUFFIN'S EGGS.

ALDERMAN THORPE, from the MASSION HOUSE to PUDDING-LANE.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Halifax, N. S. October 17:—

"We were sadly frightened here about a fortnight ago, by the arrival of several vessels, all from Scotland, and bringing accounts of the assassination of the King in Dublin. These reports, poured into Halifax by way of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Pictou, were so minute and particular, as evidently to have been fabricated for some specific purpose. We are now, however, satisfied he is alive and well, and are anxiously looking out for the September mail.—The QUEEN'S death was here hailed as most welcome intelligence. Some of us are in a kind of mourning, but it is any thing but general."

We make this extract from an evening paper, in order to mark a curious coincidence as to time, between the date of the alleged assassination of His most gracious MAJESTY, and the intended visit of the late Queen to Scotland, whence it appears the rumour was EXCLUSIVELY received. The subject is too important to be treated lightly or cursorily, and is of a nature to induce us to use the greatest caution in touching upon it; but it is so not generally known, though worthy of consideration, that so entirely political was the QUEEN'S project of visiting Edinburgh, that his Grace the DUK of BEDFORD, the EARL GREY, and the EARL GROSVENOR, had actually started for the North, to rally round her intended COVEN.

THEATRE.

DRURY LANE has kept the lead throughout the Summer, and has taken it in the Winter Season. A new musical piece in two acts called MAID OR WIFE, was produced at that Theatre on Monday, of which the following is a brief outline:—

Sir George Rakewell (Mr. ELLISTON), a married Baronet, affecting extreme indolence for his wife, is, however, but an hypocrite in respect of fidelity. He has a lively active valet, Ready, (Mr. HARRIS), to whom he promises an annuity, provided he shall remain single, having himself an objection to married servants. Ready has however, privately, married Fanny (Miss COPELAND) who lives on Sir George's estate. Lady Rakewell (Miss SMITHSON) goes on a visit to a relation, and the piece opens with a scene between Sir George and Ready, in which their characters are developed. Sir George gives all his servants permission to go to a fair in the neighbourhood, and sets off himself in search of Fanny, whom he had accidentally seen. Ready determines to be master in the absence of Sir George, orders dinner, and the chariot for a drive. A scene ensues between him and Fanny, and she goes home to dress. Sir George returns after his unsuccessful search, Fanny comes in once more, which Sir George is persuaded was a plan of Ready's to surprise him agreeably. Sir George laments the absence of his servants, which will prevent his entertaining Fanny, but is again surprised by the announcement of dinner and the chariot, which he also attributes to Ready's attention. The latter, apprehensive of consequences, dispatches a messenger to Lady Rakewell, to say Sir George has been taken dangerously ill; some extremely comic incidents and situations ensue. Ready's jealousy, and his desire to preserve his annuity, afford room for much effect, and the author avails himself of it. Lady R. arrives—discovers Fanny—demands to know who she is?—Ready declares her his wife, which delights Sir George, believing it an invention. His marriage is however ultimately proved, and Sir George dismisses him, but appoints him to be his steward, the grand object of Ready's ambition.

It will appear that much is not to be made out of these materials, which are French; it has been always observed by those conversant with modern French dramatic literature, that hardly any one French piece will be sufficiently strong in the translation to be successful upon our stage.

The French are naturally a very theatrical people, they live in their play-houses, they are intimately acquainted with the manner and particular humour of each actor, and a single part, or at most a single incident satisfies them, provided the character is elaborately developed and well suited to the peculiarities of the favourite player. With us it is different, and although we follow the hero of a farce with great interest and amusement, a single part, or a single incident will not keep its ground with us.

We should be understood here, to speak of comic-pieces. The melo-drama and spectacle of the French, which to say truth, are held by the French themselves in a very secondary estimation, and confined to the ambigu-comique, are intricate and generally interesting, and almost literal translations of many of them have succeeded greatly upon the London stage. But wherever farces have been borrowed from the French, of late years, it has been found necessary to blend two or three, to make even a two act afterpiece sufficiently solid to hold together in the stormy seas of Covent Garden or Drury Lane.

"MAID; OR WIFE," has the fault of flimsiness, and yet not to such an extent as many of the popular things of PARIS; and to do justice to the actors, we must say, whatever weakness we might have discovered in the drama in ordinary hands, ELLISTON and HARLEY covered by their performance.

ELLISTON, in SIR GEORGE RAKEWELL, was more like what he was some years since, than we remember lately to have seen him, and MR. HARLEY was as good as he ever is. This gentleman's acting is the perfection of mediocrity, and as a proof of his inferiority to most of those upon whose styles he has founded his own, he is always best when he is least like himself.

MISS COPELAND, from the Surrey Theatre, made her first appearance on this stage, in a part called FANNY. She sang a song very prettily, but we cannot help thinking that it is hard upon MR. DIBDIS to rob him of her services, if they were of any importance to his concern, for we are inclined to believe that the addition of her talents to the Drury Lane company, will not be felt in the same proportion as her loss may be deplored from Saint George's.

The dinner scene was infinitely too long, and we should give to that part of the farce the appropriate advice "to cut," if the managers wish the audience to "come again."

Upon the whole, however, the piece was quite successful; it is by a gentleman, who (as is the fashion now) has assumed a name to write under. This name is LIVIUS, to him also is attributed the composition of part of the music, and we must certainly say, that it *is* a first attempt, which we very much doubt, it is highly creditable to a beginner.

MUNDEN, that incomparable and unequalled comedian, whom, last year, we, in our ignorance, consigned to the tomb, has re-appeared in *propria persona*, in the part of POST-OFFICE in REYNOLDS'S entertaining play of *Tolly as it Flies*.

The Cocknies, as we have before taken occasion to observe, have uniformly set their faces against MR. REYNOLDS, (which must have been a source of great mortification to that gentleman), and have designated his comedies as five act farces; and accordingly the TIMES of Monday, true to the doctrines of its foggy adherents, attacks *Tolly as it Flies* in the cant strain of the School of Mud; but all the writing of all the newspaper critics in the world will go but a very little way to convince the town that there is either vice, or folly, or bad taste in laughing very heartily at comic incidents, sharp dialogue, and capital acting. We put it to any of the auditors at Drury Lane to say, whether they have seen, in any of the productions of the few last years, during which REYNOLDS (grown rich) has ceased to write any thing, (unless indeed we except two or three tragedies), at which they have felt so free an inclination to laugh, as at the revival of *Safurday*.

MUNDEN'S talents mellow by age—they lose none of their strength, but, if possible, increase in richness. We were quite delighted at the reception he met with, which appeared, as indeed it must have been, as truly gratifying to his feelings, as it was honourable to his professional talents.

It is quite agreeable to us to be able to praise DRURY LANE, which we formerly declined noticing. If GOVERNMENT persists in the EXILE for a week or two longer,

other people than ourselves may be induced to turn a favourable look to the sister theatre. Nothing can be worse policy than thus running one play night after night, and so grievously it is felt by renters and holders of free admissions that we have heard it said, with what truth we know not that many of these persons exert themselves to condemn pieces which are produced, lest they should be doomed, by their success, to have them represented "every evening till further notice."

It may be just necessary to add, that the TIMES of Monday, with its usual correctness, announces that Drury Lane Theatre was open last Sunday evening, which we trust, for the sake of PETRUS MOORE'S morality and ELLISTON'S licence, is as untrue as most of the assertions contained in that paper usually are.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a private letter, dated Augsburg, Oct. 29.—"The King, when he saw the young son of the Duke of Cambridge for the first time, asked him if he could speak, the infant immediately replied, 'God save the King!'"

Today, the Duke of Clarence, according to annual custom, gave a festival to his troops at Hampton Court, on which occasion his Royal Highness granted them the indulgence of having the whole range of Bushley Park for a sporting excursion.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Monday, from Chelvey, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Tuesday, his Royal Highness held a levee as Commander in Chief.

The Duke of Devonshire attended a meeting of the Hampshire Lieutenantcy at Winchester on Friday evening, and afterwards viewed the County Gaol and Bridewell, and the mill erected therein, to keep the prisoners to hard labour.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived in town on Thursday, and transacted business at the Foreign Office; also with Viscount Sidmouth at the Home Office.

Sir William Curtis, last week, gave an elegant entertainment, at his marine residence, on the East Cliff, Ramsgate, at which Prince Esterhazy, and a distinguished party were present.

The Bank Clerks selected for retirement, took leave on the last of October. The number amounted to 150.

On Wednesday, the 10th of October, a Dinner was held at the East India House, when Captain M. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Dunira, consigned to Bombay and China.

It is said that a new Court of Chancery and a new Court of King's Bench will be built in a line with the Court of Common Pleas, opposite St. Mary's Chapel, with a stone fronting all round, to correspond with the present plan; they will occupy the site of the two present intermediate coffee-houses, and open into Westminster-hall.

We understand (says a daily paper) that one of the Cashiers of the Navy Pay Office, who some time back received ten days leave of absence to go to Margate, has disappeared, leaving behind him a deficiency of £1000.

Accounts have been received of the safe arrival at Madras, on the 14th June last, of General Sir Alexander Campbell, his family, and suite.

The preparations for lighting St. James's Park with gas are now in a considerable state of forwardness; and consequently in a very short time the interior of the Park will be illuminated, and will be converted to a great public convenience and advantage.

A supplement to Tuesday Night's Gazette has been published. It contains despatches from the Government of Bombay, dated March 10, and April 9, 1821, with enclosures; and relates to the successful operations of the expedition under Major-General Smith, in the Red Sea, against the pirates of the coast. The success, however, was not obtained, we regret to add, without considerable loss. Captain Parr, of the Bombay European regiment, was killed in a night attack which the enemy made upon the force under General Smith, on the 10th of February; while Lieut.-Colonel Cox, commanding the left Brigade, was dangerously, and Lieutenants Watkins and Bennett, of the British battery at Mehel, severely wounded. At the date of the despatches, they were all doing well. The 1st Battalion of the 7th Native Infantry sustained a very heavy loss in the decisive action of the 2d March, and Assistant-Surgeon Gowan, of the 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, was killed. The following Officers were wounded—Lieutenant Madden, 65th Regiment, severely; Lieut. Col. Ross, 4th, slightly; Ensign Malkin, same regiment, slightly; Captain Stewart, 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, severely; and Lieut. and Adjutant Thurnam, of the same regiment, slightly. The loss of the enemy was much more considerable. The piratical tribe of Beni Boo Ali is considered as effectually put down, while all our demands have been fully complied with, and the British factory at Mehel is placed on that respectable footing on which it ought always to stand.

THE ARMY.—General Order, Horse Guards, No. 1821.—The Commander in Chief has observed that the King's Regulation is generally neglected and evaded, which enjoins Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps to limit their regimental bands to one serjeant for a regiment, and one Captain for a company; and that a number of men are now taken from the ranks and employed as musicians, to an extent that is equally injurious to the efficiency of the service, as it is a hardship upon those who are subjected to the expense attending this unauthorised irregularity. It is always painful to the Commander in Chief to observe a neglect of his Majesty's regulations, and he is therefore desirous to see the more necessary to put a stop to this abuse, under the sanction of the reduced state of the regimental establishments, which calls for the efficiency of every man as far as it is possible to effect it. But although the establishment of troops and companies in each regiment is reduced, yet it is not the wish or intention of His Royal Highness to place the bands upon a scale below what has been hitherto thought essential for the due performance of the duty required of them; and they may accordingly be still maintained to the regulated extent of a serjeant-master and ten musicians. But Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps are enjoined, and commanded, and held responsible, that this number shall not be exceeded under any circumstance, except in such arrangement whatever; and such men as are now in contradiction to the King's regulations, clothed and maintained as Musicians beyond this number, must be immediately replaced in the ranks. General Officers are called upon, at their periodical inspections, to see that the letter and spirit of this order are strictly complied with.—By command of His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief.

THE HORSE.—General Order, Horse Guards, No. 1821.—The 18th and 19th regiments of light dragoons have recently been disbanded at Newbridge in Ireland. The 2d Ceylon regiment is ordered to be disbanded.—We understand a provisional battalion is to be formed from the troops at the depot in the Isle of Wight, for the defence of Portsmouth garrison; the 17th regiment will in consequence be ordered on another service. The military force in Ireland is to be increased.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Captain the Hon. George Trafalgar is appointed to command the Redwing, 18 guns, lately returned from the St. Helena station; Captain Joseph Nourse hoists his pendant in the Andromache, 44 guns; Captain Thomas Woodbridge is appointed to the Driver, an 18 gun sloop, in the room of the late Charles Reid, come on half-pay, having served the stipulated period of peace service; Lieutenant John White (B), is appointed to command the Sylvia revenue cruiser, in the room of Lieutenant Kennedy.

Slaves building, and ordered to be built, at Clatham, viz.—*Build- ing*—King George the Fourth, 120 guns; Formidable, 84; Powerful, 84; Diana, 46; Thames, 46; Rattlesnake, 28; Weagle, 10; Prentis, 10; Irma bomb; Basilisk revenue cutter.—*Ordered to be built*—Septuagint, 120 guns; Mermaid, 46; Rainbow, 26; Crocodile, 26; Unicorn, 46; Sulphur bomb.

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lighted with the security and excellence of their ships; which, though so deeply laden, had proved themselves most lively and obedient seaboats.

CHURCHES, Nov. 9.—The Rev. William French, D. D. Master of Jesus College, for the Sunday last elected Vice-Chancellor of this University, for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last admitted Members of the University: Esq. of Trinity College; the Rev. T. Robertson, Esq., of St. John's College; and the Rev. H. Hubbard, Catherine Hall.—On Sunday morning, during the high wind, an immense Lombardy poplar, at the north-west corner of Fellors' garden, St. John's College, kingdom; its girth was 15 feet 4 inches, its height very considerable, and it is supposed to be about 200 years old. A swallow was found in the hollow of the trunk, in a torpid state.

The east side of Whitcomb-street, near the western entrance to the Mews, the workmen discovered on Wednesday morning, feet thick, composed of Kentish rag-stone. There were also found three skeletons, lying nearly parallel with the wall. The roots of several trees have been dug up in the same spot.

THE CHASE.—H. Jolliffe, Esq., of Fox Hounds, meet to-morrow at Chipstead Church, five miles from Croydon; Wednesday next, at Brockham, 14 miles from ditto; Surrey Fox Hounds, to-morrow, at Brown Ash Hill, eight miles from Croydon; Thursday next, at Addington, three miles from ditto; Saturday next, at Bole, eight miles from ditto.—Surrey Harriers, to-morrow, at Kennel, three miles from Croydon; Wednesday next, at ditto; Saturday next, at ditto.

TRADE.—In addition to the accounts we lately published of the improved state of trade in every part of the county, we are happy to state, that the manufactures of Leeds, Sheffield, Barnsley, Wakefield, &c. are so much more flourishing than they were, that every hand is employed, and wages have risen.

Several parts of Yorkshire, and counties more north, there have been already considerable falls of snow.

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—At a parish dinner in Surrey, a few days since, after the audit of the parish accounts, the churchwarden, unfortunately for him, entered the room some time after the dinner had been on the table, which drew from him the following exclamation—"Force than hogs! No grace!" which having been taken in ill-humour by the parson, answered by a blunt carpenter—"Oh, yes; Grace was said before the dinner was cut."

LONDON ADJOURNED SESSIONS.—John Bodman, a carrier, in the employ of Mr. Richards, was indicted for a violent assault on the collector of the City Toll, in Newgate-street. The prisoner was in a cart driving from Skinner-street towards Newgate-street, and in that street, he was stopped by the toll collector, who demanded to be a ticket, but which he withdrew or refused to give, so that the toll-taker could not get such a sight of it as to be able to ascertain whether or no it was the proper ticket for the day, and finding the carrier driving on, he ran to the horse's head, seized the rein, and with a whip, severely flogged the horse, and the driver, who commenced a furious assault upon the toll-taker with his whip, and in consequence, severely as to render it necessary subsequently for him to procure assistance from a surgeon.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court immediately sentenced him to pay a fine of 2l.

POLICE.

Bow-Street.—On Monday, Mr. Williams, one of the proprietors of the Oxford coach, was charged with carrying one passenger more than is allowed by Act of Parliament, on the 19th of October. In the inquiry, it appeared that the coach was driven on that day by a young member of the University, and the defendant contended, that, in consequence of his being a student, he could not be considered as a passenger, for, in fact, he was hired to drive the coach, and the Magistrate, however, convicted the proprietor in the penalty of 20l.

On Tuesday, R. Wood, a boy, 15 years old, was charged with attempting to murder his fellow-apprentice, in the service of a hearth-rug maker, in Beudal-green. It appeared, that Charles Sachell, a blacksmith, and his wife, had a dispute with Wood, about some iron work, which he had made for them, and which he had refused to be paid for, and in consequence, he had been in prison, and had been struck three or four times, and he gave the prisoner one blow in return; they continued squabbling till they got to a room adjoining the workshop, when the prisoner seized a large pair of scissors, made in the shape of shears, with points to both sides, with which he struck the defendant in the chest. The prisoner then opened the scissors, and continued stabbing him in the chest, arms, and thighs, until he effected nine stabs in his arm, and one in each thigh. The prisoner was remanded.

UNION HALL.—On Tuesday, Andrew Barnett, a Jew, appeared to answer an information, charging him with keeping a gaming table, in No. 18, Lambeth-road, for the purpose of playing the illegal game of Hazard, in violation of the Statute, which imposes the penalty of 200l.—Joseph Miller, proved the case. He admitted that he had frequently played himself with the defendant at the game of hazard.—He was charged upon a second information with having played at the unlawful game of hazard, on the 26th of October last, in a house, situated as above mentioned. The same witness was called, who proved the facts, and the defendant was convicted, and he was committed to the prison on the evening in question, and he was committed in the penalty of 500l. for the offence.

John Keith, of No. 6, Brooks-street, Lambeth, appeared for Counsel to answer to an information charging him with playing at the game of hazard, on the 28th ult. at the house of Barnett. A person named Bates, who was the subject of the Statute, and who was a foot regiment), was taken into custody at Barnett's house, with the defendant, proved his playing at the game of hazard on the night in question. He was convicted in the penalty of 500l.

John Casson appeared to answer to an information precisely similar to the last. He was convicted upon the same evidence, to the extent of 500l.—The defendant was committed to the prison, and he was committed to the Sessions against the convictions; and they entered into bail to prosecute the same, and were set at liberty.

The officers apprehended a number of persons on Tuesday near the soap manufactory, Old Barge-house, Blackfriars-bridge, who had collected around a huge quantity of the most choice materials for the manufacture of gunpowder, and who were engaged in the work. The fire had just been kindled, and the rest of the dangerous spot was about to commence when the officers quenched the fire, and told the mob to disperse quietly. Several of the multitude walked away, but the moment they thought the police were out of the reach of the movement, they returned and rekindled the fire. No. 40, in the street, which was the property of the defendant, containing 2,000 barrels of gunpowder and other property of immense value. The officers had gone but a short distance from the spot selected for the amusement, and returned just as the fire had been rekindled. They extinguished the fire a second time; but while they were so employed, they received very rough treatment from many of the mob, who were very abusive, and who were lying in wait for the officers, and who were very abusive, and who were lying in wait for the officers, and who were very abusive, and who were lying in wait for the officers.

Forty-three persons, principally boys, were convicted of having on the night of the 2d of Nov. led off quilts, coats, Ruman candles, &c. Twenty-three of them paid the fine (20s. each); the rest were sent to the House of Correction for a week.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Wednesday, Edward Bennett, a stout fellow, about 40 years of age, well known in the parish officers of the metropolis, was brought up as a vagrant found begging. On seeing him there was found on his person 3l. 3s. 2d. in silver and half-pence, and it was stated by some gentlemen who were in attendance, that he had 700l. in stock. The prisoner was committed for five months to hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARRIAGE.—A most singular number of persons who applied for the licence to marry, were presented to the parish officers of the metropolis, was brought up as a vagrant found begging. On seeing him there was found on his person 3l. 3s. 2d. in silver and half-pence, and it was stated by some gentlemen who were in attendance, that he had 700l. in stock. The prisoner was committed for five months to hard labour in the House of Correction.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it necessary to observe, that, owing to an accident, several letters, addressed to us some months since, were mislaid, and have only this day been discovered...

FACT is almost a forgotten name. Wood could be quite right to endeavour to secure a seat in the next Parliament out of London; but we doubt whether Mr. STEWARD could carry the point, even if he has been wily enough to promise it.

We think G. M. has treated the HUMES somewhat too seriously. X. Y. Z., who ridicules LADY MORAGS, writes nearly as ill as her Ladyship.

We have not heard what the design of the Queen's monument is to be—nor, as yet, the design of the Committee in the appropriation of the Plate Silverware...

VERITAS will perceive that we had noticed the subject he alludes to. Bal printed sikt 1845—MM.

We have received an ill-judged and ill-written letter, signed "GARDNER," and which our friend of the fanery, he cannot be acquainted with it.

J. N. is quite right—BROUGHAM was born in the place called the "Bird's Nest," now nick-named BROUGHAM-HALL. So BARREN BROUGHAM, the Insurance Clerk, has set up a public-house near the "Bird's Nest," and he calls it the BROUGHAM ARMS.

ADOLESCENTS may be assured that we must continue to ridicule hypocrisy, of which there is not a more glaring specimen in evidence than the person he alludes to.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION shall be strictly investigated. ANTHONY LESTER, GUY FAWCER, PETER PEEBLES, J. T. B., TOM SIV, P. B., a Member of the Alfred, and various other communications, have been received, but must stand over till next week.

We are obliged to the "CITIZEN OF LONDON," and will thank him for his communications. He is not in the slightest degree concerned with the Paper he alludes to, which, we believe, ceases to exist.

MISS ELLEN W.'s invitation is highly flattering. We cannot quite chime in about the Yankers. She is a very pretty poet, and we have no doubt that, if she sent her verses to the object of them, he would wear her as a badge of distinction.

The history of the NEWINGTON RADICALS is very well and clearly done, but they are really too little known to be interesting; if they were all handed to—warrant, it would not excite a sensation, and ridicule would be wasted upon persons so insignificant. We think our friend for his kind communication.

D'ELBA is too figurative; we like facts against Radicals, fact is too good for them.

TRUTH does not write poetry over well. It is represented to us that the Rev. Mr. TODD, of Saint Helen's, Auckland, in Durham, who chose to pray the title QUEEN from the pulpit, has taken to exulting Mr. WILSON from the same place.

VERITAS must excuse our insertion of his long letter at a recent execution—we are in possession of facts which prevent our conscientiously publishing such a palliation.

A. W. cannot take a more mode of carrying his point, than by furnishing us with the names of the parties conducting themselves as described.

We thank T. R. W.—he is right. We have received, and inserted, an explanation to-day about the TAIL of ALDERMAN THORPE, of OXFORD; but we have a TAIL, which exclusively applies to ALDERMAN THORPE, of LONDON, besides: at present, as the thing, as we cannot publish it, but when our next issue is published, we will ascertain whether the Alderman's kindness and protection are afforded in the character of USQUE, of GUARDIAN, or of FRIEND, we will have the whole affair properly arranged, for the gratification of the Radicals.

SIR CLAUDE BISHOP HUNTER, Attorney at Law and Baronet, of London, has taken the liberty of sending us the Bible list after he had been LORD MAYOR OF LONDON; but that he has no talent in so sober a character. We mention this as perhaps one of the most striking instances of the powerful effects of those excellent institutions called BIBLE SOCIETIES. To reclaim common people is nothing, but to redeem an Alderman, and sanctify an Attorney, are indeed things to brag of.

We think a LAY-MAN is wrong, but we will enquire. FITZ-ALBEN is our next.

G. G. is highly important—we should be glad to hear from him again on the same subject, as much will be wanting to meet the question heventy.

We are very much obliged, but he is wrong about the article he particularly alludes to; we can seriously assure him, that on change whatever has taken place, or is likely to take place—but we hold it to be but our duty to speak truly and impartially, and when we see anything to praise, let it be where it may, we are as ready to give it our applause as we are to find fault and to reprove it.

MATHEW MORGAN is a capital fellow—what took him to BRISTOL, we cannot imagine; if he stay there a week or two we perhaps may see him. When his poem is deciphered (oh! the hand-writing of geniuses) he shall see it in a clearer shape.

The history of the signing himself in Mr. HUMBERG's younger daughter, is a very curious and interesting story.

A correspondent, signing himself "VULGAR HEALTH," censures the loud knocks given by the servants of physicians when visiting their patients; it is hardly a subject of sufficient importance to have a place in BULL—but there is some reason in your friend's observation. It is a highly flattered by EDWARD'S confession (not our particular friend of that name)—we will enquire into the subject as it writes upon.

Upon reflection, we think the letter of AN ASSOCIATE likely to create discussions as well avoided, and to give an appearance of animosity, which would not be beneficial to the institution, and we think it better to agree with us upon a re-consideration of the subject.

In reply to AMICUS JUSTITIAE, we can only say, that the conduct of the illustrious Persaunge, whose name he mentions in the case alluded to, has been such as it ever is and ever has been—gracious, noble, and generous. We have no quarrel (why should we?)—with the individual named, nor do we consider it as a question of serious importance—but, on the score of defence, we think it might have been avoided.

A meeting having been announced, in the Queen's Papers, as having been held in the Borough, to celebrate the anniversary of that unfortunate person's execution, upon which day she was found guilty of high treason, and was publicly executed, by which, who presided, is a heart-rending sight, living in an alley in Cannon-street; that THOMAS SHEDDEN, Esq. one of his supporters, is a night-man in Ironwell-lane; and the other, W. ROBERTS, Esq. is a pawnbroker, living near the Market. Their supper was boiled and eaten in the same way, and roasted beef and potatoes—their beverage was and is the same. It is a very curious circumstance, that, when an assembly of this sort is recorded in the journals of the fiction as complimentary to the memory of the INJURED QUEEN, and indicative of the prosperity of the CAUSE.

FAIRPLAY, of the BLACK APPRENTICES, is under consideration. OTHOLOX should not wait our aid and advice.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There was little variation until Wednesday, Consols for the account being from 78 1/2 to 79, when a superabundance of Stock depreciated them to 77 1/2: prices have since had rather a tendency to improve, and left this evening at 78 1/2, sellers.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 3 per Cent. Red., 3 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. ditto, 5 per Cent. Navy, Long Annuities, India Bonds, Exchange Bills, Ditto, Small, and Con. for Acc.

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

ANOTHER £30,000 AT NINE O'CLOCK NEXT TUESDAY MORNING.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

MANY months ago, when the Corporation of London voted Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM the freedom of the City in a wooden box, as a testimony of their respect for his "integrity," and his "ardent attachment for the injured Queen," we enjoyed a hearty laugh at that erudite body for their excessive simplicity, and laid before them the fact of his having offered to abandon her Majesty's cause for a silk gown and precedence: but, in a recent case, they have more lamentably exposed themselves, and as if to add to their mortification, one of their own members has taken the trouble of "shewing them up."

It may be remembered, that amongst the last acts of the memorable Mayoralty of SQUIRE THORPE, was the presentation of the Freedom of London, in a GOLD BOX, to MR. JOSEPH HUME, as a mark of admiration for his talents, skill, assiduity, application, &c. &c. in the cause of retrenchment.

HUME, who figs like a cart-horse in this cause, was naturally elated, received the flattering testimonial (not that we believe he has yet got the box), and put it carefully away with his Aberdeen diploma, and encouraged by the reward he had met, set to work again with his clerks and his spies, and his runners and his grubbers, and the rest of his hangers-on, when all at once, up starts one of the identical body from which the poor fellow got his feather, and by a "plain tale, sets him down."

For HUME's accuracy we have always had the most unequivocal disrespect—for his talents the most sovereign contempt; but we were not prepared to find him so completely exposed—so satisfactorily ridiculed, as he had yesterday the satisfaction of being, by MR. CROCKER, A COMMON COUNCILMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON!

THE OLD TIMES of Yesterday, published MR. CROCKER'S letter. This took them some time to deliberate upon, and at last they decided—(having, doubtless, first shewn it to HUME)—that, as published it must be, they might as well have the credit of fairness, and admit it into their paper. To be sure they made a few comments upon it, which we shall not worry our readers by quoting, but sticking only to facts, lay before the public, the plain exposition of MR. HUME'S HUMBUG, with the detecting columns of pounds, shillings and pence.

The only leg HUME had to stand upon, was his skill in calculation, but (as BRESFORD would have said) "Incerte sunt res Humanarum"—and the vain glory of plodding dullness has been dissipated like a summer's cloud, by the matter-of-fact statement of MR. JONATHAN CROCKER, of WATLING-STREET.

MR. CROCKER, after defending himself against some scurrilous attacks of the TIMES, (his noticing which surprises us) he proceeds to observe:—

"On the 4th July, 1830, MR. HUME moved the following resolution in the House of Commons:—

Table with 5 columns: Year, Gross receipts, Net receipts, Change of Management, Rates per ct. on gross receipts, Rate per ct. on net receipts. Data for 1793, 1810, and 1820.

It will be observed, that this resolution contains six columns of figures. I did not question the accuracy of the first four columns. They may be right or they may be wrong, but I did not dispute them. My observations were merely to show, that upon the face of the resolution itself, without reference to any other document, there were certain errors in the two last columns, and particularly two very gross errors in the sixth column, containing the per centages on the net receipts. These errors were as follows:—

£. s. d. 6 1 7 should be £. s. d. 5 15 10 difference on 1,174,525 is £. s. d. 3,341,823 is 134,208 Difference by two errors, on 4,516,348 is 192,599

How those errors arose, it was no business of mine to inquire.

It was sufficient that MR. HUME had proposed THEM to be adopted by THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. For that reason, I considered him, and do still consider him to be answerable for them, from whatever source they may have been derived. But as it is now ascertained, that all MR. HUME'S calculations were extracted from certain official documents, I take upon myself to deny that assertion.

I have recently examined these documents, and I say they not only do not support MR. HUME'S calculations, but, on the contrary, they show more distinctly than ever, THE NATURE AND EXTENT of his errors.

Ist. In "Dehret's Parliamentary Register," vol. 5, p. 25, &c. will be found the fourth report of the Committee of Finance, dated 19th of July, 1797, in which the net receipt (not of the whole ordinary revenue of Great Britain, but of the principal articles of revenue for 1796 is stated at 19,319,742l. the charge of management at 1,174,525l. and the per centage which such charge gives on such receipt at 6l. 1s. 7d. is correct.

But in the resolution proposed by MR. HUME, the net receipt is stated at 20,281,017l. the charge of management (as before) 1,174,525l. and the per centage (also as before) at 6l. 1s. 7d. Thus, the same charge is said to give the same per centage on two sums, differing no less than 961,275l. in amount; and MR. HUME'S per centage, in order to be correct on the face of his resolution, should have been 5l. 16s. 10d. instead of 6l. 1s. 7d. Now the extent of this error, which is wholly and entirely MR. HUME'S, I calculate in the following way:—A charge of management at the rate stated by MR. HUME, of 6l. 1s. 7d. per cent. on a receipts also stated by MR. HUME, 20,281,017l. would not give, as his resolution declares it to give, 1,174,525l. but 1,232,916l. leaving a difference of 58,391l. and this error of fifty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-one pounds appearing on the face of the resolution, I charge on MR. HUME, not only as unsupported by, but as directly opposed to, the official documents.

This—stupid as we believe HUME to be, seems to smatter more of intention than accident.

MR. CROCKER then proceeds:—

"2d. In the 'Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Year ended 24th of January, 1820,' laid before the House of Commons, and printed by their order, Table 2 contains, among others, the following statements:—Gross receipt within the year, 35,096,744 (I exclude fractional parts of a pound); Total payments out of the gross revenue, 7,036,679l.; which latter sum being deducted from the former, leaves a net remainder of 48,060,071l.; and the 'charges of management,' are stated at '3,341,823l., which charges give, on the net sum of 48,060,071l., a per centage of '6l. 18s. 0d.' and accordingly such per centage is correctly stated in column 12 of this document. But MR. HUME, in his resolution, instead of the proper sum of 48,060,071l. adopts, from column 11 of the same document, the sum of 49,992,394l.; and stating the charge of management (as before) at 3,341,823l., declares this charge to give on the said sum of 49,992,394l., a per centage of 6l. 19s. 0d., in manifest opposition to the plainest rules of arithmetic. Here again the same charge is asserted to give the same per centage on two widely different sums; such difference amounting to no less than 1,932,323l.; and MR. HUME'S per centage (in order to be correct on the face of his resolution) should have been, not 6l. 19s. 0d., but 6l. 13s. 8 1/2d. The charge of management on 49,992,394l., at 6l. 19s. 0d., would, instead of 3,341,823l., be 3,476,031l. leaving an error in MR. HUME'S calculation of no less than one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and eight pounds. This error, I assert as before, is so far from being justified by the official documents, that it is in direct opposition to them.

Thus have I shown, that on a sum of about four millions and a half, MR. HUME'S errors ARE OF THE ENORMOUS MAGNITUDE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS, NOT ONE SHILLING OF WHICH IS BORNE OUT BY THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS."

As we have nothing to do with MR. CROCKER'S quarrel with the TIMES newspaper, we are quite satisfied with this fact—which we again repeat, for the edification of those blockheads, who have voted MR. HUME a GOLD BOX; and which, we hope, when JOSEPH is quoted upon us as a match for financiers, to hear proclaimed through the Senate and the Exchange; that in a calculation of the comparatively trifling sum of FOUR MILLIONS AND A HALF, he committed a blunder in "casting up," of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS!!! And had the impudence to arraign MINISTERS upon HIS OWN CALCULATION.

Poor Doctor—"Go to bed BASIL; it will do you a great deal of good."

In our last song of "The Beggars" we confessed, that—"To WILSON'S list, we wish'd success, because we hop'd, the money 'Would come to the poor families of FRANCES and HENRY!" But our hopes are vain; and by the most extraordinary conduct in the world, on the part of WILSON'S Committee, the families of these unhappy dupes of faction are excluded from all participation in the receipts of subscription.

Had this exclusion been resolved upon at first—or had the idea of affording relief to the two families out of the charitable contributions to WILSON, never been started, we should not have been surprised, because we (who do not profess to understand the grounds of the subscription at all) cannot perceive what claim the widows and child, or children, (if there be more than one) of two rioters, who were shot by the military in a popular disturbance, can have to share the fruits of a collection made to place a dismissed General Officer above the malice of Ministers.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT, it appears, (though otherwise); he recognized, it should seem, the same feelings for the good of the country—the same energy in her service—the same love of tranquillity and good order, in the conduct of the pedestrian rioters, who only pelted the Life-Guards with mud and bricks, as he perceived, in the command of MR. WILSON to those Life-Guards, to disobey their officers; and that Honourable Gentleman, with feelings which were at once creditable to himself, and in the highest degree respectful to his friend MR. WILSON, proposed, (and it was agreed upon) that the other sufferers by their

rioters should receive ONE-TENTH part of the whole sum contributed to the Ex-General's charity.

This affair being arranged, little remained for the Committee of the FRANCIS and HONEY subscription, but to take their tythes, and appropriate them to the use of the widows and orphans; but whether from the true Radical feeling of contempt for the poor, (so gloriously evinced in the conduct of WILSON's friends in his *old cronny*, MR. GALE JONES)—or from the genuine Whig love of money—or from a desire to avoid the incorporation of MESSRS. FRANCIS, HONEY, WILSON, and Co. as a firm, in the begging-trade, we do not know; but we do know, that upon the application of the friends of FRANCIS and HONEY, for their share of the booty, they were repulsed with indignation, and have been unable to procure the least aid from MR. WILSON's poor's box.

This has incensed the minor Radicals against the Radical Aristocracy, and we should not be surprized, if the prize-money is not divided according to MR. BENNETT's suggestion, to hear of some disclosures which, if not very entertaining, will not fail to be very instructing.

LETTER IV.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I pledged myself in the outset of this correspondence, to lay before our countrymen the birth, parentage, and education (and, would to heaven I could add, the "last dying speech") of a faction, who having transfused their own personal feelings, and the bitter spirit of disappointed ambition, into the lifeless trunk of WHIGGISM, impudently assume to be the legitimate descendants and representatives of our great revolutionary patriots. But, if these men are disposed to trace their pedigree higher than the French revolutionists, they must ascend to the primitive source of Church and State reformers in the 17th Century. Yet, even from this claim of inheritance, the necessary deduction must be made of any pretence to legitimate motives, or even a semblance of religious zeal, which served to cloak the nakedness of wanton rebellion, and to qualify the charge against the Puritans and Roundheads, of a mere gratuitous hatred against our institutions in Church and State. They may justly claim to be the representatives and depositories of all the vices of these their genuine archetypes, without any of their redeeming virtues, which, in their incipient measures, at least partook of patriotic sincerity, and a genuine spirit of liberty.

A distempered zeal hurried them, indeed, into sanguinary excesses, which issued in the overthrow of the monarchy; but, even CROMWELL himself, never calculated, in cold-blooded policy, that the entire subversion of the state was to be effected as the harbinger of his own accession to sovereign power. The natural consequences of an inflammatory spirit pervading all ranks of society, first paved the way to his ambition, and he boldly advanced to remove the remaining obstacles to these ultimate views, which had, till then, been hidden even from himself. But his modern followers and disciples, fired by the example of his success, endeavour to create causes which have no existence in our times. They begin by labouring to corrupt the public mind, and by every species of artifice, trick, intrigue, and cabal, to excite disaffection towards the government; looking to avail themselves of whatever consequences may result, to gratify their thirst for power, and to lash the people themselves, who for thirty years have never raised their voices in their favour, except when acting subsidiary to their own mob orators, and leaders.

Experience, and the improved state of society, has indeed rendered the task more difficult to the modern patriot; but we must not rely too much upon what we indolently term the good sense of the people, for we may be assured that WILKES, the child and champion of modern quackery and patriotism, had well calculated his means, when, with as much point as truth, he boasted that with the *non-sense* he would outvote and outfight the *sense* of the nation by ten to one. Under no form of government can the system, to which you so justly apply the term of *humbly*, be so successfully carried on, as that wherein the privileges of the governed are so extended as to defy all ordinary means of control, whilst defined and impassable limits are prescribed to the governors: when the laws are all-powerful to repress encroachment on the part of the Crown, and powerless when opposed to the excesses and licentiousness of the people: in a word, under a system of perfect freedom, such as never existed in ancient or modern times, except in the solitary instance of the English Constitution.

Men are the creatures of habit, and the wisest amongst us as subject to prejudices as the most illiterate, and (which renders the case more hopeless) are disposed to indulge their self-complacency in the very act of committing themselves to the grossest errors. It is a curious fact, but one open to demonstration, that the system adopted by the French philosophers, for the overthrow of their social and political establishments, was so skillfully contrived, that whilst it eradicated all pre-conceived notions, and habitual bias towards sound principles, it riveted the chains of all those prejudices which bear upon the weak or baser passions of human nature. In proportion as they degenerated from all received notions of good, they called themselves LIBERAL—and as they systematized and concentrated all that was base and malevolent, they proved themselves BIGOTS!

The scheme for inoculating Britain with French principles was established in Edinburgh, as I have before had occasion to observe; and to the Review, published there,

under the patronage of the disappointed and unprincipled leaders of Whiggism, are attributable, almost exclusively, all those evils which have shaken society to its base, by condemning or relaxing the principles of attachment to our national institutions, under which our fathers gloried in the profession of *loyalty*—a term which, in its just acceptation, is as remote from servile adulation to the Prince, as it is from the mean, disgusting, and dishonourable courtship of the mob. It combines, no doubt, an affection to the person, with our veneration for the office of our Sovereign—but it includes a hearty attachment to our laws, our institutions, our country, and our liberty; and carries with it the consequent determination to see them maintained in all their vigour, power, and purity, against the machinations of all who would presume to invade them.

To root out this principle from the hearts of Englishmen, I repeat, was the object of the Scotch Encyclopaedists, and their masters, the English Whigs; and the force of ridicule has been directed against our noblest feelings, with a cool and deliberate aim, quite sufficient to shew that it is not of English growth—nor to be traced to an English origin. The narrow genius of the Scotch Metaphysical School was congenial with the superficial reveries of the French philosophers. They had both proved their capacity for the work of destruction; but, as the world now perceives, to its cost, were utterly incompetent to originate any thing worthy to be substituted for that which they sacrificed: the difference of the soil, or to speak less figuratively, the essential superiority of the system of Government in this country over that of Old France, the weakness, which, in the hour of danger, betrayed the one, and the vigour which upheld the other, has occasioned the opposite results in the fate of each.

The Scotch Convention and the schemes of Palmer, Muir, and Gerald, for the *direct overthrow* of the Constitution, professedly, servilely, and vauntingly copied from their French archetypes, was quickly counteracted. The Whigs, however, availed themselves of this interposition on the part of Government, to stigmatize our rulers as tyrants, and began that wretched and debasing system of purchasing popular favour, by rewarding blasphemy and treason, and in the persons of these condemned traitors, they were represented as martyrs to liberty; and went into banishment amid the wailings and lamentations of the Whig patriots, and the Scotch philosophers. THEN it was discovered that the citadel was not to be taken by surprise; that a due reconnaissance must be taken—the advances gradually made, and all the details of a regular siege, by sap and mine, adopted.

Thus, the *Edinburgh Review* established by the rump of the Scotch convention, was warmed with life by the patronage of an English faction, who had openly subscribed to the sentiment, that "the French Revolution was the most glorious monument of human reason." Never was conspiracy more regularly organized, or more skillfully carried on. The *Morning Chronicle*, which ranged under its banners at all periods, the *Tirailleurs* and *Guerrillas* of sedition and treason, however humble or ephemeral, was the grand emporium for the deposit, and re-issue of the Scotch literary manufactures in a more free and familiar form; and lest the credulous portion of the public (a portentous majority) should be persuaded by the professions of Whigs and Whig sophisters, that they (innocent beings) without power, place, or emolument, have had no part or share in the evils and troubles which an irritated population have engendered, be it known, that at all times from the commencement—that is from the moment the French Revolution was in the hands of the Whigs to be made a means of bringing our own Constitution to the brink of destruction, down to the adoption of the late unhappy Queen's cause for the same purpose, the Whigs—not merely their regularly and well paid hirelings, but the Whigs, from the highest to the lowest, Noble Lords and Honourable Members, have been the writers, the authors, the poets, the libellers and lampooners of *Royalty and Loyalty—the Laws and the Religion of the Country in that journal*. Nay, it is more than reported that one Noble and Learned Lord was the actual Editor during the period of the Queen's Humbug—and if it were necessary—or should I be dared to the proof—such a list might be produced as would shew how far the professions of the Whigs are to be credited, when they assure the world how "deeply and intensely they feel the misery and deplore the existence of public commotions, which nothing but the weakness and corruption of Kings and Ministers could have engendered!"

They are, however, pretty well known, and their selfishness and appetite for office and emolument, have betrayed them beyond redemption to the lowest of the people. This is in itself an evil—because it tends to bring all public men into the same contempt, which nothing but such glaring corruption could have occasioned. It weakens the means of constitutionally opposing Ministers—whilst it destroys every barrier between the violent and ignorant outrages of the rabble, and the most sacred institutions of the country.

But it is to the more elevated orders of society that we must look for a remedy, among whom are too many who, proud of acting upon their own reason, in point of fact, never reason at all. It is to this description of persons that facts must be proved, before they can shake off prepossessions which are habitual to the most honourable minds, and whom it is difficult, and in truth most painful, to convince, that men of the highest rank and station in the country, who, individually, would disdain to be guilty of the least act of meanness or duplicity, involved by a common interest with knaves and adventurers, impelled by disappointment, and sated by opposition to what they

consider their just claims, stoop to the lowest and most disgraceful schemes—to the encouragement of treason and blasphemy—to the propagation, not only of misrepresentations and exaggerations, but of downright fabricated falsehoods, to promote their interests and bolster up their cause.

Honest men, I say, will not credit these things upon mere assertion, and we must not be sacrificed to the incredulity even of honest men. You, Sir, have commenced a career new to the country, and have manfully and invincibly withstood this host, who have applied the tortures of the Inquisition as the means of frightening you into a surrender. You have dared to speak TRUTH, which, for the last twenty years has not been heard through the British Press. Your great predecessor, the Anti-Jacobin, penetrated into the recesses of Jacobin infamy, upheld in its darkest periods by the Whigs, and fostered by that veteran sinner, the *Chronicle*. Continue to do so, and to open your columns to the supporters of truth, and in a short period, men who have been taught to blush, because, being Loyalists, they were stigmatized as Tories and bigots, shall resent as an insult (which actually happened after the total defeat of Jacobinism) the imputation of being a Whig.—I am, Sir, yours, PAUL POTTER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having been frequently put to the blush by hearing very modest young ladies, without a blush (from their ignorance no doubt) warbling forth the amatory effusions of MR. THOMAS MOORE, under the title of "Irish Melodies," I have been induced to purify some of the especial favourites of his meretricious muse from their grossness, and to convey, through the medium of his exquisite melodies, a moral, which, I fear, was not intended by this miniature poet. I enclose you a specimen, which you will at once perceive is wholly divested of its native licentiousness; and from being one of the grossest insults ever offered to modest ears, is converted into a means of contributing to the harmless amusement of a party, whose morality is at all times as conspicuous as their patriotism.

Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour
When treason, like the midnight flower,
That dreads detection and the light,
Begins to bloom for sons of night,

And damsels of the moon.
'Twas but to bless these hours of shade
That WATTSIAN and the moon were made:
'Tis then the torch of faction glowing,
Sets the Draper's tongue a going!

Oh, stay!—oh, stay!
Wilson, flash with Whig arrears,
No credits asks—but oh he swears
He will not quit us so soon.

Fly not yet—the hoax was play'd,
In times of old through Cock-lane shade,
Though snug in covert all the day,
(Like friends of ours) it rose to play,

And scratch when night was near.
And thus should patriots' hearts and looms
At noon be dark as Cockney Brooks!
Nor venture out, 'till nightly sopping
Brings the genial hour for plotting!

Oh, stay!—oh, stay!
When did HONOUR ever speak,
And find so many eyes awake
As those that twinkle here!

The *Chronicle* of yesterday has a letter about the Greeks, signed S. T. which is the production of some wag, (perhaps their Dunbar Correspondent)—which begs to have a line addressed to the writer at the "bar of the Cannon Coffee-House, Charing-cross?"—any body who could look staid, would have known that there is no such Coffee-House now open.

The *Herald* of yesterday, gravely informs us, that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON left town on Friday, for Hertfordshire, on the MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.—We remember, the late Mr. ASPLEY performed on *top-boats* at a local, in a similar manner; but we believe it is the first time the noble blood of the Dukes has been doomed to carry weight.

The *Chronicle* of Friday insinuates something about a Pamphlet concerning Buonaparte, which we never saw; and although the driveller dare not speak out and call us JOHN BULL, at once, seems to infer that we know something about it, because it violates all have been in the window of a shop where our paper is sold in Fleet Street. We distinctly disavow any connexion with the things which may appear in that place; nor have we any controul over, or interest in the shop, other than as our paper is to be purchased there.

On Friday, the King held a Court at His Palace, in Pall Mall, to receive the Addresses of the Lord Mayor, and Corporation of the City of London. His Majesty, being engaged with several of the Cabinet Ministers, he was not able to receive the Addresses till near five o'clock; when the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and their officers, approached the King, making their obeisance, when Sir John Vestiver, the Recorder, read the Addresses of the Court.—The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Officers, were most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand.

The King was graciously pleased to return the following Answer to the Addresses:—"I receive with the utmost satisfaction this testimony of your feelings upon my safe return to my native country. Highly sensible as I am by the sentiments of loyalty and affection which have been manifested in those parts of my dominions which I have recently visited, I am perfectly convinced that the same spirit animates the Citizens of London, and all classes of my faithful people throughout the British dominions. You may be fully assured, that my detestation of the French, and my concern for your rights and liberties, and of the ardent solicitude which I shall ever feel for your welfare and prosperity."

The King afterwards called the Lord Mayor to him, and very condescendingly and graciously apologised for detaining the deputation, observing, "I trust, my Lord, that the Corporation of the City of London will excuse my detaining them. I fully regret the circumstance, and assure you that nothing but the most important and pressing business prevented me from receiving you exactly at the time appointed." His Majesty also very graciously regretted that it had not been in his power to dine with the Corporation on Lord Mayor's Day.

The 86th Regiment, which embarked in four vessels on Thursday, the 8th inst., from Bristol, arrived at Waterford, after a fine passage of 20 hours.—The Loyal British and Brilliant transports, with the first division of the 91st Regiment on board, sailed from Greenock the 10th inst. for Jamaica.

The Earl of Wicklow was elected, on Friday se'night, a representative Peer of the Kingdom, in the House of Lords.—We are truly concerned to state, that a most serious accident befell Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, on Friday, as that gentleman was attending the procession of the Corporation with the Addresses to his Majesty. The horse on which he rode (a hired one) reared up, threw him, and fell on him, by which his leg was broken; he was carried into a shop near the door of the house conveyed to his house in Bumble-row, where Sir Wm. Blizard and Mr. Norris, the surgeons, attended him. They endeavoured to reduce the fracture, which could not be effected, and amputation, of course, was resorted to. Mr. Wontner is going on favourably.

THEATRE.

AFTER the play of the EXILE, at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, on Saturday, was produced, a Farce, called the "VENISON PASTY."

Before we proceed to make any remark upon this piece, we would inquire why MR. LISTON did not perform his part in the play? Indisposition could not be pleaded; for we saw him in the afterpiece, trying his utmost to be comical; and an *ill disposition* to do his duty to the public, by appearing for their amusement, in characters written for him, and to which he has given a value, is at least ungracious in an actor, not to call it disrespectful.

MR. MEADOWS was MR. LISTON'S substitute, in the COÛNT, and one would really suppose, that substitutes for good actors, were furnished like substitutes for the militia, where every man who was strait in his limbs, able to bear arms, and willing to take forty shillings, was forthwith enlisted without further inquiry. We have no objection to MR. MEADOWS; but, looking at him as a substitute for MR. LISTON, we should as soon be satisfied with seeing MR. KEAN instead of YOUNG, or MR. GATTIE vice MUNDEN.

The Farce of the "VENISON PASTY" was decidedly and unequivocally condemned, and most deservedly so. We have not heard who the author is, and the chances are that we never may; but we are quite sure, upon whom the censure of the town must fall for having produced it.

In an age, when, spite of all the declamation of mob orators, the quackery of mountebanks at Methodistical meetings, the moral character of the English people stands higher than it ever did; when the most scrupulous refinement characterizes general conversation, and an indelicate expression, and an oath are perfectly strangers to decent society, it is certainly most extraordinary to find such a piece admitted to the public eye as the "VENISON PASTY."

The brilliant wit of CONGREVE—the rich humour of FARQUHAR themselves, are unable, in these days, to counter-veil the licentiousness of their writings;—we are even debarred from the enjoyment of some of the best comedies in our language, from the impurity which pervades them; and unfortunately so intermingled are the bright sallies of genius with impurity of thought, that it has been hitherto held impossible to separate them, or get rid of the one, without entirely destroying the force of the other and thus the stage is shut against them.

But, in this new piece, it appeared that the author had at length succeeded in this process; for it seemed as if, with the greatest care, he had preserved for the public ear, all the indecencies—all the grossnesses of thought and expression, of the old authors, without retaining the smallest particle of their wit or humour. Should this have been the case, and the gentleman write again for the stage, perhaps his next farce may contain all the brilliancy and vivacity which are absent from this, and be free from the nauseous filth which pervades it from the beginning to the end.

But, however much we must blame the managers for the production of this farce, there is another quarter, to which censure more seriously attaches—we mean the LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S Office. We have had occasion, during the last year or two, to notice a strange remissness in the department of the licenser of plays, as to political allusions, and revolutionary sentiments, which have frequently occurred in the patriotic tragedies which have of late been produced, and which ought never to have passed the licenser; but putting politics out of the question, public morals are decidedly to be considered before the *visu* of the CHAMBERLAIN'S Office is put to any dramatic work; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if the officer of His MAJESTY'S Household, whoever he may be, to whose share the duty of reading plays falls, had executed that duty properly and efficiently, our wives and daughters would have been spared the blushes which were excited on Saturday night, by the performance of the "VENISON PASTY," and the actresses relieved from the painful office of uttering words and sentiments, which we hope they had studied only for the occasion, and which it was distressing to think they could of a possibility understand.

LISTON did his all, and ate heartily. BLANCHARD and JONES were equally zealous. MRS. GIBBS looked sweetly; and poor MRS. CHATTERLY, tremblingly alive to the sort of part she had to act, was more than ever interesting to us. Why she disguised herself, as she did, with the most awkward ruff we ever saw, we leave to those who have the pleasure of her acquaintance to enquire—it had the effect of giving a heaviness to a remarkably animated countenance, and a clumsiness to one of the prettiest figures on the stage.

On Tuesday, TWELFTH NIGHT was performed, and MISS TREE re-appeared in VIOLA, after a long absence from her professional avocations. Interesting as this sweet girl always is, we are sorry to say that our interest was even more than usually excited by seeing that she still labours under the effects of her long and tedious indisposition. She played VIOLA beautifully. There is a natural deficiency of manner and a sensitiveness about her, which makes her acting quite delightful, and, as we all know, her singing is still less equivocally excellent. Her spirits were so much affected by her return to the stage, and perhaps by the enthusiastic reception she met with, that she was unable to sing her last song, and an apology was made for her by ABBOTT. The play went off remarkably well, and we trust that, having once broken the ice, the heroine of the evening will daily increase in health and confidence, and that we may again enjoy the pleasure of seeing and hearing her, unalloyed by the apprehension of annoying or distressing her.

A MISS BAKEWELL made her appearance in MRS. HALLER. Not being able to commend, we shall merely observe, that she is inferior to MRS. BRADENELL, the last debutante in the same character, and therefore we think no good can come of engaging her.

MR. KEAN, "the rejected of Yankees," has again entered the lists, and on Monday played RICHARD THE THIRD. The first grand fault of MR. KEAN is, that he has not mind or intelligence enough to understand his author: so that even if he had a good person or a tolerable voice, his physical qualities would be entirely thrown away, because his mental powers would not be adequate to a proper command of them.

MR. KEAN has about as clear an idea of acting the scene with LADY ANNE, as LAMBTON has of the British Constitution. When he was a supernumerary at the Little Haymarket, in COLMAN'S good old days, when people went to laugh, and came away satisfied. KEAN was then the RICHARD of the scene in question, and as COOKE was then the GARRICK of the galleries, KEAN thought it must be right, and copied it. But if KEAN, who makes the Gods giggle at the absurdity of his grimaces, and the caricature of his affection, be correct, what an illustrious ass the LADY ANNE must have been to have been deceived by him. COOKE'S IAGO had the same fault; he was so decidedly a villain, and so decidedly imposing upon OTHELLO, that nothing but the roughest stupidity could have mistaken his design. The scoundrel who, for his own base ends, would awaken the jealousy of a fond husband, must, to succeed, be plausible, "seem fair and honest," at all events. Who upon earth would listen to a fellow who was wriggling and croaking, and leering and whispering, and shaking his finger in a corner, and making a buffoon of himself during a serious conversation? JOHN PALMER was the best IAGO we remember, for the very reason that his air, his countenance, his person, his manner—all bespoke fairness, and nothing appeared until he was alone with the audience to indicate the real blackness of his heart. But we are talking of things of forty years standing.

KEAN'S OTHELLO is perhaps the consummation of absurdity; he is, in truth, the thing QUIN said GARRICK resembled—"Give him the tea-kettle and lamp, and he is 'HOGARTH'S black boy in the Harlot's Progress.'" His tiresome repetitions to "make effects"—his affectation when trying to be natural—in short, his whole performance of the character is one tissue of HUMBUG, which nobody would or could have borne, had not the "Gentlemen of the Press," upon their reconciliation with WHITBREAD, (who refused to give them what, we believe, is called the "freedom" of the house, and who afterwards was silly enough to (truckle to them), undertaken, as the price of their free admission, to puff off, as a financier, a man without person, voice, intellect, or understanding, or any one requisite for the stage. Thus it is that London is led; and because half a dozen worthies choose, at their ale-houses or in their garrets, over their glasses of punch or their bread and cheese, and porter, to tell the good easy public that a thing is fine which is execrable—that an actor who deserves to be hoisted is a Roscius—that every body goes to a place which is deserted—or that a work is highly popular which nobody ever heard of, poor John Bull takes it all for gospel, and sits, and sits again, with his wife and daughters, night after night, to applaud acting, which, if he had met with it at Dunstable, or Bolton-in-the-Moors, (without the preparation of puffing), he would have ridiculed, condemned, and despised.

However, not relying too much upon MR. KEAN (for quackery must be exploded sooner or later) MR. ELLISTON has produced more novelty. A Play, called "LOST LIFE" (which might have with equal propriety been called, Lost Time) has made its appearance at Drury Lane this week.

There are a great number of characters in the *Dramatis Personæ*, perhaps they might be more aptly called caricatures. They have, however, the quality of embracing all the talent the house affords; which, to be sure, with the exception of MUNDEN and KNIGHT, is not very brilliant.

The plot of this play is taken from a very ingenious little French novellette. The French novel, however, is more humorous, and the incidents infinitely droller, which is not at all surprising, because from the nature of the dramatic denouement, the moment the female appears, all mystery ceases, whereas in the narrative, the reader goes on with the one heroine in her three different characters, and does not discover till the very last moment, that she is the object of the admiration of several suitors.

The best character of the play is DAFODIL, in this the author has successfully enough ridiculed the cockney school of Poetry; but we should suppose he will be made to smart for it in this day's EXAMINER (at least if that paper is still published). No one can be at a loss to fix DAFODIL, and we should think that if MR. MONCRIEFF escapes the visitation of the shade of MR. JOHN KEATS, he will not avoid the living anger of HIS MAJESTY of Cockaigne, which doubtless will be vented upon him in the important Gazette of that muddy kingdom.

MRS. EDWIN (perhaps it is no compliment) looked the milliner of Cranbourne-alley admirably; she is a very smart and bustling actress. We would suggest, that the extraordinary pumping noise, which she makes in speaking, however soothing to passengers, in the safety valve of a steam packet, is by no means an agreeable accompaniment to the delivery of language; nor is it more necessary to say, "dear Sir," in speaking to a man, than it is to add (as they did in the old ballads) A, to the end of every word. What should we think of a lady in common life who told us, "it was a beautiful day—a—on Thursday last"—"a?" We should think her a much sillier person than we take MRS. EDWIN to be. The truth is, that MRS. JORDAN (with the most melodious voice in the world) occasionally emphasized her words strongly, and all those who emulate her excellence, think they shall attain to it by catching her peculiarities; as every would-be tragedian since the days of COOKE, grunts half of his speech, whispers the other half, and shakes his finger at the end of it, when he means to be impressive.

We believe, MR. MONCRIEFF, the author of LOST LIFE, committed the sin called GIOVANNI IN LONDON, for which we never can forgive him, (perhaps, we are nearly as angry with the fascinating VESTRIS for making it popular,) but we are glad to see that his talents may be turned to better things. "LOST LIFE" is not so good a comedy as REYNOLDS would write, nor does it pretend to a regular place in the drama; but it has fun about it, it is improbable, *quâre* ridiculous, and rather vulgar, but amusing, and though, perhaps, better suited to the Olympic Theatre than Drury Lane, it succeeded perfectly well.

The Olympic, by the way, appears to be a sort of hospital for the sick from the Little Haymarket; it is a satisfactory thing at all events to find, that after all the forcing and bolstering of that mis-managed Theatre, the rare talents which were culled from all parts of the Empire to gratify

the lovers of the genuine drama within its classic walls, have at length found their level, and settled themselves comfortably at a tumbling place in Wych-street.

It is very barbarous to be hard upon Minor Theatres, every man has a right to get his bread if he can. Why should there be a monopoly of dramatic amusements, &c. &c.? So say half a dozen of our correspondents this week. One vindicates the Tottenham-street Theatre, from the sweeping censure we bestowed upon it in comparing it with LADY MORGAN'S nonsense about ITALY, and says the manager has done much in reviving the Greek Drama.

Upon this we looked at the bills of the West London, alias the Regency, alias the Tottenham-street Theatre; and there sure enough we found EDIPUS placarded for representation, not in vulgar common place Roman capitals such as Covent Garden uses, but in the real Greek characters Oedipus.

Delighted with this refinement, we cast our eyes downwards to see what the other performances for the evening were, and found to our infinite joy, two plays announced under the titles, one of "MISANTHROPY," and the other of "SEPARATION;" at which, we burst into an immoderate fit of laughter. To find bad spelling in a Minor Theatre is no very wonderful thing, but to see only two English words conspicuous in the same bill with a flourish of Greek, and to see both of them mis-spelt was more than we could have anticipated even from the ignorance of such people as we conclude the managers of Tottenham-street to be, (never forgetting that one of the words is purely of Greek derivation), and we must say, that it affords another proof of the justness of that reprobation which we feel it our duty to give to these scenes of grovelling dunciness and ignorant immorality.

We find that MR. MURRAY, who was for many years an actor on the Covent Garden boards, died at Edinburgh on the 8th instant. He was the son of SIR JOHN MURRAY, Bart. of Broughton, secretary to the Pretender, in the rebellion of 1745, who, after the final ruin of the cause, retired to Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where, in the year 1754, the late MR. MURRAY was born. Under the immediate guardianship of his father, he received a classical education, and was at a proper season sent into France, to perfect himself in the language of that country. Being designed for the medical profession, he was, on his return from the Continent, placed with a practitioner of eminence, and entered into the sea service, as a surgeon, in which capacity he made several voyages. Being tired of his calling, he entered into an engagement with MR. TATE WILKINSON, and made his first appearance on the stage at York, in 1775, in the character of OEDIPUS, in the FOP'S FORTUNE. Thence he went to Norwich, and afterwards to Bath. He subsequently entered into an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre, where he appeared in 1797.

MR. MURRAY has left a son and a daughter: the latter (MRS. HENRY SIDGONS) is the present proprietor of the Edinburgh Theatre, where her brother, MR. WM. MURRAY, is the acting manager.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—Almost inhabitant of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, would feel greatly obliged to one of your correspondents, who he knows can explain the mystery, if he would inform him why the said parish, the most opulent and respectable in London, as far as its inhabitants are concerned, is worse lighted, watched, paved, and watered than any other in the metropolis. The streets of the surrounding districts are so well illuminated, that, upon entering those of this parish, the few dim lamps sparingly scattered through the streets serve only to make darkness visible, and night hideous. Street robbers and housebreakers pursue their occupation without molestation; and Bond-street, Albemarle-street, and Dover-street are so beset with prostitutes of the lowest species, that I am kept away from a club, to which I belong, in one of those streets, by the danger and nuisance of encountering the vermin which infest it.

The watchmen, except in the early part of the night, are either off their beat, or asleep in their boxes; and the foot pavement, though lately a little repaired, is still in many places in such a dangerous state as scarcely to be passable in broad day-light. My Loads of the Vestry cannot, I understand, bear the smell of gas. Let them then light their streets with oil. The police of London wants your wholesome reproof and chastisement; but what can we expect when the very seat of the nobility is the centre of the greatest nuisances.

Pray, Sir, be kind enough to do something towards ameliorating our condition.—Yours, A. O. P.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I was much hurt at seeing any part of the columns of your truly valuable paper contaminated with an epistle from the ex-gaoler of Leicester, whose character you must be unacquainted with, or you would not have inserted it. I beg to inform you of the following fact, namely, that this said quondam gaoler, was the principal, in collusion with Hunt, though privately, of calling a meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, to present an address to her late Majesty, and actually took up to London, with himself, one of the deputation appointed to present this ever memorable specimen of radicalism, as an assistant, with a coach load of convicts, destined for Botany Bay.

The other person forming this notable deputation, followed the next day as an assistant to the principal turnkey, with a second load of convicts. By these means, you see, this very gaoler contrived that the County of Somerset should be at the expense of sending a deputation to the Queen, from one of the most venal Boroughs in England.

Detesting, as I do, the political principles of Hunt, I do not believe him capable of practising so much hypocrisy as this said ex-gaoler of Leicester.—I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, A. B.

Leicester, Nov. 4th, 1821.

As we have no wish, in the conduct of BULL, to do any thing but promote the ends of truth and justice impartially, we insert this letter, leaving it open to the reply or explanation of the person alluded to.

on the following day, the TIMES itself, endeavouring to save some of its little reputation, consents to admit the following extract from an Evening paper, with a little annotation of its own:—

IT IS NOT TRUE, as generally supposed (from a statement that appeared in a morning paper) that CADMAN had only twice uttered forged notes. He had for a considerable period been engaged with his wife in the unlawful pursuit, and she (under an assumed name) in selling the forged notes to the utterers, who paid them 7s. per note, and 20s. for a forged 5s. note; and several persons were his accomplices who were their instruments in putting off with a forged 11. note, and in the first instance, that caused CADMAN to join in the dangerous traffic; and, on his being taken into custody, he offered to impeach all who had been connected with him, if he were allowed to plead guilty to the minor offences. The Bank took his case into consideration, and had desisted from prosecuting the extensive guilt of the prisoner; and they could not, in justice to others, suffer the most guilty to escape, and no hopes were ever held out to him that mercy would be extended towards him.

The statement was sent to the Times by a most respectable solicitor, who certainly believed what he stated.

As for the respectable solicitor who sent the account to the TIMES, we think he would be found with some difficulty; and as to the readiness with which the TIMES takes upon itself to vouch for what they "are sure he believed," we think it highly meritorious. The truth we really think is, that the TIMES lugged forward MR. CADMAN, as an object for mercy, because they knew, mercy could not, in justice, have been extended to him, precisely (as we said before) upon the same principle as the QUEEN interceded for the old offender, PRICE; but, if they have been foolish enough to believe an attorney, and were really innocent of knowing any thing about CADMAN of themselves, then they deserve to be handed over to the care of their own friend, who died with DR. AUTOMARCHI, in Paris, while he was living in Leicester-square; or to the more saving protection of the Dublin correspondent, and the MORNING CHRONICLE, who reduced the COUNTESS of LAUDERDALE to ashes without any ceremony.

Not satisfied, however, with simply contradicting themselves on Friday, the OLD TIMES renews the subject yesterday; and having exposed their ignorance with respect to CADMAN in one paper, they do us the favour in the next to show up their entire ignorance of his partner in crime and punishment, ELLIS; upon this person they put forth an eulogium of the most flourishing nature, talked of his genius, his parentage, &c. when lo and behold, out comes a communication from some person who was at school with him, shewing that he was a dunce, dissolutely and viciously inclined, and to crown all, that his name was not ELLIS! and this appears in yesterday's TIMES.

After all this detection, the TIMES (thinks it necessary to make out a kind of article upon the subject, and beaten, defeated, and shewn up in its efforts, to impress its readers with the obdurate hard-heartedness of the Monarch, it turns short round upon the dead victims of the law, and of CADMAN its favourite (while it thought it would answer any purpose in the cause) it declares, that—"they believe "all the tales they have since heard about him," and "have no hesitation in saying, that he was a MURDERER "of the most atrocious and deliberate kind, and that the "facts of his case, (of that case which eight and forty hours "before, they declared to be one of particular interest and "hardship) if really known, will be found to strengthen the "enemies of the abolition of capital punishments rather "than the friends."

But if their opinion be thus forcibly changed, what becomes of the fact, that the people were interested about MR. CADMAN? where are the groans of the vast multitude; the cries of murder? they are gone the same way as the talent, respectability, virtue, and ingenuity of the object of them; they never existed but in THE TIMES; and really we must say, that of all the exposures that Paper has subjected itself to, this last is perhaps the most striking and the most injurious. HUME's making blunders himself, and then bullying Ministers upon his own wrong data, has (however wanton) more folly in it than knavery; but to puff off the lives and characters of two hardened offenders against the law, (of whom it is evident they knew nothing), merely for the sake of creating an interest in their favour, and casting a stigma on a quarter whence it was IMPOSSIBLE, from the nature of their crimes, they could expect mercy, is part of a system of political atrocity, the existence of which, even in the OLD TIMES Newspaper itself, nothing but its clear and convincing detection could have led us to have believed.

POLICE.

In Monday's TIMES appeared an elaborate detail of an assault committed by the coachman of LORD GLENGALL, at Covent Garden Theatre, accompanied by a recapitulation of circumstances of rather an extraordinary nature, and which, knowing LORD GLENGALL, we confess, surprised us. On Tuesday, we find the following letter from his Lordship in the TIMES newspaper:—

SIR,—Observing in your paper of this morning, a paragraph in your police report, stating that I gave directions to my coachman to wait for me at Covent-garden Theatre, opposite the Royal entrance, I request you will contradict the assertion, as I never gave him any such directions, nor did I invite to the sitting Magistrate to arrest him without bail (as the report says) as the messenger who delivered him my note was an housekeeper, who went there for the express purpose of visiting the coachman.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GLENGALL. Grosvenor-street, Nov. 19, 1821.

If one could imagine any body connected with the TIMES to be possessed of any feeling, we should think these repeated raps over the knuckles must be vastly disagreeable.

HUMBURG.

It is quite extraordinary that men supposed to be conversant with the history of their country, and who ought, at least, as public journalists, to be able to apply the results of their knowledge to the benefit of the existing generation should appear to be utterly blind to the danger of the many systems which are growing up and becoming vigorous and prolific, as they accumulate the means of aggression against our established institutions in Church and State. Who would believe that the Courier, a journal, for whose principles we entertain a certain respect, could

be so blind as to submit to the public eye the following (we have no doubt well paid for) paragraph, under the pompous title of "RELIGION AND MORALITY AMONG THE SOLDIERS?"

"RELIGION AND MORALITY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—Saturday evening, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at the Goat Tavern, Pimlico, to take into consideration the best means of raising a Friendly Society and Bethel Union, for the purpose of promoting Religion and Morality amongst Soldiers. The Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Pimlico, took the Chair, and was supported by several respectable and eminent individuals. The most conspicuous feature of the meeting was that of two of the Life Guards being present, who delivered speeches of a very interesting description, in support of the measures about to be adopted to raise an institution for the purpose mentioned, and which met with great applause. Several other persons delivered their sentiments in favour of the resolutions, and the meeting lasted till a late hour, when the assembly contributed towards the object for which they had met, and departed."

The REV. MR. SMITH is a very convenient personage—and whether he came from Penzance, or from John-o'-Great's house, is a matter of very little importance, as he may be found in any intervening city, borough, village or hamlet, by dozens—we mean his name—and that is all that was wanted upon the above occasion. We have no pleasure, our readers may rest assured, in bringing forward men to public notice in new characters, or in stripping those who have long worn borrowed plumes of their usurped qualifications; but it is equally our pledge, and our duty to speak truth in the hour of danger, and to put our Countrymen on their guard against the wiles and artifices of ambitious and mischievous Agitators. Our opinion of MR. WILBERFORCE we have reluctantly been compelled to give to the world—and the single anecdote (if no other existed) of his having procured MR. OVERTON (the York living, is sufficient to stamp his character for ever—it is conclusive—it is a volume!

This Bethel Goat Tavern Meeting is another engine either of this person, or of his numerous dependants and allies, who have risen into notice by tavern convecticles, and by eulogizing each other in every town where they borrow or hire a room for their purpose; their object is Church schism, and this they have effected to a lamentable extent, by following implicitly, slavishly, and to the letter, the old Puritans. They, like them, have told the people, as LORD GREY, and other amiable reformers of the State, in their vocation, are in the constant habit of doing, that Churchmen in general are dumb dogs, and themselves the exclusive recipients of Divine grace. We have only to read and compare the writings of these dissenters within the Church, with those of their models during the latter period of ELIZABETH, when they were creeping into their designs, to perceive at once what is their ultimate object. They are too subtle in their generation to allow us for a moment to suppose this extraordinary coincidence is accidental: and they are too zealous and active in the adaptation of their worldly policy, and the acts of political chicanery, to admit a doubt of their intention to play the whole game.

The Bible Societies have established their influence from one end of the country to the other. The command of money, raised under the form of contributions to this seemingly philanthropic and, abstractedly, meritorious design, which united with the Church for the purpose proposed, has given them the command of the press; and the liberty of conscience, like the legitimate rights of men, is perverted into a means of overthrowing our establishments, civil, political, and ecclesiastical.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject with renewed apprehension, by this open attempt (for it has long been carried on by intrigue, and private modes of conversion) to draw the soldiery into their snares. If Government continue blind or inattentive to these proceedings, a very few years will put it out of the power of any Government to check them.

We need not recur to our annals for proofs in aid of this assertion. A praying army, and a synod of military saints, are not new things in our history. Hume tells us, in speaking of the atrocious acts and sanguinary dispositions of the Roundheads in general, that—"The army itself was infected with like humours. Everard, a disbanded soldier, having preached that the time was now come when the community of goods would be renewed among Christians, led out his followers to take possession of the land; and being carried before his General, he refused to salute him, because he was but his fellow creature."

Look at this, ye rulers of the land, and if the thing be suffered to go on, at least, condescend to let us know how the consequences which formerly ensued, are to be averted from our still happy and prosperous country; or whether (those who are in the opposite extreme of licentious insubordination to all civil authority, and prepared to set the torch to our boldest institutions, are to be looked to as auxiliaries against the encroachments of spiritual pride and intolerance?—Politics, as well as misery, brings a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows. MR. WILBERFORCE is proud to call the HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN (HENRY BROUGHAM!!) HIS FRIEND! and any other honourable gentleman, no doubt, who, without any very great zeal in the cause of divine truth, may find it convenient to court popularity in a School Committee, or exhibit his powers of oratory on the arena of a Bible Society Meeting.

MRS. SERRES.

THIS great lady, like the American steam frigates, is armed at all points; and now that she is even east off by MR. DOUBLE-EX-SHERIFF PARKINS, as far as her claims to the dignity of our Royal Family go, she comes with some more documentary evidence, to shew that she is a Polish Princess!!!

Her HIGHNESS has put forth a state paper upon this subject, of which the following is a copy:— "The Princess of Cumberland, anxious to satisfy the public as to the justice of her claims, gives the underwritten copy of one of her grandfather's letters, which she pleases her honour has only been seen by four or five individuals. Having experienced a severe illness, she trusts that the British nation will not desert her in her present persecuted state:— [Memoranda.—] With other sacred papers, to LORD WARWICK's care, for OLIVE, my grand-daughter, when I am no more. Not to be acted upon till the King's demise.—J. W. 1911 "My dear OLIVE.—As the undoubted heir of Augustus, King of Poland, your rights will find aid in the Sovereign, that you are allied to by blood, should the family of your father act unwisely; but may the great Disposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of

Poland, your grand-mother, I made my lawful wife; and I do solemnly attest, that you are the last of that illustrious blood. May the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth. Mine has been a life of trial, but not of crime." "Jan. 1791." "J. WILMOT."

This document possesses the same peculiarity which marks all her important papers—all the parties mentioned are dead, and like her other histories, the point of this one is to be kept secret till they are so. J. W.'s advice is not to be seen till he is "no more," nor acted upon "till the King's demise." LORD WARWICK, the KING OF POLAND, the PRINCESSES, and old JOHNNY WILMOT, himself are all gone now, and here, therefore, we have a claim to the Polish dignity exhibited, equally absurd and contemptible with that made to English rank.

We have no patience with this HUMBURG. The BRITISH NATION would be fallen indeed, if it were to be moved by the perfections of a person whose only enemies are her lawful creditors, and whose only sufferings have been brought upon her by a wanton incurment of debts which she knew she had no means to defray. Government (who, we must say, seem occasionally to stumble, even when their best interests call loudly upon them to act) should put a stop to this poor creature's nonsense; by the reiteration of her absurdities we shall, by and bye, have some fools believe that she really is something more than that, which we knows she is.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I send you a second specimen of my intended "Edition Expurgata," of MR. THOMAS MOORE'S inimitable lyrics. You will perceive that I have carefully expunged all the indecency of the original; and that instead of affording a poetical licence to my young female friends for going undrest, I have deduced examples, from amongst the great and illustrious patriots of the country, of ingenuity and industry employed by them for the acquisition of rich as well as warm clothing.

LESBIA HATH A BEAMING EYE.

AIR.—NORA CREINA.

LESBIA hath a beaming eye,
But no one knows for whom it beameth,
Right and left its arrows fly,
But what they aim at no one dreameth!
Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon
My NORA'S lid, that seldom rises;
Few its looks, but every one
Like unexpected light surprises!
Oh! my NORA CREINA, dear!
My gentle, bashful NORA CREINA!
Beauty lies
In many eyes,
But love in yours, my NORA CREINA!
LESBIA wears a robe of gold,
But all so close the nymph hath lac'd it,
Not a charm of beauty's mould
Presumes to stay where nature plac'd it!
Oh! my NORA'S gown for me,
That floats as wild as mountain breezes,
Leaving every beauty free
To sink or swell, as Heaven pleases!
Yes, my NORA CREINA, dear!
My simple, graceful NORA CREINA!
Nature's dress
Is loveliness
The dress you wear, my NORA CREINA!
LESBIA hath a wit refin'd,
But, when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they're design'd?
To dazzle merely, or to wound us?
Fillow'd on my NORA'S heart,
In safer slumber love reposes;
Bed of peace!—the roughest part
Is but the crumpling of the roses!
Oh! my NORA CREINA, dear!
My mild, my artless NORA CREINA!
Wit, tho' bright
Hath not the light
That warms your eyes, my NORA CREINA!

PARODY

TUNE.—CRONY CREEVEY.

MR. GEORGE TIERNEY SING.

BLESINGTON hath a beaming eye,
But no one knows for whom it beameth;
Right and left it seems to fly,
But what it looks at, no one dreameth;
Sweeter 'tis to look upon
CREEVEY—though he seldom rises;
Few his truths—but even one,
Like unexpected light surprises.
Oh, my crony CREEVEY, dear,
My gentle, bashful, graceful CREEVEY,
Others' lies
May wake surprise,
But truth, from you, my crony CREEVEY.

ESKINE wore a robe of gold,
But ah—too loosely he had lac'd it,
Not a rag retains its hold,
On the back where Grizzle* plac'd it.
But oh! VANSHATTAR'S gown for me!
That closer sticks, for all our breezes;
Were it mine—then whiggery
Might sink or swim, as heaven pleases.
Yes, my crony CREEVEY, dear,
My simple, gentle, crony CREEVEY,
Office dress,
Is gilded lace,
A dress you'll never wear, my CREEVEY.

HOMIUSSE hath a wit refin'd,
But when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell, if they're design'd,
To dazzle merely, or confound us.
On the Treasury Bench, at ease,
LONSDERRY still reposes;
Bed of peace!—Whose roughest place,
Is still, my CREEVEY—a bed of roses.
Oh!—my crony CREEVEY, dear—
My hungry, craving, crony CREEVEY!
While on roses
He reposes
What's the use of counting noses!
(Affettuoso) CREEVEY CREEVEY.
* EARL GREY, we presume.—EDITOR.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The only Office for receiving Advertisements for this Paper is at No. 11, Johnson's Court.

We thank our Suffolk Friends for his present.

A Citizen of London has been received.

G. G. must not fancy we have forgotten him.

We have received several letters on the subject of the painful and unnecessary tediousness in the execution of the eight criminals who suffered before Neavote on Wednesday night.

We recommend to the notice of heads of families, and of larger establishments, the present Catalogue of Books and Tracts offered for sale to the public, at reduced prices, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and more particularly those for the correction of blasphemous and infidel publications.

The new correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, on the Catholic Question, is a man of the name of Most, the keeper of a coffee-house with a French name in Regent-street.

TRUE BLUE shall be remembered.

We will keep D.'s secret most scrupulously.

X. Q. must excuse our non-insertion of his communication, because we do not comprehend it.

S. G. will do us ourselves, credit what we stated on the subject of the gentleman of whom he speaks, when we tell him it was from one of the parties themselves we heard it.

STINKY-TANKY, FOOTMAN, BOUVIERE, THE GHOST OF MACQUARIE, SAL FROM CAMBRIDGE, THE HOLLYHOCK AND CATERPILLAR, PUFF, LITTLE NODDLE, THE BURNING BANGMAN, MEAN AND

THE SINGING SPOON, WILPUL PERURY, AND BROTHER HENRY, are all received, but must be dealt out by degrees; besides, we have more serious matters in agitation, with which these bijoux might interfere at present.

The letter to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ABBOTT is highly important, but must be held back for the same reasons. The person alluded to in the above paragraph is dead.

The letter about the DUKE OF PORTLAND's zeal has been received, as has that from GOSFORD, which shall be attended to.

The censure upon Mr. LISTON in LANCE falls into our theatrical department, and as our friend DECEMY will see the head of it has suffered more from a new piece going off badly than its usual with their heads and critics, we must delay it till his return.

FRODOCKING JACK appears rather dull.

PRO PATRIA shall be answered.

The letter from Bermuda is an ex parte statement; but we can assure the writer that the language of it is ill suited to the affair.

"The glory of the British Empire," "The purity of the laws," "The magnanimity of the King," "The secret machinations of the hidden inquisitors," "The awful crisis," "The impending annihilation," and such expressions, may appear all in place to one of the colonists; but, painful as may seem the fact, we are bound to say that the columns of BULL would be all spent upon a matter—how shall we write it?—of so very little interest to the world.

The essay on "Large Bonnets" is well written, but too long. There is much reason in the writer's arguments against the use of them; for, independent of their extreme inconvenience, they are the most unbecoming head-dresses ever borrowed from the French.

We will take care to be as candid as possible in the poor dear fellow is quite forgotten: he has been about the country, and has fallen into the hands of some of our friends, who have had all sorts of odd things happen to him. We shall give a full account of his progress in a short time. He is very jealous of Wilson's popularity, and affects to shirk publicity;—but more of this anon.

We should wish to hear regularly from CRITO.

There is an anecdote on record of a certain celebrated Cavalier, who boasting one that he had never been in any country on the Continent, without receiving an order, some one asked him if he had not been in Prussia? "Yes," replied the Cavalier. "And what order did the King of that country give you?" asked his friend. "O, order," said the Cavalier, "he gave me an order to quit his dominions in twelve hours after I entered them."—WILSON, it is said, wrote something (or got somebody to write it for him) at PETERBOROUGH, in which he reflected gently upon the magnanimous ALEXANDER—in return for which (if he had written for it, which he evidently did not) he might have received a similar favour from that Emperor.

We must say, in answer to CLEBERUS, that we think the want of respect shown to the LORD CHANCELLOR in his Court, on Thursday, the most disgraceful thing ever done collectively by the bar. We wish his Lordship could make them feel as they ought.

The letter from LORDBENYER is under consideration, as well as Mr. BRIDLE'S second packet.

Many other communications must stand over.

We will look into the matter CASTIGATOR alludes to.

PAUL POTTER'S Letter (No. F.) is postponed till next week.

NEW LITERAL TRANSLATION OF HOMER'S ILLIAD.

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It has been at a great sale of languages, and stolen all the scraps!—Shakspeare.

Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane, London.

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NEW NOVEL.—Just published, dedicated (by permission) to Mrs. Joanna Baillie, in 12mo. price 1s. 6d. boards. The Second Edition of THE FAVOURITE OF NATURE. A Novel. In Three Volumes, 12mo.

This is a well-written Novel, in which female character, and an intimate knowledge of the human heart, are ably portrayed. The views of the rich and gay are well sketched, and the fate of their youthful victim, Eliza Rivers, is such as must deeply affect the sensitive mind.—Monthly Mag., Feb. 1831.

Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane; of whom may be had, latest published.

SUETON II THE WORLD, a Novel, in 3 vols. 12mo. price 21s.

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THE VILLAGE COQUETTE, a Novel, in 3 Vols.

THE LITERARY CHRONICLE of yesterday, Dec. 1, contains besides Reviews, Original Articles and Miscellanies, an entire Poem, a Drama, a Tale, a Short Story, on the Death of Keats. The stamped edition of the Literary Chronicle is a brief notice of Political Events, and circulates post free, price 10s. the unstamped edition is 6d. only. Published by Lambill, 355, Strand, (two doors east of Exeter Change) sold by Gump, Pall Mall; and all the Stationers' Hall, Court, and St. Paul's Church-yard; by the Booksellers, Royal Exchange; and by all the Booksellers of Periodicals.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like 3 per Cent. Red., 3 per Cent. Consols., 4 per Cent. ditto, 5 per Cent. Navy, Long Annuities, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, Ditto, Small, Com. for Acc., and Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS, Nov. 22.

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Price. Includes 5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept., 5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept., and Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 Jun. 25-30.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

We are much inclined to optimism.

"Whatever is, is right."

And, although a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, and NINE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, inflicted not on one, but on three, fathers of families, are a severe trial of patience and principle, we still see so many motives of consolation, that we readily repeat,

"Whatever is, is right."

Of these motives of consolation, let us begin at the smallest and the meanest. Every one who reads newspapers knows, that the greatest philanthropist in England is Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT—the most violent advocate of liberty—the most strenuous censurer of criminal informations—the most tender-hearted of prison-visitors;—and yet this is the second time that at the suit of Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT, three of us—tradesmen, whose business is suffering—fathers and husbands, whose wives and families are pining—are incarcerated because this generous friend of mankind was displeased at the mode in which we talked of him and one of his sisters.

We are not here going to defend what we said of either of the illustrious members of the irreproachable family of TANKERVILLE; we dare say we were very wrong, because we have had pretty convincing proof that JUDGE BAYLEY thought us so. But the naked fact itself is worth recording, and we entreat all the friends of LIBERTY, whether rational or irrational, whether moderate or radical, to recollect that there is but one private man in ENGLAND who has twice consigned four of his fellow-creatures to jail, for offences connected with his own private feelings.

That it will do some good,—and we think it would do still more if a starling could be taught to repeat our names, and that at the first close of his next speech in favour of liberty, and in censure of jails, the accusative bird should exclaim, "Remember WEAVER," and at the second, "Remember COOPER," and at the third, "Remember SHACKELL," and at the fourth, "Remember ARROWSMITH." And if, after these interruptions, he should still persist in his oration, and should attempt to entertain his auditory with his tones of compassion, and those crocodile tears for which he is renowned, it would not be amiss that he should be further reminded, that three whole families with many others depending upon them for business and a livelihood, are thrown into misery and desolation to vindicate the purity of his noble name, and to gratify the nice delicacy of his personal honour.

We believe, we do no more than justice in giving Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT the chief, if not the sole honour of this exploit: it is true that other members of his family figured (and a strange figure they made), in the affidavits against us, but every one who knows them, as well as we do, must be satisfied that the beneficent and compassionate HENRY GREY was the real leader on this heroic occasion.

But we love to be just. There was one person of that Noble family who did not swear against us—her heart was really tender—and with the genuine dignity of virtue and of an irreproachable life, declined to apply to the dry and unsatisfactory remedy of the law, when she had conscious innocence and her own character to appeal to.

Let it not be said that we again unnecessarily introduce a female on the scene. The TANKERVILLE family have themselves brought their ladies forward, and we believe that it is wholly unparalleled in the annals of parental tenderness and family delicacy, that a mother should have been brought into a Court of Justice to swear an affidavit of the nature that appeared on this occasion under the name of LADY TANKERVILLE.

We are not comfortable in our prison; it was not comfortable to hear, the very day after our sentence, that an execution for the fine might be sent into our house, and that the implements of our trade, the beds of our wives, and the cradles of our children, were under the grasp of the law. But we solemnly declare, that we would not exchange conditions, humble and depressed as we are, for that of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD OSSULSTON, and the HONOURABLE HENRY GREY BENNETT, who vindicated their sister's fame, by such a mode of action, AND WHO DRAGGED THEIR AGED MOTHER INTO COURT TO SWEAR AN USELESS AFFIDAVIT, ON SO OVERWHELMING A SUBJECT.

We beg our readers not to mistake this kind consideration as one of our grounds of consolation: we are not yet

reduced so low as to pride ourselves upon being superior to LORD OSSULSTON, or MR. BENNETT.

We are not Democrats, nor Levellers; and we have a due respect for the Nobles of the land; but when we see amongst them such things as these, we look upon them like maggots in amber, whose loathsome deformity is rendered more visible, and more lasting, by the medium in which, by a *lusus nature*, they happen to be placed.

"The things, God knows, are neither new nor rare, "But we wonder how the devil they got there."

But we have wasted too many lines on such a subject; our only excuse for such garrulity is to say to Mr. BENNETT, as COLONEL TITUS said to CROMWELL—"the great "leisure you have given us, Sir, we think it but right to "employ in celebrating your worth."

But we now come to more important matter.

We are fined and imprisoned for a libel; an event sufficiently disagreeable to us we need hardly say,—but, like a toad, ugly and venomous.

"It wears a precious jewel on its head;"

and that jewel is, that the Judges have, in our case, given the public a measure by which they may anticipate the punishment that awaits repeated and reiterated blasphemies against GOD, libels upon the SOVEREIGN, attacks upon the CONSTITUTION, and slanders upon the private life of every public man.

The legal amount and extent of our crime JUDGE BAYLEY has measured, perhaps, with more justice than we should have done; but of moral guilt—the intention of the heart—we are better judges than he; and, bowing to the authority which has punished us as guilty, we hesitate not to declare, that, in the eye of a Superior Justice, we are innocent. That is to say, that we were actuated by no personal malice—and that we said what we did with the hope and design of checking a system of profligacy, which we thought dangerous to the morals of the country, and to the purity of the best and most beautiful part of English society.

Why then, will it be asked, did we plead GUILTY? Our answer is very simple. Our lawyers advised us, that in the form in which the BENNETTS had put the case, the TRUTH or FALSEHOOD of our assertion was perfectly indifferent, and that in point of fact the only question that could go to a jury was, whether we had published that which the law designated as a libel.

We confess we had a great mind to bring this to a point, and to enter on a defence;—we had collected materials for that purpose.—JUNIUS says somewhere, "That he had "collected facts that would have made the old DUKE of "BEDFORD shake in his grave." We would not talk of our evidence in the same hyperbole, but we think we may say, without exaggeration, that it would have made the living shrink into the dust.

Again, however, we were advised by our counsel, that all this would only make matters worse; and that any attempt to establish our moral innocence, might very much aggravate our legal guilt.

But though we could not produce this moral exculpation in the KING'S BENCH, we owe it to ourselves, as honest Englishmen, to state it to the world.

Of the facts imputed to the late LADY CAROLINE WROTTESLEY (it is hardly necessary to say) were personally ignorant; we had not witnessed with our own eyes or ears any part of the alleged transaction; but we solemnly declare, that we did not invent one tittle of it; that we had heard it from an hundred mouths; that we had read it in newspapers, and had seen it in caricatures, and had never read or seen a contradiction of it.

We have those newspapers and those caricatures, and we should have produced them in the Court of King's Bench, but that our counsel, in his discretion and knowledge of the technicalities of the law, held them to be inadmissible.

LADY CAROLINE WROTTESLEY is therefore innocent,—but it does not follow that we are guilty. We were charged with maliciously inventing the story. We assert, and we are prepared to prove, that, however false and however malicious the story may have been, it was not invented by us. We found it, as we before said, distinctly announced, and never, to our knowledge, contradicted, and we therefore repeated it as a matter almost of history.

Again—we beg not to be misunderstood; we do not attempt a legal justification. Thus pure and clear as our motive was, we confess that the peace and honour of families, and above all of families connected with hereditary honours, ought not to be invaded on the authority of mere rumours; and we are not disposed to quarrel with the law, which preserves from idle tittle-tattle the reputation of man or woman.

But in the eye of REASON, in the scale of JUSTICE, in the nicety of HONOUR, there is a wide distinction between him who maliciously invents a falsehood, and him who, for a moral purpose, and without personal malice, repeats a story which he considers to be true, and which he relates as instructive; and we put ourselves in a more solemn manner, on our trial before GOD and our COUNTRY; and we confidently trust that in the minds of all dispassionate men we shall meet with a moral acquittal.

With these sentiments, it is impossible to deny, that some punishment ought to have been awarded to us, but we should be contemptible hypocrites, if we did not say, that we feel the measure dealt out to us was excessive. For, see what it was—one of our names would have been sufficient at the stamp-office—too secure

in the goodness of our intentions, we involved every individual of our partnership in the responsibility. It was shewn to the Court, on affidavit, that only one of us knew of the paragraph before it was inserted—that immediately after, we all three concurred in stifling the offensive article, and that we went to the expense of publishing a new edition, with that omission; that this was our first offence; that none of us had ever been questioned in a Court of Justice before; and that the libel (such as it was) involved none of the higher interests of society—neither blaspheming God, nor dishonouring the KING. We, therefore, ask those who may have attended to the scale of punishment usually awarded in such cases, whether they were not surprised to see THREE PERSONS, under such circumstances, so heavily fined, and imprisoned for such long and equal periods.

If one of us had been even more heavily fined, and the other more heavily imprisoned, we still might have been enabled, by the exertions of him, whose confinement were shortest, to carry on our trade, to put bread into the mouths of our children, and to make efforts for discharging the fines; but as the matter has been arranged, if it had been designed not to punish us temporarily, but to ruin us outright, the thing could have hardly been more effectually done.

Two of us, SHACKELL and ARROWSMITH, are printers on an extensive scale: we had, as is well known to the literary world, several most valuable and useful publications in hand; amongst others, a Polyglott Bible and Prayer Book, the style of which, we flatter ourselves, would deserve approbation; yet for this single paragraph in JOHN BULL, we are visited with a punishment which paralyzes our presses, and condemns our property to the waste, if not to the ruin, which most be expected from the sudden absence of all the proprietors.

This seems to us (but we may be wrong) somewhat hard—what follows seems still harder. It was stated by the Counsel who was hired to speak in aggravation of our punishment, and who, it must be confessed, performed the grateful office with a zeal that seemed to want no stimulus from pay—it was stated, that after all, we were not the guilty persons—that we were poor "men of straw;" wretches who knew not what we did; but who the Advocate confessed, had the obstinate integrity of not betraying the real author of the paragraph.

Now it seems to us—but we are no doubt prejudiced—a strange kind of logic to charge us with one kind of offence, and punish us for another. We were charged with being keen and cutting satirists—with having invented, out of mere malice, a gratuitous falsehood, and of having knowingly and artfully circulated it. That was the charge.

When Lawyer SCARLETT invoked the vengeance of the Court upon us, it was for a set of offences, not only different, but CONTRARY. He said that we were ignorant tradesmen, incapable of writing such a libel; that we probably knew nothing of parties so exalted in life; that we therefore were not actuated by malice ourselves, and, in fact, had no share in the real guilt, but that we deserved the whole vengeance of the Court because we persisted in shielding from justice the real criminal.

Now, this latter may be a very serious and punishable offence, but it is NOT the offence for which we were indicted; it is not the offence to which we pleaded guilty—it is not the offence for which we nominally were punished—and, thanks be to GOD, it is not an offence of which we are ashamed.

Though in humble life, we are ENGLISHMEN, and, therefore, men of honour; and it is not the venal prating of such florid inanity as SCARLETT, nor even the awful frowns of the Bench itself, which shall ever make us betray a confidence that is reposed in us, or seek for self-security in the sacrifice of a friend.

We know not how far the latter circumstance may have been dwelt on by the Court in pronouncing their sentence: we confess we were not enough at our ease to attend critically to all that fell from the learned Judge. The awful words—fined ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS—CONFINED EACH NINE MONTHS, AND TO BE FURTHER CONFINED TILL SUCH FINE WAS PAID, AND SECURITIES TO BE FOUND IN FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS EACH, were not lost upon us.

We beg pardon of our readers for taking up so much of their time with matters relating solely to ourselves; yet, as we are impelled thereto by an instinct common to human nature, we hope we shall be excused; and thus we beg leave to exemplify it—

Nothing can be less amusing than a broken leg; and yet, if you happen to fall into the company of a person who has once suffered that misfortune, you must observe with what apparent satisfaction he gives you a lengthened history of the accident. So it is with us;—our situation is far from agreeable—the sentence of the King's Bench has in fact broken six legs amongst us; not one of us can stand—we are all prostrate; and the little consolation which we have is to tell our readers, even to the minutest particular, the strange coincidence of accidents by which our legs were broken.

We trust that we shall be forgiven for this explanation; it is, we hope, excusable on account of our sufferings; it is, we believe, necessary to our personal reputation;—and we trust that we shall make this imprisonment of ours almost as useful as our former efforts have been, even by the avowal of our antagonists.

HOAX UPON BULL.

THE TIMES, gladly catching from young LAMBTON'S Paper, the DURHAM CHRONICLE (upon which Paper MR. SCARLETT so bitterly animadverted the other day, while moving for a criminal information against it) inserts the following paragraph in its columns of Thursday.

"The following letter has been received by a publican in Gateshead, from the publisher of the notorious JOHN BULL newspaper. What an eagerness to discover something! It unfortunately happens that the publican to whom the letter was addressed is not a tenant of MR. LAMBTON, and the JOHN BULL never, to the knowledge of the landlord, was seen within his walls. MR. LAMBTON has no tenant of the same name as that of the person to whom the letter was addressed, who keeps a public-house:—

"SIR—It having been represented to me, that you have been ordered to quit the Black Bull Inn, in which you have been for many years a tenant of MR. LAMBTON'S, in consequence of a copy of JOHN BULL having been seen on the table in your house, I shall feel particularly obliged if you will inform me by return of post whether that is a fact.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. T. WEAVER."

"Office of JOHN BULL, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London, Nov. 13, 1821."

Now, as we admit the letter, let us come to the facts.

We received, on the 10th of last month, a communication, of which the following is a copy:—

SIR—I think it proper to inform you of a circumstance which has lately taken place in this county. MR. ROBINSON, the tenant of the Black Bull, in Chester-le-street, a person who has many years rented the above Inn from MR. LAMBTON, M.P. has lately been ordered to quit possession of the Inn, on account of it coming to the ears of MR. L. that the JOHN BULL had been seen lying on the table in his house.—I am, yours, &c. THOMAS SLV. Durham, Nov. 8.

Declining, with even our opinion of young LAMBTON, to give credence to such an anecdote, and yet unwilling to suffer our circulation to be checked by threats and oppression should it have been true; we took a step which, we think, the bitterest of our enemies will allow was prudential, and which shews that we are NOT to be hoaxed, and that we are not induced hastily to insert information, whether it arrives from an Italian Doctor in Paris from his residence in Leicester-fields, or from a Scotch friend with a flaming account of the conflagration of a noble Lady in the North, without some authenticated confirmation. We wrote to the person mentioned in the first communication, the letter above quoted, signed R. T. WEAVER.

To this letter we received, from MR. ROBINSON, the landlord of the Black Bull, the following very civil and proper answer.

"Black Bull Inn, Gateshead, 19th Nov. 1821.

"SIR—A letter from you addressed to 'MR. ROBINSON, Black Bull Inn, Chester-le-street,' dated 13th inst. has been forwarded to me here; and as there is no person of the name of Robinson, who keeps any inn or public-house, with the sign of the Black Bull, in Chester-le-street, or the neighbourhood, but myself, your letter, I suppose, has been meant for me; and in answer to it, I have to inform you, that the house I occupy, does not belong to MR. LAMBTON, nor is he in any way connected with it; and the JOHN BULL newspaper is not taken in at my house, nor to my knowledge has a copy of it ever been within my doors.

"In consequence of your letter, I have made enquiries, and find MR. LAMBTON is not the owner of any inn or public-house, with the sign of the Black Bull; and the information you have received, as stated in your letter to me, must have been false.—I am, yours, &c.

"ROBERT ROBINSON."

Here (as we see) there is no joke against us yet, and we are quite satisfied that our readers will confess we acted as we ought to have done in the affair.

But there IS a joke behind—which is, that for all we know the facious yellow LAMBTON tried to play off the trick upon us himself, and inveigle us into a quarrel wherein he might have the laugh against us—here he was mistaken, and we think we may chance to raise a smile against him—for it so happens that we have discovered the authors of the first letter, signed THOMAS SLV, conveying the false information.

The two persons who attempted this deception are, ALFRED HEALY JOHNSON, clerk to MR. BROWN, barrister in DURHAM, a protégé of LAMBTON, and EDMUND CRASLER, son of MR. LAMBTON'S steward, a clerk in the office of MR. BROWNLOW, of Durham, MR. LAMBTON'S law-agent!

Considering the nature of the communication, and the object it had in view—there is a frequent recurrence of LAMBTON'S name in it,—we say nothing—we only venture to observe, that we were determined not to be hoaxed, and that we never were hoaxed during the whole affair; and that neither the DURHAM CHRONICLE nor its satellite the LONDON TIMES, appears to us to have taken anything by its motion.

The Dublin Journal received yesterday mentions the murder of Capt. Wadley, who lived near Newmarket; and that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Wigglesworth, near Roscommon.

The Courier of last night states, that Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant are to retire, and to be succeeded in the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. R. Peel.

Advertisements. Letters are daily pouring in from all parts of the country, with orders for next Tuesday Week, when a Five Thousand Pound Prize is sure to be drawn, and must be gained at the very trifling Risk of Two Pounds on a Whole Ticket, and Four Shillings a Sixteenth—a circumstance never known before.—Hazard and Co. Contractors.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY.

The King v. The West Middlesex Water Works.

This was an argument on a Rule Nisi, calling on the Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Water Works to shew cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue, directed to the Company, commanding them to lay on and join again to their Water Works, the pipes heretofore used for supplying water to the premises in the occupation of the inhabitants of the several parishes of St. Pancras, St. Mary-le-bone, and Paddington, and to allow them to enjoy the supply of water heretofore enjoyed by them, at the rates heretofore paid.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Holt, this day shewed cause against the Rule; and Mr. Littledale, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Cooper, were heard in support of it.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the Mandamus ought not to be granted—he thought it very probable that Parliament and the Public might have been disappointed in one of the hopes entertained from the competition among the Water Companies, but a very little attention might have enabled all persons to see that that competition was calculated to lead to the ruin of all the companies. It was manifest, from all that had been addressed to the Court on the one side and on the other, that the contest on the present occasion was the amount of the rate:—in that respect the present case differed entirely from that referred to in the argument (the Severn Railway: in that case the Company had been required by Act of Parliament to lay down, and for ever maintain, a certain railway in a certain manner; no question did, or could, arise about the rate to be paid for the use of it, because the amount was fixed by the Act of Parliament; but the Company, in violation of the Act, took up the road, and altogether refused to allow the public the accommodation of it on any terms whatever: the Court thought under the directions of that Act, (notwithstanding the parties were indictable) that a proceeding by Mandamus was a more prompt and speedy remedy. The great distinction between that case and the present, was, that there they refused to do what the Act required—here the refusal was not absolute, but a refusal only on the ground that they insisted on a higher rate than had been before paid, and than the Proprietors thought ought to be paid.

The Court could not make this Rule absolute, and direct a supply at the former rate, unless they were of opinion that the sum the Company had agreed to take, was a sum from which they could not depart without the consent of the inhabitants—(the point was therefore presented to the Court in that way by Mr. Littledale)—that would be to say the Company should go on to receive a rate by which they would be ruined; it was better (there should be an abundant supply of water at too high a rate than no supply; it was impossible, therefore, for the Court to make the Rule absolute in the terms asked. It was, however, competent to the Court, if they thought proper, to vary the terms of the Rule, and direct a Mandamus in another form: then the next question for consideration was, whether the Court could direct the Company to supply water at a "reasonable" rate. Now, without saying whether the Court could find what was reasonable, and what was not, they ought not to grant a Mandamus, unless the Company had refused to supply at what they might deem a reasonable rate. The Court had no evidence of that kind at present, for the Applicants relied principally on the rates originally taken. The Company say they found those rates would lead to their ruin, and therefore they were obliged to abandon them. There was some contradiction in the affidavits as to what was a reasonable rate. He did not, however, think the Court could be called on to grant the Writ in that form; it was enough to say that, to dispose of the present motion. But he did not hint that the Court could, in any case, in the exercise of its discretion, grant a Mandamus in that form, considering that that which might be a reasonable rate in respect of one man (regard being had to the nature of his trade, or to the exigencies of his family) might be very unreasonable in respect to another: and the difficulty the Court would have of saying what was a reasonable rate would be found probably insuperable.

For these reasons the Court could not act in the way now asked, or in any other way,—and when the matter was originally before the Court, they all thought that Parliament was the only source of apposite remedy. It may, perhaps, be lamented, that when the act passed, some provision was not made fixing a maximum; if that had been done, these disputes could not have arisen;—whether it may be necessary hereafter to do it, it was for the wisdom of Parliament to consider, but it did not belong to the Court to intimate, much less to dictate upon. For these reasons the rule must be discharged;—he would say one word more,—admitting that the public hope had been disappointed as to the effect of competition, in another way it had been fully realized, for the supply which had been obtained by the introduction of the New Companies, was regular and abundant, and it was conveyed into the houses to a level to which never was carried before, to the great convenience of the public.—Rule discharged.

We mention an imposition which was practised very generally at the west end of the town, on Friday evening, by various news-cryers, who paraded the streets with a pretended second Edition of the Courier, announcing the assassination of the Earl Talbot in Dublin, by which false pretence they fraudulently sold many copies of the Paper, which proved to be nothing but the common edition of the evening. We think it right to bring this to the notice of the proprietors and conductors of the Journal in question, that they may devise some means of checking a practice, which, to a less respectable publication, would be seriously disadvantageous.

We are happy to find that all the charity of the Whigs is not engrossed by Wilson and Wood—a new subscription is started in yesterday's Chronicle for the orphan of the late Mr. Davidson, who was hanged for high-treason with the much-respected Mr. Thistlewood, the year before last. We are unable to express the anxiety which we feel for the success of this patriotic undertaking. A good martyr, like a good horse, cannot be of a bad colour, and we are confident, that to ensure it, patronage, we need only mention, that among the friends of this noble slave, who perished in his country's cause, the following names stand conspicuous—

- MR. LAMBTON - - - One Pound
- LORD OSSELSTON - - - Ditto
- ALDERMAN WOOD - - - Ditto
- Z.

—Intention is everything, and this tribute of respect to the memory of departed virtue is, we must say, highly creditable to the Whigs in general, and the illustrious personages whose names we have quoted in particular.

THE TIMES.

We have often selected paragraphs from this paper, published some years back, and opposed them to others which it has more recently given to the world, and the effect of their contradictory character has been striking enough; but we could not have anticipated anything in the way of absurdity and inconsistency equal to that which follows:—

CADMAN.

"He conducted himself after the order for execution had arrived with becoming firmness, and would have been perfectly resigned, had not his reflections been embittered by the recollections that he was about to suffer the severest sentence of the law, while many notorious offenders, after a long career of guilt, had been suffered to escape; but for this consideration, he said, he could have borne his doom with tranquillity.—Is it not strange that the lenity which has hitherto been extended to the utterers of forged notes, should now be withheld, and especially in the present instance, from one so young, previously so respectable, and so unpractised in transactions of this nature, and after a Learned Judge had declared that the recommendation of his case for mercy by the Jury should receive consideration? But there are a few only of the anomalies arising from penalties of excessive severity, &c. &c. &c."—TIMES, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1821.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

FROM THE SAME PAPER OF MONDAY, NOV. 26, SAME YEAR. "We are anxious not to be misunderstood in the remarks which we made in our last number upon the execution of Cadman, as if we were opposed to any reform of our criminal code, or to the mitigation of capital punishments. On the contrary, we have in various articles exposed the mischiefs resulting from a too severe system of criminal law. All that we recently contended for was, that while capital punishments existed for the forgery of Bank bills, that unhappy man and his fellow sufferer were the most proper objects that could be selected for the rigour of the law."

Verdict on the Old Times—Insanity.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

It is with reluctance we notice the poor old CHRONICLE, but as it crosses a little on Monday at our sentence, we must take the liberty of casting our eye towards it.

It calls us an "infamous Paper,"—"a secret gang of literary miscreants in the pursuit of their detestable labours." Now, what nonsense all this is; does the CHRONICLE advertise the names of those who contribute to its columns at the foot of their communications?—Are not all newspaper writers "a secret gang?"—If they were not, their lucubrations would be quite useless. If MR. PIRIE were to stand up in a coffee-room, and talk the language of the MORNING CHRONICLE, we have very little doubt but that somebody would stop him; and we are quite sure at all events that nobody would either be dictated to or persuaded by him. It is the magical mysterious word we, coined in the garrets of these persons, which gives the weight and currency to their opinion. There is not a reader of the CHRONICLE who does not consider himself (and for all we know justly) a fair match for MR. PIRIE, or any of his "gentleman assistants," at an argument, but there are hundreds of them who would not have the temerity to question what they saw in print.

The MORNING CHRONICLE is now too stupid to be angry with, and therefore we shall not enter into a serious description of what we should call a "literary miscreant;" but we think the CHRONICLE itself might furnish out a specimen or two of the animal in the highest state of perfection.

That our labours are detested by the CHRONICLE we can easily imagine, at least judging by a reciprocity of feeling; for we most candidly declare, that to us, men who labour to bring the SOVEREIGN into contempt—to vilify the heroes who have saved and exalted us—to scandalise ladies of the highest blood with falsehoods of their own invention—and to lampoon and ridicule all "that are put in authority over them," are the most detestable of GOD'S creatures.

But we will come to a plainer and easier understanding with this CHRONICLE. It calls BULL infamous;—let them take every paper we have published, since the death of that unhappy woman, with whom indelicacy and indecency were inseparably associated, and point out to us, one paragraph objectionable (except to them on the score of politics) which has appeared in our columns.

The CHRONICLE thinks that BULL is beaten, but the CHRONICLE is mistaken—woefully mistaken. Under the impression that some direful accident would befall us, the Chronicle is bold and impudent; and dares us: "he talks of the peace of families!"—We have warned him once, and we now warn him again—and he may rely upon our keeping our word; although the REVEREND DOCTOR'S hand is difficult to decipher, our compositors will be able to make it out, and out the correspondence we before alluded to SHALL COME; a correspondence which will place the Whig character on its proper level. We have withheld it in pity to private families; but if we are galled, or if the Chronicle calls names, we will rip up the whole affair, and shew to the world, not only the LITERARY, but the POLITICAL MISCREANTS of WHIGISM.

MR. WILSON.

WE have the satisfaction of laying before our readers a distinct admission and positive proof under MR. WILSON'S OWN HAND, of the truth of all that we have said about his unjustifiable assumption of the style of SIR ROBERT. We have under our eyes his famous work upon Egypt, printed in 1803, two years after the alleged Knighthood.

Now, this work, which was brought out in the largest quarto, on the finest paper, and with every circumstance of Charlatanism, upon which WILSON could at that time venture, bears upon its ample title that it is written by "ROBERT THOMAS WILSON,"

Knight of Maria Theresa, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Hompesch's Hussars.

No one ever denied that he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Hompesch's Hussars, and a Knight of Maria Theresa; but what we have always asserted, and what he in this title-page confesses is, that he was not, and did not at first pretend to be a Knight of these realms, by the style and title he now assumes.

"SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, KNT."

THEATRICALS.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the gentleman who furnishes us with critiques on the theatres, has met with a most severe accident by the bursting of a gun, which deprives us of our weekly notice of the drama for the present Number; we have every reason to believe, from the information which has reached town, that his speedy recovery may be looked for, in the mean time (to use the cant of the stage,) we beg of our readers "their usual indulgence."

IRELAND.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I observe that you published my last communication as one from a correspondent, although I had written it in the assumption of the person of the editor; you are the best judge of these matters, and I now address you in the way which I think you like best.

The letter which I wrote to you on the 18th of October was received, as far as I have been able to learn, with complete acquiescence in IRELAND, and with some show of doubt in England.—The MORNING CHRONICLE, of which one copy comes to this city, I have read at the News-room, and I have discovered that without naming you or me, it sneered at us both; as it sneered at us I regret it did not name us; its sneers are the best sort of fame that such a newspaper can give.

But, I ask you, did I not tell you truth? has not every word which I wrote in anticipation been proved in fact? The Morning Chronicle and its wretched associates talk of these unhappy disturbances as connected with politics, and they would make my LORD LIVERPOOL responsible for the murder of MR. GOING.

Such a mode of argument is a notorious falsehood; but if it were true, why are all intermediate steps to be jumped over? and why are LORD TALBOT and MR. GRANT to be irresponsible for what occurs in their own departments, while LORD LIVERPOOL is made responsible for what does not occur in his?

I told you before, and I tell you again, that the disturbances in IRELAND are anything but political, or to be cured by political remedies; they are nothing but, as I said, robbing and murder, and only to be cured by the GALLOWS.

Our county gentlemen cry out for troops; troops will restrain if they cannot pacify the district they occupy; but we have had murders committed within sight and hearing of the troops, and even the troops themselves have been audaciously attacked.

The whole squabble is about the price of land—what you call RENT in ENGLAND, which in IRELAND the common people consider as plunder, and which the landlord carries off as if it were booty.

You will have fine writers on both sides of the question, who will account for these disturbances by party reasons; I write to you by the light of the burning houses of my neighbours, and protest to you before GOD, that there are no other parties in the affair than those who live on the land and want to pay no rent, and those who live by the land, and wish to get some income from their estates.

A family of seventeen persons have been burned alive: in other times I could not have written such a lie without indescribable horror—it is now become an article of news; nay, it is a logical proof of my former argument, for it is coolly stated in the Leinster Journal, after a detail of this most brutal transaction, that SHEA, the head of the unhappy family of sufferers, was a land-jobber, in other words, he offered the highest price for the land, as others in the market offered the highest price for potatoes.

I do not like to dwell on these more atrocious transactions; they give you in ENGLAND a wrong impression of the subject—you cannot understand a lowering of rents effected by burning a whole family to death, and from such a horrid consequence you are inclined to argue, that the original motive must be equally desperate. It is no such thing; SHEA and his innocent family were burned to death. Aye, in the year 1821, in the heart of our admirable nation of IRELAND—the flower of generosity—courage—and chivalrous feeling, seventeen men, women, and children, and the majority women and children, were burned to death, because SHEA offered five and twenty shillings an acre for land for which the landlord before could only obtain twenty-one.

Why need I waste your paper or your patience—the principles which I give you are clear and distinct—every body can understand them, and every body can compare them with the results; and neither you nor the Morning Chronicle can persuade mankind out of their senses, or persuade us that a horde of robbers are an assemblage of political traitors.

As to the local Government of IRELAND, I acquit it in a great measure of all this mischief.—MR. GRANT has never done anything.—LORD TALBOT was never capable of doing anything—their influence, therefore, (if any) must have been negative.—I care not how soon they are both restored to that private life for which they seem fitted; but, I will do them the justice to say, that if they had been men of spirit and talent, and in every respect the reverse of what they are, they could not now arrest the progress of the mischief, which, as I have said, has its roots in a soil not within their domain.

The great fault of the Government was MR. GRANT'S ridiculous praises of the Catholic Priests, and his insidious lowering of the Magisterial authority; he is now reaping the bitter fruits of his popularity—but unfortunately so rare we.

I wish you would suggest to MR. GRANT (he reads no Irish letters, but perhaps reads JOHN BULL.) I wish you would suggest to him to issue a circular to those well-disposed Catholic Priests who have the tranquillity of Ireland in their hands, requiring them forthwith to pacify the country; and instead of shooting and burning, to have recourse to the mitigated vengeance of tarring and feathering—it would be too much to ask them to keep the country quiet altogether.

You shall hear from me occasionally if I survive the collection of the Michaelmas rents, but I have great doubts on that point; I must starve if I do not get them, I shall be murdered if I do; in either case you will lose a correspondent, and obtain an additional proof of the truth of your argument.—I am, Sir, Limerick, Nov. 22, 1821.

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Your readers generally observe that you never miss "a good thing." I, however, who am always keeping a sharp "look out" that way, have had occasion to "notice one omission of yours, which I can't refrain from "brasting you up" about.

In your account of the proceedings of a Meeting in the City of London, of a certain Society of Ladies, who, it seems, are (at this barren season) laudably inflamed with the desire of promulgating the Scriptures, you have, Sir, strangely omitted to insert the following resolution; which I copy literally, and send you for the edification of all Damsels under fifteen!

"Resolved.—That the Committee be composed of an equal number of Ladies and Gentlemen, with power to "add to their numbers!"—I am, Sir, your's CASTA DIANA!

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I have taken in your paper from its first publication, and have frequently fought severe battles on your behalf with friends whose sentiments have not exactly coincided with yours; your paper of yesterday has placed me in an unpleasant situation, and already have I been asked by more than one individual what I have now to say for my friend "JOHN BULL."

In your able exposure of the variegation of the Times with respect to CADMAN, you say, "if they have been foolish enough to believe an attorney." I have read the paragraph again and again, and do not see that it can bear any other construction than that an attorney is not to be believed. I am convinced you are too liberal to stigmatise a whole profession, because some of its component parts are corrupt, for were such a principle to prevail, what class of men would be exempt? Whether your expression can bear a different construction, or whether it proceeded from inadvertence, I think in justice to yourself as well as the parties attacked, some explanation is due.

It would be folly to enter into a vindication of the profession alluded to, your own good sense, and that of your readers, must render it unnecessary; my sole object is to draw your attention to the remark, feeling assured that you will take the earliest opportunity of removing that unqualified censure, which, I am convinced, it was far from your intention to pass, by the expression in question.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, AN ATTORNEY. London, Nov. 26, 1821.

We are quite glad that this gentleman has written to us, as it affords us an opportunity of explaining away an apparent illiberality—we respect the profession of the law, and are above all vulgar prejudices. Many attorneys have risen to the highest grades in that profession, and the Bench itself exhibits proofs of the injustice of a sweeping censure against them; but an Irish gentleman is not more different from an Irish labourer, than a respectable attorney from a disreputable one. When we ridiculed the idea of believing an attorney—we meant such an attorney as would be a confidential correspondent of the OLD TIMES.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHNNY—On the part of many of your readers in this quarter of the Kingdom, I am induced to address you, for the purpose of obtaining some information for which we are very anxious.

We have observed, that it has been stated in the chief Radical papers, namely, the Old Times and the Morning Chronicle, that in consequence of the late QUEEN'S death, the Committee appointed for conducting the subscription for purchasing a service of plate to be presented to that illustrious Lady, have put an end to the collection; and having paid all the money so collected into the house of MESSRS. COURTTS and Co. in the Strand, have

Resolved.—That the service of plate no longer required, in fact, being useless, a stately and elegant monument shall be erected in some conspicuous church or building, it may be St. Paul's Cathedral, in memory of the pre-eminent virtues which distinguished that exalted personage.

Now, JOHNNY, what we wish to know is, the names of the subscribers to the plate subscription in each city and town of the united kingdom—the sums subscribed by each person, and the total amount paid into the banking-house of MESSRS. COURTTS and Co. and by whom paid in. If all or any part of this information could be obtained through your widely circulated paper, it would gratify, wonderfully, the public at large, and none more so in particular, than your constant reader, I. P. W. Plymouth, 17th November, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform me whether "the Grestlam Committee" are serious, or only joking, when they advertise that "Lectures will be read every day during Term, over the Royal Exchange?" Being an idler in town, I have attended very regularly at the top of the stairs leading to the apartment where the words "Lecture Room" are inscribed, but have not hitherto had an opportunity of being edified by hearing, or even seeing the Lecturer.—Your obedient servant, J. O. E. Sweeting's Alley.

CORONATION OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

A New, elegant, and precise PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION of the Order of PROCESSION to the CORONATION of his present MAJESTY, which has been honored with the approbation and patronage of the Royal Family and of the Nobility in general. This highly interesting representation, which extends to the length of ten yards, contains faithful reproductions of every individual in the Procession, together with the exact Costume and the Banners, &c. Price Two Guineas, in an elegant and portable Box, or it is calculated for framing.—A Specimen may be seen, with a List of Subscribers, at the Publisher's, W. Sams, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street. Terms of Subscription to the Library may be had on application.

Just published, in 8vo. price 12s. in boards, dedicated, by permission, to His Majesty, the Royal Highness the Duke of York.

A BRIEF DISPLAY OF THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF ORDEALS: Trials by Battle; Courts of Chivalry or Honour; and the Decision of Private Quarrels by Single Combat; also, a Chronological Register of the Principal Things fought from the Accession of his late Majesty to the present time.—By JAMES P. CHURCHILL. Printed for the Author, by W. Bulmer and W. Nicol, Clerkenwell-row, St. James's; and sold by W. Sams, Bookseller to H. R. H. the Duke of York, St. James's-street.

COMMON COUNCIL.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor said, that the Address voted at the last Court had been presented to His Majesty, who had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer, which was read, and entered on the Journals.

Mr. S. Dixon begged to remind the Court of the custom of placing in the Council the Statute of the reigning Sovereign. He said it did not seem to be the case, and that custom would be observed with respect to his present Majesty.

Mr. Ald. Browne noticed the lamentable accident which had befallen Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, and said that he ought to be known that a most disgraceful accident had taken place in his situation, on the assumption that the accident had incapacitated him from resuming his duties. There was not the smallest doubt that, at no distant day, he would be able to attend to an office, the duties of which he had hitherto discharged with so much honour to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens. The Marshal was informed that he (Mr. Ald. B.) intended to mention the subject to the Court, and had requested him to carry his warmest thanks to the Court, and had expressed his situation to the sympathy which had been expressed for his situation by his fellow-citizens and the public at large; and that he trusted to the indulgence of the Court until he could resume his attention to his official duties.

The Report of the Committee for General Purposes was brought up and read. It stated that the correspondence which had taken place between Earl Bathurst and Mr. Ald. Waltham (then Sheriff), it stated that the Committee had taken the subject into their consideration; that they had been attended by several persons who were present on the occasion in question, and had heard the evidence of those persons, and that in the opinion of the Committee, they were satisfied that the Government, although they could not be aware of the probability of a disturbance on that occasion, had not taken those precautions to preserve the public peace which were necessary; and that the worthy exertions of the late Mayor and Sheriff Waltham, in preventing much bloodshed. They were convinced that a violent outrage had been committed on the person of the Sheriff, and through him upon the laws of the country.

Mr. Ald. Browne thought the reference to the Committee had been a garbled reference, and had been in Court when it was proposed, he should not wish to deal unfairly by the Hon. Alderman as to take the Court by surprise; but as the Court had been called upon to thank the Hon. Alderman for his conduct as Sheriff, he did not think any reference to that conduct was irregular. He therefore gave notice that it was his intention to move, that the Committee for General Purposes should inquire into the conduct of Robert Waltham, Esq. Alderman, and late Sheriff, upon the Coroner's Inquest, held upon the body of Rich. Honey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Princess Augusta arrived on Tuesday afternoon at the King's Palace, at Pinlco, at about half-past three o'clock. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Count Linsingen, Lady Mary Taylor, and Miss Wymond.

On Wednesday the Coroner's property in and about Westminster Hall was sold in one lot; and immediately an immense number of men were employed with numerous caravans, to take down and remove the property so purchased. The Law Courts at the end of the Hall will not be rebuilt; the plan of the late Mr. Wyatt (the late King's architect) will be partially adopted. That of holding Courts in the old Court of Sessions, and the Court of Exchequer; there will be entrances into them from the Hall, similar to that in the Common Pleas.

THE ARMY.—On Tuesday morning, the third battalion of the First, or Grenadier Guards, under the command of Col. Seaton, sailed at about half-past three o'clock for the East Indies, to the basin of the Grand Junction Canal, where a considerable number of craft were waiting to convey them to Liverpool, on their route to Dublin. The whole battalion consists of nearly 800. The 16th Lancers, the 19th, 29th, 64th, and 89th Regiments are gone to Ireland.

Monday's dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, viz.—The Earl of Balcarras, Capt. P. Cameron, for Bengal and China; and the Thomas Cook, Capt. A. Christie, for Madras and China.

A Spanish Journal states, that a merchant of Orihuela, who had conspired against a young and beautiful girl, of the name of which now hangs by the stolen skin, and the other is deposited with the Magistrate as a documentary evidence.

We understand a letter has been received in the City, by a Mercantile House, dated Odessa, Nov. 6, stating that on the 16th December the Russian Authorities at that place would contract for 100,000 cabs, of Emmanuel's make, to be made in Odessa. The consequence of a scarcity reported in the Crimea. The export of Corn was also expected to be prohibited.

The publicans in most parts of the metropolis have lowered the price of porter 2d. a gallon to the public, and from the reduced price of barley a further reduction is expected shortly.

On the 23rd inst. a warrant was issued by the Justice of the Peace against G. Clarke, Carlisle's shopman, for the sale of a wife, containing a full libel on the King and Government. He was taken before Mr. Justice Bayley, at his Lordship's Chambers, from whence he was committed to Newgate for want of bail.

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CAMBRIDGE.—The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the year 1841, is "The Internal Evidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion." The subject was given by the Rev. J. Jeffrey, of St. John's College. —MORON or DUMITY.—The Rev. J. Jeffrey, of St. John's College. —MORON or DUMITY.—The Rev. J. Jeffrey, of St. John's College. —MORON or DUMITY.—The Rev. J. Jeffrey, of St. John's College.

At a Congregation on Wednesday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—HONORARY MASTER OF ARTS—Lord Hervey, of Trinity College, eldest son of the Earl of Bristol.—MASTER OF ARTS IN CIVIL LAW.—The Rev. R. Skinner, of St. Peter's College.—BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW.—The Rev. J. Jeffrey, of St. John's College.

On Friday evening, the wind blew a perfect hurricane at midnight, the ships in the Mersey were drifted from their anchors, several flats, laden and unladen, were dashed to pieces; and the beautiful steam vessel Ivanhoe, Dublin packet, lying up in the Queen's Basin, was driven with great violence against the pier, and was so completely wrecked; close to her a ship was totally broken to atoms, between 20 and 30 flats sunk and damaged in various parts of the river. Several American vessels were stranded; a Yorkshire vessel, in which the wife and family of the Captain were, all perished within a few yards of the pier. A windmill situated near the signal-house, on the Cleveley side, could not be stopped by any effort of the miller, took fire and burned down. Many new buildings, nearly finished, are levelled with the ground; scarce a roof in the town has escaped damage. Mr. Barton (of the firm of Barton and Sutton, brewers) and his wife were crushed to death by the falling of the chimneys of the roof of their house, the old brick premises of Messrs. Barton, laying across the street, the child being in the middle. Two men were killed in Dennis-street; by the falling of a stack of chimneys. At Manchester it did considerable damage by blowing down chimneys, unroofing houses, and tearing off the lead from buildings, in very many instances. Several persons were killed by falling bricks, and by the falling of chimneys, which had a western aspect had been exposed to a very strong wind; and on examination, the materials adhering proved to be partially crystallized salt, as was ascertained by submitting it to the tests of the taste and the microscope. This fact proves the violence of the wind, which had brought forth (nearly 100 miles) inland with great violence against the pier, and was so completely wrecked. Ice was visited by a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with hail and rain, which blew incessantly, for several

hours. A part of the roof of the new barracks was blown off; a wind-mill and a spire were blown down; two persons were in the mill at the time, and were severely injured. Several houses were injured, and other similar accidents occurred. Newcastle the greater part of two new houses in New Bridge-street, was blown to the ground by it. A stack of chimneys fell on the roof of a house in Johnson's-chare, removed a beam from its situation, which struck the best of a poor woman named Brown, upwards of eighty years of age, and killed her instantly. A stack of chimneys, in the garden of Hugh Harrison, Esq. on the Leazes, several yards of wall with rails on the top were blown over. The Methodist chapel at Keaton, had the roof blown off, and two of the windows blowing in. In a street, part of the front of a house came into the street with great violence. A stack of chimneys fell, and broke through the roof of Mrs. Ludlow's house, in the Back-lane, and lodged in the garret, which was fortunately boarded, or the Misses Ludlow, who slept in the room beneath, would have been killed. A window in Mr. Price's glass manufactory, fronting the river, was blown in, and forced to the end of the apartment. In Dublin several large trees were blown down, and the road through the Phoenix Park is impassable, from trees that lie across it. A number of pioneers were employed in removing the obstacles. A boy was killed on the North Strand, by the falling of a house. There is a large gap in the wall, on the west side of the street, occasioned by the storm, and great part of what remains is in a very precarious state.

POLICE.

Row-Street.—Many of the inhabitant householders of Bedford-row, Bedford-street, New street, Covent-garden, &c. having been notified at six o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th inst. that the Bedford-row, was kept open all night for the purpose of catching thieves, and other loose characters, Sir Richard Birnie issued a privy search warrant, under 25 Geo. II. commonly called "the Tipping Act," for the apprehension of all persons who might be found drinking there after a certain hour. In the dead of night, on Tuesday and Wednesday, a strong party of the patrol proceeded to execute the warrant, and entered the room at the back part of the house, they found a fellow called Barton, presiding over an assembly of seventeen men, including several well-known thieves and cheats.—They were on Tuesday examined, and several well-known characters were ordered to find bail.—In doing so, the defendant, his defence said his house was open late on the present occasion, because it was a "Penny and a Busp" night; but upon all other nights it was punctually closed at eleven o'clock; he declared upon his honour, that he did not know any of the gentlemen were thieves. But upon the Magistrate's fining him ten shillings, for suffering an unlawful tipping" in his house, and telling him his license would be renewed, he became quite restive; and said there was not a house in the parish but was frequented by as many thieves as his own!

The Dover coach was robbed lately of a parcel containing silver to the amount of 500l. and upwards. One of the constables of this office obtained information that a well-known character, living in a court in the Strand, had been seen on the night of the robbery. He met the object of his search coming out of his house, colored and took him back into the house, and was searching him, when he suddenly slipped from his grasp and fled. The officer then returned to the house, where he found a young woman calling herself Mary Anne Jordan, who admitted that she was living with the man who had been seen on the night of the robbery. She had found 16 sovereigns in gold, several parcels of silver, some Bank-notes, and various kinds of implements of house-breaking; he also found several articles of apparel quite new.—The young woman was brought before the Magistrate, and remanded for a week.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday, a publican, in the neighbourhood of the Portman-square Barracks, was charged by the sergeant of the 1st Grenadier Guards, with having sold information to the Adjutant had given orders, from the information he had received, for the sergeants to go round to the public-houses, and bring any soldier before his superiors who should be detected in gaming. In this instance, two soldiers were conveyed away for playing cards at different periods, on Friday and Saturday night. They were fined 10s. each, on conviction, and at one time, chiefly amongst bakers.—The defence was, that the publican was absent, and the cards, he understood, were brought into the house.—The Magistrate observed, that the absence of the publican was no excuse, and he was fined 40s. and reminded that the fine was 10l. for a second offence.

An apprentice to a metal engraver, in Oxendon-street, was on Thursday charged with stealing half a dozen silver spoons, left there for engraving.—The prosecutor stated, that the spoons were stolen from an iron chest on Monday, having been safely deposited there on Saturday. It was ascertained, that the prisoner had gone to his relations on Monday, and it was ascertained, that he had a musical instrument and a gun. The prisoner was remanded.

HATTON-GARDEN.—John Crooks, a shoe-maker, was charged with stabbing his wife with intent to murder her. A surgeon, who dressed the wounds, stated, that there was one on the right and one on the left side of the neck, and that the other was a laceration penetrated to the intestines; he considered her in a dangerous state, as inflammation might take place in a few hours and cause death. The woman was taken to the Hospital and the prisoner remanded.

LONDON SESSIONS.

Monday.—William Blythe, a corporal in the second regiment of Foot Guards, was tried for having assaulted Robert Langdale, with a musket, on which was fixed a bayonet, and also with having threatened his life, &c. The prosecutor said, on the 17th of September he was walking down Judge-hill, when he was pushed on the curbstone. He heard some person say "Stand out of the way, or I will shoot you," and he saw the soldier say to him, "I said 'With the bayonet do you mean?'" and told them they had not tried to walk on the pavement with fixed bayonets. He then went to the corporal, who told him to stand out of the way, or he would run him through. The bayonet did not touch his person, but was on the corporal's shoulder.—On his cross-examination the witness stated, that about six years ago he had been in the militia, and was now a special pleader. He swore that he had not taken hold of the corporal's arm, but might have touched him, or tapped him on the back to draw his attention. The bayonet was lowered, but not so low as his body, as he started back. He did not go before the Lord Mayor for three weeks after.—On the part of the defendant, four of the soldiers of the second regiment of Foot Guards, were called in evidence, the defendant went between the second man and the corporal, took hold by one hand of the arm of the corporal which supported the musket, and seized the piece with the other, in a manner which obliged the corporal to turn round, and with his other hand take hold of this piece to prevent its falling. They all swore that they saw the corporal take hold of the defendant's arm, and the leading man swore he had merely touched the defendant on his back, saying "The jury acquitted the defendant.—The commanding officers of the regiment said the prisoner had always borne an excellent character for propriety of conduct.—The Common Sergeant said it was the opinion of the Court that he had acted with the greatest propriety and coolness.

Wednesday.—Wm. East, driver of one of the Clapton coaches, was charged with assault on another of the Clapton coachmen, named Kendall. On the day in question, he drove his coach against the prosecutor's, with the view of upsetting it, but failed. East was called out of town at the same time, a female called out to the prosecutor, Kendall, to take her up. She was getting into the coach, when the defendant tore her away from the coach violently, and on the prosecutor's remonstrating, the defendant attacked him, spit at him, and ultimately assaulted him.—The defendant denied the charge; when the prosecutor said that he said that, from his own knowledge, a system of contention had arisen to a most intolerable height. It was not to be borne that the lives of his Majesty's subjects should be constantly endangered, and the peace broken, in their contests for passengers. The Court would, if any other case came before them, inflict most exemplary punishment on the offender.—The defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday.—Henry Thompson was indicted for uttering a forged check with the intention of defrauding Francis Pontet, or Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Francis Pontet, jun. deposed, that the prisoner came to his shop on the 17th of May, and ordered some snuff to be sent by the Exeter coach to Blackwater. It amounted to 20s. and he gave him a check for the amount, which was when it was given him the change. He did not see him again until the 13th of October, when he was taken into custody.—Could swear positively to the identity of prisoner. The check was paid into the hands of Messrs. Drummond, it was drawn upon Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—William R. Thomas, a butcher, deposed, that on the 13th of October he took the same to his shop and purchased meat to the amount of 3l. 10s. for the purpose of sending it to 161. He directed the meat to be sent to J. C. Lloyd, Esq. No. 16, Devonshire-place. Witness not having change, carried the check to Messrs. Drummond's, who recollecting the transaction with Mr. Pontet, gave him such information as induced him, on his return, to have the prisoner taken up and conveyed to Dow-street.

—William Cook, a hay-saleman, deposed, that the prisoner purchased a load of hay of witness on the 5th of May, for which he paid him a check for 9l. 10s. On carrying it to the banker he discovered it to be a forgery.—William Fuesby, clerk in the house of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. deposed, that all the checks produced to him by the prisoner, were the same as the one which he called on any witnesses, but threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Death.

Thursday.—William Woolley was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Ward, and stealing therein a tea-chest, and other property. The watchman having noticed the prisoner taking up and conveying to Dow-street, and at the same moment a man rushed in. The prisoner was secured.—The Jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

John Chester, aged 21, was indicted for assaulting Anne Emma Grey, and taking from her person a reticule, two handkerchiefs, and some money in silver, her property. The prisoner was walking near Whitechapel, with a gentleman, when the prisoner and several others attacked them, and the prisoner snatched the property in question from the hand of Miss Grey.—The prisoner denied any participation in the crime, and called several witnesses who gave evidence in his favor.—The Jury found him Guilty.

—William Wellington and Joseph Marsh, were indicted for the purpose of hearing the opinion of the Twelve Judges.—The prisoners were convicted of stealing a large quantity of nux vomica, the property of William Marsh.—Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the opinion of the majority of the Judges, that the prisoners had been perjured in their answers of larceny, and nux vomica was the property of William Marsh.—The grounds of the opinion are given in full in these.—It was considered that a person might have a temporary and special ownership in property entrusted to his charge distinct from the general ownership, invested in the real owner of the property so entrusted. Thus A. may be the special owner for the time being, and if A. the general owner, continues at a fraction of the property from B. that is a robbery or larceny. In this case the fact of the intention to defraud the revenue did not alter the character of the act, and therefore the prisoners being properly convicted, will receive sentence at the end of the Sessions.

Advertisement.—Advantageous opportunity for purchasing Bedding at the oldest established Bedding Warehouse in London, 40, Drury-lane, opposite Great Queen-street, and corner of Long Acre. Walker and Co. having removed to their new premises, in the neighbourhood of the City, are desirous of acquainting the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they continue to sell of the very lowest terms; and having imported and laid in a large and extensive new stock of prime Austria and Irish Feathered, Beds, Mattresses, and Bedsteads, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bed-covers, and Bed-clothes, of the finest and staided Dotted, with or without Furzelets. The proprietors are persuaded the Public will find it their interest in purchasing Bedding, &c. and in consequence of the removal of their premises, will denote the cheapness of their Families.—Best White Goose, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Best Grey Goose, warranted well dressed, 1s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Turkey, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Duck, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Chicken, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Pigeon, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Partridge, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Quail, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Pheasant, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Woodcock, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Snipe, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Common Mallard, warranted well dressed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; 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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We return our thanks to the KING'S SCHOLARS of WESTMINSTER for the flattering testimonial of their "high respect for our Paper and its principles," which we received yesterday.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of various presents from individuals in all parts of the country. Upon this subject we shall express ourselves more at large in our next number.

From the various presents of the kind, we are compelled to permit our correspondents to remain unavouched till next Sunday.

Next Sunday being the anniversary of the establishment of JOHN BULL, the second volume would, in the ordinary course, commence on Sunday the 23d instant; but, in order to meet the wishes of numerous friends, and for the sake of binding the Paper heretofore regularly, the first volume will not terminate till Sunday the 30th—so that the second volume will commence with the first number published in the second year.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The depressed state of the French Funds, together with the news from Ireland, has not had so much effect on ours as might be expected. In the course of the week many good buyers appeared, and much business has been done. Consols for opening Account closed the evening price of 97½. By the latest account from Paris, their 5 per Cents. were stated 88-10. Spanish Funds have improved during the week, being now 58½ buyers. Prussians steady. Little doing in Danish, which may be quoted 81.

3 per Cent. Red.	76½	India Bonds	65
3 per Cent. Consols.		Exchequer Bills, 2d 1000l. 1 d	
3½ per Cent. ditto		Ditto	500l. 1 p
5 per Cent.	96½	Con. for Acc.	77½
5 per Cent. Navy		Onium	
Long Annuities	19 5-16 3/4		

FRENCH FUNDS, Dec. 5.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept.	88-10	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	1505
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.	89-85	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-45 3mo. 25-25	

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

NEW ARGILL ROOMS—GRAND MASQUEBADE.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that on THURSDAY, December 27, 1821, there will be given, at the above Rooms, a GRAND MASQUEBADE, upon the occasion of the Festive Season, under the Management of a Party of Gentlemen, particulars of which will be speedily announced.—Applications for Boxes, &c. to be made at the Lower Saloon, Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

It will be seen with great satisfaction that the Administration is strengthened by the talents of MR. PEEL, who succeeds LORD SIDMOUTH in the Home Department. The appointment of the MARQUESS WELLESLEY to the Lord Lieutenancy of IRELAND is also a measure which must be highly popular. With all due respect for the private virtues of EARL TALBOT, he, perhaps, of all men living is the most unfit to preside over the government of a country agitated as the Sister Kingdom is at this moment; nor will MR. GRANT be any great loss. MR. WILMOT, it is said, succeeds MR. GOULBURN in the Colonial Department; and MR. DAWSON, MR. PEEL's brother-in-law, is mentioned as the successor of MR. CLIVE in the Home Department.

We had thrown together some observations on foreign politics, which we had intended should have occupied this place to-day; but having read an account of the meeting of some persons calling themselves "the York Whig Club," we feel it a duty to notice their proceedings.

In the series of admirable letters with which we are favoured by our correspondent, PAUL POTTER, the progress of Whiggism will be gradually and clearly developed to our readers; but, we trust, that our friend will not feel offended at an apparent anticipation of his exposure of its real character by our allusions to the last assembly of its rotaries.

At a tavern in YORK, we are told four hundred persons calling themselves Whigs, sat down to a sumptuous dinner on Monday last, MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq. M.P. in the chair, Vice President, ALDERMAN DUNCLEY.

It will be observed that the first toast was—"THE KING—may he speedily dismiss his present evil advisers."

If any thing could add to the respect which we feel for Whig Loyalty, it would be the disinterestedness of the prayer which followed the health of HIS MAJESTY: for, from the quality of the intellect by which the York Whig Club was graced, we must admit that none of the party were likely personally to benefit by a change of administration.

The next toast was—"The memory of our late injured and beloved Queen"—which was drunk standing, and in silence—this we allow shewed more prudence than Whigs are generally gifted with. As nothing could be said in her late Majesty's praise, and as the personal insult to the KING was fully perfect without any remark, they held that the least said was soonest mended, and accordingly said nothing.

The next toast was—"SIR GEORGE CAYLEY, and the Whig Club of York."

To those who ever heard of this gentleman before, it must be rather disagreeable to find how popular he is in such society, for his health was "drank with cheer;" upon which his friend, a MR. HARGROVE, a newspaper man, read a letter, which this SIR GEORGE had written in the Rue St. Honoré in Paris, lamenting the tranquillity of England; he, however, (stupid as his letter is) had the good sense to leave the chair to MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq. who acted warming-pan with the most unshaken complacency.

An eminent young coal-merchant, of the name of LAMBTON, then rose—and spluttered a certain number of words about "the minions of despotism," and "the slaves

"of power"—he told his hearers that they had elected for their representatives two as honourable and independent men as were to be found in England, "whose every vote" so far as he could judge, for he had been almost a constant attendant in the House, "had been regulated by their attachment to the 'liberties of the people.'"

Almost indeed, MR. LAMBTON: but why did you not tell these YORK gourmands, that ONE notorious exception to your general rule of attendance was that, when YOUR OWN MOTION ABOUT REFORM, dearest to your soul, (we say nothing about your heart) was brought forward by you, and after due preparation, delay, and postponement, abandoned to its fate, and LOST—for the sake of what?—a well-dressed cutlet, and a bottle of little MICHAEL ANGELO's Claret in Privy-garden. Really when we hear you boldly pour forth your animating bombast, and look at your complexion, we feel irresistibly impelled to repeat that verse of our famed poem, in which your name stands a chance of surviving you—

"LAMBTON leads the Patriot van,
"Noble fellow—charming fellow;
"Quite the dandy of the clan,
"Rather yellow—rather yellow!
"Of fair LIBERTY he tells—
"Tales bewitching—tales bewitching;
"But they vanish, when he smells
"MICHAEL'S kitchen—MICHAEL'S kitchen!"

Luckily, however, for those who like fun, and enjoy MR. LAMBTON's pathos, he had dined before he spoke on Monday, (and drank too, we should suppose). He alluded to the QUEEN, with great energy, and admitted that justice had been done her; which we certainly assent to, but which we were rather surprised to hear him allow.—"The malice 'of her enemies' said this young person, 'has sunk her to the grave;' and here, if we are to believe the TIMES and CHRONICLE—all the Whigs wept—sweet, tender-hearted fellows—what a moving scene!

Having bestowed a few lamentations on the rioters, who were shot while obstructing this wretched woman's funeral, MR. LAMBTON proceeded to eulogize MR. WILSON, to whom he is now a sort of flapper in the North.

To recapitulate MR. LAMBTON's oration would be to copy the leading articles of the OLD TIMES, which he learns by heart, and which serve him admirably for tavern speeches, after having been pointed up by his Noble Father-in-law, GILIM-GROWDY; or, as his own family call him, the ERL-KING.

The Greeks had their share of MR. LAMBTON's attention; and lastly he made an allusion to his efforts at obtaining a REFORM—but he never touched upon his desertion of it for the sake of little TAYLOR's "good feed"—indeed, he seemed to justify his abandonment of it; for he confessed he was never much bigotted to it, and concluded by saying, that if anybody else chose to try his hand at it, he should have—his most fervent prayers!

At the conclusion of this speech the shouts were literally deafening.

To him, grieved as we to say it, succeeded—the LORD VISCOUNT NORMANBY—the eldest son of the EARL of MULGRAVE, who talked in a most incoherent way of TORIISM—we quote a few of his words as reported in the TIMES—

"The spirit of Toryism," said his Lordship, "had so many ramifications,—so many holds on the follies, vices, and passions of mankind—so many temptations to the cupidity of the selfish—it held forth so many prospects of advantages to the corrupt—its power had been so consolidated by the length of time it had predominated, and every fresh instance of corruption so added to its strength, and every fresh instance of profligacy so increased its means, that it must be owned it had become extremely formidable; yet he did not despair of crushing it by a firm and manly perseverance. That monster of corruption, the national debt, had enormously increased during the present administration, and the collection of the revenue now exceeded the amount of the interest of the debt when the present Ministry came into office. It was vain, therefore, to attempt to conceal the magnitude of the power which they had to oppose, the various windings and intricate operations of the system through all its parts, seen as its influence was in the dead vote of the daily petitioners at the Treasury, the unprincipled severity of hungry expectancies, and the arbitrary measures of the actual possessors of official power and emolument."

How fine, how noble these sounds;—yet if, as we are taught, ingratitude be a flagrant sin, by how much does modern liberality allow patriotism, such as my LORD NORMANBY's, to outweigh it? We do not speak of ingratitude to the KING, from the first act of whose government his lordship personally derives his title; we do not speak of ingratitude to those men by whom wealth, honours, and dignity have been conferred on his family and connexions—all this may be palliated under the guise of independence,—but there is a duty which we should hold paramount to all these.

LORD NORMANBY's father, a man exemplary in all the relations of life—beloved by all who know him—respected and esteemed—honoured with the confidence of his Sovereign, and at this moment a Cabinet Minister; one of those "actual possessors of official power," who has risen to that power by a steady adherence to the TORIY politics of the greatest man this country ever knew, and by which adherence, conjointly with his fellows, he has shared in the preservation, and in the glory of England. This Noble Lord—ill, (from what cause we stop not to inquire),—is mixed up in a virulent and general attack upon our rulers, by his own son, at a drunken tavern-meeting.

Does Whig morality, which upholds the debased wife, as an example for our WOMEN, bring forth the Son in mad array against the Father, as likely to add respectability to their cause, or afford a noble precedent for children yet unborn?

LORD NORMANBY proceeded to allude to her late Majesty, of whom he spoke in terms of respectful regret. Is it not extraordinary that my LORD NORMANBY, having so much of human charity in his composition, should not have upheld the unhappy woman during her life, and have volunteered his amiable and lovely Lady as her associate and acquaintance? This is strange;—but more strange, perhaps, will it appear to those who do not know the fact, that during the height of the fever which the question caused, LORD NORMANBY and his LADY were the frequent guests of HIS MAJESTY at BRIGHTON!

Political differences certainly need not exclude a Nobleman from an association with the Sovereign; the KING need not necessarily be the only party-man in England; and while WHIG and TORIY, MINISTER and RADICAL, are to be found consorting together indifferently in all societies, it would be hard that the PALACE should be the solitary exception to a general rule. But the question of the QUEEN is itself not a POLITICAL QUESTION, and OUGHT NEVER TO HAVE BEEN MADE ONE,—it is a PERSONAL QUESTION, the entertainment of which, is a PERSONAL INSULT TO THE MONARCH.

Surely, then, in the independence of spirit which is said to pervade the Whigs, those men who treat the subject of the QUEEN's disgrace as LORD NORMANBY does, should first remove themselves from the possibility of receiving favour, and avoid the temptation of accepting kindnesses, from the hand of HIM who has been most injured and most outraged by her.

The rest of the proceedings of the meeting are not particularly interesting, if we except indeed the names of the persons selected from amongst FOUR HUNDRED who were said to have assembled—they run as follows:—

D. SYKES, Esq. M. P. T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq. ? H. WITHAM, Esq. ? COLONEL CRADOCK ? GEORGE PALMER, Esq. ? COLONEL McLEAN ? MARTIN STAPYLTON, Esq. ! (who we believe to be the *ci-devant* MARTIN BREE, of 29, Arundel-street, Strand—with a back-door and lamp in the passage).—AND THESE ARE ALL!

It was suggested by a wng, in allusion to our celebrated song on the subject, that from their avowed partiality to QUEEN CAROLINE, this meeting, instead of the YORK WHIG CLUB, should be called the BLACK WIG CLUB! but whether the hint will be adopted or not we cannot say.

MEETING
AT THE THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN,
ON
THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. ADOLPHUS, in describing, at the OLD BAILEY, last week, the object of a MR. LONGDALE, a special pleader, in indicting a soldier for inconveniencing him while walking where he had no business to walk, said "That the indictment was no doubt brought forward, that the prosecutor might cut a flash in the newspapers."

Had MR. ADOLPHUS, instead of wishing to define MR. LONGDALE's motives, desired to explain the cause and origin of the Meeting which was held on TUESDAY, at the Thatched House Tavern, for the consideration of Irish affairs, he could not have hit upon any more probable and apposite than that which he mentioned at the Old Bailey. When our readers have seen the particulars of the proceedings of that important deliberative body, we believe they will agree with us in thinking, however dear the prosperity of their native country might be to the gentlemen who harangued, it was at best but secondary to the desire they all felt of "cutting a flash in the newspapers."

At one o'clock, the EARLS of BLESINGTON, DARNLEY (and SON), and KILLEEN (who is no Earl), and many merchants and country gentlemen of Ireland were present.

A MR. TIGGHE opened the business of the day, and proposed that a Noble LORD present should take the chair; "a Nobleman, of whom he might say, that on every occasion he had evinced the utmost promptitude and zeal in assisting the distressed tenantry of Ireland, and in supporting the interests of that country, by his eloquence in the Senate, and by the uniform tenor of his public conduct—was it," said MR. TIGGHE, "necessary for him to name the EARL OF DARNLEY?"

Very necessary indeed, we should suppose; for, by the description MR. TIGGHE gave of that Noble Lord, we believe his best friend never would have found him out.—We have a high respect for the persevering industry of his Lordship upon such topics as ships' bottoms, or Rochester-bridge; but we confess we are rather in ignorance of the advantages which the sister country has derived, either from his Lordship's Senatorial eloquence in England, or his influential presence in Ireland.

The EARL OF DARNLEY, having coquetted becomingly about accepting the distinguished office of President of the Tavern-Meeting, agreed to take the Chair, (which, doubtless, MR. TIGGHE and his Lordship had previously settled), on condition, "that he might be permitted to quit it at an early hour, if he pleased."

MR. TIGGHE agreed to this condition, and expressed his readiness to preside, (of which nobody had previously entertained the slightest doubt), in case the Noble Lord should be compelled to leave the Chair suddenly. What call his Lordship apprehended, we never discovered; however, upon that understanding, the Noble Earl took the Chair.

MR. TIGGHE, having arranged this matter, proceeded to address the Meeting, in a speech so admirably trimmed and contrived, that, after staving and refuting—arguing and explaining—confounding and confusing, MR. TIGGHE, at the end of his harangue, brought the subject-matter in debate precisely to the state in which he found it at the beginning. He moved, however, an Address to HIS MAJESTY, to pray him "to take the state of Ireland into his gracious consideration."

This Address was seconded by a COLONEL MAUNSELL, (mis-called, in many of the papers, MONSON), a gentleman, whom we confess, we should have expected, at his time of life, to have found playing some other game.

Then rose MR. DANIEL DONOVAN, of Cork, who read a paper, in which he found it written, "that justice had never been done in IRELAND; and that Grand Juries were mere jobbers."

[Here MR. TIGGHE rose to order, and deprecated angry discussion.]

MR. DANIEL DONOVAN, from Cork, only asked for three minutes indulgence, which, LORD DARNLEY (to whom time is of no great value) granted; and which three minutes MR. DANIEL DONOVAN employed in abusing the absentees, making but two exceptions to his sweeping attack upon them, in the persons of the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE and LORD FITZWILLIAM.

Here LORD DARNLEY called the HONOURABLE Gentle-

man to order. He observed, that much of what he had said was very true—(which we conclude to be his abuse of Ministers); but the expediency of uttering such facts might be a different question.

The EARL of BLESINGTON (we believe) observed, that the last speaker's remarks appeared unfair, as almost every Gentleman present was an absentee!

This, anywhere else, would have created a laugh; but the joke did not appear to the company, nor did they seem in a very humorous mood; for, after LORD DARNLEY had praised himself, which he did with the best possible grace, and had appealed to every body, whether he ought to be attacked as an absentee, MR. DANIEL DONOVAN proceeded to inveigh against somebody else, [when a Gentleman rose and said,

"I move, MR. CHAIRMAN, that—we do not hear that gentleman any longer!!!"

This motion was (hibernice) seconded by fifty voices "at once."

But DANIEL O'DONOVAN stuck as close to LORD DARNLEY as DANIEL O'ROURKE did to his goose in FOGARTY'S Poem, in BLACKWOOD; and LORD DARNLEY's remonstrance to MR. O'DONOVAN was conveyed, though not precisely in the same words, much after the manner of that noble bird—

"Pray, don't be foolish DAN," exclaimed the goose,

"You can't be in your senses."—CANTO VI. v. xxx.

"I do not care," quoth DAN, &c.—CANTO VI. v. xxx.

Nor did he: for he proceeded to re-read (we think) all that he had read in the early part of the morning, which, we believe, arose from the circumstance of his having doubled over the paper the wrong way, by which means he took up the subject *de novo*, and went clean over the same ground again; and at the conclusion of his lecture, elicited from the Noble Chairman precisely the same remark as his Lordship had made in the middle of it:—

"There was a great deal of truth in what the gentleman had read, but he doubted the utility of reading it."

A MR. WILLS then proposed two or three plans for governing Ireland, for which he appeared eminently qualified. His present labours are devoted, it appears from his own statement, to the subject of the poor's rates, and the healing of the wounds of that oppressed country. MR. WILLS proposed to read the gentleman a pamphlet.

This second edition of DANIEL O'DONOVAN was not to be borne, and MR. WATSON limited the irrelevancy of such a proceeding. EARL DARNLEY agreed with MR. WATSON; but, in order to smooth over MR. WILLS, his Lordship rashly promised, if he would abstain from reading the pamphlet, and would name it, that his Lordship would persevere it before the meeting of Parliament.

MR. WILLS said that the name of the pamphlet was, "Observations on the Population and Resources of Ireland," by Doctor Stokes!!!

A MR. CARRY then read a Petition to his Majesty, which he had prepared. After having carefully attended to which, the Noble Earl in the Chair discovered, that, before he put the question upon which of the two petitions should be presented, it would be probably as well to find out whether they should present any petition at all.

MR. SPRING RICE, Member for Limerick, then rose, and with much ability condemned the proceedings of such a meeting as this; he shewed what gratuitous and unnecessary interference it must be on the parts of individuals, to call the attention of the Sovereign to a subject which must naturally have excited his greatest anxiety; and although the Hon. Gentleman was not often in the habit of placing confidence in his Majesty's Ministers than the Noble Chairman, it was no political feeling which was brought into play by the state of Ireland; and he was assured of their readiness to call Parliament together, if they considered the emergency of the case to require it. He then most ably expatiated upon the irregularity of the meeting, which was convened by anonymous paragraphs in the papers, and stated that the room had been hired by a stationer in the neighbourhood, who refused to give up the name of the person who employed him to take it. MR. RICE then made a few observations upon the company assembled, of whom, he said, "they were not the Nobility or Gentry of Ireland, but a few adventitious guests" at the Thatched House Tavern."

The Hon. Gentleman concluded a very clever speech, by declaring the warmth of his feelings for the interests of Ireland, which could not fail to be powerfully acted upon by a sight of the transactions he had himself witnessed in a two months residence in LIMERICK.

EARL DARNLEY explained how he came to take the Chair, and proposed to MR. TIGGHE to adjourn to some other day; but TIGGHE would not give in—he said it was the third meeting he had attended at that place, and he was all for presenting a petition.

COLONEL MAUNSELL spoke a good deal on the hazards to which Ireland was exposed, and discussed the odds against her, if Parliament did not take the cards into their own hands. He talked of his stake in the country, and the odd tricks which had been resorted to, to cast an objectionable stigma upon the present meeting.

MR. RICE, however, replied, and concluded by moving an adjournment *sine die*.

A person of the name of TORRENS, connected with some newspaper, said a few words, and MR. TIGGHE agreed to withdraw his motion, provided another meeting might be called, and the same sort of thing gone over again.

EARL DARNLEY thought the matter had better rest till Parliament met, and he was sorry to find that the greatest part of what had been said, had nothing to do with the affair in hand, which light was afforded to his Lordship by the speech of MR. RICE, (whose presence on the occasion we for that reason particularly lament.) His Lordship added, however, to the few observations he made, a piece of information which was not questioned; he stated with a gravity highly becoming the announcement of intelligence so new and important—that "Tuesday was the fourth of December."

DR. ROCHE (probably the patentee of the herbal embrocation for the hooping cough) prescribed soothing measures, but speedy ones—a disease like that of Ireland required immediate attention, he seemed to think speerchifying a certain febrifuge; he enlarged upon the state of

the Constitution, and concluded by a motion—for proceeding instanter.

MR. BLAKE, after what had dropped from the Hon. Gentleman, deprecated the idea of holding clubs perpetually, in which COL. MAUNSELL did not seem exactly to coincide.

The EARL of BLESINGTON agreed with the Honourable Gentleman in his EYE—"his Noble Friend would do him the justice to say he had TRIED to bring the subject "before Parliament, but had failed—he need not say "why." We quite admire the Noble Lord for the easy contentedness with which he told of his own failure, and perfectly agree with him in admitting, that there was no necessity for his explaining the reason for it, none of the gentlemen present who are acquainted with his Lordship's talents and capacity, "need a ghost to tell them that."

EARL BLESINGTON was followed on the same side by MR. WADDINGTON, who said a few words which were nearly inaudible. MR. WADDINGTON was succeeded by MR. WRIXON BECHER, who agreed in the necessity of "getting the House together" as soon as possible—he talked of the "acts" of the Government, and the dreadful "scenes" which were performing in Ireland—"the tragedies" that he had seen, and the different stages of the disturbances he had observed—(here there was a slight cry of *Order, Order*.) He was convinced, however, that the great hope of "Ireland's benefit was fixed on the assembling of Parliament."

This gentleman was received with unbounded applause. MR. TIGGHE having tried in vain to get somebody to agree with him, at last determined to second MR. BECHER, whose motion was given out and repeated with unqualified approbation; but MR. SPRING RICE objected to a petition to the Sovereign as signed on behalf of the meeting, and insisted that it should be in behalf of the majority of the meeting.

Thus the resolution was carried! EARL DARNLEY left the chair, and was succeeded by the EARL of BLESINGTON, who voted the thanks of the meeting to the former nobleman for his very dignified conduct as president.—Of LORD BLESINGTON'S personal qualifications to fill the part of a CHAIRMAN, we need say nothing.

MR. WADDINGTON, we believe, retired before the division.

Oh! that these Irish noblemen and gentlemen would but "set their shoulders to the wheel," and visit the country they affect to love; support with their personal influence, the rights of the land-owners, and quell by their presence the insubordination, of which they now only talk! How much more nobly and usefully would they then be employed, than in listening to MESSRS. TIGGHE, DONOVAN, WADDINGTON, BECHER and Co. (trying to cut a flash at the Thatched House Tavern in London.

LETTER V.

TO JOHN BULL.

ALTHOUGH I have referred to the period of puritanical ascendancy for the origin of those principles of disunion, by which the Whigs of the present day are labouring to undermine the Throne, and to overthrow every impediment, however sacred and venerable, which presents itself to the gratification of their lawless ambition, I have not taken upon me to deny that they possess some of the genuine ingredients and "appurtenances, to boot," of Whiggism. It has been said that the DEVIL was the FIRST WHIG; but his modern descendants, for the greater part have been taught to deny the existence of this venerable personage; and it would not perhaps be quite fair to force the recognition upon them, however easy; to prove the influence of his example from the beginning of time, ever since pride and disappointed ambition have supplied history with her amplest volume of treasons, parricides, and murder!—As they are content with a more modern derivation, we will not disturb their self-complacency, by denying part of their claim to the inheritance of the first founders of English liberty; we will only consider the nature and degree of those qualities on which they are content to abide in their pretensions.

Whiggism may be said to be nearly co-eval with the first establishment of the feudal system in this country; the Barons were the first English WHIGS—the great feudal chiefs—the brazen buckler against kingly encroachments—were primary experimentalists in those principles which have since been the boast and glory of one portion of our countrymen, at least, through every successive age! I think I perceive LORD GREY—(no, for "he never smiles"),—LORD GROSVENOR perhaps, or LORD EUSKINE, (who can laugh at the most sacred subjects) regarding each other with looks of complacency on such an admission. Let them have the full benefit of it, provided the country may also derive the advantage which in fact and in truth follows the concession. I mean the advantage which a knowledge of the motives and principles of men, assuming to be patriots, may afford to the multitude, who, in all ages, have been the dupes of profession, and the victims of a name!

The old feudal lords, then, I repeat, were the first Whigs of England—but they were so far honest, that they pursued their own interests without pretending to care about the liberties of the People, whom it was their object to retain as slaves, and in dependence upon themselves. Their jealousy of the kingly power was another term for the preservation of their own. Their separate tyrannies could only be maintained by curbing the authority of a paramount lord—and the high-sounding phrases of liberty and independence, which are re-echoed by their descendants as tests of their legitimate descent, were strictly limited to THE LIBERTY of oppressing their inferiors without controul—and a total INDEPENDENCE upon any superior authority.

In this feature the resemblance is strictly preserved among their descendants. The opposition to the crown by the barons was purely aristocratical; they made the people instruments in their hands, and armed their villains in support of the usurpations; but these again acknowledged their vassalage, and required not to be duped by intrigue, or caajoed by falsehoods and misrepresentations to expose the cause of their leader—and herein is an unquestionable

difference in the view to be taken of the *Baronial Whigs* and those, who, for distinction's sake, may be called *Round-head Whigs*!—Both were equally regardless of the real rights and the happiness of the People at large—but hypocrisy is not chargeable upon the one whilst it distorts and blackens every feature of the other.

If it be asked how the great Charter of our liberties was obtained through the influence of men who sought only their own aggrandizement, and whose objects were circumscribed within the narrow limit of their individual interests, I answer, without hesitation, that the MAGNA CHARTA was never intended or understood, at the time, to comprehend THE PEOPLE of England in its application.—It is only constructively the charter of liberty to the people at large;—let any man read it (I do not believe, in my conscience, that one man in ten thousand has ever looked into it) and he will at once see this to be the case. It is applicable to the FREE-MEN of the land—and as we are ALL now free-men, its application is universal; but at the moment when JOHN unwillingly set his hand to it, more than half the population were slaves of the soil, and no more benefited by the concession, than the people of Yorkshire or Lancashire are at this moment by the signature of the French charter by Louis XVIII. It was to curb the power of the crown, and in the same proportion to establish their own, that the barons united and arrayed themselves in force against their sovereign.

THE FREE MEN, that is, those who, although not absolutely slaves and villeins, were still in a sort of vassalage, as holding their property in fee, under the Great Barons, were included in the terms of the Charter merely to withhold them from the authority of the King, and not to release them from any of the obligations which bound them to their Lord. Their lives and their property were protected from *Royal despotism*, but were still open to all the burthens, encroachments (from which there was no appeal) of *feudal and aristocratic oppression*:—so much for the great Charter, the benefits of which we derive only incidentally from the Baronial Whigs, and to whom we owe no higher obligation than as the blind framers of an instrument, whose use and application they never anticipated or even dreamed of.

We know that when the people began to rise from their abject state of vassalage, they were wise enough to perceive that subjection to one Lord Paramount was more tolerable than the precarious freedom to be enjoyed under a multitude of lordly tyrants; and whenever Englishmen have been allowed to act from the impulse of their own feelings, they have found their real interest to consist in making common cause with their King against all aristocratic combinations; nay, even in our own times, so late as the memorable, disgusting, and unprincipled coalition of FOX and LORD NORTH, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief and conviction that the Constitution was rescued from impending ruin, by the patriotic and national coalition of the people of England with their insulted and oppressed KING!

To the Whigs, then, of more remote history we owe little; and what is more remarkable, even as we advance to late periods, we find the descendants of the great feudal Chiefs aiding the cause of the people ONLY, at such times, and in such emergencies, as proved it to be supplementary to their own immediate and personal objects.

During the bloody contests of the Roses, the rights and liberties of the people never entered into the calculations of either faction. The modern Whig notions upon legitimacy, may, indeed, derive some sanction from the practice of those times—and they may share with their great archetypes, the credit due for the benefits which accrued thereby to the nation at large. Monarchs were seated or hurled from their thrones by the "sacred voice of the people"—but that voice was heard only at the head of victorious armies—and faintly echoed by those to whom victorious armies alone gave laws.

The power, and not the will, is wanting to give effect to this popular mode of Government, under the progress of modern Whiggery. Long may it be averted!—But if our sins smell so rank to heaven, as alone to be purged by the severest expiation the malice and evil passions of men can inflict upon suffering humanity, then may the penalty we pay be as short as it must be overwhelming. I do not affirm that the aristocracy of modern Whigs consider the overthrow of the Constitution as essential to their objects, but they are indifferent to any consequences which may result from their attempts at power.

Their active organ uttered his Creed, and that of his party, when in the face of the assembled Peerage he told them and the country, that he was reckless of what might follow; the overthrow of the Throne—the Constitution—of every part of our venerable Establishments—if they obstructed the designs he had in view, namely, the acquisition of the QUEEN, whom he KNEW to be guilty; and thereby acknowledged the whole to be a party measure and intrigue. Nor was he—nor were his friends, and patrons, and adherents, worse than their word; every invective that could be suggested to stimulate the people to insurrection—every falsehood that could tend to mislead—every calumny that could serve to rouse the rabble to madness, and provoke overt acts of rebellion, was resorted to.

This is no vapouring declamation—no unfounded, or desultory, or constructive inference from half-known facts, or doubtful premises: I appeal to known, open, and incontrovertible evidence—to the speeches in every county, city, and borough, at meetings, called by these Whigs, in conjunction with the state of the public feeling, during the year 1820!—One step further—a single spark might have exploded the mine thus hollowed at our feet! And on my soul, I believe, under heaven, that your single exertions, Sir, have been effectual, if not the most efficient means, of saving us from civil commotions—the extent, or end of which, no man is prophet enough to conceive, or to determine. You have told truth in a lying age; and exhibited to public view, the raw material, of which Radical Whiggery, or Whig Radicalism is compounded. I only dissect the mauler from whom you have excuted.

PAUL POTTER.

THE QUEEN'S EXECUTORS.

The following intelligence, we should think, cannot be very agreeable to MESSRS. LUSHINGTON and WILDE. That the gentlemen, with whom they were so honourably associated by her late MAJESTY, should indignantly have refused the trust reposed in them, is, at all events, not complimentary;—but we suppose they will not feel it:—

"The *Diario di Roma* states that the MARQUESS ANTONIO ANTALDI, and the ADVOCATE TOMMASO FELICI, of Pesaro, appointed Trustees by the late QUEEN OF ENGLAND, with reference to the property possessed by her MAJESTY in ITALY, which they were to make over (or its value) to the persons designated in a paper signed by her MAJESTY, made a declaration before the civil tribunal of Pesaro on the 31st of October, that having learnt the contents of the *spissious* made by the *Testatrix* in a paper authenticated by two Notaries of London, they FORMALLY RENOUNCED their character of Trustees."

BERGAMI, who was killed some months ago by sympathy, is alive, and travelling splendidly, in Italy. To those who complain of the hardness of the times in England, this must be rather a galling piece of information, considering where his means come from.

It is curious that in the disposition of her MAJESTY'S property, her diamonds, which cost fifty-five thousand pounds sterling, have not been forthcoming—but all in good time.

FAIR PLAY.

WE have given insertion in our paper to statements of, for, and against MR. BRIDLE, the late jailor, at LICHES-TER; for, trifling as the interest would be, which at any other time such an affair as the dismissal of a prison-keeper could excite, the political squabbling which appears to have been mixed up with this transaction renders it somewhat entertaining at least.

In our last number but one, we gave MR. BRIDLE'S reply to an anonymous correspondent's letter, which appeared in our previous paper: too late in the week for insertion, we received a second letter from MR. BRIDLE, enclosing copies of others from him to my LORD SIDMOUTH, repelling, indignantly, the charge of having got up an Address to QUEEN CAROLINE, of disreputable memory, which had appeared in the *Courier* newspaper; as also a letter to the editor of that paper, claiming his assistance to discover the author of such a calumny.

Those documents are sufficiently explained by MR. BRIDLE'S second letter to us, which follows; and are not therefore inserted here. We shall hear how that person speaks of the matter himself.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I have but this instant received your paper of Sunday last, and with much pleasure set about replying to the infamous and monstrous falsehood contained in the letter of your Lichester correspondent, "A. B." My warm thanks are most due to you for the insertion of that letter, and give me so much an opportunity of showing the nature and quality of the slander that has lately been heaped upon me in quick and unvaried succession. The cloven foot has at length dared publicly to show itself: be it my task, Sir, to shew to you its deformed and plotting head.

His assertions, that I was "the principal (though privately) in collusion with Hunt, of calling a meeting, the intention of which was to vote in the Queen-lane, in the month of August, and of forwarding the deputation to London, appointed to present it, at the expense of the county of Somerset," are base, monstrous, and unblushing lies.—The following is the true statement of the matter:

In the month of July, 1820, I received orders from the Secretary of State, for the removal of certain convicts from the gaol under my management to the Ganymede Hulk, at Chatham, and the Penitentiary, at Millbank.

On my way to the inn, for the purpose of securing a place for my charge, by the Exeter and London coach, I met the two gentlemen selected to form the deputation, and was informed by them of their intended journey: they having, I was told, taken their places by the coach, for that purpose. Knowing the risk attendant on the removal of a set of desperadoes, I gladly availed myself of the assistance of these two gentlemen, to strengthen my escort; and it was mutually arranged, that one should accompany me, in the removal of a part on the first day, and that the other should accompany my officer, in the removal of the remainder. My charge was purely fortuitous; unconnected with their mission, and caused solely by their determination to proceed to Town on the very day I undertook to remove the said convicts. "The head and front of my offending then hath this extent"—that two of my neighbours were appointed to present an address to the Queen-lane, which was presented to the Grand Jury, at the Assizes, to be held then in a few days.

All this was purely an act of my own, and I bow forward to you the copies of my letters on the subject at that time; and I call on your correspondent "A. B." manfully to come forward, and avow himself. In designating him *libeller* and *liar*, I add, come forth, and show me so long conspired against me, as to have my name and name inserted in the *Courier* newspaper, representing me as one of the deputation with the Lichester address: as soon as that document met my eye, I wrote to my LORD SIDMOUTH, calling his Lordship's attention to the paragraph, declaring it to be false and malicious; I wrote to the editor of the *Courier*, to the same effect, and to the editor of the *Assizes*, to which they very politely complied with, by which means I was enabled to discover the libelling offender, who I most certainly should have prosecuted, had he not been removed out of my reach—*by death*.—In fact, I desired that this valuable production might be sent to W. Mellish, Esq., Under-Sheriff, that the same might be by him presented to the Grand Jury, at the Assizes, to be held then in a few days.

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But such call, Mr. Editor, will be made in vain; and to you I long have so long conspired against me, as to have my name and name inserted in the *Courier* newspaper, representing me as one of the deputation with the Lichester address: as soon as that document met my eye, I wrote to my LORD SIDMOUTH, calling his Lordship's attention to the paragraph, declaring it to be false and malicious; I wrote to the editor of the *Courier*, to the same effect, and to the editor of the *Assizes*, to which they very politely complied with, by which means I was enabled to discover the libelling offender, who I most certainly should have prosecuted, had he not been removed out of my reach—*by death*.—In fact, I desired that this valuable production might be sent to W. Mellish, Esq., Under-Sheriff, that the same might be by him presented to the Grand Jury, at the Assizes, to be held then in a few days.

Devonshire-buildings, Bath, Nov. 23, 1821.

Nothing can be fairer than MR. BRIDLE'S declaration—nothing more frank than his mode of expressing himself:

and (for we profess to stand quite neuter) the impression upon our minds was clear, of his innocence of any participation in the alleged presentation of an Address.

Having, however, given insertion to this bold and plain disavowal of MR. BRIDLE'S, we feel ourselves bound also to admit the following letter, which, as a contradiction of MR. BRIDLE'S matter-of-fact exposition of his conduct, is at least comical enough to deserve a place in BULL; and although we do not of ourselves care three straws about the result of the business, we are quite sure our readers will not blame us for giving the Orator—FAIR PLAY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—A friend has favoured me with your paper of the 9th, in which you say, that you and a great many of your readers have an invincible propensity to *fact*. I perceive also, that you have no objection occasionally to a little *mischievous*, and presuming that you have a sufficient portion of *fair play*, to plingle *triumph* with the above ingredients, I flatter myself that you will insert the following statement of facts, in reply to a gross attempt to pain a willful falsehood upon you and your readers, relative to a certain matter, presenting an Address to her Majesty, on the 13th of July, 1820, signed "W. BRIDLE," which begins thus:—"The assertion of your Lichester correspondent, "A. B." that I conveyed the deputation from Lichester to present an Address to the late Queen in a base and wicked lie;—then he goes on to state how he met the deputation by chance as he was on his way to the coach-office to secure places for the prisoners by the Exeter coach, &c. and that he had nothing to do with the Address."

Now, Sir, as I have been in the habit of keeping a Diary since my arrival here, which I have now before me, I shall be particular as to dates as well as circumstances. For a short time after I came on, I took my dinners in company with Mr. KINNEAR, a fellow prisoner, in Mr. Goulet's house, on Thursday, the 13th of July, 1820, after dinner the post arrived which brought the London papers, which contained an account of some Address that had been presented to the Queen; this being read by Mr. KINNEAR, BRIDLE exclaimed, "Why should we not send up an Address from Lichester?" I replied, that I thought it would be a difficult matter to accomplish in such a place; he rejoined, "Will you draw up the Address if you wish, I will undertake to get the meeting called, and persons to present it"—this being assented to on Saturday the 15th, (he being absent from the jail on the 14th), he informed us that he had prevailed upon the High Bailiff, old TRENT, to call the meeting, in case a requisition was presented to him, that he had got Dr. ROBERTSON, and those who attended the meeting, from which he thought they would go up as a deputation to the Queen. He then brought ROBERTSON to me, and I drew up the requisition, which was the same day presented to the High Bailiff, who immediately assented to call the meeting, on Monday, the 24th; in the mean time BRIDLE brought his friend, young TRENT, to me, to consult and advise how to proceed to the House of Commons, he proposed that Dr. ROBERTSON, who he approved of, only stipulated for a vote of thanks to Dr. LUSHINGTON, which he always called his member, to be added. On Monday, the 24th, the meeting was held in the Town Hall, which BRIDLE had the folly to attend in spite of the advice of Mr. KINNEAR and myself; his friend, old TRENT, gave a dinner to those who attended the meeting, from which he absented himself at the earnest request of Mr. KINNEAR, who told him that he would get into a scrape by appearing publicly to advocate the measure; but so impatient was he to be there, that he left the goal before we had finished our dinner to join them. At which meeting the party got gloriously drunk together, BRIDLE being the first to drink, and he was the first to get into the street, in having the purse of another, which he had left in the stable.

The next morning we applied to know when the deputation would proceed to London, and was answered, that it would depend upon what day BRIDLE could procure places in the coach to take up the convicts. On Friday, the 29th, BRIDLE informed us that he had procured places in the coach, and proposed to take up the convicts on Saturday, that ROBERTSON was to follow the next day with PIKE, the turnkey, and the male convicts, and that after the Address was presented, he should treat the deputation with a ride down to Chatham to see the Dock-yard.

On Saturday, the 30th, the said WILLIAM BRIDLE took six female convicts in the Exeter subscription coach, accompanied only by young TRENT, one of the deputation. On Sunday, the 30th, PIKE, the turnkey, took seven male convicts to London, accompanied by Dr. ROBERTSON, the remaining part of the deputation. Now, Sir, I fearlessly assert, that BRIDLE first proposed this measure, that he was the first to get into the street, and that he was the first to draw up the Address and the Resolutions—that without him the meeting NEVER COULD HAVE BEEN CALLED, as no one but himself could have prevailed upon his friend, the High Bailiff, to call the meeting—that he attended the meeting in the Hall, and made one of the party at old TRENT'S in the afternoon—that he wrote down to Exeter to take all the places, as that he paid for the places in the coach, that he, the six female convicts and one of the deputation went to London in the coach on Saturday—that PIKE, the turnkey, seven male convicts and the other part of the deputation went to London in the coach together on Sunday—that BRIDLE, TRENT, and ROBERTSON, all met and lined together at George's Coffee-house, in the Strand, and he lined together his merits as to the price of repaying him 1l. 6s. each, the sum he had paid for their places when he took them at Exeter.

In fact, I state, that the said W. BRIDLE had every thing to do with the carrying up this Address, but that of presenting it to the Queen, which, if required, I can give by the testimony of Mr. ROBERTSON, Dr. ROBERTSON, the two Mr. TRENTS, MATTHEW HODDS, RICHARD PIKE, the Book Keeper at the Coach-office at Exeter, the GUARDS that went to London on the 29th and 30th of July, two of my own family, and Mr. JOHN HAMMOND JONES, the miniature painter of Bath, who were pivity to these "Radical Causes," in my apartments, as well as by other witnesses to the proceedings, although the said "W. BRIDLE," has by his "good faith," denied the whole of it; and says in his letter very truly:—"I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that I can as easily refute all the 'calumnies which have been so lavishly heaped upon me.'" I had two reasons, Sir, for not making this one of my charges against BRIDLE, either before the Magistrate or the Commissioners, who were sent here to enquire into his conduct; first, because it would have disgraced the cause of the Queen; next, because it would have bordered upon treachery in me, although I was by no means bound to secrecy. But the case is now altered, the Queen is dead, and BRIDLE is discharged, therefore, his falsehoods can be now exposed without regret.—Yours, your obedient servant,

Lichester Bastille, Nov. 30, 1821. H. HUNT. P. S. I for one, Sir, am much obliged for the just chastisement you bestow occasionally upon the hypocritical Whigs, and the WEATHER COCK RADICALS of the TIMES; you ought to make some distinction between these mock Radicals, and one who is sincerely and truly so, like your humble servant,

To offer a word upon such contradictory statements would be out of our province, as neutrals—it seems reduced to a personal discussion between the two writers; and as we have opened BULL as an arena for their literary combat, we have nothing further to do but give them a clear stage, and no favour. But looking at the length of these communications, we must beg the combatants to let their words be as short and as sharp as possible.

THEATRE.

THE accident which befel us, and of which worthy JOHN could not avoid making a jest, is not so serious as might be thought, and as most of the mischief has fallen upon our left hand, we have still one hand left to put down our notices of theatricals.

We have often been called upon to praise the liberality of the Covent Garden management in their scenic and general decorations; but really it was reserved for the production of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," to demand our highest eulogium. There certainly never has been seen so splendid a spectacle as that which is exhibited in the fourth act of that play; and what makes it more gratifying to the audience is, that after all it is a splendid illustration of our own SHAKESPEARE.

The procession of the seasons, we sincerely think, is unequalled on the stage; and after we have seen the classical beauty of CLEOPATRA'S bark, the rest of the Historiography may be laid up in ordinary—it is altogether exquisitely superb, and justly claims that patronage which we are confident it will meet.

But, having dazzled our eyes with all this splendour, let us wink them, shut them, half open them, and then recollect the genuine treat which the acting of the play affords the mind—JONES all vivacity, FARREN all dryness and humour, LISTON all richness; his LANCE is the perfection of comicality, and storm of some of its luxuriance, which a correspondent, signing himself "Decency" tells us he revelled in the first performance, is perfect—Miss TREE appears to great advantage, and excited intense interest by her delicacy and grace; we hardly remember ever to have seen on the stage two young females so eminently gifted with lady-like manners as Miss TREE and Miss FOOTE—the general sensitiveness of the former is now increased by her late long indisposition; and while we are delighted with the skill and sweetness of the singer, and the ease and nature of the actress, we feel a pang of uneasiness for the individual, who appears to us to be risking her constitution by her efforts to delight the public.

The play was received, as it justly deserved to be, with enthusiastic approbation and applause, and will doubtless have a long and triumphant run.

At Drury Lane "De Montfort" has been revived with alterations by the authoress MISS BALLIE, who sat in full puff in the dress-boxes to see it, and remained awake till its conclusion, with all the heroism of maternal affection. The principal object in reviving this tragedy may have been to have convinced MR. KEAN that he and MRS. EGERTON are unable to cram down the public throat a play which KEMBLE and MRS. SIDONS, in the zenith of their greatness, failed to render bearable. We should have thought the experiment needless, but vanity takes a great deal of curing—since this revival (to use a market phrase) "opium looks down."

An after-piece, from the French by MR. POOLE, called "The Two Pages of Frederick the Great," was produced at Covent Garden on Saturday—the anecdote upon which it is founded is not new to the English stage—it has been dramatized in a little piece called "The Purse; or, the Benevolent Tax."

The present is a translation of an interesting drama, and is admirably acted; FARREN is FREDERICK,—it is identity, and he plays the part as well as he looks it. MISS FOOTE as the serious Page, and MRS. CHATTERLY as the lively one,—both looked as well as women unaturally thrust into male attire can look; nor must MRS. GIBBS be forgotten, she looked sweetly as MRS. PHELPS, and FAWCETT claims his full share of approbation as her spouse.

The piece was extremely well received, and was given out by the monarch of Prussia himself for the next night, which happened to be Sunday—his majesty lost none of his presence of mind, and bore the laugh against him with great heroism.

We are really sorry to appear severe upon the minor theatres, nor have any wish unnecessarily to be so; we shall not, therefore, animadvert upon the accident at the Adelphi Theatre, or any of those personal inconveniences which the visitors of such places must compound for, but we do feel it our duty to make an observation upon a piece called "Life in London," which is acting at present within their walls.

We do not know what feelings the generality of fathers of families may have upon such subjects, but for ourselves we would no more suffer a copy of the book whence these dramas are compiled to be seen in our house, than we would a copy of "LITTLE'S Poems," or "PAINE'S Age of Reason."

The work allude to, whatever be its merits, *sui generis* is a detailed and elaborate description of all the receptacles of vice, sin, and debauchery (without one exception) in the metropolis—think then what this production put into action, aided by the advantages of theatrical embellishment, and animated by living performers, must be. The scenes are laid in gin-shops—the loobbies of play-houses—midnight hops—watch-houses—gaming-houses, and houses of a worse description. The characters are adapted to the scenery, and the language to the characters.

The very bill of the performance contains words not used by decent people. In No. 12, the expression is horrible; and when one recollects that innocent girls and children are taken to these places, and are subject first to the indelicacies of the *affiche*, and next to the witnessing of scenes which the most depraved man in the most society would shudder at beholding, we really do think the legislature ought to interfere, and in time check an immorality which, at this particular season of the year, when the metropolis is filled with youth of both sexes, is most disgusting in its actual existence, and most dangerous in its probable consequences.

Thursday evening an unpleasant accident happened to MR. ABBOTT while performing in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona." In the last act, when encountering one of the banditti, he was wounded smartly in the face by the sword of the latter. From the pain it occasioned, he shrieked so as to excite a shuddering sensation among the audience, and to create a belief that he was dangerously hurt. MR. JONES came forward, and informed them that MR. ABBOTT was wounded, and begged they would allow the play to proceed without him. The spectators required that the curtain should be dropped, and the play concluded. This state of anxiety continued for about ten minutes, when MR. EGERTON came forward and announced to their satisfaction, that MR. ABBOTT was not so severely wounded as was at first apprehended; and that his eye, which was at first believed to be injured, was not touched.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 53. **SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1821.** Price 7d.

HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES.

Dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty.

MESSRS MAYHEW and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, have the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, that they have just published HART'S FOURTH SET OF QUADRILLES (including GEORGE the FOURTH CORONATION WALTZ), with entirely new Figures, in the French and English Style, as danced at Almack's and the Nobilities Balls; composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and most handsomely edited by permission to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, by his dutiful subject and servant, Joseph Hart, price 4s.

The fashionable celebrity which these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have justly acquired, is the best evidence in their praise. There is a variety in the *ensemble* which affords the highest gratification to the real lovers of Seduce, Grace, and Harmony.

London: Published by Mayhew and Co. Music Sellers, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be had HART'S celebrated "LES HUSSARS" and SCOTCH and IRISH QUADRILLES.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

SPANISH MELODIES, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte, for Solo, and Characteristic Pieces, written by R. Mayhe, Esq. price 10s. 6d. The Parting Moments, by George G. The Wounded Negro Boy, by Parry, 1s. 6d. "I know you false," by Capt. Doyle, 2s. "O, that I could recall the day," by Dittó, 2s.; and, The Knight and the Lady, by Mayhe, 1s. 6d.

Published and sold by Chappell and Co. Music Sellers to His Majesty, No. 50, New Bond-street.

THE HUSSARS—Just published, a New Edition of THE HUSSARS' QUADRILLES, composed and dedicated to the King, by the late H. H. Bishop, Esq. price 2s. The 17th No. of Paine of Almack's Quadrilles, 4s. New Editions of PAINE of ALMAK'S QUADRILLES, from 1 to 16, each No. separate, 4s.; the whole complete, bound, 12s.—The following NEW DUTETS for the HARP or PIANO FORTE, by the late H. H. Bishop, Esq. price 2s. 6d. D. Tantill pallidi, 4s. by Stiel. Fra tante Angoscie pallidi, by Anseli, 4s. Tri and Edizioni of O Peseator dell'Onna, by F. Latour, 4s.—Published at Walker's Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC—Just published, for the use of MUSICAL STUDENTS, A SERIES OF CLASSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WORKS OF EMINENT COMPOSERS for the HARP or PIANO FORTE; in which all the Modulations, Cadences, and other scientific Beauties contained in them, are fully and accurately illustrated through a new manner of musical designation, by J. BELLEF, Musician in Ordinary to His Majesty, being a practical Appreice to his late Work, LUCIDUS ORDO, designed for Self-Instruction in Musical Science.

Published by the Author, in Guild-street; to be had of all other Booksellers and Music Sellers. Price 3s. each Number.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"GREAT GEORGE the FOURTH is CROWNED" Stanzas on the Coronation, written and dedicated by permission to H. R. H. the Duke of York, by Gilbert Flesher, Esq. price 1s. 6d. "MELODIES of THE VARIOUS NATIONS," with Symphonies and Accompaniments, by H. R. Bishop, the Poetry by Thomas Bayly, Esq. price 15s. The highly popular Songs, Duets, and Glee, from the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by the late H. H. Bishop, "The BIRD WHITE ROSE," a Ballad, by B. Kotzwyl, price 1s.

NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

Select Airs from Rossini's Opera of Otello, arranged as Duets, by J. P. Taylor, with an Accompaniment, for the Harp, by the late H. H. Bishop, "I ever forget thee," by Charles Smith, price 3s. POLACCA, from Rossini's Opera TANCREDI, arranged, with an Introduction composed by Ferd. Ries, price 3s. Fifth Part of an "COME LIVE WITH ME," by H. R. Bishop, arranged, with an Introduction, by the late H. H. Bishop, price 3s. DISCOURSE, by Ferd. Kalkbrenner, price 2s. 6d. A SECOND EDITION OF RULE BRITANNIA, and "WILL YOU COME TO THE DOWER," with Variations by Dittó, price 3s. One Fantasia, a Trio, a Trio for Two Pianos, by Chopin, Miss. Rec. Organ, price 2s. My Native Highland Home, with Introduction by Dittó, price 3s. Journal de Marches of Wales, arranged as Duets, by C. H. Meyer, price 4s. A Third Edition of the Collection of Pieces selected for the Harp, by the late H. H. Bishop, 3s. His Majesty's Welcome Home, a new set of Quadrilles, with new Figures, by Oswald Johantone, price 4s.

Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by the ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION, London, Cannon-street, near the Royal Exchange.

PRIERCE L'AMOUR "A favourite Air, with Variations for the HARP, composed by Boehm, price 3s. "Au bord d'une fontaine," Air, with Variations for the Harp, composed by Dittó, price 2s. 6d. "Alba, Fantasia for the Harp, composed by P. C. Meyer, price 2s. "Mary's Dream," arranged as a Divertissement for the Harp, by Dittó, price 2s. "Poor Mary Anne," favourite Welsh Air, with Variations for the Harp and Flute, composed by Tulou, price 6s. "Durandarte et Balerna," for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, composed by Dittó, price 5s. Air, with Variations for the Flute, with Piano, by Dittó, price 3s. Op. 30, composed by Dittó, price 6s. "The Birth Day," A Divertissement for the Piano Forte, consisting of a March, Air, and Waltz Rondo, composed by Dittó, price 3s. "The Bird Song," composed by Dittó, price 3s. "The Mountain," Song, composed by Dittó, price 2s.—Shortly will be published, the whole of the Music in "Mad or Wife; or, the Deceiver Deceived."

TO PROFESSORS, &c.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, Regent-street.—Professors of Music, or of Dancing, Heads of Seminars, &c. wishing to give their public Exhibitions, previous to the Vacation, upon a more extensive scale than can be done in their own establishments, are informed that these Rooms may be engaged by application to the Cashier, in the lower Story, between the hours of Ten and Five. Professors wishing to receive Lessons during the recess, are also informed, that Instruments are kept in readiness in well-aired Rooms, for that purpose. The Proprietors beg leave to remind their Friends, that the Rooms are also adapted for the reception of small Parties, may be engaged by application as above for Private Balls, or Music Parties, Morning or Evening Lectures, &c. &c. &c.

ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.

On the 1st of January next will be published, price 1s. the Fifth Part (and the last) of the **ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA**. This Work has fallen under the management of New Proprietors, who have made arrangements for its permanent continuance upon the original plan, and for its future regular publication.

A new Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days. Printed for J. Mayman, P. C. and J. Livingston: Baldwin, Cruden, and Co. London; J. Parkur, Oxford; and Denton and Sons, Cambridge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, TO-MORROW EVENING.

MORILLA'S MAND. Prince Tanor, Mr. H. Ward; Zephina, Miss S. Booth.—After which, THEIBELS, the ORPHAN of GENOVA. A. Carwin, Mr. Finn, (his first appearance); Fontaine, Mr. Power; and Theives, Miss S. Booth. To conclude with FERDINAND'S WRISINS. Cascaevin, Mr. Osberry; Fountain, Mr. G. Smith; Charles, Mr. Howard; Teresa, Miss Healey.

LAST WEEK BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS—ADELPHI THEATRE, STANB.—The incessant overflow attending each representation, to the Theatre, in London, renders it necessary to announce that it is totally unnecessary to bill, or to repeat every Evening bill further notice.—Not an order can be issued during its run.—TO-MORROW, Dec. 17, 1821, and during the Week, TOM and JERRY, or LIFE IN LONDON. In the course of the afternoon, for once small Parties, may be engaged by application as above for Private Balls, or Music Parties, Morning or Evening Lectures, &c. &c. &c.

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THE NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—GRAND MASQUERADE.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1821, there will be given, at the above Rooms, A GRAND MASQUERADE, upon the occasion of the festive season, under the management of a party of gentlemen, who pledge themselves to every exertion shall be made to render this Masquerade in every respect gratifying to the lovers of this species of entertainment. The Coldstream Band, under the direction of Mr. Williams; Litoff's Quadrille Band; and the celebrated Band from Vauxhall, will perform in the different Rooms. The EXPENSE will be provided by Mr. Sharp, of Chesham, who so satisfactorily furnished the Masquerade at the Opera House and Drury Lane Theatre. Tickets 7s. 6d. each.—THE WINGS will be provided by Mr. Wright, of the Opera House, who also supplied the above Masquerades, and who pledges himself to the Managers and the Public, that she shall be of the first quality, and served at reasonable prices.—printed lists of which will be placed in the rooms, to prevent imposition.—By application to the Cashier, Lower Saloon, to whom all communications with the Managers of this entertainment, that will, upon this and all future occasions, insure to the public the utmost satisfaction; a bar, connected with the cellars, will be erected in the Supper Room; so that the wines will be served upon the table, from the cellar, to prevent that disadvantage which frequently occurs in supplying wines at public rooms.—Mr. Lee, of the Adelphi Theatre, will attend with his extensive and unrivalled stock of wine, to superintend the superintendance of Plank, of the Marlborough-street office, Family, wishing to receive the young branches with a slight of the motley scene, may be accommodated with private boxes for that purpose, (to which there is a distinct entrance in Argyl-street) by application to the Cashier, Lower Saloon, to whom all communications for the Managers are requested to be made.—No person will be admitted, except to the boxes, without Mask, Domino, or Character Dress.—Tickets, half-a-guinea each, to be had at Millard's, Brook-street; Thresher's, Haymarket; and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; at Theatres; the French Mask Warehouse, 7, New Bond-street; Wright's, Opera Colonnade; Sharp's, 99, Chesham; and in the Lower Saloon, Argyl Rooms, where the Box and Character Tickets may also be had.

ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN OF EDUCATION.

At the ADAM COLLEGE, YORKSHIRE, (near Barnard Castle), MR. JOHN SMITH and his ASSISTANTS: YOUNG GENTLEMEN are liberally Boarded and Clothed, provided with Books, &c. Parentally treated, and expeditiously instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing, an improved Plan, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and all the Branches of the Mathematics, completely qualifying them for respectable Tradesmen, the Counting-house, the Law, and other Professional Pursuits, at Eighteen Guineas per annum. No Vacations. The French Language (if required) by a Native Englishman, with full particulars, and references to respectable Parents and Guardians, who have since now at the Academy, may be had at the B. 11 sons Inn, Lawrence-lane; 269, Dorset-street; 115, Whitechapel; 84, High Holborn; 301, Oxford-street, near the Park; 18, St. James's; 15, Charing-cross; 15, Windsor-terrace, City-road; and of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith's Agent, 52, Burr-street, East Sm. field.

33, ALOGATE.

THERE will be a VACANCY at Mrs. Death's Millinery and Dress Room at the Adelphi, as an ASSISTANT, and as an IMPROVER. A Premium will be required. Letters must be post-paid.

PERSIAN AND NAGREE BENGALLEE WRITING TAUGHT BY MOONSHIE GHOLAM HYDUR, Khoosivun, or Writing Master to the Hon. East India Company's College, at Haldrey, near the Adelphi, on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at No. 5, Little Smith-street, Westminster.

CARDS of Terms of a respectable CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in the Neighbourhood of Camden Hill, Kensington, may be had at Messrs. T. and G. Underwood, Bookellers, 32, Fleet-street, near St. Dunstons, Piccadilly.

H. GENTRY respectfully announces to WRITING MASTERS, that he has just completed Four Sets of GEOGRAPHICAL COPIES, viz. Large Hand, Text, Round, and Small Hand. Three other Sets, viz. Common Hand, Writing, and a YAC and a YAC and a YAC, with Text with the Black Hand, are nearly ready for publication. The whole beautifully engraved. Price 8d. each.

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LANGREATH. A Novel.—By Mrs. NATHAN. In three 2. THE VILLAGE COQUETTE. A Novel, in 3 vols.

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LANGREATH. A Novel.—By Mrs. NATHAN. In three 2. THE VILLAGE COQUETTE. A Novel, in 3 vols.

LETTERS of MARY LEPEL, LADY HERVEY. With Illustrations.

Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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LANGREATH. A Novel.—By Mrs. NATHAN. In three 2. THE VILLAGE COQUETTE. A Novel, in 3 vols.

Patronised by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Royal Family, Nobility, Gentry, &c. &c.—Just published, in royal 8vo. price 25s. boards, or demy 8vo. price 20s. boards, beautifully printed and embellished with 30 Plates and Portraits.

An interesting ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN of our NATIONAL HYMN or ANTHEM, GOD SAVE THE KING—(by RICHARD CLARK, Secretary to the Glee Club, and Deputy to the Three Choirs, in London, Editor of the Poetry of Madrigals, Glee, Duets, Rounes, &c.)—no long sought after in vain by Historians and Amateurs of Music, but now traced up to the year 1607, and proved to have been written on the happy and wonderful escape of His Majesty King James the First, from the Powder Plot on the 5th November, 1605.

Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks."

From many curious accounts on the subject, extracted from Sion College, the Antient Records of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Old Cheese Book of the King's Chapel, and from many publications never before referred to on this subject, it will be ascertained that the Anthem was written at the particular request of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and first sung in their Hall by the Gentlemen and Children of the King's Chapel, who were all in attendance with the Dean, Sub-Dean, Organist, and Master of the Children, in their surplices; a small pair of Organs being placed there for that purpose only, with the names of the Gentlemen and Children, when His Majesty King James the First, Prince Henry, with many honourable Personages, dined there on Thursday, July 16, 1607, which was a Congratulatory Feast given to King James, and a rejoicing for his escape from his late dangers; and in token of love and loyalty, the Company presented the King and his Son with a pair of gold chains.

A Copy of the Letter sent to Lord Montague; a Print of the House in which he lived at the time; with the Oath of Secrecy taken by the above persons; a Print of the Gunpowder Plot-house at Newton Hall, in Northamptonshire; a Print of the first account of the Plot, by Paulus Vansomer; a curious piece of Music found in an old Church Chest at Gayton, in Northamptonshire, written on the Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

"God save King Henrie Whoso'er He be And for Queen Elizabeth Now pray we all And all her noble progeny."—&c.

The Tune to the above words is very different from the National Air. An Extract will be given from the book published at Aberdeen, 1692, referred to by Mr. Evans of Pall Mall, from which that gentleman says, the tune of "God save the King" was taken; with an account of the same words having been published in the reign of Charles the First.

London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

FARRI ON CANCER.

AN ESSAY ON CANCER, detailing a new Constitutional Method of Cure, with the various Modes of Practice of regular Practitioners and others, by which persons afflicted with this disease, at one view may be enabled to know precisely what they should do, and what they should avoid. By WILLIAM FARRI, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c. &c.

London: Published by W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street; of whom may be had, by the same Author.

2. A TREATISE ON SCROFULA, price 5s. boards.

PICTURESQUE PROMENADE ROUND DORKING;

containing full and accurate Descriptions of Northbury Park, Box Hill, Leith Hill, and the several Seats and Villages in the Neighbourhood; accompanied with Biographical Notices of the several Noblemen, Gentry, &c. &c. Subscribers names received by Mr. LANGLEY, Bookseller, Dorking; Mr. WARREN, Old Bond-street; also at the Libraries at Brighton, Epsom, Guildford, Leatherhead, and Kingston, until the 1st of January, where the books will be closed.

MEMOIRS of Her late MAJESTY CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, Queen Consort of George IV. Including ample Particulars and Original Information relative to her early life—Her Marriage to the Prince of Wales; the Secret History of the Years 1793-6.—The Conduct of Lady Douess, and the Origin of the Conspiracy—Her Travels on the Continent—Her Correspondence—The History of the Milan Commission—and the Evidence and Documents which arrived too late for the House of Lords.—By JOHN WILKS.

Printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row.

BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.—Subscribers to this Library have the right of choosing from a most extensive and valuable COLLECTION of the BEST BOOKS in the various Languages whatsoever works they may desire, which are regularly imported from all parts of England or the Continent; they also participate in the advantages arising from an immediate and abundant supply of NEW PUBLICATIONS, and (in the Extra Class) may also add the purchase of any work, or any number of copies, previously added to the Library, arrangements which render its accommodation superior to those of any private Collection, however large, and at a far less expense. The New Catalogue, with Terms, to be had on application.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.—Any Lady or Gentleman labouring under somewhat of a temporary embarrassment, are most respectfully informed, that they may be extricated therefrom by the Discounting of unexceptionable Bills at long or short Dates; and it is solicited, that none but those that will bear the most minute investigation will be brought, as Bills of this description ought to be done.—Apply to Messrs. F. and B. No. Great Smith-street, Westminster.—Money on Annuity or Mortgage to any amount.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 12, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Hans Francis Earl of Huntingdon to be Governor of the Island of Dominica.

WAR-OFFICE, 14th Dec. 1821.

6th Regt. of Drags.—W. Terry, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Per y. 13th Regt. of Light Drags.—Coronet J. Lawrenson to be Lieut. vice Bacon. 2d Light Drags.—Lieut. Col. G. Smith, to be Ensign, vice Campbell. 26th Dittó—J. Sutherland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Maxwell. 33rd Dittó—Ass. Surg. J. Dempster, to be Ass. Surg. vice Burrell. 40th Dittó—Lieut. W. Neill, to be Adjutant, vice Mackay. 44th Dittó—Lieut. Cadet W. Ogilvy to be Ensign, vice Pender. 51st Dittó—Ensign G. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Mundy. 57th Dittó—T. B. Bower, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ferris. 64th Dittó—Ensign H. Maxwell, to be Ensign, vice Buchanan. 72d Dittó—Ass. Surg. W. H. Burrell, M. D. to be Ass. Surg. vice Dempster. Brevet.—Capt. R. Simson, Town Major of Portsmouth, to be Major in the Army.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife.—The Earl of Leven and Melville, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. G. Hope, Sir I. Preston, Bart. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Oswald, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir P. C. H. Burcham, K.C.B. Lieut.-General J. Durhan, Major-Gen. H. B. Gour, Capt. J. Wemyss, H. Wedderburn, Esq. M. Wellwood, Esq. J. H. Rigg, Esq., and C. M. Christie, Esq. to be Deputy Lieuts.

Commissions in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, K. Rogers, Gent. vice Thomas, and Cornet J. Emery, vice Parsons, to be Lieuts.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

FIGGS, T. Romsey, common-brewer.

BANKRUPTCY.

BEALE W. Newbury, timber-dealer. KAY, E. Sheffield, merchant. POTTER, T. Manchester, publican. 2d Light Drags.—Lieut. Col. G. Smith, to be Ensign, vice Campbell. 26th Dittó—J. Sutherland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Maxwell. 33rd Dittó—Ass. Surg. J. Dempster, to be Ass. Surg. vice Burrell. 40th Dittó—Lieut. W. Neill, to be Adjutant, vice Mackay. 44th Dittó—Lieut. Cadet W. Ogilvy to be Ensign, vice Pender. 51st Dittó—Ensign G. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Mundy. 57th Dittó—T. B. Bower, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ferris. 64th Dittó—Ensign H. Maxwell, to be Ensign, vice Buchanan. 72d Dittó—Ass. Surg. W. H. Burrell, M. D. to be Ass. Surg. vice Dempster. Brevet.—Capt. R. Simson, Town Major of Portsmouth, to be Major in the Army.

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Commissions in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, K. Rogers, Gent. vice Thomas, and Cornet J. Emery, vice Parsons, to be Lieuts.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS is thanked for his recipe for TRIFLE. OBSERVER is wholly inadmissible. We do not think the history of the impositions practised upon Wood quite worthy of our notice.

TAURUS and GEMINI speak too plainly. We refer from N. to the letter which is not authenticated. OXIMORON enquires if we have read LORD BYRON'S new Mystery, called CAIN? We have not—but we hear it is an able performance. We will enquire about the duty on tea, as our friend desires. We are very much obliged to our correspondent at KIDDERMINSTER—we shall probably make some arrangement of the sort he wishes. We are sorry to hear of the promise of the market, as well as for her avowal of esteem; but she is mistaken if she fancies that we were so.

The TRUE RESPECTER OF PRINCIPLES will see we have touched upon the subject he alludes to. We wish A. H. would give us a little more information upon the affair of the LORD and the LADY of whom he speaks.

We thank M. N.

The ESSEX CALK came too late to hand to be noticed last week, or we should have made an exception in its favour in our answers to correspondents. He need doubt neither our anxiety for his communication, nor our desire to get into the secrets of the Green-Room, or the City of Worcester, on the subject of JOSEPH HEM, M.D., came, we are sorry to say, too late for a place.

The letter from the PLAZZA COFFEY-HOUSE, on the subject of the insolence of actors and managers, seems to be written by a "rebel from the camp." Surely the funny rogues cannot be the overbearing persons he writes from. We are glad to see that the theatrical critic shall have them laid before him—provided always that they contain no scandal, and are purely connected with the professional characters of the individuals mentioned.

ATTICUS claims our thanks and attention; we send him the former, and promise him the latter.

The Z. of A. is taken in.

The "Puff Extraordinary" we do not understand.

The double flight of little Epigrams are not sharp enough for BULL. The parody upon Cooper's "Rose," about the Woods, will not do. T. C., A. CONSTANT AUDITOR, GRENHAMITE, &c. have been received. We have inserted one of the letters on the subject, because it was the first and best, and we thought it the most interesting. We will take the plan H. W. J. suggests into consideration.

Our friend from RICHMOND will find his letters answered; we trust he will excuse the delay, and not be what he signs himself. PROTEUS has conferred a great obligation upon us.

LYREBARS and TIGRIS is somewhat singular. We literally have not yet had an opportunity of giving a place to his humorous Vision—but we shall not lose one when it occurs.

We confess we do not know who the A.S.S. is to whom S.Y.'s own refers.

SIBI CONSTET is too nice by half.

No REBEL complains that his liberal donation to WILSON'S subscription has not been noticed. He should content himself by the certainty that a great many contributions have been noticed which have not been received—which brings the thing even.

We thank J. C. H. We were not ironical; but we must add that we were not wrong. Our unfortunate case, that we were not allowed to show that we were right.

The allegation proposed by our correspondent in the poem he mentions, would suit, as we think, be for the better.

We do not sufficiently agree with "A Small Tradesman" to insert his letter, which has, however, much good sense in it.

S.I.C.'s subject is too long, and for the most part, is not worth the Jack in the box, as A. B. from Dartmouth.

HIBERNICUS from CAMDEN-TOWN, 24th November, was by some accident mislaid, till the article he alluded to had become stale.

INDEPENDENCE must be aware that we cannot publish a caricature in our paper; but we may purchase that in questions of FORBES, the country of SACRILEGE, and the subject of THOMAS. He should advise Mr. P. to print a new edition of it, as we have no doubt public curiosity will be excited towards it.

In answer to SINCERITAS, we wish him to observe that we limit the number of our advertisements; and with respect to the paper he alludes to, it generally has twice as many as we give places to.

Our friend from ULVERHAMPTON is sincerely thanked, both for the WILL and the DEED.

The CHRONICLE finds fault with the King's Scholars of WESTMINSTER, for sending us money. What animals the Whigs are! they have no idea of anything gratifying to the feelings but money—money—money—always talking of money. The gentlemen of WESTMINSTER are not to be trifled with.

We have several pills in agitation, but that of ANTI-RADICAL is a favourite with us. We shall always be happy to hear from him.

The letter from Mr. LEWIN shall be attended to.

C. D. is without any letter from E. If indisposition be not the cause of this silence, this will reach a destination which a private communication might not.

PYTHIAS, FORGET ME NOT, S. Z. Y., A DISSENTING BROTHER, S. I., P. Z., AMICUS, and A FRIEND to HUMANITY, are come to hand.

The letter P. S. alludes to has escaped us, but we will endeavour to find it, should it not have been destroyed; and we think there is no reason for not inserting it, if we do. The impression upon our mind is, that it never was received by us.

The letters and inclusions from Butcherhall Lane are under consideration.

VARIYENSIS shall appear.

Our friend will find his subject has not been lost upon us.

DETECTOR in our next.

The letters about the attempt of LAMOTON, and his dependants, to hoax us, which we have received, are not worth inserting. It is a satisfaction to know that the faction in the north consider the FORGIVENESS of respectable names a fair and honourable science. We regret some points were not more minutely and intelligently pursued down all London into BERNES'S-STREET by the same means; but we never heard that they acquired either credit or respectability by their low cunning and despicable artifice.

SANS-CULOTTES will not do—it is not a good version of a very indifferent French story.

L. E. O. is thanked.

We will consider the subject of "AN APPROVER'S" letter, and let him know the result, as also J. W. on the same subject—the letter from ULVERSTONE, W. M., and EQUITY.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE" is much thanked.

The learned H. is under consideration. We refer to the next week.

A letter on Farming is under consideration.

PAUL POTTER'S sixth letter is unavoidably postponed.

The letter to the MARQUESS OF CONYNGHAME, on the abuses said to exist in the LORD STURGEON'S department, had better be forwarded direct to his Lordship.

Our OLD FRIEND may rely on our unreduced exertions.

DAEMON is lazy, or else much occupied by his pamphlet on Mr. OWEN'S affairs at LANARK. We have not heard from him for a week. He has, doubtless, heard of the national affair to which we have not yet drawn his attention, and made his arrangements accordingly.

SURELY is, in her present form, too bitter even for the BERNETS.

BIRDIE'S third letter is our next.

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

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE. THE Editor of the above Work will resume his labours in exposing literary quackery on SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1822. No. III. will contain some very interesting Articles. Orders for the Paper and Communications, are to be addressed to the Editor (post paid), at the Office of JOHN BULL, No. 11, Johnson's Court, Fleet-street.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE may be had of all Newsvendors, price 6d. or on stamped paper, price 1s. for Country circulation.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

THE arrangements for the changes in Administration seem to be nearly completed, but the new GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA appears not to be finally fixed upon; it is still pretty generally reported that MR. CANNING has been or will be offered the appointment; but as, upon all these points we are no wiser than our neighbours, we must be content to wait patiently for the result of the negotiations said to be on foot. Of one thing we are sincerely glad—we mean the appointment of LORD WELLESLEY to Ireland;—it is a measure which must meet the approbation of all parties, except those who have made up their minds to be dissatisfied with every thing. There is a rumour that some of the GRENVILLE party are to join the Government, and MR. C. WYNNE is named as the new President of the Board of Control.

MR. BLACOW.

THE TIMES of Friday, has an article upon the subject of a subscription raising to indemnify MR. BLACOW for the pecuniary losses he has sustained by his late trial, &c. in which that paper has the following judicious observations: "Without attempting to exclude the above-mentioned miserable man from the kindest exertions of Christian charity which his situation may require, we shall still venture to condemn, in the strongest terms, a subscription, entered into to reimburse a convicted felon; or, in other words, to set at naught and baffle the award of the laws. Subscriptions may have been raised for men acquitted, declared innocent by a Jury of their country; and, nothing can be more rational, legal, or humane, than to indemnify a sufferer for the expenses incurred in repelling a charge, proved to be unfounded. A subscription has been raised lately, but it was in behalf of a gentleman condemned without trial or judgment. Another subscription was also recently commenced for the Guards, and speedily relinquished; but though a verdict of "wilful murder" had then been found by a Coroner's Jury against one of their body, and a verdict of "manslaughter" was shortly afterwards pronounced against another, yet none of them were ever brought to trial, much less condemned. All these cases, therefore, though the last was truly reprehensible, are different from that before us. The two first are the very reverse of an attempt to rescue a criminal man from the effects of a conviction, by any other method than a petition to the Sovereign, the fountain of mercy."

There is really something like reason in all this, and the subject is still farther continued thus:—

"Why not, we ask, remit a portion of his imprisonment; as well as remit, along with an approbation of the act for which he suffered, the pecuniary imposition of a court of justice? Surely it would be as meritorious to aid him by public force in breaking prison, as by public subscription to aid him in eluding the other part of the law. Alas! what covards! The precedent, we fear, may be followed by braver men."

Putting aside the apprehensions of the OLD TIMES, (for the English are not quite reduced to the level of miscreants who raise a reputation by assisting convicted prisoners to escape from jail), we do not see that they are entirely parallel cases; but whether they are or are not, it is a singular circumstance that the matter in debate did not happen to strike the TIMES newspaper quite so forcibly, when one SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, TRIED AND CONVICTED BY A JURY, of a gross and infamous libel, was SENTENCED BY THE LAW to pay a FINE of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, and to an imprisonment in this very jail of ours; and when the TIMES and every one of its supporters strained every nerve to raise by PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, THE AMOUNT OF THAT FINE, and thus aid SIR FRANCIS "in eluding the force of the law," and in which effort they were only foiled by the complete failure of the subscription itself.

This is only another instance of the different modes in which the same things are treated at different times by the same people.

A subsequent observation on the same subject further proves a shortness of memory for which the OLD TIMES, certainly cannot plead the general excuse.

"But this is not all," says the TIMES; "the meeting for this subscription to invalidate the laws, was held in the church of St. Mark; and in that consecrated spot, after a verdict of Guilty by a British Jury, and sentence of judgment by a British Judge, a body of Englishmen have the hardihood to declare that they meet, not to relieve the wants, but to express their approbation of the conduct of their Minister, the REV. J. BLACOW; in discharge of his officiate duties, on a late occasion!—the occasion condemned by law, and for which the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned for six months. We know not whether the public may feel as we do, but we declare, that had it been any other church, not that of poor Blacow—a church in which, we fear, many other impositions have taken place—we should have been shocked at the audacious impiety of the proceeding. And yet this is the act of those who profess themselves exclusively the friends of order and religion."

Upon the propriety or impropriety of holding a meeting, for such a purpose, in a church, we do not offer an opinion; but we pretty remember, after the late QUEEN, who had, in point of fact, been virtually excommunicated, and when her name could not be legally uttered in the house of GOD, every church which could be obtained for the purpose was used as a place of political debate;—the most profane and impious harangues—the most infamous and seditious language, were heard within the sacred walls; and the TIMES newspaper itself, and all its adherents uniformly attacked and vilified every CLERGYMAN or church-

warden who presumed to oppose such an abuse of our places of public worship.

How can the TIMES expect the smallest attention while it exhibits such flagrant inconsistency and doltish stupidity?

While upon the subject of public subscriptions, we cannot but say a few words with respect to ourselves. Many of our correspondents have suggested that we should forthwith open books at several banking-houses, for the purpose of receiving such sums as the friends to our Paper might choose to contribute; but, upon a principle which we established to ourselves, we have declined to do so. It is, however, impossible for us not to feel and appreciate the attentions which we have received from all parts of the kingdom, during the fortnight we have been confined; nor can we avoid acknowledging the receipt of the following sums, which have been, during the last week, forwarded to us in a manner which equally prevents us from returning our thanks to the donors personally, and from declining the acceptance of their favourable testimonials:

- An English Landholder £100
- A. Z. 25
- M. P. 50
- A Friend in Bristol 10 10s.
- From Wolverhampton 1
- S. (LIMBERICK) 20

While this article was writing we perceived an advertisement in the public Papers, containing an account of a meeting held for the purpose of opening a subscription for OUR RELIEF. We think it necessary to assure our readers that with the measure we were previously wholly unacquainted. With the opinions, however, we have publicly expressed on the subject of soliciting contributions, we still feel that we are justified in offering our acknowledgments for the interest now so generally felt for our situation; and which is, in itself, a most gratifying reward for our exertions in the cause of our KING and CONSTITUTION.

MR. PERRY.

Of this gentleman, so long the conductor of the Morning Chronicle, that paper published on Monday, a biographical notice, which, for the chief part, is marked by truth and justice. MR. PERRY was a respectable man; and although we cannot acquit the Chronicle, during his editorship, of attacks upon female reputation, (glaringly evident as we have shewn them to be), yet, there was a principle about MR. PERRY himself—a political steadiness, and a private amiability in his character, which entitled him to a leading place amongst the conductors of the British press.

In the article of Monday, to which we allude, one part of his public conduct is dwelt upon with much energy and success; and we quote the paragraph wherein the allusion is contained.

"One peculiar feature in his character, as the conductor of a journal to which so many eminent men were used to contribute, was, that in the subsequent change of sides which occurred but too frequently among many of them, their correspondence, of what nature soever it might have been, was ever held by him as most sacred. With evidence in his hands to convict them of more than levity in their political conduct, suffering even in his own person under their prosecutions, he never allowed himself to advert reproachfully to their former principles and professions—he never taunted them by alluding to their own compositions, at what risk soever to himself he might have given them publicity. The sure effect of this his inflexible honour and secrecy, was to obtain for him the full, unreserved confidence of all those with whom he had any literary dealings. 'Perry may be trusted with any thing,' was in every man's mouth who had a communication of public importance to make, of which, for personal reasons, he might not wish to be pointed out as the author."

No persons can more perfectly appreciate the honourable feeling which closed MR. PERRY'S lips upon all such occasions than we do. But we must own it appears strange, (not to say hard) that in passing the heavy sentence of the Court of King's Bench upon us, the Learned Judge dwelt greatly and impressively upon our misconduct, in destroying a manuscript which we had received; particularly if we had done so with a view of screening any body who, "for personal reasons, might not wish to be pointed out as the author."

It is curious to see, we confess, the different ways in which the same thing may be treated; to be sure, although this subject in the memoir of MR. PERRY, is handled in a mode quite dissimilar from that in which the Learned Judge, who sentenced us, appears to have considered it, yet the writer of the article, and the expounder of the law, may still have opinions upon it at variance with each other. But what puzzles us, is the different manner in which the same subjects are treated at times by the same people; and this strikes us the more when we find, that in the same Court in which we THREE were each sentenced to NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT, and a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, for REPEATING—what we dare say may be a falsehood,—a person of the name of WATSON, for a GROSS AND INFAMOUS LIBEL on the memory of a DECEASED GENTLEMAN, was sentenced by the SAME Learned Judge, to pay a FINE of FIVE POUNDS, and be DISCHARGED; and that, one week after our sentence was passed—but we say nothing.

MR. PERRY was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and died a widower, the late MRS. PERRY having (as most of our readers will doubtless remember) lost her life in consequence of cruel treatment by pirates in the Mediterranean some years since.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The fluctuations during the week have not been great, Consols, for opening, being, in the early part of it, 77½; since which they have gradually risen to 78½, at which price they closed this evening—not much doing.

French 5 per cent. 88; Prussian Bonds, 65½ 66; Spanish, 75½; Danish, 80.

3 per Cent. Red.	76½	India Bonds	70 71
3 per Cent. Consols.	78	Exchange Bills, 2d 1000l.	2p
34 per Cent. ditto	87½	Ditto	500l. 1 2
4 per Cent.	96½	Small	2 1 3
5 per Cent.	96	Cons. of the Act	79½
Long Annuities	19½ 7-16	Omnium	

FRENCH FUNDS, Dec. 12.

5 per Ct. Con. 23 Sept.	88	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.	90-70	Ex. Lond. Imo. 25-45 Jano. 25-25	

HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY has been playing off a little bit of tom-foolery at his house in South Audley-street, to which he has returned from his travels. He has been all over the country exhibiting samples of hops, and celebrates his arrival in London, by displaying a specimen of conceit and stupidity.

Some shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of Little Britain, having called what is called a Ward Meeting, presided by a Right Worshipful person, of the name of ALBION COX, voted thanks to HUMPTY-DUMPTY, in the form of an Address, which was framed and glazed in a tasteful manner, and presented to HUMPTY on Wednesday last.

It spoke of the "Civic helm," and of HUMPTY's Mayorality, "in the discharge of which duty he protected the innocent from suffering under supposed guilt." We dare say this may mean something very pleasant to HUMPTY; but there is a fact connected with his Mayoralties, interesting as far as it tends to prove the excellence of his measures, which was not mentioned; and, which is, that during his second reign, nearly twice as many thieves, pick-pockets, housebreakers, murderers, forgers, &c. were committed to the London Jails, as were sent there during his first Mayorality, or during the preceding or succeeding Mayoralties of anybody else.

The Address complimented him upon his successful support of the cause of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, in opposition to a corrupt administration, and a prostituted press;—considering the whole of that Lady's career from her first arrival to the day of her last departure, we confess, we see no cause for congratulation to those who were either knaves or fools enough to support her. But it was a pleasing sight enough to witness the whole affair—to see HUMPTY-DUMPTY acting grandee, receiving an Address—surrounded by his family—in his front drawing-room—in that room where the illustrious Lady just mentioned shewed herself to HER people; where she passed the first hours after her ill-judged return to England—where she waltzed with BILLY AUSTIN, and where—but we will not pursue the painful recollection any farther.

HUMPTY smirked, and perked up his pert face, and told the men who came up (stairs) with the Address, that such a testimonial as that, would hereafter serve as a set-off against all the eulogiums of his enemies;—that he confessed appearances were against him, but as misrepresentation was now subsiding, he trusted that the heats which were generated would be dissipated by time, and the purity of his motives be made evident. He, however, denied that he was the cause of the Queen's coming to England, and admitted that which he never before confessed—that he had no influence over Her late Majesty, and that nothing he could have done would have altered her intentions when her mind was once made up.

HUMPTY would not have confessed this if things had turned out well; and as it is an admission which will give him another tumble in the estimation of his followers, who, till now, fancied that they were entirely indebted to him for her Majesty's pleasant visitation to this country; whereas, it turns out, upon his own shewing, that she never cared a straw either for him or his opinion, and that, therefore, all his stories, (during her life) touching his influence over her, were HUMBUG.

This, at all events, makes her contemptuous neglect of him in her will consistent, and is, therefore, pleasant.

The men with the Address were afterwards treated to some cold meat and pickles, in the parlour, with as much unadulterated porter as they could drink, (beer is a mere drug in HUMPTY's family) and then returned to their homes in a peaceable manner, highly pleased with their holiday, and quite invigorated by the fresh air of the west end of the town.

DINNER TO DR. HUME.

A DINNER was given at Hereford some day last week, for the purpose of presenting DOCTOR HUME, in the name of that rich and extensive county, with a quart pot of cyder—the very great fuss which appears to have been made upon the occasion, renders it worth a little notice.

The principal merits for which this pot was presented to the "greatest calculator of the age," appear to have been his unconquerable obstinacy and his persevering dullness; for MR. CLIVE (who handed him the cyder) told the company, that night after night the Doctor had sat up in the House of Commons, with only nine on his side, undaunted (that is the radical cant word now) by the corrupt majorities of Ministers.—MR. CLIVE mentioned a good many things to DR. HUME's credit, but he never alluded to the *Indian Bullocks*—the letting of bazaars—the offer to COLONEL MARTINDELL—the OTTAW and GRAM contracts—nor the dealings in KURWAH at Bundelcund, while the DOCTOR was only an assistant-surgeon; by none of these anecdotes was MR. CLIVE's dullness enlivened—the pot was handed over the table to the DOCTOR with an observation, that although he saw only a tankard, he was also provided with a HOGSHEAD.

The DOCTOR was startled at this, which he thought a gross personal allusion, culled from one of our poems, about which he and HONHOUSE are particularly sore.

"Hume is a monstrous boars-head, singed
And garnished round with many a notice."
This, however, was explained away, and the DOCTOR spoke a speech which lasted an hour and a half;—to repeat any part of it would be quite useless— suffice it to say, that the DOCTOR sat down amidst thunders of applause.

MR. RICARDO echoed the DOCTOR's dullness in a tone of voice so irresistibly absurd, that he produced in the serious parts of his oration some exquisitely comic effects. After this exhibition, the health of the heir of the illustrious, virtuous, and noble house of OXFORD was drunk without any comment. SIR HARFORD JONES, SIR GEORGE CORNWALL, (to whom the thanks of the nation generally, and the county of Hereford particularly were voted, for—"his kind present of a fine DOE FOR DINNER!!") MESSRS. MOGGEBIDGE, PHILLIPS, and SWINERTON, were also toasted.

But there is, beyond all this, a fact which deserves to be

recorded—Independently of giving DOCTOR HUME, or HUM (as the Herefordshire boors call him) a pot of their cyder—"We are requested to state," says the County Journal, "that it was expressly signified to MR. HUME, that he was to be at no expense while in the county, and that the postage of some letters to him, beyond the number allowed free, was paid for."

Thus we see how the people of HEREFORDSHIRE reward patriotism, and how justly they appreciate DOCTOR HUME personally; as a reward for his labours and blunders, he gets laughed at by all the respectable part of the county, and from the rest obtains—"A POT OF CYDER, and ONE AND ELEVEN PENCE."

SOME TIME since we had occasion to hold up to the ridicule of our readers the christening of the son of MR. BRAHAM, the singer, and of noticing in terms of just reprobation the appearance at the ceremony, in the principal character, of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX; but we were not aware at that time of the full extent of the indignity to which that illustrious and exalted Personage submitted himself on that memorable day.

It would appear that the etiquette with respect to forming a party must have been dispensed with; and that, in the extreme of condescension, his Royal Highness left the indiscriminate selection of his Royal Highness's associates to MR. and MRS. BRAHAM—DOCTOR BRODIE, and his Lady, and many of the fashionable of Russell and Tavistock Squares, consequently graced the circle, and MR. HAYWOOD was not amongst the least favoured or the worst received. CATALANI sang, the DUKE OF SUSSEX joked, MR. HAYWOOD laughed, and the evening passed off with the greatest hilarity. OF MR. HAYWOOD it may be necessary to remark, for the benefit of our country readers, that that friend of MR. BRAHAM'S, who was specially invited to meet his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, was HANGED the week before last for—BURGLARY!!!

That MR. BRAHAM might entertain, without any violation of propriety, BILL SOAMES or IKEY PIG, or give a *dejeune a la fourchette* to *Jenny from Town* or the *Gas-Man*, we do not mean to deny; but we certainly do mean to assert, that if in the Royal condescension the forming of the christening party was left to MR. BRAHAM, MR. BRAHAM should have taken care that the Royal presence should not have been contaminated by an association of a Prince of the Blood with a house-breaker.

The denouement of this affair cannot be very agreeable to either party, and for that reason we should most carefully have abstained from the slightest notice of it, but that we consider it a duty, however unpleasant, to put his Royal Highness upon his guard as to indiscriminate associations. GAY, in his fable of the LION and CUR, has some lines, not the least applicable to the present subject, but which ably enough depict what might be the result of an addiction to low company in an exalted personage:—

"A lion-cub, of sordid mind,
"Avoided all the lion kind;
"Fond of applause, he sought the feasts
"Of vulgar and ignoble beasts:
"With asses all his time he spent,
"Their club's perpetual precedent.
"He caught their manners, looks, and airs—
"An ass in every thing but ears.
"If e'er His Highness meant a joke,
"They grin'd applause before he spoke;
"But at each word what shouts of praise!
"Good God! how natural he brags!"

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—Perhaps the following opinion of SIR ROBERT WILSON, by that great enlightener of the people, MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, may afford some small amusement to the numerous readers of your journal:—

"Do you remember, my dear HUNT, that when you and I were once walking across Berkeley-square, we saw a thin, sharp-faced gentleman, on horseback, and that I said to you, 'there's a tricky blade as this tricky part of the town contains;—there's a fellow that will go as far to get a place as any hero that I know—a monstrous keen fellow—eager and hungry as a shark.' Who is he?" said you. "Why," said I, "that is the talking and busy Sir ROBERT WILSON." Well, mark me then: if you do not find him siding alternately with all the factions, until he smells out which is likely to get, or keep, the power of giving places, write me down an ass!"—V. 34. p. 375.

Now, as the consistency of this luminary of literature has often been called in question, to say that he has opposed with all the powers of his rhetoric, the gallant Knight's subscription, is only to— GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE IRISH MEETING.

WHEN DARNLEY first, at TREGHE'S command,
Agreed to fill the Irish chair,
He made a bargain with the band
Of gaping fools assembled there,—

"I'll take your chair an hour or so;
"But longer can't engage to stay;
"Having already taken—oh!—
"Six grains of calomel to-day!"

This treaty made, the noble Whig
Began the business of the day,
By civilly inviting TREGHE:
To say what he had got to say.

TREGHE may, perhaps, in some years hence,
Become an orator in vogue;
If he should find a little sense,
And lose a little of the brogue!

We fear, at present, few, if any,
Would wish to hear this Paddy, culling
His flow'rets from the banks of Slany,
His reasonings from the Bog of Allen!

One passage was, however, good;
'Twas when he promised, "By and bye,
"With a short motion to conclude"
"Hear him!" quoth DARNLEY, "so shall I!"

The motion was, at last, to pray
His Majesty, to save the nation,
By taking, at an early day,
TREGHE'S speech into consideration!

And lest so wise a plan should flag,
A worthy second was seen—
Old MAUNSELL, mumbling like a hag,
And shaking like a Mandarin!

Then DANIEL DONOVAN, from Cork,
Begg'd to be heard for minutes three;
In which he made, but shortish work
With ev'ry rascal absentee!

"Order!" cried DARNLEY, "Order, Sir!
"I am myself an absentee;
"All other landlords you may stir,
"But, damme, don't allude to me!"

"Though absent, ev'ry Irish claim,
"I answer by a civil letter;
"Besides, the farther off I am,
"I find folks like me all the better!"

And now, 'twixt DARNLEY and DAX,
A mighty feud and faction rose—
Till BLESSINGTON, like VIRGIL'S man,
Advanc'd the riot to compose.

Grave BLESSINGTON, with all the weight
Of talents, fortune, manners, morals—
Appears to still the wild debate,
And pacify his party's quarrels.

In youth, in beauty, and in dress—
In graceful action—winning words—
His merit I would thus express—
The LAMBTON of the House of Lords!!!

Quoth he, "I am inclin'd to think
"The Chair is right, and so is DAN!
"At trivial faults in friends, I wink;
"And wish it were a general plan.

"I'm griev'd to say, that when I try
"The Lords' debate to take a part in,
"I hear curs'd sneering critics cry—
" 'Tis all my eye and Betty Martin!"

Now MR. RICE, and MR. BLAKE,
(We wonder what could bring them there,)
Were fools enough to leg to speak
Three words of *raison* to the Chair.

Three words of *reason* to that Chair!
Three words of sense to such a meeting!
"Order!" cried DARNLEY; "I declare
"This kind of *suave* is most unfitting."

In vain did little RICE protest
He spoke by NEWPORT'S high commands;
The Irish said, by way of jest,
'Twas ESSEX'S speech from Jacob's hands!

Next flaming for his country's good,
Arose a fine dramatic speaker,
Called by the Gods, great DAGGERWOOD,
But named by mortals, WATSON BEECHER!

"My name is WATSON—close to Mallow
"My frugal father fed his flock;
"But now his richest fields lie fallow,
"And Whiteboys have destroyed his stock!"

"It was the sage's constant care
"To keep his son, myself, at home;
"For I had long'd to be a player,
"And lov'd to roam from scene to scene to roam.

"But if I, then, inclin'd to stray,
"No wonder I at present should,
"When *bona fide* plots they play,
"And real swords draw real blood!"

"About the streets of London town
"I safely sport my features sallow,
"While fire and sword, and pike and gun,
"Lay waste my father's farm at Mallow.

"To quell the mob in arms array'd,
"And get us the last quarter's rent,
"I humbly move the King be pray'd,
"To hear me speak in Parliament!

"A short harangue I think I might
"Repeat, if some one else would pen it;
"Or, at the worst, I could recite
"Othello's speech before the senate."

"Most potent, grave, and reverend Seignors!
"My noble and approved good masters!
"We hold our land by slender tenures,
"Unless we try eminent plasters!"

Now there was coughing in the crowd,
With cries of "off," and such like jokes;
And one began to read aloud
A volume writ by DOCTOR STOKES.

And some cried BEECHER—some cried TREGHE,
And some, the wisest, cried *adjuv'n*!
While in the chair the Noble Whig
Was puzzled quite which way to turn.

Amidst these sounds of concord sweet,
'The only voice that we could fix on,
Desired the Parliament to meet,
To hear TREGHE'S speech pronounced by WATSON.

But before either could prevail,
And 'midst the deafening cry and jar,
The Chairman grew uncommon pale,
And seem'd to feel intestine war.

"And hold!" he loudly bellow'd—"hold!
"I can't another minute stay;
"For I am, like the ghosts of old,
"Summon'd by Mercury away."

"Give me the Resolutions quick,
"Proposed by BEECHER, TREGHE, and MAUNSELL,
"They shall be laid—I'm very sick—
"Forthwith before our Privy Council!"

Now bless the KING—May he engage
Such Councilors, his realm to govern;
The cast-off heroes of the stage!
The sober Statesmen of a tavern!

NEW DISCOVERY IN LITERARY HISTORY.

It has been long known, that *Sporus*, in Pope's Epistle to Arbuthnot, was designed for a member of a noble family; but what noble family, has not, we think, been satisfactorily ascertained. But there is a kind of family character, as well as a family face; and we live still so near the time in which this portrait was drawn, that we ought not to be surprised if we still see in the descendant some of the odious peculiarities which Pope distinguished in the ancestor. Criticism is free, and our readers may judge for themselves; but we are bound to say, that we think the following lines more likely to have been written on one of a certain noble family, than any person who has yet occurred to the commentators.

"Let *Sporus* tremble! What, that thing of silk,
"Sporus; that *mere white curd of asses' milk*?
"Satire or sense; alas! can *Sporus* feel?
"Who breaks a butterfly upon the wheel?
"Yet let me flap this *bug*, with *golden wings*,
"This painted *child of air*, that *stinks and stings*,
"Whether in *Florida*, *Apponia*, he speaks,
"And, as the *prompter*, *brachies*, the puppet squeaks;
"Or at the ear of *Love*—familiar toad,
"Half *venom*, half *venom*, 'tis himself abroad;
"Amphibious thing! that, acting others' part,
"The trifling head, or the corrupted heart."

—So far, we think, it will be admitted, that our conjecture is exceedingly probable; but it is fair to say that the concluding lines are not quite so clearly on our side.

"Eve's tempter, though the rabbins have express'd,
"A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest,
"Beauty that shocks you, parts that none will trust,
"If it that can creep, and pride that licks the dust."

Beauty, parts, or wit, certainly do not suit the thing that we have read of; but, on the other hand, some of the points of resemblance are wonderfully striking. Besides, Pope might have intentionally thrown a thin disguise over his satire. The TRIO of that day were possibly a little waspish—malevolent race, inclined, as the poet says, to stink and sting; and although in those days, fines of eleven hundred pounds, and imprisonment of three printers for nine months each, were not usual, still the poet and old JACON TONSON might have been willing to baffle the malignity of their spiteable little antagonists, by a slight tinge of undeserved praise. If the character shall be thought to have applied to any of the three we have alluded to, it was probably to the Philanthropist, the second son; for the Peerage, which, with its usual adulation, endeavours to say something of the father and the elder brother, does not venture to say any thing of the thing than that he was born, and that he died. The little chance he had of being known to posterity, was, the being "damned to everlasting fame" in the foregoing lines; but even of that fame, he has, until now, been deprived, by the stupidity of the commentators, and the contemptuous indifference of mankind.

As we are professed enemies to HUMBUG, we can by no means approve of the treasonable hoax, which we learn from a correspondent, signing himself "CORK BOOTS," some person has had the audacity to play off upon the Lisbon Cortes people. Nor will we (since we suspect, from the maliciously triumphant style of "CORK BOOTS'S" address to us, that he himself was the author of this vile trick) put upon the enlightened Representatives of a whole nation), comply with his request of publishing his letter, which contains the details of the subtleties he put in practice in order to bamboozle the Sovereign Courts of Brazil and Portugal into a solemn approbation of a more wretched farrago of nonsense and absurdity than ever was penned beyond the precincts of St. Luke's.

We cannot give countenance to forgery; and in order to effect the hoax in question, "CORK BOOTS," or some one else for him, must have forged the name of that industrious and respectable old person, JEREMY BENTHAM.

The hoax we allude to, is in the form of a congratulatory, collaudatory, and mystical epistle, purporting to come from MR. BENTHAM, addressed to the above-mentioned Cortes people, which was read aloud to them by their Secretary, in their sitting of the 26th Nov.; and which, having been received with applause by the whole of the deluded Members present, was ordered to be published at length in their official Gazette!—There it accordingly appeared on the 30th of the same month, as we see from that journal (the *Diario do Governo*) No. 284, which is now lying before us.

We give a literal translation of this pseudo address from MR. BENTHAM, and at the same time, we take occasion to express our high disapprobation of the whole contrivance of the joke, as tending to throw ridicule upon, and perhaps seriously to injure the reputation for sagacity of the Members of the Cortes at Lisbon. For they, being paid at the rate of a *moidore* (23 shillings, present exchange) a day; each person, for the purpose of making a Constitution, may, when the trick is detected, be called to account by their employers for mis-spending their time in listening to such stuff; as well as reproached with the pitiable credulity they have displayed in becoming the printed, published, convicted, self-congratulating dupes of such humbug.

TRANSLATION

Of a Letter addressed by the Venerable Legislator, JEREMY BENTHAM, to the Cortes of Portugal.
PORTUGUESE CORTES! Worthy directors of a regenerated Nation! Worthy, inasmuch as you faithfully obey the will of your constituents!
Ours is a singular correspondence: the eyes of the world are

fixed upon it: it is useful and instructive; and I therefore don't tire it.

I have once already put your virtues to the proof, and they have cast a noble lustre upon my attempt: one experiment yet remains. Once more I place in your view the never-to-be-forgotten principle of "the greatest happiness, and of the greatest number:"—the only justifiable end of government, and in which all is contained. You have already stamped with the seal of your approbation a collection of works in which, with more or less intensity, the light of that all-ruling principle is shed over almost every part of the field of government:—All this, however, amounts to little more than a sketch: an imperfect and faulty sketch.—But do you wish to see it complete, correct, furnished with a Body of Laws, conceived, proposed, and pronounced with the utmost accuracy, in the proper terms, and embracing all the most necessary objects? Speak, and you shall have it.

First, a project of a penal code; next, a project of a civil code; and lastly, a project of a constitutional code. This is what I have to offer you. In all these, the actual circumstances of Portugal shall always be had in view, as far as I shall become acquainted with them through your forensic customs and your existing laws; chiefly those made since your regeneration: to which I shall add the information, derived from such of your fellow-countrymen versed in these matters, as I may be fortunate enough to be able to consult. Where, from the fluctuating nature of the incidents that call for laws, particular dispositions shall become inapplicable, I shall substitute general rules and instructions. The Laws of Public Finance will furnish you with examples to this purpose.

To this offer, I add an Appendix: the first part consisting of documents, the second, of reasons for acceptance. This Appendix is to be kept in the table: it is not intended for your ears.

With respect to the documents, those furnished me by yourselves, are worth all the others put together. Nevertheless, it may be some satisfaction to you to see that the favourable opinion which you entertain of your declared servant, differs in nothing from that of other countries: particularly his own. The matter of the reasons for acceptance, is, I have already stated, intended for your table. Its copiousness, and a regard for your time, have made the separation necessary. I venture, however, to submit its chapters to your ears. But no: I will not yet trouble you with this. In the mean time, it is ready, and shall go by the next packet.

Legislators! this is the mite which I offer to cast into your Treasury: but, before I do cast it; before even that mite is coined, you must say to me: "Friend of Mankind, send us these your labours!—they shall be laid on our table. Their total rejection, or their particular approval, the sanction of this or of that part:—now, or then, or never: all this will depend, as it must depend, on the judgment that we shall form as to their being conducive to the highest happiness of the greatest number of the people entrusted to our care. The Cortes, however, promise, as far as they can promise, that your projects of codes shall be the object of their deliberation, on the first opportunity after the arrival of them."

"Very well; but (some one will say,) why does he speak so much of his present? why does he not rather send it?"

Legislators! It is not finished: and for that very reason, I offer it to you. Nay, without the acceptance I speak of, I know not if it ever will be finished. What I know is, that it cannot be done either so quickly or so well. At the age of seventy-three, the blood creeps slowly in the veins, and requires an impulse from without, to accelerate its motion.

One short word more: let there be no mistake!—acceptance is all I require!—acceptance, nothing else. No preference: much less, exclusive preference! My object is not to exclude; but, on the contrary, to provoke competition in works of this kind: come from what hands they may; particularly from those of your own countrymen. You have now proof more than sufficient of the sincerity of my desire in that respect, in one of my first works, by your acceptance of which, your character has already shed its lustre on the simple and humble name of

JEREMY BENTHAM.

To the Cortes of Portugal, by the hand of their Secretary, the Deputy, Felgueiras.
N. B. The above letter was not published on the day intended, its translation not having been finished in the office of the Secretary to the Cortes. The short-hand writer gave notice of its publication by express command.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I read with much satisfaction in your excellent paper of yesterday, your animadversion on that execrable piece called "LIFE IN LONDON," now acting at two of the Minor Theatres—a more immoral and disgusting representation was never exhibited before a British audience; should those who have the power, neglect to put a stop to such an outrage to common decency and preservation of public morals, I hope, Sir, you will use your ability, and take advantage of the wide circulation of your valuable paper, to caution the heads of families from at least permitting the females under their controul from witnessing those scenes of debauchery and immorality.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A CONSTANT READER.
London, Dec. 10, 1821.

MINOR THEATRES.

We have received several letters on the subject of the filthy performance called LIFE IN LONDON, to which we hoped, in our last number, to have called the attention of the magistrats. It is unnecessary to insert all the communications which have reached us, as they express but one feeling of horror and disgust at the exhibition.

It is always our aim to be just and impartial, and therefore, in once more calling upon the guardians of public morals, and in endeavouring to draw the attention of the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household (from whom emanates the license for the theatre we are compelled to allude to) to this subject, we consider it but just that the description of the performance should be given here in the words of its friends and supporters, for which reason we quote the following paragraph or puff from the OLD TIMES:—

"ADELPHI THEATRE.—A very amusing piece, called *Tom and Jerry, or Life in London*, is at present in performance at this theatre. It is a scenic representation of the *Rake's Progress* through town, and is illustrative of the characters and customs of the different classes of society, among which the irregular habits of his life are certain to throw him at some stage or other of it. In the course of the piece the various manners of the metropolis are placed before the eyes of the spectator in a series of ludicrous and tolerably faithful pictures. He is presented in turn with a brief representation of the dandyism of St. James's-street, of the polished roguery of some of its frequenters, of the ruder knavery of the gentlemen of the turf and of the fancy, of the distress and pro-

stracy of our prison houses, and of the equally vulgar and inhuman habits of the cells of St. Giles's and of Wapping. At the same time his ears are charmed at one period by the courtly diction of the gentleman and the scholar, and at another by the *faux terms* of the *Hollander*, which, like the *Eleusinian mysteries*, are only intelligible to those who are initiated. As the actors themselves appear to enjoy the parts assigned to them almost as much as the audience who witness the representation of them."

Why this praise is admitted into the TIMES is quite evident, and had we undertaken to laud the performance, that paper would with equal avidity have censured it. This is all fair enough; but when, in their own words, the managers tell us, that our wives and daughters, and our children from school, are to witness a scenic representation of a rake's progress—to behold the consequences of his irregular habits, and a tolerably faithful picture of the ruder knavery of gentlemen of the fancy—of the distress and PROFLIGACY of our prison-houses—and the equally VULGARITY OF THE CELLS of Saint Giles's and Wapping—that the innocent and yet unprophesied ears of our women, —our pride and our blessing—are to be so charmed by the *faux terms* of some place nick-named the Holy Land, which are only intelligible to the INITIATED; we do say, and we say it without fear of contradiction, that it is the duty of the magistracy to interfere—that it is the duty of HIS MAJESTY'S Lord Chamberlain to interpose his authority to check an exhibition of scenes which are unknown and unthought of by decent or well regulated people.

What should we think of a man who took his daughter to a midnight walk through the blind allies of Saint Giles's—taught her to listen with pleasure to the slang language of the inhabitants—and finished his paternal perambulation by taking her to a dance, or even a public masquerade at an alehouse? What father would hire a party of house-breakers and street-walkers to come to his residence, and display before his family all the cant and tricks of their trade? We should think such a parent not easily to be found in the bills of mortality; and yet here, night after night, actors, whose talents (degraded and prostituted as they are) are well qualified to give effect to the performance, are suffered to exhibit *en amore* every species of depravity with which this immense metropolis is infested.

It is a crying nuisance, and ought to be abated.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—You will much oblige me if you can, through the medium of your paper, which I am in the constant habit of reading, inform me whether the MR. HOSKINS, stated to be the agent of the Courtenay estates in Ireland, is any, and what relation, of the MR. HOSKINS, who left Lincoln's Inn a few years back.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dec. 12, 1821. J. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty continues at Brighton. Divine service was performed on Sunday last, before the King, his suite, &c. by the Dean of Hereford, and Dr. Pearson. His Majesty walked daily last week in the Palace-garden.

On Wednesday night the Duke of York returned to York House St. James's, from Windsor; and on Thursday transacted business at the Government office in relation to the Horse Guards.

We beg to call the serious attention of our readers at the west end of the town to the exorbitant prices charged for butchers' meat in that quarter. As we have before said, it is to most of them a matter of indifference whether they pay five or ten pence for their pound of mutton, but it is a duty in the higher classes to check the impetuosity of the mob that those who *buy and sell* as they do in their domestic expenditure happens to be an object, may enjoy at one end of the town the advantages which, in these days of cheapness, are everywhere offered at the other.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott has made an important decision as to the time within which the holders of Local Bank notes are to be designated in the replication in the Horse Guards. It is which is, that holders are not bound to send them off till the day after that on which they are received.

In the course of the alterations and repairs made in Westminster Abbey, for the Coronation, some curious relics of antiquity were discovered; among them some beautiful specimens of sculpture, the designations of which are in the office of the latter by that they seem to show as far as they have yet been examined, that the art of painting in oil was known in this country before it was invented on the continent.

Two gentlemen in conversation the other day, one asked the other their friend (a Master in Chancery) his new wig was made in England or in France? "He can't get it, him on any rate."—"Oh! that is easily to be accounted for," rejoined the former gentleman—"the horse does not like going before the Master."

A Committee of the Stock Exchange met on Monday for the purpose, it is said, of abolishing a system of gambling, known by the designation of *the Call*; and they came to a resolution that any members, in future, guilty of this offence, should be expelled the House.

A subscription is opened at Liverpool for the purpose of "indemnifying the Rev. Mr. Blacow for the pecuniary losses he sustained by his late trial, and the other further proceedings instituted against him for the mortgage on this subscription, which was held in Mr. Blacow's church, also expressed their approbation of his conduct on the late occasion."

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service, viz:—*Marchioness of Ely*, 323 tons; *Prince Regent*, 933 tons; *Asia*, 958 tons; and *General Hewitt*, 838 tons.

The East India Company's ship *Charles Grant*, arrived at Bombay the 10th of June. The General Harris sailed from the Isle of Bourbon on the 31st of May; arrived at Madras on the 20th of June, and was expected to proceed on her voyage to China, about the 15th of August.

The *Delaware* ship, the O'Higgins, was lost off Lima, with much specie on board, his property; his Lordship, it is said, has sent to England for a diving-bell. It is reported that his Lordship has realized, by his nautical exploits in the Pacific Ocean, 60,000l.

THE ARMY.—Three thousand of the Veteran Battalions are to be immediately embodied.—The 30th Regiment left Dublin last week for the seat of disturbance. Part of the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards are to be sent to the mountains to do what is called the Windsor duty, in the room of the Foot Guards, who marched from thence a few days since, on their way to Ireland. It has been stated that the third battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards had been ordered to Ireland to quell the disturbances in the south, but we have authority to state it was only to do what is called duty at Dublin. This battalion is only 600 men strong, and a considerable number in Dublin during the winter, when it is expected they will be relieved by a battalion of the Coldstream Regiment.—The 29th Regiment of Foot sailed for Dublin on the 6th inst. and have arrived, excepting the Wellington, which vessel is supposed to have put in to some port in Wales, having carried away her main boom.

Mrs. SARAH BENTHAM, in consequence of a long illness, and disordered mind, has naturally caused considerable alacrity, and a good deal of anticipation, among all who think themselves in any degree entitled to be her heirs. No less than eight caveats have already been entered against letters of administration being granted; among which is one in behalf of His Majesty by his Procurator-General, Sir J. Nicholl.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 17.

This Gazette contains the elevation to the dignity of Baronet of Augustus Fitzgerald, Esq., of Fethally, in the county of Clare, Esq., Major-General in the Army; Henry Brooke, of Cole Brook, in the County of Fermanagh, Esq.
Commissions in the North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.
Major-General Messias (Captain): Richard George Füssel; John Stroud, Lieut. to be Lieut.; Henry Miller, Genl. to be Cornet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Plummer and Magnus, Boston, Tailors, Andrew and Frewer, Upper Thames-street, New York, Milliners, Street-street, Boot-makers.
J. S. Glford, Clemen-hall, Dorsetshire, Wax-makers.—Lund and Wormald, Brewer-street, Somerset-town, Grocers.—Darlow and Mason, Watling-street, Wholesale-ironmongers.—Wardle and Lister, Leeds, Textile-merchants, and John and Charles, grocers.—Horie, Lord, and Chitburn, Inwell-Springs, Lancashire, Calciprinters.—Edwards and Copner, Gloucester, Builders.—Kirk and Jarman, Hatfield-street, Tailors.—Solomon, Lewis, and Solomon, Charing-cross, Army-and-navy-stationers, and Smiths, Gate-street, Without, Butchers.—Vacher and Linthorne, Poole, Coal-merchants.—Emerson and Howell, Junr, Bristol, Brazers.—Humphries and Major, Fore-street, Woollen-draper.

BANKRUPT SUPERSERVED.

DRIVEN, N. Steanbridge, eluithier
BANKRUPTS.
BAMFOLD, R. Postoffice, mailster.
MAY, F. Newgate, farmer.
BINGHAM, H. Gosport, banker.
CALLANAN, D. and WALSH, T. King-street, Wapping, soap-makers.
CAYEY, J. Beckley, Sussex, dealer.
DEAN, E. S. King-street, Grocer.
ELISE, S. Tredgarrion-works, shopkeeper.
JARVIS, E. Norwich, carpenter.
MARSHALL, W. D. King-street, Soap-maker.
PAUL, J. Fillington, check-manufacturer.
PATTISON, C. G. Notts, ironmonger.
STAPLES, G. St. Hallifax, woollen-draper.
STANBIL, G. F. King-street, Grocer.
WILDMAN, J. Pen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 5, J. Risson, Carlisle, tailor-chandler.—Jan. 8, A. Richardson, York-street, Marylebone, and T. Cleveland, Broad-street.—Jan. 8, H. Lee, Tuppiss, Herefordshire, builder.—Jan. 12, B. Finner, Fenchurch-street Chambers, Iron.—Jan. 12, D. G. Black and S. A. Snowden, Plymouth-dock, draper.—Jan. 12, G. D. Davidson, Plymouth, ship-builder.—Jan. 12, P. Perfor, Junr, West India-street, 19, G. G. land, Great Winchester-street, merchant.—Jan. 26, W. Puley, Leadenhall-street, goldsmith.—Jan. 12, D. Campbell, B. Harper, and A. Bailie, Old Jewry, mercer.—Jan. 12, Dwyer, Fenchurch-street, underwriter.—Jan. 26, W. Wilson, Fenchurch-street, merchant.—Jan. 12, D. Bourdillon, Wall-thorpe, insurance-broker.—Jan. 22, E. Cohen, London, merchant.—Jan. 26, W. P. A. Dufour, Berners-street, Jeweller.—Jan. 10, H. Clarke, Bachelors, High Holborn, grocer.—Jan. 26, Thurler, Broad-street, merchant.—Jan. 26, W. J. Worsley, Liverpool, white-merchant.—Jan. 10, G. Watts, Chichester, hatter.—Dec. 27, M. Vaughan and C. Appleton, Liverpool, straw-hat-manufacturers.—Feb. 5, J. W. A. Snuggs and J. Walley, Lime-street, mercer.—Feb. 2, J. Rotherham, Spenser, Sheffield, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—"Royal Ordinances."—Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. We have ordered, and do order as follows: The Sieur Peyronnet, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs. Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of War. The Sieur de Villèle, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Marine. The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the department of Finance. Our Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Household is charged with the execution of the present ordinance. Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Tuileries, Dec. 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

(By order of the King) "LAUNISTON."
"Minister Secretary of State for the Royal Household."
"The Count de Serre, the Marquis de Latour-Maubourg, Count Simon, Baron Portal, to be Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council. The Marquis de Latour-Maubourg to be Governor of the Invalids. Count Simon, Baron Portal, and M. Roy, to be Peers of France. Count Portalis and Baron Mounier are called to the ordinary duties of the Council of State, and attached to the Committee of Legislation."
"CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Dec. 15.—The New Ministry.—The business of the day began by M. Bazire making a report relative to the election of M. Durand, whom the Committee had returned as the only eligible candidate in the debate on this subject, Mr. de Serre was heard in one of the lobbies, and immediately the State Messengers and Ushers made their appearance before the new Ministers, who were introduced in a body, and with the usual ceremony, Messrs. de Villele and Corbiere, in ministerial costume, entered first and took their seats; next came the Duke of Belluno, in the uniform of a Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Mousquetaires, in the dress of a Peer; M. de Peyronnet, in that of a Deputy, his Excellency not having yet assumed the robes of the Keeper of the Seals. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre was absent. This novelty interrupted the proceedings of the Chamber for some time. The discussion then continued; the result of which was the admission of M. de Serre to the Ministry, his mission being supported by the whole of the left side, a part of the centre, and a great number of the Deputies on the right. A part of the right opposed it. After some routine business, the Reporter of one of the Committees moved, that a Petition should be laid before the President of the Council of Ministers. Upon which several voices cried—"The President of the Council is the President of the Council?" To which several voices on the right replied—"No; there is no longer such a functionary."

"THE CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED.—The Order of the Day in immediate succession was the Report of M. de Vaublanc, on the law project relative to the Censorship of the Journals. The Reporter was heard in readiness from the beginning of the Sitting, and M. de St. Aulaire and several Members of the left seemed already disposed to inscribe their names in support of the presumed conclusions of the Committee; but in the course of the debate, and after the arrival of the Ministers, it was spread about that the King would not give his assent to the proposed law, which gained credit, when the President announced that the Keeper of the Seals would be silent.—(A great sensation in the Chamber, and then a profound silence.)

M. de Peyronnet, Keeper of the Seals, then spoke as follows:—" Gentlemen, the King having ordered us to prepare immediately a law project as to the restrictive of the following journals, he has also commanded us to lay before the Chamber the following ordinance."—(An almost universal movement of satisfaction.)

ROYAL ORDONNANCE.—"LOUIS, &c."

The project of law relative to the continuation of the law of March 31, 1820, and of July 26, 1821, is withdrawn. The Keeper of the Seals is entrusted with the execution of the Ordinance.

"Dated Dec. 15, 1821. (Signed) "LOUIS."

The reading of this document was followed with strong marks of approbation from the right side, and with unequivocal symptoms of impatience on the left.

M. Demassis, M. Lecq.—"By whom is this Ordinance counter-signed?"

M. de Peyronnet—(as he was descending from the Tribune) answered loudly—"By the Keeper of the Seals."—(New signs of impatience.)—Several voices—"Which?"—Voices on the right—"There are not two keepers of the Seals."—Voices from the Centre—"What may we say?"

M. de Gerardin.—"The Keeper of the Seals, surely has a name."—(Violent marks of disapprobation from the right and centre.)—In the midst of this confusion, M. de Peyronnet resumed his seat with an air of great indifference.

The President, after formally recognizing the ordinance just presented, said—"I have the pleasure to announce to you, gentlemen, that being called to the Ministry, since our appointment to be Members of the Committee on the Budget, we think it our

duty to request you to desire: the Committees who chose us to proceed to a new election." "De VILLELE and CORBIERE."
M. de Gerardin.—"These gentlemen ought also to give in their resignation of their functions of Vice-Presidents of the Chamber."—The President then invited the King to the fourth Chamber to choose Members to be Ministers of State, for the first time, but then farther business before the Chamber, it broke up without any day being fixed for the next meeting.
In the Monteur of the 16th inst. are several Royal Ordinances, by virtue of which the Count de Serre, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, Count Simon, and Baron Portal, are nominated Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council. Count Simon, Baron Portal, and M. Roy, also, "in testimony of their good and loyal services," are elevated to the Peerage. The Marquis de Latour Maubourg is appointed Governor of the Hotel des Invalids. Count Portalis and Baron Mounier, are called to the ordinary service of the Council of State, and attached to the Committee of Legislation; and M. Froc de la Bourlaye, by his own solicitation, passes into the Ordinary Office of the Director of the Council of State.

A private letter from Paris mentions it is probable that the Duke de Richelieu will return to Russia, and resume his station as Governor of Odessa.

Dec. 17.—M. de Clermont Tonnerre was yesterday admitted to take the oath before His Majesty, in his quality of Minister of State.
Saturday, at noon, M.M. the Duke de Richelieu, Ex-President of the Council; Roy, Ex-Minister of Finance; Portal, Ex-Minister of the Marine; and Pasquier, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received by the King. Baron Mounier, Director-General of the Police Department, resigned his functions on the same day. The Count Simon, and M. Roy, also, were received by the King. Couriers extraordinary have been dispatched to our Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe to acquaint them of the formation of the new Ministry.

RAYONNE, Dec. 7.—A number of families have passed through this place on their way to France, whither they have fled in consequence of the state of the Kingdom of Naples. They report that the greatest discontents and disorganization prevail in Arragon and Catalonia; and that no persons of property are safe there, unless they embrace the popular cause; that open rebellion has been declared in many situations; and that there is a complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the Kingdom.

Dec. 8.—On the 27th ult. Mina assessed a heavy contribution on the middle classes of Galicia, and especially upon the nobility and clergy, for the subsistence of his troops, and this measure has met with general approbation at Coruna. At the same time he has nominated a Provisional Junta of Government, which has declared its adherence to the King, and to the King's arms, upon payment of a very moderate duty. He has also diminished the direct contribution.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Dec. 10, says—"A person of distinction in this city has received a letter of recent date from Frankfort, which confirms the report that Lord Strangford has no longer the same influence with the Directors, that he has now very seldom conferences with the Grand Vizier."

It is said, under the head of Weimar, that letters have been received there from Petersburg, which mention that Baron Stroganoff was to be introduced immediately into the Ministry, and that the greatest activity prevailed in the War Department. They report that the Russian Tripolizza, finding the Turks had murdered seven Bishops detained as hostages, are said to have massacred 8000 Turks, besides 15,000 others of all ages and both sexes.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Yesterday, at half past three in the afternoon, their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses returned to this capital, in the garbison and in the uniform of a Colonel. The message of the King's family, who made their entry amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, who evinced their attachment by the most ardent demonstrations of joy. This morning the Ministers went a second time to the King to offer their resignations. His Majesty refused to accept them. The Ministers will meet with their sovereign tomorrow, and the King, in the sitting of the Cortes to-morrow will be made the report so eagerly expected, on the critical situation of Spain, on the means of remedy, and on the measures which Ministers have already adopted.

Very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pamplona; the priests and military of that place have outraged Royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place; the band played the air, "Tra-la," and a pig was led with the bust of the King on his back. Galicia is entirely in the power of Mina, where he levies contributions. Arragon also appears in a state of insurrection. It continues to be affirmed, that ere the end of the month of February, the Emperor will have expelled the King's troops, which their partizans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon family, and to form a Federative Republic.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 10th November, states, that the Austrian Ambassador there had received an important dispatch from Prince Metterich, which induced him to demand a conference with the British Ministers, and to have taken place, in consequence of the change of the Ottoman Ministry.

BARCELONA, Dec. 6.—Several incendiary pamphlets, in which insurrection is openly advocated, have been distributed in profusion; the Captain-General has, rather clandestinely, introduced 300 soldiers and warlike stores into the Citadel, in which the Comandante has ordered a general muster of the militia. The militia was known, the militia caused a general muster to be sounded, and spontaneously assembled to the number of 4000, shouting "Death to the Serviles."—An attempt was made to surprise Mont-Joy, but this failed.—The populace are very vehement, and open a violent attack upon the authorities, who are obliged to present themselves to render accounts of their election of the Regidors at Sarria gave rise to violent commotions. The President of the Assembly was ill-treated, and struck; a conflict with knives took place, in which many were wounded.

SLAVE TRADE.—By a file of Gazettes received from Sierra Leone to the 14th of October, we are informed that the slave trade, the "abolished" slave trade, was at no period so extensive or so prosperous as it is now;—never so productive of human misery, or so branded by the rapacity and cruelty of its practitioners. They contain a list of upwards of forty slave ships, examined by, or known to, the British cruisers on one part only of the coast of Africa, in the course of the months of July, August, and September. Of these vessels, thirty-two are described to be capable of stowing (as the unhappy creatures are at present stowed) from 11,000 to 12,000 victims.—A French schooner lately sailed from the coast of Africa with 2000 slaves on board. This naval quantity of torture was so constructed, that as a provision against slave, in a voyage across the Atlantic, and between the Tropics, she could hold no more than nine gallons of water.—The settlements on the Gold Coast had been unhealthily this year. Among the deaths are those of the Governor General of the Dutch settlements at Accra, and Mr. Gordon, Governor of the English settlements of the same place.

Dispatches and private letters had been received from Rio Janeiro of 25th October. From the tenor of the previous accounts, a strong suspicion was entertained, that on the 12th of that month, being the Prince Regent's birth day, he would be declared King of the Brazils. That day had, however, passed off much more quietly than had been expected.

Halifax papers to the 25th ult. state, that the General Assembly of that Province had been prorogued from the 13th of December to the 14th of Feb., when it was to meet for the dispatch of business. It is very desirable to know the result of the proceedings of G. Whitmore, son of the Attorney-General, has been mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. G. F. Street; they were both attorneys, and have young families. Mrs. Whitmore, on receiving the dreadful intelligence, became almost senseless.

General Bellivar had gone to Cucuta, the present seat of the Government of Venezuela, to confer with the President of the Province, and to concert with the Executive and Congress respecting the further measures necessary to consolidate the independence of the country. Cumana had surrendered to the Independents as well as Carthagenia; and an expedition was meditated against Panama, in which Lord Cochrane was expected to co-operate.

PATRICK DOOLY.—On the 21st ult. James Allen (a Black) was found guilty of the murder of his father.

Extract from a letter from Havannah, dated November 12:—"Yesterday the former Vice-Consul of Mexico, Count de Venadito and family arrived here in the ship Asia, from Vera Cruz. O'Donoghue fell a victim to the climate fever. Ever thus remains here quiet and peaceable.—The Spanish ship of war, Asia, had arrived at Havannah from Vera Cruz, with 2,000,000 of dollars on board, and was shortly to proceed on her voyage to Cadiz.—A plan of insurrection by the negroes was discovered at Havannah, who had formed the design of murdering all the white population.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica met, pursuant to proclamation, on the 23d of October, for the dispatch of business. A Bill for continuing the salary of the Duke of Manchester (3,000 a year) rejected; the number being 17 in favour, and 17 against.

FALMOUTH, (JAMAICA), Oct. 27.—On Friday a Special Slave Case was held at the Court House in this town, when Tommy, alias Tom Brown, and Hamlet, were indicted as principals in the willful murder of Mr. Henry Edwards, their late overseer, on Linton Park Estate, on Thursday night, the 30th Aug. last, by inducing several women on his estate, which wounds he lingered until Saturday the 1st Sept. when he expired; and Sparks and Cullee, the first and second drivers, belonging to the said estate, were indicted as accessories before the fact.—Murphy, a principal in the murder, was admitted King's evidence. They laid wait for Mr. Edwards at different times and places. The night on which he was killed was a dark night, and the fire was at the house from Chester to Linton Park estate. Tom and Hamlet were also with witness. Witness was half asleep when Mr. Edwards came home, and he attempted twice to open the gate with a supplejack without getting off his mile; witness then went behind him, and immediately fell from his horse with a large stick, and the other wards Hamlet. Mr. Edwards never spoke a word after the first blow was given, and they left him for dead.—They were all found guilty, and (with the exception of Cullee, who escaped from prison on Sunday night) were executed at Linton Park Estate on Monday morning.

A murder was committed at Mount Wilton on the body of R. A. Ellock, Esq. by several negroes, the principal of whom was one Jeffery, a confidential servant of Mr. E.'s. They nearly severed his head from his body.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On the night of Thursday, the haggard of the Rev. Mr. Gasli, situated between Macroom and Carrigrohilly, containing ten acres, was taken from the Rev. Mr. Gasli, and the house of Mr. Ward, in Mitchellstown, was entered by four ruffians, with their faces blackened and otherwise disguised; they made a diligent search for arms. On Monday last George Montgomery and Clutterbuck Crope, Esqrs. Magistrates, seized ten pounds powder in the possession of the different retailers of that district, who were contriving to sell arms to the numbers of unqualified persons. On Thursday last, Daniel Luce, a Sub-Constable, with his assistants, were executing decrees obtained for title dues in a part of the parish of Drinah, within two miles of Dumanway, some cattle which they had taken were rescued, after which he was pursued by a large party, who beat the constable unmercifully, and took away his watch, and a horse which he had shared the same fate, had they not escaped by flight. Commitments to the County Gaol, by Samuel Maxwell, Esq. Patrick Walsh and William McDonnell, charged with being found in arms at night, by Patrick Russell, Esq. and a patrol of the army, mounted on a horse which was taken from William Nunan. On the night of Saturday last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, a house occupied by a party of Major O'Donoghue's Police, at Ballinacor, and Castletown-delvin, in this county, was maliciously set on fire. All the men were on patrol at the time, with the exception of one, left in charge of the place, who hearing a noise in the rear of the house, was roused to attend, and found the thatch on fire, which with considerable difficulty he got extinguished, and the fire was extinguishing. The wives and children of the constables were at that time asleep, some of whom would have probably lost their lives, had the diabolical attempt succeeded.—Cork Paper.

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Some unknown ruffian attacked the sentinel of the 63d regiment at the Excise Office in this town, last night, by throwing a stone into his box, which severely injured him about the knee, and knee, and he was obliged to be carried to the hospital, and the presence of alarming the guard, and bringing them to his relief—but there was no trace of the offender when they came up. A man named James Davit, who lived at Holyhill, about two miles from this town, was last week stoned to death by his neighbours: His offence, we understand, consisted in extricating his dog from a dog kennel, and setting it at liberty, and the dog having bitten the murderer, and who have fled from justice. The deceased lingered four days after the stoning.—By a letter received in town this day, from Rathmolin, county of Meath, we learn that a horrid murder was perpetrated in that neighbourhood on the night of the 11th inst. The unfortunate victim is said to have been laid out in a coffin, and to have been buried in the presence of Mr. C. Trevelyan.—We stated in Saturday's Paper, on the authority of a private letter, that Mr. Dwyer's house, at Colcaunce, was attacked. The Colonel Advertiser, received this morning, states, in addition, that Mr. Dwyer prosecuted with the party, advising them to return from their unprovoked attack, and to return to their native country, and to desist from all seditious acts, when one of the party, by asking him, who authorized him to dictate such a code of laws? and fell on him and his father-in-law, Mr. Michael Carroll, and beat them both in a shocking manner, so that they are now but slowly recovering from their wounds.—Dublin Paper.

At placing down a distance, but in an attempt to get towards Lough Shevenham, at Thorry-bridge, and Miltown, several farmers' houses were attacked with cross-bars and sledges for arms; westward, at Castle Grace and Ballaloo, the Senechal of Lord Glennall's Manors, was prevented, by menacing notices, from obtaining a Jury, or doing any of his Court business; more to the north, near Carrigrohilly, a rebellion in the neighbourhood of Carrigrohilly occurred. Green, notices posted, ordering the farmers to pay no higher rents than 14s. to 36s. an acre, and no arrears of tithes. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, several farmers have given up their arms to a Magistrate for security. The great and unconquerable lust of the nob is now for arms, as it was immediately after the rebellion in 1798, and 1799. The following occurred brings to our memory several instances in that eventful period. A party visited Lennor's house near Ballynocken, in the neighbourhood of Kilsash, and demanded his arms, which he declared himself resolved to preserve and defend. The house, which is thatched, was assaulted with fury; several shots fired in, from one of which a rebel in the wall, near Mr. Lennor's head, was killed. Finding that they could not force the house, they proceeded to apply firing and turf, with both of which they came provided, to the thatch; when Mrs. Lennor shrieked out to her husband to give up the arms, for their preservation from burning. One of the villains uttered hearing her, and very loudly, "Give up the arms, Mrs. Lennor, we want your children; but, by J—w—ll, we'll burn Lennor to cinders, if he don't give up the arms." The J—w—ll on Mrs. Lennor to give out his gun; on receiving which the fellow very deliberately said, "See, now, how easy you might have saved yourselves and us all this trouble, if you gave it up quietly in the beginning; and we wanted your arms, and they decamped, as they called it, very quietly."—(Cannon Paper.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our advertising friends are informed, that the ONLY Office for advertisements for JOHN BULL is at No. 11, Johnson's Court, Fleet-street, and they are requested to send them early in the week to ensure insertion.

The attack upon DRURY-LANE by a Subscriber is good, and, we dare say, just—but we could not undertake to criticise actors by heart.

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

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. The week has been remarkably dull, with scarcely any variation whatever till this day. A report is prevalent that some unfavourable news from Russia has been received, as some of the Jews have been selling.

FRENCH FUNDS, Dec. 16. 5 per Cent. Con. 22 Sept. 87-75 Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 99-60

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

It is most gratifying to find that the Administration is again strengthened by the GRENVILLEs. One hails their return to office with a feeling similar to that experienced by a family, when any of its members, separated and disunited from it by some temporary difference, are happily restored to its bosom.

We really believe that nothing kept together the present Whig party but the weight and respectability of the GRENVILLEs. Their support was powerful in a double proportion, as it not only was abstracted from Government, but thrown into the opposite scale.

This is as it should be;—experience has shewn the efficiency and good policy of the present Administration. The GRENVILLE party are ready to admit this also, and feeling confidence in men who have, under an invariably-successful Monarch, raised ENGLAND to the highest pitch of glory, flock to the standard of the Constitution, and rally round it to the discomfiture of Whigs and Whig-Radicals, who would destroy every principle of good government, social order, and public tranquillity, for the sake of power and place.

We have cursorily alluded to the unvarying success of His present MAJESTY's Government from the moment of his assumption of the Regency, to the conclusion of that splendid war which gave peace to the world; there is a document, the simplest, and the easiest attainable, which most powerfully and unaffectedly declares those successes, and which, from being totally divested of remark, and replete with truth, is most striking;—the document we mean, is a little Chronology prefixed to the common Almanacks! which we will, without one comment, extract; taking only the two lines previous to the assumption of the Regency by His Majesty; and it really is worthy of more notice than most of the purchasers of Almanacks, we dare say, give it.

- 1807. French defeated Russians and Prussians at Tilsit. Portuguese Court emigrated to Brazil.
1808. Throne of Spain abdicated. Royal Family of Spain inveigled into France. JOSEPH BUONAPARTE ENTERED SPAIN AS KING.
1811. THE PRINCE OF WALES APPOINTED REGENT. French DEFEATED, at TALAVERA, ALBUERA, BARROSA.
1812. French DEFEATED at SALAMANCA. French invade RUSSIA.—Battle of BORODINO.—Enter Moscow.—DEFEATED at BATAZEN and LUTZEN.
1813. French DEFEATED by LD. WELLINGTON at VICTORIA, SARAGOSSA, ST. SEBASTIAN, PYRENEES, PAMPELUNA! French DEFEATED at LEIPSIK.—Surrender DRESDEN. PRINCE OF ORANGE RESTORED to his Sovereignty.

- 1814. Allies VICTORIOUS at MONTMARE.—PARIS CAPITULATED. BUONAPARTE SENT TO ELBA! LOUIS XVIII. RESTORED to his THRONE. Treaty of PEACE signed at Paris. RUSSIAN and PRUSSIAN Sovereigns visited England. PEACE with AMERICA.
1815. BUONAPARTE ESCAPED from ELBA into FRANCE. FERDINAND of NAPLES and the POPE restored. FRENCH defeated at WATERLOO.—BUONAPARTE excited.—LOUIS seated on his Throne.—GENERAL PEACE.

Farther it is needless to go, for, with the war ends of course the career of successes we allude to; but, upon this common unadorned detail, we would ask those who affect to love their country, and yet be discontented,—what page in any history—containing only the events of four years bears record of so many—so great—and such unvarying—and unshadowed successes and triumphs, as that which hands down to posterity the acts of the reign of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH?

NOTHING of any general interest has occurred in town during the last week—indeed, LONDON itself never was much more dull. The newspapers tell us, that the DUKE of GLOUCESTER came from LORD CRAVEN's, and went to visit his "beloved" sister; and that MRS. WILLIAMS contrived with three little girls and two music-masters, to keep a whole party awake from eight to half-past eleven o'clock in the evening, at the Argyll Rooms.

THE most important subject of conversation is the change of the French Ministry. This measure has been effected, not without a great struggle on the part of the KING; and the struggle, it must be confessed, is a natural one. He desires no change—FRANCE is tranquil, both in her foreign and domestic affairs; and His Majesty LOUIS XVIII. does not exactly see the necessity for getting the nation into hot water—nor, if the truth were known, do we think he exactly sees to what the authors of the obscure and objectionable passage of the Address of the Deputies alludes.

The French are a restless nation, fond of enterprize and motion; and it is concluded, that GREECE and ITALY are the objects to which the passage in question refers; but why FRANCE should interfere in commotions, in which she certainly is not interested, we confess we, no more than His MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, see. However, as things now stand, something must be done; for, after having made an alleged neglect of the honour and dignity of their country a stepping-stone to power, it becomes an imperative duty on the part of the new Administration, to change the system they have so strongly deprecated.

If, therefore, they redeem their implied pledge, we may expect "sharp work;" and if they do not, we may look forward to another change of Administration at the end of another month.

MESSRS. WILSON and LAMBTON, it appears, have gone to FRANCE in a hurry—indeed, so pressed were they that they embarked, with a party of ladies, in an open boat in a gale of wind. The politicians of DOVER augur some political movement in all this haste; but we should think, that of all coalitions, one of the most unlikely to be serviceable in the way of getting employment under the French Government, would be that most unnatural one of the House of GRAMMONT with the liberator of LAVALETTE; for LADY OSULSTON accompanied LADY A. LAMBTON and LADY J. GREY upon this boisterous expedition. The Neapolitans, we know, rejected WILSON's services, and we should think he will hardly get hired by the French. LAMBTON's visit is said to originate in some contract about coals for lighting PARIS with gas, which we think very probable.

THE DUKE of BEDFORD has withdrawn his name from the SMITHFIELD cattle-club, and has declared his intention of withholding his annual premiums. He has shewn more sense in this affair than he usually evinces. Why should any money be wasted upon agricultural pursuits, when agriculture ceases to be the object of the party? The last NORFOLK show proved to the world that politics and not ploughing were the attraction to MR. COKES; and, therefore, the DUKE seeing that MEN were to be exhibited, and not BULLOCKS, very properly saves the cash which else would be expended upon producing "great beasts;" wisely remarking, at the same time, that from what he saw last season at HOLKHAM, he is convinced that nothing further need be done in that way!

There is not only a little waggery in this but a little reason, and therefore the thing comes with double effect from his Grace, being wholly unexpected. In turning our eyes to graver things, we are gratified by finding that the quarter's revenue exceeds that of the corresponding quarter, in the preceding year, by £840,000, and exhibits a general surplus over and above the last year's amount of nearly £200,000.

IN IRELAND, the Special Commissions were opened at Limerick on the 15th inst. Things still remain in a dreadful state of agitation; but we confess we look with confidence to the commanding abilities of the MARQUIS

WELLESLEY for measures likely to check the lawless resistance of tenants to the just claims of landlords; and we are quite sure (live as we believe the present disturbances to be from any political taint) that the sending an IRISHMAN to govern IRELAND must be felt as a new and striking mark of that conciliatory feeling which HIS MAJESTY had been graciously pleased previously and personally to express to his generous and loyal subjects in that kingdom.

The intelligence from Ireland yesterday, is of much interest. The first trial which has taken place under the Special Commission now sitting at Limerick, was for the murder of a Mrs. Torrance, in the month of June last. It was an act of private vengeance, and in no way, as appears, connected with that spirit of outrage which subsequently manifested itself. The prisoners were found guilty upon the clearest testimony, and ordered for execution last Wednesday.

We have to state, that another diabolical attempt was made, in the county of Kerry, last week, to immolate a whole family, by setting fire to the dwelling-house, and fastening in the wretched inmates. Happily, however, prompt assistance was afforded, and no lives were lost, but the house was burnt to the ground.

We cannot conclude this article without making our acknowledgments for the following sums which have been sent to us.

[By an error of the press M. P. is placed £50 instead of £5.] AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE OUR LAST. Joseph Hall, Esq. £5 5 0 Sir Harcourt Lees 10 10 0 A. B. C. 2 2 0 Anti-Radical (Boston) 1 0 0 Maria Theresa 1 0 0 A Friend to Truth 50 0 0 A Few Plymouth Friends 7 7 0 Marsden Marden, Esq. 5 0 0 Griethlynn 50 0 0 Bennett and Liberty for Ever 1 0 0 X. Y. Z. 2 0 0 N. N. N. 1 0 0 Eight Members of a John Bull Club 4 0 0 Bennett blushing as red as scarlet 5 0 0 Edward Smith, Edward Smith, jun. and Emma Smith 5 0 0 No Jack Cade 3 0 0 Elizabeth Burton 2 0 0 Hard Lot for Loyalty 2 0 0

TO DOCTOR HUME.

SIR,—Humble and insignificant as you were when I first became acquainted with you, I little thought that you would, by dint of unremitting dulness, have attracted to yourself any thing like public notice; but finding that you really are spoken of as somebody, or something, I have, for the last twelve months, kept my eye upon you, in order to see how far your vanity and conceit were to be imposed upon, and even gratified by the adulation of dunces and the praise of fools.

I have traced you attentively through the round of tomfooleries of which you have been the hero, and have held my peace, because, having no feeling towards you of anger, I had no wish to dissipate the bright vision of mob-popularity in which you revelled; but since other persons have presumed to intrude upon your self-satisfaction, and you have been publicly laughed at and ridiculed, both in town and country, during the last week or ten days, I shall, without any compunctious feelings, take the liberty of "driving you into a corner and keeping you there."

That you are a heavy, dull man is not your fault; were genius and talents to be bought like pots and cups and saucers, you, doubtlessly, would have been well furnished from your maternal shop at MONTROSE; but, being a plodder, without one glimmering scintillation of imagination to brighten the matter-of-fact of your erroneous statements, one is startled at seeing you made the dupe of faction, and the journeyman of Radicalism.

To think that the present of a quart mug of cyder in Herefordshire could please you;—to think that paying the postage of your two letters could gratify you—what an estimate of your head and heart these people must have formed;—how justly they formed it, is printed and published in their county paper, in your cringing, booby thankfulness for their compliment.

I cannot conceive your object in worrying yourself with things that cannot possibly concern you. Now that you have married you are not in want of money; as for place, that you never can get; as for reputation, it is equally out of your reach; and to fancy that a medical man like you should consent to be made the stalking-horse of country Radicals, for no earthly purpose but to be ridiculous, really seems incomprehensible.

Of the mode of mountebanking at taverns, which has of late obtained, I would say a word lest you should fancy it respectable, or that you have returned from your eleemosynary trip to HEREFORD at all raised in the estimation even of your own friends by the absurdities of that event.

Do you not see who the people are who hawk themselves about at these public-houses?—I mean of your own faction. You do not find the lofty EARL GREY there, nor the

venerable apostate FITZWILLIAM; the religious EARL OF GROSVENOR, nor the liberal EARL OF THANET. They know better than to expose themselves; because they know that their journeymen can carry on the business as well as themselves. It is true that LORD GROSVENOR presided at the Whig Club of all counties held at CHESTER, and a pretty figure he made there. But let us imagine that to any one of the Lords I have mentioned—(whose political violence and whose party animosity nobody, I believe, doubts)—the people of Herefordshire had offered a JUG OF CYDER, and ONE SHILLING AND ELEVENPENCE as a reward for their public services, what would they have done?—how would they have felt? Why, man alive, if you had staid in Montrose till this hour, and been a porter about the streets, you would have got as much as that for carrying home a crate of crockery upon your shoulders.

Thus it is—these country folks like to make speeches, and "cut a flash in the newspapers;" who is in the Chair is to them a matter of perfect indifference, and therefore they engage such people as yourself and LAMBTON, and other underlings of radicalism, literally to entertain them (an extraordinary taste I confess), and to give them an opportunity of seeing themselves in print.

I do seriously think, that the details of your HEREFORD affair, read minutely, are the most ludicrous of any we have ever yet seen of such proceedings—the subscribing for cyder—the presenting you with a quart pot—the giving you a HOGS-HEAD—the calling cyder hermitage, and fancying you would not know the difference—the paying the postage of your two letters—and the voting the thanks of the county to a Sir something CORNWALL, because he had subscribed a fine DOE for dinner, are exquisite. How you can be such a dunce, HUME, as to be pleased with all this, is really miraculous.

But, on Wednesday, we have you in another place, firing away Scotch in praise of DOCTOR GILCHRIST, in Leadenhall-street. And here it is that unfortunately the difference between discussions eastward of Temple-bar, and those at Westminster shew themselves. At the latter you may, with your nine at your side, sit up all night, and speak as long as you please, without producing the slightest sensation or irritation in any body; but, in the former, where you are known, and appreciated, every body lets fly his darts and arrows at you.

What a laugh MR. JACKSON raised against you, by taking up your praise of GILCHRIST, and adding—"What he conceived to be not the least meritorious part of DR. GILCHRIST'S character. He was entitled to a fee of three guineas from every young surgeon whom he taught, which fee, however, he had uniformly refused; for he observed, that he knew what it was to be a young Scotch surgeon himself, and he could not bear to take money from a young man in that situation!"

It is inconceivable the effect this set-down had upon every body, except yourself. Indeed, I believe, from the way you talk, and from what you said at the latter part of that day, that your intellect being unequal to any very great charge, the accumulation of figures, which you have jumbled together in your head, has driven out every thing else that might have been in it before you took to your trade of calculation.

Short memories seem to be the fashion with you and your friends; but as you gave an answer to COLONEL MONEY, in the discussion about MR. PELLY'S grant, (which you opposed upon no other principle than that of differing from every rational and liberal proprietor,) which answer is rather a sweeping one, I will take the trouble to brush up your recollection, which, on this occasion, needs refreshing as much as that of MR. GEORGE FOX LANE, who forgot that he had ever seen warehouses he had been to view, and jumbled some tenements of MR. CREAK'S on one side of the Thames, with some of MR. BURT'S on the other.

Observe—here comes COLONEL MONEY.
"Colonel MONEY proceeded to defend the propriety of carrying the proposed grant into effect; and among other things stated that MR. PELLY had, from circumstances arising from an order of the Government, and not from any misconduct of his own, been incapacitated from completing his contract. He also eulogized the conduct of MR. PELLY as a most active and meritorious officer of the Company; and declared that his contract would have been performed at an earlier period than it had been completed, if the duties, which had been subsequently imposed upon him as collector and magistrate for a very extensive district, had not prevented him from giving it the attention he could have wished. With regard to the impropriety of allowing civil officers to enter into mercantile contracts, he did not wish to press individually an argumentum ad hominem, or else he would say that he had heard of persons on the other side of India from that on which MR. PELLY had served, performing such contracts without any injury to the public service."

"MR. HUME.—Name, name."
"Colonel MONEY.—I mean the honourable Proprietor himself."
"MR. HUME.—I DENY THE FACT ALTOGETHER."

Now, HUME.—What do you mean by denying the fact altogether?—The fact of performing such contracts?—Is that the quibble? Do you mean to say that you deny the fact of contracting for lashings for cotton-bales? because, if you only mean that—I agree with you; I do not think you ever did contract for any such things—but answer me a few questions.

Were you not in 1803-4, acting under COL. MARTINDALL, in the Commissariat for the supply of grain?

Did you not contract for the hire of BRINGAREE BULLOCKS?

Did you not contract to supply OTTAH and GRAM for the Army?

Were you not an ASSISTANT-SURGEON?

What conversation had you with COL. MARTINDALL, on the subject of managing BAZAARS?

Had you no dealings in KURWAH, at BUNDELCUND?

And were you not—POST-MASTER?

PAY-MASTER?? and

PRIVATE SECRETARY???

And what should you have felt had the Company refused to pay you ALL you claimed, because they had asserted that the contracts were not performed in time?

Think over these questions, and answer them in detail—do not fancy you are acting in a fine dignified manner by not noticing this letter.—JOHN BULL, through whose columns it will reach not only the remotest parts of our Empire at home, but abroad, is hailed and acknowledged as the chief instrument of our present political tranquillity—his exposures of HUMBUG have tended more to humble and abase Faction and Radicalism, than any periodical work which ever was published.

Do not, therefore, affect to disregard him,—neither your birth, nor rank, nor acquisitions, warrant such a line of conduct—you know you tremble at his bidding, and writhe under his lash. Relieve yourself from all apprehension of attack from him, by shewing yourself just and pure—refute him and his present correspondent if you can—shew by your reply that you never were a contractor; and having so shewn by dates and events, not only may you deny the facts altogether, but BULL himself will as widely disseminate your authenticated contradiction as he now sends forth his doubts of the correctness of your memory, and his unqualified contempt for your understanding.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, AN OLD INDIAN.

CITY FUN.

FRIDAY being the shortest day, has been wisely appropriated to the election of Common Councilmen of London. The whole thing being a burlesque, that day, which, from its brevity, could best be spared, has been set apart for the foolery; but Friday's joke seems to have been carried farther than such stuff generally is.

In the Ward of FARRINGDON WITHOUT, a MR. THOMPSON rose to satirize a MR. WILLIAMS; and he said, that when he recollected that that gentleman had expressed an abhorrence of the conduct of the present Ministers, and now saw him associating with those very men, he began to doubt him. His conduct ought to excite, SAYS THOMPSON, the suspicion of his constituents!—Why, what on earth does the suspicion of the constituents of a Common Councilman signify one way or the other? Who MR. WILLIAMS is, unless he be the late sheriff, we really do not know; but the orator, who "made some facetious remarks upon ratting!" (the ass!) keeps a GIN-SHOP in HOLBORN!

But this is not all. The Cripplegate dunces voted some painted parchment to WOOD, and, above all, to HUME, as if they were sickly, and wanted a doctor; and having passed several resolutions laudatory of WOOD'S wisdom and WAITHMAN'S intrepidity, they print and publish this lie:—that they anticipated honour to the sheriff from "the decided ABSTINENCE on the part of His Majesty's Government TO institute any investigation."

Now, really, these tinkers and tailors, and linen-drappers, had better be minding their several trades than rendering themselves contemptible and ridiculous even in the eyes of their own shopmen. There is not a fellow who stands behind one of their counters with his hair frizzled up, and his frill sticking out, who does not laugh at the elderly blockheads who thus disgrace society, and the City of London in particular.

INGENIOUS MODE OF RAISING MONEY.

AMONGST the various stratagems put in practice at this season of the year to raise supplies, we think the scheme of a correspondent to the CHRONICLE one of the most ingenious. We find in that paper of Thursday the following letter, apparently gravely and philanthropically written, on the subject of the frequency of execution for forgery.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
"Sir—The frequency of execution for forgery is too well known to all your readers. Feeling convinced the knife is not put to the root of the evil, allow me to recommend, through the medium of your valuable paper, a reward to be offered by the Bank, of 5000. to any one who shall give private information to their Solicitors of the printers of these forged notes. The purchasers of them will prefer getting this money safe, to the risk they run in circulating them; and I am much mistaken if it is not very soon found, that a rogue will be afraid to trust even an own brother in selling them to him."
"R. B."

Putting aside for a moment the HUMBUG of this appeal, nothing can be clearer than that the ingenious R. B. is just at this juncture in want of two hundred pounds, and is in possession of the information, which he would have us consider worth exactly that sum. There is a plausibility about this deserving of the attention of any BIBLE SOCIETY in England.

WHITFIELD, Dec. 5. 1821.—The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alexander M'Jones, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's 2d Regiment of Life Guards, His Royal Licence and Permission, that he and his issue may, from motives of affectionate regard to the memory of his maternal uncle, Robert Nicholson, Esq. late a Lieutenant-General in the Army, in the East Indies, deceased, take and use the surname of Nicholson only, and bear the arms of Nicholson quartered with those of M'Jones; such armorial bearings being first duly exempted according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office; otherwise His Majesty's said Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect.—And also to command, that the said Royal Concession and Declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

CORK BOOTS AND MR. JEREMY BENTHAM.

OUR correspondent CORK BOOTS will perceive by the following documents, that the letter with which he furnished us, and which appeared in the *Diario de Governo*, No. 284, is literally and truly a genuine communication from MR. BENTHAM himself, who has been so kind as to transmit to us an original English copy of the same letter, which, as it is long, and only varying in diction from the re-translated copy we last week inserted, we think it unnecessary to give our readers. But as MR. BENTHAM has favoured us with copies of two documents he has received from the CORTES themselves, we gladly give place to them, that our friends may thence form a just estimate of the talents and qualifications of both parties.

"Translation of a Minute, copied from the Journals of the Portuguese Cortes.

"Read by Secretary FREIRE a letter, presented by SENHOR SEPULVEDA, to whom it had been addressed by SENHOR CARVALHO, Member of the Regency of the Kingdom, along with the works of JEREMY BENTHAM, offered by their venerable author to the Portuguese nation; in which letter SENHOR CARVALHO it was said, that he would not give a more abundant estimate of the value he set upon so flattering an offering, than by accompanying it with a wish, that, in their practice the Cortes may take for their guidance the liberal doctrines of the principal and earliest constitutionalist of Europe.

"Penetrated by those sentiments of esteem that are so justly due to the illustrious BENTHAM, and to the noble and liberal IDEAS THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD HAS BEEN ENLIGHTENED, AND TO WHOM HIS FRIENDESS SHOULD ERECT A MONUMENT OF GRATITUDE, for the indefatigable zeal with which he has made application of those ideas to the service of the great cause of liberty and good government,—the assembly has resolved, not only that of the assembly by one, and presented by another, of the persons who planned and took the lead in consummating those glorious measures, which gave commencement to our Political Regeneration; and that to the said BENTHAM be sent an authentic copy of the paragraph in our Journals, in which expression is given to this Resolution of the Sovereign Assembly. HERCULO DE BRAGA—CAO DE SOUZA—president.—JOAO BATISTA FELGUEIRAS, deputado secretario.—AUGUSTINO JOSE FREIRE, deputado secretario. (a true copy.) "JOAQUIM GUILLELME DA COSTA POSSER," Direction, from the Portuguese Cortes, to the Regency of the Kingdom, addressed to the Presiding Member, for the Translation of Mr. Bentham's Works. (TRANSLATION.)

"For the Conde de Sampaio.
"MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR,—The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation, desirous of giving a testimony of the particular satisfaction with which they have received the valuable present made to them of his works by the author, in view of the noble and liberal ideas which they contain, and of contributing to the utmost of their power to the diffusion of the luminous and transcendently useful mass of information contained in those his so interesting productions, have given orders for the transmission of them to the Regency of the kingdom, for the purpose of its causing a translation of them to be made, and printed for the use of the people. On the subject of such a translation, published. Your Excellency will accordingly make communication of this to the Regency, that due execution may be given to it. God preserve your Excellency!
(A true copy) "JOAO BATISTA FELGUEIRAS.

"JOAQUIM GUILLELME DA COSTA POSSER.

"Palace of the Cortes, 4th April, 1821.
"This body is composed of four members: the Conde de Sampaio, President, and Messrs. Carvalho, de Sao Jnis, and Soto Maior.

On Monday, arrived at the York Hotel, Dover, Messrs. R. Wilson and J. G. Lambton, M.P.s, on their route for France. The Prince Leopold passage vessel was engaged to convey them on the following morning, but the gale of wind during the night having considerably increased the bar or Beach at the entrance of the harbour, the vessel could not prudently venture out. The parties, however, were obliged to be conveyed to the Continent, and as no other vessel could convey them, they engaged an *Osse boat*, about 25 feet long, notwithstanding the wind and weather at the time was extremely boisterous; and these two gentlemen, accompanied by Ladies Lambton, Elizabeth Grey, and Ossulston, with their female attendants, altogether eight persons, (besides the crew of the boat, and the boatmen, and the crew of the *Osse boat* before described, at the risk of their lives; we, however, heard that the boat, with its lading, reached its destination in safety, but not without such an exposure to destruction as, no doubt, will always bear a prominent recollection in the minds of the respective parties. The Dover people say (and they may be considered as competent witnesses, whether it is to be proved) that the vessel of the two M. P.s is certainly connected with the recent change of Administration in France; and indeed it does seem, from the manner in which they ventured across the sea, that their errand must be something of more than common importance. Be that as it may, whether the change in question has indicated their previous arrangements, or whether it is to be considered as a consequence to a conspicuous lead for themselves, (which, by the bye, does not appear as ever likely to be their lot in this country, and which, perhaps, they are just made sensible of), we must patiently wait the result; being satisfied that these two self-important and consequential characters, whether they will or no, will as completely expose themselves in our neighbouring kingdoms they have done in their own.

The Bank of England has given notice that they will remit any quantity of the gold coin of the realm, on and after the 1st of Jan. 1822, to any of the principal towns in England and Wales, free of expense, in sums not less than 5000. on application being made prior to the 1st of Feb. next; and it is said they have determined to extend their discounts in future, both of inland as well as foreign bills, from 65 to 95 days.

Two vessels are fitting out at Woolwich, by orders of Government, which, it is intended shall shortly sail for the Gulph of Persia.

On Thursday, Mr. Ruf, the King's Messenger, arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches from St. Petersburg.

The 33d regiment embarked on Monday last, from Cork, for Jamaica, to relieve the 56th regiment. The Light Company of the 3d Buffs have marched from Woolwich to Windsor, there to do duty, as Adjutants of Colonel COLWELL.—Friday being St. Thomas's Day, the annual elections for Members to serve in the Common Council took place in the 26 Wards of the City.—In ALDBERSGATE Ward there are two new candidates, Messrs. Diggins and Corbould; in BREAD-STREET nine, Messrs. Webb, Biden, De Grave, Hatch, Fulton, Gault, Brackley, Gault, and Thomas; in BARRINGTON three, Messrs. Hicaster, Hughes, and Britton; in DOVER seven, Messrs. Bennett, Mortin er, Combs, J. Anson, Wright, Nesbitt, and Wryght; in FARRINGDON WITHIN two, Messrs. Woodward and Eagleton; in LANGBOURN four, Messrs. Hassell, Rice, Reddome, and Wright; in LIME-STREET three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sheppard; in PATERSON one, Mr. Cundell; in ALMOND one, Mr. Wall; in LISBOSPORT one, Mr. Dover was elected in the room of Mr. Johnson resigned; in COLEMAN-STREET Mr. West was appointed Deputy, Vice Poynder resigned, and Mr. Griffith was returned to fill the vacancy; in CHEAP, Mr. G. Cowie was elected in the room of Mr. W. L. Smith resigned; in TOWER Ward, Mr. S. Phillips was returned resigned. ST. MARK'S, Messrs. LUMBER, John Macdonald, and Thom. Malony were indicted for the wilful murder of Mrs. Torrence, on the 10th of June last. The facts were stated by the Solicitor-General, and being proved by credible witnesses, the prisoners were both found *Gilty*, and received sentence of Death.

THEATRES.

We have received several letters upon the subject of our Theatrical critiques, calling upon us to be more regular in our notices of the drama. This is all very well; but it should be recollected, that in the outset of JOHN BULL, we very rarely noticed the Theatres at all; and that when we do notice them there must be something worth noticing—in short, some novelty likely to draw us to the play-house, and induce us to pay our money.

We do not consider the stage of that importance either to our pleasure or our welfare, which many of our friends do; and certainly never intended to make a business of going to the play for the sake of reporting the slight variations between the performance of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* on Tuesday night, and its performance on Thursday—we should consider such a sacrifice hardly worth making, and therefore only is it, when we feel inclined to visit a Theatre, that we are qualified to give an account of the drama.

We candidly confess that no power (of which we have any knowledge) would induce us to go to see MR. KEAN act MACBETH. This may be called prejudice—but it is not: if one loses friends, or relations, the image of the departed dear ones is fixed on the mind as we last beheld them; and they who in distant climes have fallen, either from the fatal stroke of war, or the wasting progress of disease, live in our recollection in all the glow of health, of youth and animation, in which they stood proudly and gaily on the day of our separation from them. Who would dissipate the consoling delusion by shewing us the mangled body of the hero, or the emaciated, worn-down features of the beauty?—None but a barbarian.

In the same way, and with similar feelings, proportionally weaker as the subject naturally implies, we have an image stamped upon our minds of MACBETH and his WIFE—fixed in our memory, KEMBLE and his illustrious sister, remain with them identified. It is a recollection which, like those we before mentioned, we cannot prevail upon ourselves to disturb: even could MR. KEAN, of a possibility, play MACBETH better than KEMBLE, or look more like the murdering Monarch than he did, we should hesitate to substitute in reminiscences which might chance to come across us in the night-time, the personal appearance of the present performer, for that majestic, dignified, ennobled vision, which is now ever before our eyes, when we recur to this magical play.

As for MRS. SIDDONS, we believe that quackery has never dared to disturb her fame. There were fools who talked of MRS. WRIXON BECHER in the same day with her: but lovely, and interesting, and lady-like, and winning, and melting, as MISS O'NEILL was—a comparison of her qualities with the most towering genius, the most perfect countenance, the most capacious mind, the most eloquent voice—in short, the first actress of the world—was as ridiculous as the infatuation of smokers and beer-drinkers, who would set up MR. KEAN as a rival to her brother.

MISS EDMONSTONE, or EDMISTONE (for these people when they act under their own names are mighty particular) may perform LADY MACBETH till doomsday, and we shall not disturb her serenity by our presence; she is quite safe from remark, as are all the rest of the motley group who compose the *Dramatis Personæ* of Drury Lane, till they put forth something which is attractive, and which, without a violation of our feelings, we can venture to see.

Covent Garden, we see, by the bills, goes on in its old routine. We wish it all the success which this season of the year generally brings it.

N. B. For the DUKE OF MONTROSE—LIFE IN LONDON is still acting at the Adelphi Theatre!

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR MR. BULL,—I have long been in love with you; and can no longer resist the temptation of letting you know that your presence is become, with me, one of the principal luxuries of life.

The last time I breakfasted with you, which was on Wednesday morning, you intimated that you felt rather puzzled to know how *seven persons*, named as being present at a late meeting of black-wig Carolinians at York, could be magnified, or rather multiplied, into *four hundred*. My dear JOHN, nothing can be more easy; why, every plough-boy in Devonshire knows how to make six sheep out of two, by the following riddle, which they learn almost as soon as they can speak:—

- "A white sheep and a black sheep,
"A horn'd sheep, and a oat,
"A long-tail'd sheep, and a short-tail'd sheep,
"And how many sheep is that?"

On this principle I cannot conceive it to be any way difficult for Radical ingenuity to increase the number of their supporters indefinitely. Let us, for a moment, suppose that after Mr. —, of this place, and 'Spinu' from Yorkshire, have been lamenting their *blessed mistresses* and execrating the Ministry, as usual, over their ale and pipes, they felt inclined to cut a *flash* in the newspapers, and we shall see how they might, by imitating the foregoing example, increase their number. After the customary preliminary puffs, they go on to say, "The principal speakers at this meeting were—

- "A yellow man, and a red man,
"A thin man, and a fat,
"A long-nos'd man, and a short-nos'd man,
"And how many men is that?"

I have only written this to have an opportunity of assuring you that I am your sincere lover till death,

MARY MOONSHINE.

Topsham, Devon, Dec. 14, 1821.

The new courts for sittings of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, lately erected in Basin Street, were opened for the transaction of public business on Saturday the 15th instant. The building contains 14 public rooms, appropriately fitted up, (being one for each list of Commissioners), with commodious galleries of communication, &c. It is also an office for the registry of all proceedings in bankruptcy causes, which is open every day to the public. The building is substantially formed of brick; laid out rather with an attention to internal convenience, than exterior decoration. The arrangement of the rooms is simple, and the whole appears fully to answer the purposes of public accommodation and utility, for which it was designed.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I hope no individual in England, attached to the King, the Constitution, and the morality of the British empire, will lose the present opportunity of evincing the sense universally entertained of your unparalleled services in defence of all and each of these objects, which, I trust, will ever be dear to the hearts of the British nation. At a period, Sir, when we observe, with indignation and disgust, the natural and hereditary guardians of the dignity of the Crown—the chastity and the decency of the country—supporting, encouraging, and subscribing towards the relief of infidels, radicals, and impostors, in order to insult the Sovereign and demoralize the subject, surely, Sir, it is impossible to believe that hundreds of thousands will not press forward, with anxious and impatient eagerness, to cheer and support you in the gloom of that confinement to which you have been consigned in their cause—the victim of Whig malice and mistaken zeal. The affidavits of the Tankerville family, from its known and avowed support of *liberty*, should have been the last to rise in judgment against the public press of England.

May I trouble you, Sir, as a small but sincere proof of my respect for your talents, and the undaunted intrepidity with which you have so nobly fought by my side in defence of our venerated King and Constitution, to put down my name in any list of subscribers that may be forming for ten guineas; and sorry I am, Sir, that a limited fortune, and the present situation of affairs in this country, will not allow me to name a sum large in proportion to my sense of your deserts.

We have succeeded in our object, thanks be to Almighty God, and have exposed and humbled the malignant and ungrateful reptiles, who formerly nestled themselves in the generous and unsuspecting bosom of their Royal Master, that they might the more securely stab him in the hour of his greatest peril, should he not endanger the safety of his empire, by complying with their demands.

As I observe the state of Ireland (as to the causes of the present disturbance) is by no means understood in England, I shall send you my sentiments on the origin and probable results of the insurrection, if not immediately suppressed. They will be published in the ANTIDOTE weekly paper, next Saturday, in an Address (my 14th) to the People of England; and, I fear, they will find me as correct and infallible on this subject, as they have proved me to be on all former ones connected with the interests and prosperity of the British empire.—I have the honour, Sir, to be, with much respect, very faithfully yours,

HARCOURT LEES.

I hope, Sir, no false delicacy will prevent your publishing the entire, or any part of this letter. It appears to me, that if each subscriber to your constitutional paper would add only one quarter's subscription to the annual charges, or even half that sum, 1100L. would soon be raised; and they would display, not only their loyalty, but their patriotism in contradiction to the infidelity and vile apostasy of the abandoned and disgraced Whigs.

Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—in looking over MISS EDGEWORTH'S Tale of *Vivian*, whilst passing a few days in the country last week, I stumbled upon the following description of a modern patriot:—

"Lord G.—had once been a strong friend to Government, and was thought a *firm and true* Courtier, especially as he had been brought up in high Aristocratic notions; but he made it his great object to turn his *Earldom* into a *Marquisate*—and Government having delayed or refused to gratify him, in this point, he quitted them with disgust, and set up his standard amongst the opposition. He was now loud and zealous on every occasion that could, as he said, annoy Government—and merely because he could not be a *Managers*, he became a *PARROT*—mistaken, abused name!—How glorious its original—how despicable in its debased signification! Lord G.—'s exertions were indelicate."

A great fault I find in this Lady's writings, is a tendency to overcharge her characters. That a political adventurer should put up his talents (supposing them to be worth the purchase) to sale; or that in the failure of certain stipulations, he should become a patriot, is too common an occurrence to arrest our attention for a moment; but, that this authoress should, even in a poetical flight of imagination, be induced to attribute such gross unprincipled conduct to a British Earl, is an additional proof that ladies should not meddle with matters beyond the sphere of their talents or observation. She does, indeed, in the hope, no doubt, of giving an air of probability to so glaring an instance of tergiversation, describe Lord G. as a very weak and a very proud man; and we all know that the union of such qualities in the human mind is almost invariably the stamp of a very mean one. Still she might surely have illustrated a base character, if it were necessary for the better conduct of her tale, by selecting some soldier of fortune, turned patriot because unemployed by Ministers—or a postester rhymed into a Radical, because his Monarch had too much taste to admire his warbling music.

It appears to me, indeed, that in this season of patriotic prosecution for libels, certain public-spirited Peers might be induced (for their gallantry could not be expected to extend to such cases) to bring this female libellist to the Bar of the House, on a charge of *scandalum magnatum*.—There might indeed be some difficulty in this mode of proceeding, as this libel in *Vivian* was published, I find, as far back as 1812, and could not, therefore, apply to any *Noble Earl of the present day*—unless, indeed, one could possibly be supposed to play the patriot in the present!

But MISS EDGEWORTH appears to be a spirited woman, and I am led to believe, if it were in the nature of things that there could exist a Peer so fallen below his Peers, as to feel that—

"'Twas pointed at him,"

she would be more likely to throw the book in his face, than to plead the Statute of Limitation.—I am, Sir,

CHESTER-TO-WIT.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The centre walks round the Park have double rows of lamps, to be lighted with gas, erected, and the whole of the apparatus will be completed by Christmas Eve. It has been arranged that the Park will be illuminated on Christmas night for the first time.

FAIR PLAY. ROUND II.

MR. BRIDLE, whose letter follows, appears to have taken one part of the hint we threw out lately, for if his present round be not over-short, it is at least pretty sharp. We do not offer an opinion on the subject. MR. BRIDLE comes forward boldly, and in his own name, the responsibility therefore rests with him; and we think even his opponents will admit, that in affording a place to his reply to MR. HUNT, we do nothing more than give the combatants FAIR PLAY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I feel great obligation to you for the readiness with which my last letter, on the subject of a wicked attack upon me, has been inserted in the pages of your valuable and independent paper. I am not less pleased either at the admission of a counter-statement by its side, emanating from the celebrated *Rioter Hunt*, because it gives me the power, thus publicly asserting his whole letter to be FALSE, his own life a PARADOX, and himself proved a liar.

I have said that the whole of the Mobcrat's statement is false; I mean as to its bearing; and to shew the art with which he has mixed up "truth with falsehood."

A thread of candour with a web of lies."

I shall proceed to the dissection of his letter. First, then, that I prevailed upon the High Bailiff of Ilchester to call a meeting, for the purpose of addressing a meeting, is a LIE.—That I stipulated a vote of thanks to DR. LAMINGTON, to be appended thereto, is a LIE.—That I attended the meeting is truth; but I attended it simply as a public officer, and had nothing whatever to do with the address.—That I got DR. ROBERTSON and MR. TAYLOR, jun. to become the organs of the deputation is a LIE.—That the two gentlemen forming the deputation did live at the same coffee-house with me is truth; but the arrangement took place on the mere every-day occurrence, that neighbours like to reside together when they happen to be in a strange place.—And, finally, the assertion, that "I had every thing to do with the getting up of the said address," is a LIE.

I blush, MR. Editor, at the language which a personal contumacious with such a wretch as HUNT, necessarily draws from me; but to use any other, would be to address him in terms to which he is unaccustomed. The rakings of Billingsgate oratory must be gathered to descend to his level; and there is no prosecution shall induce me to debase myself by continuing any controversy with him. I am engaged in the composition of a work that shall show HUNT to the world, as he is—to shew him to be the *debaucher of the ignorant, the unnatural father, the base brother, the adulterous husband, the blaspheming infidel, and the traitor to his God and to his country*; and although, hitherto, he has never been of sufficient consequence to draw down upon his wretched mind the indignant chastisement of honest talents, he has lately been assisted in the elevation of a weight, whose fall shall crush him.

The wiliness of this monster I cannot describe: it might have been, and most probably did occur, that during the period he was an inmate of my house, he drew me into conversation on the subject of the Queen, whose portrait I might neither have reflected on, then, nor re-collected since. But should I ever be proposed as a subject to her Majesty, or assisted in any way to get up such an Address, I solemnly deny.

The first charge against me, of forwarding the deputation to London at the expense of the county, I perceive is now abandoned. I have then, that I prevailed upon the High Bailiff of Ilchester to call a meeting, for the purpose of addressing a meeting, is a LIE.—That I stipulated a vote of thanks to DR. LAMINGTON, to be appended thereto, is a LIE.—That I attended the meeting is truth; but I attended it simply as a public officer, and had nothing whatever to do with the address.—That I got DR. ROBERTSON and MR. TAYLOR, jun. to become the organs of the deputation is a LIE.—That the two gentlemen forming the deputation did live at the same coffee-house with me is truth; but the arrangement took place on the mere every-day occurrence, that neighbours like to reside together when they happen to be in a strange place.—And, finally, the assertion, that "I had every thing to do with the getting up of the said address," is a LIE.

I humbly submit to your judgment, MR. Editor, whether HENRY HUNT is a man who is to be believed? I have the power of proving (should I be desired to do so) that HENRY HUNT is a man who has snatched it from the hands of an ignorant man, and substituted in its place COBBEN'S RESISTANCE, with the remark, that one page of it was better than that volume (the Bible) OF LIES.

I have the power of proving also, that HENRY HUNT did say to another prisoner in the Fleet, who was being removed to the prison, for blasphemous swearing, "God d— you, and God bless you will be just the same by and bye," from which I infer, that he, the said HENRY HUNT, does not believe in a future state. And, lastly, from the whole tenor of his life, I fearlessly advance my firm conviction, that the said HENRY HUNT is bound by no other ties than those of the world, and that he is not a man who is unworthy of credit, even though it should be backed by me; and that to that Power he secretly affects to despise. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. BRIDLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 20.—His Majesty continues in the best state of health and spirits. His Majesty's daily exercises have been limited to walks in the Palace Gardens, and rides in the covered riding-school. The preceding part of each day His Majesty devotes to State Affairs and business.

His Majesty's state coach is at this time receiving several additional and tasteful ornaments, executed in a masterly style, amongst which the collars, stars, &c. of the different orders of Knighthood bordering the principal panels of the carriage, are truly superb. The Duke of Devonshire, on Tuesday, voted an Address to the King, on his return from Hanover.

The Earl of Liverpool has been presented with the freedom of the city of Bath, in a gold box, for his public services.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—As the King will open the Parliament in person, the most extensive arrangements are making for the Royal reception of His Majesty's first appearance at the opening of the Coronation, and contrary to what has taken place for some years past.

On Wednesday the General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their Meeting in St. Mark's Church, New Zealand, and present—the Bishop of London, the Hon. Mr. Justice Phipps, the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, and other Members of the Committee.—Some fresh Schools were united to the Society, and several grants of money were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of school-rooms; amongst others, a grant of 150L. towards erecting a school for 500 children in the populous district of the Potteries in Staffordshire, in addition to a former grant of the Society of 10L.

THE ARMY.—On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Review at the Horse Guards, which was attended by about 40 Military Officers—principally those upon half-pay, anxious to get employed in the three Veteran Battalions, amounting to 3000 men; but it is understood that the Government intend to reduce the number of the half-pay, who were called into service in the Veteran Battalions near two years since.

The 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which left London by the canal boats on the 4th inst., landed safely in Dublin on the 15th inst.—The detachment of the 52d regiment, which sailed about two years ago in the Commodore, and was ordered to New Zealand, to cut timber, returned in that ship to Portsmouth on the 18th inst.

The usual Half-yearly Public Examinations at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, commenced last week. There was a numerous attendance of the Commissioners, among whom were Generals Lord Cathcart, Sir Robert Browning, Sir Harry Calvert, Lieut.-General Breda, Major-General Sir John Wilson Croker, Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General; Sir George Murray, the Governor, and Colonel Butler, the Lieut.-Governor of the Institution. The examinations both of the Officers of the Senior Department and of the Gentlemen Cadets, were conducted with the usual strictness; and the results were highly creditable, both to the individuals who appeared before the Board of Commissioners, and to the character of the establishment generally. Upwards of 200 of the Gentlemen Cadets appeared for examination in the Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing, General History, Latin, Modern Languages, &c.; and seven of the number, who had completed their course of studies, received testimonials from the Board of Commissioners. The examinations, viz. Gentlemen Cadets Moorsom, Thomas, Hobbes, Cocker, Tobin, Dixon, and Blackwell. Several Officers of the Senior Department, after their examination in the higher branches of Mathematics and Fortification, received testimonials of the entire approbation of the Board.

Oxford, Dec. 15.—The Rev. J. Charnock, M.A. of Merton College, and of University Coll. and Mr. G. Davis, Scholar of the same Society, on the Bennet Foundation.—The following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees—**MASTERS OF ARTS:** The Rev. T. Wyatt, of Trin. Coll.;—**BACCALARS OF ARTS:** W. D. Bealy, of St. Alban Hall; W. Stratton, of St. Edmunden Hall; E. Trelawny of Arscotown Coll.;—**BACCALARS OF DIVINITY:** J. G. Kelly, of Trinity Coll.;—**BACCALARS OF THEOLOGY:** J. Williams and T. Proctor, of Jesus Coll.; F. R. Stevens, of Worcester Coll.; and H. P. Sadler, of Pembroke Coll.

A marble statue of Sir Joseph Banks is to be erected in the British Museum, and upwards of 2000 lbs. is subscribed towards it. A Paris marble of the same size, in a very decayed condition, has since been discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Diana, at Nimes. It is said that it will be shortly removed to the Paris Museum.

The noted Joseph Lancaster has established a paper in Baltimore, which he calls "The Friend of Man"; to be published monthly at three dollars for thirteen numbers.

On Thursday, was the day appointed for holding the London Adjourned Sessions, but there being only three Aldermen present, while four are required, the Court, after waiting for two hours, was compelled to adjourn till the 8th of January.

We understand the journey made out of France in the present year is not amounting to one-half of those granted last year. The fear that the Spanish fever might cross the Pyrenees has prevented the usual flow of vacationers from visiting the South of France.

By private letters received on Wednesday, from the Cape of Good Hope, by the "The Willis" arrival in the Downs, we are sorry to find that the crops generally had proved very unproductive, and much distress was likely to be experienced from this circumstance by the new settlers.

On Monday a battle was fought between Sampson (denominated the Birmingham youth) and Abbot, who recently defeated Oliver, for 500, aside, at Moulsey. Thus, the Birmingham youth was again victorious, and on the 4th, an idea being entertained that his good fighting would bring him through the piece. At a quarter past one Abbot appeared on the ground, attended by Spring and Shelton. The Birmingham youth was followed by Randall and Tom Jones.—Round 1. On placing themselves in attitudes some little pause occurred; but they both rushed into the ring, and the engagement in a few minutes, no mischief took place, and they were both down.—2. The round was similar to the first, nothing material; but Sampson went down from a slight hit.—3. Abbot put in a left-handed hit on the throat of Sampson that sent him staggering; he however returned to the charge, when a long pause ensued; Sampson exchanged a blow for two, but was not hurt, and Abbot was left a whip.—4. The odds had changed, and 7 to 4 on Abbot.—5. This was a short round; after a struggle at the ropes, Abbot got his man down, and in falling his knees came heavily on the youth's body.—6. Abbot commenced fighting, and planted one or two heavy hits; the Birmingham showed fight, but went down from a blow in the middle of the forehead, which he did not get up, and the result was, that Sampson received a hit on his face, and he dropped down on his knees. "It's all up, he's going;" and 2 to 1 current betting.—7 to 20. To detail these rounds would be uninteresting to the amateur; it is true that the Birmingham commenced several rounds well, but the best of them; but he was finally overpowered and defeated in his favour.—31 to 30. In the 27th round it was so much in favour of Abbot, that a distinguished sporting man from Newmarket offered a guinea to a bottle of beer, and no taker appeared.—31 to 30. Sampson did all that he could to reduce the strength of his opponent, but in vain.—39. Sampson made a desperate effort, and hit Abbot, who fell to the ground, but he did not get up, and the last blow on his head finished him. He was insensible to the call of time. The battle lasted 47 minutes. It is rather singular to state, that except with Dolly Smith, the Birmingham youth has lost every battle, while, on the contrary, conquest has crowned the efforts of Abbot in every combat. The Birmingham was severely punished.

THE LONDON WINE COMPANY, 141, Fleet-street, on the commencement of their undertaking, have left the Public, stating their intention to dispose of the best Wines upon the most liberal terms possible, at the same time, they expressed their determination to render their Stock of all articles cheap, rather by its superior quality, than by disposing of an inferior article, at a low price, which at any price must be detrimental to the consumer.

Their proposition they could not anticipate any objection from the honest and respectable venditor of the wine, as the latter, who have found their system fully approved and sanctioned by the whole of that body so far as they could ascertain the opinion of its members. But when they detected the imposing quality, with regard to Cheap Wines,—(those which were offered at a price far below the market value, and which were really of the quality or character which they purport to possess)—when they expressed a hope of reducing that system of imposture, which, under the name of cheapness, has been too long prevalent,—when they declared their resolution altogether to acquiesce in the terms which were from their Cellars, denouncing those Wines as of very inferior quality, and as the great material for adulterating the better sort, which the "cheap" advertisement of the London Wine Company did anticipate, and which the utmost alarm, and anger, and revenge, among those who have long subsisted upon this nefarious traffic; they, however, recollected, that they had the same spirit of low hostility to encourage upon the commencement of the London Wine Company's undertaking, and to degrade the many publications were then issued against them. Why? Because they republished the pompous advertisements of "Cheap Teas," which were, in fact, only a London Wine admixture: neither the London Genuine Tea Company nor the London Tea Company, were ever intended to be sold at a cheap rate, provided that article were unadulterated, and really assessed the quality by which it was denominated. But, after all the clamour against the London Genuine Tea Company, what was the fact? and what has been the result of the proceedings to ascertain the quality of the tea, which was sold in the Exchange of selling a deleterious article for Tea, while similar convolutions took place in various parts of the United Kingdom; and all the advertisements for "Cheap Teas," as common as the "Cheap Wines," appear of late more than ever, and are, in fact, the same as the "Cheap Wine Company," regardless of the vulgar and sinister outcry raised against it, proceeded steadily in its course, and has, in consequence, succeeded, almost immediately after its establishment, to acquire the name of the Tea Trade.

The same result the Proprietors are encouraged to calculate upon, arising through the prosecution of the same course. They, indeed, expect very soon to witness the disappearance of that sort of Advertisements and Picarous, which have so long been the bane of the honest and respectable venditor in London. Those who derive their profits from the sale of such articles may be indignant, nay, may be goaded into the utmost desperation, by the prospect; but they should endeavour to meet with resignation that misfortune which they must resist in vain. At least, they should feel the policy of silence.

That Cheap Wines, both red and white, are too generally used in the adulteration of superior Wines, appears from a variety of evidence before the Board of Excise and the Board of Trade, as well as from the depositions made before the Committee of the House of Lords, in the last Session of Parliament, upon the subject of Foreign Trade, by several respectable Wine Merchants in London. Within the last few days, indeed, Sir James Graham's Inn Lane, was convicted and fined by the Board of Excise, for selling Capo Wines in the adulteration of superior Wines. Still the London Wine Company, in their Advertisement, upon this subject, pointed at no particular individual, nor mentioned the name of any person, but only stated that they were in their power to do so; for they had no personal hostility to gratify,—the hostility being solely against the system of imposture, which every honest man must reprobate,—and yet they have had a variety of personal attacks upon them, and have been obliged to defend themselves, and to expose the absence of all fact and argument. Such attacks, indeed, must, in candid minds, recoil upon their authors—the London Wine Company cannot commend to reply to them. It will not, indeed, be expected that they should engage themselves in any controversy, with persons who are likely to assail them upon this subject. They feel it, then, quite unnecessary, and an undue trespass upon the attention of the Public, to dwell further upon such matters, than by assailing the imposture, and to state their own experience to decide between them and their opponents; and they are encouraged to do so, as the same result will follow from the same system in their Establishment, as they have had the good fortune to meet in the progress and success of the London Wine Company.

The London Wine Company feel highly flattered by the liberal patronage they have already received, and respectfully submit a list of their Wines and Prices.

In the Wood.	per Pipe.
Port	£90 to £126
West India Madeira	£103
East India Madeira	£103 to £115
Sherry	£90 to £126
Port, per dozen	42s.
Crushed Bottled Port	54s.
Old Bottled Port	60s. to 63s.
Ditto	66s. to 72s.
Ditto, 10 to 12 years in bottle	70s. to 84s.
Ditto, 8 to 10 ditto	84s. to 6 Guineas
Sherry	46s. to 50s.
Old ditto	50s. to 54s.
Ditto ditto	60s. to 63s.
Annottillad	60s. to 65s.
Curious old Sherry, 16 years in bottle	6 Guineas
Superior West India Madeira	50s. to 52s.
Superior ditto	50s. to 52s.
East India ditto	70s. to 84s.
Superior ditto	100s.
Curios ditto, 6 to 10 years in bottle	6 to 10 Guineas
White wine	42s. to 46s.
Teneriffe	42s. to 46s.
Biscaya	42s.
Caletreilla	42s.
Malaga	42s.
Paxarete	42s.
Moussin	42s.
White and Red Constantia	42s.
FRENCH WINES.	
Claret	per dozen 78s.
Ditto, first growth of Margaux and Lafite	£5 to £25 15s.
Ditto, Latour	5 Guineas
White and Red Hermitage	5 Guineas
Chateau de la Motte	5 Guineas
Sauten	75s. to 90s.
Old Rotin	£5 10s.
Frontignac	100s. to 120s.
Superior white wine, including	100s. to 120s.
Ditto, creaming	105s. to 7 Guineas
Ditto, pink	105s. to 7 Guineas
Superior Burgundy	105s. to 7 Guineas
Superior ditto	105s. to 7 Guineas
Moselle	105s. to 7 Guineas
SPIRITS.	
Brandy	per Gallon.
Jamaica Rum	25s.
Holland's	18s.
Geneva	13s.
All Orders are paid for on delivery.	

PATENT ECONOMICAL AND UNIVERSAL LAMP.—It is contemplated the lives and property that have been sacrificed to the use of candles, and the expense of their consumption, and the injury done to invent a complete substitute, or that its importance has escaped observation, and it is not a trifling gratification to the Patentee, that in this invention he has so far succeeded in the attempt to produce a light that endures every accident, and is the size of the aperture of a candle, and can be regulated as to suit every occasion. Its safety is such that no person on seeing it can doubt for a moment its security against danger of fire, and bearing any motion without agitating the flame, renders it highly suitable for use in the most dangerous situations. It can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, giving a never-failing brilliant flame, ready at the moment it is wanted, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell, and superseding the Bed Candle, in its general use, a great saving of the carpet from oil or wax; the price, in neat cases, 10s. and in bronze, 15s. to 20s. The same principle applies, and the Lamp equally portable, on pedestals, varying in size and elegance, for the dining room, study, sick-bed, down or far light, &c. and also Glass Chimney, or a Glass Hanging Lamp, for the hall, staircase, passages, conservatory, drawing-room, mantlepiece, lustres, &c. and for the accommodation of those who have square, vase, or other hall lanterns, the burners of which are so often extinguished, and the light is so often dimmed, and the disagreeable smoke and smell they emit, the Patentee, in compliance with the request of many, now applies this principle to such, with all its advantages, at 12s. to 14s. each. Families in the country, who wish to avail themselves of this invention, may have one of the size of the aperture of a candle, and can be regulated as to suit every occasion. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they require no attention when in use, and the expense, in best preservation oil, through the whole system, only about one-third of that of candles, and the light is so bright, that it can be regulated as to suit every occasion. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they require no attention when in use, and the expense, in best preservation oil, through the whole system, only about one-third of that of candles, and the light is so bright, that it can be regulated as to suit every occasion. 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ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday morning, soon after three o'clock, there was a tremendous gale at S.W.W. accompanied with hail and torrents of rain. The gale abated in one dreadful explosion about four o'clock. And on Thursday night it blew one of the most dreadful hurricanes...

Two melancholy shipwrecks took place at Eastbourne, on Tuesday morning last. About four hours before day-break, a French trading vessel, with four miles, the cliff presents a wall of chalk, perfectly perpendicular, without road or path, or any other means of ascent, varying in height from four hundred to eight hundred feet. They clambered to the top of the ascent in this situation, chilled with wet and cold, a wide roaring ocean in front and an insurmountable precipice behind, these four miserable mariners...

The house of Mr. Grant, Cornhill, was broken open on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, and bills, &c. to the amount of £100, stolen.

The house of Mr. Wheeler, of North-street, Lambeth, was entered by thieves by means of picklock keys, between six and eight o'clock on Sunday evening last, when the family were at chapel, and robbed of a box containing a quantity of plate of considerable value, and another box, containing deeds, under which had been deposited a number of jewels.

Monday the Jury resumed the inquiry into the death of Mr. Slade, butcher to the late Queen, who was run over by a Bayswater stage-coach, in Edgware-road, on the 29th ult. Evidence was taken as to the cause of the accident, and as to the actual proprietor of the coach, which led to the following verdict:—That Thomas Slade is guilty of manslaughter; that the coach and two horses are the property of Samuel Kinner, valued at 40l. are dead and £.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday night, as J. Forrester, a licensed hawk, was coming from Battle-bridge to Bagnidge Wells, he was stopped by three men, who knocked him down, and took from him four sovereigns, a 5l. note, and about 30s. in ready money. The names of the deep filthy ditch which runs by the side of the road and escaped.

Advertisements.—Another £30,000, sold in Shares by HAZARD. The Ticket No. 18,900, drawn on Friday last a Prize of £30,000, was sold in Shares by HAZARD and Co. who also sold in Shares No. 16,427, a Prize of £5,400, drawn the Third Day.

Advertisements.—No. 2,002, drawn on Thursday last a Prize of £5,000, was sold in Shares by CARROLL who also sold in Shares, No. 11,486, a Prize of £30,000, drawn the Second Day; besides several minor Capitals.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists various ships and their destinations like Dublin, Waterford, Guernsey & Jersey, etc.

DEAL, Dec. 21.—Wind W.N.W. blows hard. The outward-bound remain as well as usual, and are not expected to be long in port.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 21. Wind W. more moderate. Nothing arrived or sailed to day. During the whole of last night it has blown a very heavy gale from the S.E.W.

RAMSGATE, Dec. 21. It has blown a gale all day; several ships have put in for shelter, among them are the following—The Stafford, Penant, Barry out from her anchors; the Goshawk, Hopewell, and the brig, Herring, and the brig, Wide, with all of ditto; the Hoop, Jonker, Bury, Burkert, Trust, Fowler; Hopewell, Pearce; Albert, Titman, and George, Petman, &c.

SEA FISHERY.—The Lovely Ann, Duncan, from the coast of Chilt to London, put into Millford, on the 17th inst.; sailed the 13th Sept. and left the Fanny, M'Nalley, of London, with 100 tons of black oil; the Adam, Cettin, with 50 tons; and the Confidence, of Havre, with 20 tons. The Sloop, Galle, from the coast of France, put into Millford on the 18th inst. with 1000 barrels of sperm oil; left on the coast, the Syren, Comin, with 1800 barrels of sperm oil; the Sir Charles Price, Ford, with 1200 ditto; also the Emerald, and Emma; and three days after crossing the Line, spoke the Dolphin schooner, on a voyage of discovery.

WHARFDALE, YORKSHIRE.—To be LET, furnished or unfurnished, ARPHINGTON HALL, with the Offices, Gardens, Hot houses, and Fish Ponds, and about Forty Acres of superior Meadow and Pasture Land. The occupier is to be bound to keep the Hall, and the Offices, and well repaired; a Manor of Arthington, and Aisle, as well as of fishing in the River Wharfe, adjoining the Property, and he will be in the immediate vicinity of Lord Harewood's Fox Hounds, Arthington being only two miles distant from Harwood.—Apply to Mr. Smith, Solicitor.

SPURNS AND FORKS, Second-hand.—Messrs. KENT, AVERY, and VINCEY, of the Strand, have for sale, in their Warehouse, in Strand, square, beg to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry they have now for SALE about Eight Thousand Ounces of Second hand Silver Spoons and Forks; consisting of the King's pattern, double threaded, fiddle head, French, and plain; likewise some very rich antique silver waterers, tea sets, coffee pots, bottles, with stands and lamps, cups and covers, tankards, cruet frames, and every other family requisite worthy the attention of the Public in general; they are being extremely good and cheap, and are invited to call.—Messrs. K. and V. are also happy to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen they have now the most extensive and best collection of Town-made Guns in the Kingdom; among which there are about Fifty of John and Jas. Wadsworth (But and percussion).—Old Plate, Guns, Pistols, &c. taken in exchange.

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Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 11. boards. SERMONS, selected and abridged, from the Works of ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON; to which are added, some Memorials of his Life and Character.—By the Rev. J. DAKINS, Rector of St. James's, Colchester. Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and J. F. C. and J. Rivington; and Hatchard, London; and Swinburne and Walter, Colchester.

Early in January will be published, 1 vol. 8vo. TWO VOYAGES to NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND; including a Description of the present condition of that distant Colony, with all the observations relative to the state and management of Convicts of both sexes, under sentence of transportation. Also Reflections on Solitude and its general consequences.—By THOMAS REID, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon in the Fleet. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

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The Publication of the Lectures of the late Dr. Brown has surprised no less unexpectedly than not only great latitude, but what is of much greater moment, with more clearness of thinking, and more utility of application, than we had ever contemplated. Dr. Brown has fearlessly pulled down former systems, but he has no less dexterously rebuilt a simple and (wonderful to say) an intelligible and practical system of metaphysics.—London Magazine for December.

DR. REE'S CYCLOPEDIA.—Those Subscribers who intend to bind, and those who wish to purchase this extensive work, are respectfully solicited by F. Westley, Friar-street, Doctors Commons, to favour him with their orders, AND HE BEGS TO REFER TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BATTLE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE UNDERTAKING BY THE PUBLISHERS (WITHIN THE COVER OF VOL. 39, PART 2,) for whom he boarded nearly the whole of the work during its publication in Parts.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Dec. 21. Our market has been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday, and good old Wheats, and the better sort of new, meet a ready sale on rather better terms.—Barley, Beans, and Pease fully support Monday's prices; and being very scantily supplied with Oats this week, owing to the unfavourable state of the wind, the sales are on much the same terms.—In other articles there is no alteration.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Essex Red Wheat, Old Blend, Superfine, &c. with prices in shillings and pence.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 15th of December, calculated as follows:—

Table showing general average prices for different types of corn like Wheat, 5s 2d, Barley, 2s 10d, &c.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table of gold and silver prices including Portugal Gold, India Gold, and Silver in Bars.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Table of exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The B. P. Sugar market is very steady, and no alteration in prices can be quoted. The quantity of refined goods on sale is considerable, yet the market is very heavy.—Coffee has gone off heavily at somewhat lower prices; a few lots of Jamaica, by public sale, but the market is not so much affected. Brandy is in great demand, and without any alteration of prices.—Brandy is in great demand by any buyers, and the prices nominal.—In Rums a good deal has been done, and former prices fully maintained; this article is looking favourably.—Tallow has excited much attention during the week, and much speculation has taken place in consequence of the late rise. In the early part of the week 4s. per cwt. was realised; but since that a considerable reduction has taken place, the quotation for Y. C. is now 44s.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table of public fund prices including Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3 per Cent. Consols, &c.

BIRTHS.

Lady Eleanor Lowther, of a son on Friday last, at the Earl of Lonsdale's estate, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire. At Hanworth, Middlesex, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, on Thursday, the 20th inst. a son, who is named, was realised; and on Monday, the 17th inst. of a son, the Lady of Major Mackenzie, Scots Greys, in Somerset-street.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, Dec. 20, at Dartford, by the Rev. J. Currey, Edmund, eldest son of Mr. H. T. Hodgson, of Wimpole-street, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Dorman, Esq. of Dartford. On the 20th inst. Lieut. Col. Sir Hen. Watson, C.T.S. Brigadier-General in the service of His Most Faithful Majesty, to Anna Rosetta, fourth daughter of the late William Thoyts, Esq. of Sullihastan, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Penrice, Glamorganshire, John Nicholl, Esq. only son of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, to Jane Harriot, second daughter of the late Thos. Mansel Talbot, Esq. of Penrice Castle. At Madras, on the 4th of August last, Lieut. Col. Kenny, of the Madras European Regiment, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Light, Esq. one of the Supreme Court at Madras.

DIED.

Sunday last, at Hutton House, near Brentwood, Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Lukin, widow of the late Capt. George Lukin, marine paymaster and storekeeper at Bombay. Late, at Paris, after a few days illness, the celebrated Col. Thornton, late of Thornville Royal, in the county of York.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested by Dr. BRODIE to state, that he was not at the christening of Mr. BRAHAM's child, to meet the Duke of Sussex. The Doctor assures us, that although he was acquainted with Mr. BRAHAM some time since, he has ceased to know him for several years.

INDICATORS' anecdote shall be enquired into. H.S. from Glasgow appears too local and personal for a London paper; his poetry is very excellent though somewhat severe.

We think there must be some mistake in the letter dated Christmas-day, about the affair at How-street—but we will keep our eye upon it.

We are extremely obliged to SPENCER, for his offers and good wishes; but we must be aware that, however active his exertions, we can do nothing in the way he mentions. His plan is certainly a good one.

We thank our friend at MAINTON for his kind information.—A "Traveller for many Years" is also received.

The story of Wood's having been elected a Member of the Travellers' Club is true—but not of the TRAVELLERS' Club in WATERLOO PLACE—the Club he belongs to is composed of BAGMEN, called Travellers by their own wives and daughters.

Many very valuable contributions were unavoidably delayed till next week.

In reply to the enquiries for the sixth letter of PAUL POTTER, we hope to be able to give it in the next Number.

Our correspondent throws away his time in noticing the Masquerade at the Argyle Rooms. Who of the people concerned it may be by whom such beastly profanation of the building is permitted, we do not stop to enquire; but if the system of degrading it by such exhibitions us that of last week, at which nothing but the very drags of society were present, we are really well pleased that it will be quite necessary for persons of fashion and character to change the scene of their quadrilles and plays—it was even worse than an exhibition of the same sort at Fauschall.

Our best thanks are due to our friends at NORWICH, DERRY, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, BATH, WELLS, EXETER, YORK, &c. for their kind Christmas presents of apples, turkeys, &c.

THREESA CROSS ROADS in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Notwithstanding the Stock Exchange has been shut nearly all the week, much business has been privately transacted, and the fluctuations have been considerable. Consols for the opening Account bring at one time as low as 76½, in consequence of the rumours from St. Petersburg; the panic, however, has begun to subside, the price at the beginning of this day being 77½, and the close 77 7/8, with the appearance of an improving market.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes French 5 per Cents, Spanish Bonds, Prussian ditto, India Bonds, Exchange Bills, and various other securities.

5 per Cent. Consols. 77 7/8
3 1/2 per Cent. ditto. 96 3/4
4 per Cent. ditto. 96 3/4
5 per Cent. Navy. 103 1/2
Long Annuities. 19 3/4

5 per Cent. Consols. 77 7/8
3 1/2 per Cent. ditto. 96 3/4
4 per Cent. ditto. 96 3/4
5 per Cent. Navy. 103 1/2
Long Annuities. 19 3/4

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

A YEAR has closed upon our labours; and we appeal with confidence to the tribunal of public opinion for a verdict on the FACT (we must leave the LAW of the case where we found it) of our having fully redeemed the pledge originally given, to speak truth without respect to persons, and to call things by their right names without reference to that time-serving, mercenary system, which degrades and shackles, whilst it professes to exalt, the liberty of the press—we would stand "Recti in Curia;" and, accordingly, we have our evidence prepared, and ready to submit to the most rigid cross-examination.

First, we produce the unprecedented sale of a work, not only unsupported by either of the two great parties in the State, but inveterately pursued by the one, and formally disowned by the other, as if it were criminal and hazardous to sanction the cause of truth; although Ministers themselves must be aware, that at the time we commenced our career their Government was nearly undermined by a scheme of digested falsehood and hypocrisy, without example in the history of this, or any other civilized country;—we have, however, nothing to do with the policy of either party.

Our next witness is produced by our opponents themselves. The unqualified and unabating rage and virulence exhibited in the writings and speeches of those men and their hirelings, whose hopes have been dissipated by the breath of truth—those who saw, in the prostration and overthrow of the Constitution, a golden harvest ripening to their hands, may be allowed to rave and vent their spleen against an intruder who has cut it up by the roots; but their ravings (which is the only concern we have with them,) afford a direct testimony to the success of their adversary.

We have, however, other, and even more positive evidence upon which to look for a verdict in our favour.—Without affecting a diffidence which we do not feel—and which, if we did feel, would disqualify us for the arduous office we have undertaken—we boldly challenge a comparison of the state of public feeling, at the period when we commenced our labours, with that now exhibited at the close of our first year; and we have no hesitation in claiming to have materially and essentially contributed to produce a change as obvious as it is beneficial. It is in vain to urge that the cause is removed, and that therefore the effects have ceased. The QUEEN was morally defunct months before her natural decease.

We do not, however, wish to demand more than we can prove to be our clear right. With the exception of JOHN BULL, there has been established within the past year, no one journal, on either side of the question, which can be supposed to have had the slightest influence upon the public mind. The Radical papers, and the opposition papers, (if they be not convertible terms) cannot be said to have relaxed their exertions—they have been to the full, as virulent, offensive, and active as heretofore, exclusively of the venom we may have drawn off upon ourselves from the lees of their press. The Government papers, as they are called (and we wish with more justice) have persevered in their endeavours to check the current of disloyalty and sedition; but they have obtained no accession of strength, nor any additional means of conateration. The two parties, therefore, have continued to occupy the same ground, and their relative positions have remained unaltered.

Let us see then, how the case stands with respect to the two periods. We are not disposed unnecessarily to draw forth from oblivion, the name of the late misguided QUEEN; but it is too intimately interwoven with the history of the times to be separated from the view we are called upon to take of them.

It was under the shadow of HER RANK that the most pestilential sedition ever engendered in the country, was nourished and pampered, and brought, in a corrupted mass, to the very footsteps of the throne. A known falsehood—known to those who were foremost to propagate it! was made the basis of this conspiracy against the KING and CONSTITUTION, supported by perjury, glaring as the sun at noon day, and by an apostasy which, (in the delusion of the moment, it is to be hoped) even reached, partially, the higher and more elevated orders of society. But more of this hereafter.

The authority of Government was neutralized. It possessed not the power to controul or direct the storm.—Ministers could only array the laws on their side, and exercise the limited power committed to them by the Constitution. Their opponents had assumed a vigour beyond the law, and were backed by the clamours of a people whom they had perverted from their allegiance, in outraging and defying the constituted authorities themselves.

Thus, the weapons they resorted to for the prosecution of offensive measures, were utterly excluded from the resources of the men, who alone were legitimately entrusted with those of our defence. No man, who was capable of forming an estimate of the chances of a contest so conducted, could hesitate in coming to the conclusion, that numbers must eventually prevail, unless encountered with those very weapons which had so far ensured them the prospect of victory.

WE FELT—AND ACTED UPON THIS CONVICTION.

Public writers, perhaps, have no right to demand implicit belief when they speak of themselves; but we address ourselves, more especially upon such an occasion as the present, to those honourable minds, who, from a consciousness of their own integrity, are least disposed to question the honour of others; and we do so solemnly affirm, that neither directly nor indirectly—by tacit or conventional arrangement—by implication, or by any trick, subterfuge, or evasion—had Government, or any Member of Government, or a single individual connected with it, the slightest notion or knowledge of the origin or establishment of JOHN BULL. A long and watchful apprehension of impending and rapidly accumulating danger—an unbroken and constitutional veneration and affection for the Sovereign, whose virtues had been dragged through the filth of radical ribaldry, till they were distorted into the appearance of vices in the eyes of the people, whilst a bold and impudent pleader dared to stamp the chartered calumny of sworn regicides, by comparing his Monarch with the most abhorred tyrant of antiquity. (Shaun, shame, on the age, and upon those who should have silenced the slanderer!) These were the motives, (though the meaner tribes of mercenary hirelings doubt, only because they cannot appreciate them,) which gave birth to a paper, professing that, which it has conscientiously performed—and which, in the face of obloquy, calumny, and attempted persecution on the part of the very hierophants of liberty and a free press, has never hesitated to combat corruption—to drag forth from their lurking places those who carried the assassin's knife under the cloak of patriotism—and to unmask hypocrisy, whether it skulked behind the Altar, the Throne, or amongst the Legislative body.

Whether our zeal has outstripped our judgment, as some of our timid advocates have asserted, is a question which the public only can decide—and as it appears has decided in our favour, by a support never yet given to any journal at any time, or under any circumstances in the previous history of the press. The sale of copies, (UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED) in the course of one twelvemonth, is altogether without example—or any thing approximating towards it. Before the fourth number had appeared our office was literally deluged with communications from every part of Great Britain, many with the most distinguished and honourable signatures, confirming the effect already visible among whole masses of the community, (who had been previously corrupted) of one unwearied and faithful account of passing events, and of the principal actors in them. The alarm was taken by the enemy, who had agreed to treat us with silence—a more vigorous system was declared necessary, and a combined effort of the Radical and Whig Press made to overwhelm and annihilate us. The attempt to turn their own arms against them—to dispute the palm of vituperation with those whose long practice in the vocation had not only secured, as they thought, an indisputable ascendancy, but almost assured to them the monopoly, was an offence which nothing could atone for, short of our absolute annihilation.

To speak truth, and shame—their employers—to touch the holy characters of enshrined libellers, and expose the traucasseries of quacks whom they had written up and be-gra-phographed into popular idols, was deemed an outrage infinitely more obnoxious to public justice than either "privy conspiracy or rebellion." The joint labours of the CHRONICLE and HONE—of the TIMES and the HUNTS, the Alphas of Whiggism and the Omegas of Radicalism, were clubbed and combined to overwhelm us. Convicted libellers became advocates for the purity of the press, and the veteran assassins of character denounced us, as the violators of domestic peace. But they struggled in vain—the public compared their creed with their practice, and laughed at their hypocrisy. They viewed their legislators and their heroes, who had been raised to notice by blackening their more honourable rivals, in their true colours; and we shall be very much surprised indeed, for some years to come, at least, if their puppets, whatever their principles may do, (which are not capable of such graphic illustrations) ever recover their elevation even among the most ignorant and least discriminating portion of mankind.

To say that we have entered upon such a task *con amore*—that we would voluntarily, and for the mere pastime of the thing, have soiled our hands by wresting the

weapon from the grasp of such assailants, would not be just to our own feelings; but we may claim the merit due to higher motives and impulses, which could induce us to forego our natural inclinations in order to turn the dagger, aimed against all that is lovely and honourable in life, upon the miscreants who first wielded it. We have never wantonly assailed a single individual, nor have we ever drawn a female from the retirement in which she is born to dwell and to shine. But when women voluntarily emerge from their proper station, in order to become public reformers on the stage of political life, they must be prepared, like their counterparts in the Drama, to encounter and to share, with their ill-judging employers, the comments and animadversions of political censors. We have had principally to do with hardened offenders; but we have spared, (as could be fully proved from the files of our correspondence) wherever we could spare, without injuring the morals, or betraying the interests of our loved country.

If we had wanted in our power, and carried our ability to expose the frauds and intrigues of political adventurers to its fullest extent, we might indeed have been chargeable with having soiled our pages with representations too gross for the most sensual imagination, and to be paralleled only by those against which our best energies have been exerted. We have lifted the veil only in a few, and we repeat, comparatively speaking, a very few instances. When we found that sophistry was at work to sanction vice, by associating it with presumed virtue, it became one of our first duties to shew, that the one had no more pretension to patronize, than the other to be patronized: and we have authority which the parties themselves dare not deny, that we alone frustrated the attempt to establish a COURT CIRCLE, not merely conceived—not merely planned, but actually bursting into existence, under every prevailing influence of party, and of fascinations the least likely to prove resistible on the part of the young and thoughtless portion of those whose natural dependance would have drawn them within the vortex of this noble and ignoble coalition.

In this exploit we confess we do exult; and those who at the time perceived with us the germ of civil curbsion, barely covered beneath the surface of this artificial combination of mock liberality and real hostility to the established order of things, will, we are sure, join with us, rather than condemn us for so exulting. The scheme could have been defeated by no other means than those supplied by a free press; and yet there was no single pen to be found except our own to wield it with sincerity, or with effect. The good could be secured only by a clear exposition of the materials by which it was to be consummated, and we condescended to anatomize the parts, and to shew what must be the result of their combination.

But this is not the only scheme which our vigilance has detected, and where, in order to avoid the unnecessary exposure of knavery and duplicity, we have defeated the object, by placing in the hands of the parties themselves, the documents which proved their guilt, and allowed them to retreat unperceived and unchastised—so little have we been really disposed to wanton or indiscriminate severity.

We war, as we have ever professed, against revolutionary and radical principles; and it is only where the agents and instruments of such, presuming upon the ignorance of the world and the illusions of the press, to usurp the seat of honour and the front of honesty, to propagate them with greater effect, that we feel called upon to strip them to the skin, and expose them in all their naked deformity to the scorn and contempt of the world.

That we should pursue these measures, and act fairly up to our principles without danger and without injury, was neither to have been anticipated, nor altogether to be deprecated. We have no particular satisfaction in enriching our adversaries at our own expense, or in paying a fine unprecedented in its extent, under all the circumstances of the case; but we do not shrink from our duty because such things occur—we have nothing to do but to submit.

But the evil does not stop here; as the press is rendered subservient to the ends of faction, so is it applied to the subversion of justice. The criminal who libels his King, blasphemes his Maker, or drags a Minister through the ordeal of Radical abuse, is, by a process now in full vigour, separated at once from his crime; and the Jury are diverted from the horror which might fix their attention upon the crime, by the clamorous and denunciations of the press against the persecuting spirit of the prosecutors. The criminal is converted into a victim, and his peers will not lend a hand to strengthen the power by which he is said to be oppressed. On the other hand, he who, in the support of all that is honourable and desirable in life, chances to fix upon an individual, conspicuous in atrocity, and active in his endeavours to subvert or undermine the institutions of the country, to illustrate its danger, or to strip hypocrisy of its disguise, he is painted to the world as a Court sycophant, or the oppugner of the sacred rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens. He is delivered up, bound hand and foot; he can receive no aid from those in whose cause he falls; and the Judge himself is not allowed (even if he could be supposed to be influenced by external circumstances), to discern between the shades of moral turpitude, or to temper his judgment with any concessions to the cause of virtue.

We have still much to say, but from want of space, must postpone the full and explicit review of our past career, which we think necessary to a due understanding between our selves and our readers. For the present, we must be content to observe, that we consider nothing done whilst any thing remains to do;—and we are sufficiently acquainted with the character of our adversaries, and of their embryo plans for a new campaign, to feel no disposition to throw down our arms, or retire from the field. The country, to be saved, must be told the truth, even though the laws themselves pronounce it to be a libel; and those Gentlemen, who, still smarting under our lash, are precipitating measures of legal retaliation, may rest assured that the attempt "to silence that confounded brute BULL," will prove altogether abortive and useless. Of one thing they may rest especially assured, that no threats shall deter us—no penalty disarm or deter us from warring against a system which can only be generally designated as anti-social and anti-constitutional.

They may call rebellion the venial excess of freedom—massacre the just revenge of the injured—anarchy and infidelity the vigorous product of newly awakened energies—and the murder of kings the necessary sacrifice to popular liberty; but we will persevere in maintaining the old vocabulary, and as education is become general, to teach the very children to know things by their right names; it will prevent innumerable mistakes, and, if we err not, save many a life, and many a soul, which is of yet greater importance.

HAVING, upon every occasion of a similar nature, expressed our opinion of solicited public subscriptions, we are particularly desirous of explaining away what must have the appearance of inconsistency on our parts, relative to the voluntary contributions of our supporters.

Without our privacy or knowledge, far less at our desire, it appears that a meeting took place, at which it was resolved to put forth an Address to the public, touching a subscription to be raised to pay our fine. We need only cite as proof of our ignorance of this transaction, the arguments made use of in our favour by the gentlemen composing that meeting, and who framed the Address; they have taken up our claims in a view in which we never could have regarded them, and have assumed a tone when speaking of us, and the affair which has incurred the penalty of the law, which we could neither have authorized or approved. This much it is necessary to say, to convince our readers, that the proposal of a subscription did not originate with us.

What makes it our duty particularly to impress this upon the minds of our readers, is the fact that the gentlemen conducting that subscription have thought proper to insert in their list of contributions sums which have been privately forwarded to us, and which have been acknowledged in this Paper. We have no doubt but that those gentlemen conceive, that in a common cause it makes no difference whence such contributions come, or where they are received—nor perhaps does it. But as the sums we have noticed in BULL, as having been transmitted, appear in the list of subscriptions received by the committee, it is our duty again to assure our readers that the appearance of a connexion between that subscription is fallacious; and that, however much obliged we may feel to those gentlemen for their exertions in our behalf, those exertions were commenced without our knowledge, and continued without any participation of ours in them.

We have to acknowledge, as having been received by us since our last, the following sums:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount (£), Amount (s), Amount (d). Includes entries like Auld Reekie (£10 10 0), Mr. C. Brydon (2 0 0), Mr. Bond, 2, Beaumont-street (2 2 0), Taurifilius, alias Bull-Calf (1 0 0), Pro Rege et Lege (3 0 0), D.W., Cambridge (5 0 0), D.D. (21 0 0), Found in the Letter-Box (50 0 0), H.F. (10 0 0), A Tory (5 0 0), Fanny (2 0 0), Forest-Gate Friend (1 0 0), A Trifle from Bath (2 0 0), An Old Subscriber (1 1 0).

[Erratum in our last—For Greithly read Ereithly £50.]

THE dulness of London, of which we complained last week, continues, as the rain does, with unabated perseverance—if this were a theatrical nation, like FRANCE, "overflowing houses" might be vastly pleasant things; but as JOHN BULL, (we do not mean the paper,) is constituted, he prefers a dry joke to the unceremonious intrusion of the waters of his country. The accounts from all parts of the kingdom are dreadful, with reference to floods, and we have not much doubt but that the CHRONICLE of to-morrow will attribute the extraordinary rise in this article to the mismanagement of the present ministry. Were the WHIGS in office, however, we are almost sure, that if they tried to check the evil, by setting the Thames on fire, their efforts in that particular would equal in success those which they made in the one year, one month, one week, and one day, in which they before displayed their incapacity.

The only thing which has occurred to vary the sombre sadness of a LONDON merry Christmas, is a sort of squabble knocked up between the CHRONICLE and the COURIER about Lord WELLESLEY and the GREEKS.

As to the first, the stupidity of the CHRONICLE is so evident, that we really wonder that the COURIER should have "shown fight" about it—poor Mr. PERRY kept a sort of respectability about the paper, and there were people of a certain standing who spoke to and knew him, but the wretched persons who are trying to hold the wreck together are really not worth noticing.

As to the second, we mean the GREEKS, we really do not believe that the CHRONICLE knows what it is talking about. Nay, we should be obliged to the CHRONICLE when it puffs off its DOCTOR LAMPTON, and its A. B. C.'s, and all those fellows, to tell us what it means by quoting ancient GREECE upon us in its beggings—does the CHRONICLE know, or can it tell, what is meant by the abolition of GREECE from the tyranny of the TURKS?—Why are not—if we come to ancient Greece) the Turks as much Greeks as the present Greeks themselves? But why waste words with the present Chronicle? Let us look to the barbarities of these fine, beautiful, delightful, oppressed GREEKS, whose cause they espouse, and we shall find that these high-spirited, pure-minded persons, when they get power into their hands, use it to the best (or worst) possible advantage; the following detail is revolting to humanity, and we think will make that foolish author, the young LORD RUSSELL, wish he had never given his bill for fifty pounds in aid of the cause.

Having, after the 7th of October, sailed from Zante in a Maltese vessel, bound for Constantinople, we were obliged, after meeting for several days with contrary winds, to make the port of Navarino.

As I was curious to learn how that town happened to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, they stated to me the following circumstances:—The garrison being destitute of every kind of sustenance, was obliged to surrender by capitulation, which stipulated that they should be sent to Madone. But no sooner were

the Greeks in possession of the place, than they put to death all the Turks in the most atrocious manner imaginable. Some of these unfortunate men, the moment they came out of the town, were cut in pieces; others were burnt to death. Part of these wretched men were carried by the Idriots to an uninhabited island, which forms the port of Navarino, and, after being lauded, were massacred. A third portion, being the best, was conveyed to a bare rock, situate in the midst of the harbour, without any provisions, who were obliged to starve. Some of them fed on the flesh of their companions.

RADICALISM.

THE state at which the Radicals are arrived, in their despair and desperation, is hardly to be believed. It has been always hitherto considered necessary to cloak SEDITION and BLASPHEMY in some specious garb, to delude the ignorant and entrap the unwary; but now the disguise is thrown off; and much trouble may be saved by the boldness of the miscreant, who is a leader of the Radical faction—we mean the martyr, MR. CARLILE, the friend of THISTLEWOOD and HUNT, with whom ROBERT WILSON has shaken hands.

Is it possible to believe that the following placard was posted in MR. CARLILE'S shop window on Friday? Possible or not—it is the TRUTH.

"Two shopmen arrested this afternoon by the Bridge-street 'wretches, without knowing their names.' Worse than the 'wretches' situation, and one of the blessed systems of the late six Acts. Plenty 'of volunteers to combat the vile crew, and the same obnoxious Pamphlets may be had in spite of them.'—'tis a noble cause, and must prevail; they shall not, with their combined power, shut up 'the Temple of Reason.'—Oh, those base gangs, you'll do no 'harm to the cause, but good.—THIS IS THE MANT FOR 'BLASPHEMY AND SEDITION!!!' 'Thursday, Dec. 27, 1821."

This, Reader, has appeared:—the boast of RADICALISM (of that pure school in which MESSRS. LAMTON, WILSON, HUME, HUNT, WADDINGTON, NORMANBY, and Co. are pupils)—is, that SEDITION and BLASPHEMY are openly sold in Fleet-street.

Now, should there be scoundrels base or foolish enough to be persuaded to condemn their KING, surely this brag of vending treason against their GOD must open their eyes—ignorance must be enlightened—villainy to MAN must be reformed when the DEITY himself is thus vilified.—What does all this prove?—That RADICALISM, REVOLUTION, BLASPHEMY, AND PERDITION mean the same thing, and that it is the bounden duty of every man who has a soul to be saved to rally round the standard of ENGLAND while it waves over the head of God's ANOINTED SERVANT.

We must add, that we think CARLILE almost the most respectable Radical we ever met with, inasmuch as he is straight-forward and plain in his dealings; whereas, his betters are hypocrites as well as scoundrels.

It is curious to observe how perfectly silent all the parties concerned are, as to the refusal of ANSTALDI and TOMASO, to execute the trust reposed in them by the late QUEEN—such a refusal is almost unparalleled. And from the efforts made to stifle the circumstance altogether, there is every reason to believe, that the events which have occasioned it are highly important to the character of her Majesty.

The QUEEN herself is so entirely forgotten, (unless, indeed, in the maudlin orgies of tavern-hunting Whigs,) that LUSHINGTON and WILDE are quite lost to us; they have, like WOOD, fallen still deeper into the mud of oblivion from the temporary elevation to which, by their association with the great Radical leader, they had attained, but it is a pity that men who are certainly fond of notoriety should be completely taken from us; there are so many amiable traits of character about the Doctor, and his learned confidant, that we look forward with anxiety yet to some explanations, relative to the insult these "Italians" have put upon them, by rejecting with disdain, the proposal to unite with them as executors of the QUEEN'S Will.

Is it worth nobody's while to tell us something of all this? Will nobody inform us where the QUEEN'S valuable diamonds are? Can nobody throw a light upon the reasons which could have induced these "foreigners" to spurn with contempt the office of trustees to a QUEEN OF ENGLAND?

TOMASO was, if we mistake not, the person who, in the masquerade, bought the automaton, which was enacted by her late MAJESTY; and ANTONIO ANSTALDI (or was, according to their own account) a person of high blood and principle, quite of a different race from those of his countrymen, who gave evidence against the unhappy Lady in question. Well then—when one finds that these persons, the former a physician, and upon terms of intimacy with the deceased—the latter a Nobleman, devoted to her virtues and her cause, both deny the last dying request of the Royal Lady they have served and praised—we must naturally infer that something very abominable must have transpired, to cause such conduct.

Look at LUSHINGTON; did he do so?—No; with all the business he had on his hands, he jumped at being a QUEEN'S executor. No sooner was his mistress dead, than off he runs, up Hampstead-hill, out of breath as he was—marries—runs down again—whips off in his favours—on with his weepers—out of the yellow barouche into the mourning-coach—off to Germany, bride and all. This is very different, and the difference must be explained to satisfy the QUEEN'S admirers.

WINDSOR, Dec. 27.—Tuesday, being Christmas-day, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, came from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel, and there met the Dean and Canon and the Canons in residence, who her Royal Highness received the sacrament and afterwards returned to Frogmore.—We now have here the greatest Thames flood that has been since 1800, when the great flood carried away the Fifteen Arch Bridge, near Eton. It is awful to see the country from Maidenhead Bridge to Chertsey, on each side of the Thames, all covered with water—farmers obliged to move their cattle, of every kind, from their homes—fields and meadows covered with water over hedges and ditches—nothing to be seen but the tops of the trees. The lower part of Little Windsor Park is all covered. In Eton, many of the houses are flooded, in the shops the water is up to the counters. There are carts and boats to take the passengers to and from the Windsor side. It is up as high as the Swan Inn, every house of which is obliged to be moved; in many of the cellars the water is five feet deep. No carriage can come by Datchet to Windsor.

We understand that snow has fallen in the west, and that there have been sharp frosts at night in many parts of the country.

THE following stanzas dedicatory, prefixed to the 58th Number of this work, have been transmitted to us. It may be necessary to observe that the 57th Number of the Magazine contains a well-written serious article, on the rise, decline, and fall, of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, of which progressive annihilation, these verses give a lighter description. We doubt whether it can be an agreeable subject either to JEFFREY or BROUGHAM, and therefore, give them a place with pleasure.

STANZAS DEDICATORY TO FRANCIS JEFFREY, ESQ.

Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, Vice one of the Presidents of the Speculative, and Editor of the Edinburgh Review, &c. &c.

Your days, Mr. JEFFREY, how gaily they sped, When the Pressers were with you, whatever you said, Taunting BURKE with your eloquence, SWIFT with your jest, While the chorus was CONSTABLE'S link in your chest! But opinions stride on, while things linger behind—What of old pass'd for thunder, now weighs but as wind; And you, a great man as could possibly be, Stand diminish'd to modest dimensions by ME.

I am sure, like one waked from a dream, you look back To the days when you hoisted your flag of attack; When against the old TORTURERS you open'd your trenches, With a jig, as the mode of your masters the French is; While one PRIEST whistled on with the note of VOLTAIRE, And the smile of another recalled D'ALEMBERT, And you seem'd a Great Man as could possibly be, — Never dreaming of damnable dampers from ME.

You all seem'd so giddy, so gamesome, so gay, PAINE and Hell shout'd, "Go it, we're sure of the day."—Such a confident crowing contemptuous air, Fill'd the hearts of a thousand good fools with despair; While there wanted not some of our old pluckless Tories, Who like sponges would fawn and talk big of your glories, Calling you a great man as could possibly be;— Lacking heart even to hope for a lie like ME.

How the fine yellow's dimm'd in its delicate hue! What a stain has been stamp'd on the beautiful blue! How each frolicsome face that enlivn'd Craig-Crook Has been changed for a down-looking, dumpty, sour look! O the heart that of old could like quick-silver bound, How it sinks! I am sure it weighs more than a pound! O the biggest small man that could possibly be, How he casts up his whites when he thinks upon ME!

Geese, their nature is such, cackle loud in one's pond, But just whistle, and phee! in a funk they abscond; BYRON christen'd his goose after five worthy souls, Too FURZON, SHELL, PROCTOR, MATHEWS, KNOWLES;— But if I had pond-pees, I'm more wise, I should call 'em After such folks as MACINTOSH, BROUGHAM, SMITH, and HALAM— Not forgetting one smart little cackler:—to be (When its wings were well clip't) yclep't JEFFREY by ME.

Now, you'll scarcely believe it, for all that's been done, I had never a harsh thought about you—not one. For the sake of my Country, my Faith, and my King, I was forced a few rockets among you to fling; But even then what I did, if aright understood, Was not meant for your ill, but your serious good: And, if ye're the least man that can possibly be, I should thank yourself for it—much rather than ME.

I protest I'm half sorry to see you so low— You that were such fine frisky, brisk boys long ago; You may think as you please, but you'll make me quite sad, If you all keep so wailing while we are so mad! Mr. JEFFREY cheer up! you're a nice little fellow, Notwithstanding the sins of your Azure-and-Yellow; 'Thou'g you're not the first wit that can possibly be, You're a clever old body—there's butter from ME.

Were I forced by some dread demonical hand, To change heads (what a fate!) with some Whig in the land, I don't know but I'd swap with yourself, my old Gander, (I should then be DIOGENES—not ALEXANDER!) But to shew my good will in a manner more solemn, I inscribe to your name (jump for joy!) this whole VOLUME. Being always your servant, your friend, and so forth— The humblest of conquerors— 17, Prince's-street, Edinburgh. CHRISTOPHER NORTH.

31st Dec. 1821.

Paris Papers down to Tuesday, and the Dutch mail with papers, of the 28th inst. arrived last night. An article from Frankfurt, dated Dec. 16, says:—The English Ambassador at Constantinople has constantly the most accurate accounts of the incursion of the Persians into Asiatic Turkey, and has communicated them alone to the Austrian Government, which is silent respecting them. It is remarkable that this Ambassador received the first intelligence of it, and communicated it to the Austrian Government long before it received direct dispatches from Constantinople on the subject. The Ministers of the Porte are said to have given information to Lord Stratford of the accounts they have received; and his Lordship also received dispatches directly from the English agents in Persia, and other parts of Asia; so that he was better informed than the Porte, and acquainted the Divan with many events that were quite unknown at Constantinople.

Letters from Vienna state, that there have been more changes among the Ministers at Constantinople. The Captain Pacha has been made Pacha of Brussa, and is succeeded by the Captain Bey. The Persians are represented to have had several successes, and, in some places, the Turks had revolted and joined the Persian Prince.

An article from Nuremberg, dated Dec. 17, says—There are still very different opinions in the Divan respecting the demands of Russia. These opinions are in all likelihood entirely politically different; for at the bottom, all the Members of the Divan are probably animated by hatred to Russia, and would willingly reject all her demands, if they did not fear the consequences of such a step. But they are not ardu'd upon the manner in which they shall proceed. Some advise concession to avoid a war; the others are for cutting through the knot with the sword. The Grand Vizier is at the head of the first party, and seems to be on particularly good terms with Lord Stratford.

Friday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Capt. John Barnet Lothery, London, Madras, and China; Capt. Henry Drummond, Castle In-India; Bombar and China.

Two vessels, which are fitting out at Woolwich by orders of Government, viz.:—Leven, 24 guns, Capt. W. F. Owen, and Harcourt, 10 guns, Capt. W. Cutfield, which, it is intended, shall shortly sail for the East coast of Africa and Mozambique Channel, on a survey; and not the Gulf of Persia, as mentioned in our last.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, three young men, and three young females, hired a skiff of a boat-builder, near Strand-lane. On the skiff passing under Waterloo-bridge, the tide carried it on the Surrey side of the River, near the Old Barge-head, and the boat was dashed with great force under the barge-heads.

On Sunday morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Light-house at Dunghessa was struck by the north-east side of a high gale of wind. The electric fluid split the tower down to the first floor, in which Mr. Adams, the light keeper, with his wife and four children, James Smith, his assistant, and Elizabeth Walk, a servant, were assembled at their devotion: the sashes and frames, doors and door-posts were torn out, a looking-glass shivered to atoms, and the furniture thrown in all directions.

An inquest was held at the Mary-le-bone, on Wednesday last, in the King's Bench Prison, before R. Guise, Esq. Coroner for the said place, in the body of Mr. W. Marshall, formerly a shipping-agent, in the employ of Messrs. Keymer and M'Taggart, merchants. It appeared that the deceased fell from a bridge near Limehouse, seven weeks since, and injured his knee; a few days after which, he was arrested and conveyed to the King's Bench. Mr. White, a medical gentleman, examined by the Coroner, and who had been unreluctant in his attention on the deceased, thought the injury on the knee was the cause of his death; and the Jury, in consequence, gave their verdict accordingly.

The King has granted a free pardon to Mary Troop, P. O'Fagan, T. Evans, Grant, and Michael Conroy, employed on board a vessel, in the London Docks, was walking on the decks, a sudden gust of wind blew him into the water, and he was drowned.—He has left a wife and two children.

On Friday, the following inquests were taken:—At the Mary-le-bone Workhouse, on a Burrell, aged 60, the sister of a clergyman, who from an early age had been in the habit of drinking, and on Wednesday night, was found lying in the street, with scarcely any covering on, drenched with rain. She shortly afterwards died. Verdict—Died through excessive drinking, and the inclemency of the weather.—At the Craven Head, Drury-lane, on the body of Thomas Hawkins, who had been drinking the whole of the preceding day, and who had been taken to the water, supposed to have been suffocated from the effects of the liquor. Verdict—Died by excessive drinking.—At the Red Lion, Chancery-lane, Grosvenor-square, on the body of a married woman, who to a respectable person in St. James's street, who, in a fit of intoxication, fell head-long down stairs, and was killed. Verdict—Accidental death.

A CHM. CO.—A case which will occupy the attention of the long robe, came as a charge from St. Anne's Watch-house, of which the following is an outline. "The parties are a gentleman holding a situation in the Excise, and the wife of a respectable tradesman. The husband having suspicion of his wife's infidelity, waited within view of an account of the same, and when he returned to his own square, when he saw his wife and her *cher amie* come out. He commenced an attack upon the man, and administered to him severe personal chastisement, and then sent both to the watch-house. On Friday, while two children, who had been locked in a room by their parent, in Goudge-street, Tottenham-court-road, were playing together, a fire broke out in a room, and a tremendous quantity of a spark flying from the fire; the other, in endeavouring to assist it, burned itself dreadfully, and was so much injured that it shortly after died.

A woman named Mary Ann King, who was delivered of an illegitimate child in St. Mary's parish, Nottingham, in September last, was taken to the watch-house on Monday last, for having committed a breach of the peace, by disturbing the peace of settlement, when with child, practised various deceptive arts, and eluded the vigilance of the parish agents, was committed, as a lewd woman, to the House of Correction, to be there kept to hard labour for one year.

MR. WALLACE.—The *National Advocate* (a New York Paper) of Dec. 21, states that Mr. W. Wall and still continues. A ship and brig arrived from the westward; the brig went to Ramsgate harbour, and the ship brought up in the Downs, supposed to be the *Caledonia* from Bengal, and the most of the ships in the Downs have arrived, and are to be sent to the Downs, and the *Phoenix*, for N. S. Wales, was riding under Dunghessa, 16th inst. all well.—Seven o'clock, wind S. moderate.

FRACOMBE, Dec. 27. Passed up Channel the *Albion*, Price, from Gibraltar; she passed a large quantity of bunk and deals on the 14th inst. and returned to the Downs on the 26th. The *Albion* was accompanied by the S. E. and S. and no communication has been had with the ships. The *Ellen*, *Bartou*, and *Delle Alliance*, *Trive*, have drove, but the whole of the vessels appear to be riding in safety.

WINDMILL, Dec. 27. Has blown a strong gale last night and to-day. At 1 P.M. the wind shifted to the S. E. and blew a tremendous storm, with rain, until, if not shifted to the S. W. and more moderate.

MARINA, Dec. 28. The *iris*, which arrived yesterday, reported the ship working in a heavy gale, and that she was to be sent to the Downs, and the *iris* is supposed to have been the *Juliana*. A large ship parted from her anchor, and has brought up again.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 29. The *St. Louis*, *Condon*, from Liverpool, and *bow*, and otherwise much damaged, the *St. Louis* discharge. A collier from Newcastle to Jersey, with bottles and coal, has come on shore on the back of the Pier, due in the industry, Dubois.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Dec. 28. The wind still continuing unfavourable, the supply of all Grain this week has been particularly small; and the few samples of Wheat which came to hand sell readily at an advance. Barley also meets a better sale, and Beans and Pease fully support Monday's prices. Our market is so very heavily supplied with Oats at present, that good fresh corn readily commands rather better prices. In other articles there is no alteration to notice.

Table with columns for Grain types (Wheat, Barley, Beans, Pease, Oats, Rye, Malt, Flour, &c.) and their respective prices per bushel or quarter.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 29th of December, calculated as follows.

Table showing average prices for different types of corn: Wheat, 46s 8d; Barley, 20s 10d; Oats, 17s 7d; Rye, 21s 3d; Beans, 23s 5d; Pease, 26s 10d.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table showing prices for gold and silver: Portugal Gold, 10s 0d; Foreign Gold in Bars, 10s 0d; New Doubloons, 0s 0d.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations: Amsterdam, 12 1/2 C.P.; Dittto Slight, 12 1/2; Rotterdam, 12 1/2; Hamburgh, 37 0; Lyons, 47 1/2; Venice, 27 1/2; Naples, 40; Palermo, 50s 2 1/2; Bordeaux, 45 1/2; Frankfurt on Main, 156; Antwerp, 3 U; Vienna, 10 17 1/2 B. S. D.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE 22D to the 29TH DECEMBER. The Market for Colonial Produce being closed the whole of this week, no alteration of prices can be named. By private contract, however, considerable purchases are reported to have been made at the full of last week's prices. In Cotton the private sales are said to be at reduced prices. The Rum Market continues firm, and many buyers have been observed in the Market to purchase at a shade under the present currency, but the holders will not give way, and few parcels are pressed on the Market. Brandy is rather firmer, and begins to look more favourably. The prices of Tallow continue at our last quotations, say 44s. and but few contracts have been made in consequence of the expected arrival of a number of vessels from the Baltic.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table showing prices for public funds: Bank Stock, 25 1/2; 3 per Cent. Consols, 74 1/2; 4 per Cent. Consols, 86 1/2; 5 per Cent. Consols, 103 1/2; Bank Loan Annuities, 18 1/2; India Bonds, 69 p; Exchequer Bills, 114 d; Ditto, 24 d; Omnium, ...

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. in Upper Cadogan place, Mrs. Thos. Broadbent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Thursday, 27th inst. at Woodbridge, Suffolk, by the Rev. Thos. Cartmow, Mr. Harcourt Heriot, Solicitor, Dedham, Essex, to Frances, only daughter of James Paulding, Esq. of London.

At Sandon, Hertms. on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mr. John Bossey, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Fordham.

At Cheltenham, on 27th inst. by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Knolls, his Rev. William Lee, M.A. of Petercol College, Oxford, to Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Lenthall, Esq. of the Priory, Repton, Oxfordshire.

On the 23d inst. at Lewisham Kent, Major Peard, of the Royal Regt of Artillery, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Peard, of the same corps. At Sawridge, Major Howard, late of the 96th Regt.

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