

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

HIS MAJESTY held a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday, which was well attended; and on Thursday the QUEEN had a Drawing Room, at which there was a great shew of company.

On Friday, there was a Ball at the Palace, the invitations to which included almost all the rank and fashion in London. The KING and QUEEN had honoured *Monten* with their presence on Tuesday. Wherever their MAJESTIES and the Duke of WELLINGTON appeared they were most fervently cheered, and the walls of Eton, from one end to the other of the town, were chalked with "GOD SAVE THE KING," "WELLINGTON FOR EVER," "NO REFORM!"

The KING visited Richmond on Friday, on which day the QUEEN went to Windsor to visit her illustrious niece, and did not return to the ball at St. James's.

Their MAJESTIES gave a grand dinner on Thursday to—The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Augusta, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the Russian Ambassador and Princess Lieven, the Netherlands and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister and Baroness Bulow, the Hanoverian Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Viscount Palmerston, Lord St. Helen's, Sir Brook Taylor, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Master of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen; Colonel de Scamhoort and Count Groeben, of the suite of Prince Adalbert; the Earl and Countess of Erol, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, Lady Sophia Lennox, &c.

The dinner was served in the Banqueting Room. The band of the Life Guards attended in the anti-room, and played various pieces during the evening.

The KING will not hold a Levee next Wednesday, but on Wednesday the 27th instant, at two o'clock, and every succeeding Wednesday until further notice.

Their MAJESTIES will honour his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON with their Company at a ball to be given at Apsley House, on Tuesday the 26th inst.

AMONGST the various dispensations of Providence in favour of this country, we may surely reckon the example afforded us of the value and blessings of Reform in the present state and condition of France.

For the clearest possible view of the advantages derivable from the "three glorious days," in which the Monarchy was overthrown and the great end achieved, a Reformed Parliament established, and the Citizen Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom made King, we refer our readers to the details of proceedings in Paris; they will see there the fruits of liberty in full bloom—The City in a state of siege—Martial Law in unrestrained force—the Public Schools of Instruction dissolved,—the Press fettered—the Editors of all the Newspapers presuming to give a liberal opinion imprisoned,—the Reformers of the Chamber arrested,—and, to crown all, the Surgeons directed to act the part of spies to the police, and report the names and conditions of those patients who have been wounded by the fuzils or grape-shot of the soldiery.

Is not this encouragement for the English Reformers?—are not the advantages which have resulted to France by the triumph of the PEOPLE over their legitimate KING most gratifying and advantageous?—is not all the stagnation of trade by which the last two years of freedom have been distinguished, amply compensated by the splendid victory which has been achieved?

Two years ago the French had a KING who was himself exiled, and whose Ministers were sentenced to perpetual incarceration for issuing an ordonnance, which was mild even to mawkishness compared with the mandates issued by the CITIZEN KING during the last ten days. Now, we repeat, they are under martial law—the liberty of the subject and of the press annihilated—the independent Members of their Parliament in one prison, the editors of their liberal newspapers in another; three thousand of her patriotic countrymen destroyed; and the metropolis battered, barricaded, and broken up, is again deserted by those classes who alone support trade; the foreigners, whose residence in it greatly contribute to its prosperity, are to be banished, and the place itself is declared in a state of siege.

Brave REFORMERS, how much must ye rejoice.—Let those who are not satisfied with the present state of Paris, as an example of the advantages of real reform, take the trouble to read JOHN LILBURN's address to the Council of State after the deposition and death of CHARLES the First of England; they will there see that Messrs. LOUIS PHILIPPE, SOULT, and Co. are not the first who have had the pleasure of dispensing blessings to a people in the name of Freedom, and who have too late discovered the truth of that axiom which COBBETT has put upon record in his works: "That the pretended patriots, the advocates of liberty, would, if they became masters, be a divan of cruel and savage tyrants; who know nothing of liberty but the name, and who make use of the name merely to have the power of abolishing the thing."

WHAT the real views of the present Government are, how shall the country determine, but by their conduct?—We last week published Lord ALTHORP's confession of imbecility—or indolence, or indifference—not only to the most vital and important points of legislation, but to the pledge personally made and given by himself in Parliament.

What will the country think of the scene in the House of Commons of Wednesday, when, in answer to a question from Mr. BURGE, the same Lord ALTHORP, who had distinctly promised succour to the suffering colonists in the West Indies, stated that it was not in contemplation to afford them any relief?

Why is this system of trifling with the feelings—with the happiness—with the very existence of a large and important portion of HIS MAJESTY's subjects—to be persisted in?—or how, if a Cabinet like the present one, resolves upon such barbarity, can it find one of its members sufficiently weak, or sufficiently wicked, to be its organ in the House of Commons?

Why Lord ALTHORP did not at once declare the callous indifference of the Government to the miseries their own ignorance or wantonness has caused in the West Indies, everybody can understand—the Revolutionary Bill was pending, and therefore the policy was to tamper and temporize with the feelings of a very considerable party in Parliament, who might, if assured of the utter negligence of their vested rights, and the sovereign contempt of their dearest interests, have thought it prudent to pause before they sanctioned such a measure as REFORM, propounded by such a Ministry as Lord GREY's; therefore, my Lord ALTHORP, when he

brought forward the Sugar Duties, took a vote only for six months, in order, as he said, that he might in the mean time arrange some plans which the Government had resolved to adopt, for the amelioration of the condition of the West India merchants and planters.

On Wednesday night, in the teeth of all this, Lord ALTHORP says—Government means to do nothing for the West Indians. Now, is this a new example of reckless indifference to the sufferings of the people, or only a fresh instance of that lamentable weakness which leaves the present Cabinet exactly where they started—with all their promises unfulfilled—all their pledges unredeemed.

If Lord HOWICK and his Under-Secretary Lord GODERICH really believe England would be better without her Colonies, their Lordships have only to express their opinion. There is a power in Europe who has the means to take and keep those Colonies, and whose vast extent of territory and population would feel no miss of such a military and naval force as is necessary for their capture and possession. We do not mean to say that the population of the West Indies is yet so highly irritated or so deeply wounded that it would be found to court a Foreign Government to take it under its care, but if the Power to which we refer should see—as we see it must—that England, if her present system of administration be persisted in, cannot and will not retain her Colonies three years longer, it is not very unnatural to imagine that it may chuse to annex our dismembered Settlements to its other vast dependencies, more especially as its institutions are not yet entirely under the dominion of cant and hypocrisy, and that the mere word "slave" is not so discordant to the ears of its people as to those of the dotards of Aldermansbury: whose blinded votaries have no more idea of the thing "slavery" as it exists in the West Indies, than their leaders have of probity and truth.

Some little idea may be formed of the notions the blacks entertain of the humanity of the Order in Council which is creating all these disturbances in our Colonies, by the following anecdote:—The slaves having been informed that Lord GODERICH, in the genuine kindness of his heart, had, besides ordering two razors per annum for men without beards, directed that every slave should have two pair of shoes delivered to him in the course of the year, and having also heard the *soubriquet* by which one of his Lordship's witty colleagues always distinguishes him, now universally call his Lordship, in their broken tongue, "MISSY GOODY, TWO SHOES!"

We merely mention this, not as impugning his Lordship's kind feelings, but to shew how completely an ignorance of habits and manners neutralizes the best intentions.

### SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE GUELPHED.

It would appear by the Court Circular that Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart. Colonel of the 92d Regiment, and Parliamentary Commissioner for the Boundaries of Boroughs in Scotland, had the honour of an audience with HIS MAJESTY on Wednesday last, after the Levee. This honourable distinction gave great satisfaction at BROOKES's, where it is confidently asserted that the Lieutenant-General has been, or is to be, decorated by HIS MAJESTY with the Grand Cross of the Guelph.

The report requires confirmation, and we fancy the Whigs are mistaken, having derived their calculation from analogy in Lieutenant-Colonel Fox's case, merely because that officer, a few days after he had voted against the KING's wishes, was appointed to be His MAJESTY's Aide-de-Camp. Ergo, say the Whigs, because a Lieutenant-General attended a Radical Reform Meeting, where seditious flags were displayed and the KING was insulted, he must, as a matter of Whig claim, be a Grand Cross of the Guelph!

Now this is not so clear to us, although Butler JONES openly says at BROOKES's that Sir JOHN has a better claim than Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir HENRY GREY, who, within twelve months after the Whigs came into power, was made Grand Cross of the Guelph, and Grand Cross of the Bath, and who for the last 35 years never saw a day's service. But he forgets that Sir JOHN was appointed last year to the Colonely of the 92d Regiment, for the rare merit in a Scotch soldier of faithfully preferring his political attachments to the selfish objects of military distinction in the field. Courage and a love of glory are instinctively Scotch infirmities, requiring no encouragement.—Your true patriot is always superior to vulgar national prejudices. Colonel JONES and Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, brother Guardsmen, at the head of their brave Reformers, are true objects of a nation's pride than your MURRAYS, your CAMPBELLS, your MUNROS, or your CAMERONS.

Sir JOHN incessantly campaigned on the Staff, from 1806 to the Peace, at Edinburgh, where he was employed during the whole of the peninsular war; and his Whig friends very naturally ask, are such sacrifices to fame and military distinction to pass unrewarded?—Their answer in the name of Whiggery is, No; and Sir JOHN, a few months after the Whigs came into office, was appointed to the Colonely of the 92d Regiment—£1000 a year.

As to the claim to the Guelph:—

On Friday the 11th May, the Lieutenant-General signs a requisition for a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the King's Park, on the following Tuesday. The Chairman of the Edinburgh Political Union signs the same requisition. Sir JOHN attends on the hustings, and seconds the first resolution, haranguing the mob. The Chairman of the Political Union proposes the second resolution and makes a violent speech, the Lieutenant-General being close by his side, in which the following sentiments are reported in the Whig papers to have been used:—"Now one word for the KING—Alas! poor WILLIAM (laughter) has it come to this? A few short days ago and we could not mention your name without calling for the plaudits of congregated thousands—and now—(Groans and hisses)—but I wish no ill to the poor unhappy old man (laughter)," &c.

The mob paraded past the hustings and held up before the Lieutenant-General's face black banners surmounted with crape, bearing the following emblems and inscriptions:—"Liberty or Death" (Skull and bones!!!)—"Pity the poor old King" (Death's head and bones!!!)—"Tekel. Ye Kings be wise."—"Put no Faith in Princes."

A Lieutenant-General in His MAJESTY's service, recently honoured by the appointment to the 92d Regiment, identifies himself with the Edinburgh Political Union and Trades Political Union, by attending and taking part in their meeting,—is within hearing of insulting language used against his MONARCH,—is within sight of seditious banners calculated to bring his SOVEREIGN into contempt,—and from the report of every paper, friend or foe, takes no public step,

either by speech or by withdrawing himself from the scene, of expressing his dissent to the insults offered to his KING.

BROOKES's may well claim the Guelph in addition to the Regiment!

Now let us refresh our readers with an account of the conduct of Captain FITZROY, of the Grenadier Guards, as we find it stated in the reports from the Police-offices.

A true and genuine Reformer fell in with a private of that distinguished regiment, and chose to amuse himself and exhibit his patriotism by abusing in the coarsest terms the Duke of WELLINGTON, who is the Colonel of it. The soldier bore the fellow's insolence until at length he could hold no longer, and he gave him a sound thrashing for his pains.

For this, the soldier was summoned before the Magistrate, who decided that, according to law—no matter what the provocation—a man must not give another a thrashing without paying for it; and therefore the soldier was fined forty shillings.

Captain FITZROY, who was present, and who had previously declared that if any man had dared in his presence to abuse his Colonel, as the fellow in question had, he would have served him exactly as the private soldier had served him, came forward and paid the fine which had been imposed upon the gallant private.

Captain FITZROY, who is a nephew of the Duke of GRAFTON, by this action gave ample proof of his high spirit and independence in opposition to the political principles which his Noble Uncle professes. We hope his promotion will not be stopped in consequence.

It is a curious circumstance, that on the division upon the question of Members for Dublin University, Lord DUNCANNON not only divided with Mr. O'CONNELL against the Government, but was Teller in the division.

Sir HENRY PARNELL abstained from voting with Government, on the Russian Belgie Loan job, and he was turned off, at a minute's warning, without a character.

WE have waited patiently in hopes of finding something like a parliamentary enquiry made into the very extraordinary conduct which has been pursued in the Secretary at War's Department of this country, where—it began, we believe, in Sir HENRY PARNELL's time—a system has been established, and carried to a great extent, of buying up the pensions of veterans and wounded soldiers, at sums not fixed by any professional opinion, which sums are immediately paid to the here happy and comfortable pensioners, for the purpose of defraying the charges of transporting them (of course, voluntarily,) to some desert country, to which they are tempted by the most brilliant descriptions and alluring prospects.

The scheme, based in trickery and put in execution for the purpose of exhibiting to Parliament hereafter a decrease under the head of military pensions, has been carried to a much greater extent than people would believe; and from a paragraph which follows, and which we find in Friday's Times, (extracted from some evening paper,) its meanness and duplicity are not made more evident than the total failure of its policy. Many of the unhappy men who have been deluded into surrendering their right to a competence, however small, for life in their own country, amongst their relations and friends, for a mere illusory hope of an undefined advantage, and who have been tempted to give up their certainty for a shadow, are returned to England REGARDS—Excluded from all claim upon their country, by the acceptance of a hard bargain, older than they went, and weakened perhaps, by sickness and fatigue, they come home, not as of other days, triumphant heroes, crowned with laurels and adorned with honourable scars, but miserable paupers, without the common means of existence.

The paragraph to which we refer is subjoined:—

"No less than 800 Chelsea-pensioners have recently sold their pensions, for four years' purchase, to furnish them with the means of emigrating to the United States. A ship will sail from Blackwall, at the end of the present week, with about 200. A vast number of those men, beyond the meridian of life, who emigrated last summer, have since returned, and become chargeable to their respective parishes.—Evening Paper."

A most rigid investigation should take place into this matter—the names of the persons by whom the rate of commutation has been settled should be furnished to Parliament, together with the name and age of every individual who has been induced to accept that commutation—the returned pensioners should be examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, and we think the details which those examinations would produce, as regards the inducements held out, the sum given for the pensions, and the actual state of the places to which they proceeded, and whence they have returned, would form a mass of matter most edifying and instructing to the PEOPLE, and highly illustrative of the wisdom, fairness, and humanity of the departments over which the patriotic Member for Westminster, and the still more patriotic Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at present preside.

MR. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY last week brought forward a motion connected with the power vested in the Benchers of the Inns of Court, respecting the calling men to the Bar. We are not much interested in the subject, but we discover by the speech of the Honourable Gentleman that we were right when we formerly stated that a most respectable and deserving individual had been removed from the situation of Secretary to the Parliamentary Commission for Charities, for the purpose of appointing the Honourable Gentleman to that office, with a salary of 2000l. a year.

Mr. HARVEY adduces, as the strongest possible proof of his virtue and integrity, that the moment Lord BROUGHAM became Chancellor he sent for him, and promised him the Secretaryship, and the 2000l. a year, as a mark of his confidence and esteem.

This may be perfectly true—but how comes it that Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, with all the interest of ROBERT the Messenger, and the promise of the LORD CHANCELLOR into the bargain, never got the office after all?

### BOUNDARIES BILL.

THERE are some parts of this Bill which require looking at closely and carefully; one or two, as they strike us at the moment, we will take leave to point out.

The late Lord CAWDOR, by the death of Mr. VAUGHAN, came into possession of the Golden Grove estate, in Carmarthenshire, one part of which consists of the town of Newcastle Emlyn, in that county, and the greater part of the lands for some miles round it. It so happens, that the present Lord CAWDOR's influence in Carmarthenshire is toler-

ably well neutralized, but that he has no influence whatever in the adjoining county of Cardigan.

It is said that his Lordship, wishing to increase his parliamentary influence in those parts, and conscious that he could not effectually do so as regards Carmarthenshire, be thought himself that if he could get the town of Newcastle Emlyn, (from which he takes his second title,) although locally situated in the county of Carmarthen, to be added as a contributory borough, not to Carmarthen, but of all places in the world, to Cardigan! It would give him considerable influence in that county, and as the members for that unlucky place are both very quiet gentlemen in Parliament, the thing was not likely to be found out in the House of Commons, if cleverly managed in Schedule O.

*Hocus pocus*—there it is, sure enough, and the Schedule presents the following item:—

"ADPAR.—The old borough of ADPAR, and the hamlet of EMLYN, in the parish of CENNARTH."

ADPAR is an old Cardiganshire borough, contributing to Cardigan, but lying on the edge of the county, near the town of Newcastle Emlyn. Now, if the words "Town of Newcastle Emlyn" had been added to "the old borough of ADPAR" the thing would have been discovered in a moment, and every body would have known it was a town in Carmarthenshire, carried bodily to vote for a representative for Cardigan; but no!—it is well managed—"the hamlet of Emllyn, in the parish of Cennarth"—and who in the House of Commons, except indeed those intimately concerned, is to know that Cennarth is a parish of CARMARTHENSIRE, and no more a parish of CARDIGANSHIRE than Deptford is of Surrey.

But there is another advantage to Lord CAWDR in all this—"the hamlet of Emllyn" is as large a parish as Hendon, the largest parish, we believe, in Middlesex; but the town of "NEWCASTLE EMLYN" stands upon not quite forty acres of it—and as

the Thane of Cawdor lives,

A proper gentleman almost all, if not all, the inhabitants of that part of the county are his Lordship's tenants.

On Schedule O! this is but one small taste of your qualities.

So much, however, for ADPAR and EMLYN. The next is a case equally meritorious of observation, and from the notoriety of the places somewhat more obnoxious to it. We mean the case of Arundel, and the enlargement of that borough, by annexing to it—*What place in the world would one suppose?* LITTLEHAMPTON!—not the parishes of Walberton, or Slindon or Yapton, or any parish west of Arundel; but Littlehampton, and nothing but Littlehampton—Let us see why—

Arundel at present contains upwards of 320 ten-pound houses, 460 voters, 527 houses occupied by 566 families and 2,803 inhabitants, and pays £781. per annum in Assessed Taxes.

Perhaps these facts are not sufficiently known to the Commissioners, who paid what may really be called a "flying visit" to the place—for to their extraordinary rapidity of inquiry, and their marvellous readiness to be satisfied, are alone to be attributed the most inaccurate and groundless Report, which they have been pleased to make, as far as concerns its qualifications.

Mr. HOLMES, the Mayor of Arundel, wrote a letter to the Commissioners, dated the 24th of September, 1831, in which he endeavoured to open the eyes of the Commissioners to the incorrectness of the Reports upon which he imagined they were likely to rely, and in which no due proportion of parochial assessment to the real value of property was maintained.

This is a strong point, and Mr. HOLMES offers himself as an example of an individual assessed at 67l. 15s., whose property is of the annual value of 148l. 17s.

This is a staggering fact, as to the real importance of Arundel in the scale of boroughs; but it is followed by another, which perhaps may come more home to the bosoms of our readers.

Mr. HOLMES says—

"The other point which I am induced to trouble you with is, as to the property of the town and neighbourhood. The Honour of Arundel, you are aware, belongs to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk—his property in it exceeds one moiety; the Manor of Littlehampton (you may not be aware of it!) also belongs to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and his property therein would doubtless give him forty-nine out of every fifty votes in it—it is, therefore, the most objectionable part of the whole rape to be united to this parish."

"The uniting of Littlehampton to Arundel!"—continues Mr. HOLMES—and recollect, this letter was written in September last year, so that ignorance of localities and local interests is now no excuse for Ministers—"The uniting of LITTLEHAMPTON to ARUNDEL would be to make ARUNDEL a NOMINATION BOROUGH of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which would be acting in direct opposition to the real spirit of the Bill, and CRAM THOSE VOTERS ALWAYS HITHERTO FREE."

The Ministers affect to believe—(they say they do believe, which is the strongest possible evidence that they do not)—that the influence of the Duke of NORFOLK in the borough, will rather be diminished than increased by the junction of LITTLEHAMPTON with ARUNDEL; if they really think so, the Commissioners must be fools, because the fact is notoriiously the contrary, and we will now proceed to shew why.

In the last two contests for two members at Arundel, the Steward of the first Peer, and (except the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom) the first Reformer in the country, lost the election. The trial for one Member has never taken place; but if the Duke's Steward could not carry two when Arundel had two Members, it follows, that if the thing stood as it did, he could not carry one, when it had but one; therefore it is quite necessary to select, not any place near Arundel, nor to the westward of it, where the Duke's property is not, to enlarge this borough, which, in fact, needs no enlargement; but to go nearly five miles to add to the Arundel constituency, the town of Littlehampton, in which place his Grace's influence is great, not only because the houses are principally held of him, either by lease with severe restrictions, or by Copy of Court-roll for life or lives, but because his Grace has constantly evinced a disposition to diminish the influence of the town of Arundel and increase that of Littlehampton, where all the future buildings will be upon his Grace's property.

That unhappy Lord ALTHORP, who has really become almost as pitiable an object as his razege brother, the Popish Priest, in the last speech we cannot call it—but in the last piece of stuff he talked about the Reform Bill, said, that "one of the main principles of the Bill was held in that House to be, that nomination boroughs were evil in them-

selves." And yet this same Lord ALTHORP is one of those who insist upon annexing Littlehampton to Arundel, although the man who must know best in the county upon the subject—namely, the returning officer—has told the Commissioners distinctly that the effect of the union will be, to convert ARUNDEL into as snug a borough for the Duke of NORFOLK, as WINCHELSEA was when it returned Lord BROUGHTON, or CALNE, whose interests are vindicated by that illustrious Reformer, Mr. S. V. BAB MACAULAY.

This is a second case for inspection and enquiry, and not only as an abstract case of *close-boroughism* is it worthy of attention, for the intended measure will have a double effect,—as thus: three out of four of the Littlehampton votes arise from leasehold or copyhold property; so that those votes will at least be lost to the county. What is the result of this? Why, the rape of Bramber, less in value, population, and taxation, than the rape of Arundel, will have three Members, one of whom, the Member for West Sussex, will always be the *nominee* of the same great Duke, who must, by the present proposed purification and emancipation of Arundel, always nominate the Member for that place. Immaculate reformers—Upright judges—Brave patriots!

As a note to this history of uniting two distant and rival places read the following:—

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on introducing the Boundary Bill, said,

"It was the opinion of gentlemen, with regard to these Boroughs which contained less than 300 ten-pound houses, that they should take in the parishes immediately adjoining them, where those parishes did not extend more than four miles from the centre of the borough, and that in no case where they could draw the line, were they to add separate towns to boroughs of this description."

"It was thought more advisable that places should be united to the boroughs from the county immediately adjoining, rather than that separate towns with old rivalries and petty jealousies should be united for the purpose of electing Members of Parliament."

The LORD CHANCELLOR, 21st May, 1832, in Committee on the Reform Bill—Ashton-under-Lyne under discussion, said:—

"It was a mistake to suppose that the people of Staley Bridge did not desire to have representation: what they wished was, not to have it in conjunction with their neighbours, the people of Ashton, and there was no love lost between them. These two neighbouring towns entertain no very *bad feelings* towards each other, for it sometimes happened with connections, as with individuals, that the closeness of their intimacy and affection was not in proportion to the proximity of their situation. This was the reason that they had not been joined together for the purpose of representation."

WE perceive that the wise, humane, and convenient job called the Naval Offices Consolidation Bill, or some such thing, has come into play. The first effects of this great measure are to saddle the country with sundry pensions for the superior officers of the suppressed establishments, who are to be paid, in future, for doing nothing; and to cast adrift upon the world, hundreds of individuals, who, having given up all other professions and pursuits upon the certainty of a comfortable provision so long as they should conduct themselves properly, with a prospect of promotion, upon the assurance of which, they have educated their children on a scale fitting the station in society which they considered them destined to fill; and who now are turned out of employment, some with *twenty-five pounds*, and others with *fifty*, not pensions, BUT FINAL GIFTS, as compensations for hard duties and long services.

The following is the official notice of the primary consequences of an amalgamation of departments, wholly at variance with the wise and prudent regulations under which our Navy has, hitherto, been the pride of this nation and the dread of her enemies:—

The power vested in the Crown by a recent Act of Parliament, to recall the patents formerly granted to the Navy and Victualling Boards, having ceased to exist on Saturday last, has already been acted upon. The duties hitherto performed by them will in future be conducted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have selected, as their principal officers, to assist them in managing the civil affairs of the Navy:—Captain WILLIAM SYMONDS, as Surveyor of the Navy; J. T. BRIGGS, Esq., as Accountant-General of the Navy; the Hon. ROBERT DUNDAS, as Storekeeper-General of the Navy; JAMES MEIK, Esq., as Comptroller for Victualling the Navy; and Sir WILLIAM BURNETT, as Physician of the Navy."

It is under these regulations that a *fifth* Lord of the Admiralty has been created, to which Mr. LABOUCHERE, the Member for Taunton, has been appointed.

A PRESS of matter last week hindered us from noticing a piece of conduct in the Irish Government, which appears to us, for weakness and incapacity, to be equal to any of its former iniquities and absurdities.

What we particularly allude to, is the answer given to Lord WICKLOW's enquiry as to the assertion of His High Mightiness the VICEROY, that the interference of the Yeomanry, on the call of the Magistrates, was illegal?

To Lord WICKLOW's question what was the answer—to be sure it required a few applications of the corkscrew before it popped out? Why, Lord MELBOURNE not only abandoned the Lord Lieutenant, but contradicted him.

On the same evening Mr. STANLEY was forced—aye, forced to withdraw his puerile persecution of Mr. SHEEHAN amidst the biting sarcasms of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL and the scornful murmurs of the House of Commons. Probably the heroes of the evening felt something like consolation from their mutual humiliation, but even this is not all—for these defeats are trifles compared with the exposure of the subterfuge by which, under Lord ANGLESEY's directions, Mr. STANLEY has notified, by means of the *Kirk Session of Scotland*, his dereliction from the boasted system of Education in Ireland.

Nothing can be more ludicrous than the idea of sending extraordinary intelligence from the Irish Office, in Queen-street, St. Stephen's, north-about, and *via* John O'Groat's House. It was a long distance, but it deferred for a few days the fierce encounter of SHEIL or O'CONNELL—and Capt. GORDON, on Friday se'night, most successfully exposed the subterfuge by which the General Assembly of the Kirk Session in Scotland were imposed upon by a concession, on Mr. STANLEY's part, the week before last, made through the Scotch Solicitor-General, which, in Parliament, Mr. STANLEY has since denied ever having made.

This matter surely cannot rest here.

SIR WALTER SCOTT has arrived at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. LOCKHART, in the Regent's park. We regret to hear that this eminent man has gained little in health by his foreign excursion—indeed, we believe that he experienced a new attack of paralysis on his return down the Rhine, and that he is at present in a very delicate state.

WE are indebted for the following to a personal friend of the LORD MAYOR'S. We confess his Lordship is not game sufficiently interesting for us to relish; those who are near

him and know his attributes may perhaps enjoy the following traits of character—we therefore attend to our correspondent to "bray the fool in his own mortar":—

#### DONKEYANA.

BRAY 1.—Donkey seeing an article in the Public Journals, headed "Canton Papers," said "he heard that there was a something going on in Switzerland, but he should now, he hoped, get at the official intelligence from the 'Cantons.'"

No. 2.—The LADY MAYORESS was reading Mrs. TROLLOPE's work on America—"What are the Prairies, my Lord," (she always calls him "my Lord") "in America?" said she. "The Prairies," said the DONKEY, with the importance of a man giving information—"the Prairies, my Lady," (he never forgets the quality) "are the fields where they hold their prayer meetings in."

No. 3.—"Facts," said his Donkeyship, the other day, at a dinner, "facts—and I speak from experience, are like jackasses—stubborn things."

No. 4.—"I find by extracts from the *Minotaur*," said his Sublimity to HOBLER, who prides himself on his French—"I beg your Lordship's pardon," said HOBLER, interrupting—"what did you allude to?"—"I find by extracts," repeated the DONKEY, "from the *Minotaur* French paper"—"Oh! exactly," said Mr. HOBLER, "I understand."

No. 5.—His Lordship was asked by Mrs. Alderman SCALES if he had read any of the standard novels? "No! Madam," said he, with an air of hauteur, "I never read the *Standard* paper, and I certainly shall not go for to read any of their novels."

No. 6.—His Lordship was reading in the *Globe*, under the head "Colonial News," "Symptoms of rebellion have again appeared, particularly in Lord HOLLAND's Estates in Hanover." "Bless me!" ejaculated his Highness, laying down the paper, "I never knew his Lordship was a proprietor of land in Germany before; I thought he lived at Kensington!"

No. 7.—Sir CLAUDIUS S. HUNTER having mentioned, at a dinner, in conversation, that the Coronation was an august ceremony, DONKEY, with that suavity for which he is so distinguished, replied—"I beg your pardon, you are in error as to the month. KING GEORGE THE FOURTH's was a July, and KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH's a September one."—Sir CLAUDIUS sat corrected.

SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, a somewhat celebrated radical, has just returned from a Political Emigration to the United States, little satisfied with American manners or institutions.

He has arrived in England at an unfortunate moment, when the Republican System has just commenced, and when the ancient British Constitution is remodelling after a system which the worthy Baronet, on a close inspection, has decided to be utterly unworthy of imitation.

We always had some respect for Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, as he was the first to expose that loyal subject and grateful venerator of the memory of KING GEORGE THE THIRD, old COKE of Iolkham, and his DUNGENESS job—this respect is much increased, by finding that Sir THOMAS has already notified his intention of renewing his investigation, should the hoary jobber again venture to thrust himself upon public notice—we rather suspect, however, that "the patriot" will avoid the ordeal, and retire to the quiet enjoyment of his *sinecure*.

LORD GREY is respectfully informed that the members of the Birmingham Political Union are purchasing arms of every description.

His Lordship's moderation with regard to those Associations will do him no good, because their members know that it is not for want of inclination now that he has done with them, that he does not force them to dissolve.

WE are extremely glad to find, that the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* have come to the resolution of circulating works for the use of the people, which, by their character and tendency, may serve as antidotes to the trash so industriously disseminated by the enemies of religion, order and government, through the weekly, and some of the daily, papers.

It is suggested, whether these abominable productions might not be rendered innocuous and contemptible by establishing a weekly review of their follies and falsehoods. Truth surely can wage a successful war against fiction, and the embodying, in one paper, the mischievous paragraphs of the infidel press with answers and refutations, would be an efficacious and fair method of counteracting the mischiefs which the flood of uncontradicted treason and blasphemy cannot fail to produce.

The Society have published a circular letter on the subject, with an extract from the report of a special meeting, in which the plan is clearly and judiciously developed; and if proper persons could be found, who would condescend to a task of the nature proposed, and produce a cheap periodical work, written in a clear and perspicuous style, suitable to the tastes and talents of the lower and middling classes, we have little doubt that the effect would be, the eventual extermination of the whole class of writers who are now fattening upon the fruits of their iniquity.

We trust this subject will be taken into consideration by our literary friends—more might be said upon it, but at present we shall merely say—

"Fas est ab hoste doceri."

#### VARIETIES.

The following appeared in the police report in the TIMES of Monday, under the head of *Queen Square*:—

"Among the disorders appeared Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL, of No. 6, Belgrave-square, who was charged with being drunk, and assaulting HENRY STRATTON, of 44, Grosvenor-mews, and EDWARD JONES, of 25, Wellesley-street, Chelsea, at Knightsbridge, about one in the morning. His Lordship appeared to have suffered in the fray, one of his eyes being much swollen, and quite black. As the prosecutors did not appear in time, the defendant was liberated."

Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL is a son of the Duke of Bedford's, who, as is truly stated, lives at No. 6, Belgrave-square—but the following explanation was given of the affair in the TIMES of Tuesday.

"In a police report which we copied from the *Observer*, it was stated that Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL was brought before a magistrate, charged with being drunk, and with having committed an assault. There cannot be any truth in this statement, as we are informed that Lord F. RUSSELL is a Lieutenant on board the *Stag* frigate, now off Madeira."

This is true enough—but it was one of the sons of the Duke of Bedford, and the TIMES ought to have said which, lest the Reformers should fancy it was Lord JOHN the radical.

The TIMES one day last week inserted the following:—

"MACKEREL.—Within the last few days the quantity of mackerel for the London market has been immense; but by the method which the dealers have of keeping back the supply, the prices have been kept up. On Monday morning no less than seven boat-loads of mackerel, which had been kept back, were condemned at Billingsgate-market by Mr. Goldham, as unfit for human food, and they were taken down



"Considering that the Republicans will a Republic and the Socialists will a Royalty; considering that the Republicans will the Sovereignty of the people and the Royalists will legitimacy; considering that the Republicans wish for war and the Royalists for peace; considering that the Republicans desire the levelling of property, and the Royalists will that property be respected; considering that the Republicans desire the reign of terror, and the Royalists wish the reign of the laws; considering that the Republicans wish to overthrow the throne of France by means of scaffolds, and that the Royalists desire to restore this happiness by means of the property of the people."



40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to me  
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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Windsor. On Tuesday the KING reviews the Household Troops, and with Her MAJESTY, honours the Duke of WELLINGTON with his company at a ball at Apsley House.—On Wednesday the KING has a Levee, and receives the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament; and on Thursday honours Sir WILLOUGHBY GORDON with his company at breakfast, at Chelsea.

We have to notice to-day a daring and traitorous attack made upon the person of His GRACIOUS MAJESTY, at Ascot Races, on Tuesday last. The details are so universally known that we should hesitate about giving them here but that a large proportion of our readers in the country take no paper but *Bull*, and therefore it is necessary, for their information as well as for the purpose of putting such a transaction on record, to give the account as it has already appeared in the daily papers.

Shortly before one o'clock on Tuesday, the Earl of Lichfield, in the costume of his office, set out from the Stewards' Stand at Ascot Races, accompanied by a large body of Yeoman pickers, in their scarlet liveries, to meet their Majesties, whose splendid cortege was soon seen advancing up the centre of the course. The Earl of Lichfield, on meeting the Duke of the Royal cavalcade, was closely followed, first, by a body of Yeoman pickers, and then by his Majesty's led horses. Next came the carriage of their Majesties, an open landau, in which were the King and Queen, the Duchess of Richmond, and the Countess Brownlow. Six other royal carriages followed, in which were the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Albemarle, Earl and Countess of Errol, Sir Philip and Lady Sydney, Lady Ligonier, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir James Rennet, Colonel and Mrs. Clitheroe, Miss Boyle, Miss Wilson, and lastly, in a phaeton, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and Lady Fitzclarence. Another body of Yeoman pickers brought up the rear. The utmost anxiety seemed to pervade the assembled multitude, who formed one avenue from the betting-stand to the top of the hill in front of the Stewards' Stand, on the approach of the majesties, and the moment the Royal carriage appeared, the shouts of "God save the King" were off, and a respectful and spontaneous expression of satisfaction burst from all quarters; there were repeated cheers, and if not so enthusiastic as may have been witnessed on similar assemblages before, they were apparently sincere, and were certainly unmixt by any indication of feeling which could give pain to the most fastidious advocates of court etiquette.

Their Majesties, we are happy to observe, looked extremely well, and were evidently much pleased by the flattering and affectionate manner in which they were received, repeatedly smiling and bowing as they passed along. On reaching the Grand Stand, the cavalcade made the usual circuit to the back entrance, and in a few minutes the King and Queen, with their attendants, appeared at the front window of the Stand, and were again greeted with loud cheers. The bell now rang for the commencement of the sports, the course was cleared, and the more respectable part of the throng retired to their carriages, and to the different stands, which were completely filled with elegantly dressed females. The first race was a match. To this the royal party was particularly attentive, and at the moment of its conclusion were standing in conversation at the centre window, which was thrown up, when the utmost consternation was created by a

### MOST WANTON ASSAULT UPON HIS MAJESTY.

A ruffian, in the garb of a sailor, of a most wretched appearance, with a wooden leg, suddenly flung a large flint stone directly at the King; his aim was so accurate, that the stone struck the forehead, just above the rim of his hat, which was fortunately on his head at the time. The sound was so loud that the moment the stone reached its destination it was distinctly heard throughout the room. The King was either stunned, or so much astonished at the moment, as to fall back for three paces, and exclaimed, "My God! I am hit!" At this instant the same ruffian, another stone, and with a more accurate aim, struck the King's forehead, and fell to the ground. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was close to his Royal Parent, and, taking him by the hand, led him to a chair, inquiring with the utmost agitation if he were injured? The Queen, Lady Errol, and all in the room, were equally alarmed and horror-struck. Happily his Majesty soon relieved their anxiety, and, taking off his hat, and placing his hand on the spot where the blow had fallen, declared with a smile that he was unhurt. Providentially his Majesty's hat preserved him from consequences which might otherwise have been most serious. The first moment of surprise and alarm being over, his Majesty received the affectionate congratulations of the Queen and those by whom he was surrounded, while the Countess of Errol (his daughter) burst into an agony of tears, and could with difficulty be persuaded that there was no farther danger to be apprehended. While this scene was passing, and while in the Royal Stand, the attention of the populace was directed to what was going on beneath. The ruffian had scarcely thrown the stones (which was the work of a moment) when he was seized by a gentleman, who afterwards proved to be Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, a resident at Windsor, and by another gentleman, named Turner, who had been a witness to the transaction. The Bow-street officers, who were on foot, rushed to their assistance, and Lieutenant and Gardiner conducted the now quiet prisoner to the magistrates' room, under the Stand, contiguous to that of the King, where he was detained in custody till the subsequent examination.

The intelligence of the painful occurrence spread in all directions, and a dense crowd was soon collected in front of the Royal Stand, all anxiously inquiring into the state of the King, and asking information respecting the assailant, while the people stood in the midst of this confusion, and in little more than three minutes after the occurrence, the King rose from his chair and presented himself at the window. The moment it was seen His Majesty was unhurt, a simultaneous shout of joy burst from all quarters, which was repeated when the Queen and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence also presented themselves at the window. Three distinct cheers were then given with such enthusiasm, that the feeling of the crowd could not be mistaken; there was a heartiness and sincerity in their expression which left no doubt of the horror and indignation with which they viewed the dastardly attack which had been made, although they were as yet but imperfectly acquainted with its nature or extent. Similar sentiments pervaded all classes, and repeatedly, during the remainder of the day, the like demonstrations of loyal attachment to the King's person manifested whenever he exhibited himself at the window. On the first burst of these natural and loyal sensations the King was deeply affected, and could scarcely refrain from shedding tears, while most of the female group by whom he was surrounded could not suppress that testimony of their participation in the joy of his subjects.

### EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

On the public mind being pacified, Mr. Elliott, a magistrate, of Reading, assisted by Mr. Roe, the chief magistrate, proceeded to take examinations of the prisoner, who stood in the corner of the room apparently but little affected by his situation. His appearance, as we before stated, was most wretched, and similar to that of those wandering mendicants, who, in the tattered garbs of sailors, are constantly imposing on the credulity of the public. He had a wooden leg of the most rude construction; and in answer to the numerous questions which were put to him, said his name was Dennis Collins, that he was a native of Cork, and that he had been in the King's service. He had originally served in the *Kangaroo*, and lost his leg by an accident on board the *Atalanta*. He had been admitted a pensioner to Greenwich Hospital, where he had remained eighteen months; but six months back he had misconducted himself towards his ward-maid, and had been turned out. From that period, which was in December, he had been without pension or means of support. He petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty for redress, but in vain; he then, on the 19th of April last, petitioned the King. This petition he took to Whitehall, and he had reason to believe he had reached the King at Windsor, for it was sent back to the Lords of the Admiralty, and he was again informed, through their Secretary, that his claims could not be recognised; he then became desperate; he had no means of support; and, as he said, "he might as well be shot or hanged as remain in such a state." In this feeling it was he came to Ascot, determined to be revenged on the King. He admitted he threw the stone which struck his Majesty, as well as that which followed. He had no accomplices, and acted entirely from his own feelings, and without the suggestion or dictation of any person, He

then produced his papers, to show that his story was well founded; and on being reasoned with on the atrocity of his conduct, he said he was sorry for it. His manner was perfectly collected and rational, and he was recognised by some of the Bow-street officers as having been before the magistrates of that establishment for some former misconduct. On examining his head, there was a mark of a wound, which we collected from him had been inflicted by a fall. He was not intoxicated, but admitted he had been drinking beer, which he purchased with a shilling which had been given to him by a gentleman that morning. He had walked down from London, and slept in a shed in the neighbourhood of Windsor the preceding night. This was the substance of his own statement.

The following evidence was then taken on oath by Mr. Barnaby, the clerk of the magistrates:— Captain George Smith, of the Royal Navy, being at Windsor, deposed that he was that day standing in front of the Royal Stand, on Ascot Heath; he saw his Majesty standing at the window, and the prisoner throw a stone at his Majesty, which struck his Majesty on the head; his Majesty reeled back—put his hand to his head, and made some exclamation which he did not hear; at the same instant the prisoner threw a second stone. Witness immediately seized the prisoner, who made some observation he did not distinctly understand.

Mr. Benjamin Turner, of No. 5, Waterloo-terrace, Bethnal-green, deposed that he was also standing in front of the Royal Stand, and saw the prisoner fling two stones, the first of which struck his Majesty on the head, the other fell to the ground. He saw his Majesty reel backwards, and at the same instant he saw the last witness seize the prisoner, who made no resistance, but admitted he had thrown the stones.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was next examined. He produced a large flint-stone with jagged edges. He was that day standing next to his Majesty on the Royal Stand, and was suddenly alarmed by hearing the sound produced by a stone striking his Majesty on the head. His Majesty exclaimed, "Oh, God! I am hit!" Witness saw the stone fall on the floor, and it was immediately afterwards picked up, and handed to him by Lord Brownlow.

Lord Brownlow deposed that he likewise was in the Royal Stand. He saw his Majesty struck by the stone produced, which he picked up, and handed to the last witness.

Several other witnesses, including one of the Band, who picked up the stone that fell from the window, and Ledbetter, who picked up a stone which the prisoner flung at the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Elliot was of opinion that there was evidence sufficient of the fact to commit the prisoner for further examination; and the witnesses having signed their depositions, a *mittimus* was made out, committing the prisoner to Reading Gaol, with an understanding that he should be brought up again, for a second examination on Tuesday next, at the Petty Sessions of Workington, in the county of North Devon, where the witness was directed again to attend.

Some of the county officers were then called in; and the prisoner having been consigned to their custody, he was taken in a post-chaise to his destination.

The magistrates did not seem to have agreed upon the character of the crime of the prisoner; but the general impression was that it amounted to high treason.

There is no doubt, from the spirit which the prisoner displayed, and the hostility which he expressed, that had he been able to procure a more deadly weapon than the stone which he used, he would have had no hesitation in using it towards the royal person. That he had not the means, and that his abominable intentions were not more seriously carried into effect, must be a source of congratulation throughout the country.

There is no doubt before their Majesties quitted the grand stand on their return to Windsor Castle, and in their passage down the course the cheers of the crowd were enthusiastic. All classes seemed to unite in testifying their attachment to the royal person, as well as their joy at his escape from the danger of his cowardly and treacherous assailant.

### We extract the following from the *Times* of Tuesday:—

#### ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Yesterday, shortly after 11 o'clock, as the Brothers of the Trinity House were about to proceed from their house in Trinity-square (by water) to Deptford, his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON was observed to ride across Tower-hill, followed by his groom. The Noble Duke, who came from the direction of Lower Thames-street, on reaching the street, alighted, and, accompanied by his groom, proceeded on foot to the Royal Mint, which he entered. Being previously recognized, a crowd of persons assembled on Tower-hill, in front of the Mint, to await his return. After remaining in the Mint for about 20 minutes, his Grace returned, and on making his appearance at the gate he was loudly hissed and pelted by the crowd, which at this time consisted of several hundred individuals. The Noble Duke, who did not appear at all alarmed at what took place, mounted his horse, and rode along the Minories, followed by the crowd, which was every moment increasing, and which continued to yell and hoot his Grace, and use the worst epithets towards him they could think of. About half way up the Minories he was met by Mr. BALLANTYNE, one of the Thames-police Magistrates, who asked his Grace if he could render him any assistance? The Noble Duke replied in the negative, saying that he did not mind what was going on. Nothing particular occurred until his Grace had reached about the middle of Fenchurch street, when a man rushed forward from the crowd, and, endeavouring to dislodge his rider with the other, and would have succeeded had it not been for the spirited conduct of the groom, and a body of the city police, who fortunately came up at the time. The mob at this time was very great; but, by the exertions of the police, his Grace was escorted through it, and along Cheapside, and out of the city without any personal injury. It was, however, said that he was again attacked in Holborn, on his way to the chambers of Sir C. Wetherell, in Lincoln's-Inn, and was obliged to be guarded by a body of the new police, until the Mint has not transpired; but the object of his Grace's visit to the Mint was first recognized and hooted by the mob, a number of the police, belonging to the H division, in whose district the Mint is situated, were employed in keeping order at the procession of the Trinity Brothers.

(From the *Globe*.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON paid an early visit to the Tower this morning on horseback, and unattended by any servant. On his return, he was met by a mob of about 12, who, having been informed by a number of working men, and proceeding at an easy pace, surrounded the Duke, followed him, hooting and shouting; in passing along Lombard-street his Grace was more respectfully saluted by a number of individuals who made their obeisance. In Cheapside the mob was tremendous, vociferating the most hideous yells. At Holborn hill some fellows had the audacity to pelt him with dirt and filth, till some of the men were made prisoners, and then being released.

His Grace afterwards proceeded towards Cheapside, and a fresh mob started up. In Cockspur-street the neighbourhood was in a complete uproar. His Grace was at length so extremely maltreated, that a strong body of police were obliged to escort him before he could proceed further in safety.

The following is another account of the same disgraceful transaction.

As his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON was riding along the Mile-end-road this morning, after having been to the Bank of England upon business, he was recognized by the passengers, who immediately assailed him with groans and hisses. His Grace turned his horse's head towards town, still followed by the mob, who pelted him with every description of missile they could procure, and a gentleman who was riding near him was completely covered with mud. On passing along Cheapside, the Duke was surrounded by a number of working men, and proceeding at an easy pace, surrounded the Duke, followed him, hooting and shouting; in passing along Lombard-street his Grace was more respectfully saluted by a number of individuals who made their obeisance. In Cheapside the mob was tremendous, vociferating the most hideous yells. At Holborn hill some fellows had the audacity to pelt him with dirt and filth, till some of the men were made prisoners, and then being released.

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towards Apsley-house from a visit to the Royal Mint on Tower-hill on horseback, was recognized in Holborn by a few idlers, and was immediately assailed with groans and hisses, and a mob was soon collected. The Noble Duke rode to the residence of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, in Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-Inn, whither he was followed by a mob of at least 300 persons. He alighted, and went into the house, where he remained for a few minutes only, and on his return he was attacked by the mob with great violence, and pelted and shouldered about, the people groaning and hissing, and showing a strong disposition to proceed to further outrage. A communication was immediately sent to Bow-street office, and in a very short time a strong body of police, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, was on the spot. Just at the time the police arrived, one ruffian, hurrying with a heavy stone at the Duke, which fortunately missed him, made a rush at him, as he had mounted his horse, and endeavoured to drag him off; but two or three spirited persons seized the assailant, and gave him in charge to a policeman, but he was almost instantaneously rescued.

The Noble Duke, who displayed his usual calmness, then rode on, followed by a groom, into Carey street, up the western end of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, along Great Queen-street, Long-acre, and down St. Martin's-lane to Whitehall, protected by a strong party of police, who were assisted voluntarily by a great number of persons having the appearance of gentlemen, and who evinced by words and gestures the strongest determination to resist and punish any personal violence that might be offered to the Noble Duke. One man is in custody for aiding the outrage, and will be examined in the course of the day.

We have now recounted two of the results of that system of irritation and excitement to mischief, upon which the Ministerial Papers have been for some time acting. In addition to the unremitting exertions of those papers, the yet lower press has been incessantly at work, and libels, and caricatures, and ballads, the most inflammatory, the most malicious, and most disgusting, have been circulated in every direction—their infamy unpunished by the law, and their brutality almost palliated by the Government.

The *Times* is particularly sore whenever the subject is mentioned, and as a proof of the weakness of its defence, falls to calling names and being abusive. It really appears to us, that it does not even yet perceive the tendency of its own writings, for on Tuesday it republishes an article, in which it vindicates itself from having any share in producing the outrage committed upon the Duke of WELLINGTON, because it never advocated assassination, but only suggested that his Grace might be torn to pieces by a mob, like DE WITT. Does the *Times* not see how closely its suggestion of such a possibility was followed upon the occasion in question? No single man attempted to murder the Duke, as the *Times* says it did not advise—but a mob did take the hint which the *Times* gave it, and did attempt to tear the "Duke in pieces," after the manner of DE WITT.

The *Times*, however, launches forth into angry words, not quite in character with its very high pretensions. Nothing is so easy as for an anonymous writer to affect dignity and decry his contemporaries—the *Times* does us the honour to call us "Tory libellers." Be it so—if to speak ill of the Whigs be to libel them, of course the greater the truth the greater the libel.

But if the *Times* will please to recollect, we are not the only authority to be quoted upon the question of its advocacy of assassination: we find ourselves corroborated in the justice of our reading of the articles in the *Times* touching that particular matter, by no less a person than Sir ROBERT PEEL, who, as we have already stated, is reported in the Parliamentary proceedings in the newspapers to have said—

"This he would say in reply to the Noble Lord's complaint of being identified with that journal (the *Times*), that there were published occasionally in that newspaper statements which could come from no other than an official source, and if the official communications were altered with suggestions of the most atrocious nature, calculated as he unhesitatingly avowed, to excite violence towards, and even the assassination of those who were opposed to the sentiments which were there pronounced. He then, &c."

This is no anonymous attack of a Tory libeller: this is an extract from the speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL in Parliament; but, strange to say, whatever the object of the *Times* may have been in assuming the tone which it had lately adopted, the same principle evidently actuated the *Morning Chronicle*, the violence of which, upon some points, was even greater than that of its "great contemporary." The tone is, however, now changed—the *Chronicle* denounces the mob as rabble, declares the attack upon Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, at Bristol, to have been "brutal," and gives the Reformers to understand that the Bill, having been carried for the preservation of office to the Whigs, the services of the "mob" are now no longer required.

This is what Lord GREY calls trying to "shut the door;" but his Lordship will find himself grievously mistaken—fear and alarm have taken full possession of the Cabinet, the Political Unions continue their Meetings, their speeches, and their demands,—the KING is outraged in the bosom of his family, while unreservedly mixing with his people; and the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the Anniversary of Waterloo, is with difficulty rescued from the fury of a mob which assails him while riding defenceless along the public streets. The alteration, however, in the tone of the Ministerial Papers, curious as it is, was so suddenly made, that the Reporter to the *Times*, at Ascot, not at all prepared for the change, gives the following statement of the popular feeling towards the KING, and the traitorous attack upon his person, which is published in the number of the Paper wherein Ministers, having decided upon an Address to His MAJESTY, and upon making loyal speeches in Parliament, the *Times* itself treats the outrage as most diabolical and detestable.

The *Times*, written in London on Thursday morning after the Ministerial display of loyalty in Parliament, says— "It will be seen that both Houses of Parliament agreed last night, unanimously, upon an Address to the King, on occasion of the brutal outrage offered to His MAJESTY's sacred person at Ascot. If the whole of our work this week, through such a channel, the Address would contain but one unvaried expression of disgust and horror. Thank God, there is not a second subject of the Crown of England, so utterly lost to all just, generous, constitutional, and loyal sentiment, as was the wretch by whom this fatal offence was committed."

The *Times* of the same day has the following, written at Ascot, before the debate on the Address had taken place:—

"The fact of the throwing the stone at the King, which yesterday caused some little commotion in the early part of the day, but which, by the conclusion of it, was scarcely mentioned, appeared this morning to have been wholly forgotten, and has ceased to be a topic of conversation."

So much for the newspapers. Now for the Ministers. Lord GREY, in the Lords, moved the Address—which of course was unanimously agreed to, and a conference with the House of Commons agreed upon; but when Lord ELDON regretted the thinness of their Lordships' House, Lord BROUGHAM attributed that circumstance to the fact of its being Wednesday, and when Lord ELDON expressed his conviction that not a Tory Peer would have been absent upon such an occasion if it had been known that such a motion would have been made, Lord BROUGHAM very quietly said, it was impossible to delay the matter.

Nothing can be more correct than his Lordship's dictum, and the absence of the Tory and Conservative Peers, as it

evidently arose from their ignorance of the course intended to be pursued by Ministers, could not have the slightest appearance of disrespect to the SOVEREIGN, or want of interest in the subject under discussion;—but what will be thought of the absence of so many of the Ministers themselves, all of whom were aware of Lord GREY's motion, and who of course had acceded in Cabinet to its being made.

Of all His MAJESTY's Ministers—Lord GREY, who made the motion, and Lord BROUGHAM, who was there as a matter of course, and Lord MELBOURNE, who came down upon official business connected with the Nottinghamshire Magistracy—NOT ONE was present; some of them, perhaps like Mr. MATHEWS, did not choose to act because Ascot Races were going on; some did not come for one reason, and some for another; but there is the fact—of all the lip-loyal Lords of the Administration, the PREMIER was the sole, solitary individual who, as far as the mark of respect to the SOVEREIGN went, made his appearance in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons Lord ALTHORP made a very moving speech—and one which we rejoice to hear, because we think it gives evidence of a change in his Lordship's feelings, which may induce him to turn his eye over the list of Stewards appointed to conduct a Public Dinner to be given to his Lordship, and his tax-resisting colleague, Lord MILTON, next Wednesday, at Northampton, in which he will find the name of a gentleman who encouraged the mob at Long Buckby to pull down the Coronation-pole in that place, and burn the Crown after having saturated it with blood—that gentleman is, moreover, one of Lord ALTHORP's agents; and we really think the transactions at Long Buckby, in which he distinguished himself, are of a character so diametrically opposite to the sentiments expressed by his Lordship in Parliament on Wednesday, that the sooner his Lordship convinces us of his sincerity by publicly declining to accept an invitation to which is appended the name of that individual, the better for himself and the more satisfactory to his friends.

The Address to His MAJESTY was carried in the Commons by acclamation, and the KING has appointed Wednesday next to receive the deputation from both Houses of Parliament, at St. James's.

The sensation created by the attack upon the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the anniversary of the day in which he achieved his greatest triumph, has been most powerful.

An Address, already signed by nine-tenths of the leading Merchants of the City, the Bank Directors, the East India Directors, the Members of the Stock Exchange, and principal commercial persons, couched in the following terms, will be presented to His Grace in the course of the week.

"TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the City of London, having been informed that your Grace was grossly insulted by a brutal and misguided mob, in passing through the City this day, beg leave most respectfully to lay before your Grace the assurance of our deep concern, that the metropolis of this kingdom should have been disgraced by a proceeding of such a character.

"Whatever may be our political opinions, we feel ourselves compelled to declare our abhorrence of such an atrocious outrage, disgraceful at any time, or under any circumstances; but the more so, because it was perpetrated on the anniversary of a day, to the recollection of which all good Englishmen ought to look with mixed feelings of national pride and of gratitude to your Grace."

An Address of a similar character from the Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of Westminster, lies at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, for signature.

THOSE of our countrymen who have witnessed the meritorious exertions of the Ministry to pare and screw down every department, and drive into ruin and starvation all the inferior clerks of the different establishments, will no doubt be glad to hear that they have concluded a treaty (which only waits the ratification of the King of BAVARIA), in which ENGLAND and FRANCE, and the said BAVARIA, bind themselves not only to place Prince OTTO on the Throne of Greece, but to contribute, in three equal proportions, TWO MILLIONS STERLING to meet the charges of the enterprise. The share of ENGLAND upon this occasion is nominally more by 400,000 pounds than when it was proposed to place Prince LEOPOLD there; and, from the state of French and Bavarian finance, we have no doubt England will have to furnish the whole sum. The loan is to be negotiated either in LONDON or PARIS.

The scheme of illuminating London, and of concluding the evening with riots and window-breakings, appears to be given up; disinclination on the part of the respectable portion of the community, who are householders, to be forced into lighting up, and the determination of many of the principal residents in the metropolis to resist any call for such a purpose, has overthrown the faction of tallow-chandlers and house-breakers.

Common-sense must show the perfect absurdity of such a display, as evidence of popular feeling, when nothing but the fear of consequences induces the illumination. One of the most ludicrous instances of this sort of voluntary compulsion, occurred, we see, at Worcester; where the gate of the Cathedral-square was brilliantly illuminated, in honour of Reform, by the Dean and Chapter; the Dean being next to the excellent Bishop of EXETER, the firmest and most unflinching anti-Reformer in the House of Lords, and the Chapter equally loyal and constitutional.

If the lower orders think it right to rejoice at the success of a measure which can be of no earthly advantage to them, let them "eat, drink, and be merry;" they are not Cossacks, and cannot feast on lamp-oil, nor, as our jocular friend says, "are they cats, to live on lights;" therefore, let the cost of gas be applied to gastronomy, and let the poor feel the first and last advantages which REFORM is calculated to afford them, in substantial dinners, given to them in select parties, at different places and at different times.

HAVING in another part of to-day's paper tendered a little valuable information to Lord GREY as regards the progress of conciliation consequent upon the passing of the Reform Bill, we beg leave to offer a hint to Sir JAMES GRAHAM as to the present effective state of the Russian navy.

In the midst of the confusion and bustle attendant upon consolidating the civil departments of the Admiralty, pensioning off dozens of efficient officers, who are laid upon the shelf with high salaries—making additional Lords, and discharging dozens of necessitous clerks—the fact which we are about to mention to the Right Honourable Baronet, in all probability escaped his attention.

The Russian navy consists of 54 sail of the line, 35 frigates,

10 bomb-vessels, 22 cutters, 25 fire-ships, 50 galleys, 45 smaller vessels, and 500 gun-boats. To these must be added 500 row-boats, making altogether 1139 vessels, carrying 9617 guns.

We have no doubt of the immutable friendship of Russia for this country, but strange things turn up. Such a fleet might sweep the seas at this moment, and if hostilities were to begin without any preparatory ceremony, we should not be at all surprised if the "visionary speculations" in which we last week indulged respecting our West India Colonies were some fine day to be realized. The loss of those possessions would be a thumping set-off against the mistaken and misplaced economy in chips and shavings by which the present Board of Admiralty wishes to distinguish itself.

#### NEW SONG.

Air—"Those Evening Bells."

Those glorious days—Those glorious days,  
How many an ass in chorus brays,  
To call their deeds of blood sublime,  
While Whigs, in England, join the chime.

Those glorious days soon passed away,  
And many a shop that once looked gay,  
An empty window now displays,  
While shopmen curse those glorious days.

Those Boulevard trees—those Boulevard trees,  
How gaily once they caught the breeze,—  
Those glorious days have spoiled their glades,  
And felled them all for barricades.

Yet still their praise is hymned by all,  
Brave, Brigand, Whig, and Liberal;  
And MAUGUINS, LAFAYETTES, and GREYS,  
Still join to bless those glorious days.

And so 'twill be when they are gone,  
GREY, LAFAYETTE, and PALMERSTON,—  
Till deeper misery, bloodier frays,  
Shall blot your fame—three glorious days.

Those bloodier frays—those bloodier frays,  
Are come since first we penned these lays:  
Blood followed close the stanzas' trace,  
And ink was distanced in the race.

WE regret to say that the state of Sir WALTER SCOTT is hopeless—in all probability, before this meets the eye of the reader that great man will have ceased to exist. His death will leave a blank in the literature of our country, that we who are now living must not expect to see filled. Would we could indulge the faintest hopes that the calamity, for such we consider it, might be long delayed—but, as we have just said, hope is past.

In addition to the murderous attempt upon the KING, and the DE WITT experiment on the Duke of WELLINGTON, we have the following affair to notice.

A Magistrate of the name of FAIRLESS was attacked and dragged off his horse by two refractory pit-men, because, in his magisterial capacity, he had committed some of their co-mates in crime to prison; no hopes are entertained of the unfortunate gentleman's recovery. On Sunday a Policeman was attacked, and nearly murdered by three more of these fellows.

At Cheltenham, a stone was thrown at Lord ELLENBOROUGH, proceeding to dinner with the True Blue Club, which missed his Lordship, but struck a gentleman near him severely in the face; the Reformers then proceeded to break the windows of the hotel, and commit other outrages, in accordance with the instructions which have been so copiously given, and so liberally circulated by the Radical Press.

THE Times newspaper is actively employed in what it calls "rooting out" the Clergy; and, accordingly, it publishes a list of pluralities, every now and then, in which Archdeacons which do not pay travelling expenses, Prebends of twenty pounds a-year, and Canonries of half the value, are all drawn out in terrible array against a Clergyman's name, as if he were wallowing in wealth.

To exhibit the correctness with which this benign duty is performed, we beg to submit a letter which appears in the Times itself.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—A correspondent signing himself "Clericus," has I perceive undertaken, as he imagines, to supply the public with some information respecting the number of dignities and benefices held by certain individuals in the church. Among these I perceive that "Clericus" has made the following statement:—"ROBERT NARES, Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon of Lichfield, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of All-Hallows, London-wall." As "Clericus" seems not to possess in great abundance the gift of recollection, I think this opportunity should not be lost in refreshing his memory and recalling to his mind the fact, that the above "ROBERT NARES" has been deceased more than three years ago; that the prebendal stall of Islington in St. Paul's Cathedral is now filled by the Rev. W. HAZE HALL, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and preacher at the Charterhouse; that the Rectory of All-Hallows now belongs to the Very Rev. Dr. DAVES, Dean of Chester; and that the Archdeaconry of Stafford and the Canonry at Lichfield have been given to the venerable GEORGE HOBSON, examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coadjutor. The latter gentleman, who is a Reformer, also holds the chapelry of Christ Church, Birmingham, and the Rectory of Culwich, Staffordshire, together with the chapelry of Frowdwell, in the same county. As your correspondent has thought fit to give the public that information with regard to pluralists and pluralities which he thinks desirable, you will doubtless agree with me, that the lists he furnishes should be one of living, and not deceased pluralists.

VERAX.

WE are extremely fortunate in our correspondence with Atty's-at-Law. A fortnight since Mr. AMB. GLOVER, Gent., one, &c. of Reigate, favoured us with an epistle seriously and legally stating that his Noble Client, Lord SOMERS, did not write a letter, which appeared in this Paper, signed SOMERS, and with which his Lordship had as much to do as Mr. CATO, the wire-worker, on Holborn-hill, had to do with another letter, which appeared about the same time in one of the Daily Papers, signed CATO.

To-day we publish, with great pleasure, an epistle which we have received from another Attorney-at-Law, a very respectable person, of the name of WING. We give it entire, and, reserving only to ourselves the right of a word or two of reply:—

13, South-square, Gray's Inn, 22nd June, 1832.

Sir—In your paper of last Sunday, after copying a paragraph from the Times of the preceding Monday, which stated that Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL had been brought before the Magistrates at Queen-square, charged with being drunk and having committed an assault, and another paragraph from the Times of the next day, stating that there could not be any truth in that statement, as (they are informed that) Lord F. RUSSELL is a Lieutenant on board the Stagg frigate, now off

Madeira, you add, "This is true enough—but it was one of the sons" of the Duke of BEDFORD, and the Times ought to have stated which, "lest the Reformers should fancy that it was Lord JOHN, the Radical."

In the Duke of BEDFORD's absence from town, I feel myself called upon to declare that your statement is a libel on the Duke of BEDFORD; and, to put the matter to the test, I call upon you to do what you say the Times ought to have done, to say which of the Duke's sons it was.

Except Lord TAVISTOCK and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose persons are too well known to have left any question as to them, not one of the Duke of BEDFORD's sons was in London at the time. Lord WILLIAM was in Portugal, on public service; Lord WHISTLESLEY, who is the resident Rector of Chenies, in Buckinghamshire, was at his living; Lord EDWARD was at Devonport, fitting out the Nimrod; Lord CHARLES was with the 52nd Regiment, in Ireland; Lord FRANCIS was a Lieutenant in the Stagg, off Madeira; Lord HENRY was a Midshipman in the Curacoa, on his passage to the East Indies; Lord CONNO was at school, at Eton; and Lord ALEXANDER at school at Brighton.

Having now made you acquainted with the names and situations of the Duke of BEDFORD's sons, I again call upon you to say (which you can have no difficulty in doing if your statement is not false), which of them it was that, you allege, was brought before the Magistrate for drunkenness and an assault; or else to publish this letter, and so contrarily as you publicly as you have made it, this willful and injurious slander; which you must have made, if not with a knowledge of its being false, at least without having taken the pains to ascertain that it was true.

Should you decline to do this, I give you notice, that I shall procure the publication of this letter in some other newspaper, that the public may form their opinion of your veracity and fair dealing, and shall take such other proceedings as His Grace's Counsel may advise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WING.

Solicitor of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

This is a very sensible letter, and would have been more sensible still if it had not contained any bluster. Mr. WING, however, does what is comical enough in its way—for after having told us that one of the Duke of BEDFORD's sons is on board, what he is pleased to call the STAGG frigate, and that another is in one place, and a third in another place, he asks us, who know as little about their Lordships as we care about them, to say which of his Grace's sons it was who was taken up for being drunk.

If Mr. WING, instead of writing this letter to us, a fortnight after the Police Report appeared in the Times and other Morning Papers, had written a letter to the Editors of those Papers, saying that the report was false, and that it was not a son of the Duke of BEDFORD's who was so taken up, there would have been reason and wisdom in his conduct, and the thing would have been explained to the satisfaction of everybody who cared about it. Instead of which, the only modification of the report which we saw appeared in the Times, which said, not as if authoritatively, that it could not be Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL, because he was on board the Stagg frigate. No contradiction of its being a son of the Duke of BEDFORD's ever appeared in that, or any other Paper; and seeing no contradiction, and not imagining that any man was likely to assume the name of any of his Lordship's sons, we concluded, as everybody else did, that, although it was not Lord Francis, it was Lord Something-else RUSSELL.

The detail of the different positions of the different branches of the family, contained in Mr. WING's letter, was all that was wanting to exonerate them all from the imputation; but no—the Times, and the other morning papers who made the statement, are left unblamed; and we—poor we—visited with a most Stagg-ering epistle from the Duke of BEDFORD's attorney.

To be sure, the last paragraph of the letter is a most admirable illustration of Whig liberality—at a moment when the Whig and Radical press is teeming with the most atrocious and malignant libels on the highest, the best, the bravest, and the most virtuous amongst us, and when no step is taken to check the scurrility and vindictiveness of the libellers, his Grace the Duke of BEDFORD—the head of the House of RUSSELL, and grand-father of the Reform Bill, threatens a newspaper with "proceedings," under the advice of counsel, for copying a police report from a morning newspaper, which, if the whole affair were true, would involve a young Lieutenant in the Navy in the odious charge of being a little "intoxicated in regard of liquor."

Who will doubt the veneration that these illustrious persons have for "freedom," when they palliate, and even vindicate, the disturbance of the peace and tranquillity of the country, upon the ground of protecting the "liberty of the press," and then set their attorneys on a newspaper for repeating what had been published in another journal, and vindicating—somewhat facetiously, we admit—the patriot of the day from a charge of inebriety in the streets.

WE last week ventured to inform Lord GREY that the Political Unions of Birmingham were purchasing fire-arms and weapons of every description. To-day we submit to his Lordship's consideration the following paragraph from a Bristol Newspaper:—

"Communications have been conveyed to us from so many quarters of undoubted respectability as to the sale of fire-arms in this city at an incredibly low price, and they have been purchased in such numbers by the lower classes of the community, that we cannot refrain from giving publicity to the circumstance. The Government of the State, or our local authorities, may make what use they please of the information—we conceive we are only doing our duty, in the character of the Conservative Press of the city, in giving it publicly."—Bristol Journal.

#### LORD BYRON'S WORKS.—VOL. VII.

WE have looked with attention to this volume of the new collective series of BYRON's opera omnia, and are surprised, we must say, to see how much novelty and interest has been thrown over materials to most of which all the world had for years been familiar, by the arrangement they have received at the hands of the Editor. By printing Lord BYRON's minor poems, of which this volume consists, in the order of their chronology, and adding notes explanatory of the personal allusions in which they abound, every page of them is really, as the preface says, converted into a "chapter of the author's confessions." How curious, for example, to find that the Epitaph on the Newfoundland Dog—his friend,

How curious to find that this first ebullition of BYRON's misanthropy dates from the day after he first visited his old love, Miss CHAWORTH, in her new character of Mrs. MUSTERS, with her baby on her knee. The pleasure we derive from such minute information may be considered as childish; yet we are not ashamed of it. We confess we like to know this about the dog—why just at that time "man pleased not him—no, nor woman neither"—and we are also pleased with Mr. CROKER, for informing us that on the day when Dr. JOHNSON uttered at the Turk's Head that splendid apostrophe, "a patriot is another name for a disappointed scoundrel," was the day when the Right Hon. CHARLES

JAMES FOX took his place for the first time as a member of the Club—Surly SAM in the chair—the “man of the people,” as the new-comer, on SAM’s right hand!

The mass of interesting details brought to the illustration of the poetical pieces collected in the volume before us, is really astonishing; all the Carolines, and Lucys, and Matildas cleared up, from little POLLY DUFF of Aberdeen, down to radiant FLORENCE (alias Mrs. SPENCER SMITH) of Malta!—and the pretty, innocent, real *Maid of Athens*, for whose love the illustrious author of *Childe Harold* thought fit to stab himself with a pair of scissors.

[By the bye, talking of scissors, is it true, as stated in the *Court Journal*, that the MS. Autobiography of the late Lady CAROLINE LAMB has been discovered, and is about to be printed?]

Seriously, Lord BYRON’s character, both personal and poetical, must gain from this effort. The amiable nature of his original feelings is written fair and broad in the occasional poetry of his early years, now for the first time rendered intelligible; and what is more odd, several of the best of these sets of verses had never appeared at all until now. Long years have elapsed since the author’s death, and private connections of various orders have at length plucked up courage to open their desks and rifle their albums.

Some of Lord BYRON’s love stanzas, *et cetera*, 19, would really have done him honour in what he called the sere and yellow leaf of five-and-thirty. We must not omit to do justice to Mr. MURRAY’s own share in the concern. The book is beautifully got up, and the two engravings of the Gate of Athens and the Plain of Troy from Mount Ida appear to us about the most exquisite gems of modern art—quite equal, (superior they could scarcely be,) to the best of the engravings after the designs of the same great master, TURNER, in the second edition of *Italy, a Poem*, by SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., of No. 22, St. James’s Place, and No. 175, Threadneedle Street.

Feeling, as we do, a lively interest in the success of this edition of the BYRONIC performances, let us ask JOHN MURRAY, Esq., if Lord BYRON’s well-known, and oft-quoted verses on the said SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., are to be included therein, under the proper day and date? By all means, say we—let’s have it all out. Fair play is a jewel—give us both BYRON’s “*Dedication of Don Juan to the Poet Laureate*,” and his “*Epitaph on an Eminent Banker*.”

“Conversation, which to talking,  
Is what creeping is to walking,  
For his merits, would you know ’em,  
Once he wrote a prettily poem.”

—&c. &c. &c. Killing’s no murder. Let us have it all out. The notes to the “*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*” are capital. They bring down the history of all the victims to the present time, and are written in a lively and terse style, which leaves nothing to desiderate. We were particularly gratified to see justice at length done to Mr. THOS. HILL, in respect to a translation on which he certainly has every reason to reflect with pride and pleasure. The accounts of Monk LEWIS, Small-beer FITZGERALD, MILES PETER ANDREWS, and other half-forgotten heroes, are pretty additions to the *Biographia Literaria* of what must now, we fear, be called the last age.

The Editor’s preface is brief but pithy, and if ROGERS penned it, it does great credit to his book.

#### VARIETIES.

General Count WORONZOW, many years Ambassador at our Court from Russia, died on Thursday, at his house in Mansfield-street, in the 86th year of his age.

The Cholera has broken out in Hainault and the two Flanders. King LEOPOLD has therefore annulled all the precautionary measures which he had taken for the prevention of its introduction from Eng and, and a free intercourse between the two countries is consequently re-established.

PAGANINI is come to London again; he performed the journey from Paris accompanied by his son.

The Fifth Annual Aquatic Excursion, for the benefit of the Printers’ Pension Society, takes place on Monday the 2d of July. The *Venus*, a fine steam-boat, takes the company down the river past the Nore and up the Medway. They are permitted to visit one of the line-of-battle ships lying there, and are brought back to this town in the evening all for five shillings and sixpence; and breakfasts at 1s. each, and dinners at 2s. each, may be had on board. If the weather prove fine nothing can be more agreeable than the trip, which will lose none of its attractions by the reflection, that by purchasing enjoyment at a cheap rate, the public are contributing to a fund for the poor, the aged, and infirm.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTCY.—Tuesday, his Honour, Sir ALBERT PELL, and Commissioners MERVILLE, HOLROYD, FANE, EVANS, FOMBLANQUE, and WILLIAMS, assembled in the Judges’ private room of the Court, in Basinghall-street, in consequence of one of the Commissioners having been most grossly and personally insulted upon the Bench by an attorney practising in this Court, and the Commissioner not feeling himself justified in committing him for contempt of Court without taking advice upon the subject, to take into consideration whether the Commissioners of this Court have the power of committing attorneys practising therein for contempt. After a long discussion his Honour decided that the Commissioners of this Court have an equal right and power of imprisoning attorneys for contempt of Court as the Judges of any Court of Record.

CHARLES KEMBLE, and his intellectual and accomplished daughter, Miss FANNY KEMBLE, have finally arranged to perform one whole year in the principal theatres in the United States, for which they will take their departure in July, when they have finished their engagements in Scotland and Liverpool.

From Calcutta we have accounts of the district of Dinapore being in a very disturbed state. A party of 15,000 Moghuls had attacked and robbed the Treasury of 72,000 rupees. The Dinapore division of artillery, at practice at Sultanpore, and four regiments of troops, had proceeded to Dinapore on the 1st of February. Letters from Singapore, of the 16th of January, state that not a chest of opium had been in the market for three weeks.

MOST DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—The family of Mr. METCALFE, of Tyd Saint Mary, surgeon, was on the 13th instant thrown into the deepest grief. CATHERINE ELIZABETH, wife of the above gentleman, left home about the middle of May last, in apparent good health and spirits, to visit her friends in London, and to be present at the marriage ceremony of her sister. In her way home on the 19th inst. Mrs. METCALFE was met by her husband at Wisbech, who was much surprised and shocked at his wife’s altered appearance and demeanour, which clearly indicated to him that she was labouring under aberration of mind. Mr. METCALFE accompanied his wife home: on her arrival she scarcely inquired for or noticed her four children. In the course of the night she attempted to destroy herself by inflicting a wound in her throat with a pocket knife. In this she was frustrated by her husband being awakened in time to

prevent any further mischief than a slight wound; the completion of the horrid deed, however, was only deferred a few hours, for at ten o’clock in the morning of the 13th inst. she went to her bed-room, and although followed immediately by her mother-in-law, the moment Mrs. METCALFE the younger got within the room she hastily fastened the door; an alarm was immediately given, and the door broken open, when the unfortunate lady was found upon the floor weltering in her blood, which was flowing from a very deep and extensive wound which she had inflicted in her throat with a knife: she was so much exhausted as to live but a few minutes. The deceased was in her 29th year. An inquest was held on the body on the 14th inst. by S. EDWARDS, Gent. Coroner, when the above details (amongst others) were given in evidence, and a verdict was recorded to the effect that the said CATHERINE ELIZABETH METCALFE destroyed herself while under the influence of temporary aberration of mind.

IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES.—The Taxing Officers of the Court of King’s Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, have agreed to the following scale of payment to witnesses:—For travelling expenses, per mile, one way, from 1s. to 7s.; journeymen and labourers per day, 5s. to 15s.; tradesmen and farmers, 10s. to 15s.; auctioneers and accountants, 10s. 6d. to a guinea; gentlemen, bankers, merchants, &c., if in London, one guinea only; if at assizes, one guinea to two guineas, per day; professional men, one guinea to two guineas; attorneys’ clerks, 15s. to a guinea; females, according to their station in life, 5s. to 20s. For these allowances witnesses are compelled to attend; but the taxing officers have not said who is compelled to pay.

The Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT gave a dinner on Wednesday to His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, Dr. DANIEL WILSON, Bishop of CALCUTTA, Lord GREY, and Lord HILL. We can easily conceive that it must have been a very agreeable day to all parties.

THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.—We learn with great regret that Mr. HOOD, the Ettrick Shepherd, has been plunged into severe pecuniary distress in consequence of the failure of COCHRANE, his bookseller; so that a liberal support is now absolutely requisite to save him and his interesting family from ruin. In order to aid him it is proposed to publish a volume of his poetry by subscription. Messrs. MURRAY and DUNCAN have handsomely come forward to conduct this undertaking, without profit, and have chosen the “Queen’s Wake” for republication at the charge of a guinea. This appeal will not be made in vain.

A poor man in Salisbury, on being asked what he should be the better for the Reform Bill being passed, said, “They tell I that it will rain legs of mutton ready roasted, but I don’t believe ’em!”—*Southampton Herald*.

The name of Wellington-street (Bromsgrove-street) in Birmingham, has been changed to that of Attwood-street.—*Birmingham Journal*.

Commissioner MIDDLETON, of the late Navy Office, retires with the rank of Rear-Admiral, with a pension of 1000l. per annum. G. SMITH, Esq., the Secretary of the late Board, also retires upon 1000l. per annum. Sir R. SEPPINGS, F.R.S., late Surveyor of the Navy, has retired on a superannuation of 870l. per annum.

A Bankrupt Corporation.—Friday the mace belonging to our Corporation was sold by public auction in the County Court House, for the sum of 31l. 1s., under a writ of *fieri facias*. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.—*Wexford Independent*.

The City Theatre is said to be taken by Mr. JONES, late of Drury Lane. This is Mr. JONES from Edinburgh, not the Mr. JONES; the latter still declines theatrical engagements, and indeed by giving instruction to the Clergy he is become so much more connected with the Church than the Stage, that we should be less surprised to hear of his having taken a Chapel than a Playhouse.

M. de CHATEAUBRIAND was informed the evening before his arrest that he would be arrested the next day. But, usually going to bed at nine o’clock, he retired as usual, and the next morning the police agents found him in bed without any difficulty. He apologized for detaining them whilst he was dressing, saying, “I was well informed of your coming, Gentlemen, and I ought, therefore, to have been ready, but I overslept myself. I ask you a thousand pardons for making you wait.”—*Messenger des Chambres*.

We regret to hear that Lieut. Colonel GRANT, a very gallant and distinguished officer, has met with a severe accident by being thrown from a carriage which he was driving, near Hay; his arm was broken so severely that the bone protruded through the sleeve of his coat. We rejoice to hear that he is in no danger. His Lady, who was with him, retained her seat in the vehicle, and fortunately escaped unhurt.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Sudbury, June 21, 1832.

DEAR JOHN.—Can you give us any information respecting Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, the late superannuated Durham Member, who has commenced a canvass for this borough in opposition to Sir JOHN WALSH and Mr. WANSBURY? He gives himself a most excellent character, and tells us that he is endowed with every virtue which can adorn a Member of the House of Commons or the Kingdom of Heaven; but as he is an entire stranger to us, we shall feel obliged by your informing us whether his personal feeling may not have biased his better judgment.—I am, dear JOHN, your’s truly,

AN ELECTOR.

We have collected, from various sources, a mass of election intelligence, which, without vouching for its perfect accuracy, we give our readers. One thing appears pretty clear, that whatever the people may think of Reform as a measure, the new electors are not at all disposed to carry their gratitude so far as to return any of its violent advocates.

The good town of Bury has, during the past week, presented much of the bustle of an actual election. An active and close canvass has been carried on by Lord JERNYNN and Mr. ROLFE in person, and by the Hon. H. and Lord J. FITZROY, for Lord C. FITZROY, who, we are sorry to hear, is confined in Dublin by a fracture of two of his ribs. Lord JERNYNN was attended by HENRY OAKES, and T. HOLMES, Esquires, and the deputies of Lord CHAS. FITZROY by J. D. MENEST, T. ROBINSON, Esquires, and a numerous retinue of respectable inhabitants of the town. Mr. ROLFE walked unattended and alone; though a second canvass was instituted on his behalf by the Rev. G. J. HARRITT, Messrs. BRANDOCK, JACKSON, GEDDIE, &c. on Saturday afternoon. Some thought that this had an ominous aspect.—By all present appearances, the representation of Bury is again likely to be vested in the “two houses”; Earl JERNYNN and Lord CHARLES FITZROY’s success having placed their election almost beyond a doubt.

On Monday last a meeting was held at the Red Lion Inn, Cambridge, “to consider the propriety of immediately signing a requisition to two gentlemen of independent principles, to offer themselves as the representatives of that town in case of a dissolution of Parliament.” The meeting was very numerously attended. THOMAS HOWELL, Esq. in the chair. Mr. FREEMAN COE moved that GEORGE PRYME, Esq., should be invited to offer himself. Mr. BRIMLEY seconded the motion; which was ultimately carried nem. con. Mr. E. FOSTER then proposed that a requisition should be forwarded to GEORGE GODOLPHUS OSBORNE, Esq., as the second candidate. This was also carried after some opposition. Mr. OSBORNE has, however, declined offering himself; and a requisition is now in course of signature in favour of J. H. HAWKINS, Esq., now M.P. for Tavistock.—

A nother requisition has been forwarded to CHRISTOPHER PENNINGTON Esq.

On Friday a meeting was convened at the Royal Oak Inn, Dover, for the purpose of signing a requisition to Sir JOHN RAE REID, Bart., inviting him to offer himself at the next dissolution of Parliament as a candidate for the representation of that town.

ELECTIONEERING.—There is every probability of there being a severe contest for the representation of the South Division of Northamptonshire in the new Parliament. Sir J. TROLLOPE and Mr. HANDLEY, of Culverthorpe, are already in the field, and several other candidates are spoken of; amongst whom are General JOHNSTON and Mr. HEATHCOTE. We understand that the latter gentleman has already secured promises of 1100 votes.

Both the present Members for Scarborough have signified their intention of retiring. The canvass for Colonel Sir FREDERICK W. TRENCH in lieu of the Speaker, we are happy to find, has been most successful; although Sir J. V. B. JOHNSTON and Sir GEO. CATLEY, Barts. had long ago been in the field.

Four candidates are already on the alert for the honour of representing Sheffield in the Reformed Parliament, namely, Messrs. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN PARKER, T. A. WARD, and SAMUEL BAILEY.

MATTHEW BELL, Esq. has formally offered himself for the representation of the Southern Division of the county of Northumberland. Sir CHARLES MONCK has also declared himself on the Whig interest. The “Union” threatens to bring forward Mr. BEAUMONT and Mr. ORD. For the Northern Division, a similar influence is exercised for Lord HOWICK and Mr. BIGGE. Lord OSBULTON will stand on the Tory interest; it is believed, also, that the Hon. H. T. LIDDELL will also come forward.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Brancepeth Castle, retires from the county of Durham representation, and Sir EDWORTH WILLIAMSON is expected to follow his example. Mr. BOWES, of Streatham Castle, and Mr. SHAFTO, of Whitworth Park, have declared for the Southern Division of the county; and Mr. EDWORTH LAMSTON is so far alone in the field for the Northern Division.

The Hon. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Mr. WILLIAM CHAYTOR, and Mr. HARLAND, are now openly in the field for the representation of the city of Durham.

M. ATTWOOD, Esq. M.P. having been called upon by a numerous and respectable body of requisitionists, has formally offered himself for the borough of Whitehaven on the Tory interest. He will be opposed by Mr. ISAAC LITTLEDALE, brother of Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE, on the Whig and Dissenting interest. EDWARD STANLEY, of Ponsonby Hall, near Whitehaven, has started for the South-Western Division of Cumberland on independent grounds and sound Constitutional principles. He is a likely man.

It is said that Sir CHARLES WETHERELL will be a candidate for Newark upon the Duke of NEWCASTLE’s interest.

Mr. ALEXANDER BARING will oppose Mr. HUME for the county of Middlesex. Capt. ROSS has, we believe, been solicited to offer himself against Mr. HUME by a very powerful body of the late friends of that Hon. Gentleman.

The inhabitants of Banbury have been amused during the past week by the bustle of a canvass, and the consequent abundance of squibs. H. J. PRE, Esq. of Chalcombe Priory, about three miles from Banbury, a gentleman highly respected in his neighbourhood, and a warm friend of the poor, is at present the approved candidate.

Messrs. MORRISON and WASON will, we understand, again offer themselves as Candidates for the Borough of Ipswich; the former Gentleman has been invited to suffer himself to be put in nomination for the Finsbury division, but has declined. Mr. WASON’s notice of motion relative to the Suffolk Assizes is again placed on the Journals of the House of Commons. It seems to be the certain forerunner of an expected dissolution of Parliament. These Gentlemen will not be suffered to walk over the ground when that event arrives. Two Gentlemen will be invited to oppose them, who either from local influence or transcendent talent, will have peculiar claims upon the suffrages of the electors.

LINCOLN CITY ELECTION.—We stated in our last that Mr. G. F. HENEGAN was busily engaged in canvassing the city, and that a number of tradesmen had formed themselves into a committee and were canvassing for Mr. E. L. BULWER. On Friday morning last the Rev. H. W. SITHORP commenced canvassing the electors of Lincoln on behalf of his brother, and on Saturday morning Colonel SITHORP himself arrived, and was drawn into the City by a numerous and respectable body of the inhabitants, by whom he was loudly cheered. On Saturday night Mr. E. L. BULWER arrived, attended by an innumerable crowd of people, whom the Rads had collected by hand-bills and other means in their power, hoping thereby to frighten the gallant Colonel, and induce him to resign the contest, and with that view some of the blackguards who attended broke several of the windows of the Saracen’s Head Inn. On Sunday it was currently reported that their plan had succeeded, and that the Colonel had departed for Town, but they were grievously disappointed, for on Monday morning he renewed his canvass. On Tuesday all the candidates finished and started for town; all of them having first expressed their confidence of success. This canvass has been conducted very quietly, considering all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly as Mr. HITCHINS endeavoured to act his Newark farce over again here, but the “Pink party” were determined they would not hear him, notwithstanding the threats of the “Blues,” and on his persisting to harangue the mob, he was saluted with the cry of “we will not hear the impudent pauper,” accompanied with groans and hisses. Finding it impossible to effect his object in front of the Colonel’s Inn, he removed his mob into another street and there amused them by his abuse of the gallant Colonel and his party, but received a severe castigation from a man of the name of Day, who completely “put him down”; and also from the Colonel himself, who in the course of his speech, honoured HITCHINS with the distinguished titles of “Paul Pry” and “Caleb Quotem,” the parish factotum. Notwithstanding every effort of the adverse faction, we are happy to say, the gallant Colonel’s return is considered certain.

G. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., M.P. for Steyning, is a candidate for Kidderminster.

Mr. MONTAGUE GORE, the author of the “Reply” to Sir JOHN WALSH’s pamphlet on the state of parties, and of several other political essays, is about to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Devizes.

Mr. CORBETT is to oppose Mr. HUNT for Preston. What a contest! G. F. YOUNG, Esq., of London, is the Tory candidate for Tyne-mouth, Northumberland.

The Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam is requested to stand for Halifax, Colonel HORTON and Captain DARDEN are also named.

Mr. W. PINNEY and Mr. MELVILLE will contest Lyme. Messrs. RYLE and BROCKLEHURST are named for Macclesfield, Colonel TOWNES and J. A. YATES for Bolton, Mr. HOWELL for Lancaster, Mr. MURRAY for Leith, and Colonel GREY (son of the Premier) for High Wycombe.

HUNDERSFIELD.—We stated, last week, that JOSEPH WOOL, Esq. of Sandal, had addressed the Electors of this Borough, declaring himself a candidate for the honour of representing them in the next Parliament. This address brought out another from J. C. RAMSDEN, Esq., one of our present County Members, soliciting the suffrages of the new Constituency. Last Tuesday, Capt. WOOL made his public entry into the town, and after taking some refreshment at the White Hart Inn, proceeded to a piece of waste ground near the Court of Requests, where hustings had been erected for the purpose of ad-



addressing the inhabitants. Mr. WILLIAM STOKES opened the business by a brief address, after which Mr. WOOD was introduced by the Rev. T. WESTMORELAND, Vicar of Sandal. The worthy candidate was loudly cheered in the progress of his address, which comprised all the political topics of the day. In reply to a question from Mr. OASTLER, Capt. WOOD said that he would support a ten-hour factory bill.

The following appeared in the *Globe and Traveller* of Saturday last:—

"KIDDERMINSTER.—(From a Correspondent.)—This Borough will be sharply contested between Mr. PHILIPS and Mr. GOSNOLD. The former has derived much assistance from the circumstance that the most respectable Dissenters having expressed their wish that Col. FOX should be elected, on account of the services which Lord HOLLAND had rendered to their body; and he, having declined to oppose Mr. PHILIPS, strongly recommended the latter to the support of the friends of religious liberty. The following is a copy of the letter which Mr. TALBOT, one of our County Magistrates, has received from Colonel FOX:—

"Sir—My father has shown me a letter which he received from you this morning, but which, owing to my absence from home, I did not see till it was too late to write by this day's post.

I beg leave to thank you for the kind expressions contained in it, under the impression that I was anxious to become a candidate for the representation of Kidderminster. The feelings you express can only have arisen from the laudable, and I will add, not altogether unwarranted gratitude, which you, in common (I dare say) with all Dissenters, feel to my father; and I assure you that this motive on your part does not diminish the value of these expressions in my estimation.

"Suffice it to say, that though not very anxious, for several reasons, to have a seat in the House of Commons, and never having taken any steps to procure one, I should, notwithstanding, be most willing to be returned to the new and reformed Parliament, and to my best in it. I thought that my name, or any humble services which it might be in my power to render, could serve to forward those principles of religious freedom which it is, and I hope ever will be, my pride to cherish; and I must here add, that to have been returned through the instrumentality, or with the voluntary assistance of those who have behaved so nobly as the Dissenters did when their own immediate interests were at stake, and who made such distinguishing exertions to obtain, for their fellow subjects and Christians, the enjoyment of those rights which they themselves had obtained, would much diminish any objection I might, for private reasons, entertain against being in Parliament.

"Since, however, my friend Mr. PHILIPS has been called to this Borough, and has canvassed it, I would not for a moment put myself in opposition to him, knowing, as I do well, his political principles to be such as my father and myself entirely coincide in, and that especially, as respects religious freedom of opinion, he is to the full as liberal as I am myself.

"Under these circumstances I have only to thank you again for the trouble you have been kind enough to take in my behalf, and to subscribe myself, Your obliged and humble servant,

"—Talbot, Esq." "CHARLES FOX, Esq.,

Mr. GOSNOLD concluded his canvass on Wednesday, when it is stated that he had obtained promises from a majority of the electors, 312 having engaged to vote for him, and the whole number being estimated at 500. In the course of his parting observations on Wednesday evening, Mr. GOSNOLD took occasion strongly to deprecate the circulation of a handbill containing some offensive allusions to the Lady of Col. FOX, and likewise replied to some handbills levelled at himself, signifying that he considered them as the work of unprincipled personalities utterly unworthy of notice. He also earnestly exhorted his hearers to observe peaceable and orderly demeanour towards his opponents, should he have any; his anxious wish was that fair play should be given to every one throughout the contest, and he should consider those his best friends who acted under the same feelings. Mr. GOSNOLD returned to town on Friday morning. DUNDEE.—Mr. CAMPBELL, K. C. (Mentor), has just received an invitation to offer for this borough, in opposition to Sir H. ST. PAUL.

DROITWICH.—Last night a handbill was issued, calling upon the electors not to promise their votes. This morning Mr. HODGETTS FOLEY, one of the present Members, commenced his canvass. The borough will in future include the parishes of Droitwich, the parishes of Doderdridge, Hampton, Lovett, Doverdale, Salwarp, Martin House, and Oldfield, K. C. (Mentor), and the parishes of Elmbridge, the Mereway End Division of the Broughton Division of the parish of Hanbury; the extra-parochial places called Crutch and Westwood Park; and the two parts of the parishes of Claines and Wardon which are surrounded by the parishes of Hindlip and Martin House.

HENFORDSHIRE.—Lord EASTON did not again offer himself for Hereford; to meet and yet present to the electors of the County of Hereford, Mr. E. B. CLIVE; Mr. POWELL, of Hinton Court; Mr. JAMES of St. James; Mr. BRIDGEMAN, son and heir of Mr. BRIDGEMAN, of Lebury; and Mr. BLAKEMORE, of the Leys, a former candidate.—For the County, the present Members offer, and a third man is talked of.—Leominster will be contested.

There seems little doubt that the Hon. CHAVER BARKLEY will be returned for Cheltenham; he is said to have secured the suffrages of nineteen-twentieths of the electors.—An active canvass is going on in the Stroud District, on the part of Messrs. HYETT, RICARD, and SCROPE. The return will be between the two latter.—It is now said that Mr. LAWLEY will not again offer himself for Warwickshire. Sir EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart., has issued an Address, in which he says that though he will not offer himself, he should have no objection to be put in nomination.—Mr. VOLWYCHE WHITMORE accepts the invitation to Wolverhampton, and withdraws from Bridgnorth. Mr. FAYEN, the banker, is the candidate. Mr. M. HILL, the barrister, was invited, but declined.

Jamaica Papers have arrived up to the 3d of May:—The House of Assembly was prorogued on the 28th of April to the 29th of May. Some warm discussions had taken place relative to the presentation of an Address to Lord Belmore, previous to his leaving, which was, however, carried by a large majority of the House, and an answer returned by his Lordship. The Address was proposed by Mr. STAMP, and opposed principally by Mr. BEAUMONT.

The following is the speech of his Excellency the Governor:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"I am happy to release you from the labours of a Session assembled through necessity at an inconvenient season of the year, and which the business consequent upon the late unfortunate rebellion has prolonged to an unusual period.

"I have withheld my assent to the Stamp Act, because that Bill imposed on certain commissions a tax, to the extent which I cannot suppose was in your contemplation. As the Act now in force will not expire till the close of the year, I trust the failure of this Bill will not be attended with any material inconvenience.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I return you my best acknowledgments for the supplies you have granted. The fixed sum which is appropriated to the expenditure of the army must prove satisfactory to His Majesty's Government, and beneficial to the Colonies.

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"I thank you for your unremitting attention to the public business. I do now, in His Majesty's name, prorogue this General Assembly to Tuesday, the 29th of May next, and it is hereby accordingly prorogued."

The following Resolutions were proposed by Mr. GUY, and agreed to in the House of Assembly on the 27th of April, relative to the Delegates who are commissioned to come to this country:—

"That the Committee appointed to go to England to lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne represent to His Majesty's Ministers the ruinous consequences of the policy which has been late pursued towards the Colonies.

"That the said Committee be directed to take such measures as they may seem proper to afford information to either House of Parliament respecting the real condition of our slaves.

"That they do generally, by every means in their power, oppose the progress of those opinions of Great Britain, which have already stirred up rebellion amongst our slaves, and which are equally dangerous and destructive to them and to ourselves."

The Committee which had been appointed for the purpose of

inquiring into the causes of and injury sustained by the recent rebellion among the slaves in the Island, had made their report to the House on the 26th of April. The principal causes assigned by the Committee were—

"The unceasing and unconstitutional interference of His Majesty's Ministers with their Local Legislative in regard to the passing laws for their Government; the intemperate expressions made by His Majesty's Ministers and others in the House of Commons on the subject of Slavery, and the policy of the anti-Slavery Society; for the delusive expectation raised in the minds of the slaves of freedom being granted after Christmas; and from the system adopted by the various religious sects, more particularly alluding to the sects denominated Baptists."

The estimate lost sustained in consequence of the burning, &c., by the slaves, was as follows:—

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Loss in the Parish of St. James | £51,950 0 0  |
| of Hanover                      | 395,291 15 0 |
| of Westminster                  | 29,817 0 0   |
| of St. Elizabeth                | 20,528 9 7   |
| of Frelawny                     | 4,969 7 0    |

Total loss in the County of Cornwall £1,062,617 12 1

In the Parish of Manchester, County of Middlesex 45,305 16 8

In the County of Surrey 2,705 0 0

Total loss from burnings, &c. 1,111,628 8 9

Expenses, Military, &c. for the Suppression of the Rebellion 165,000 0 0

Total loss and expenses £1,276,628 8 9

#### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris in a State of Siege. Year 1. Month 1st, 14th Day, June 20th, 1832. A.D.

DEAR BULL—Where are we in France? CHATEAUBRIAND, FITZJAMES, and HYDE DE NEUVILLE, are arrested; BERRYER, is confined in a solitary cell at Nantes; three Liberal Deputies are secretly hidden by their friends to prevent their arrest; the prisons are full at Paris, and in the west of France; Frenchmen fall by French muskets and French bayonets; cannon-balls, and shot, are everywhere; you are proscribed; a young MONTMORNCY is arrested in France as an unknown; LAFAYETTE is ordered by the Government to retire to his chateau de La Grange as during the time of BUONAPARTE; Courts-martial are sitting which have already condemned one political offender to death, and another to 15 years at the galleys; Paris and four departments are in a state of siege; two thousand armed men are in the streets; the schools are closed; in prison, French Royalists and French Republicans leaving Paris for the departments are everywhere followed by the police and gendarmes as fugitives or robbers; a celebrated Polish General ROMARIN is in prison; foreigners in Paris have received orders to leave by hundreds, either for their own countries, or for the French departments; the fashion, rank and talent of the Faubourg St. Germain, and foreign lands, and to the frontiers of France; the conductors of the press—say, and of the liberal press too—are dragged to jail, and their presses seized by soldiers under the orders of Courts Martial; and the Duchess de BERRI is installed in La Vendée, where civil war rages from the rising to the going down of each day's sun. Behold a sketch of our position—the position of France in the 14th day of the 1st month of the 1st year of the Siege of Paris!

And if, my dear BULL, we turn back our thoughts to other days and other times—to no longer back than 1824, we shall be indeed induced to exclaim—what terrible calamities have happened since that prosperous and happy period! Where is the Court which was then so brilliant?—Where the commerce then so animated?—Where the large manufacturing establishments then so splendid and thriving?—The Throne is fallen. CHARLES X., whose accession was hailed with joy, is now an exile, and the throne is disgraced; France is banished; the Dauphin, who had then returned triumphant from Cadix, now languishes as a prisoner in the chateau of the Sturte; and the Duchess de BERRI, who was then the idol of all ranks—who animated and graced all the fêtes of the Court and the people—who protected the arts—encouraged industry—educated the ignorant—fed the starving—clothed the naked—and rendered Paris the happiest city in the world, has now at the head of the army of 150,000 men, and conscientious Royalists unless indeed some liberal! musket shall have been levelled at her breast, and have left the Duke of BOURBON doubly an orphan. And where are the Ministers—the Ambassadors, the Statesmen of that epoch? Why they are either compelled to seek in seclusion or exile security for their persons, or are imprisoned at Ham, or in the Paris Prefecture or Conciergerie. But what is the present position of that great and glorious France, who combated, so gloriously and unfortunately for France, the plans and schemes of the benefactors of this country in the Chamber of Deputies?—BENJAMIN CONSTANT died of chagrin soon after the triumph! He lived long enough to perceive that he had been made a dupe by "his glorious revolution!" PRIER and LAMARQUE have died in emphysema each other, and much more opposed than were ever before; and yet France is still at the head of the army of 150,000 men, who fought for the same object, but without attaining it; LAFAYETTE has lost his fortune; LAFAYETTE has lost all his popularity; and the sincere REPUBLICANS, as well as the sincere ROYALISTS, are upbraided and reproached with the terms of *Brigands* and *Terrorists*! This is the position of France—this is where we are on the 14th day of the 1st month of the 1st year of the siege of Paris!

But what is the position of France? I will now tell you, my dear BULL, that the Liberals, who for seven, nay twice seven, years conspired to overturn the Throne of the Bourbons, promised peace, prosperity, happiness, and liberty, respect and order at home, and glory and greatness abroad, as the triumph of their principles. Their principles did triumph in July, 1830—their principles have triumphed ever since—and yet behold the position of France! nor has Louis Philippe himself, who was proclaimed King by the voice of the "people," gained one iota of fortune, happiness, honour, or popularity, by the success of the seven years' conspiracy. In 1824 he was surrounded by a happy family, numerous friends, and in the possession of splendid palaces and a large fortune. He was received at Court, visited by the rank and fashion of the metropolis, respected, and even beloved. Some, indeed, did not confide in his character and intentions, but always denoted him as a competitor to CHARLES X.; but the Monarch would never consent to banish him, and hoped, by his kindness and urbanity, to soften down the opposition of his relation. And now what is the position of Louis Philippe? It is true that he inhabits the Tuilleries instead of the Palais Royal, and St. Cloud instead of Neuilly; but his friends have all deserted him; the various members of his family in Europe refuse to acknowledge him; he is without a Court and without a party; all Europe is arrayed against his Throne—one member of his family has raised four departments of France to arms against him; and in the very capital of his kingdom a civil war has been raging in favour of a Republic. He is so haunted by ghosts and spectres, so afraid of even the unarmed writers of the day, that the immortal CHATEAUBRIAND is in prison, whose only crime is that of not acknowledging the Revolution of July. This, my dear BULL, is a faithful record of the position of parties on the 14th day of the 1st month of the 1st year of Paris in a state of siege.

The principal event of the past week, that which occupies all our thoughts and attracts universal attention, is the arrest of CHATEAUBRIAND, HYDE DE NEUVILLE, and the Duke de FITZJAMES. The warrants of arrest specify no charge against them, and are even more generally worded than one issued by M. GISPARD, the Prefect against the Editor of the *Tribune*, that warrants being issued against persons who may be found conspiring in the Bureau of the *Tribune*. But the warrants to arrest the distinguished men above-mentioned were yet more general, for even the word conspiracy was not found; and now they are arrested, the Government is so totally destitute of all proof against them, that it is obliged to ask the accused to impeach themselves. But they have refused to do so, and the immortal CHATEAUBRIAND has published a letter, in which he has explained the grounds of his refusing to answer any questions whatever that may be put to him. He states that he has never taken an oath of allegiance to the present Government, and never will do so—that he has renounced his title of Peer—his place of Minister of State—all his pensions and emoluments for having served France—and that he owes no allegiance to the dynasty which now governs this country. He treats the Revolution of July as a crime, and he declares that he will be dragged from court to court for twenty years, no power on earth shall ever induce him even to state what is his name. This determination has completely baffled the Government. It has no proof against CHATEAUBRIAND—he knows it—he defies them to bring forward their witnesses, and he will not ask pardon or grace from the Throne of the Bourbons. He says that the Government in France is only a Government *de facto*, that it is neither legitimate nor popular, and that neither Louis Philippe nor the Bourbons are the people, but Bonaparte or from the people, for that neither have been consulted. He deposes that LOUIS PHILIPPE was chosen by the people,

because one-fourth of the Chamber of Deputies, illegally convoked, proclaimed him King; and he says, call together the States-General or a National Congress.

M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE laughs at the prosecution and the prosecutors, although he is in a very infirm state of health; and the Noble Duke de FITZJAMES, who laid down a dukedom to become a commoner, because he would not be a member of a *cannille* and *fagot* Peerage, has protested in the name of France, and by a solemn and important document, against his most illegal arrest and incarceration. The Government, apprehending that these three Noble State Prisoners might be induced to take the course they have done, and refuse to answer the questions of the Judges appointed to examine all persons arrested for political offences, was base enough to state in the public journals that some papers of great importance had been found on the person of M. BERRYER at the moment of his arrest, and that he had subsequently divulged matters of vast importance. This course was taken in order to terrify the Noble State Prisoners into an avowal of their pretended guilt, and the exposure of their pretended conspiracy—but the trick failed, for a letter arrived from M. BERRYER to his family, declaring that up to the 14th no question had been propounded to him, and no papers had even been found or seized. When this official denial arrived, the Minister, despairing of intimidating CHATEAUBRIAND, HYDE DE NEUVILLE, and FITZJAMES, without he should publish another falsehood, declared that, in the case, although it was true that up to the date of M. BERRYER's letter of the 14th he had not been examined, and had made no disclosures, yet that on the next day he had done so, and that, in consequence of such disclosures, these three illustrious men had been arrested. But the State prisoners of the *liberal* MONTMORNCY were not to be so easily duped—they had found out the Minister in one falsehood, and they doubted not they should detect him in another. This was truly the case, for yesterday a letter arrived from M. BERRYER, dated 17th of June, in which he states that up to that period no question had been put to him, and not one paper seized.

Thus, in order to induce these noble-minded Royalists to accuse themselves, the Government resorted to a conspiracy to deceive them because it was really in possession of no evidence against the accused. Thank God, all these tricks have failed—this is now the liberal Government of the Bourbons, reduced to the necessity of proving the guilt of those it has not only illegally, but, for it, most unfortunately arrested. It can do no such thing. CHATEAUBRIAND and his friends will be acquitted—and all France will demand an early reckoning of those who thus violate the rights of humanity and the laws and institutions of the country.

I have only time to wish you health and happiness until next week.

P. H.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. R. GWATKIN, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, in the county of Leicester; and the Rev. J. T. AUSTEN, Fellow of the same Society, has been presented to the Vicarage of Aldwincote, in the county of Northampton, and the presentation of the patron of both vicarages.

The Rev. H. TASKER, Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the Vicarage of Soham, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Haugitt.

The Rev. D. TWINKING, Rector of Stilton, Hunts, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Rectory of Thetford, near Royston, Herts.

The Rev. G. BOULTON, M.A. to the Rectory of Charwellton, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Lamb, Patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart.

The Rev. J. B. HARRISON, B.D. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Evesley, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Smith, M.A., the presentation of the President and Scholars of the above College.

The Rev. J. DENK to the Rectory of Newton Tracey, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, on the presentation of the King in full right.

The Rev. H. D. SERRELL, M.A. to the Rectory of Mylton Podymore, otherwise Paddemore Mylton, Somerset, vacant by the death of T. H. Pearson, Clerk, on the presentation of W. Melliar, of Wells, Esq., patron.

##### OBITUARY.

The Rev. WILLIAM FRANCE, Curate of Berrynorton, in the county of Devon.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 22.—At a Congregation on Wednesday last, Edward H. B. Esq. of Exeter, a Congregator, was admitted Doctor in Philosophy of the same Congregation. The Rev. John Calhoun, of Brasenose College, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem*.

OXFORD, JUNE 22.—On Friday last Mr. S. A. PEARSON and Mr. J. M. WILSON were elected Scholars of Corpus.—In a Congregation held the same day, W. D. BERNARD, M.A. of Wadham College, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, with license to practise.

In a Convocation holden on Saturday, it was unanimously agreed to confer the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, upon D. GILBERT, Esq. M.P., and honorary Master of Arts, of Pembroke College, some time President of the Royal Society.

On Trinity Monday, the Rev. W. J. CORLEAND, M.A. and T. L. CLAUWHORN, B.A. scholars of Trinity College, were elected Probationary Scholars of the same College. W. W. WATSON, M.A. of Trinity, was elected Scholar of that society; at the same time W. H. LEST, of Pembroke College, was elected Bount Scholar of Trinity.

The Theological Prize—"On the Fulness of Time at which Christ appeared on earth"—has been awarded by the judges to A. GRANT, B.C.L. Fellow of New College.

In a Convocation holden in the theatre on Thursday, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the following gentlemen, as eminently distinguished in the scientific school.—Sir J. D. Hewlett, K.H. F.R.S. and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.; R. Brown, F.R.S. Vice-President of the Linnean Society, &c.; M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.; J. Dalton, Esq. F.R.S. Member of the Institute of France, &c.

At the same time the following Gentlemen were admitted, *ad eundem*.

J. R. Corrie, M.D. of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb.; T. S. Turnbull, M.A. President of Gonville and Caius Coll. Camb.; J. Blackburn, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb.; R. Willis, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll. Camb.; E. S. Halswell, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb.; W. Garners, M.A. of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb.; H. E. Everett, M.A. of Caius Coll. Camb.; J. Miller, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb.; J. Cummins, M.A. of Trinity Coll. Camb.; W. Gray, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb.; J. Bouverd, M.A. of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb.; J. Dunn, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Dublin.

In a Congregation holden the same day, the following Degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart. Grand Compounder, Lord Ashley, Viscount Sandon, O. S. Morgan, Rev. G. Madan, Christ Church, D. C. Boyle, Fellow of All Souls; B. Price, Scholar of Worcester; Rev. C. J. Laprimandary, St. John's R. I. Iles, Queen's; Rev. R. Bellamy, Rev. T. H. G. Moore, Rev. H. B. Snook, Pembroke.—*Bachelors of Arts*: J. Salt, Balfol, Grand Comp.; J. Greenfield, Balfol, Grand Comp.; A. W. Ratcliff, Brasenose; W. Ridgen, D. de Houdry, Eyre, Maudslayi Hall; H. Osborne, Balfol; T. Egerton, J. W. W. Tyndall, Christ Church; H. A. D. Dillon, B. V. Trinity; J. Liptrort, Worcester; F. Wickham, Fellow of New College.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last the venerable Archdeacon LYALL held a visitation in this town, when an able sermon was preached by the Rev. H. JENKINS, rector of Stanway. A visitation was held at Kelvedon on that occasion is to be published, at the request of a large body of the clergy present.—*Essex Standard*.

Considerable alterations are now going on in St. Peter's Church, in this town. The great south doors, &c. have been removed, and in their stead two new openings are to be made at the western end. By this means the pews can be carried down to the bottom of the church, and a number of fresh sittings will be obtained. The voice of the minister it is expected will be more fully assisted by the alteration, as the whole area of the church will now be open, and the only remaining obstruction to the transmission of sound to every part of the building will be the heavy pillars which support the roof. The expense we understand will chiefly be defrayed by voluntary contributions. The Bishop of London has promised to preach in behalf of this object, on the 15th of next month, when the work is to be commenced. In the usual manner the usual services on the Sunday are not to be interrupted; and the Anniversary Sermon for the National Schools will be preached in this church.—*R.*

## CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has not varied materially during the week, and for the Account the quotation closed at 84 1/4.

In Foreign Bonds, the Brazilian, Belgian, and Mexican Stock has been very heavy. The former closed at 45 1/4, and the latter at 29. 30. Belgian Bonds left off at 73 3/4. Portuguese Bonds are at 53 5/4, and Spanish at 14 1/4.

Bank Stock..... 198 1/2  
India Stock..... 100 1/2  
3 per Cent. Consols..... 84 1/4  
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 83 1/4  
3 per Cent. Red..... 91 1/4

New 3 1/2 per Cent. Consols..... 100 1/2  
Bank Long Ann..... 168 7/16  
India Bonds..... 2 1/2  
Exchange Bills..... 9 10 pm.

Consols for the Account..... 84 1/4

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, Charitable Fund Bill, Contempt in Equity Bill, Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill, Vice Admiralty Court Bill, Clerk of the Signet and Privy Seal Bill, Clerk of the Court of King's Bench (Ireland) Bill, Regent's Park Act Amendment Bill, Norwich Assizes Bill, Bristol Compensation Bill, Gloucester Improvement Bill, Hastings Improvement Bill, Edinburgh Police Bill, and the Exeter Railway Bill.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and other Members of the House of Commons brought up a Boundary Bill, which was read a first time.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY.—The SPEAKER entered the House before three, and presided over the business. He remained seated at the table till the approach of the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, about half-past three, when he took the Chair. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear a Commission read for giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills. The Speaker went forth, accompanied by the few Members present. On his return he stated that the Royal Assent had been signified by Commission to the 4,000,000. Exchequer Bills Bill, the Norwich Assizes Bill, and others.—The House adjourned till Monday.

We have received the Paris papers of Thursday, which are wholly occupied with their disputes about M. de Chateaubriand and affairs connected with the late tumults. The official reports are given at length, but they do not add anything to what has been already laid before the public. Domiciliary visits continue in Paris and the departments.

Accounts from Swan River reach to the middle of December; the Governor and the party who proceeded to inspect King George's Sound, and the surrounding country, have made a favourable report of the soil and the localities for a harbour; in consequence of which several grants of land have been applied for, and accepted by his Excellency the Governor.

SUICIDE AT THE MILBANK PENITENTIARY.—An inquest was held on Friday at the General Penitentiary, Milbank, on the body of Charles Reynolds, a convict, aged 17. The deceased, who was an orphan youth, was confined in the above Penitentiary on a sentence of imprisonment for five years, for having embezzled 6l. from his employer, a corn-chandler. He was a fine healthy youth, well educated, and was of a lively buoyant disposition. On Wednesday morning he was in his usual spirits. About five the same evening the unfortunate youth was found dead in his cell, hanging, by means of his hammock, lashing (a long cord) to the iron bar of the window. The deceased was a solitary prisoner, and was not allowed to see any of his friends. He had always behaved very well. Verdict.—*Felo de se.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Friday an inquest was held at the King's Head, Chatham, upon the bodies of Charles Lovitt and Wm. Broadway. On Wednesday, Blythman, the gaoler of Union-hall, was proceeding across Clapham Park, when he observed the clothes of a man lying near the brick wall. He went, and concluding that some one had been drowned while bathing, he got the assistance of three men, Kelly, an Irish labourer, Sharkey, a labourer, and Hart, a tailor, who, after diving into the pond several times, brought up the lifeless body of Lovitt in his clothes. There was still no owner for the clothes on the ground, and the four men, after a further search, brought up the naked body of Broadway. They were gardeners.—Verdict.—*Accidental death.*

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**HOUSE OF LORDS.**

He would venture to say that the suffering poor had  
 recd to use such language as they had heard used that, they  
 they had taken a noble course; they had adopted rigorous  
 relieve themselves, and by doing so they had done their com-

and have of late been extremely frequent.

languished in torments till the 15th, when death terminated his sufferings.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ROBERT RUFFIAN next week.**  
In reply to our Birmingham correspondent, we can only say we are very much obliged to him; but if we were to notice one half of our communications in detail, we should fill the paper. When we use a communication, the thing speaks for itself; when we do not, what is the use of sending about it at all?  
We beg to assure investigation that we know of no difference which ever existed between Mr. HARRINGTON, of Printing House-square, and Mr. PAOR, of the Stock Exchange; they are both very respectable gentlemen.

**A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country)** is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE last week has been rich in sights and gaieties, which have received additional effect from the propitious state of the weather.

On Monday the KING, accompanied by Lord ALBEMARLE, followed by Lord and Lady FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE and Sir PHILIP and Lady SOPHIA SIDNEY, left Windsor, to visit his Grace the Duke of SOMERSET and the Ladies ST. MAUR, at Wimbledon, where a most brilliant and numerous party were assembled at a *déjeuner à la fourchette*.

Her MAJESTY was not present, but proceeded to St. James's Palace from Windsor, where the KING arrived at about ten o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the accession of his Majesty to the throne, the bells of the different parishes of the metropolis rang a merry peal early in the morning. It having been announced that his Majesty intended presenting the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, with a new standard, at 10 o'clock this fine regiment marched into Hyde Park and took up their position; shortly after, two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons in their new uniform, and four squadrons of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), with a park of artillery of 12 guns, entered upon the ground.

The Artillery took up their position on the right, and the Guards formed themselves in line. The ground was kept by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and two squadrons of the 2d Life Guards, with a strong force of the metropolitan police. The Park, and all the houses in Park-lane, were crowded with very fashionable company.

At eleven o'clock the Earl of MUNSTER entered Hyde Park by the grand entrance, followed by a servant in state livery, and, shortly after, six of the royal carriages (escorted by a body of Life Guards) drove through. In the first was Prince GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND, and in the second the officers of his Majesty's household; in the third and fourth were the Duchesses of KENT, GLOUCESTER, and the other female branches of the royal family. On the arrival of the fifth carriage, in which was his Majesty, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, there was the greatest cheering. In the last followed the Queen. Their Majesties drove up to nearly opposite Stanhope-gate, and then alighted, when a royal salute was fired by the artillery. The royal cortege proceeded towards the troops, who were formed in line, when the band struck up "God save the King."

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty, the Royal Princesses, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Prince GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND, and a numerous Staff, passed and repassed the lines. They then took up their position in front, and the troops marched by in review order, after which the Guards formed themselves into a square, and Her Majesty most graciously presented the regiment with the new standard, the men presenting arms. The troops then formed again in line, and marched by in open columns, with their new colours flying and band playing. At one o'clock a royal salute was fired. On their departure their Majesties were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm; as was the Duke of WELLINGTON, who, when he entered the courtyard of Apsley House, on his return from the Park, was saluted with three tremendous cheers from an immense crowd of spectators, who seemed anxious by their energy to express their abhorrence of the DE WITT system, and to redeem the national character from the disgrace which has been cast upon it by the atrocities of a gang of murderous ruffians, under the influence of the regicides and revolutionists.

In the evening His MAJESTY gave a grand military dinner at St. James's Palace, to the Duke of WELLINGTON, as Colonel, and the other officers of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, which Regiment the King had honoured in the morning by presenting them with a Royal Standard. A number of officers, who served at Waterloo, and other general officers, amounting altogether to 150, were present.

The QUEEN, attended by the Marchioness of WELLESLEY, dined with the Princess AUGUSTA, at her residence, St. James's Palace. Their MAJESTIES, attended by the Marchioness of WELLESLEY, the Lady in Waiting on the QUEEN, went, about half-past twelve o'clock to Apsley House, to honour the Grand Ball given by the Duke of WELLINGTON with their Royal presence.

At midnight great impatience was expressed at the non-arrival of the KING and QUEEN, particularly among the people assembled at Hyde Park-corner, the crowd being immense, occupying all the neighbouring heights, and particularly in the Green Park. However, at a quarter before one o'clock, a general cheer announced the approach of Royalty, the carriage-lamps being seen like glowworms in the distant shrubberies lining the road of Constitution Hill. Six of the Royal equipages preceded the one occupied by the KING and QUEEN. Their MAJESTIES were well received; in fact, the shouts were enthusiastic.

At the top of the lower flight of steps stood the illustrious Host, in his Field Marshal's uniform, and wearing all his Orders. His Grace assisted the KING and QUEEN to alight, and conducted their MAJESTIES to the presence of the company.

About this time dancing commenced, to the music of COLLINET's and MUSAR's band of twenty performers.

The line of carriages even at this hour reached to Berkeley-street. After the three first quadrilles in the grand saloons south, there were waltzes in the rooms north, and then the supper was announced, and a sumptuous sight it was—a real Roman banquet, served on gold and silver plate.

Their MAJESTIES were looking well, and in high spirits; they seemed much gratified with the light and airy movements of the juvenile waltzers, among whom were Prince GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND and Prince GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND. At half-past three o'clock the KING, QUEEN, and Royal Party left this scene of splendour and gaiety. The merry round was kept up till half-past five o'clock.

On Wednesday the KING held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was more numerous attended than any former one of the season. The LORD CHANCELLOR and the SPEAKER came in State. More addresses were presented to His MAJESTY on the late treasonable attack on his person, including those of both Houses of Parliament, the Court of Aldermen, and subsequently that of the Court of Common Council. In the evening their MAJESTIES received a large party at dinner.

On Thursday the KING and QUEEN honoured Sir WILLIAM GORDON with their presence at a *fete* given by the Gallant General at his house at Chelsea.

On the lawn was erected a pavilion, supported by columns deco-

rated with much taste; the roof of pink and white canvas, in flutes, the sides being open. There were six tables, for fifty persons each, and the effect was heightened by pyramids of the finest flowers, placed at equal distances, in magnificent vases of the purest porcelain.

The Royal table was placed in the dining-room, with covers for thirty-four. The band of the Blues was stationed among the shrubberies, and another band played on the water. These were the principal arrangements made by noon. About one o'clock the Royal Family arrived in six state carriages at the gates of the Hospital, where the pensioners, in new clothing, were drawn up to receive the august personages. The KING and QUEEN first visited the Military School, to see the boys dine, and then they went through the apartments of the Hospital, and the KING spoke to several of the veterans. This occupied the time till nearly two, and then they walked along the gravel road to the romantic retreat of the gardens, greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers from a numerous assembly.

The Royal Family, after surveying the preparations for the *fete*, promenaded on the terrace next the Thames until three o'clock, when a gun announced that the sailing match was over. The KING and QUEEN are the patrons of the Society, and the prize, a superb silver cup and cover, was won by the *Rosecut*. At half-past three the QUEEN appeared at the window of the summer-house, which looks upon the water, and Her MAJESTY, with her fair hands, was graciously pleased to deliver the trophy to the fortunate winner. There was great cheering from the boats and barges moored along shore, and regular discharges of musquetry and cannon.

At half-past four the KING, QUEEN, the Princess LIEVEN, and the Duke of WELLINGTON, took the lead in a tour of the grounds, and the bands struck up *Oh! the roast beef of Old England!*

The Royal party at five o'clock sat down to table, at which were the following personages:—The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess AUGUSTA, Prince ADALBERT of Prussia, Prince and Princess LIEVEN, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Wellington, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Earl Howe, Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess of Munster, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Earl of Rosslyn and Lady Janet Walrod, Duke of Leeds, Lady Isabella Thynne, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Sir A. Bland, Lady W. W. and Sir Willoughby and Lady Gordon, Earl and Countess of Erol, Sir Philip and Lady Sidney, Lord Hill, Earl and Countess of Mayo.

About six o'clock the temporary room was cleared, and soon after arrived COLLINET's band, when the dancing commenced with great spirit, and was kept up until a late hour.

Their MAJESTIES proceeded to Windsor about eight o'clock.

It is our intention to keep a register of the rewards for Reform principles which have been, are, and are to be, conferred upon certain Lords and Gentlemen by the present Ministers; and it is curious to see, and will be more curious to examine, as time goes on, the unvarying nature of the system by which the cry of Reform has been raised, supported, and rewarded. The peerages of Lord DUNDEE, and the batch, made with him—the two of three peerages which Lord GREY grasped at, in the agonies of resignation, the place for Mr. MACAULAY, and the creation of a fifth Lord of the Admiralty for Mr. LABOUCHERE.

This register, we suspect, will very much startle our readers, who ought to be, and shall be, made acquainted with the machinery of the measure, which otherwise they might believe was supported upon principle, and by the opinions as well as the voices of its numerous friends and advocates.

A SHORT time since we ventured to inform Sir JAMES GRAHAM of the actual state of the Russian Navy, and we presumed to hint to Lord GODERICH the possibility of such a force being used at no very distant period in a peculiar way as regards our West Indian possessions. What part in the House of Commons on Thursday, is a curious sequel to our observations.

We find by the reports in the Newspapers that Mr. O'CONNELL denounced the Emperor of RUSSIA as a "miscreant and a barbarian," and that Mr. HUME out-did his Hon. and Learned Friend, the Member for Kerry, by pronouncing his Imperial MAJESTY to be "a monster in human form," the said EMPEROR being at this moment one of our Allies, with his Ambassador resident at our Court.

LORD PALMERSTON, instead of checking the violence of the Hon. Members for Kerry and Middlesex, declared, when called upon by Sir ROBERT INGLES, that he did not think it incumbent upon him, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to interfere to check this gross and disrespectful language. This is entirely of a piece with the rest of the conduct of the Government, and exhibits not only the blindness and incompetency of the present Cabinet, but that, which is even worse, the helpless pusillanimity which shuts their mouths and paralyses their movements.

LORD DURHAM starts for Russia to-morrow, with his Lady.—The Whigs, after permitting the Emperor of RUSSIA to be called miscreant and monster in Parliament, pitch upon this ill-bred, ill-tempered man, as, what they call, the fittest man in England to bring the Autocrat to his senses.

MR. LAMBTON—made Lord DURHAM by the Duke of WELLINGTON—does not appear to us to be exactly the person to heal or conciliate; but Lord GREY gets rid of him by the appointment to the special mission, which is something; and the Privy Seal, with its patronage, will be left in the hands of the illustrious GRIM-GROWDY himself, during the absence of his waspish, petulant son-in-law.

LORD DURHAM returns to England in October, unless he should shew the Emperor a little too much of his temper; in which case his Lordship may probably winter in Siberia.

THE re-appearance of the Cholera in the metropolis, under very aggravated symptoms, has created very general alarm. In Holborn great mortality is said to prevail, and in the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, where there are sixty cases, no less than seventeen deaths occurred on Thursday.

Besides a young lady whose death was announced on Thursday, we have to add the names of Sir JAMES MACDONALD and Lord AMESBURY, the former of whom died on Friday, and the latter yesterday.

MR. ESCOTT is going to work in the right way. We see by the west country papers that he has a public meeting of the friends of the principles of his address to the western division of Somerset, at Taunton, on the 7th of July. We are delighted to perceive that a true English Gentleman of old family and great possessions, Sir JOHN TREVELLYAN, is his chairman. This is all right. The meeting, no doubt, will be a very important one; and sincerely do we hope that every friend to his KING and country within a reasonable distance will make a point of attending.

OUR readers are not perhaps aware that the Anti-Slavery Society of Aldermanbury has its establishment of Lecturers, who are hired and paid for travelling through the country, exciting, by all the means in their power, the passions and

prejudices of their hearers against their fellow-subjects in the West Indies.

One proof of the reliance to be placed on these itinerant lecturers is afforded in the following correspondence, which has been communicated to us.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, residing at Cheltenham, states in a letter from that place, dated March 14, 1832, as follows:—

"W. T. BLAIR, Esq., has published his intention of giving a course of Lectures on Slavery. The first was delivered yesterday (Tuesday the 13th inst.), which I had the curiosity to attend. He harangued his hearers for an hour and a half. I cannot possibly convey to you one hundredth part of the groundless imputations he thundered forth against the Colonists; and the nervousness of my letter is more particularly to acquaint you with that part which is attachable to the Bishop of JAMAICA, and which, from my knowledge and your own joined, I should vain hope, with his Lordship's public despatches, must prove the allegations of the Lecturer void of foundation. Speaking of Jamaica—to begin with the Bishop, he said he had a letter from his Lordship, wherein he mentioned having nominated many catechists to instruct the negroes in the Christian religion—that they had been generally refused admittance on the different properties, and the slaves withheld from profiting by their exertions;—and that, from the resistance shewn to the reception of the catechists, he entertained little hope or prospect of effecting any advantage to the slaves.—Thus, says the Lecturer, stands the situation of religion in Jamaica, from the highest authority! Nothing done!—Possibly I must have used the very words expressed, but I will swear to the context."

Upon the receipt of this communication it was judged necessary to make immediate application to the Bishop, to ascertain whether any such statement had been made to Mr. BLAIR by his Lordship, and, in fact, whether such a state of things really existed as Mr. BLAIR had represented the Bishop to describe. The following is the answer which was received from the Bishop, addressed to Mr. BURGE, the Colonial Agent in London:—

"THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA TO WM. BURGE, ESQ., M.P.  
Bishop's Pen, May 7th, 1832.

"DEAR SIR—I trust the peculiar circumstances, attending the unfounded statement contained in the accompanying newspaper, will plead my excuse for trespassing on your valuable time on a subject purely personal.

"I must beg most distinctly to deny all acquaintance with Mr. BLAIR, and therefore need not add that I never expressed to him directly or indirectly any opinion on the subject alluded to in his public Lecture at Cheltenham. An official report of the state of this diocese sent in to the Secretary of State by the Colonists in July last, and I made similar communications to the Societies in connexion with the Church of England, with whom I am in the habit of corresponding. To these documents I must beg leave to refer, as containing my authenticated opinions on the progress of Religious Institutions, and the facilities afforded by the planters for its encouragement.

"Mr. MORGAN has only done me justice in hesitating to believe the statements alluded to, resting merely on assertion, and unsupported by evidence.—I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,  
"C. J. JAMAICA."

It is particularly necessary to give this assertion of Mr. BLAIR's, and the answer of the Bishop, denying that gentleman's facts, and repudiating him as an acquaintance, because the construction of the peculiar branch of the Aldermanbury System is calculated to do the greatest possible mischief to the interests of the State, and to the private characters of the Planters and Merchants connected with the West Indies.

We have before us a "Special Report of the Agency Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, established in June, 1831, for the purpose of disseminating information by Lectures on Colonial Slavery." As we have shown the value of the information afforded to the people of Cheltenham by Mr. BLAIR, we shall proceed to notice a few of the returns made by the "Lecturers" to the Committee.

By the report from the lecturer at RUGBY, Oct. 20, it should seem that these learned persons blind in their persons the characters of preachers and commercial riders—the gentleman says—"It gives me pleasure to say, that a considerable impression has been produced by these lectures, and, as the result of it, I have had several inquiries for East India sugar from persons who have resolved to use no more of the slave produce."

This is good. The following from Portsmouth blends blasphemy with stupidity more happily than could be hoped for.

"PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 21.—At Portsmouth, a man of very interesting manners, named B.—, a cooper by trade, who was some few years ago in Jamaica, very strikingly corroborated the statements which I had made. One of his anecdotes was—In a walk one day, I observed an old negro woman sitting by a board, or table, with a few articles for sale. I asked the price, and she told me, 'Are you selling for yourself, I said, or for your master?'—Oh, I no good now," she said; "I so old, my massa let me go now—I sell for myself, see if I can get little bit of something to eat."—How do you like these ladies in Jamaica now? I inquired, and she seemed perplexed. I repeated and urged my question. She rose, and joining her open hands, solemnly lifted them towards heaven, and affectionately said, 'Me no like 'em—for dey lift up der hands so and say, My lady, who art in heaven, hallowd be dy name.' &c., (&c. repeated the rest, then added) 'and dey keep poor negar in slavery.'"

Here we have the striking picture of a black woman complaining, not of being a slave and selling for her master, but of her master's cruel neglect in letting her be free to sell for herself, and "try to get a little bit of something to eat"; whereas, if she had remained a slave, working for her master, her food, lodging, and clothes would have been found for her.

This is what may be called a bad shot.

The next, from Sleaford, is interesting on account of the sex of the audience, and the place where the lecture was delivered:—

"SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE, Jan. 13.—It is with great pleasure I inform you that I lectured last evening in Mr. DAWSON'S School Room at Folkingham, to one of the most attentive and deeply affected audiences ever seen. There were about 150 present, chiefly females, and although I addressed them for two hours and a half they appeared more eager and intensely interested at the conclusion than at the commencement. After the lectures, the following persons spontaneously subscribed the sums against their names, and offered to do every thing in their power to aid our cause. Mr. Folkingham is a very small place, (the total number of inhabitants being only about 800) and a very poor one, you will therefore I imagine, think with me that in all respects Folkingham has done well."

We should think, with rational people, this report will have a strong effect—whether to the advantage of Mrs. DAWSON'S Seminary or not, we cannot presume to say. A lecture, of two hours and a half, descriptive of the characters, habits and peculiarities of black men, seems to be an odd sort of entertainment for the young ladies of a boarding-school; but they all subscribed, and therefore the lecture to the ladies, and Folkingham, did well.

And now, as we have not room for any more of these agreeable communications, let us just take one glance at the subscription list, and the sums which have been either wheedled or squeezed out of the pockets of the listeners, and the debtor and creditor account of the agency.

The amount of subscriptions, chiefly from "Ladies' Associations," amount to 1151l, 16s, 3d., to which is added



38l. 1s. 3d., collected by Mr. BALDWIN, one of the itinerant lecturers. All the sums collected from the credulous, being, by them, intended to do something (what, of course they do not clearly understand) for the good of the slaves. Now for the balance-sheet.

| Account of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Agency Committee, to Jan. 22, 1832. |       |    |   |
|---|-------|----|---|
| Dr.   | £     | s  | d |
| To amount of Subscriptions received   | 1151  | 16 | 3 |
| Collected by Mr. Baldwin, Lecturer  | 38    | 1  | 3 |
| By Salaries to Lecturers  | 316   | 13 | 4 |
| Travelling Expenses by ditto, Hire of Rooms, &c.  | 225   | 6  | 5 |
| Stationary  | 15    | 10 | 6 |
| Printing Expenses   | 23    | 4  | 0 |
| Clerks' Salaries  | 157   | 12 | 6 |
| Postage and Advertising   | 112   | 19 | 4 |
| Carriage, Portage, and sundry Office Expenses   | 18    | 16 | 0 |
| Balance   | 319   | 15 | 5 |
|   | £1189 | 17 | 6 |
|   | £1189 | 17 | 6 |

\* There are still certain charges to which this balance is liable, and by which it will be considerably reduced, but the exact amount cannot at present be ascertained.

Now, let us ask, what earthly good will all this do the blacks?—Can anything be a more complete job—a more barefaced contrivance, to provide for certain men as lecturers, and certain other men as clerks?

We all remember a coarse, blustering fellow, called Boatwain SMITH; his piety and clarity, and zeal and enthusiasm, were cried up to the skies; and women—chiefly women—hailed him as a saint when he preached in the open air, and wept for him as a martyr when he was hindered from doing so. A small tract has been published, called *"A Voice from Wexham-square,"* descriptive of that worthy person's proceedings upon the very same principle as this, of lecturing and subscribing; which Voice has had such an effect, that the voice of the Boatwain has been entirely silenced by it. We would recommend a perusal of that work, and a glance over the accounts of receipts and disbursements contained in it, and if it should be found inapplicable to the present case, it may at least serve to shew what may be done upon such a system.

It would be quite right for the West India body to send persons to attend these lectures, and take down the substance of them, and the facts by which they are illustrated, in shorthand. This measure might be followed up by a published refutation of the falsehoods and malignity with which they are so plentifully seasoned; and the allegations which are poured forth against a loyal and honourable class of His Majesty's subjects, thus tested, would all be brought to certain exposure, as those have been which we have to-day exposed, and which were made so boldly by Mr. BLAIR at Cheltenham, and refuted so completely by the Bishop of JAMAICA.

Since writing the above we have read the following in yesterday's *Times*:

"Colonial Slavery.—(From a Correspondent.)—Five or six hired orators, having paraded out His Majesty's dominions into so many circuits, are at this moment roaming through every town and hamlet of the empire—from Calcutta to Cornwall, and from Kerry to Derry—delivering 'Lectures on Colonial Slavery.' Their instructions are, 'to prepare the way, by means of public lectures, for a general expression of the public feeling,' 'to report to their employers the names and addresses of persons likely to influence the approaching elections,' and 'to spare no exertions to prevail on the Editors of the provincial papers to lend their columns.' The 'stipendiary agents,' as they are called, are hired, paid, instructed, and controlled, by a regularly organized association sitting in London, and calling itself 'the Agency Committee.' The colonial proprietors, it is to be presumed, regard this mode of attack as beneath their notice; for of the numberless instances in which these emissaries have appeared in various parts of the kingdom, in scarcely one of them does any body seem to have thought it worth while to oppose their operations. There is, however, one exception: and it serves to shew, that if the scheme ultimately succeeds, it will be mainly indebted for its success to the indifference or forbearance of those against whom it is levelled. The case in question occurred last week at Nottingham, where, it seems, a number of the emissaries have appeared, and the characteristic indifference as to attend the lecture, and contradict its statements. From the facility with which he appears to have disposed both of the facts and inferences adduced, the auditory, and perhaps the worthy orator himself, had reason to believe, that the one story was a good one, just so long as the other remained untold, and no longer."

THE anxiety of the *Times* newspaper to oppose Mr. PALMER in his election for Berkshire, is now publicly explained. Mr. WALTER, one of the proprietors of that Journal, has announced his intention of standing for the county.

THE Ministry, during the last week, have been engaged, as usual, in a series of timid concessions to the orders of the Political Unions, exhibiting so much folly and wickedness that even their own instruments of mischief confess their system must shortly prove fatal to any Government. It is, however, some relief to the disgust which our readers must have felt at finding a clause, in the Scotch Reform Bill, compelling Members to qualify by the possession of property, introduced one day by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, repealed the next at the command of the Political Unions—one day finding him opposing Mr. O'CONNELL on the Irish Voters' Qualification for Counties, and the next day extending that qualification to purchase a temporary remission of that demagogue's hostility—one day approving of Mr. BARING'S Bill to render Members of Parliament liable to arrest for debt, and the next, at the command of the Radical party, opposing the principle of the Bill by refusing to go into Committee, on which Ministers were miserably beaten, and left in a minority of sixteen. We say it is some relief, to this disgraceful spectacle, to find there is some public spirit left; which, within the last twenty-four hours has been displayed in the county of Kent, in the good old style of English hospitality.

Without further preface we hasten to refresh our readers with the description of a scene which took place last Friday at Wildernesse Park, the seat of the Marquis of CAMDEN, the very mention of whose name is a prelude to every thing that is loyal and patriotic. The Noble Marquis, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, on the occasion of presenting three troops of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry with their standards, caused the corps to assemble in the Park, and at twelve o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by the Duke of WELLINGTON, came in front of the first line, and after the general salute, having formed three sides of a square, proceeded, with the usual formalities, to present the standards to their respective bearers, complimenting each in a short speech; and then, in a very animated strain, addressed himself to the whole corps. The Earl of BRACKNOK, the Colonel of the corps, attended the Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of WELLINGTON, and marched past those noble personages, at the head of his regiment; but having, from severe indisposi-

tion, been unable, of late, to superintend the field exercises of the troops, the temporary command devolved upon the Earl of DARNLEY. If we could venture to express an opinion, or rather if we adopt the opinions of those who were near and qualified to decide upon military questions, we can truly say that the steadiness and skill with which the manoeuvres were performed were quite surprising, considering the very few occasions which the troops have had of acting together. The Yeomen were distinguished by youth and activity, and were efficiently mounted; the Captains of troops were Viscount SIDNEY, Sir WILLIAM GEARY, and Capt. DYKE.

When the corps had advanced in line, and, in concluding the movements of the day, had given the general salute, the troops in the most enthusiastic style gave three cheers for the Duke of WELLINGTON, a cry which was most cordially responded by the dense crowd of spectators, consisting of a large proportion of the gentry of the county, and of hundreds of well-mounted farmers. This cordial reception of the Hero of a Hundred Battles was not, however, confined to the thousands who had assembled immediately in rear of the saluting post; as his Grace returned to the mansion of the Noble Marquis, he was accompanied by farmers and yeomen on horseback, who cheered him most heartily on his way, and gave proof most palpable of the difference of feeling which exists, as regards his Grace, between a London mob and a rural population of independent yeomen.

On the lawn in front of the mansion several tents were erected, and two military bands, alternately playing, enlivened the scene. Until four o'clock, the hour appointed for the dinner, previous to which about 200 of the ladies of the county sat down to a very elegant cold collation, provided in the house.

The dinner for the Yeomanry corps was given in a tent of dimensions so large that 500 covers were laid, affording ample space for each individual, and which in case of need could have accommodated 600. The whole of the interior was decorated with laurel, flags, and standards, waving to the breeze, which, notwithstanding the heat of the day, kept the numerous company from feeling any inconvenience. The tables were crowded with good cheer, and at each end of the tent our attention was drawn by the applause of the Yeomen, to the cooks in their costume employed in carving two barons of beef, weighing each 400 lbs.; at least 100 plum-puddings joined in good fellowship with the roast beef, and were excellent. Provision was made to supply each guest with a bottle of wine; and barrels of ale, in which the Kentish hop predominated, were placed in various parts of the tent; and it was a most animated sight to observe these independent men rising by troops with the utmost cordiality to drink the health of the other troops, as well as the East Kent Corps of Yeomanry, commanded by the Earl of WINCHELSEA, who was unavoidably absent.

The healths of the KING, the QUEEN, and the Royal Family, were received with the greatest enthusiasm; the cheers of the yeomen within, were replied to, by the crowd from the outside of the tent, and loyalty and attachment to the House of BRUSWICK were so unequivocally displayed, that we anxiously wished their MAJESTIES could have witnessed those feelings of devotion to the Monarchy which the Men of Kent, with good lungs and warm hearts, so ardently exhibited in striking contrast to the miserable wretches of the metropolis, trained by the Political Unions to insult the Royal Family on every occasion upon their appearing in public. When the Duke of WELLINGTON'S health was given, the yeomen could not resist the impulse,—the very first intimation was received by one simultaneous burst of applause, the company standing on the chairs and benches, waving their glasses, and for some minutes interrupting the Noble Chairman in the excellent observations with which the toast was prefaced. When the cheers were given, we never on any occasion of a public festival remember to have seen anything like the ardent expression of the public feeling.

Our time will only permit us to give a very hurried, and we fear too limited an account of the festivities of the day. After several most excellent speeches from the Noble Chairman, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord DARNLEY, Lord GRANTHAM, and Major DEBDES, Colonel Sir JOHN SHAW, on the occasion of his health being drunk with the West Kent Militia, which he commands, addressed the company with much ability, stating that he had lately received the command of the regiment from his MAJESTY, at the recommendation of the Noble Marquess, who, upwards of fifty years ago had first entered it as a subaltern, and begged on this occasion, in the name of the officers of the regiment, to present to their former commanding officer, a tribute of their respect, admiration and friendship—the inscription on the testimonial feebly expressing those sentiments for his Lordship's public and private virtues, which many of them from a friendship of nearly half a century were so intimately acquainted with. The Noble Chairman, after pouring wine into this splendid Vase, returned thanks in the most feeling terms, and drank to all their good health; and after several other loyal toasts, this most convivial Meeting broke up between 7 and 8 o'clock, every man gratified at the scene in which he had been more or less an actor, and carrying back with him into his private society recollections which cannot fail, at this period of daily attempts to break asunder those bonds, by which society, under a Constitutional Monarchy, has been hitherto kept together, to be highly gratifying.

Under one large canopy we saw noblemen the highest in rank—the most eminent by talent and public services—Gentlemen and Magistrates the most distinguished by intelligence and property,—yeomen and farmers the most respectable for independence and attachment to the free institutions of the country—all brought together for the useful purpose of preserving, by constitutional means, the peace, the tranquillity and the property of the nation; and we are convinced by our observation of the feeling of the day, that the Noble Marquess will have the satisfaction of knowing, that in adding to his own well-earned popularity, he has acquired fresh claims to the approbation of his neighbours, to the friendly terms in which he has ever lived with the county of Kent, and to gratitude from those who feel with us, that peace and prosperity are not to be obtained by concessions to mob clamours, or obedience to the dictations of Political Unions.

In the evening the Officers of the Corps gave a Ball at Sevenoaks, which was most numerously attended, and was kept up till a late hour the following morning.

Amongst the numerous guests at WILDERNESSE, we observed—

Lord and Lady Downshire, Lord and Lady Plymouth, Lord and Lady De La Warr, Lord and Lady Amblest, Lord Grantham, Lord

Mahon, Lord Darnley, Sir E. Derringer, Sir W. Geary, Sir P. Dyas and family, Sir T. Gooche, Lord Bayning, Major Leader, Lord Hillsborough, Sir Henry and Lady Hardinge, Sir Walter James, Viscount Sydney, Baron Wisenburgh, Rev. Jermyn Pratt, Bishop of Rochester and family, Colonel Brotherton, Colonel Middleton, Francis Gore, Esq., Mr. Hodges, Member for the County, Mr. Lambert and family, Mr. Polhill and family, Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge.

THE Ministry have been drubbed into giving the West Indians something—it is done with a sufficiently bad grace, we admit; but, diffident as we are of the power we possess, we do really think that if we had not been more active than the West Indians themselves, this grant would not have been made. It is but a drop in the ocean, and we much fear useless altogether, while qualified by speeches and despatches wholly incompatible with the preservation of the Colonies, which we firmly believe to be, if not doomed to destruction, at least destined for other masters.

OUR readers are taught by the Radical papers to discard the belief that a powerful re-action has taken place in popular opinion about Reform—but it is impossible surely for them to shut their eyes to the results of every contested election during the last few months.

A new instance of this happy change in public feeling has occurred at Bridport, where (we are informed by a letter from that place) a most numerous Meeting of the electors passed a string of resolutions expressive of their determination to return Mr. FOLLETT, the eminent barrister, as their Representative in the next Parliament.

The meeting is described as most enthusiastic—nothing could exceed the ardour with which the assembled company expressed their determination to stem the tide of revolution, which threatens the most sacred institutions of the country, and to support their candidate, in whose principles as well as talents they had the most unbounded confidence.

This description, for the correctness of which we pledge ourselves, is somewhat at variance with a paragraph which appeared in the *Times*, and which announced that Mr. FOLLETT had been beaten off from Bridport by a gentleman of the name of ROMILLY, who, we believe, is either a barrister or an attorney. But this is not all. In addition to this just tribute to Mr. FOLLETT'S merits and politics, the electors of EXETER, almost simultaneously with those of Bridport, sent a requisition to that gentleman, calling upon him to come forward to represent their ancient and independent city; the result of that application, together with the political principles of the Learned Gentleman, and the grounds upon which he is supported, will best be understood by a perusal of the following account of the proceedings which took place at Exeter on Friday:—

Soon after eleven o'clock the large room was crowded to excess, and Mr. FOLLETT, the eminent Barrister, on entering with his friends, was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The CHAIRMAN stated that in consequence of the Resolutions passed on Saturday, the Gentlemen of Exeter, I trust, had unanimously adopted to express by their feelings—(Cheers.) Having received so flattering an invitation, I have left London at all hazards, and at great personal inconvenience, for the purpose of appearing before you, to solicit the highest honour that you can confer upon me, the honour of representing the ancient city of Exeter in Parliament.

I can assure you that a seat in Parliament is not of itself to me any great object; but it is, however, a most desirable object of ambition to which I can aspire to represent in Parliament, in these critical and important times, so free and independent a body of electors as the electors of Exeter.—(Immense cheering.)—The great measure of Reform which has just passed has swept away all party distinctions, and the old names of Whig and Tory are gone for ever. But I fear the time may come when we may find ourselves distinguished by the name of Whig and Tory, and those who will support the cause of liberty, and those who will seek by every possible means to bury the ancient institutions of the country in one common ruin.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—I am no party man: I never was a party man; but I am a firm and uncompromising supporter of our Constitution, because I am persuaded that it is the best that ever existed in any age or country, and because there is no other form of Government under which the people of England can enjoy a greater share of freedom, both civil and religious, or a more extensive degree of freedom, both civil and religious, than under that limited Monarchical Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, of which it is our happiness to boast.—(Continued cheering.)—It may be thought strange that in an assembly of the electors of Exeter I should speak of the Constitution, but I do so because I fear that in another part of the United Kingdom there now exists a party who are using every exertion to destroy the institutions of the country, whose object it will be to destroy the institutions of the country.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—To that party, although I am not a party man, I shall give the most strenuous opposition. Let it not be supposed, however, that I am a bigot to the institutions of the country because they have existed a long time; all old institutions must be modified as times go on, and I will not oppose any alterations which go to amend and improve the laws, and I will oppose myself to every thing that, under the name of improvement, will be levelled at the Constitution itself. With respect to any particular measure, I think it most inconsistent for any Member to give pledges. I will not go to Parliament pledged to any specific principles, but rather than that of giving every subject brought before me my unprejudiced consideration.—(Cheers.)—I will go to Parliament with an honest vote.—(Cheers.)—I will go to Parliament with an honest vote, and I will be my duty to discuss and consider, not to form any judgment without hearing. It is impossible for any man to decide upon what course he should pursue before he has heard the arguments advanced upon the respective subjects brought under consideration; for who can tell what new light may be thrown upon subjects, or what new evidence may be produced, which may tend materially to alter previous conclusions.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—If you send your Representative to Parliament pledged, it is useless to look about for a fit and proper person to represent you, because one man is as good as another.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—If I go to Parliament as your Representative, I shall go as the free Representative of one of the most independent of all the constituencies in the empire.—(Loud and continued cheering.)—You were independent before the passing of the Reform Bill, and you are independent still; and if I am returned, I am persuaded you will send me to Parliament as your free Representative.—(Cries of "We will," and tremendous cheering.)—Gentlemen, there is but one subject upon which I think it necessary to express more particularly my opinion, and that is the question of slavery. I am aware that a strong feeling exists among the electors of Exeter upon this most important subject. In common, I trust, with every other Englishman, I hold slavery in abhorrence and detestation.—(Cheers.)—I should rejoice if that feeling were extended to every corner of our island, so that no slave could touch it.—(Cheers.)—I earnestly hope that the time is not far distant when the blessings of civilization and constitutional liberty will be so diffused. But it must be recollected that the state of slavery has existed for centuries, that it cannot be suddenly abolished, and that such a wished-for consummation can only be reached by a long and arduous warfare. Such a course is necessary, as much for the great care and slaves themselves, as on account of those whose property may be at stake.—(Hear, hear.)—But slavery may, and I trust will, be abolished.—(Loud cheers.)—It is necessary, also, before there can be any well-grounded chance of success, that such a measure should be brought forward by the Government, sanctioned by their approbation, and resting on their responsibility; and whenever the question is so introduced to the notice of Parliament, should I be returned as your

Representative, I shall be ready to support it. Gentlemen, connected as I am with the city of Exeter, I need not assure you that your local interests shall receive from me that attention which, from the extent and responsibility of the city and neighbourhood, will be continually required from your Representative. I shall be at all times ready to promote the interests and advance the prosperity of the city of Exeter.—(Cheers.)—I will not detain you longer: my opponents are in the field, and my personal exertions, as well as yours, will be necessary to secure the triumph of those principles we have mutually adopted. I think, when the business of this Meeting is gone through, it will be advisable to commence the canvass.—(Cries of "Yes, yes.")—Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have this day conferred upon me. The recollection of the manner in which I have been received will never be effaced from my memory. Surrounded as I am by such a numerous and highly respectable body of the independent electors of Exeter, there can be no doubt of success.—(Loud and continued cheering.)

Captain Moleworth then addressed the assembly in a short but eloquent speech.

The Chairman then stated that as many of the electors, friends to our late Representative, Mr. Buck, appeared to entertain doubts whether he had received sufficient authority for making the statement he had made on Friday and Saturday, that Mr. Buck had determined to resign, he had written to and seen Mr. Buck's professional adviser, Mr. Carey, who had in the strongest manner confirmed this statement, and he understood was the real reason for his resignation.

Mr. JOHN CAREW stated, that having heard it rumoured that Mr. Buck had not expressed his determination to resign at the close of the present Session of Parliament, he had attended this Meeting expressly to confirm Mr. Sanders's statement; and he had authority to say that Mr. Buck had decidedly and irrevocably determined to resign.

Mr. FOLLETT immediately commenced his canvass, accompanied by a large number of his friends, and was most successful. Mr. BULLER and Mr. DIVETT are the other candidates.

#### VARIETIES.

Friday afternoon a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the parties who had signed the Address of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of the city of London, to the Duke of Wellington, was held at the City of London Tavern, to appoint a Deputation to present the same to his Grace.

Upon the motion of Mr. HORSELEY PALMER, which was seconded by Sir J. WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Bart., JEREMIAH HARMAN, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Hon. CHAIRMAN, in a brief speech, stated the object of the Meeting, and said that one would have supposed that nothing but gratitude could have actuated the minds of the people towards the Gallant Duke upon the anniversary of the day which not merely confirmed his Grace's victorious prowess, but raised the glory of the nation to the highest point of exaltation. He viewed with indignation the late atrocious outrage made upon the Gallant Duke, and could not refrain from stating his belief to be, that had a blow been struck against the Noble Duke, the foulest stain would have been inflicted upon the honour of the nation.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq., M.P., was convinced that every well-wisher of his country felt the utmost detestation of the ungrateful, wicked, and brutal attack made upon the illustrious Duke on the glorious anniversary of his proving himself the saviour of his country. He was well aware that political sentiments had not prompted the impious act. His Grace's precious life had been endangered by a misguided mob, and the merchants, bankers, traders, and other influential individuals of the city of London were met that day to show that property and person should be respected, and that they would not yield to the dictation of mob law.—(Cheers.)—In proof that the influential persons of the City of London viewed the conduct of the mob towards his Grace with indignation and disgust, the honourable speaker stated that during the last week 2,500 influential men of the City had signed the Address agreed to at a previous meeting.

PASCOE GREENFELL, Esq., deprecated the outrage as detestable and disgusting, and said that the civilized world were more indebted to the Duke of Wellington than any other individual whatever.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon the Duke of Wellington and present an Address, for whose names see the Advertisement, which appears in all the newspapers except this.

The Address to the Duke, from the inhabitants of Westminster, still remains at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's street.

We regret to say, that Sir JAMES MACDONALD, lately appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands, died on Friday morning, at six o'clock.

The answers to enquiries after Sir WALTER SCOTT, are that he continues much in the same state as at the beginning of the week.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by the Worshipful street Magistrates on Friday, touching the present state of the Middlesex House of Correction:—

"House of Correction, Coldbath fields, June 28, 1832.  
GENTLEMEN.—The Visiting Justices, assembled this day at the House of Correction, consider it to be their duty to inform you, that the cholera morbus prevails at this time to a very great extent in this prison.  
I am, Gentlemen, &c.  
THOMAS STIRLING, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.  
To the Magistrates, Police-office, Worship-street."

A new Church having been built by His Majesty's Commissioners on Saffron-hill, without any charge on the parish for the purchase of the site or erection of the building, a meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was convened to take into consideration the furnishing of the new Church. At that meeting a resolution, authorising the Churchwardens to expend a sum not exceeding 400l. in furnishing the Church, was moved and negatived. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, patron of the living, hearing of the difficulty which had arisen, without solicitation, and in the true spirit of Christian liberality, immediately placed a munificent donation of 500l. in the hands of the Rector, to prevent all delay in the completion of the work. This act of beneficence will, we doubt not, be appreciated as it deserves by all who have at heart the religious instruction and moral welfare of the community.—The Duke of Buccleuch is a Tory.—Lord Lansdowne is a Whig. Our readers will not fail to put the Duke's liberality in opposition to that which the Noble Marquess displayed, when a Church upon his Lordship's property in Ireland required some repairs.

REFORM DINNER!—"Staunch Reformers!"—The following paragraph appears in the *Suffolk Chronicle* of Saturday last:—"Bury, June 20.—Reform Dinner.—Yesterday, about 60 staunch Reformers met at the King of Prussia, to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill. The room was decorated with flowers, and a banner was displayed bearing the inscription, 'EAGLE for ever!' The toasts were of the most loyal description; and amongst them was the following piece of wit:—A cobweb pair of breeches, a porcupine saddle, a rough trotting horse, and a long journey, to the enemies of Mr. EAGLE!"

—The only thing not remarkable about which is, that it is a tissue of falsehood, and attempt at imposition throughout. Instead of 60 being present there were about half that number; of whom there were not more than half-a-dozen householders, and those not "ten pounders." Some were persons who are regularly excused the rates, the rest were nearly all apprentices, and lodging journeymen mechanics, tailors, shoemakers, &c. The "dinner" took place at nine o'clock at night! (not on Tuesday, but on Monday), and was in truth neither more nor less than a hot supper at 1s. a head. The "decorated room" was a ten-pin or skittle ground. No doubt the toasts were of a description by some called "loyal," and the "piece of wit" (as the *Chronicle* terms it) about the cobweb breeches may be good, but it has appeared in every jest book published for the last 50 years. In justice, however, to Pie Poudre Court, it should be men-

tioned that one of its members attended and presided at one end of the table, on this gratifying occasion! What a "dinner" to draw forth the laudatory notice of the *Chronicle*.—(From a Correspondent.)

On Thursday, according to invitation given by their respective officers, the Hertford, Broxbourn, Hatfield, and Gorbamby Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry assembled in the beautiful park of the Marquis of SALISBURY, at Hatfield, there to be inspected by the Noble Marquis, who after having put the troops through their different evolutions, and some of which were of a new and different character from those practised on past occasions of the kind, was pleased, in conjunction with several gentlemen of rank and long standing in the army, to eulogise the gentlemen forming the troops, as more efficient and well-disciplined than could possibly be expected of a body of men not always called upon such arduous duty.

The troops, after having been engaged in their evolutions until five o'clock in the afternoon, were then marched off the ground to partake of a splendid dinner provided for the occasion, at the sole expense of their superior officers, in a splendid marquee erected opposite to the south entrance of Hatfield-house, and which marquee was kindly lent by the officers of the Oxford Blues.

The Chair was taken by Sir CULLING SMITH, Bart., supported on his right by the most Noble the Marquis of SALISBURY, on his left by Lord GRIMSTON, with numerous other gentlemen at the cross-table.

The dinner, which was got up and superintended by Mr. TOWNSEND, of the Salisbury Arms, and which comprised every thing in season, added to which was provided two fine bucks, made a present by the Noble Marquis, then commenced, and was partaken of with evident satisfaction.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN rose and proposed "The health of the King," which was received in the most enthusiastic manner; the Band following with the usual anthem, the company joining with their voices. Next, "The Queen and rest of the Royal Family," which was also received in the same enthusiastic style. "The health of Lord Verulam" followed, when Lord GRIMSTON returned thanks in a neat speech. "The Duke of Wellington, Sir Culling Smith, Lord Grimston, Captain Heathcote," and several others, were next drank; after which "The health of the Noble Marquis" was proposed by Sir C. SMITH, who said he felt assured in proposing a bumper toast it must be unnecessary for him to preface it with many observations, for, when they called to mind the ground on which they were assembled, it must forcibly remind every one present of that unwearied kindness and magnificent hospitality which, upon all occasions, so distinguished their Noble Commandant.—(Loud cheering.)

He begged to propose "The health of the Marquis of Salisbury," with three times three.

When the applause had subsided, the Noble Marquis, in a firm and energetic manner, spoke as well as we could collect, to the following effect:—I trust, said the Noble Lord, that it is unnecessary for me to express how sincerely gratified I feel by the very kind and enthusiastic manner in which my health has been received, and for which I allow me to offer my heartfelt thanks. Stupidly, gentlemen, as I have on all previous occasions avoided every allusion to political subjects, it must, I think, be evident to all, in consequence of a correspondence which has lately appeared in the public papers of the county, relative to certain resignations, that the hour has arrived when I ought not any longer to refrain from expressing my astonishment and regret that any one should have so fatally mistaken his obligations as a yeoman as to mix up with it his feelings as a politician. I am of course well aware that amongst so many gentlemen as I have the honour to command, different sentiments must and do prevail: for myself I fearlessly avow that my opinions are most conscientiously formed, and unwilling indeed am I to suppose that any who differ from me are not influenced by the same honourable motives. Upon the great question of Reform I have unremittently done my duty as an independent Peer; and whatever opposition I may have given to it, still, now that it has become the law of the land, I shall anxiously endeavour to promote its beneficial working for the benefit of my country.—(Loud cheers.)—We are enrolled, gentlemen, for the protection of property, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws. It is no part of our duty to inquire whether they are good or bad, agreeable to our views or otherwise; and I must again express my astonishment that the respectable members who have sent in their resignations should have so completely mistaken the duty which they had sworn to perform.—(Loud cheers.)—I must now particularly congratulate the corps which I have so long had the pleasure to command upon the accession made to their number by the union of the Gorbamby Troop; and to assure all of the pride and delight which I felt in observing, after so long an interval, the steady and good conduct which has distinguished them this day in the field, and which so justly entitles them to my warmest thanks.—(Loud continued cheers.)

Sir CULLING SMITH immediately rose to express his cordial assent to the sentiments which had been so independently expressed by the Noble Lord.

The excellent band of Hatfield continued playing during the whole of the day in the park, and afterwards in the marquee.

One of the first fruits of the Reform Act will be to increase the county rates and poor rates at least one shilling in the pound, if not more; as all the costs and expenses of making out the annual lists, the printing and publishing of the same, the delivery of notices and keeping books of registry, are charged upon and payable out of these rates. The payment of one shilling on giving in a claim for a county vote is, by many new-era men, considered a grievous oppression. What! they exclaim, take money from our almost empty pockets by the means through which we expected to fill them—monstrous!

Tuesday last was Guild-day in Norwich, when SETH WAT. STEVENSON, Esq. was inaugurated into the office of Mayor. On no former occasion has the dignity of the Mayoralty been maintained with more pomp and circumstance than it was on this occasion; everything tended to shew the very high esteem in which this gentleman held, both on account of his public principles and private worth. Thirty-two carriages of private individuals followed the Coach from the Guildhall to the Cathedral, preceded by Snap and the Whiffers, with music, flags, &c. where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. MATCHER, the Mayor's Chaplain. The Latin Oration was delivered from the Free School Porch by Mr. JOHN KIDD, third son of the Rev. THOMAS KIDD, Master. A very numerous company, between 800 and 830 of the principal families of the city and county, sat down at the festive tables in the Guildhall. Such a brilliant display of beauty and fashion had not been witnessed for years. The county table was crowded—the Lord Lieutenant, Lady STAFFORD, the Earl of ORFORD, the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral were present. The dinner was excellent, and the wines of the first quality. The health of Earl GRAY was given, but drank with very cool applause. "The Duke of Wellington" was received with thunders of approbation. To characterize the respectability of the company, we need only observe that the line of carriages, at the separation of the party, extended from the Hall, through St. Andrew's street, Dove-lane, across the Market-place to the Hay-hill; a greater extent than was seen even at the grand musical festivals. The ball in the evening was elegant. This high-day of the friends of "the good old cause" was not confined to the upper orders; a splendid arch was erected in Rampant Horse-street, and illuminated at night; the public gardens in the evening were crowded—in fact, there was nothing wanted to bear testimony to the general joy of the citizens.

#### ELECTION MATTERS.

**NORTHAMPTON POLITICS.**—The Conservatives are all alive. Sir ROBERT GUNNING, the almost adored candidate at the last election, has, we regret to state, declined to stand another contest. CHAMBERS, Ross, Esq., a cousin of Sir ROBERT, has, however, manfully stepped forward, and being as well known and respected as the worthy baronet himself, the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the party, which is in the highest spirits and confident of success. The Gunning or Conservative Clubs have had continual nightly meetings in various parts of the town, and the rooms in which they assemble are crowded to excess by all classes of the inhabitants. A meeting of the district committee and superintendents was convened on Saturday evening, and fully attended. A string of resolutions expressive of devoted attachment to the Conservative cause was unanimously carried, and an address was voted to Mr. Ross, thanking him for coming forward at this important crisis, and assuring him that the most strenuous and unceasing exertions shall be used to secure his election. The address signed by nearly 500 "Independent Electors," was forwarded to Mr. Ross on Wednesday. It was only open for signature three days, and although scarcely any effort was made to give it publicity, such is the constitutional feeling amongst us, that the inhabitants came forward unsolicited with the greatest alacrity. We have not the slightest doubt but that in three days more the number of signatures would have been more than trebled. We feel little doubt but that the Tory cause will be found to have received a considerable accession of strength since the last election; some of our fellow-townsmen, commiserating the case of their neighbours, have determined to oppose the satellites of a government which, under the pretext of equalizing the rights of the people, has thought proper to cut up, degrade, and pauperise upwards of 700 "worthy and independent electors." We have heard nothing at present of the doings of the Reformers—their minds are too engaged in procuring a sufficient supply of beverage and eatables for the eight and sixpenny "blow-out" (as the reformers themselves characteristically term it) to Lord Althorpe and the farmer's friend, Lord Milton.—Northampton Herald.

LORD JAMES FITZROY and FRANCIS BARING, Esq., are the candidates for the representation of Thetford.

Who are to be the Candidates for the Eastern Division of Norfolk is still a matter of speculation. We understand that a requisition is in the course of signature to be presented to Mr. PEACH and another Gentleman, requesting them to offer themselves at the approaching dissolution. Mr. WEYLAND has expressed in an address to the electors of East Norfolk, his intention of coming forward; and we must confess, when we weigh the tenour of the sentiments therein expressed, that it is with extreme regret that we witness anything like division amongst men, between whom there is apparently so little difference of opinion, and amongst whom there are, on conservative principles, such paramount reasons for co-operation in reference to public matters.—Norfolk Chronicle.

**DEVON COUNTY REPRESENTATION.**—In pursuance of a Circular from the Hon. NEWTON FELLOWES, a largely attended meeting of freeholders of the county, who had advocated Reform, was held at the Globe, in Exeter, on Friday last, when Mr. FELLOWES was called to the Chair. Lord EBRINGTON was present, and the subject discussed was the course most proper to be pursued in order to ensure the return of Gentlemen entertaining similar principles for both divisions of the county. Many names as candidates have since been handed about, but we avoid mentioning these, believing as yet nothing has been definitively settled.

On Friday evening, a meeting of electors took place at Pratt's Old London Inn, Exeter, when it was announced that Mr. BUCK did not intend to offer himself as a candidate for this city, and it was proposed to invite Mr. WM. WEBB FOLLETT, the Barrister, in his place. The meeting adjourned to the following day at the same place, when it was resolved to invite Mr. FOLLETT, and a deputation left Exeter for London for that purpose. To the request thus made this gentleman acceded, and on Monday arrived in this city. On Tuesday forenoon he met a large number of his friends at the Old London Inn, and immediately announced himself to the electors generally, as well as commenced an active canvass.

**PLYMOUTH.**—It is generally expected that the Right Hon. Capt. ELLIOTT, Secretary to the Admiralty, and T. BROWN, Esq., will offer themselves for the borough of Plymouth. The intentions of the present members, Sir R. COCKBURN, and Sir T. BYAM MARTIN, are not known. Sir R. LOFTY, Bart., Lord BORINGDON, and J. COLLIER, Esq., have also been named.

**DEVONPORT.**—Sir GEO. GRAY has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of the Town of Devonport, and Stonehouse. He arrived at Devonport on Thursday, and commenced his canvass. Sir GEORGE (who is a barrister) is the son of the late Commissioner GRAY, and nephew of Earl GRAY, the Premier. Capt. PYM, R.N., of Loosleigh, is also in the field, and has been canvassing the electors of the two towns. Sir EDWARD COBRINGTON, it has been currently reported, also intends to offer himself, and it is said is daily expected at Devonport.

It is more than probable that there will be no contest for the representation of either of the two divisions into which the county of Cornwall is divided by the Reform Bill.—The present Representatives, E. W. W. PENDRIVES, Esq., and Sir CHARLES LEMON, are expected to walk over the course for the western division, and Lord VALENTINE and Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., for the eastern. At all events, no other candidates are yet named.

**COUNTY OF WORCESTER.**—We have authority to say that the Hon. T. H. FOLEY will offer himself for the Western Division. JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, Esq. of Westwood Park, is a candidate for the Eastern Division. No other candidates for either Division are yet named, but we have no doubt that others will very shortly be announced. Should the Hon. H. B. LYONS again offer himself, little doubt seems to be entertained that he will be successful. His defeat at the last election obviously arose from the irresistible feeling on the subject of Reform. All parties acknowledge that the attention of the gallant Colonel to the county business committed to him was most exemplary.

**DORSETSHIRE.**—We hear that Mr. HODNETTS FOLEY has made a most successful canvass.

**DUDLEY.**—On Monday se'night, Mr. CAMPBELL made his public entry into Dudley; it is said that 30,000 persons accompanied him; the bands played the appropriate air, "The Campbells are coming." He addressed the electors in the market place, and replied to a number of questions put to him. Having made the necessary arrangements with his committee, the learned gentleman partook of refreshment with a number of his friends, and left town in the evening. Mr. CAMPBELL's friends report that there is little doubt of his return. Sir HORACE ST. PAUL's friends seem equally confident.

All the candidates for Hereford have withdrawn, except Mr. E. B. CLIVE (whose return is certain), Mr. R. RIDGLEY, and Mr. BLACKMORE.—Mr. E. ROMILLY (son of the late Sir SAMUEL) having been invited to Ludlow, Mr. C. ROMILLY canvassed the town for his brother on Friday.

It is said that Lord E. SOMERSET and Capt. COBRINGTON will offer for the southern division of the County of Gloucester, and that they will be opposed by the Hon. G. BARKLEY and another Whig.—It is now certain that Mr. LAWLEY will retire from the representation of Warwickshire. Mr. LAWLEY states that his health renders it desirable that he should retire.—The three candidates for Hereford have actively canvassed the electors during the last week.—For the

northern division of the county of Stafford, Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart., and Mr. BULLER are the only avowed candidates; though it is rumoured that Sir F. F. BOCHNER, Bart., and RALPH SNEYD, Esq., will offer themselves. Col. ANSON has been talked of, but it is now said on authority that he will not become a candidate.—For the Borough of Stafford, Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY, Bart. offers, and Capt. W. E. CHETWYND and Mr. O. MOSLEY are talked of.—Mr. W. MILES is mentioned as a candidate for Bristol.

At length, it will be seen, we have a candidate in the field for Brighton, who is entitled by his connections in the county, as well as by other circumstances, to aspire to the honour of representing such a town; and who, by his "liberal" sentiments, is likely to prove acceptable to the majority of the electors. We confess that, for ourselves, we should have been better pleased had Captain Pechell forborne to pledge himself to the support of any particular Administration; but in the present dearth of candidates, this is a circumstance which must not be suffered to weigh against his other recommendations. Captain PECHELL, who is one of the Queen's Equerries, comes forward, it is understood, with the sanction of the Court; and although we of course do not mean to say that this fact can be, or ought to be, prominently brought forward at an election, yet, situated as Brighton is, if she has to choose between two candidates, we suppose that no man will deny that the wishes of the Court ought, *ceteris paribus*, to turn the scale in favour of him who possesses this advantage. Captain PECHELL, who has been detained in London by the necessity of attending at the Drawing Room today, is expected to arrive here to-morrow, when he will, we suppose, pay his respects to the electors. A very general feeling seems to exist in his favour; and we entertain no doubt of his success.

Mr. ISAAC WIGNEY's address has also been published. It will be seen that he promises abundantly; but we hardly suppose that he can himself expect to be successful, if Colonel WEBSTER, whose name is confidently mentioned, or any other candidate of equal pretensions, should come forward. Mr. JOHN SMITH, who used to enliven the Sherborn elections in a similar way, will also, he himself declares, stand a poll; and if this be seriously intended, he will no doubt have the "votes and interest" of the Political Unions, for whom Mr. WIGNEY, radical as his address may be, will probably find that he does not go far enough.

The Earl of SURRY has started for the Western, and Mr. CHARLES COMPTON CAVERISH, who some years back contested this county, for the Eastern Division of SUSSEX. There is no doubt of the success of either, unless Colonel WYNDHAM, to whom a requisition has been got up at Chichester, should come forward for West SUSSEX. It seems uncertain whether Mr. SHELLEY will oppose Mr. CURTIS in the East; if he should, we have no doubt of his success.

Captain LYON left Lewes yesterday, after actively canvassing the electors, which Mr. KEMP and Sir CHARLES BLUNT, who arrived on Saturday, have also done. Sir CHARLES is quite safe; but both Mr. KEMP's and Captain LYON's friends express sanguine anticipations. At Hastings the present Members, Mr. NORTH and Mr. WARRE, will again offer themselves, and also Mr. ELDONSTONE.—At Rye, Captain CURTIS, the brother of our county Member, is likely, we are told, to throw out Colonel EVANS.

**BOURGH OF HALIFAX.**—The Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY offers himself as a candidate for this borough in the ensuing Parliament upon the requisition of a large number of the influential electors. We understand that an active canvass by Mr. WORTLEY's Committee has taken place, and that his return is certain. The other candidates are Mr. CHARLES WOOD (Lord GREY's son-in-law), a placeman! Mr. WENTWORTH (the eldest son of Lord MILTON, of tax-refusing-to-pay notoriety) and Mr. EX-JUSTICE STOCKS, what a trio to be brought out under Whig auspices! How these latter two gentlemen came to be competitors we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it arise from Whig gratitude, and that Lord MILTON has taken this course to repay his obligation to Mr. STOCKS for his eminent services in the great York-shire contested election. We congratulate the electors of Halifax on the choice they have made in Mr. WORTLEY, who is certainly one of the rising men of the day, and whose return for the borough will reflect great credit both upon the electors and the elected.

**KNARESBOROUGH.**—On Friday last Mr. RITCH, the Barrister, made his entrance into this borough, accompanied by three gentlemen (two of them agents), and addressed the inhabitants in the market-place. The principal topics were complaints against the Archbishop of York, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Lord WATERPARK, Mr. LAWSON, &c. On Saturday he was engaged canvassing all day, but it is supposed that a majority of the voters were more cautious than to promise their votes. He has since issued an Address to the ladies and gentlemen of Knareborough.

**REPRESENTATION OF LEEDS.**—In addition to Mr. SADLER, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. MACAULAY, rumour says we are to have a fourth candidate in the person of Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS BROWN, the banker. The old Whig party, who are not disposed to support Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. MACAULAY, are desirous that he should stand, and it is understood that Mr. BROWN has no objection to come out, if influentially called on; so that there is some probability of his making his appearance at the proper time. Since our last WALES has addressed the electors.

**YORKSHIRE.**—At the ensuing elections for this county the Ridings will be divided into districts for the purpose of voting by the Justices at Petty Sessions. The following will be the polling places:—*The North Riding*—York, Malton, Scarborough, Whitby, Stokesley, Richmond, Askwith, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Kirmansworth. *East Riding*—Beverley, Hull, Driffield, Pocklington, Bridlington, and Howden. *West Riding*—Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, Snaith, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Barnsley, Leeds, Keighley, Settle, and Ripley.

At the Annual Dinner of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, on Monday, Mr. BETHELL, of Rise, in returning thanks for his health having been drank, announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate, at the ensuing election, for the suffrages of the electors of the East Riding.

**WAKEFIELD.**—We understand that it is the intention of BENJAMIN DEALTRY, Esq. of Lothhouse, to offer himself as a candidate to represent the borough of Wakefield in Parliament. He is expected from London in the course of a few days, when he will address the electors in person. From the known talents and habits of public business of this gentleman there is every chance of his success.

**THURSK.**—Sir R. FRANKLAND, Bart. one of the late representatives, will offer himself for the next Parliament under the new Bill.

**LANCASHIRE.**—Mr. HEYWOOD has signified his intention of retiring from the representation of this county at the approaching dissolution of Parliament, in consequence of his health having suffered from his laborious attention to his Parliamentary duties. Mr. COBBETT's friends express themselves confident of his return for Manchester and it is said they intend to nominate along with him, Mr. JOHN FIELDEN, of Todmorden. Mr. MARK PHILIPS's committee are taking steps to propose him. Several other gentlemen have been spoken of as fit persons to represent this large commercial town; amongst them are the Right Hon. E. G. STANLEY, Secretary for Ireland, Mr. TROSBY, Mr. CHARLES GRANT, Mr. HYDE VILLIERS, and Mr. SAMUEL JONES LLOYD. A meeting was held at Salford on Friday to consider the propriety of inviting the latter gentleman (Mr. LLOYD) to offer himself as a candidate for that borough. JOHN FOWLER, Esq. of Read Hall, and of the firm of Ross Brothers, and Co. solicitors, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become a can-

didate for Clitheroe. The electors of Rochdale have been canvassed in behalf of Mr. JOHN FENTON, with considerable success. Mr. C. HINDLEY has announced himself a candidate for the borough of Ashton. Major MARSHALL is the only declared candidate for the representation of Stockport, but an invitation is likely to be sent to E. J. LLOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Oldfield Hall, Cheshire. Colonel TORRENS and Mr. JOHN ASHTON YATES are likely to be returned for Bolton. Mr. STANLEY has declined standing, and Mr. W. BOLLING, cotton-spinner, who had been mentioned as a fit and proper person, was unanimously negatived at a meeting of the electors last week.—Mr. WALKER and Mr. GRINBY are candidates for Bury, and the friends of each party express themselves confident of ultimate success. JAMES WOOD, Esq. of Manchester, has become a candidate for the representation of Ashton-under-Lyne.

A requisition is now in course of signature to the Marquis of DOUGLAS and CLEVELAND, soliciting him to offer for the Northern division of the county of Lancaster, and has been numerously and respectfully signed. Mr. JOHN WILSON PATTEN has already offered himself for that division.

M. BELL, Esq. and Sir C. MONCK have declared themselves for the Southern division of Northumberland; and are to be opposed, it would appear, by Messrs. BEAUMONT and ORR, who have collected, and placed themselves in the hands of a Political Union. Mr. BELL is considered secure—his friends are active. Sir C. MONCK is also confident. It is supposed that Mr. BEAUMONT will not again burn his fingers in the contest. The Union have also called upon C. W. BROOK, Esq. to stand for the Northern division of the county, but he declines, and the dictators are at fault. In the mean time Lord OSSINGTON is in the field on constitutional principles, and has issued a manly, spirited and explicit address to the electors. Lord OSSINGTON's success is considered certain. Another distinguished gentleman, it is said, equally unexceptionable, will take the field shortly.

The Hon. Captain HOWARD, son of the Earl of CARLISLE, comes forward at the next election for Morpeth, under the wing of WILLIAM ODD, Esq.

A resident gentleman of sound principles is about to start for the northern division of Lincolnshire, with every certainty of success. He is brought forward by a large and influential body of the freeholders.

On canvassing Kendal, Alderman THOMPSON finds he has no chance, the Reform Bill having made that town a close borough for Mr. JAMES BROUGHTAM, under the Lord Chancellor's wing—a man of whom it may be said, almost in the language of ROBERTS, that he "never said a pretty thing nor ever did a wise one."

In addition to Mr. SPANLEY of Hensworthy Hall, H. CURWEN, Esq., of the Hall, offers himself for the representation of the southern division of Cumberland. We understand that there will be a third candidate. Mr. CURWEN is one of the gentlemen who considers the Bill a "means," not an "end."

Lord PALMERSTON has announced himself as a candidate for Falmouth and Penryn. The friends of Sir R. VIVIAN are canvassing for him, and his success is undoubted. Three other candidates are also in the field—namely, the two present Members for Penryn, Mr. STANLEY and Mr. FRESHFIELD, and Alderman THOMPSON, one of the City Members.

#### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 27th June, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—The attack on the Duke of WELLINGTON and the attempt to assassinate the King have produced a powerful effect on people of property and character in this country. They view the events of the last week as a system of reaction, which is in opposition to the tranquillity and happiness of Europe, and a system which is inimical to the throne, the altar, the laws, and God. In different countries that system is called by different names, but it is ever the same principle. Here, in France, it is called liberalism; in Belgium it is called national independence; in Spain it is called Carlism; in Portugal it is called constitutional freedom; in Italy it is called patriotism; and in England it is called Reform and Whiggism. But the system is ever the same, and must lead sooner or later to the same result. This begins to be apparent even to the Ministers of this country, who now perceive the necessity of putting down the factions, the brigades, the republicans, and the enemies of peace and order.

The attacks made on the Duke of WELLINGTON and on the King of GREAT BRITAIN are similar in character to the rights of government, the *canaille* insist on being not only heard, but obeyed; and if CHARLES X. or KING WILLIAM, LOUIS PHILIPPE or MONTAIGNE, shall refuse to obey the voice of the *canaille*, why then the *canaille* consider that they have the right of resorting to club law, and of taking the matter into their own hands, because the people are sovereign, and are bound to obey, but not to command. In fact, the *canaille* are the same in all countries; and in England, who are attacking the same principle all the world over, and are rendering vast service to the cause of order, virtue, just government, the happiness of the people, and the good of mankind. The liberal, I mean the extreme liberal, were quite delighted at the late attacks on the Duke of WELLINGTON and the King of ENGLAND; and I heard one of their chiefs exclaim truly before the Committee of the Paris Convention, "Why do you not, English property and the Peer of Great Britain should be compelled to leave England and seek refuge in France, with no other property about them than some ready money and some silver spoons and forks in their pockets or portmanteaus." The Commissary of the Stock Exchange neither approved nor disapproved this prediction. He most probably disapproved it—but I mention the fact to show, that the *Extreme Gauche* party in France reject all that is called order, and that they desire an English aristocracy, and only desire to obtain place and power in order once more to commence a war with all that is sacred, honourable, virtuous, and stable in Europe.

We will now proceed to enumerate some of the facts of the past week, as collected from the journals of all parties, and which are quite incontrovertible. When you have read these facts you will necessarily discover why the *canaille* are so much to be dreaded, and why this disorder exist in France?—and the answer will be, because the *canaille* destroyed, in July, 1830, the principle of order in this country.

FACT I. M. CHATEAUBRIAND has refused to reply to the interrogatories of the Judges appointed to inquire into the alleged conspiracy, in which he is said to be implicated, because he disputes the existence of a constitutional or legal Government in France. This is very gross.

FACT II. DE NEUVILLE and the Duke of FITZJAMES have protested against the state of Siege—26 Deputies have taken the same course, and 134 Deputies have signed the "complete *rendu*," which is a general and violent attack against the principles and measures of the present Government.

FACT III. A mob have assembled before the house of PERU, a grocer, who was acquitted by the Court Martial, and but for the intervention of the municipal guards, it is probable that his shop would have been broken into and himself roughly handled. This is a very important fact. It shows, first, that the people begin themselves to feel that order is necessary, and that Republicans and Revolutionists are bad citizens; but then, secondly, it shows, that the minds of the people have been so perverted and deformed by the revolution and its doctrines, that they are so ignorant of the principle that the law should decide every thing, and that the law has acquitted PERU, he is to be considered as innocent.

FACT IV. The Simonians, who are the offspring of the revolution, have now openly declared, in the face of France, that concubinage is allowable—that marriage is not desirable—and that a plurality of attachments is not immoral. The following scene actually took place the other day at the new institution of the revolutionary sectarians:—

"One of the fathers (or chiefs) of the society was severely reprimanded for having (upon his own confession, and that of his wife) one night transgressed the vow of not cohabiting for a month. After this, the Supreme Father, or Chief of the Society, presented to the St. Simonians his illegitimate child, who is between three and four years old—the mother engaging to bring the boy up with maternal care and tenderness." This is a specimen of the morality of the bourgeoisie.

FACT V. Accounts from Drugginham, in the department of the Gard, state, that a few days since, proclamations signed "Marie Caroline Regente du Royaume," were posted upon the doors of the church, and the Hotel de Ville of St. Maximin. Here is anarchy and disorder!—a Government exists, but no Government is acknowledged.

FACT VI. The Chiefs of the *canaille* who actually reside at Lyons, and who are the keepers of the prison, in opposition to the wishes of the Government, have been brought up for trial, and have been

ALL ACQUITTED! Thus, by a Jury of the department of the Puy-de-Dome, the insurrectionary principle has been encouraged and legalised, and then can order be established in a country, when the "brigands" and "factions" are acquitted by a Jury, though proved to have been guilty of open revolt?

7. The *Gazette des Ecoles* states, that according to the new instructions relative to the re-organization of the Polytechnic School, the introduction of journals will be strictly forbidden. Any pupil, in whose hands a journal may be found, will be expelled. Thus, the revolution of 1830, which was got up by journalists and students, is now obliged, in its own defence, to prevent the students from reading the revolutionary journals.

8. The *Breton* of Nantes expresses its fears that, under the apparent submission of *La Vendee*, some secret plot is concealed, and does not believe that the disarmament is sufficient to ensure permanent tranquillity—for it apprehends that the Chouans merely deliver up the old muskets of the first revolution which have become unfit for service, and keep their new ones. It adds, that there was not a single Chouan who had not two muskets.

9. The *Journal du Gard* says—"Last night the police commenced a search at the Bishop's Palace and the Seminary, which was not finished this morning." Thus at Nismes, as at Conflans, the Bishop and Archbishop are supposed to be conspiring against the present Government.

10. The difficulties round Paris, which were commenced twenty months ago, and afterwards discontinued, have been re-begun. Surely the Government does not fear an attack when France has 500,000 troops, and a million of National Guards, ready for the combat.

11. The *Revenant*, or *Journal of the Henri-guignistes*, has been seized.—M. GABON, the author of a pamphlet called *Francis le Fataliste*, has been prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned, for having attempted to excite hatred and contempt against the King's Government.—The office of the *Gazette de Lyon* has been searched, and the editor arrested, but afterwards liberated.—The editor of the *Livre-Fidele* of Bordeaux has been condemned to three years imprisonment, a fine and costs, for several libels against the King's person and dignity.—And a Commissary of Police of the Government has proceeded to the house of the St. Simonians, to put seals upon the place where they hold their meetings.

12. The *Fiaisterre*, of Brear, states that a few days since, while the guard of the military depot at Quernan were cleaning their arms preparatory to an inspection on the following day, sixty-nine condemned soldiers, who were in confinement there, suddenly rushed upon the sentinel on duty, forced the key from the sergeant of the guard, got out of the gate, and escaped to the city. Some of them, it is said, did not all, were afterwards re-taken. The spirit of insubordination is every where to be seen and denoted.

13. From Nantes we learn that priests are being every where arrested in the west; and that in a great number of their houses, and even in the churches, gunpowder and other ammunition are concealed. They are all Henri-guignistes.

There is a "Bible" of facts before you! They will all prove to you, that the moment disorder is introduced into the Government of a country, there are no evils, however great, which may not result from such a system of anarchy and popular law.—I am, as ever, your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

#### ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

**PRELATES.**  
Viscount GALWAY has appointed the Rev. W. MANSH, Minister of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, one of his Domestic Chaplains, in the room of the Bishop of Calcutta.

The Rev. E. BUSBY, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Imington, in the county of Cambridgeshire, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The Rev. J. W. BURT, M.A. Rector of Southey, succeeds to the Mastership of the School at Bromley, in Kent, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. B. Hibbert, who retires to his preferment given him by the Bishop of Lincoln, near Louth.

The Rev. JAS. LUTTON, M.A. has been collated by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Michael and St. Trinity, Quenchitlow, void by the cession of Dr. Russell.

The Rev. JOHN STEVENS HENSLAW, A.M. Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge, &c. &c. to the Vicarage of Cholesey-cum-Mountford, Berks—Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**UNIVERSITY.**  
The Rev. EDMUND SANDFORD, B.D. Rector of Nutfield, in the county of Surrey, Patrons, Jesus College, Oxford.

**UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.**  
OXFORD, JUNE 30.—At a council held on Wednesday last, a congratulatory address to His Majesty, on his escape from the late attack upon his person, was unanimously agreed to by the corporation of the city.

On Wednesday next, the Eucenia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University, will be held in the theatre.

At a Meeting of the Radcliffe Trustees held on Friday at the House of Lords, Dr. DAVID BARNHAM, of Oxford, son of Professor Barnham, was appointed to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship.

CANTERBURY, JUNE 26.—The sermon at the Chapel Church, on Sunday next, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. HENSON, of St. John's College (morning), and the Rev. Dr. HUNTER, of Trinity College, (afternoon).

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed to-morrow (Saturday), for JAS. HILDVARD, of Christ's College, to recite his prize essay; and Monday for the Anniversary of Trinity College, and Dr. HILDVARD, of St. Peter's College, to recite their prize Coleridge.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Tuesday next for W. C. KING, of Trinity College, to recite his English poem for the Chancellor's medal; for J. HILDVARD, of Christ's College, to recite his Greek and Latin Odes, and W. NICHOLSON, of Christ's College, to recite his epigrams for Sir Wm. Browne's medals; and also for L. LUSHINGTON, of Trinity College, to recite his exercise for the Bursar's prize.

At the congregation to-morrow there will be proposed to the Senate an Address to His Majesty, on the subject of the outrage recently committed against His Majesty at Avesot.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
On Thursday the Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new altar of West College, called Holy Trinity, built by Mrs. Goodwin.

His Lordship preached a very impressive and devout sermon on the occasion, from the 52nd chapter of Isaiah and the 7th verse, to a crowded congregation, there being upwards of 1000 persons present. The prayers were read by the Rev. M. GENESEE, whom the amiable benefactress has appointed her chaplain and curate of the said church, and Messrs. JOHN BILES and MAURICE DEAN, wardens. The procession moved from Mrs. Goodwin's house at eleven o'clock. His Lordship was preceded by Mr. GENESEE, the altar boys, and a large number of clerical and laymen from different parts. After the consecration of the church, burial ground, &c. the procession returned to Mrs. Goodwin's and partook of refreshments.—The Bishop was pleased to compliment the architect for the neat construction of the building, and the wardens for their attention and management upon the occasion, which certainly reflected great credit upon them, and must be highly gratifying to their feelings.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**  
—On Sunday last two sermons were preached in the parish church of Louth, by the Rev. T. HOLWAY, Vicar of Spilsby, and the Rev. E. H. MANTELL, Vicar of Louth, in behalf of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

**EXTERIOR SERVICE.**—It is understood to have been determined to flue the outer side of this edifice with slabs of Blenheim Portland stone. We understand that Divine Service will be suspended in the Cathedral, as well on Sundays as on other days of the week, until Sunday the 15th of July; and that on Sunday next, the day, preceding the opening of the Sessions, the Mayor, Magistrates, Recorder, &c. will attend Divine Service at the church of St. Mary, Northgate.

We understand the Rev. L. J. HOBSON, who for 21 years has been Master of the Free Grammar School in this town, has resigned.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

On Sunday last, a very elaborate and impressive discourse was delivered in the parish church, at East Retford, by the Rev. WILLIAM BURY, A.M., of Ordsall, in aid of the fund for the prevention and relief of the cholera. The Rev. Gentleman selected for his text the 11th, 12th, and 13th verses of the 94th Psalm, and, in his sermon, he forcibly alluded to the numerous blessings which, as a nation, we had long enjoyed, as well as to the mercies which had been continually showered upon us as individuals. He likewise observed that national punishments were the results of national sins, and commended by enforcing the necessity of co-operation for the purpose of preventing the spread of that pestilence which was now ravaging the East.

Several persons of the name of Bury, who were a collection made, amounting to the liberal sum of 25l. 11s. 6d.





Ourzon street, Mayfair; the manufactory, 6, Mortimer-street; Mr. Clarke's, ironmonger, Portsmouth; and Mr. John Mee's, Hull, merchant.

would be most satisfactory to the House to delay his financial statement (Budget) till after the termination of the present quarter; he could not at present name the day.

**FRIDAY'S GAZETTE**

Was 22,000. 70. 70, Van Buren's name, 20, 70. 27. 20.



**FRIDAY.**—Mr. Hume inquired whether it was true that Somerville, of the Scotch Greys, had been discharged?—Sir J. C. Houshouse replied that he understood from the Horse Guards that his dismissal was in progress of being made out.—Alderman Wood inquired whether any steps had been taken respecting the Com. Martial by whose sentence Somerville had been punished?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the whole of the proceedings had been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, and that it would be conducted in a manner that would give satisfaction to the public.—Sir J. C. Houshouse then moved that the petition respecting Somerville be printed, that the whole case might be before the public, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dixon asked whether a good supply of water to the metropolis, undertaken at the instigation of Sir F. Burdett, he undertaking to pay for it, if the Government would not. He considered that all ought not to be borne by an individual; he, therefore, moved a grant of 1000l. on account of such survey.—Sir R. Peel considered that Government ought not to interfere in such matters; that the supply of water ought to be left to the competition of private individuals; and that if the survey was made at the instigation of Sir F. Burdett, he ought not to be allowed to bear the expense.—Sir F. Burdett replied that he was willing to bear the expense; and if a good supply of water were secured, so important did he deem it, that he should consider his money well laid out.—The House then resumed.

Mr. C. W. Wynn then informed the House that the Lords had agreed to a conference upon the report of the Punishment of Death Bill. The Members to manage the conference on the part of the Commons were then appointed, and immediately proceeded to confer with their Lordships. On their return, Mr. C. W. Wynn stated that they had met a deputation of their Lordships' House in the Painted Chamber, and that they had agreed to take the amendments into consideration on Monday next.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed, in which the several Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

The House having resolved into Committee on the Irish Reform Bill, various clauses were disposed of, after much desultory conversation, which lasted till a late hour, when the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

#### THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th July, 1831, and 5th July, 1832, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

|                      | Years ended July 5, 1831. | 1832.      | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Customs              | 16,307,283                | 14,844,911 | £         | 1,462,384 |
| Excise               | 15,644,109                | 14,558,216 | £         | 985,893   |
| Stamps               | 6,504,213                 | 6,832,299  | £         | 46,618    |
| Post Office          | 1,397,017                 | 1,316,000  | £         | 81,017    |
| Taxes                | 4,325,709                 | 4,905,941  | £         | 29,708    |
| Miscellaneous        | 588,020                   | 403,568    | £         | 181,452   |
|                      | 45,273,813                | 42,711,965 | £         | 2,710,464 |
| Deduct Increase      |                           |            | £         | 48,616    |
| Decrease on the Year |                           |            | £         | 2,661,848 |

|                         | Quars. ended July 5, 1831. | 1832.      | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Customs                 | 3,754,865                  | 3,515,568  | £         | 239,296   |
| Excise                  | 3,298,000                  | 3,088,000  | £         | 210,000   |
| Stamps                  | 1,620,109                  | 1,515,243  | £         | 104,866   |
| Post Office             | 358,006                    | 304,000    | £         | 54,006    |
| Taxes                   | 2,016,981                  | 1,934,510  | £         | 82,471    |
| Miscellaneous           | 105,560                    | 85,546     | £         | 20,014    |
|                         | 11,197,558                 | 10,852,293 | £         | 400,793   |
| Deduct Increase         |                            |            | £         | 56,228    |
| Decrease on the Quarter |                            |            | £         | 344,565   |

**THE HEIDENMAUER, OR THE BENEDICTINE.**—The scene of Mr. Cooper's forthcoming novel under this title, we understand, laid in Germany and Switzerland. The Author is known to be particularly well acquainted with the scenery, and the Rhine and its old castles, so rich in wild and romantic traditions. The story, which is announced for immediate publication, is said to excel in dramatic power any of his former productions.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles performed in his own Play of *The Hunchback* on Thursday in the Glasgow Theatre. He was most enthusiastically received, and called for at the end of the performance.

Emigration.—3,400 persons have emigrated to America and the Canadas from Bristol alone within the last six months—about 6,000 a year on an average.

**DRAMATIC STORIES.**—Mr. Thomas Arnold has just published, under the above title, a series of stories of various countries, which are likely to prove unusually attractive, from their dramatic power and mode of narration. The scene of the principal tale (Godwin and Gula) is laid at that spot of our history, on the Saxons, who were involved in the most obstinate and bloody struggles with the Danish invaders.—"Alberic the Godless," "The Impostor," and "Schelm-kind,"—severally said to be German romances of extraordinary merit. "Leonessa," an Italian tale, "Lie in Death," and "The Conscript and his Dog," both French stories of singular beauty, are we have heard, the titles of the remaining stories in Mr. Arnold's volumes.

The letter from nearly all the hop counties agree in promising an abundant crop. The duty has risen from 135,000l. to 150,000l. No danger is now apprehended from the fly.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Richard Jenkins, Esq. took the usual oath and his seat as a Director, in the room of Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. deceased.

**LADIES BAZAR AND PETE CHAMPELLE.**—We know of few amusements that have become more suddenly and universally popular than bazaars and fetes in the open air, and we think it a ridiculous assertion, that the Patrons of the Royal Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Ear and the Deaf and Dumb, in consequence of the unfavourable weather during their recent fete in the Regent's Park, and the great satisfaction expressed by all who visited it, have been induced to hold another in Vauxhall Gardens on the 16th of July, in aid of the same benevolent Institution. The object of the Royal Dispensary, we would premise for the information of those who may not be acquainted with it, consists not merely in giving advice gratis to all who apply for it, and supplying acoustic instruments to such as require them, but also more particularly directs its attention to the cure of the deaf and dumb. And as in these cases medical care and treatment in early infancy are of the utmost importance to a successful result, the Governors have some time had in view (and the proceeds of this Bazaar are designed to be more particularly devoted to effect this purpose) the enlargement of the present building, that there may be space sufficient to receive in-doors deaf and dumb infants and young children, and where the education of the faculties of hearing and speech will be the point aimed at, and not what is technically called teaching them by means of signs, &c.

TO THE LADIES.—M<sup>rs</sup> PHILL'S GOLD still continues to receive the patronage of fashionable society. Its close resemblance to gold itself, its extreme economy, and the successful manner in which it can be worked up in every description of Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow the changes of fashion without incurring the heavy expense of the genuine metal. C<sup>ms</sup> PHILL begs to inform the Nobility and the Fashionable World, that he has no connection with persons professing to sell the Mosaic Gold, or the only place where it can be had is at the Jeweller's establishment, No. 14, Regent-street, Pall-mall, opposite Howell and James, where he solicits their attention to his extensive stock, consisting of the most splendid articles of fashion, and of the most perfect design and richness of colour may safely defy competition. The leading feature in this elegant Invention is, that time and wear have no effect upon its appearance. It is manufactured into a variety of costly articles by C<sup>ms</sup> PHILL, and the most skillful London workmen, and is so constructed, that any article of Jewellery which may be brought to him, so that it shall not be distinguished from the original, may have them set in the most elegant style at one-eighth the expense of gold. The favour of an early call as above is most expressly requested; where he invites an inspection of his articles, and a notice of C<sup>ms</sup> PHILL, in every town, and a recommendation to the notice of Merchants and Captains, as an article worthy their attention, as it will retain its colour in any climate. Old Gold, Diamonds, or Pearls, sought or taken in exchange.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. Q. will perceive that we had ourselves commenced a course similar to that which he suggested—this proves that it appeared necessary. If he will leave his address at the office, he shall receive a line from us on the subject of any future communication. *RAMS shall hear to-morrow.*

AS A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In consequence of the imminent danger of the Princess LOUISE, their MAJESTIES declined honouring the several parties with their presence where they had been expected during the week.

Their MAJESTIES remain at Windsor.

THE "confusion" which has arisen amongst the unhappy Ministers upon discovering that their fine REFORM BILL will not work—that it is in fact impracticable—is rendered "worse confounded" by the further discovery that it cannot be amended in the present session of Parliament. Bungling workmen—with all the will to do mischief, and all the power in their hands, their machinations are brought to nought by the providential stupidity with which God in his mercy has endowed them.

Will it be believed—merely as one instance out of fifty, that by the blessed Boundary Bill the whole ISLE of ELY, with all its peculiar rights, and all its particular jurisdiction, is utterly and entirely disfranchised; we only give this as one specimen—the bubble, however, has burst, and the country may yet be saved by the precipitate retreat of the bunglers from office.

We look forward to Thursday night for a most lovely exposure in the House of Commons—let our readers keep their eye upon that; and, in the meantime, amuse themselves by reading the results of Friday's conference, at which, after the groaning discontent of the KING OF BELGIUM at the protracted negotiations with the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, the declaration of the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS was pronounced decidedly in the negative of almost every proposition of the Conference—he claims a direct Treaty with the Five Powers as well as Belgium, and declares that so far from evacuating Antwerp, he will not give up one inch of Territory until a new Treaty, such as he desires, shall have been agreed upon.

So much for the two hundred and seventy-five thousand protocols, and all the charges of missions and messengers, and all the rest of it. These, added to the debate on the Russian-Belgian Loan for Thursday, and we are not surprised that the INCAPABLES want to get their necks out of the ministerial pillory, where they have so grievously exposed their heads.

To notice again the malevolent attacks of Lord GREY upon the Bishop of EXETER, in the House of Lords, would be only again to expose the triumph of temper over taste, and the total forgetfulness of what is due, not only to a Prelate of the Church, but to Society in general. The triumphant explanation of the Bishop—needless, we admit, to those who know the facts—must have put the Noble Earl to shame, as it has established the fact as originally stated by the Right Reverend Prelate; but the best part of the second discussion is, that it has brought authoritatively before the public another fact, to which we have already alluded in former papers, we mean the publication of an answer to a letter of Lord LONDONDERRY's, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper before it reached his Lordship.

The parties to this letter were Lord MELBOURNE, Lord LONDONDERRY, and that irresponsible officer the King's Private Secretary.

Lord MELBOURNE, in his place in the House of Lords, admitted all Lord LONDONDERRY's statements, confessed his own expressions of surprise at the circumstance, and concluded by saying, that "he never took any further trouble about the affair, and knew nothing more about it."

Sincerity is a virtue, and Lord MELBOURNE is a gentleman—but the statements of the Bishop of EXETER and of Lord LONDONDERRY remain unimpeached.

THIS day fortnight we mentioned the fact that PRINCE OTTO, of Bavaria, was to be seated on the Throne of Greece, and that our precious Ministers had entered into a Treaty to guarantee the Throne to that illustrious young personage, and to advance two millions of money to support him, in conjunction with France and Russia; being, as we at the time mentioned, supposing the other Powers to pay up their shares—somewhere about four hundred thousand pounds more for England to pay than when it was proposed to set the present KING OF BELGIUM, who, to a certain extent, belonged to ourselves, upon the Grecian Throne.

On Thursday night Lord CHANDOS asked Lord ALTHORP whether such a report was true—his Lordship muttered and mumbled, as he always does, when he either is ashamed of what has been done, which is seldom, or unable to defend it, which is often so, that his answer was as inaudible as he meant it to be, in the gallery; he confessed the fact, precisely as we stated it, and the treaty is to be produced—it is signed—just in time—Lord DURHAM is sent to insult the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, and has left his newspaper to play the same game—not a shilling will come from Russia—not a shilling can come from France—OTHO will be sent to Greece, and a Loan will be raised in England to pay the whole sum—Bravo!

THE selection of Lord DURHAM as a pacificator, gains every day increased praise from the country. As a proof of the spirit in which that noble and most amiable Baron visits St. Petersburg, let us extract the following passage from the notices to correspondents in Thursday's *Times*:

"The story of the ruffian CONSTANTINE shooting a postilion has been told repeatedly; we believe it to be perfectly true."

We presume that the active and able *Sieur MATUCHEVITZ* (as that highly gifted Minister is officially styled) will take care that this copy of the *Times* shall reach the eye of his Imperial Master much about the period at which its noble supporter and quondam correspondent arrives at his Imperial MAJESTY's Court, the authorized and accredited representative of his Imperial MAJESTY's faithful ally, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

A war with Russia is inevitable—and if anything could utterly destroy the possibility of avoiding such an event, the sending such a person as Lord DURHAM to St. Petersburg

would do so. Coarse in his manners, sour in his temper, ill-read and ill-bred, he has neither the merit of ability nor of rank to give him the slightest weight at such a Court as that of the EMPEROR.

The job has been manufactured to give his Lordship a jaunt at the public expense. He was recommended a warm climate for his health, but either from there being no hot place to which we could send a man upon a special mission, or from his Lordship's ignorance in not knowing that Russia was a cold country, out he has gone; and although Mr. WARD, of the Foreign Office, has accompanied him as dry-nurse and tutor, one ELLICE and one PONSOMBY more, are saddled on to the expedition—two more GREYS by implication,—and they are to stay out until October, whether they are wanted there or not; and Lord DURHAM is still to hold the Privy Seal—at arm's-length—and receive the pay of that office, which he once said he should most patriotically spurn, as well as the salary, outfit, plate, and whatever else belongs to a great plenipotentiary.

The only parallel to the Noble Baron's disinterestedness is to be found in the patrician indignation expressed by Lord BYRON towards bards who wrote for hire, and who afterwards, as we see by MURRAY's new edition of his Lordship's works, received from the said MURRAY upwards of £20,000 for copyrights.

In addition to the gentle observation upon "the Ruffian CONSTANTINE," we ought to add that the following observations appeared in Thursday's *Times* in a letter:—

"How must this country view the man (the Emperor of Russia) whose ambition prompted him to insist on having the Baltic to skate on, the Caspian Sea for a bathing-place, the North Pacific Ocean for a fish-pond, Tartary for pasture, Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, Turkey for a garden, Poland for a farm, Finland and Lapland for a hunting ground, and palaces of North America for a place of banishment! The monstrous ideas of these men want curbing; they excite the ridicule and contempt of freemen; their sun is setting; they find their scorching rays are less fierce, and that the good stamina of their slaves have enabled them to bear against it, and they are invigorated and enlightened."

It is curious that when the sanguinary despot BUONAPARTE, the bitterest enemy our country ever had, the ravages of whose boundless ambition England was only enabled to withstand by a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, aimed at aggrandisement far beyond that, which our Ally, the Emperor of RUSSIA, is alleged in this letter to aspire to, not one of the liberal, free and enlightened men of the people, rose up to denounce his vanity or ambition, or ridicule "his monstrous ideas;" on the contrary, he was the subject of eulogy and admiration, and even at this moment there are Englishmen so lost to sense and decency as to praise him while living, in their prose, and lament him dead, in their verse. The difference between the EMPERORS was, that the Emperor of RUSSIA, according to the writer, is disposed to take what nobody else wants; whereas the Corsican fixed upon the rich and cultivated nations of Europe to rob and desolate, and those parts of the plunder which he could not himself hold, he divided amongst his hungry brothers.

The truth is, that England is involved in a war with Russia. Had there been a chance of pacification Lord DURHAM would not have been sent; and the plan of the Ministerial Party is to blacken the Emperor of RUSSIA and all his relations so as to excite a sufficiently strong feeling amongst the Political Unions to induce them to permit Lord GREY to remain in office after having plunged the nation into a needless and perhaps interminable war, with the concomitant agreements of additional taxes, loans, and all the rest of it.

LORD PALMERSTON, after having tried his hand at Cambridge University, and after having been told he was not wanted, dropped down to Penzance and tried there;—there his Lordship met with the same answer, and now the question is, where he will go next.

GENERAL DARLING, who has been for some time Governor of New South Wales, and nearly for the whole of that time the subject of continuous attacks in pamphlets and in Parliament (by Mr. HUME) for misconduct and tyranny in his Government, has arrived in England to fight his own battles, and vindicate his own character—but previously to entering upon any official statement for those purposes, the Gallant Officer has favoured Mr. HUME, the present Member for Middlesex, with a letter which he has printed and published, and from which, without having room for the facts stated, and the refutations of statements made by other persons, we shall take leave to make a few extracts, as they apply personally to Mr. HUME.

After mentioning a case, which the General explains in no gentle terms to Mr. HUME, he proceeds thus—(p. 9.)—

"The observations which immediately follow in the extract of your letter are so atrocious, that it appears impossible to conceive, how a man in possession of his reason, could be so lost to all sense of justice, as, on the mere report of a newspaper, to have expressed himself to such an effect—I SHALL NOT SUFFER THE CONTAGION OF YOUR EXAMPLE TO INFECT ME, NOR POLLUTE MY PEN BY COMMENTING ON SUCH A SCANDALOUS EFFUSION. IT CAN EXCITE BUT ONE GENERAL FEELING OF ABHORRENCE AND DISGUST, AND WILL DESERVEDLY MEET WITH THE REPROBATION OF EVERY HONEST MAN."

"You are, Sir, so much in the habit of making assertions without any knowledge of the subject, or attention to facts, that the task of refuting them in detail would be a waste of time. But as the manner in which you have spoken of my conduct, leaves no doubt that you are equally ignorant of the state of the Colony, I shall insert here an extract from a letter which I have lately addressed to Lord Viscount GODERICH, in order to prevent the public being any longer deceived by your assertions, and from which a judgment may be at once formed, whether your strictures on my conduct have been merited, or, I have discharged my duty in a manner becoming the situation I held, as Governor of New South Wales."

General DARLING then makes the statements, for which we have no space, and concludes his letter to our present Member thus:—

"I shall now, Sir, very willingly leave the public to judge between us—They have the means of considering the nature of the accusations on which you appear by your letter to the Editor of the *Sydney Monitor*, to have thought fit to urge my removal from the Government of New South Wales—of the sources whence you obtained information of my 'misrule'—and whether your accusations are founded on facts?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"RA. DARLING."

Not having any opportunity of attempting to decide between the Governor and Mr. HUME, we think we are bound in justice to the former, to say, that the Appendix to this letter—which contains infinitely more pepper than sugar—embodies various addresses from every class of the Colonists,

most flattering to his conduct, and most affectionate towards his person.

In the letter before us, however, it appears that the case of Mr. HUME is the one for consideration.

It may be recollected by our readers that a week or two since we took the liberty of exposing the affected disinterestedness of certain of His MAJESTY's Ministers who declined receiving the salaries of their respective offices, and of exhibiting the fact, that having publicly refused the first quarter's pay, they not only demanded the pay for all the subsequent quarters, but claimed to have that, which they had by way of flourish, refused in the outset, paid up to them as arrears.

To corroborate our statement of this most mean and hollow bit of Whig display, we beg to call attention to the following extract from the Reports of Monday's proceedings in the House of Commons:—

Mr. DAWSON asked the Noble Lord opposite, whether Lord DURHAM had received any, and if so, what portion of the salary attached to the office of Lord Privy Seal, from the period of his appointment? He wished to put the same question with respect to the salary of the Postmaster-General?

Sir G. WARRENTER said, as to the office of Postmaster-General, the Duke of Richmond, although he had at first declined receiving any emolument, on finding that the Postmastership was an efficient office, and to accept of it, he had agreed to do so. It was true that Lord Durham did state his determination not to accept of the salary of Lord Privy Seal, but it was the general opinion of the Civil List Committee, of which he (Sir G. Warrender) was a member, that if his Lordship persisted in that determination, he would do injustice to the office, and adopt a course which ought not to be pursued by public men.

Mr. J. WOOD said he had also sat upon the Committee, corroborated Sir George Warrender's statement.

Lord ALTHORP stated, in answer to the Right Honourable Member's questions, that Lord Durham had received the salary of Lord Privy Seal, he (Lord Althorp) believed, from the period of his appointment. As to the Noble Duke, he also intended to receive the salary of his office; and, although he might not have drawn the entire part of it, we doubt he would do so. He (Lord Althorp) supposed there were few who would not agree with him in thinking it inexpedient for any individual to refuse to accept the salary of his office, because he happened to possess a large private property.—(Hear.)—The Noble Lords alluded to, being convinced that they did not judge rightly in the first instance, had now adopted a different Resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Nothing can be more just than the view taken of the case by Lord ALTHORP, and by Lord DURHAM, and by the Duke of RICHMOND; but the Noble Baron and the Noble Duke, whatever their motives might have been, were praised to the skies in all ministerial and revolutionary papers for an act of magnanimity and disinterestedness of which no Tory in the world would have been capable. That was the impression made upon the public mind, and that impression would have remained, if Mr. GEORGE DAWSON had not laid the case bare and naked to the country.

WE regret to announce the death of Lord RENDLESHAM, which took place in Paris on Wednesday. A kinder-hearted or more amiable nobleman did not exist. The complaint of which his Lordship is stated to have died was dropsy.

AMONGST the staunchest and most forward of the asserters of popular rights and denouncers of lordly interference with the freedom of election, has ever stood the long-tried friend of the country and of Mrs. MARY ANNE CLARK, the Earl of RADNOR, who, by the way, has recently received such a set-down from the pen of Mr. BENSON, his Lordship's colleague, as Deputy-Recorder of Salisbury, as must be very disagreeable.

The Earl of RADNOR, we say, has always been the strenuous advocate of the purity of election and the independence of the constituency.

On the 2d inst. the following letter from his Lordship appears in the *Salisbury Journal*:—

"To the forty shilling freeholders, the ten-pound copyholders, the leaseholders, and others, voters for the northern and southern divisions of the county of Wilts."

"MY FRIENDS—If you are really Reformers, and wish to give effect to the provisions of the Reform Bill, and to have it followed up by measures of a similar nature, you must be up and stirring. The enemy is in the field, the bones of our ancestors are plotting. Mr. HERBERT offers himself for the southern division, he pledges himself to no opinion whatever; but it is well known that he and all his connections have been vehemently opposed to the Bill. Men of the South! will he be the object of your choice?"

"It seems that Sir JOHN ARLEY has consented to leave the southern division of the county, in which he resides, and means to offer himself for the northern, thus making way for Mr. HERBERT. Will you, of the North, approve of this?"

"It is not my business or inclination to suggest to you what you should do, or what Candidates look out for. The concern is yours, it is in your hands, and it is your business to deal with it. If any gentleman wishes for my opinion or advice, I am ready to give it within reasonable limits. I only beg that the request may be made in writing, and in such a form that I may, if I please, make it interfere with my reply. Further than this I shall not interfere."

"I am yours, faithfully,

"RADNOR."

This is perhaps one of the most extraordinary and we may add impudent letters that ever was addressed to a body of electors.

In the first place, according to the law of the land as it stands, and as it has stood for centuries, no Peer has a right to meddle in the election of a Member of the House of Commons—in this letter is recorded direct interference, for although the six and eightpenny caution of the Attorney-law school of Whiggery has been adopted, of putting the whole case in the way of question to the electors, the effect and object of the letter is to deter all those who think with Lord RADNOR from supporting Mr. HERBERT.

But in the second place, and where the impudence is most glaring—Lord RADNOR, at the moment he congratulates the electors upon the success of a measure which restores to them their long dormant rights, or confers upon them new ones—namely, those of acting for themselves and choosing for themselves, sits down to direct them in their choice—aye, distinctly direct them—for after having had the negative insolence to tell them whom they are not to elect, he has the positive assurance to open his house in Grosvenor-street, like a Register-office for servants, and desire the electors of Wiltshire to send to him for his opinion and advice.

His Lordship, to be sure, tells them that "further than this he shall not interfere." This gracious forbearance on the part of his Lordship will no doubt be duly appreciated by the county of Wilts, and his Lordship's open avowal that "it is not his business to suggest what they should do, or what candidates they should look out for," will be equally well understood.

Lord RADNOR says, that "Boroughmongers are plotting," what does he mean by plotting? Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT is the openly-avowed candidate for the southern division of the county, and a fitter representative, for that division of Wiltshire, it would be, perhaps, impossible to imagine; and why the word plot should be appropriated to the proclaimed intention of Lord FEMBORE's brother to canvass the

county, any more than the preliminary proceedings—canvass it could scarcely be called—which Lord RADNOR himself, when Lord FOLKSTONE, was in the habit of taking to secure his return for New Sarum; a city which, under the circumstances of his Lordship's connexion with it, was very much—as far as related to his Lordship's election—on a par with its elder brother.

We have so frequently quoted from the writings of Lord BROUGHAM upon the subject of negro slavery—and have so often exhibited his real ingenious opinions upon the destruction to our colonies consequent upon the emancipation of the blacks, and upon the utter absurdity of believing in the possibility of obtaining any produce from free labour, that we really did not hope to get, from the pen of the same learned and highly-gifted individual, at a period when he viewed surrounding objects with unjaundiced eyes, and looked at objects more nearly than he can be supposed to do from the vast height at which he is now placed, anything powerfully applicable to the existing state of European politics—we are, therefore, much indebted to a correspondent of the *Standard*, for pointing out, to public notice, the following passage, written by Lord BROUGHAM, and to be found at page 204 of the second volume of his "*Colonial Policy*,"—it is very curious:—

"The case of Poland appears to be one of the very few instances which have ever occurred, of a nation being placed in such unnatural circumstances of embarrassment, turbulence, and degradation of every sort, that no change of affairs could possibly render it worse, and scarce any revolution, by domestic violence or foreign invasion, could fail to alter it for the better. Setting apart the high-sounding phrases of patriotism and national spirit, and the feelings of admiration which the very natural emotions of pity have taught us to couple with the name of Poland, it is impossible for a sober minded observer not to perceive that ages of the most debasing servitude had utterly disqualified the Polish people for enjoying the privileges of free subjects; that a life of division, by domestic violence or foreign invasion, and the revellings of a boisterous, barbarous hospitality, had utterly unfitted the rest of the state from co-operating in the formation of a constitution, which should possess either energy or regularity; and that the happiest event which has ever befallen the fine country of Poland, has been a dismemberment, wept over and decried upon by those who had no experience of its necessity, or need of its benefits. Those benefits have most undoubtedly been the pacification of that unhappy kingdom by the only means which human fancy could have devised for accomplishing this end without endangering the security of the other powers, namely, a fair division of the country among the neighbouring and rival powers, and a consequent communication of the inestimable blessings which their ancient subjects enjoyed under a system of peaceful and regular police."

Whether Lord BROUGHAM has given Lord DURHAM a copy of this passage to communicate to the Emperor of RUSSIA we know not; but we see in it the genuine feelings of his mind before they were perverted by party and ambitious feelings, and to which, now that his party is degraded and his ambition is gratified, we shall be extremely gratified, and by no means greatly surprised, to find his Lordship returning, at the first seasonable opportunity.

#### A CARD.

A Bill having lately passed the House of Commons to legalize the Sale of Dead Bodies, ROBERT BURKE RUFFIAN takes the earliest opportunity of informing the faculty, his friends and the public in general, that in case the said Bill should also be carried in the Lords, and receive the Royal assent, he intends opening an extensive warehouse for the sale of Subjects, wholesale and retail.

In order to meet the wishes of amateurs and other scientific persons, R. B. R. will use every exertion to procure subjects according to order, for which purpose he has engaged several assistants to be in readiness to attend his customers to such parts of the metropolis as they may direct, in order to receive their instructions; and he pledges himself to send home any subject selected from the life, within three weeks from the day of selection.

R. B. R. will have a constant stock on hand for such of the nobility and gentry as are not particular, and will supply them with the above-named articles, of all ages and sizes, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms,—sacks included.

No extra charge for carriage.

We take a little credit to ourselves for having had a share in demolishing the Ministerial Job of uniting Arundel and Littlehampton. It is gratifying to ascertain, by the following detail, the sort of people who would have had votes under the proposed arrangement, and more gratifying still to know that as the case stands they will have none.

On Friday the 29th ult. forty-two of the inhabitants of Littlehampton, by way, it is presumed, of bravado, celebrated the junction of that place from Arundel, originally intended to be united by the Boundary Bill, by dining together at the Dolphin Inn at the former place. A Mr. CANNY, a very assiduous apothecary, was in the Chair. The health of the KING was received with yells, hissings, and hootings the most hideous, by several of those present; and as for the QUEEN, the very mention of her august name drew forth language which we dare not repeat. The Chairman refused to give her MAJESTY'S health. There was a great demolition of glasses and decanters, the whole terminating in a dispute between the host and his respectable guests over the bill.

This conduct is the more extraordinary, as the Duke of Norfolk, it is well known, is my Lord Paramount at Littlehampton, and the company must have known his Grace's character too well to suppose that such a display was likely to ingratiate them with his Grace.

We regret that we have not room for the "Proceedings relative to the functions of the financial representatives in British Guiana," which have been specially transmitted to us; but we gladly give place to the following observations, whence it may be gathered, that the system of destroying our West Indian possessions is not confined to one, nor two, nor three Colonies—every colony is undergoing the process of degradation, each after its peculiar capabilities and circumstances. Efforts to counteract the official machinations of the Government are, we suppose, vain. When the cord snaps it will be too late to leave straining it—but that snap it will, is most certain.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE ESTIMATES FOR BRITISH GUIANA FOR 1832.

##### DEMERAHA AND ESEQUEBO.

Amount, £713,960.—277,986 Dollars.

The Estimate of this portion of British Guiana does not shew the total amount of taxation payable by the Colonists; as it is only the amount which is to be levied to replenish the *Colony Chest*.

There is another chest denominated the "*King's Chest*," which is furnished annually by a certain fixed rate of taxation on all slaves employed as tradesmen, domestics, or in agriculture—arc-money, wood-cutting licences, &c. which imposes additional burdens on the Colonists to the extent of 13,022. 3s. 11d.

In the Dutch time, the whole of the salaries of the officers appointed by the Sovereign were paid out of the *Litter Chest*—then denominated

• Being the average receipts for nine years.

the "*Sovereign's Chest*," to which it was found more than adequate, as a considerable surplus often remained, sufficient to defray the expense of any case of emergency, such as insurrections, &c. Even under the Government of General Murray, a large sum had accumulated in the Chest; but that is now understood to be entirely exhausted.

The Dutch Governors had no salary from the *Colony Chest*—but an allowance was made to them of table money, which never exceeded, in any case, the sum of twelve thousand guilders, or four thousand dollars per annum.

Amongst the innovations of the British Government, the alteration of the sum of "table money," (which was an annual grant of the Combined Court of Policy and Financial Representatives,) to that of a fixed salary, and its augmentation to a sum of 2,500l. sterling over and above the old salary paid from the "*Sovereign Chest*," is the most conspicuous. The old salary allowed to the Dutch Governors, was deemed by them to be amply sufficient, and with the "table allowance" always granted by the *Colony from its own Chest*, enabled the Governors to live as support their dignity in a becoming manner. But it was left for a British Government to sanction this increase of taxation on the inhabitants, and to maintain the doctrine that such increase was irrevocable, and was to be wormed out of the distressed Colonists, notwithstanding of late years they have been driven to the very brink of ruin.

The Colonists have further been burthened with payment of a sum of 400l. sterling per annum, for nearly thirty years, to be again thrust upon them by the Secretary of State and continued on them in the face of remonstrances from the Combined Court, made year after year, and transmitted to His MAJESTY'S Government.

The Colonists receive a direct pledge from the British Government, that it would assist the Colony in the erection of churches to the extent of one half the cost of each place of worship. But, notwithstanding this, the pledge has never been redeemed, and is now absolutely refused compliance with, although the Colonists have furnished almost the whole of the parishes with new churches; and in the remaining few have rented adequate buildings for the purpose. The expense of keeping these churches in repair amounts to a large sum annually, as may be seen by a reference to the estimate; and, together with the salaries and allowances to the Clergy and Catechists, exceed the sum of 185,000l. or upwards of sixty thousand dollars per annum.

Notwithstanding this great annual expenditure in the cause of religion—notwithstanding the heavy sums paid for the erection of churches, the vilified Colonists are still falsely accused of having done nothing in furtherance of that cause.

The information now given to the people of England has been well known to the British Government years ago; still no Secretary of State considers it incumbent upon him to disclose it, in reply to Mr. Buxton's tirades.

Let the Missionaries of all sects speak the truth, and say whether even their Establishments have not been, in a great measure, fostered and erected by Colonial Funds?

The Colonists of Demerara and Essequibo, although suffering under the heavy pressure of the times, have long endured a load of taxation which is now insupportable; and retrenchment in those quarters where it can be best effected ought to take place, in order that the *Church Establishments* may be maintained on their present respectable footing.

The British Government, however, so far from evincing any sympathy for our distress continues the salaries of the Crown-appointed officers on a scale beyond our means to support, and altogether disproportionate to the rates allowed by the Dutch Government. It has broken the National faith, by refusing to redeem the pledge of contributing to the erection of churches, and by making inroads on our Institutions most sacredly guaranteed to us by compact.

#### BERBICE.

Amount, £231,237 6s.—77,079 dollars.

The estimate for this district of British Guiana exceeds, by twenty thousand dollars, the actual amount of taxes levied in Berbice last year; and that, too, after the salary of its Governor has been done away with by its incorporation with Demerara and Essequibo—and a proposed pension substituted in lieu thereof.

The expenditure of the late Colony of Berbice has exceeded its revenue for many years past; but the Governor, with his Council, (chosen under the auspices and direction of the British Government, in a manner to carry into effect its plans for providing for superannuated officers, by enormous salaries) hit upon the expedient of increasing the paper currency to make up the deficiency. The consequence is, that nearly six hundred thousand guilders of paper money is afloat in Berbice, without a stiver of funded property to cover it! The saving, therefore, which Lord GODRICH holds out as resulting from the union of this Colony with Demerara and Essequibo, is in fact merely a delusion: for the people will still have to pay taxes to as great an amount as ever they did;—although the British Government must stand pledged and responsible for the paper currency—which they have partly received property for, from the Dutch West India Company; and for the remainder issued by Governor BEAUFORT, they are equally bound; as it was a condition in the Charter, that in the Government of this Colony, the taxation should be limited—and the Government, in the expenditure, should not exceed the amount.

The British Government is, likewise, further endeavouring to saddle British Guiana with pensions to the officers whose situations are no longer requisite, in consequence of the union of the Colonies; which pensions are in amount as great as the full salaries ought ever to have been, if the circumstances of the Colonists had been taken into consideration.

It is creating new and expensive offices, which are altogether unnecessary, and which the Colonists are totally unable to sustain. In short, it is recklessly persevering in a course which must entail ruin on the Colony.

30th April, 1832.

#### A DEMERARA PLANTER.

SIR WALTER SCOTT has in so far recovered from his recent blow, that the Physicians have acceded to his earnest wishes, and allowed him to depart for Scotland. He is accompanied to Abbotsford by Mr. and Mrs. LOCKHART and Miss SCOTT. The party were, we understand, to embark on board a steamer yesterday evening.

#### PEMMEKIN.

Does the reader know what Pemmekin is?—Should he not be so far informed, we will tell him, that Pemmekin is a name given to the previously innominate mass formed for the nourishment of the sailors who went under Captain PARRY'S command, to the North Pole—a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that fifty pounds of beef make about a square inch of it—as much of it, scraped, as will lie on a shilling, will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad for two-and-twenty hours; its great merit is of course its portability; and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a bullock in his tobacco-box, and stow away half-a-dozen hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trowsers.

Literary Pemmekin cannot be a bad thing—a compression and concentration of intelligence is as gratifying to a reader as the concentrated beef and pork are to the voyager. Holding that opinion, we shall try the experiment, and make a few square inches of our own, out of as many square yards of materials furnished by other people—whether our composition will be as invigorating as its gastronomic predecessor, we do not pretend to say, but we shall take care that at all events it is quite as constitutional.

The first thing we see is that the Russian band have, owing to the unremitting exertions of that magnificent Donkey, the illustrious Lord Mayor, got their horns again. The Aldermen have been, time out of mind, celebrated by the wits and writers of different ages, for their activity in the horn department; and the zeal of his Lordship, in rescuing this glorious "band" of patriots from the tyranny of the Consul of the *miscreant* Emperor, adds a new leaf to the great bunch of laurels which already adorns his Lordship's ears.

Mademoiselle MARS is in London.—TAGLIONI has not

yet arrived. A Mars so like Venus has seldom been seen here. Both these magnets are engaged at Covent-Garden.

The great RAM-JAM-JOY is, they say, going to marry a doctor's daughter. Whether the black dose has been recommended by her father or not we have not heard.

We are delighted to find that, besides the ELLICE and the PONSORRY who are packed off for Russia, a GRAY and a PONSORRY have just been returned to Parliament.—GRAY for Wycombe, and PONSORRY for Knaresborough. The sign of the Yorkshire GRAY has been also changed to that of the Northumberland GRAY; and a penny subscription, to buy Lord GRAY a silver pot, or cup, or something of the sort, is in course of collection in the metropolis.

Mr. GULLY, it is said, will be returned to the next Parliament for a populous town in the North.

There is to be a *fete champetre* to-morrow week at Vauxhall for the benefit of the Dispensary for the cure of diseases of the ear.

It has been said that Sir JAMES MACDONALD'S health was injured by a residence in India: he never was in India in his life. He died of cholera, contracted by coming into lodgings in a house where the servant had been seized with the complaint a day or two before, and who died—not in the house, but in the cholera hospital—in three or four hours after the first attack.

CHARLES KEMBLE and his daughter have quitted London, not to visit us again until after their return from America. We trust that their success may be commensurate with the sacrifices they make; people talk of their realising 10 or 12,000l. by the trip.—As Lord DEASY said the other day about the settling for the Derby—it is very fine talking, but where's the money to come from?

Mr. NICHOLAS CALVERT and Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT retire from Parliament at the end of this Session.

The MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS has just been confined, and has given her Lord a son and heir; in addition to the English and Irish Honours of his Noble Father, this infant would, supposing it at all probable that the Constitution should last, and the Peerage exist so long, inherit the Scotch Earldom of London, and the Barony of MAUCHLINE, and also the ancient English Barony of GREY DE RUSTRY, of which his Noble Mother is the present Representative.

It is with infinite pleasure we have to announce that the Elephant at the Zoological Gardens did himself the pleasure of washing before a numerous sprinkling of Nobility and Gentry of the first water on Sunday last. The Honour of the Bath has long been at his command, but no power would induce him to accept the distinction until that day. We only regret that we cannot insert a genuine letter which we have received from a Yorkshire sportsman on the subject of this stupendous animal, which might amount a great many of our readers without a much greater shock to their delicacy than Sunday's Exhibition.

The following recapitulation of the blessings of the French Revolution, from the *Revenant*, is clear and concise, as powerful a square inch of PEMMEKIN as ever was administered to a nation in full health:—

|   | Paris, July 3. |
|---|----------------|
| Departments in a state of siege .. ..   | 5              |
| Violation of the Charter .. ..  | 1              |
| Seizures of Newspapers .. ..  | 17             |
| Actions brought against the Press .. ..   | 14             |
| Condemnations, namely, 1 to death, 149 months of imprisonment, and 18,500l. of fines .. ..                                | 9              |
| Sentences of death passed by the Military Courts illegally established at Paris .. ..                                     | 4              |
| Domiciliary visits, arbitrary arrests, and imprisonments, denunciations, and dismissals from the Government service .. .. | Innumerable    |
| Failures and meetings of creditors .. ..  | 15             |
| Sales by authority in Paris alone .. ..   | 261            |
| Days of riot or serious disturbances .. ..  | 13             |
| Ditto of civil war at Paris .. ..   | 2              |
| Ditto in the West .. ..   | 30             |
| Newspapers illegally and despotically suppressed Newspapers arbitrarily placed, sous les scelles, at Paris .. ..          | 3              |
| Deputies whose liberty has been threatened .. ..  | 3              |
| Deputy thrown into close confinement (BEAUFORT) .. ..   | 1              |
| Days of misery, anxiety, and shame .. ..  | 30             |
| Days of peace and happiness .. ..   | 0              |

A gentleman observing to an eminent Banker in London that he could not account for the interest created for so vile a measure as the Reform Bill, the vivacious replied, "Nothing is more easy for us in the City to comprehend. Here, the worse the Bill the higher the interest."

Mr. HENRY VINER was married on Thursday at St. James's Church, to the Hon. MARY GERTRUDE ROBINSON, daughter of Lord GRANTHAM, and niece of Lord GODRICH.

The Venerable Earl of DONOUGHMORE died on Friday last, at his seat at Knockloty—his military career was long and honourable, and as a reward for distinguished services, especially in Egypt, where he assumed the command of the British army, after the death of the gallant ABERCROMBIE, his Lordship, in his own person, added to the rest of his family honours, the Barony of Hutchinson, of Alexandria.

His Lordship was born May 15, 1757, and was consequently in the 76th year of his age. By his Lordship's death, vacancies occur in the Governorship of Stirling Castle, and in the Colony of the 18th Foot, as well as in the Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Tipperary.—A Grand Cross of the Bath also lapses to the Crown, and a vacancy occurs in the representation of the County of Tipperary, by the elevation of Captain HUTCHINSON, now Lord DONOUGHMORE, nephew of the late Earl, and who at present represents that county in Parliament.

Mr. JENKINS has been elected an East India Director, in the room of Mr. PRESCOTT, deceased.

Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, one of the amiable and highly gifted sisters of Sir ROBERT KEA PORTER, we regret to say died on Thursday, at a friend's house in the neighbourhood of Bristol. It is little more than a year since her venerable mother quitted this life at her Cottage at Esher.

Sir JAMES SOUTH, the Astronomer, took leave of the King on Wednesday, on his departure to visit some celebrated Foreign Observatory. St. James's is no bad place for Star-gazing just now.

THE NEW ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The biddings for the building of this long-talked-of theatre took place on Tuesday last, at Mr. BEAZLEY'S, in Soho-square. The offers for the contract were—

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Mr. Munday .. ..                | £22,682 |
| Mr. Cubitt .. ..                | 22,420  |
| Mr. Baker .. ..                 | 22,210  |
| Messrs. Peto and Grissell .. .. | 20,875  |

There were six other candidates, viz. Messrs. BENNETT and HUNT, Messrs. HEWARD and NIXON, Mr. CHARLES PETTIT, Mr. LEE, Mr. WOOLCOTT, &c. who declined the proposed terms of the contract.—Messrs. Peto and Grissell were accordingly declared the builders.

We are not aware whether arrangements have been made to improve the neighbourhood of the new Theatre, as it was once proposed; we hope that such an opportunity has not been lost.

The *Exeter Flying Post* has the following:—The Scots Greys, at Birmingham, celebrated Waterloo-day with



great eclat. During the firing of rounds of cannon, the whole of the officers present were chaired by the men round the barrack-yard, which was appropriately decorated; and loud and enthusiastic cheers were afterwards given for the King and the Duke of WELLINGTON.

An Inn has just been established on the top of Mount Nauchorn, in Switzerland, at an elevation of 8,140 feet above the sea; and, consequently, between 500 and 600 feet above the convent on the Great St. Bernard. This affords an excellent opportunity for living high at a low rate.

A rumour was generally circulated about Town on Sunday that the amiable Bishop of Worcester had fallen a victim to Cholera. The following announcement in the *Worcester Journal* affords the most satisfactory contradiction, not only to that statement, but to the report of his Lordship's indisposition.

We beg to remind our readers that to-morrow (Thursday) the Bishop of Worcester will preach a sermon at the Cathedral, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Society stands much in need of assistance, to which its long continued efforts to extend the knowledge of the Gospel, fairly entitle it.

There are at present 784 students in King's College.

**AFFAIR OF HONOUR.**—An impression having arisen in Lord Nugent's mind, that some phrases used by Mr. D'Israeli, on the hustings at the late election at High Wycombe, were intended to bear a personal application to him, and some correspondence having taken place in consequence between them, Mr. D'Israeli has expressed his willingness to remove any such unpleasant impression, by an entire disavowal of any intention to apply those phrases in any offensive or personal sense to Lord Nugent; and Lord Nugent, on his part, is equally ready to withdraw the terms which he applied to those phrases, under the supposition that they were directed personally to him; and Lord EBRINGTON, on the part of Lord Nugent, and Captain ANGERSTEIN, on the part of Mr. D'Israeli, have considered it right, under those circumstances, that all the letters which have passed between the parties should be destroyed.

(Signed) EBRINGTON,

London, July 2.

J. J. W. ANGERSTEIN, Gren. Gds.

As we hinted a week or two ago, the patriarchal loyalist of Holkham retires from Parliament after the dissolution. The light-house question worries him, for Sir THOMAS BENVOR is still resolved to exhibit a comparative statement of expenses and receipts, which shall prove to the public how much goes to oil, and how much turns to Coke.

Sir SIDNEY SMITH presided at a Reform meeting at a restaurateur's at Paris. The patriotic Admiral for that day dispensed with his favourite decoration of the *Street-door Key*, of which most ancient and honourable order he has been for several years a Knight Grand Cross.

Lord SEAFORD, it is said, has lost £20,000 a year in West India property, from the results of the saintly and liberal proceedings of the present Government.

His MAJESTY has been pleased to nominate Mr. OKEY a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The King of the FRENCH, in thus handsomely conferring the cross of the order upon an English barrister, has shown himself the liberal patron of merit, which knows no distinction of country.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

We quite agree with *Galignani's Messenger* as to the liberality, but we are not aware of the peculiar claims of Mr. OKEY, whose name—more shame for us—we never happened to hear before. "HOKKY," the King of the Cannibal Islands, spells his name with an H,—it cannot therefore be his Majesty; besides, "HOKKY POKKY" is the name of that illustrious personage.

**THE PROSELYTE.**—"The Hon. G. SPENCER, brother of Lord ALTHORP, the English Finance Minister, was ordained a Catholic priest on the 26th of last month, at the hands of Cardinal ZURLO, in the church of St. Gregory, with great pomp and ceremony. On the 31st the proselyte left Rome for England, like another THRODOR, burning with impatience to convert to the true faith the heretic and barbarous Britons, his benighted countrymen. The blessing of Rome go with him."—*Diaro di Roma*.

The electors of Cambridge on Tuesday gave a dinner to Mr. S. REE—What part of that town could be so appropriate for the purpose as the Petty Curry?

Some people talk largely and loosely about the illiberality of our Universities—What we are about to state certainly disproves such a charge; but whether the liberality we are about to notice is to be approved of, or not, seems to us quite another question.

Of the honorary degrees of D.C.L. conferred upon various individuals during the last fortnight at Oxford, the majority has been bestowed upon persons not of the Church of England.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER, K.H. and F.R.S. (K.H. having been interpreted by the Lord Mayor as Kalidoskope Hiventor), is a Presbyterian; so is R. BROWN, Esq. Mr. DALTON is a Quaker, Mr. FARADAY is a Sandemanian, (whatever that is), and Mr. D'Israeli is a Jew. The deuce is in it if there has been any great display of prejudice in this dispersion of the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, in a University where a man may not even matriculate without signing the Thirty-nine Articles.

In a report of the proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, held on Monday, Dr. TRACERAY in the chair. Dr. CLARK, after a memoir by a gentleman of the name of Hog, produced what is called a *semi-demi fatus* of a pig, upon which that learned gentleman commented for some time. The lecture, no doubt, was quite as interesting as its object, and of infinite utility to its hearers; but to us, who never were at Cambridge, it seems that a *semi-demi fatus* of anything must, in fact, be neither more nor less than a single fatus; and that, therefore, this disquisition upon pretty pork was less curious than comical.

Amongst the numerous excellent establishments at present in a flourishing condition, one strikes us—whatever its real merits may be, and we have no doubt they are many—to be exceedingly ill-named.

The incorporation to which we allude rejoices in the title of the "*Governance Mutual Assurance Society*." Any combination likely to ensure *diffidence* in that class of society, rather than *assurance*, would, we should imagine, be likely to meet with infinitely greater success.

To those who are addicted to Whiggery, and who cry up the present Government, we recommend a perusal of the following articles:—

#### IRELAND.

CONGREGATION OF THE THREE COUNTIES OF TIFTERARY, CORK, AND LIMBICK.

(From the *Tipperary Free Press*.)

After a very pleasant ride through the most beautiful part of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, I arrived at the hospitable and most romantically situated mansion of those truly patriotic characters and highly respectable gentlemen, the Messrs. O'Mahony of Kibbenny. After having received their cordial welcome, J. O. Mahony, Esq., and I, accompanied by D. O'Mahony, Esq., and his sons, drove to the rural abode of the *patriotic parish priest*, the Rev. Mr. Kirby. As we proceeded, no less than ten thousand persons, equestrians and pedestrians, added to our numbers. When we reached *Bullyland*, there were at least 150,000 persons congregated! At this time you could descry the men of Cork, rolling down their sierras, as an in-

petuous torrent, on whose bed were borne the white sails of many ships! Kilworth emptied itself; Fermoy poured in its thousands; Glenworth, with the gentlemanly, zealous, and patriotic Rev. Mr. Seymour, C.C., was also to be seen coming; Mitchel sent out her carriages, and the American band, on its carriage drawn by four horses richly caparisoned. Castleknock Ranch also came in, and Charleville, and why forget till now to say, that the "Boys of Tipperary" came running to the fun? Each of these parties displayed flags, and many of them were accompanied by an amateur band. The parishes of the barony of Cottle arrived in the following order:—

KILBERNETT AND GALLABY.—Headed by the Rev. Mr. KIRBY, P.P., and the Messrs. O'Mahony, with flags, on which were the following devices:—"A Harp"—"*No Tithes*"—"*The Majesty of the People*"—"Laws founded on Justice"—"On that reverse"—"*Repeal of the Union*"—"No Tithes"—"No Tax in lieu of Tithes." On another flag was an Orange hand clasped in a Green hand—Motto, "United we stand, Divided we fall."

ANDPATRICK AND BALLYLAND.—Flags and band. On the flags were the following mottoes:—"No Tithes, no Tax"—"Repeal of the Union, Ireland's only Hope"—"A Portent of the Liberator, with the motto, 'Erin go Bragh!'"—"Repeal of the Union"—"Reform." GLENBROGH AND KNOCKLONG.—Flags and band.

KILFINNAN AND DARA.—Headed by the Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, P.P.—Flags—Motto "Repeal of the Union"—"Equal Rights"—"Union is Strength," &c. &c.

BALLYVA.—Flags, band, &c. &c. The Rev. Mr. KIRBY, P.P., of Kallaby, was moved to the chair by D. O'Mahony, Esq., of Kibbenny, and seconded by acclamation. A number of admirable speeches were delivered, which are reported at great length for the *Free Press*.

Press of matter, however, precludes even an outline of them.

After the resolutions were adopted, the meeting separated, having first given three cheers for Old Ireland; three cheers for O'CONNELL, and three cheers for the *Tipperary Free Press*.

So much for Ireland—next comes

#### THE WEST INDIES.

The following is an official copy of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, appointed to inquire into the cause of, and injury sustained by, the recent Rebellion in that Colony:—

MR. SPEAKER.—Your Committee, appointed to inquire into the cause of, and injury sustained by, the recent Rebellion among the Slaves in this Island, report:—

That they have taken the examinations on oath of various persons, which examinations, with the original documents sent down to the House by his Excellency the Governor, on the 15th of March last (and referred to the Committee), as well as sundry other documents respecting the late rebellion, accompany this Report.

Your Committee express it as their opinion, and do report the same to the House, that the causes which have led to the late rebellion among the slaves in this island are as follow:—

The primary and most powerful cause arose from an evil excitement created in the minds of our slaves generally, by the *unceasing and unconstitutional interference of his Majesty's Ministers with our Local Legislature*, in regard to the passing of laws for their government, with the *intermediate expression of the sentiments of the present Ministers*, as well as other individuals in the Commons' House of Parliament in Great Britain, on the subject of slavery; such discussions, coupled with the false and wicked reports of the Anti-Slavery Society, having been industriously circulated, by the aid of the Press, throughout this Island as well as the British Empire.

Secondly, from a delusive expectation produced among the whole of the slave population of the machinations of crafty and evil-disposed persons, who, taking advantage of the prevailing excitement, imposed upon their disturbed imaginations a belief that they were to be freed from Chastisement and in the enjoyment of freedom being withheld from them they "must be prepared to fight for it."

Thirdly, from a mischievous abuse existing in the system adopted by different religious sects in this Island, termed Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists and Moravians, by their recognizing gradations of rank among such of our slaves as had become converts to their doctrines, whereby the less ambitious and more peaceable among them were made the dupes of the artful and the violent, who had been selected the preachers of those particular sects to fill the higher offices in their chapels, under the denomination of rulers, elders, leaders, and helpers.

And lastly, the public discussions of the free inhabitants here, consequent upon the continued suggestions made by the King's Ministers regarding the abolition and amendment to be introduced into the Slave Code in this Island, and the preaching and teaching of the religious sects called Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Moravians (but more particularly the sect termed Baptists), which had the effect of producing in the minds of the slaves a belief that they could not serve both a spiritual and a temporal master; thereby occasioning them to resist the lawful authority of their temporal, under the delusion of rendering themselves more acceptable to a spiritual master.

Your Committee further report, that the injury sustained by the late rebellion, by the slaves wilfully setting fire to buildings, by arson and cane fields destroyed, robbery and plunder of every description, damage done to the present and succeeding crops, the loss of labour of slaves, besides those killed in rebelling, such rebellion, and executed after trial as incendiaries, robbers, and murderers, has been ascertained by means of Commissioners appointed under an order of the House, and by the detailed returns made to the Committee in conformity with such order, to amount to the following sums of money:—

|   |                |          |
|---|----------------|----------|
| In the parish of St. James, the sum of          | £606,250 0 0   | £. s. d. |
| In the parish of St. Andrew, ditto              | 425,815 0 0    |          |
| In the parish of St. Elizabeth                  | 47,092 0 0     |          |
| In the parish of St. George                     | 22,146 9 7     |          |
| In the parish of St. John                       | 4,960 7 6      |          |
| In the parish of St. Mark                       | 1,066,267 12 1 |          |
| In the parish of St. Paul, the sum of           | 46,270 0 0     |          |
| In the parish of St. Peter, the sum of          | 772 10 0       |          |
| In the parish of St. Thomas in the East         | 1,280 0 0      |          |
| Amount of injury sustained in the Co. of Surrey | 2,052 10 0     |          |
| Total   | £1,154,549 2 1 |          |

To which is to be added the sum of £161,569 19s. 9d., being the expense incurred in suppressing the late rebellion; and a further expense, not yet ascertained, which has since martial law has ceased, being the pay and rations of a portion of the Maroons, as well as detachments of the Island Militia employed in the pursuit of such of the rebellious slaves who have not surrendered themselves, but remain out and are sheltered amongst the almost inaccessible forests and fastnesses in the interior districts of the Island.

#### ELECTIONS.

Mr. TENNYSON has formally taken leave of STAMFORD, and stands for LAMETH.—At Lincoln, as yet, no opposition has been offered to Colonel SIBTHORPE.—Mr. NEILL MARCOLI has taken leave of Boston. Mr. WILKS visited that place on Wednesday, and returned to town on Monday—Major HANDLEY and Mr. BROWNING are canvassing.

Capt. HARRIS offers himself for Grimby—which, by the new Bill, returns only one Member. Capt. MAXFIELD, one of the beaten candidates at the last election, opposes him.

The Hon. ANDERSON PELHAM and Sir WILLIAM INGLBY are the only candidates for the northern division of Lincolnshire; there are three candidates in the field for the southern division, Mr. GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Sir JOHN TROLLOPE, and Mr. HANDLEY.

Lord ALTHORP has been solicited to stand for the Tower Hamlets, with thirteen pledges. One of which is the extinction of the right of primogeniture, and this to the eldest son of an Earl, who, if he had not been an Earl's son would have been a ploughman, is rather severe. His Lordship's answer is in the same style, he says, with great naïveté, I am by no means sure that the division of Northampton in which I reside will elect me, and if they should not, I shall be very glad to represent the Tower Hamlets. This is civility and condescension or the deuce is in it.

Mr. HARDY and Mr. BANKS concluded their canvass for Bradford on Monday—each sanguine.—Mr. BANKS certain.

Mr. OLIVER GASCOIGNE, jun., of Parlington Hall, has offered himself for Wakefield. Mr. WENTWORTH FITZVILLIAM, son of Lord MILTON, has declined standing for Halifax, because he is not of age:

if his noble father had refused a seat until he had arrived at years of discretion, we suspect he would never have sat at all.

Mr. PETIT and Mr. SPENCE, who have supported the Reform Bill, have abandoned Ripon as hopeless in consequence of its success.—The gallant Sir CHARLES DALRIAC and Colonel MAREHAM are to be opposed by Mr. CAVLEY, and perhaps Sir BELLINGHAM GRABBE.

Mr. JOHN WOOL retires from Parliament. From Colchester we have the following:—

Mr. SANDERSON, formerly our most respected member, arrived in town on Thursday evening, in compliance with the invitation so numerous and respectfully signed last Monday, and yesterday published an address to the electors, which will be found in another column. An active canvass was commenced by this gentleman and his friends yesterday morning—the result of which was particularly gratifying. The good opinion entertained of Mr. Sanderson's conduct on former occasions has secured for him a cheering welcome at almost every door.

Lord INGEBY has received a most numerous and respectfully signed Requisition from Hertford, begging him to stand for that borough. It has been generally reported that Mr. DUNCOMBE is going to Russia in some official capacity connected with Lord DURHAM's Mission—Whether this be true or not, we cannot say.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—On Saturday Lord GRIMSTON canvassed this place; his reception was most enthusiastic and cordial. The beautiful peal of bells rang continually, and the band attended his Lordship through the whole town, which, together with the plaudits and cheering of all classes, produced a most enlivening and gratifying scene. No candidate for the station to which his Lordship will be elected ever gained more good will and respect from the people of Bishop's Stortford; his frank and conciliating manner delighted every one, and he was attended by a numerous circle of Gentlemen, including no small share of the wealth, talent, and ability of the place. As far as Bishop's Stortford is concerned, we may state that Lord GRIMSTON's canvass must be to his friends a most cheering and gratifying prospect, to himself a complete triumph.

There is likely to be a contest for Huntingdonshire, with every prospect of Mr. ROOPER, the present Whig Member, being turned out. For the town of Huntingdon the present Members will be re-elected. A person who has obtained some notoriety among the Radicals, named WELLS, will, it is said, oppose them.

HARWICH, July 2.—Notwithstanding the boasts of both of them, we do not here believe that even either of our Radical Candidates, Messrs. DISNEY and TOWER, is in his own opinion by any means sure of his return for this place at the ensuing election. Mr. TOWER wrote a sort of a letter to the freeholders, making a kind of an offer of himself for the county in 1830, when Mr. CONWAY successfully opposed the late Mr. BRANSTON; and many persons who do not know Mr. TOWER, are surprised he should have thought his own pretensions equal to the representation of a whole county, and not to a moiety of it; and ask why, having offered himself for Essex entire, he does not now, instead of putting up for Harwich, start for one of the two divisions of the county. Mr. DISNEY too, being Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, would be quite as fit a Candidate for one half of the county as he is for this borough. Mr. HARRIS, who has so long, and so ably and ably, represented us, is, on all hands, considered quite safe. The last contest here was in 1820, between Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MYERS; and upon a Petition to the House of Commons, Mr. MYERS was thrown out, and Mr. ADAMS was declared Mr. ROBINSON's colleague. Had Mr. MYERS again come forward upon the present occasion, neither of the strangers, Mr. TOWER and Mr. DISNEY, would have had much chance of success; and the return of more than one of them is entirely out of the question.

A Suffolk contemporary says—"We are very happy to have in our power to announce that it is no longer a matter of doubt whether the Conservative party will bring forward candidates for the representation of the eastern division of this county, and we hope to be able in our next publication to state that the arrangements for this purpose are complete. Rumour affirms that the Hon. Mr. HENRIKX, the eldest son of Lord HENRIKX, and Mr. BARR, the eldest son of Colonel BARR, of Scatterley Park, will offer themselves as candidates for the eastern division of the county on the Tory interest. It has also been rumoured that in the event of Mr. BARR declining a contest, Sir CHARLES BROOK VERE, brother of our gallant Admiral Sir P. B. V. BROKE, Bart., would be put in nomination with Mr. HENRIKX."

"HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF THAT INIQUITOUS MEASURE" PEELE'S CURRENCY BILL, PASSED IN 1816.

"Is the reformed Parliament not to rectify such an enormous and heaven-crying wrong and oppression as this?"—Vide Atwood's Speech on the Currency to the Political Unionist at Birmingham on Monday 25th June, 1832.

Mr. ATWOOD having expatiated upon the productive powers of Englishmen, said, "That if Earl Grey did not place the country in a state of prosperity and contentment,..... if the working man could not get full employment and good wages, and if the master could not get plenty of orders and fair profits,..... if Lord Grey did not plan things upon this footing, he (Mr. Atwood) would not be his friend, and would never consent that he should rule in England."—Vide Report in *Birmingham Journal* 9th of June, 1832, of Mr. THOS. ATWOOD's Address to the Men of Walsall.

Extract from the Examination of OLIVER MARSH, Esq., the late High Bailiff of Birmingham, before a Committee of the House of Lords, on the Birmingham and London Railway Bill:—

Question.—By the Right Hon. the Earl of DARTMOUTH.—"Mr. MARSH, you have stated an immense increase of the Population of Birmingham since the preceding census; can you inform the Committee it there has been a large increase of Poor?"

Reply.—"My Lord—I stated the Increase of the Population of the Town to be about 25,500; the comparative statement is the following:—

"The Population of the Town and Parish of Birmingham in 1811 was 85,416; in 1831 it was 110,914, being an increase of 25,498; in 1821 the average weekly number of Poor relieved in the Poor-house was 561; in 1831 it was only 469, being a decrease of about one-sixth; in 1821 the average weekly number of Poor cases relieved out of the House was 4065; in 1831 it was only 3701, being a decrease of about one-eleventh; and the number of Children in the Asylum has also decreased about one-fifth."

What will Reform do? what will any alteration of the Currency do? will they prove the destruction of such evident prosperity or not?

"If I wished," said FREDERICK THE GREAT, "to reduce a flourishing province from the highest state of prosperity to the lowest stage of misery, I would desire no more effectual course than to put it for ten years under the government of PHILOSOPHERS."

"If an empire," said NAPOLEON, "were made of adamant, it would be soon ground to powder by political economists."

#### WEST INDIES.

We have received the following letter from Mr. BLAIR, upon whose lectures at Cheltenham we last week made some few observations. According to the principle upon which we first started when we commenced this paper, we readily give a place to Mr. BLAIR's explanation.

Mr. BLAIR's letter was enclosed to us by Mr. PRINGLE,

never left a place more regretted by their flock than this worthy and excellent gentleman. He was endeared to all, and being possessed of a generous and benevolent heart, his purse was always open to perform acts of charity. No stranger in distress left his door without feeling his bounty; no prisoner languished in misery and want without being relieved. The poor and indigent will, indeed, lose their friends, and deeply lament his departure; but all his consolations in the prospect of his going live in comparative ease and retirement, after a long and useful life.

## CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

This has been a very barren week, and we have had scarcely any business done in Consols, which for the Account are this Afternoon at 85. The books are now again open for the Transfer of Money Stock, and the dividends in course of payment. Little has occurred in the Foreign Market. Russian Bonds are 98; Portuguese 53, and Dutch 421.

Bank Stock..... 199 200  
India Stock..... 189 200  
3 per Cent. Consols..... 83 1  
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 84 1  
3 per Cent. Red..... 91 1  
Consols for the Account..... 85 1

New 3 per Cent. .... 90 1  
10 per Cent. 189 200  
Bank Long Ann. .... 16 7 1/2  
India Bonds ..... 10 11 pm.  
Exchange Bills ..... 10 11 pm.

We have received by express the French papers of Thursday. The *Journal des Debats* has an article from Lisbon, dated June 20, at which time the expedition under Don Pedro had not made its appearance, though it was daily expected. The Government was actively employed in adopting measures to resist the attempts of the Liberals. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed the following official communication to the Intendant General of Police.

"His Majesty's Government having been officially informed that the British Government, in compliance with the demand of the Portuguese Administration, had expedited orders that the English ships of war in the Tagus and the Douro should leave these rivers, and keep the strictest neutrality during the attack of the rebels, and considering that under these circumstances, the enemies of public tranquillity might have been induced to attempt the British subjects who are under the protection of the Government, and the laws of the kingdom, His Majesty calls upon his Excellency to give suitable orders to all the authorities, that the authors of these disorders might be immediately arrested, and punished on the spot in conformity with the laws; and, consequently, equal severity should be employed against all foreigners, whether British or not, who shall abuse the protection afforded by the Government.

A circular, addressed to the foreign Consuls, directs them to give orders that the vessels and boats of their respective nations shall have their names inscribed on their stern on entering the Tagus.

These papers contain also a long bull of the Pope, devoting to the major excommunication all persons who have had any share in the late disturbances in the patrimony of St. Peter!

Marshal Souto was to leave Paris yesterday for some time, but was expected to return in the afternoon of the 10th inst. It is said that M. de Rigny will be appointed Minister of War and Interior.—French Three Percents closed on Thursday at 67 1/2.

By the Dutch papers received this morning, we learn that the cholera has appeared in Holland, at Scheveningen. At St. Petersburg it has entirely subsided. The German papers bring some accounts of its progress in different parts of Prussia.

**THE LATE SIR R. STAPLES.**—We regret to announce the death of Sir R. Staples, Bart., at his lodge near Spidde, under circumstances peculiarly distressing to his family. The melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday.—*Western Argus*.

At the meeting of the Surrey Political Union, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Friday night, the thieves committed numerous depredations: a man named Ketland was robbed of a gold watch, and another person lost his snuff-box and eye-glasses. At the Meeting on Wednesday, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Mr. Fume's pocket was picked of his handkerchief, and a Mr. Grady had to walk home bareheaded, some person having taken his hat by mistake.

The inquiry respecting Miss Bagster proceeded until five o'clock on Friday afternoon, when other witnesses were examined after our Reporter left, who all agreed as to the unsound state of that young lady's mind, but no new fact of importance was elicited.

In the afternoon of Thursday last, Henry David Boden, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Willett and Larken, solicitors, Essex-street, absconded from their service, taking with him 631. in notes and sovereigns, which he had received for the purpose of placing with their bankers. He was accompanied by his youngest son, a child about nine years of age, and it is expected this incurrence will soon lead to his capture.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, on Friday, Jonathan Smithers was convicted of the murders of Eliza Townley Twainley and Charles Richard Napoleon Fiango, by suffocating them in the smoke occasioned by his setting fire to his house in Oxford-street, and sentenced to be executed on Monday. The trial commenced at nine in the morning, and it was three o'clock the next morning when the Foreman of the Jury pronounced the verdict of Guilty.

Sarah Drew, charged with the murder of her illegitimate child on the 22d of May last, was yesterday tried at the Old Bailey Sessions, and acquitted.

The trial of Reilly, for the murder of his wife, is fixed for 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

**THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**, who intend to accompany the VICE CHANCELLOR and the DELEGATES at the PRESENTATION of the ADDRESS to HIS MOST GRAVIOUS MAJESTY, are requested to assemble at WILKIE'S Rooms in King-street, at a Quarter-past One o'clock on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., as the Procession will leave that place at Half an Hour after One precisely.

Gentlemen are requested to bring with them a Card containing their Names, Degree and College, which will be required at the Doors by Persons appointed for that purpose.—July 7, 1832.

**INVALID CHAIRS, &c.**—Machine Wheel Chairs, Children's Carriages, Chaises, Waggon, Rocking Horses, Flower Stands, Garden and Rustic Seats, &c. An immense assortment at greatly reduced prices, at JOHN WILKIE'S, 29, Abchurch-lane, London. Catalogues sent on application. City-road, near Finsbury-square, London. Paddington Omnibuses pass the door almost every minute.—N. B. Second-hand Invalid Chairs, &c. purchased.

## STEVENS ON CHOLERA.

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**OBSERVATIONS ON THE HEALTHY AND DISEASED PROPRIETIES OF THE BLOOD.** By WILLIAM STEVENS, M.D. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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Speaker the House adjourned to four o'clock. On its re-assembling, the Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

God forbid they should ever be re-united. Could any man say that, when the payment was made in January, the dominion passed away from the King of the Netherlands? And yet in deed of that fact the money was paid. The sovereignty had passed and yet the money was paid. That he considered a sufficient reason

counterfeit.





pacify it, but had actually brought it into a state of perfect tranquillity.

LORD GREY on Wednesday underwent the degradation—it was no degradation at all to Lord ALTHORP—of receiving the Freedom of the City of London, qualified only by the paltry consideration of an hundred pounds' worth of jeweller's gold, in the shape of a box.

That this was a degradation who shall doubt—or who shall doubt that the proud heart of Lord GREY curled at the vulgar familiarity of the creature whom he himself made a Baronet, from motives of which he is now himself ashamed, and for objects at the success of which he now himself trembles?

Lord GREY is too much a man of the world not to have despised and even ridiculed the fulsome adulation of the crawling creatures of Guildhall, who, at the moment that the fall and doom of their Corporation is sealed, grovelled upon their knees to sllobber the hand that has smitten them, and tendered the freedom of their City as a reward for services, at the moment that he to whom they offer the votive tribute has made that freedom worthless, valueless, and useless.

Lord GREY seemed ashamed of himself and the whole affair, and his sardonic smile at Lord ALTHORP, while they were doomed to sit and hear the minutes of a former Court of Common Council read over, is not to be described. The ill-breeding of the fool of a Mayor, who, after getting up the absurdity, chose to be out of the way, either managing a presentation to the charity-school at Christ's Hospital, or settling some old paper score which had risen up in judgment against him—such, however, was the case—after all the parade of inviting the illustrious Earl GREY, son of the gallant, and distinguished, and disinterested hero of the West Indies, and Prime Minister (because nobody else would take the office) of the KING of ENGLAND, an Extra Knight of the Garter, and Vice-President of the Society for the Cure of Diseases of the Ear—if indeed his Lordship's charity has induced him to be a Vice-President, or even subscriber to any one single charity in the United Kingdom, which we very much doubt—we say, after inviting this illustrious Grim-gruffinhoff to receive the freedom of Cockayne—KEY, the Don of the dunghill, took the freedom to be absent.

Alderman THORP arrived, and acted as *locum tenens* for KEY; and, perhaps it ought to be observed, in extenuation of the LORD MAYOR's apparent remissness, that Alderman THORP can read, and that the Don, knowing that certain minutes were to be read before the new proceedings could begin, devolved the arduous duty upon THORP; be it as it may, the LORD MAYOR only arrived in time to assist in conferring the honour upon Lord GREY which has been equally shared by Colonel WARDE and Baron BERGAMI—of the last we are not quite sure; the former, however, is quite as good by way of precedent.

The farce of the presentation being over—but not until late—the crowd of patriots in the Hall, who had been for some time seated at the different tables, having unceremoniously bolted all the turtle within reach, before the appearance of the new citizens—their Lordships, KEY, GREY, ALTHORP, and BROUGHAM proceeded to dinner, which was exactly like all City dinners, badly dressed, and worse served (as Lord SEPTON will readily admit); and after undergoing the oppression naturally derivable from the smell of greasy food, gas lamps, and Aldermen, the old trick of toast-drinking began.

The KING was given, according to custom, and the health of the QUEEN followed, as of course; but all the civic enthusiasm was kept bottled up until the health of the Royal Lion of the day—the Duke of SUSSEX—was proposed. The LORD MAYOR, after attributing to his Royal Highness all possible praise, as a Prince, a son, a brother, a father, a husband, and a subject, eulogized the “activity” which his Royal Highness had displayed in support of those principles the triumph of which they had assembled to celebrate. At the word *activity*, a slight laugh flickered among the citizens, but to all the rest of the encomiums which the DON KEY repeated, they paid as great attention as if they had been meant seriously.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS rose, and Gog and Magog lost by the comparison. His ROYAL HIGHNESS said, that a man without liberty could not justly be called free—that he rejoiced in the removal of the Catholic disabilities, because, if they had not been removed, we never should have had Reform; and his ROYAL HIGHNESS said a great many more very fine things, which deeply affected Alderman KELLY, who, with difficulty, restrained himself from weeping, to think that Miss BAGSTER should have been undergoing the most frightful probation at Westminster for ten days, while his ROYAL HIGHNESS was cheered by the “fat and greasy” for such a speech, and was still permitted to have the management of his own affairs.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS sat down, and the Hall shook to its centre—with applause.

Lord GREY, on returning thanks, repeated—as, indeed, he candidly told them—to the people in the Hall, the speech which he had made two hours before to the people in the Council Chamber; but what he *did* say was as gloomy and as croaking as can well be imagined—he urged the maintenance of public tranquillity—he hoped that the blessings of peace and liberty would fall upon London. BUT—mark this BUT—BUT he would not hide from the Meeting that there never was a time when England more particularly required to be quiet than the present; he alluded with timidity and something like shame to our foreign policy, and again entreated the Meeting to believe that tranquillity at home was absolutely necessary, to maintain the station and character of the hated abroad. “Let us,” said his Lordship, “refute the predictions of anarchy and confusion which our opponents say will spring from Reform, by showing them the spectacle of a people united at home, and determined to resist and repel everything like insult or injury abroad.”

From this last passage we may understand that a war with Russia is certain, and with Holland probable, and that his Lordship hopes the Political Unions will like it.

To those who are aware that Lord GREY has again seen the “HEAD”—the ghostly head, within the last few days, this speech must appear just what it ought to be.

The LORD CHANCELLOR spoke—as he always does—well; he said it was useless for him to make professions for himself or his colleagues—a saying in which we perfectly agree: he added, that he was extremely happy to come there as a citizen; how much happier he was to come there as Lord Chancellor, his Lordship did not mention. Indeed, if the

Noble and Learned Lord had said all he thought, during the whole of the feast, he would not have been so agreeable a guest to the Donkey, nor so pleasant a companion for Lord GREY.

When Lord ALTHORP's health was given, his Lordship returned thanks, we believe, in the Cherokee language, which he appeared to speak with considerable fluency; the substance of his oration was unhappily lost to the world, for as far as intelligibility goes, his Lordship might just as well have made his acknowledgements to the assembled company, from the top of Stonehenge.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was equally admired for his speech, which was in English, but inaudible. Lord PLUNKETT made a speech in Irish, which was equally lost upon the multitude; and the LORD ADVOCATE delivered an oration in Scotch, which also perished “in the desert air.” It was suggested by one of the Aldermen that these three Lords should have returned thanks together in a prose trio; but the LORD ADVOCATE, who piques himself upon the purity of his language, would not submit to be “smothered to death” by the brogue of Lord PLUNKETT.

With the exception of the “Incapables,” there was nobody present of any consequence even for the City, and they got away by 10 o'clock.

The Lord Mayor had the bits of cold venison, and lobster salads, and other things which were left, packed up in hampers, and put on board his gingerbread barge on Friday, and made a party to go up the river. His Lordship proceeded under the bridges, standing upon the top of his floating Omnibus, in all the paraphernalia of chain and collar, attended by the City Marshals and the other high civic functionaries, and in this manner they arrived at Kew, dragged up by a couple of cart-horses. His Lordship's taste transcends his Lordship's judgment; but in spite of the dimmers, the chain, the collar, and the cart-horses, Member for London KEY will never be.

WE should be extremely glad to know from Lord PALMERSTON, whether he continues to expect that the “Twenty-four Articles” will be signed by the 20th of this month?—We should like very much to know whether his Lordship believes that his game of BRAG will succeed, and we should like even more, to know whether, in case it fails, he dares to adopt the only alternative left, and coerce Holland?

If things turn out as we confidently believe they will, the thousand and one protocols will remain on record, beautiful fictions, equal in romance if not in genius, to their beautiful Arabian predecessors.

THE Court of Common Council of London, or, as they are generally called by the ladies of the City “the bed of Violets,” from their blue gowns, in opposition to the “bed of Roses”—the Aldermen, who, when they are in full blow are as red as Judges, although Judges of nothing—the Court of Common Council, we say, has voted three thousand pounds to be distributed to the different Wards of the City, to get up a low-lived scrambling dirty dinner about the Reform Bill—one of the principal features of which is to defraud all the Freemen of their rights. Good God! what idiots—no matter, so it is, and the money has been paid out, and the dirt is to be eaten. But that supereminent ass, the LORD MAYOR, who, although at the top of the Corporation, is at the bottom of the scheme, as, indeed, he is of everything else, except adventitiously of London, reckoned without his host, or rather without his guests—as we see by the following printed paper, and written answer; if the former were not printed, and officially signed, we could not have believed in the grovelling insolence of the supposition, that any decent person would have listened to the insulting proposal—here we have it:—

“TO THE FREEMEN INHABITANTS OF THE WARD OF BREAD STREET.

“I AM desired by the Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Freemen Inhabitants of the above Ward, to inform you that the Court of Common Council have voted the Sum of £3000, to be distributed to the several Wards, *forty-one pounds ten shillings of which is appropriated to this Ward.*”

“As it is the intention of the Freemen Householders to Dine together on Thursday, the 19th instant, you are particularly requested to address an answer to the Committee at the White Horse, on or before the 11th instant, stating whether it is your intention or not to participate in the Entertainment, as no person can be admitted without a Ticket.”

“Glasgow, 1832.” “JAMES HAMMOND, BEADLE.”

Now, the sum of 41l. 10s. appropriated to Bread-street Ward, affords exactly seven shillings and eleven pence three farthings and a fraction to *each freeman inhabitant*, to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill—and this squeezed out of the City Funds for the mere purpose of insult. Here let us submit the answer of one gentleman, which will be followed, no doubt, by every “shirt-wearing” Freeman of London, and which he returned to the kind offer of the Beadle, of victuals and drink, to the amount of seven shillings and elevenpence three farthings and a fraction:—

“Mr. HAMMOND not feeling himself a proper object of the City Bounty, begs leave respectfully to decline the invitation of the Committee to partake of it, by participating in an Entertainment arising out of such a source.”

“Old Change, 11th July, 1832.”

The idea of gentlemen receiving charity from Sir JOHN KEY is rather too good.

WE last week noticed, not only the successful canvass of Mr. HERBERT in Wiltshire, but the most insolent and unconstitutional letter of that vain and arrogant person, Lord RADNOR, to the electors of that county. In the front page of to-day's Paper will be found a letter addressed to the electors, by Mr. HERBERT himself, full of constitutional principle and honourable sentiment. The electors of Wiltshire will know how to appreciate it, and will, no doubt, let Lord RADNOR know that they are not his Lordship's slaves or tools. The Reform Bill has given them at least the right of retaliating upon him, and he had better look sharp after what he jocosely calls his own “SARUM,” let alone attempting to dictate to the county.

WE cannot help calling attention to the spirited exertions of the proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre, who spares neither trouble nor expense in catering for the public. The success with which those efforts have year after year been crowned is the best proof of their value. This season, however, he is differently situated—his privilege of acting the regular drama, so much coveted by the Minors, is reduced to little more than an empty honour, for instead of the simple rivalry of the Italian Opera twice-a-week, he has to encounter French Plays, German Plays, and Italian Operas, at the Haymarket, and French Plays and Italian Concerts at

Covent Garden, besides a host of irregular theatres, and semi-dramatic exhibitions.

The effect produced upon the success of the Haymarket by the interference of these foreign rivals has been sensibly felt. We trust this is only in the outset of the career of the veteran VENUS from Paris, and in the heat of the ardour to tolerate the most detestable piece of indecency and blasphemy that ever disgraced a Theatre in England, *Robert the Devil*—the resurrection of the Nuns—the disgusting blandishments of the recently revived Lady Abbess, and the last exhibition of the interior of the Cathedral, are what no licenser should have permitted, and what no decent audience should have suffered. But for these tawdry exhibitions the English Haymarket Theatre is deserted, while the smaller proprietors are dying to have the power to act tragedies and comedies. At the Haymarket, opera, comedy and farce, are nightly acted, by the best performers, with ill-success. This should not be; and we trust the fever will soon pass, and that this old and popular temple of mirth, consecrated to her use ever since the days of FOOTE and COLMAN, will successfully claim, as it most truly deserves, its share of fashion and patronage.

It appears very doubtful where Don PEDRO (whose *soubriquet* is the *Chimney-sweeper*) has got to—it seems extremely probable, that, instead of meddling with Don MIGUEL, whose Throne he cannot overthrow, and whose rights he dare not justly impugn, he will take his ragged Regiment to Brazil, and endeavour to force himself again upon his late subjects, who have already shewn their own wisdom by keeping him out of his Empire.

AN able article in the *Kingston Chronicle* effectually refutes and exposes all the positions and sophistry of Lord GODERICH in his Lordship's despatch, which we have ourselves already at no inconsiderable length noticed. Its extreme length prevents us from entering into its merits, and we must now, therefore, content ourselves with giving the concluding observation of this elaborate article:—

“The general error on the subject of the West India negroes, emanating from a mistaken view of the nature of the shaking the empire to the foundation—a disregard of experience, and inattention to the lessons of history, and ignorance of the past progress of freedom in other parts of the world. The time, however, has now arrived when good intentions will not justify insane actions, nor men be permitted to toss about firebrands, and say it was in sport. When men mingle in political concerns, they require truth; they not only benevolent wishes but rational conduct and information on the subjects which they agitate; we hold it no excuse for a physician who has sacrificed his patient by his ignorance that he meant only to do him good. If the boasted spread of knowledge has effected any thing, it should teach men distrust of their opinions if not fortified by the lessons of experience; and it must prove worse than useless if it does not inspire a caution for every project which is not founded on the deductions of history, and a determination to resist every innovation which does not imitate the gradual changes of nature.”

#### PEMMEKIN.

At a meeting on Kennington Common on Monday, Mr. HUNT, and the other gentlemen who addressed the people, spoke from a hustings surmounted by a cap of liberty on the top of a pole. This is but an innocent result of the Reform Bill. Stranger things than red-caps will be found at the head of the poll upon hustings for the future.

As we stated on Sunday, Sir WALTER SCOTT left St. James's Hotel, in Jernyn-street, about 7 o'clock on Saturday night last; he was conducted to his carriage in a chair, and appeared in good spirits. Sir WALTER and his family embarked on board the *James Watt* steamer, for Leith. Dr. WATSON attended Sir WALTER on the voyage. Sir WALTER arrived at Newhaven, after a passage of 47 hours, in a much better state than could have been expected; he proceeds immediately to Abbotford.

The Hon. PADRE SPENCER, the popish priest, brother to Lord ALTHORP, is coming to England. His Reverence has had his head shaved in the most orthodox manner—We suspect a similar operation would not be found unserviceable if performed upon other branches of his Reverence's family.

More people of fashion, taste, genius, and ton, have been to Covent-garden in hot nights, to hear Paganini, and see the French Play, than have set foot into it during the whole season of the English performances. Why is this? Is it because the Minor Theatres cannot act legitimate comedy?

The *Times*, giving an account of the execution of SMITHS, for murder and arson, on Tuesday, has this extremely clever and appropriate remark:—“All being ready, the *cavalade* proceeded to the scaffold.” *Cavalade!* indeed—as if the Sheriffs, and the culprit, and the Chaplain, and his amateur colleague, cantered on horseback along the passages of Newgate. The *Times*, as a paper so proud of the march of intellect, ought to know that *cavalade* is a word applying only to an equestrian procession.

Lord STRADBROKE did not vote against Lord RODEN's Motion.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, the second and only son of Lord ELMON, was but thirty-seven years of age when he died. By his death the following offices are vacated:—Receiver of Fines, Registrar of Affidavits, Clerk of the Patents, and a Curator in Chancery, all of which offices Lord BROUGHAM intends either to abolish with indignation, or divide amongst his intimate friends and near relations.

KING LEOPOLD's marriage is, as the Americans say, “progressing.” It is rumoured that symptoms have manifested themselves of a change on the part of his MAJESTY in his religious opinions; and it is even alleged that Lord ALTHORP's brother, the Popish Priest, has been invited to accept a Clerkship of the Closet at the Belgian Court.—We disbelieve the report altogether.

POOR TOWNSEND (a constitutional feature of the metropolis) died of cholera on Tuesday. He went to the Bank, on business in the morning as well as ever he was in his life, was taken with a dizziness and sickness, and returning got into a hackney-coach to return home—the symptoms of cholera became evident. Dr. PARIS, one of the best-informed of our physicians on the subject, was sent for, and when he saw him pronounced his case incurable—he died in four hours. SMITH, the cook at ARTHUR's Club, was his neighbour. He visited TOWNSEND upon hearing of his illness—he died of cholera the next day.

Lord GREY has seen the ghost again. We know it is extremely unpleasant to his Lordship to have the subject mentioned; we shall, therefore, say nothing more upon that *head* at present.

The following is in yesterday's *Times*—not intended for a joke, but gravely and seriously addressed to the LORD MAYOR:—

“Why is not the nuisance of Puddle-dock, alluded to by so many correspondents, immediately abated? The LORD MAYOR, as Conservator of the Thames, should look to it. If he cannot get rid of the dock, he should use every power to direct that it shall be cleared; and, while that operation is in progress, to see that a few cart-loads of lime are shot into it, which would have the effect of rendering its

accumulated with less offensive and less noxious. It is a disgrace to a great city that such abominations should be suffered to exist."

Such abominations as what?—Docks or a Loan Mayor? We think the dignity of the Donkey will be a little outraged by the supposition that his Lordship should see that a few cart loads of lime are shot into the mud—this sort of *time labor* is quite beneath the high station of the Grand Conservator.

The Scotch are a poetical nation—Sir JOHN MALCOLM, who is canvassing Dumfries, has been received with enthusiasm; but amongst the tributes to his worth and valour, the following, which we shrewdly guess comes from the pen of the worthy ALLAN CUMMINGHAM, is so natural, and so clever, that we give it as the most favourable specimen of electioneering poetry we have ever met with.

#### BALLAD.

"How cam' he by that lordly crest?  
How cam' he by that silken vest?  
And shimmering star upon his breast,  
And sword a' diamond hilted?  
He gaed over sea a callant fair,  
Wi' sunny eyes, and curly hair,  
But little feck o' gowd or lair,  
Had he, sae loudly lilted."

"I'll tell ye how he gat that crest,  
That glittering weapon, star, and vest,  
And why the pipes play up their best  
To welcome his appearing;  
Why he that gaed an unfied' d' bairn,  
Wi' a' his rowth o' wit to learn,  
Cam' back a' gaeing 'Ene."  
O' lordly wing and bearing.

"He carried frae the parent nest  
A leal heart 'neath a plaided vest—  
He took the heather for his crest,  
A haly spell to mind him  
O' native summit towering high,  
And Esk's pure stream meandering by:  
And there was a' the grammarie  
That made him what ye find him.

"Now that's the man 'I'll do his best  
Whene'er his country puts the test—  
Whase heather was a' gowden crest,  
He'll be nae slack performer.  
He's gotten fame frae east to west,  
The leal heart 'neath the jewelled vest,  
Warm, pure, and high as frae the nest—  
And that's the true Reformer!"  
\* The Golden Eagle.

In the early part of our last Sunday's edition we were unable to insert the answer of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON to the Addresses of the Cities of London and Westminster, which were presented to his Grace by Mr. HARMAN, on the part of London, and by Sir THOMAS HARVEY FARQUHAR, Bart., on behalf of Westminster, at Apsley House, on Friday the 6th instant:—

"Gentlemen,—The people have heretofore manifested their disapprobation of the opinions, the votes, and the actions of public men upon various occasions of public expectation; and the excitement of the moment may in some instances have led to acts of riot and disorder.

"But on these former occasions the public had not been excited to violence and outrage against the property and persons of individuals by the speeches of gentlemen of influence and by the publications of a licentious press; nor had the people been urged to form 'Unions in every parish of all the middling classes with the working or operatives,' for the purpose of controlling and over-ruling the Government and Parliament.

"It is these combinations, upon which a great authority has pronounced the judgment, that their permanent existence is inconsistent with good order and the safety of the State, which have occasioned the continuance of excitement after all pretext for it had ceased; and the insecurity of persons and property, which is obvious at the present moment, and of which the treatment of myself, in the middle of the day, in the most frequented communication of the capital, affords a flagrant example.

"I say that the pretext for the continuance of excitement had ceased, because the Bill upon which I had differed in opinion from many whom I have now the honour of addressing, had become the law. It was my duty to submit to it, and, farther, to facilitate its execution by every means in my power.

"It is not extraordinary that you, Gentlemen, who are at the head of the great banking and commercial establishments of the country, who are interested in the prosperity of its agriculture, and of every branch of its manufactures and commerce, who have among you men possessed of the largest landed properties, and others of the largest capital, should class yourselves with the people who have noticed not merely as they may affect an individual or a party.

"Gentlemen, you know that manufactures and commerce cannot flourish, and that capital must disappear, where political agitation, distension, and disturbance prevail; that there can be no security for person or property; that there must be a cessation of business, and a stagnation of employment, by which all classes must suffer, but most particularly the poor, whose comfort and subsistence depend upon the daily produce of their labour.

"Whether you look back to the history of your own country, to the events of our times in neighbouring countries, or to those which we have again witnessed abroad within the last two years, you must consider the suggestion to the people to assume a direct and active controul over the Government and Parliament, as equally inconsistent with the constitution of the British empire, and injurious to the people themselves.

"Such an assumption and exercise of sovereignty by the people over those by whom they ought to be governed, must lead to violence and outrage, and, finally, to those contests and misfortunes, and that degradation, of which we have, at this moment, before our eyes the example in a neighbouring capital, as well as the recorded evidence of history in our own country, and the test of experience in other parts of Europe.

"Circumstances having exposed me to be attacked, as I was, I beg leave to return my cordial and heartfelt acknowledgements for the interest which you have expressed for me as an individual.

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to assure you, that the feelings manifested by your fellow-citizens resident in that part of the metropolis, through which I passed on the day to which you have adverted in your Address, entirely correspond with your own.

"Many of them, as well as their families, offered me an asylum in their houses; and I am convinced that there was not one who would not have made every exertion to protect me from injury."

Monday afternoon his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON received the gentlemen deputed by the city of Bath to present him with an Address, most numerously signed, on the disgraceful and atrocious attack made on his Grace on the 18th of June last. The Deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—

General MOORE, Capt. CARROLL, C.B., R.N., Colonel DAUFRENEY, K.H., Mr. EARL, Mr. DEACON, Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, Colonel JERVOIS.

To which his Grace was pleased to return the following answer:—

"GENTLEMEN—It would be impossible to imagine that such a breach of the laws as that which has taken place upon the occasion adverted to in your Address could be committed, without being disapproved of by every person who feels an anxiety for the maintenance of good order and the security of person and property; but, Gentlemen, I had no reason to expect that the inhabitants of Bath should feel or express any interest respecting myself, and I beg leave to return, through you, my most grateful acknowledgements."

The Duke of BEAUFORT, Lieutenant-Colonel HIGGINS, Captain LLOYD, R.N., and Mr. MARSHALL, Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, presented an Address to the Duke of WELLINGTON, on Wednesday, from the inhabitants of Cheltenham, expressing their indignation at the disgraceful insult lately offered to his Grace, and that too on the anniversary of a day when so glorious a triumph was achieved. The Duke of WELLINGTON received the Address very graciously, and made the following reply:—

"My Lord Duke and Gentlemen—As loyal subjects of the King,

and interested as you are in the peace and good order of society, you must have lamented that so flagrant a breach of both should have been committed as in the outrage of which I was the object in this metropolis, on the day to which you refer.

"On the various occasions on which I have visited your town, I have been accustomed to your attention and kindness; but, Gentlemen, I could not expect you to express such an interest as you have for myself personally, and I beg to return you my most grateful acknowledgements."

#### WEST INDIES.

TO T. F. BUXTON, Esq. M.P.

London, 11th July, 1832.

SIR—In the debate which lately took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the Loan to the unfortunate sufferers in several of the West India Islands, it was stated (by Lord ALTHORP I believe) that the rebellion in Jamaica was caused by "the wickedness of man," upon which, you are reported to have asked "who were the wicked men?" alluded to. I should have thought that it must have been wholly unnecessary for you, of all persons in the world, to have asked such a question, inasmuch as you must have been fully aware of the persons to whom such expression was intended principally to apply. As, however, you pretend to be ignorant on this subject, I beg to enclose you "a copy of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, appointed to inquire into the cause of, and the injury sustained by, the recent Rebellion in that Colony." (See *John Bull* of the 8th inst.)—In the latter part of the first paragraph, in which the causes of it are stated, you cannot fail to observe, that the wicked men alluded to are clearly pointed out. Of the correctness of the enclosed Report, no reflecting person who has ever thought upon the subject, can entertain a doubt. Dr. LUSHINGTON has made a poor attempt to transfer the blame from himself and his party to the unfortunate planters themselves, upon the principle, I suppose, that a man wishing to prolong his life, would commit suicide in order to effect his purpose—such an argument may, perhaps, do very well for Dr. LUSHINGTON, but is rather too absurd to impose upon others.

In plain terms, then, I assert that the Anti-Slavery Society (of which you are universally believed to be a leading Member) was the sole and entire cause of the destruction of life and property, and all the calamities which happened in the beginning of the present year, their agents the instigators of the rebellion, by means the most base and wicked, by the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations. As a professed friend to humanity and philanthropist, I should think that you cannot derive much satisfaction from the reflection that your measures and proceedings, together with those of some others in this country, have been the cause of the ruin of thousands of your fellow-countrymen, of the murder (under the most aggravated circumstances) of many white people in Jamaica, of the violent deaths of many thousands of the poor deluded negroes, of the destruction of property to the extent of a million and a quarter, and (if the Government is weak enough to suffer your present insane views and measures to be adopted, I may also add) of the ruin of this country, brought on by the loss of her West India Colonies, and the revenue and trade arising therefrom. Such an event will as assuredly follow any hasty attempt to emancipate the negroes, as one day follows its preceding one.

The assertion that the negro is an object of pity and compassion, and that he is treated with cruelty and injustice by his master, is most false; the very reverse is well known to be the fact. He has a comfortable home provided for him, is well fed, clothed, and otherwise taken care of, in youth, old age, and sickness, at the expense of his master, and does not work half so hard, nor near so long, as the labourer in this country; but then you say he is obliged to work at night; it is true that he does so sometimes during crop-time; it would be as impossible to make Sugar in the West Indies without his doing so, as it would be for you to make your beer in this country; but you perhaps forget that only a very few of the negroes are employed during the night, and that they are respited during the day, and that the labour required of them is very trifling compared with the night labour in your brewery, where, I understand, the Sabbath-day is constantly profaned by many persons engaged in your business on that day, which is not the case in the West Indies. The idea, therefore, of the immense labour and fatigue the negro undergoes from night labour, is quite a farce, and would be most gladly undertaken by the half-starved English, and the wholly-starved Irish labourer, on the same terms.

Take my advice then, Sir, and turn the stream of your humanity into another channel, where, if you are sincere, you may do some good, and where you are not likely to bring misery and destruction (instead of benefits) on the objects of it, as you have done in the case of the negroes—look first at home, and you will see a wide field for the exercise of it; but do not again interfere in matters which you do not, or will not, understand.

I have sent copies of this letter to the editors of the *Morning Post* and *John Bull*, and have no doubt that their love of truth and justice, and their detestation of hypocrisy in every shape, will induce them to insert it in their respective papers.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR,

TO JOHN BULL.

July 13, 1832.

SIR—Seeing that the payment of Dividends on the Russian Loan has been again brought under the notice of Parliament, and that, as on a former occasion, the main question, namely, the *legality* of that act, has been mixed up and confounded with the expediency, or call it propriety, of preserving the national honour and faith, I beg leave, as a plain Englishman, unconnected with any party in the state, and only solicitous in the cause of truth, to call your attention to a few facts, which, by their appearance in your columns, may serve to guide the public to a right conclusion upon this subject.

The Act of the 55th of King GEORGE the THIRD, chapter 115, for carrying into effect a Convention made between his Majesty and the King of the NETHERLANDS, and the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS, after reciting the terms of that Convention, and providing for the payment, by this country, of that portion of the interest of the Loan with which it had charged itself, states that "it was understood and agreed, between the high contracting parties, that the said payments on the part of the King of the NETHERLANDS, and of his Majesty as aforesaid, should cease and determine, should the possession and sovereignty (which God forbid) of the Belgic Provinces at any time pass, or be severed, from the domi-

nions of his Majesty the King of the NETHERLANDS, previous to the complete liquidation of the same."

This language is positive and unconditional. No allusion is made to such contingencies as attend such a separation of the two countries, as might yet compel Great Britain in honour to continue the payment of the Dividends; and it bound, if any expressions can bind, our Government to the people, which it represents, to pay away no more of their money upon this account, without an appeal to, and an authority from, Parliament for that purpose. All that was requisite for the suspension of the payments was an authentic and notorious evidence of the separation; and this was furnished by his Majesty's Speech on the opening of Parliament on the 6th of last December.

The Ministers justified the subsequent issue of the dividend in January last, by the opinion of their own lawyers, who took into consideration, not the clear and positive terms of the Act of Parliament, but the meaning, and implied intention of the treaty on which that was founded, and which they thought proper to separate from it in such consideration.

An obvious question arises here. Did the Ministers, when they referred the doubts which were expressed by a high constitutional officer upon the legality of the payment which afterwards took place in January, act fairly and candidly by their lawyers, informing those learned persons that a new treaty was at that moment in progress of construction—(a wrong evidence, by the way, of their own doubts of the validity of the original one, under the existing circumstances)—or did they conceal that fact from them, eliciting their opinions, as a sort of make-shift for the occasion, only on the old treaty? And still I repeat, let it be borne in mind that the terms of the Act of Parliament, and not those of the treaty, could in this case be alone the subject for a legal opinion.

If such concealment took place, let the Ministers and the Crown Lawyers settle between themselves the question of fair treatment. If the latter were acquainted with the entire progress of the new Treaty, let those persons justify their opinions, as they can, to the country. Both parties have much to answer for, though the majority of last night has extended its shield over the responsible one.

You will, Sir, perceive that I have not entered into the question of national honour and good faith, the obligations of which I am as ready to admit and uphold as any man. I have confined myself solely to the consideration of that which arises out of the terms of the Act of Parliament, and of the conduct which has been observed with respect to them—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MATTER OF FACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YORKSHIRE GAZETTE.

Deanery, Ripon, July 14th, 1832.

SIR—A very well written letter appeared in your paper a fortnight ago, respecting the repairs of Ripon Minster. The writer of it, after stating his satisfaction at the repairs which have been so effectually and substantially executed, laments that, owing to the want of funds, the Church should still remain in a comparative state of decay, and especially that the lower courses of windows, which might be completed for about five hundred pounds, should not be restored. The liberal and almost unsolicited assistance which the Dean and Chapter of Ripon have already received from their friends and well-wishers, and the good offices of their Minster, would of itself have prevented my being so importunate as to address any further aid.

I have found, however, on my return here last week, that the letter to which I have alluded, has had the effect of producing an additional subscription to the amount of above two hundred pounds, and I should not think myself justified in discontinuing the work, as I had previously intended to do, if I could not do so, the probability of an additional sum of three hundred pounds being contributed for these purposes. I have no scruple in declaring our own inability to advance more than we as yet have done. With very limited means, the Dean and Chapter, collectively and individually, have contributed more than one thousand pounds towards the repairs of their Church; they are taking also prospective measures, and a great sacrifice of income, to provide a fund on which efficient footing which may prevent any future appeal to the public, but as they are at present situated, in common prudence they can do no more, and if the whole building is now to be completed, it is only by this further act of generosity that it can be effected.

I am, Sir, very obediently yours,

JAMES WEBBER, Dean of Ripon.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 11th July, 1832.

DEAR BULL—Nobody knows where we are—nobody knows what is going on, and nobody knows what we are going to do. Some guess better than others, but "nobody knows nothing," as your old friend Mrs. RAMSBOTHAM would be sure to tell us. If she were placed in the same dilemma as that in which we are this day. The only thing which really knows, that the moments are melting away, and that if the heat which now oppresses Paris, should continue for many days longer, we stand a very good chance of melting away with them. And you must not suppose, my dear BULL, that it is only a little people who are ignorant—or even his Reverence, his Highness, and his Excellency as the Prince Bishop Ambassador TALLEYRAND, is just as uninformed as ourselves. The following dialogue, which is the subject of conversation in Paris to-day, is said to have taken place between the said Prince and a certain illustrious personage whose name shall not be mentioned, for fear of offending him.

"Sir—do you advise me to dissolve the Chambers?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"But what do you think it would be useful to do in the midst of the circumstances in which we are placed?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"Do you think I ought to make some modifications in the Chamber of Peers?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"Or do you think it would be well to retard the convocation of the Chambers?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"But what opinion have you as to the best course which I ought to pursue?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"But what, Sir, do you think of the Cabinet?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"But how you have seen what is going on, what do you think of things in France?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne sais pas."

"Nevertheless, Sir, I have great confidence in your opinion, and would wish to know it. TALLEYRAND—I promised to preserve to France one foreign ally, England—I have done so. I have occupied myself about nothing else, and interior politics are foreign to me."

"But do you blame my choice of Girond?" TALLEYRAND—"Qu'est-ce que ça vous fait?"

"M. BARTHE? what do you think of him?" TALLEYRAND—"Qu'est-ce que ça vous fait?"

"M. BARTHE is an Advocate." TALLEYRAND—"Ah! j'y suis." "Je ne le connais pas de tout."

"But the Marshal SOULT?" TALLEYRAND—"Excellent soldier!"

"And M. d'ARAGON?" TALLEYRAND—"M. d'ARAGON? what is he?"

"Never saw him, nor voted with him." TALLEYRAND—"I received with pleasure your communications relative to a new Ministry." TALLEYRAND—"J'ai lu, Sir, apres de votre al-

teste les hommes d'Etat. Que sont-ils devenus? M. MONTALEMBERT dirige aujourd'hui les affaires. (Solemn silence.)

"Qu'est-ce que ça vous fait?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne m'occupe pas de la France et je n'ai rien compris a ce qui s'est passe depuis mon depart. Aujourd'hui je suis pret a la quitter, s'il est possible, et je ne puis que vous dire, me demandant en Angleterre."

"Mais, Sir, si vous ne savez rien de ce qui se passe en France, comment pouvez-vous vous occuper de la France?" TALLEYRAND—"Je ne m'occupe pas de la France, et je ne puis que vous dire, me demandant en Angleterre."

"What is awaiting us, all we can do is to cite Prince TALLEYRAND as our excuse, and to wind up all by saying with him—

"Qu'en me ramène en Angleterre."

If we are to believe, however, the *Journal des Debats*, we are to have the *safer des Chambres*, and a host of other liberal prints, we are to have more insurrections, and more firing in the streets of Paris than



\* In the compilation and subsequent improvement of this work, it has been the aim of both the author and editor to adapt it for the purposes of tuition.

(post paid) are received.



**Price 7d.**

**Figure 1**



these sentiments, expressed a hope, with the view of facilitating publi-

these sentiments, expressed a hope, with the view of facilitating public business, that Government orders might have precedence on Wednesday (as they now have on Mondays and Fridays), a suggestion that was greeted with the concurring cheers of the House.

The Russian Dutch Loan was then once more the subject of extended discussion. The speaker of the EXCHANGE having moved that the House resolve into Committee on the treaty, Mr. BARNES moved that the amendment, "that there be laid before the House such documents, or extracts from them, as explained the spirit and object of the treaty of May 19, 1875," be laid on the table for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the House on the subject. The Minister of Finance, Mr. BARNES, although they admitted that, according to the wording of the treaty, a different course would be warranted. If the Government had that conviction produced by other circumstances, the House ought to be so informed. He was in favor of the amendment. Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. HUME said he had thought that the Ministers had, from the first, acted hastily and undvisedly—that they ought to have come to the House for its sanction previously to continuing the payment—<sup>that</sup> but, that when he saw by whom he was surrounded—that the Tories (whose treaty it was, and who would have continued the payment) opposed the treaty with the view of turning out the Whigs—he supposed that he was not to be surprised at their conduct. He was desirous of keeping them in office till they had completed the great measures of Reform. To further such view, he declared that he had abandoned his own judgment many times—that he had voted black in the House of Commons—that the carrying of the measures of Reform was worth every sacrifice.

Mr. PRAED said, that if the House supported the views of his Majesty's Government, then indeed that reforming House of Commons would have passed a vote which would go to show the necessity of Reform, and to establish the wasteful expenditure of the people's money; that popular House would give a vote which the country would cry shame upon.

Mr. BANKES said, the present question was a most important one, not so much as it regarded the present time or the Minister now in office, as that it might form a dangerous precedent for other Ministers, who, relying upon it, might hereafter set up their own opinion or that of their Law Officers as sufficient for the interpretation of the Statute. The case of the Minister in the present instance was a case of doubt. Ministers were not to be allowed to do as they pleased, and for the reasons he referred to the Law Officers for their opinion, and entered into a new Convention with Russia for the express purpose of removing the doubt.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the only question before the House was, whether the payment already made was a just one; and he admitted the only justification of the Government for that payment was that it was due. The House had already twice decided upon this question, and he did not see how any Gentleman who had voted on the majorities upon this question could now vote against Ministers.

Mr. GOSLAURN said that in the whole course of this Parliamentary experience he had never before known an instance of a motion for

papers upon which the Ministers of the Crown sat for five hours silently without declaring the intention of Ministers upon the subject of the motion. (*Hear, hear.*)—His surprise was not diminished when he heard the first Cabinet Minister in the House follow his refusal to grant papers upon the assertion that no one of the 240 free Gentlemen who had voted upon a former night could now vote against Ministers upon the present question. (*Hear, hear.*)—This, it seemed, was considered a sufficient answer to the reasonable request of the House for papers upon which it could alone come to a just decision upon the vote which his Majesty's Ministers required them to come to.

Sir C. WETHERELL said that before he could come to a conclusion that Ministers were justified in the course they had pursued, he must have placed on the table all the information upon which the Government had acted. The conduct of Ministers was most strange. They said they had information which satisfied themselves, and then they said it must satisfy the House although none of the Members had ever seen it. — (Hear.) — This was a poor compliment to the House who voted with Ministers. He named the number 245, and not 246, because he did not think that Government would lay claim to the Hon. Member for Middlesex as a supporter. — (Hear, Hear.) and

laugh.)—The strange and monstrous doctrines of the Hon. Member had fairly thrown the probity of Parliament into the shade. The principle upon which he had voted, according to his own statement, was not the justice of the case, neither was it whether his vote would be useful to the country or conducive to her interest or honour, but whether he had voted with Ministers because it was useful to them to preserve

After an admirable speech from Sir R. PEEL, (for which we regret our inability to afford space) and a few observations from other members, the House divided, when the numbers appeared—For the amendment, 355; Against the original motion, 191, Majority 38. The Committee were then fixed for Friday, with the understanding that the Report was to be received on Saturday.

The other orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-past Three o'Clock.

**TUESDAY.**—The House met at two o'clock this day, for the purpose of hearing the Royal Assent given to some Bills. The SPEAKER, usual, accompanied by some of the Members, proceeded, upon receiving the summons of the Black Rod, to the House of Lords, and, having heard the Royal Assent given to the Bills, returned and announced the same from the Chair. The House then adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Woon, the London Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord LINGFELDE, referring to the expedition of Don Pedro Portugal, wished to know whether it was true, as stated by public rumour, that a salute was fired by his Majesty's ship *Slag* in com-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who, as usual, was almost inaudible, was understood to say that in the despatch from Captain Townbridge no allusion was made to such a salute, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was disposed to think it had not taken place. The British Ships were placed on the coast of Portugal to protect British subjects and British interests, and no such instructions were given.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY again brought forward his motion, respecting the power of the Benchers to prevent individuals being called to the Bar, and practising as Barristers and Benchers, admitted that such power was too great to be left in irresponsible hands; but greater authority should attach to it, than that which the Benchers possessed, and he thought otherwise. The House however was counted out, when the

WEDNESDAY.—Colonel SIBTHORP having inquired whether there would be any objection to produce documents respecting the state of the Cholera in the Metropolis,—Mr. THOMSON replied in the negative.

the subject; that the average of deaths in and about the metropolis was from 20 to 30 a day; that for the last four days there had not been any case in the Docks, or along the River, and that such considerations induced the Government to withhold daily announcements of the effect would be the closing of the ports of other countries against the importation of goods from the infected countries.

On the motion of Mr. STANLEY, the Tithe Composition Bill was read a second time, on the entire and express understanding that ample time would be afforded for its discussion in its future stages.

THURSDAY.—At four o'clock the SPEAKER counted the House, there being only thirty Members present, he adjourned the House to the usual hour next day.

On the question that the Speaker leave the Chair, Captain Gordon inquired if it was the intention of the Right Hon. Secretary for Land to bring forward the remainder of the Irish Miscellaneous Bill, including the waste and Fenian.

Mr. K. DOUGLAS having alluded to the promise held forth by Majesty's Government to the West Indian Colonies, as contained in the official letter of Lord Goderich of January last, to the effect that the Colonies should in the course of the year 1834 be relieved of the burden of the slave trade, Mr. STANLEY said it was the intention to go into Committee upon them on Monday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the proposition was not a large measure of relief to those Colonies should it be carried, and that the present Session be introduced into Parliament, begged to know of the Noble Lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) when it was intended to redeem the pledge so given. The Session was gradually passing away, and therefore no time was to be lost.



A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 22.

ABOUT nine o'clock on Monday morning, the Regiment of Fusilier Guards marched into the Castle-yard, and formed a line from the grand entrance of the Castle to St. George's Chapel. At half-past seven the procession began to move in the following order:—

Their Majesties' Pages, two and two.

The Physicians, two and two.

The Coronet borne on a crimson velvet cushion.

The Coffin carried on a bier by ten men.

The Pall was supported by six Males of Honour.

Lady Howe, Chief Mourner, dressed in deep mourning, with a long white veil, which was borne by a Lady.

Then followed

Lady Sidney, Lady Fox, Lady F. Fitzclarence, Lady Falkland, Lady Erskine, and Lady Errol.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Errol, Lord F. Fitzclarence, Lord Ashbrook, Sir William Fremantle, Sir C. Thornton, Sir A. Barnard, Sir H. Turner, Lord Falkland, the Dean of Hereford, Sir J. Wyatville, Sir G. Seymour, and Sir H. Wiestley.

The Upper Servants of the Household closed the procession.

As the procession entered the Church they were met by the Dean and Canons of Windsor and the Gentlemen of St. George's Choir and of the Chapel Royal, who preceded the corpse, and the Choir commenced singing "I am the resurrection," &c. The procession turned down the western aisle, and proceeded up the middle of the Cathedral to the interior of the Choir. The coffin was then placed on a bier near the altar, and Lady Howe, the chief mourner, sat in a chair at the head of the coffin, and the whole of the procession took their various seats. The psalms of the day were then chanted, and afterwards the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read the proper lessons for the occasion; after which the beautiful anthem of KENT's, "Hear my prayer," was sung with fine effect. While the procession was moving from the Choir to the vault in the north aisle near the Chapter-room the Choir sang "Man that is born," &c. When the coffin had reached the grave the Service again commenced, "For as it has pleased," and "I heard a voice saying," was then sung without the organ; after which was sung, with the organ, the Funeral Anthem, "I have set God," BLAKE; the Collect, "O, merciful God," was then read, and the Service concluded with the Blessing, the chorus to Luther's Hymn for the voluntary.

The KING and QUEEN were not in the procession, but the KING preceded it in a carriage to the Chapel. His MAJESTY was dressed in a purple robe. The QUEEN and the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar did not leave the Castle. On Sunday night, at ten o'clock, their MAJESTIES inspected the vault, and the Queen was exceedingly affected.

The Coffin was covered with rich crimson velvet, and richly studded with silver nails. The following inscription was engraved on a brass plate:—

"Her Serene Highness Princess LOUISE WILHELMINA, Duchess of SAXE-WEIMAR, eldest daughter of Duke BERNARD and Duchess IDA of SAXE-WEIMAR, and niece of their Majesties KING WILLIAM the FOURTH and QUEEN ADELAIDE, was born at Ghent 31st March, 1817, and died at Windsor Castle 11th July, 1852, in the 35th year of her age."

On Tuesday the KING held a Levée at St. James's, and afterwards a Privy Council, at which Messrs. HOLZ, MACKENZIE and HENRY ELLIS were sworn in Members of that Right Honourable Board. His MAJESTY returned to Windsor in the evening.

On Thursday the KING, attended by Lord and Lady CLINTON, Lady Fox, Lord A. FITZCLARENCE, and Sir A. BARNARD, visited the Earl and Countess of ERROL at their seat at Richmond Park, with whom they dined and spent the evening. The Royal Party returned to the Castle a little after eleven o'clock in the evening. Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE proceeded from London and joined the Royal Party.

The QUEEN, accompanied by Lord and Lady Howe in a pony phaeton, and followed by another containing part of Her MAJESTY'S Suite, proceeded to Dropmore, the seat of Lord GRENVILLE, from whence, after enjoying several hours in the walks of the delightful grounds attached to his Lordship's mansion, they returned to the Castle to dinner.

On Friday the KING, accompanied by Lady CLINTON, drove for some hours in the Great Park.

There will be a Levée on Wednesday next, the 25th, which is a Collar Day.

THE Russian Loan affair came under discussion on Monday night in the House of Commons, and a pretty exposition was made—not by the drawing nonsense of Mr. GRANT,—not by the mimicry pining dancing in duck trousers of Lord PALMERSTON, who suffering, as he must, under the consciousness of tergiversation and the adoption of all sorts of principles which are enforced upon him, jumped about in what perhaps—there is no accounting for men's judgments of themselves—are graceful attitudes, as if he were inviting the table to be his partner in a quadrille.

To use the words of our excellent friend Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM—who we regret to say has had—we rejoice to say—a slight attack of cholera—PUMMISTONE did not make things smooth; his efforts were lively and agreeable—very like a gentleman, which he is, and very unlike a statesman, which he is not; but up got PEEL, and belaboured about him in a way which has seldom been equalled. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL had previously established a raw upon HUME, but PEEL poured in his brine upon the sore till JOSEPH writhed.

"Sir," said Sir ROBERT, "the Honourable Gentleman favours us one night with a white vote, and another night with a black vote—his votes of an intermediate colour, I presume, to be Grey votes." It does our heart good to find Sir ROBERT PEEL condescending to this colourable pun; but, oh! there is much behind—much—very much for the reader—HUME, the obstetric—Galenic—dissecting, Lumber-Troop HUME, made a speech upon the Russian Dutch Loan, which we give as we find it in the newspapers. It may be ill-reported—it may be well reported—we heard none of it, and we cannot say; but here it is, out of the published Reports of Parliamentary Debates in the newspapers:

"Mr. HUME was anxious to state the reasons which induced him on the present question, first to vote against Ministers, then with them, and also his reasons for the vote he was going to give that evening." (Laughter.)—He had always objected to the payment of a tribute to Russia, in which nation England, in no sense of the word, could consider herself indebted. He thought that in continuing the payment on account of the loan his Majesty's Ministers had done both wrong and hastily.—(Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.)—But he did not vote against them because the amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to imply a vote of censure upon them, which might have led to their abdication of office. When, therefore, he perceived that the object of the Opposition was to turn the Whigs out to get the Tories, who, by the way, he thought would have acted in a precisely similar manner had they been in office, he banished from his mind all reference to the subject upon which the discussion originated, and voted like an honest, upright, and independent Representative of the people with those Ministers in whom the country

trusted, and whom he believed incapable of acting wrongly except from an error of judgment.—(Roars of laughter.)—He had come down to that House on last Thursday as determined as man could be to vote against the proposition of the Noble Lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but when he found how he was surrounded—(A laugh)—and saw that the case was altogether against Ministers, he was unwilling to become a party to that proceeding which could not fail to bring about their resignation.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition, and loud laughter.)—Oh, Hon. Members may laugh, but I repeat that I voted against the Tories, whom, on the present question, I verily believe to be right, and with the Whigs, whom I as verily believe to be wrong.—(Cheers and laughter)—solely because I did not wish to turn out the Ministers.—(Loud cheers.)—For this I know I am accused of surrendering my judgment. What do I care about my judgment?—(Laughter.)—Why, Sir, I have surrendered my judgment dozens of times for these self-same Ministers.—(Cheers)—over and over again. I have pledged myself that black was white and white was black.—(Roars of laughter)—merely to get them out of a scrape, so that they might continue in office and carry the Reform question.—(Cheers and laughter.)—Reform was ten times more important than any question that could come before the House, and therefore I was determined to sink every consideration, and support those Ministers by whom alone I saw any probability of its being eventually carried; and in doing so I assert I have honestly and conscientiously discharged the trust imposed upon me by my constituents.—(Cheers and laughter.)—He did not think that the present motion conveyed any charge against Ministers; it only referred to the policy which Ministers had adopted abroad, and therefore he would support the amendment. The subject was one of the greatest interest, and he was perfectly warranted in voting against his own judgment in the case.—(A laugh.)—He placed implicit confidence in his Majesty's Ministers in almost every thing, and more especially in their disposition and inclination to follow up the great work of Reform, in which there was yet so much to do.—(A laugh.)—He would run no risk in having Ministers displaced. Would the people of England get anything by such a change? If Ministers were turned out upon this very question would the people save the money by the change? Very far from it. He would have no fear in meeting the people at a general election, and telling them, without hesitation, that he had voted for the payment, by which he considered that he was incurring a minor evil, to avoid one that would be in every respect greater. In saying this he would not absolve Ministers from a particle of blame, and he now again protested against the policy they had in this instance pursued. He should support the proposition, and in doing so he did not consider it a fair test to try any man's sincerity with respect to his professions of economy and retrenchment of expenditure. It was not even fair for the House to decide in this case against Ministers, until they knew what other negotiations they had in view, and what further arrangements they were about to make. He must, however, at the same time observe that unless Russia could be brought to fulfil her engagements with that unhappy and oppressed country, Poland, he should for ever regret that the money of England had been paid to that Power under any pretence whatever. No man could view the conduct of Russia towards the Poles without the deepest reprobation. His intention was to support Ministers right or wrong.—(A laugh.)—rather than place them at a moment like the present under any necessity of abandoning the country to the dominion of the Tories. In doing this he was persuaded that he was pursuing the course most beneficial to all classes of the people of England.

This is the speech of the man to whom the independent electors of Middlesex have entrusted their fate; this is the pure Greek Loan patriot, who would vote away five millions of money, against his conscience, to keep Ministers in office. Why, would this be believed—that HUME, the bold, daring, right-or-wrong opponent of jobbery—that HUME should, as the representative of Middlesex, vote away five millions of the public money, merely to keep Ministers in office?

But this is not all—this is not the worst of the job—let us submit to our readers the speech of this same JOSEPH HUME, made—if speech it can be called—on the 26th of January last past, on this subject: hear him—ye GODS hear him—these are the man's own words:—

"As this is a most important question, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to state the grounds on which I shall vote, and I can assure the House that I have considered the question most carefully, as it has been several times before me in the course of the last 12 months."

The question for our consideration is, first, whether we are bound to pay this money; and here I will beg to state to the House that I would not object to any payment which I should consider fair and reasonable. The first question I put to myself is this—By what are we bound? I know that we have nothing to do with speeches in the House or communications out of it. All we have to attend to is the Act of Parliament—the Act of Parliament on the subject is most distinct, indeed nothing can possibly be more distinct.

"There are two conditions annexed to these payments. One is, that they should not cease even though war should break out between the contracting parties; and the other is, that if the union between Belgium and Holland should cease to exist, these payments shall cease and determine. The condition as to the breaking out of war, makes the Act of Parliament still stronger, and renders the other condition, that, as to the severance of Belgium from Holland, one that could not be mistaken. That condition, I will maintain, has distinctly arisen in the present instance."

"For my part, I will not hesitate a moment in asserting that the separating Holland from Belgium having taken place, those payments are at an end, and I shall hail the opportunity which is thus afforded to this country of freeing herself from the engagements which have been most incautiously made. In fact, I think no discretion is now left to us about these payments. I quite agree in the opinion of the Hon. Gentleman before me (Mr. BARING), with respect to Russia and not Holland being the real party to deal with, and I say it is plain the King of HOLLAND considered himself bound by the arrangement. The Treasury should not have sanctioned the payment of the public money in this way without coming to Parliament in the first instance for authority to do so, and especially where 3,500,000l. were concerned."

"My Hon. Friend opposite is not right in saying we should not look to the amount of the sum. The amount of the sum is to be considered, as well as the principle under which the payment was made. What on earth, I ask, could have induced His MAJESTY'S Ministers to seek for counsel with regard to such a plain question as this from the Law Officers of the Crown—a question with regard to which no person but a Law Officer could possibly make a mistake. Ministers, I think, have been completely misled upon this subject, and I admire the candour of the Noble Lord, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who said—If we have erred, we have erred from bad advice."

"The Noble Lord appears to dissent from the statement in what fell from him on that occasion; but I understood him to say so. I understand the Noble Lord to say that they took the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the subject, to guide them in the course which they should adopt, and, by doing so, I will say that they had nothing but a broken reed to rest upon."

"Instead of appealing to such guidance, they should have relied

upon their own good sense; and that, too, in a case where they had but a few plain and distinct words to look to. I am perfectly well convinced of this, that if I were, by myself or my Counsel, to defend an action in the Court of King's Bench, or elsewhere, by pleading that the meaning of the Act was not clearly understood, but that the speeches in Parliament, and the transactions out of Parliament, put a different construction upon it, the Learned Judge would say to me, 'I have nothing to do with all this, Sir, it is my business to interpret the law as I find it; and I tell his Majesty's Ministers that they had better follow the handsome conduct of the Noble Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and fairly own that they are wrong, and endeavour to retreat.'

"I do most humbly submit that not a single argument that has fallen from the Learned Gentleman opposite (the Solicitor-General) applied to the Act of Parliament on which this case depends. Parliament was sitting at the time when the first of these payments was made (the 5th of June, 1830), and the House of Commons has a right to complain that it was not consulted on the subject. The first payment was made on the 12th of July. Now I should beg to ask, no doubts exist upon the question whether Ministers might not have brought the subject before Parliament—I say, if there is to be any controul over the public expenditure, this House has a right to complain that it was not consulted. If we are to continue these payments for forty years (and there is no saying, if they are to be continued, how long they may extend even beyond that period) there is no man in England that will not say we are paying a tribute to the great Power of the North, to prevent it from interfering in our affairs. THE DISGRACEFUL CHARACTER OF SUCH A PROCEEDING IS EVEN MORE TO BE DEPRECATED THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE MONEY WHICH WILL BE INVOLVED IN IT.—I, therefore, for one, HOPE AND TRUST THAT THE HOUSE WILL NOT SANCTION SUCH A PROCEEDING!!

"If Ministers had met this motion with the previous question, and in doing so had asked for time to consider the matter, I, for one, would not have been indisposed to grant that time to them; but as they have, on the contrary, met it by a direct negative, I shall feel it my duty to vote AGAINST THEM upon this occasion. I do entreat His MAJESTY'S Ministers to consider whether it would not be advisable to withdraw this question, and I implore every Honourable Member to consider its nature well before he gives his vote upon it."

This is a nice fellow, isn't he? How right was Sir ROBERT PEEL, in talking of his white votes and his black votes, and his Grey votes. And this man expects to be again Member for Middlesex? So he may. But surely after these proofs of his cringing subservience to the powers that be, the electors will feel that however much gentlemanly manners, general accomplishment, high spirit and elegant attainments, may adorn their JOSEPH, something like consistency of principle is absolutely necessary for a Member of our Metropolitan County.

WE have not said much about Don PEDRO lately, because we were quite sure that a liberal EMPEROR, who had been kicked out of his constitutional Government in Brazil, could do very little, in Europe, in an unnatural conflict against his brother.

We have so often, and at so much length, entered into the merits of the question, that we shall not touch upon those. Admiral SARTORIUS, and what they call (why, we really do not know), the chimney-sweeping Duke of BRAGANZA, have made a landing, and have (as it was intended they should,) got possession of Oporto. Not one human being has joined the Pretender—The exile from South America (friend as he is of Lord PALMERSTON) is just as he was when he landed. Is this conquest?—No. Is this enthusiasm?—No. The calmest contempt on the part of the people, and the shrewdest calculation on the part of the KING'S army, are the causes of his tranquillity.

If the exiled despot had had the pluck of a hedgehog, he would have made a dash at LISBON—more especially as we are paying GOD knows how many thousand pounds a month for what are called neutrality and non-interference—where he might have been quite sure, with the people who are out there, that he would have been liberally supported the moment he began to try to upset his brother—not he! He goes to Oporto—why he ought to have known, that before he and his army can reach half way to Lisbon—bar fighting—the people, the priests, and the peasants, will starve them out of the field.

Luckily for the cause of justice, nobody joins the Pretender—he is as he was, and just as he came—and, of course, having been turned out of his last place—kicked out of the window, we believe—without a character (rather an advantage, perhaps, to a Prince who had so bad a one), it would be extremely odd if he were taken into another. The man has insulted Portugal, he has thrown it overboard, he has abjured his native land; he became Emperor of the CACKIQUES—(pronounced Cassiques)—the Cackiques kicked him out, and why should insulted Portugal take him in?

We shall soon hear more of these proceedings; but we know how truly and really the King of PORTUGAL is appreciated, and we do believe—we are seldom wrong—that the Duke of BRAGANZA had much better have staid in London, smoking cigars and singing delicate songs, than have made himself a hero, which GOD never intended him for.

THE job of setting up Prince OTHO of BAVARIA as KING of GREECE, to which we have before alluded, was brought before the House of Lords on Wednesday, by Lord LONDONDERRY. Lord GREY admitted the existence of the Treaty and the responsibility of England, and attempted to vindicate the course the Government had pursued, by referring to the conduct of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Ministry, when Prince LEOPOLD was destined for the same dignity.

The answer of the Duke of WELLINGTON will best show the difference between the two cases—

"The Duke of WELLINGTON confirmed the statement of the Earl of ALBERRY as to the terms on which this country had agreed to guarantee the loan to Prince LEOPOLD. But negotiations were still going on with regard to it after that guarantee had been agreed to, and upon the letter of Count CAVO D'ISERINIA Prince LEOPOLD did break them off. His Noble Friend wanted to throw no imputation upon that Prince, but the papers were before their Lordships, and let any man read them, and see whether his Noble Friend had not correctly stated the facts. In those papers it would appear that the late Government objected to Prince OTHO of BAVARIA a year and a half ago, and it was therefore natural for his Noble Friend to state that those objections still continued. But he begged to state that the now said objections to the whole of the negotiations. He said that a great difference had arisen in the state of his MAJESTY'S interests in the Mediterranean since the period of the former negotiations.—(Hear.)—His MAJESTY had now different duties to perform in the Adriatic from any which then demanded his attention. Aliens was not then in possession of France.—(Cheers.)—France had not retained possession of Algiers since 1830, in defiance of her engagements.—(Cheers.)—and France had not then established herself at Ancona.—(Hear, hear.)—He said that these circumstances formed a very material consideration in any such transactions as the present; and the



difference had arisen from his MAJESTY'S interests having been grossly neglected in the Mediterranean."

The grant, however, will doubtlessly be made, and the responsibility incurred; after the success of Ministers upon the Russian Dutch Loan, there can be little question of the liberal disposition of the present Reforming House of Commons.

#### THE RIGHT HON. MR. THOMSON.

WE have mentioned this Right Honourable Person somewhere else in our Paper to-day, and we have by mistake called him TOMSON. That matters little;—the following history matters more.

The history is this:—The Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON, or as he spells it himself, THOMSON (the gentleman does not use a P, so that we were not altogether wrong in our orthography)—THOMSON, the illustrious, went to Dover, and was received with Flags and Rags, in order to glorify his entry as "one of His MAJESTY'S Ministers," as he calls himself; but mobbed-as he was, nobody of anything like respectability came near him. He went to the Government Hotel, and there he made a speech.

Will it be believed that this droning simpleton took upon himself to vituperate the Duke of WELLINGTON, as having endeavoured to put chains upon the people of Dover? (this about chains from a gentleman who sold links, is rather too good)—but even this was not all;—THOMSON exceeded all other libellers of the Duke, for he did what no human being ever did before, he praised the Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON.

He called himself "a very important Member of the Government;" and having spouted nonsense to a great length, he said—"Now, gentlemen, having said thus much, 'I shall just say one word as to myself. I have heard with great regret that you, the enlightened reformers of 'Dover—who your last year set such a glorious example to all 'England'—(a sort of cricket-match praise, Dover against all England)—'you who were first in returning Reform 'Members, and this in spite of all the threats with which 'you were assailed, and all the promises and bribes with 'which you were baited,'—baiting men with bribes is a bad figure—"I say," says the Right Honourable P. T., "I 'have heard that you are tired of your Members, and that 'you wish to elect your old representatives again, and hug 'those chains which you so gallantly threw off last year. 'I cannot believe it, gentlemen! and I think it is merely 'a weak invention of the enemy;' but if it should be true, all 'that I can say is this,—whether you elect me or not, I 'SHALL be returned to Parliament: for there are several 'most respectable bodies of electors who are anxious—most 'anxious that I should represent them, and therefore I am 'sure of a seat in Parliament."

The way in which this fruitifying Privy Councillor! went on was very entertaining. A stout Pilot of the name of the THOMPSON—with a P—and who, as PILOT THOMPSON, seemed to have a considerable advantage in understanding our POULETT THOMSON, without a P, said—"Come, let's be off—that's a precious long yarn—but it's no go." And so, one by one, the PILOTS left POULETT, and our Right Honourable Friend was permitted to fruitify and amuse about sixty people who, for a valuable consideration, staid to hear him.

But even this is not all. The R. H. P. T. might have gone on speechifying to the *scum* of Dover till this moment, and we should not have cared—he might have truly expressed in glowing terms the anxiety of the Doverites to get back their old representatives; but the R. H. P. T. got impatient as he went on—he took the duty off his tongue, which though down in the month, as SWIFT says, got perking up and gabbling away in a tone which would not exactly do.

The Right Hon. P. T. chose to abuse Mr. HALCOMB, and to make personal allusions to that gentleman, which that gentleman did not choose to submit to; and accordingly Mr. HALCOMB sits down at the Rose at Sittingbourne, and writes the R. H. P. T. a letter (by the way, we shall never see the water-plug announcement, which is painted up at the corners of streets, F. N. R. P., without thinking of R. H. P. T.); and this letter we have the satisfaction of subjoining, together with R. H. P. T.'s answer; our readers will recognize in it the spirit—we beg pardon—the style adopted by all the active friends of the people, the champions of liberty, the heroes of Reform:—

"Rose Inn, Sittingbourne, Thursday morning, 5th July, 1832.

"Sir,—I sit down for a few minutes at this place, on my way to town, having been informed, just before I left Dover this morning, that, in your public address to the electors of Dover, from the window of the York Hotel last evening, you thought fit to denigrate me 'a mountebank—a bankrupt, both in character and in purse.'"

"I should be glad to believe that there can be any mistake in this matter; but, as your words were taken down at the time, I presume that it is impossible. I now, therefore, call upon you to state, for the information of the electors of Dover, any single act, in the whole course of my life, which either you, or any other human being, can substantiate, in the slightest degree injurious to my honour and character as a Gentleman. Unless you can do this, I shall expect an ample apology from you on your return to Dover on Saturday morning, for the gross insult which I have received at your hands.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN HALCOMB."

To this letter, which, it must be confessed, smells more strongly of Dartford than Sittingbourne, R. H. P. T. sent the following answer, which rather astonishes us; here it is, however, at full length:—

"York Hotel, 6th July, 1832, Friday Morning.

"Sir,—I received your letter, dated 'Sittingbourne, Thursday morning,' too late to reply to by the post.

"I have no recollection of having applied the words quoted in your letter, to you, and I should have felt no hesitation, therefore, in declaring that I had not done so, if it were not for the expression used by you, that they were taken down at the time.

"As it is only in public that we have met, it seems to me that I could not have applied to you expressions calculated to bear upon your private character, with which I am wholly unacquainted. Whatever comments I may make upon your political character in public, I shall be prepared to hold myself responsible for.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. POULETT THOMSON."

Here we have the Right Honourable—he has no recollection of what he said, and unless he was quite sure of being authoritatively contradicted, he should have felt no hesitation in denying it; but having used those expressions, although he called Mr. HALCOMB "a bankrupt in character and in purse," still, it seems to him, as he knew nothing about Mr. HALCOMB, one way or another, that he could not have used these expressions.

What a clear-headed statesman—what a sapient councillor—he first tells the Dover people what is quite true, that they

despise Reform—and then abuses Mr. HALCOMB, whom he does not know, and finally, does what they ALL do—apologizes to Mr. HALCOMB, and remains his obedient servant, C. POULETT THOMSON.

WE forgot to notice, last week—but we atone for our forgetfulness to-day—that one of the individuals present at a Radical—Revolutionary—Meeting, we will call it, at St. John's Wood, Paddington, and who seconded one of the resolutions, was a gentleman of the name of HALLS, a Stipendiary Magistrate, we believe, of Bow-street.

As a very short time, only, will elapse before the Magisterial power, at least, will be required to put down these meetings, and as, if not contrary to law, they are certainly subversive of the public peace, it seems that this individual (of whom we know nothing, except reading, in the newspapers, some of his judicial decisions at his police-office,) is not exactly the person to come forward, as the seconder of a resolution, an adhesion to which in its spirit, he may be speedily called upon to punish, in some poor besotted devil in Westminster.

Perhaps LORD MELBOURNE (who, in his heart, hates the whole of the system, and who hangs on, why, one can hardly tell,) will give this very simple person a hint not to exhibit such energy in peace-breaking. Mr. HALLS's name does not stand very high for wisdom; but a man, who, under a yet unreformed system of magistracy, has something like authority, ought to be taught wisdom, if he hath it not—or, if he have not wisdom, decency.

#### LIVE LUMBER.

Everybody has heard of live lumber, but until this week nobody, we believe, knew exactly where live lumber lived. This week we have been enlightened through the columns of the newspapers. The Live Lumber of London, or, as they are styled, the Ancient Lumber Troop, dined together at the Eyre Arms, in St. John's Wood, on Tuesday last, at which dinner the LORD MAYOR was to have presided; but one of the hereditary footmen of the Mansion-House having told his Lordship that it looked fine to come late, his Lordship thought proper to repeat the insolence which he exhibited towards LORD GREY upon the recent display of Tomfoolery in the City, when he kept the KING'S Prime Minister waiting for two hours at Guildhall, by not making his appearance at the tea-gardens and bowling-green until an hour and a half after the time appointed.

In the absence of the LORD MAYOR, Colonel CHARLES took the chair: it must be confessed that nothing could be more complimentary to the company. Colonel CHARLES has not frequently been before the public in his military capacity, but he is not without fame—at least as far as he can acquire it through the medium of the newspapers. The gallant Colonel is a tailor in Fleet-street, whose pulls of cheap coats and liveries for ready money only, must have frequently struck our readers. Such a leader would, no doubt, just at scars, and at the head of a storming party, make nothing of a pair of breaches. Of such stuff, however, is the Gallant Colonel made.

Among the company who sat down to dinner were Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, the attorney; Mr. SCALES (the aspirant Member for Marston); the immortal Lord WENABLES, the PARRY of the Thames; Dr. BARRAGE, who it will be elsewhere seen proposes to convert the London church steeples into two-penny post-horns; Mr. SAVAGE, the liver-stable keeper in Fetter-lane; Mr. TENNYSON, late Clerk of the Ordnance; Mr. SPANKIE, a sergeant; and Mr. RAMSHAW, a printer with a small voice. There were upwards of 290 other gentlemen present, but they rejoiced in names neither so celebrated nor so harmonious as those we have just enumerated.

The LORD MAYOR came in at the same time with the gooseberries, looking as white as a sheet of foolscap. His Lordship, it appears, has unfortunately over-eaten himself during the last week, and talked of having had a slight attack of cholera, which announcement rendered his Lordship's presence even more agreeable than usual.

In the course of the banquet, also arrived, Mr. HUME, to whose merits and consistency we have, in another part of to-day's paper, endeavoured to do justice, accompanied by Colonel EVANS, a patriot who has endeared himself to all his brethren in arms by notice of a motion in Parliament to abolish Chelsea Hospital and all similar receptacles for the repose and retirement of wounded and worn-out soldiers.

The old story of drinking toasts and making speeches soon after began, and "Prosperity to the ancient and honourable Lumber Troop" was—the *Times* says—"drank with suitable honours." What honours are peculiarly suitable to the Ancient Lumber Troop, we cannot of course decide, but we are told that the artillery of the corps fired salutes.

As these ancient and honourable lumber got more lively, Mr. SAVAGE, Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY, Mr. TENNYSON, JOHN SAVAGE, Esq. and Colonel EVANS, were admitted members of the Society.

It may be necessary, in order to afford a just idea of the merits of this honourable and ancient corps, to state, that the inauguration ceremony of a new member consists in his drinking, at "one pull," a quart of beer! Only conceive, after dinner, and smoking a pipe!—and the accolade is given by the President—Colonel CHARLES (on the present occasion) K.T.S.—(Knight of the Thimble and Shears.) after his having seen the aspirant fulfil his condition, by emptying the full-filled quart; upon which the President says—"a good trooper." And then the individual, HUME, SAVAGE, TENNYSON, or whoever he may be, is admitted to the honours of the corps.

After having made all these great men members of the Corps, they drank Earl GREY, and the rest of His MAJESTY'S Ministers, and went on progressively to so late an hour that at last they drank the health of JOSEPH HUME, Esq., who made one of his best speeches in return; after which the "Lumber" was packed up, the Cannon were sent home in two Omnibuses, the Artillerymen went by the Paddington Coach, and the rest of the Corps effected a most judicious retreat, considering how severely they had been galled with grape, in cabs and such other vehicles as offered themselves.

Mr. HUME dined the next day in the coach-yard of Sadler's Wells, which was covered with old tents and marquees. The dinner was liberally given to the public to celebrate the success of Reform, at so much a-head, to eat half done roast beef and plum-pudding. Mr. HUME made speeches, and found the awning—indeed, as one of the *Islington* ten-pounders (a wag in his way), observed, it appeared to be altogether a case of *canvas* on the part of the

honourable and witty and supereminently consistent gentleman.

THE whole nation is grateful—deeply grateful—to the Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON, for having reduced the duties on all kind of medical drugs, oils, and balsams. This proof of attention to the health of the people renders everything the Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON says or does, with regard to the salubrity of the country, particularly interesting.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, in reply to a question from Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON stated, as a fact, that there was "no Cholera in the Port of London;" a statement, which having been generally misunderstood, has caused a vast increase in the consumption of *Port Wine*, everybody believing that the Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON meant to recommend genuine Cockney black-strap as a remedy.

This it is to have established a medical character in a Ministerial office.

It may seem somewhat late to criticise the Somerset House Exhibition the day after it has closed, but we tried and tried, and never could get to it earlier than one day last week—and a pretty affair it has been. Never were more hideous things seen, even in poor FUSELI'S dreams, than are here hung up as beautiful pictures—never more hideous copies of filthy animals called "portraits of gentlemen"—nor anything more dreadful than the "ladies" and children—hung about the rooms.

As one ought to do, in the catalogue we begin with Number One, of which, they say, everybody should take care. The picture is called *Cheerfulness*—whereby is meant a lady walking into a window with the light shining, not so much upon her countenance as through her petticoats; over and above which—not the petticoats, but the picture—hangs a most terrible attempt,—so terrible that why, high as it hangs, it was ever suffered to hang at all, we cannot guess, in the shape of a representation of the *Landing of George the Fourth at Dublin*; it is disgraceful to the Exhibition, and a flagrant proof of some undue influence. The thing should have been treated like a *Witch*; it should not have been hung—it should have been burnt.

Mr. ROTHWELL'S picture of the *Bishop of Lincoln* is a good picture. This requires explanation. Mr. ROTHWELL sent a picture of a Mr. FARREN to COLNAGHTI'S, which was an admirable portrait; it gained him commissions; he painted Col. D'AGUELLAR, horrid—he painted somebody in a Staff uniform, worse—and so on. This picture of the Bishop of LINCOLN is better; but we fear Mr. ROTHWELL will not succeed eminently as a portrait painter.

Mr. JONES'S picture of the *Death of Sir John Moore*, is faint; the inattention of this artist to the accessories, is most blameable; he makes the badge of the Order of the Bath "dangle from the bed" on which Sir JOHN is lying, which badge, as there represented, was not the badge until seven or eight years after his death. And in the same way in his picture of the *Opening of London Bridge*—he makes the KING, and some other Knight of the Garter (probably meant for the Duke of DEVONSHIRE), wear the blue ribbon crossing the body from the right shoulder. These little errors—for little they are—make pictures, as matters of history, absurd.

PICKERSGILL'S portrait of Lord Hill is one of the best likenesses we ever saw—it is one of the best pictures PICKERSGILL (who is one of our best, if not the best, portrait painter we have) has yet painted. It is a plain straight-forward work, suitable to the gallant and distinguished subject, and a highly creditable specimen of British art.

Of Mr. ROTHWELL'S *Duchess of Kent*, having expressed our opinion of the artist's talents before, we make our bow and say—it is by Mr. ROTHWELL.

Mr. ALAN is not successful this year—nor is Mr. HAYTER—we think the composition of the FITZCLARENCE family extremely bad—the likenesses not better—and the taste of the adjuncts, whoever suggested them, worse than all—it is altogether a bad picture—ill grouped, ill imagined, and ill executed.

Mr. BRIGGS has made a hideously good likeness of Mr. *Fowell Buxton*—it is like enough to make one sick, counteracted by a small picture of *Thomas Hill, Esq.*—it is an admirable likeness of a clever and kind-hearted gentleman.

PICKERSGILL'S *Lady Cootie and Child* is a good picture. Why did not her Ladyship sit to him twenty years ago?

Of Mr. WILKIE'S *King William the Fourth*, we say it is WILKIE'S, but really between that and the picture of His MAJESTY opposite, by Sir WILLIAM BECHER, it is difficult to decide. Having said that, we need say little more, for the violet-coloured coat portrait is a caricature, while WILKIE'S is the serious burlesque, carried to an extent we have scarcely ever before witnessed. His *John Knox Preaching* is a beautiful picture, but not by a hundredth part so good as his *Blind Fiddler* in the National Gallery.—WILKIE was at the head of a school in England—he thought he would do more, and be at the head of all schools, and he has failed; but he is a powerful artist, and a wonderfully clever man.

CALCOTT has some beautiful pictures. Mr. DRUMMOND has some uncommonly droll ones. Miss O. G. PRINGLE has a clever Landscape thus described:—

No. 104.—*A Lane Scene. This Lane leads out of Sherding-ton, a Romantic Village, near Cheltenham, and winds up the Cotswold Hills. Taken at Sir v. Clock, A.M.*

By this preparation and the precise time of taking the view, one would naturally suspect that the Cotswold Hills were chronometers, and that the lane went to wind them up exactly at the same time every morning. All we know is, whether the lane winds up the hills or not, the hills do not go. The Lady is clever, the picture pretty; we might with justice reverse our praise.

No. 113, is a *Portrait of Mr. Mist*, painted by Mr. HAYES. The idea of HAYES sitting down to paint MIST is droll. Whatever may be said of the original, the picture, as our pale friend says, would not be *Mist* if it were not there.

Then comes LESLIE'S Tableau of all the WESTMINSTERS, and a clever picture too. The light falls oddly, and some of the likenesses are not good, and the scarlet parts are glaring; but Lord WILTON, Lord GROSVENOR, Lord ROBERT, and above all, the intellectually beautiful Lady ROBERT GROSVENOR, are strikingly like.

A *Portrait of Dr. Badelay* (124) is, in truth, Badelay painted.

The *Lady Mayoress* is "prodigious!" LESLIE'S scene from the *Taming of the Shrew* is one of

the most powerful pictures we have seen for years; it is, in truth, splendid.

TURNER has some lovely bits—some pure nature; but pure nature is not in his huge Italian landscape, over which students, with hairy caps and open collars, stand and gloat; Russian blue does not run in rivers anywhere; trees are not like green wigs on pitchforks, nor are pumpkins ordinarily bigger than men. Eccentricity is the object of the illustrious—for so we call him—artist TURNER; but let him look at the pictures of his own in the present exhibition where nature prevails, and then ask himself why he should persist in "carrying" everything he lays hold of?

PHILLIPS has been extremely successful; a picture of Mrs. Williams is a lovely portrait of a lovely woman; the Spanish hat, and dress generally, remind us of a picture which we saw exhibited some years since, called *Zitella*. But this is not the only triumph of Mr. PHILLIPS's pencil; all his efforts this year have been crowned with eminent success.

Of Mr. ETTY, who stands boldly forward as a classical painter, we have much to say—but scarcely room to say it—we do not like his *Destroying Angels*. We recollect a picture of his called *Guardian Angels*, which struck us to be beautiful—there was a chasteness and a delicacy in the composition of that group which delighted us. His Picture (190) is a very clever composition—he is an admirable draughtsman, and we trust that his honourable adherence to the higher but unprofitable branch of his art, will meet with an encouragement, the absence of which leads people to abandon history, poetry and classicality, in order to paint such things as *Portraits* of—; but we will not commiserate. Mr. ETTY is a man of first-rate talent.

Mr. CLINT's likenesses are so faithful that we have no doubt that the *Portrait of Mrs. Armine Herring* (238), is a striking resemblance—wherever the lady may be, she is herself strikingly handsome—the brilliancy of eye, and intensity of expression which those eyes convey, CLINT, of himself, could not have imagined—he has caught the Promethean fire, transferred it to the canvas, and it lives—it is a lovely picture.

Mrs. ROBERTSON has two Pictures—one of a *Life Guardsman*, and the other Mr. *Lynne Stephens*—the dresses of both these gentlemen are done with tailor-like accuracy. Mr. STEPHENS's pantaloons are quite beautiful.

*Feeding a Pet* (300) is pretty—coming from Mr. LONG-BOTTOM, the title is rather piquant.

STANFIELD's *Opening of London Bridge* is not worthy of him—we mean, the subject is below him. Mr. CONSTABLE's soap-suds and varnish view of the same subject is either impudent or ridiculous.

Mr. BRIGGS's Picture of *Mrs. Siddons and Miss Kemble* is very clever. Mrs. SIDDONS extremely like—the Miss KEMBLE, in the picture, is, of course, not FANNY—it is alive—breathing—speaking—but no more like FANNY KEMBLE than LISTON is like Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The President's *Portrait of Chantry* is excellent—Judge *James Park*, by ROTHWELL, appears dreadfully alarmed; and the picture of a particularly ugly girl of the Blue-coat School, as large as life, in the anti-room, seems to us to be the most wanton waste of time that ever was played out upon canvas.

435, is the *Portrait of a Horse*, called *Innocence*, the property of J. KING, Esq.; and after its name *Innocence*, these words follow—"Dam Modesty"—now we are not very particular, but we do think, when a man paints a portrait of *Innocence*, to say *Dam Modesty*, seems rather strong—to be sure it is only a horse.

LANE, the highly-gifted associate engraver, has a beautiful print, from a picture of *Lord Cosmo George Russell*, a son of the Duchess of BEDFORD, by EDWIN LANDSEER, which picture we have already taken occasion to praise, and to which, Mr. LANE's universally admitted talents have done ample justice.

But the Devil—i. e. the printers' devil, says—and wisely too—that we must finish this article, without touching the Miniatures or the Sculpture. Here he stands, waiting for the copy—what is to be done?—Why, we think, there is no alternative, and so we obey. The proverb says, "needs must, when the Devil drives,"—in our case "needs must when the devil bores"—and therefore, incomplete as it is, away must go our cursory review of the Somerset House Exhibition.

## JUSTICE.

JUSTICE is blind—so poets sing—but blind or not she has her Scales. We have received a letter from Mr. SCALES, enclosing us the following papers, to which we readily give a place. Mr. SCALES says—"I have enclosed you a letter to the Inhabitants of London, which I have sent to every *Liberal Paper*, both daily and weekly, and no one will insert it except as an advertisement, which I am determined to resist."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. GENTLEMEN.—Although I am forcibly and unjustly prevented taking any public part in your affairs, and compelled to remain inactive, yet I trust my time has not been spent unfruitful of your interests.

By an Act of Parliament of the 11th of Geo. 3rd, cap. 29, called the consolidated Act, for making and cleansing the common sewers and drains, and for paving, cleaning, and lighting the City of London, and the liberties thereof, they, the Commissioners, are allowed to levy a rate upon the rental of all houses, warehouses, cellars, vaults, churches, church-yards, vacant spaces of ground, and even dead walls, not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound in any one year; and that a part of such rate, not exceeding 4d. in the pound, shall be appropriated to the sewers, of which a separate account is to be kept.

Well, now, how do the Commissioners fulfil their trust? These Commissioners, one of which I was unworthy to be, and was excluded, and unjustly excluded, when I had a right to be upon this Commission. The reason why, I leave my fellow-citizens to guess.

Down to the year 1826, a rate of 1s. or 1s. 2d. was made by the Aldermen, his Deputy, and the rest of the Common Councilmen of each Ward, and a rate of 2d. or 3d. in the pound for a sewer's rate, so that the whole did not reach the 1s. 6d. allowed to be raised by the Act of Parliament.

But in the year 1827, all the Aldermen, or their Deputies, and Common Councilmen, levied the whole amount of both the rates; and the Commissioners of Sewers, who, observe! are nearly the very same persons, levied the maximum of the rate for sewers, or 4d. in the pound, making together the sum of 1s. 10d. in the pound upon the Inhabitants, when 1s. 6d. is the highest rate for both that is allowed by the Act.

The amount unjustly and illegally taken from the pockets of the Inhabitants, was in

|      |         |    |   |
|------|---------|----|---|
| 1827 | £13,341 | 12 | 2 |
| 1828 | 13,389  | 2  | 4 |
| 1829 | 13,302  | 2  | 1 |
| 1830 | 6,759   | 10 | 8 |
| 1831 | 9,539   | 6  | 1 |

Making in the whole, £56,741. 13s. 4d. in those five years; or upwards of 11,000*l.* a year wittily and unlawfully taken from the Inhabitants of London, but taken under the forms of the law. Yes, under laws made expressly for the people not to comprehend, although they are compelled to obey them.

Now, we all know the cleansing the streets costs not to nothing,

the waste collected from the Inhabitants nearly covering this expense; so that for lighting and paving the City of London for five years ending in 1831, 232,460*l.* 13s. 4d. has been collected from the Inhabitants, under the Consolidated Rate, 66,741*l.* 13s. 4d. having been illegally taken from them; and when the Sewer's Rate is added to the Consolidated Rate, the whole amount raised upon the Inhabitants in five years ending in 1831, is the enormous sum of 299,201*l.* 6s. 8d.!

I shall return to these subjects again, and to others of equally as disreputable and unjust a nature of these Corporators, who have wittily and unlawfully taken from the Inhabitants the sum of 232,460*l.* 13s. 4d. the Ward of Portsoken, and then taken your money raised upon you in taxes, to pay their law expenses for perpetrating their illegal acts; and yet this collection of old battered aristocrats are bellowing out about Reform, and giving back the Freeman 3,000*l.* of their own money to dine upon *City charity*. I will make no comment.—I am, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants of London, yours very faithfully,

Albion, July 4, 1832. MICHAEL SCALES.

It seems quite clear by this statement, that the *sewers* of London are literally "drains." Our private notion of sewers, so spelt, has a reference to what formerly were called spinners—we mean "sewers, who sew" in certain curtained back parlours of certain gay shops—SCALES, our correspondent in print, has another notion.

Mr. SCALES's second letter is upon another subject, but equally curious.—here it is:—

TO THE COMMON COUNCILMEN AND FREEMEN OF PORTSOKEN WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—I learn by your circular, that 1831, has been voted to you from the Corporate funds of the City of London. I do sincerely hope you are not Freeman in the Ward, MICHAEL SCALES, who has accepted of a dinner from such a source, the money having been illegally obtained from rates made upon you, or from taxes levied upon your bread, meat, fish, or vegetables. If a person not free brings a single cabbage to market, he must pay two-pence City toll; if a single sheep's head, the same; or one loaf of bread, or half a dozen herrings; upon the plea that every one of them is a load of merchandise; and if any one of them is not a load of merchandise, but an article is purchased by persons not free, then they have to pay two-pence City toll to the Corporation, for going out of the City again, on the ground that they are each and every one of them a load of foreign merchandise; and this toll, which was granted upon every load of foreign merchandise entering the City, was granted to pay for the paving of the City; and I am sure it is simply sufficient for that purpose. Instead of which, it is now sold to the Corporation pound, amongst much other illegally obtained pelf, and a rate is made upon you, and an illegal rate too, to an enormous amount, for the purpose of paving the streets.

This alone, I hope, would be sufficient to deter the Freeman of the Ward of Portsoken from partaking of money obtained by such means; but, when they recollect for one moment, that they have been so long misused and abused by this same Corporation, and that they are no longer Free-men, nor possess the rights of Freeman; and that they are taxed, and COMPELLED TO PAY FOR THEIR OWN DISFRANCHISEMENT, by these same Corporators!

It is true there are a number of God's chosen people residing in our Ward, but I firmly believe, *not one* amongst them! to sell his birth-right for a mess of Corporation pottage.

You must ask me what I propose to be done upon the occasion?—it is as follows, and I ask it as a favour granted to myself:—

That the 1831, be given to the poor Widows of the Ward, under the direction of the Gentlemen of the Common Council, or that it be transferred to the benevolent fund of the Ward, to be distributed under the superintendence of the gentlemen who manage that fund.

I fancy, I hear some one of my good jolly friends say, "You are to have dinner? Yes, gentlemen, I will give you a Dinner on the 25th of this month, and your wives also, at my private house at Old Ford; and it shall be the Dinner of Freeman, met to celebrate an event that ought to have given freedom to a whole nation, our near neighbours.—I am, Gentlemen of the Common Council, and Freeman of the Ward of Portsoken, most faithfully yours,

Albion, July 4, 1832. MICHAEL SCALES.

N.B. This letter and the one that accompanied it should have appeared a few days ago, but was prevented by circumstances over which I had no control.

This is a good specimen of the effects of Reform.—Mr. SCALES himself sees the absurdity of freemen rejoicing because they have lost their elective franchise—we think SCALES a great man, and more than that, a good man, for he speaks out fairly.

MEN OF ENGLAND appreciate him—you do not—read SHAKESPEARE and throw your stops overboard—and say—

"You have no children butchers;"  
"If you had;—"  
—you would worship SCALES.

OUR readers may have seen bills posted all over London, headed "Brutal Attempts," and perhaps from seeing those words so conspicuously printed, may not have read further. The history of these things is this:—

Dr. LUSHINGTON and FOWELL BUXTON started as candidates for the Tower Hamlets, and sent forth some of their anti-slavery lectures as pioneers to prepare the way. Mr. GEORGE STEPHEN, accompanied by a puritan Aide-de-Camp, proceeded to lecture, when, to their amazement and dismay, the West Indians mustered themselves, answered the lecturers, and at the meetings caused, instead of anti-slavery resolutions, resolutions declaratory of their determination to uphold the interests of SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE. At Poplar and Finsbury the same results took place.

Foiled therefore in their object of vomiting forth libels, and beaten out of the field by the display of truth and the exposure of falsehood, the Saints proceeded to print their disgusting calumnies, under the disgusting heading to which we have alluded.

The West Indian body have disseminated the following antidotes to the puritanical poison of Aldermanbury, and although Mr. STEPHEN's activity in hiring bill-stickers has been represented to us as unusually great, we think the subjoined plain statements will effectually counteract his pious exertions.

TRUTH versus "BRUTAL ATTEMPTS."

A placard headed by the attractive words, "Brutal Attempts," having appeared in the town, and in the newspapers, the individuals whose conduct is therein basely aspersed, feel called upon to contradict its statements, and to denounce, as unmanly and unjust, its tendency and purpose.

The public lectures alluded to by the authors of "Brutal Attempts" are neither more nor less than Meetings indissolubly called together, ostensibly for the purpose of hearing a lecture, but really with the intention of inducing resolutions calculated to injure deeply the best interests of this country, and those of the electors of London in particular, by hindering them in the free exercise of the franchise with which they have been recently invested.

That such Meetings should be watched, and manfully entered, and that truth and reason should prove more powerful weapons than *TRUE DECLARATION* founded upon *FALSE STATEMENTS*, is only what England would wish to occur in every meeting. Englishmen fairly countenanced.—This is the simple commentary upon the vile placard, headed "Brutal Attempts."

It is FALSE that any concerted hindrance was offered to the discussion; and unprincipled persons, interested in the true prosperity of this country, would do well to attend future Meetings, for the purpose of hearing these public lectures by the enemies of England's

14th July, 1832. COMMERCE, COLONIES, AND SHIPPING.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Be not deceived by the speeches and hand-bills of the Anti-Slavery Society who, under the mask of religion and the pretence of an anti-slavery fiting the negroes (about whom they do not care one straw), want to persuade you not to elect any candidate to Parliament who is not one of their own party! They call it fair play to make a man pledge himself before he hears what can be said on both sides! But I say it is neither fair play nor common sense.

Put no confidence in men who say it is wicked to possess slaves, when they know that their bibles teach them the contrary, and who

themselves "bear false witness against their neighbours," by unjustly accusing the planters of cruelty.

I have been in the West Indies, and I can tell you truly, that no labouring negroes are ever off than the negroes; they are not treated with cruelty, or even harshness; those in the field work 94 hours in the day, and never on Sundays; and, independent of the Sundays, and besides holidays both at Christmas and at Easter, they have from 25 to 52 days in every year secured to them by law, to spend in their gardens, or in any other way they please. They have ample opportunities of attending churches and chapels of all denominations. Instead of money wages they have plenty of food, clothing, and medicine; they have houses, and large gardens, and provision grounds, and raise pigs, goats, rabbits, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and by their sale they produce much ready money. A negro slave died lately in Antigua, who left among his children 600*l.* in money, and fifty head of horned cattle. He had refused being made free, on condition of taking his property with him and quitting the estate!

If the West India Colonies were to be destroyed, about six millions of money, which now goes into your pockets as British trade, farmers, and manufacturers, in payment for goods sent out to the colonies; and the money spent by the planters and their families in this country, would be lost to you for ever. The shipping interest would be deprived of upwards of 900 vessels, carrying nearly 20,000 seamen, and the nation would lose seven millions of yearly income.

Is it possible! that all these advantages are to be sacrificed at the altar of cant! humbug! and hypocrisy! and in the vain expectation that the negroes may consider themselves better off by being called "free labourers," instead of slaves. This is absurd! for their work must be free, call them what you will, and whether they be bond or free!—I am your sincere friend,

3rd July, 1832. A LONDON HOUSEHOLDER AND VOTER.

## PEMMEKIN.

When, some weeks ago, we first commenced the manufacture of literary Pemmekin, we gave our readers a definition of it analogically from *culinary* Pemmekin. If, by chance, there should still be any one who does not thoroughly understand what literary Pemmekin is, we refer him for yet further explanation to some recent speeches, delivered at Harwich by Messrs. TOWER and DISNEY, the candidates of the present Government for that borough at the ensuing election. These speeches are the very finest specimens of *Pemmekin* we have ourselves ever heard of; and for the following description of them, and interesting little tablet of their contents, we are under obligation to the *Morning Post* of Wednesday:—

Mr. TOWER and Mr. DISNEY take an expansive and a Statesman-like view of the state of the world, in times past, at the present time, and for the future. Harwich and Dover Court—Glasgow—Great Britain—Edinburgh—London—Bath—Magna Charta—Scots—Lord Saxons—Bourbon—Sir W. Fox—Lord Chancellor FORSTER—the Dance—BLACKSTONE—ROMANS and NORMANS—EDWARD I.—the Anglians—WILLIAM III.—Justinian—Act of Settlement—Bill of Rights—Haheas Corpus—GEORGE III. and IV.—France—ESSEX—Uxbridge—Romford—CHARLES X.—Africa—Poland—Mrs. BARBAULD—Lord GREY—Brentwood School—Sir J. LEACH and Lord FORTESCUE—Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds—MARTIN LUTHER—KNOX—Sir W. FOX—Lord WILSON—Mr. DORE—Holyrood House—Malden—Nottingham—Dorchester—JAMES II.—A Negro woman and her sick child—the Earl of SUTHERLAND—the Reform Bill—Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. SMITH—Denmark—the Black List—CHARLES I.—BUONAPARTE—King JOHN—Sir ROBERT PEEL—the BOURBOINS—Mr. W. M. DARBY, Assistant Overseer for Harwich—WILLIAM—Abingdon—St. Giles's, &c. &c. &c. are all discussed with singular felicity, and expounded with a neatness of simplicity by far the greatest we have ever met with.

The following appears in yesterday's *Post*:—

"A very sudden and fatal attack of cholera, which has taken place at Chelvey, a hamlet of Upton, near Eton, has created so much alarm in the neighbourhood that circulars have been sent to the parents of students of Eton College communicating the occurrence of the disease, and of course giving the option of removing them previous to the vacation, which commences on Monday, the 25th inst. Every person, all males, and all persons, all males, and all have died, although they received every attention from the parish authorities and from a medical gentleman well acquainted with the disease in India. The eldest was fifty-five years of age and the youngest eight; one of them died in six hours from the first attack of the disease, and another lasted nineteen hours. 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two penny-post to a friend in Piccadilly—as he walks down Regent-street he will see his *bullet-doux* flying along a piece of wire from the top of Langham Church spire to the steeple of St. James's. We presume that the mode of delivering the letters will be altered, and that instead of being handed in at our doors, our correspondence will for the future be dropped down the chimneys.

Bills have been found by the Grand Jury of Monaghan against Messrs. GARTLAN, BERRINGHAM, MARCUS COSTELLO, and M. W. REDDY, for aiding and attending at a Meeting lately held at Carrickmacross, in that county, assembled for the purpose of evading and resisting the payment of tithes. The application of these Gentlemen to postpone their trial to the next Assizes has been granted. Warrants have been issued against more of the leaders of that Meeting, who are not yet amenable.

The tithe meetings continue, particularly in the South. Mr. BUTLER, who rejoices in the title of Lord GALMOY, and others, it is said, have been held to bail on a charge of sedition.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The following circular letter has been forwarded from the Commissioners of the Police to the Police Magistrates of the Metropolitan District:—

Whitehall, July 16, 1832.

GENTLEMEN—It has appeared to the Commissioners of Police that a certain degree of doubt is in some cases attached to the evidence of police officers who are directed to establish charges of disorderly conduct against public-houses and beer shops, in consequence of the provisions of the law that one-half of the penalty may be paid to the proprietor, by which he may have a direct interest in the result. In order to remove this objection as much as possible, the Commissioners have proposed to, and received the sanction of, the Secretary of State, for appropriating to a private fund for the reward of general good conduct any sum which may hereafter be adjudged to the officers of the Metropolitan Police in the cases above referred to. The Commissioners have by no means any intention of depriving the Metropolitan Police of any part of the interest in the result of such cases. I am, &c. C. ROWAN.

To the Magistrates of, &c.

Lord ALTHORP has stated, that in Sir ABRAHAM KING's case, the late Government having pledged itself to fulfil the terms agreed on by arbitrators, he should consider the present Ministry bound to stand by the terms of the arbitration.—Indeed, we do not see how he could do otherwise. Nevertheless we rejoice in the result, as it will save an honourable and loyal gentleman from ruin, which impended over him.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. O'CONNELL to the Secretary of the National Political Union of Ireland, is a curious production, and while it exhibits the matured arrangements of Papists for the entire transfer of the Church property of Ireland to the hands of the Roman Catholic Priests, speaks volumes against the efficacy of the Qualification Oath as taken by Parliamentary Papists, and displays the latitude of conscience which persons of the Popish religion allow themselves whenever the temporal interests of their spiritual Pastors are to be advanced:—

"London, July 14, 1832.

"My Dear Friend,—I am unable to send you the draft of an address to the Irish people, and shall not be able to transmit it before Monday. The meeting will probably take place on that day, according to the suggestion in my former letter. I am therefore doubly sorry that I am not ready—but hope they will consider the pressure of Irish Business that is on my hands, and hold me excused.

"I would, however, to suggest that the meeting of Monday, if it takes place, should appoint a committee to report to the usual meeting of Thursday. They shall, please God, have a draft from me on Wednesday; and I hope other drafts from some of themselves. It is important that there should be deliberation and forethought, in the advice to be given to the people of Ireland at this juncture.

"One thing is perfectly plain, that Stanley's title plan never can succeed. It is exactly what is wanted, unjust, and absurd. It would put the landlords of Ireland in the state of slave to the established church—without affording any real relief to the tenantry. We must blow up this plan by all legitimate means.

"Again the Anglican Government is, I see, busy prosecuting. I do not think I ever knew any thing at the same time more irritating and more foolish. I see also that these prosecutions are carried on in the usual insidious manner, by sending the chief tacks to arrest the gentlemen selected for prosecution. All this is as unwise as the rest of poor Anglican's conduct since he went last to America. He really would be an object of commiseration if his conduct was not calculated to do much mischief—mischief which I verily believe he does not intend, and is incapable of perceiving. I spoke last night in the House of these prosecutions in the manner they deserve.

"The first thing necessary to keep the people from violating the law. If they will take the guilt of any outrage on the title of the peace, their success is certain. Titles must for ever be extinguished—that is the first thing necessary, and I think quite inevitable.

"You will scarcely understand the debate from the accounts in the newspapers. I reprobated in the strongest terms Stanley's report, and Stanley's plan—and suggested the plan of the honest part of the Irish members. I can tell you that it has made some converts.

"Our plan is thus: we would extinguish the title, root and branch—*De laudat est Carlomagno*—the title system in all its bearings must disappear by an act of Parliament.

"Secondly—We are desirous that all existing Protestant incumbents should have a fair and just compensation to them for their respective lives—to cease as to each individual's share as he fell off. Thirdly—Provisions to be made for the present incumbents by the issue of Exchequer bills, chargeable on a fund to be provided for that purpose.

"Fourthly—That fund to consist of the lands belonging to the church, and of a percentage on all proprietors having above 100l. per annum. The per centage to be very small, up to a clear income of 500l. a year—above a little but only a little, from that to a 1000l. a year clear income and from that upwards a moderate tax increasing with the income, but so slight as not to be any outrage on the title, or any thing like it. Both the funds—the lands and the moderate income tax—indeed, I should call it the low income tax—would afford an abundant provision for making compensation to the present incumbents, and also for many other purposes of religion and charity.

"Fifthly—In future there should be no more Protestant clergyman paid by the State than such as should be necessary for the Protestant population of the established church.

"Sixthly—Small glebe houses suited to comfort, but not wealth, to be provided in each parish for all other clergy not having in that parish a flock of at least 500 persons. This would be a glebe to many, very many Presbyterian Clergymen in the north, and to almost all, if not all, the Catholic parish priests in Ireland. It has long been a favourite plan of mine to see a provision made for a glebe and glebe houses upon certain no extraneous scale, but still on one giving something for every man, woman, or child, and what an admirable poor law would such a provision be, and how much relief could not the Pastors of the people administer, if they had each a small independence in the parish exclusively of their stole fees and such other emoluments as would be voluntarily given them by their respective flocks!

"Such is the outline of our plan. It involves total extinction of tithes, total relief from church taxation for persons not having an income of 100l. per annum, small taxation, indeed, on the smaller income above that sum, and on no income anything like pressure or oppression.

"It also includes present support for the incumbents of the established church during their respective lives, and future support for as many as the established church Protestants should really want; while it would give the Presbyterian and Dissenting clergymen, having flocks, either a more ample glebe, or glebe and glebe houses. It would give to the Catholic parish priests that which they so much want—a glebe and a manse, or glebe house, rent free.

"I trust we shall yet be able to realise this plan; and I think we shall if the people obey the law, and do not put themselves in the power of their enemies by any breaches of the peace or other outrages. I intend to write again on Monday.—Believe me to be, very faithfully, your's, D. O'CONNELL.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I cannot but think that you have done injustice to the liberality of the City, in commenting upon the sum which they have voted to enable the Freeman to enjoy a dinner in honour of the Reform Bill. When it is remembered that the Bill in question destroys their chief rights and privileges, it is very clear that they ought to have some compensation in the nature of rejoicing, and surely the grant in question affords commensurate means for the purpose. You have selected as an example the vote of 41l. 9s. 6d. for the festivities in the Ward of Bread-street, which I think you average as equal to seven shillings and five pence three farthings and a fraction to each freeman. It strikes me that you have commented on this contribution without calculating the extent of enjoyment which it was capable of procuring; that is, if prudently administered under proper regulations of judgment and economy. The following estimate will prove the erroneous impression under which, I conceive, you have acted.

I take the number of Freeman in the Ward as 112, deducting from which the gentleman who declined partaking of the feast, there would remain 111 to be provided for as follows:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 35 Shins of Beef to be stewed into Soup, at 1s. 3d per Shin   | £2 3 9  |
| 200 Onions for Ditto, at 1d. each   | 0 16 8  |
| Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Aloes, Gum-Mastic, Rice and Ginger for thickening and flavouring the Stock   | 1 8 0   |
| 66 Shoulders of Mutton, averaging 6lb. each, at 5d. per lb.   | 9 1 6   |
| 112lbs. of Tripe, which, during the warm weather would not cost more than 3d. per lb.   | 1 8 0   |
| 33 Large Cods, as this is not considered the prime season, might be averaged at 3s. 2d. per Cod   | 5 4 6   |
| Salt Butter, Lard, Cockles and Periwinkles (Oysters not being procurable) for 56 Quarts of Sauce  | 1 4 2   |
| 40 Dishes of Baked Corn-leeks, three in each Dish   | 1 10 0  |
| 37 Dishes of Prime Liver and Bacon  | 2 12 4  |
| 668 Cabbages, at 1d. per Cabbage. This will give six Cabbages to each freeman, which is more liberal allowance than is met with at most Nobleman's tables | 2 15 8  |
| Puddings, Beer, Hollands and Bread, with Salt, &c.  | 8 13 6  |
| Hire of Room, Knives, Plates, &c., and Cooking, &c.   | 4 11 5  |
|   | £41 9 6 |

Being a warm admirer of your Paper, I trust that you will rightly appreciate my motive in thus administering correction for the sake of justice.—Your obedient Servant, KITCHENER, Jun.

## TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—As the case of SOMERVILLE has attracted so much of the public attention, and his flogging has turned out so profitable a chastisement, I am sure you will advocate the cause of one who is in the same unfortunate situation as the Patriotic Scotch Grey. You must know then, Sir, that I (like the noble-minded Somerville) am a Poet and a Reformer, for which crime I have been cruelly flogged; it is true, that I have been occasionally intoxicated lately, and had also taken a few articles from all the boxes of my comrades, but when I was searched, I declare to you, there were but six watches, twenty-four pounds, ten shillings in money, and a few other articles belonging to my brother soldiers, found in my possession, and for this trifling offence I was tried by a noble-minded Somerville, which was too old to know anything of justice, being seventy years of age, and must have been in a state of dotage to have found me guilty; when, in reality, my only crime was that of being a Reformer; I am sure, therefore, my dear Sir, that you will open a subscription box for me, and as I have absented from my Regiment for a few days, I will not give you my name or address, as the wretch of Cockburn, Officer would be sure to find out, and I am not in charge of desertion; I will therefore call at your Office for any donation the charitable public may bestow on, dear Mr. Editor, your much obliged obedient servant, A. N.

London, July 19.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 18th July, 1832.

DEAR BULL—The German Diet has frightened the French Court, the French Ministers, the French journalists, and the French nation. Nothing can exceed the fears of all these, which have been excited by the Protocol of the Confederation of Frankfurt. The Court seeks to crush when the German Diet is in session, the forces of Austria and Prussia shall have established order in the various petty States of Germany, that they will dissolve their armies, and leave France, the focus of all revolutions and revolutionists, to their fate. The *Debate* and the *France Nouvelle* endeavour to keep up the spirits of the new Royalty and all its supporters, by assurances that the determination of the Germanic Confederation is not intended as a hint to the French to try to effect a Revolution in France, but is simply and exclusively a matter which relates to the north of Europe. Yet the Court cannot conceal its annoyance, and those who approach the throne of Louis PHILIPPE whisper in his ear, "It will be your turn next." The French Ministers have evinced their fears, first of all by their silence—and then, when afterwards a continued silence was impossible, by certain ambiguous paragraphs inserted in the various papers, and in the *Official Gazette*, which were not in accordance with the decisions of the Diet; that France would be wise and prudent to leave the Confederation to manage the affairs of Germany as it should think best—and finally, that by so doing, it felt no doubt it would preserve the Revolution of 1830 from any attack and from any annoyance. The French journalists, who are independent of the Ministry, make use of another language, and speak in another tone. They say that the object of the Germanic Diet is evident—the fact is, that the "German patriots" then the "brave Belgians"—and then the "Heroes of July." They have made up their minds that the Prussians, and Austrians, and Russians, will again travel through France, with no other passports than their swords, and so they are making their "last appeal" to the Government that it will prepare for the attack, and not wait for the enemy—but go beforehand to meet him. The journalists, on the other hand, are not so forward, and say, "The Government will not wait for the enemy for months and months, that Europe never really intended to recognize the principle of the facts of our French Revolution; and we cautioned it against placing any confidence whatever in an apparent friendship, and in smiles which were only intended to dupe and betray us." In one word, you would imagine from the tone of all the French journals (except the *Official Gazette* and the *Official Gazette*), that the Germanic Protocol of the Diet had been published at Paris, that the Prussian army was at Strasburg, and the Austrian army at Lyons, and that nothing remained to be done but to abandon the Revolution, and make the best terms possible with the victorious invaders. And I assure you, the French people are not less alarmed than the Court, the Ministers and the journalists. The merchants and shopkeepers are in confusion. Diet is evident—the fact is, that the Protocol of the German Diet is an *avant-courier* sent to caution them that they are giving up business, closing their shops, shutting up their manufactories, and retiring either to the departments or foreign countries, with a celerity which is almost amusing, and with an anxiety which I should in vain attempt to describe.

Thus the French Revolution is in a state of unparalleled alarm, and the French people are in a state of unparalleled terror. They braced in 1830, that they would conquer Europe in 1831, that they would defend themselves against Europe—but, in 1832, they are not only alarmed, but despairing and petrified, because the German Sovereigns have determined on putting an end to the spirit of revolution, and to all demagogues in their own States. If, indeed, you ask me whether all this apprehension is unfounded, I answer no. I think, for once, with the Liberator, that it is intended to attack them; that it is intended to overturn the Revolution, and to restore the number to establish all the Governments of Europe on the footing upon which they were placed by the Treaties of 1815; and that the revolutionists, who have calculated that Kings were no longer able to make head against the spirit of anarchy and disorder which is abroad, will find themselves mistaken; and that, sooner than they anticipate, they will learn that the Monarchs of Europe are agreed on all the leading points of their policy, and will move all their united forces to carry that policy into effect. This opinion is shared by persons of

all opinions and parties, although the conviction of its truth is, of course, to save a cause of misery and despair; and, to other parties, of hope and satisfaction.

The next important event of the past week, is the landing of Don Pedro at Oporto, and his march on near Oporto, about 150 miles from the capital of Portugal. This intelligence has arrived to us in two ways—from Bayonne, and from Falmouth. The fact of the landing we must, therefore, take to be undoubted; and must examine the various "reports," "rumours," and "they say," which have been tacked to it. There is one discrepancy in the accounts from Bayonne and Falmouth, which is, however, of no consequence. From Bayonne, it was asserted that the landing was effected in the nights of the 7th and 8th; whereas, from Falmouth, we learn that it took place on the 9th. Be it so; it is of little interest whether it be the one or the other. Some of the accounts have made him land on the port of Oporto, and some a few leagues from it. Some say he landed a portion of his troops, and others that he landed the whole. Some declare that he was received with enthusiasm; and others, that the city made a grand position, but that it was finally taken. Some say that the news was not generally known at Lisbon when the courier left; some, that it was whispered about, but not spoken of publicly; and some, that it had led to excitement and agitation. Some affirm that Lisbon was quiet, and appeared to pay no attention to the expedition; some, that two regiments had quitted the cause of Don Miguel, and gone over to that of Don Pedro; some, that Don Pedro was at Oporto; some, that he was marching against Lisbon; and some, that, in a few days, not a man would be left alive of all the troops which had landed. The most rational account, and that which appears most probable, is the one transmitted by M. de RATNEVAL, the French Minister at Madrid, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris. That account says—

"I have just learned, by a courier who left Lisbon on the 11th, that in the night of the 7th and 8th, Don PEDRO, with a part of his troops, landed at some leagues from Oporto. Everything was perfectly tranquil at Lisbon, at the departure of the courier; but the report of the landing of Don PEDRO began to be discussed. The British Minister there desires that this intelligence may be communicated to Lord GRANVILLE, and to London."

This is a plain straight-forward history of all that was known, and all the right of the matter, or falsehood. Well then, what does it amount to? That Don PEDRO, having no longer any funds to continue at Terceira, and being obliged to obtain money or make a desperate attempt at conquering Portugal, has sailed from the Azores, landed a few thousand English, Belgian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian troops at Oporto, 150 miles from the capital, and is there endeavouring to raise an army in his favour, to excite the peasants and the popular masses, make promises and offers to the clergy and aristocracy, and to divide the country which gave him birth, but whose throne he rejected for that of Brazil (from which he has been driven by his adoring subjects), to civil war. Let it be kept in view that this expedition, which Don PEDRO says is so much desired, so anxiously looked for, so necessary to the happiness and prosperity of Portugal, is a mere attempt to appear off Oporto, and to make an appeal to the real opinion of Portugal, as there represented, and say, "which will you adopt?—which do you prefer, Don MIGUEL, or Donna MARIA? Show, now I am here as her representative, to whose principles and persons you are most attached, and I will either land on the banks of the Tagus, or withdraw to the Thames, as you shall now decide." But no: he lands his troops at 150 miles from the capital, appeals to the students of Coimbra, and to all that is most revolutionary in Portugal, and seeks to involve her in a civil war.

And why was Oporto chosen? Because Oporto has ever been the focus of Jacobinism—because in Portugal it was the only spot where momentary success was probable, in consequence of the number of demagogues who reside there;—and yet we have been told that Portugal desired the revolution—that she sighed to be delivered from "her monarchs," and that from the students of Coimbra, and to all that is most revolutionary in Portugal, and seeks to involve her in a civil war. "Vive Don Pedro Maria!" "Long live the Constitution!" If they had really been the case—if a chance had really been desired—if all classes of the community had really been united together in demanding a change of dynasty and of institutions—then, I repeat the question, why did not Don Pedro appear off the harbour of Lisbon, or enter there, and say to the waiting population, "Behold your deliverance from oppression, and the dawn of a new life!—Behold the army of Don Pedro would have found its grave. Instead of this, it has sneaked into Portugal on an undefended portion of the coast—has momentarily landed and obtained a footing, but is about to be met by a Royalist army, by an indignant peasantry, and by a population which does not desire either a CANNING Constitution or the re-enactment of the horrors of a French revolution. Adieu, my dear BULL, and believe me to be, as ever, your very affectionate correspondent. P. H.

## ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### PREFRMENTS.

The Rev. ARTHUR FARWELL to the Rectory of Stoke Fleming, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Munley, on the presentation of George Farwell, of Totnes, Gent. and the Rev. W. I. Hildwood, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the two patrons for this Rectory.

The Rev. T. V. DURELL, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pytton, Oxfordshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of that society.

The Rev. R. F. LAURENCE, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of that society.

The Rev. J. S. BOONE, M.A. of Christ Church, to the New Church at Paddington.

The Rev. W. L. BUCKLE, rector of Adwell, to the vicarage of Banstead, Surrey.

The J. S. HENSLAW, M.A. Regius Professor of Botany, to the vicarage of Chols-y-cum-Mousiford, Berks.

The Rev. S. SMITH, M.A. to the vicarage of Lois Weodon, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. BECKER, to the perpetual curacy of Winfield, Sussex.

The Rev. W. OKES, M.A. Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, to the Consolidated Livings of Wheatcra, and Mutford with Barnaby, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. BURN, S.C.L. has been collated to the Prebendal Stall of Lianghullin, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, void by the death of the Rev. D. B. Allen. Patron, the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. CHANCELLOR MARCH, Official to the Very Rev. the Dean of Sarum, held his annual visitation in Sherborne on Thursday last. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion, in Sherborne Abbey, by the Rev. THOMAS WILKINS, of Stokewood, from Ephesians, Chapter 4th, verse 3d, "Endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace;" after which the usual ecclesiastical business was transacted. In the afternoon, the clergy dined together at the Town Hall.

The Rev. HERBERT HAWES, D. D. Prebendary of Yetminster, held his primary visitation in that place, on Wednesday, the 11th instant. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY will hold his visitation for the peculiar in parishes, at the Cliffe Church, Lewes, on Thursday, the 23d of August next.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Exeter confirmed 300 persons at Honiton on Tuesday last.

The Lord Bishop of CHESTER intends to hold Confirmations through the Archdeaconry of Wales this summer.—For Lewes and adjoining parishes, it will take place at St. Michael's Church, Lewes, on Monday, the 10th of July; and for Brighton, &c. at St. Peter's Church, on Monday, August 13th.

St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.—The workmen have this week commenced taking down the beautiful tower of St. Michael's Church, in this borough. The untoward event of the falling in of the roof and walls of the church, will, we fear, put the parishioners to a very serious expense to rebuild them. We trust, however, that the correct taste will prevail in the rebuilding of the edifice.—*Stamford Bee.*

St. DUNSTON'S CHURCH FLEET-STREET.—This edifice, as far as its masonry is concerned, was brought to a completion on Thursday. It is in the Gothic style, and has a square tower, from which springs an octagonal turret, surmounted by richly-ornamented pinnacles at each angle, with open masonry-work, and three smaller pinnacles at the top.

CONFIRMATION.—On Monday last the Bishop of London confirmed nearly 800 young persons in St. Peter's Church, Colchester. His Lordship addressed the assembly both before and after confirmation, and his exhortations were listened to with the deepest attention. On the preceding Sunday his Lordship preached in St. Peter's church, morning and evening, to crowded congregations, when a collection was made towards defraying the expenses of enlarging the church.—The sum exceeded 41l.





# JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII.—No. 607.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1832.

Price 7d.

**UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.**  
**ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—TO-MORROW (MONDAY), WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY NEXT,** the New Operetta of **THE BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE** will be performed. Music by H. R. BISHOP. After which, a **CONCERT** in the open Orchestra, with new Songs, &c.  
The Gardens will be brilliantly illuminated, and Bands of Music in attendance to entertain the Promenade while the Visitors are viewing the **OPTICAL ILLUSIONS, MAGICA TELESCOPES, HISTORIUM OF PORTS, SOUTH, &c.** C. including with a **GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS**, by **SOUTHEY AND DERNST** alternately; and **BLACKMORE'S DESCENT** and **ASCENT** to the summit of the Tower, above one hundred feet high.  
Doors open at **EIGHT**.—Admission 4s.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—To-morrow Evening will be performed **OTHELLO**. Othello, Mr. KEAN, his last appearance in that character; with **JOHN JONES**, the **BOARDER**, and **ROSIANA**. Tuesday, **The Hunted Tower**, with **Ariel** in **Richelieu's Time**, and **The Wolf and the Lamb**.—Wednesday, **The Heir at Law**, with **John Jones**, and **The Marriage of Figaro**.—Thursday, **The Opera of the Castle of Andalusia**, with **Separation and Reparatation**. **The Wolf and the Lamb**, and other Entertainments. Friday, **As You Like It**, with **John Jones**, and other Entertainments.

**GEMS & LA PAGANINI:** Fantasia for the PIANO-FORTE, by **MOSCHELES**.—The Public are respectfully informed that an amiable arrangement having taken place between **Signor Paganini** and **Messrs. Mori and Lavenue**, those splendid works, entitled **GEMS & LA PAGANINI**, in three Books, 4s. each, containing all the most favourite subjects by **Paganini**, arranged for the Piano-forte by **Moscheles**, may now be had at **MORI and LAVENUE'S**, 28, New Bond street.

**CONSOLATION TO THE TREMULOUS WRITER.**—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremor or nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness from age, injury of the thumb or fingers by strain and fatigue, and freezing powder of matchless quality. The above Articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only, No. 60, Jewry-street, six doors from St. James's street, London.—N.B. Families supplied with Ice upon reasonable terms.

**FULLER'S FREEZING APPARATUS**, by which four different Ices can be made at one time in a few minutes, either with or without Ice. Also the **ICE-PRESERVER**, in which Ice can be kept twenty-one days to prevent the necessity of opening the Ice-house, except occasionally.—**ICE-PAIS**, for icing the Water, and **Freezing Powder** of matchless quality. The above Articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only, No. 60, Jewry-street, six doors from St. James's street, London.—N.B. Families supplied with Ice upon reasonable terms.

**THE NEW DECCA CHINTZES** for Drawing-room Curtains, Beds, &c. can only be seen at **MILBS and EDWARDS'S** extensive FURNISHING WARE ROOMS, No. 131, Oxford street, near Bond-street.

**TURKEY COFFEE**, very fine, 2s. per lb.—**JOHN MARSHALL** and Company beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been sold at the East India Company's last sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—  
Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (finest) .. .. 1s. 6d. per lb.  
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At John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

**DUGGIN'S PATENT VENTILATING BEAVER HATS** are acknowledged to be the best kind of Hats ever yet invented; they are exceedingly light, only 4½ ounces; will never injure by wet, lose their colour or shape, and will not prevent the egress of perspiration. They have been the complaint of Water-proof Hats, after wearing the head-ache and the loss of Hair.—Price 21s. and 26s. Drah, Brown, and Lady's Riding Hats, the same price. To be had only of the Patentees, **DUGGIN and Co.**, 80, NEWGATE-STREET, near the New Post Office.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.**—An Account of this fashionable and rural Watering Place will be found in Mr. Britton's small volume, entitled **"TOURISTICAL SKETCHES OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND ITS VICINITY"**, price 5s. with 14 Maps and Views. Tunbridge Wells is 36 miles from London; Coaches go seven times a day from Charing-cross, Ludgate Hill, &c.

**DEFICIENCIES OF TETH.**—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, his Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her Serene Highness Princess Reininga, having in numerous cases been highly successful in rectifying **DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION**, by the substitution of his improved **TETRO-METALLIC TETH** for those which had decayed, or were subjected to removal, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes to the importance and utility of the above-named universal remedy. The **TETRO-METALLIC TETH** (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine ones in articulation, as well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the original. Carious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones's unrivalled **ANODYNE CEMENT**. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.—64, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

**BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE** for general purposes having gained such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, **JOHN BURGESS and SON** beg most respectfully to offer their best acknowledged to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates have 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 disappointment to families, all public care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed on 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 ANCHOVIES** continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

**JONES'S PATENT ANCHOMETHEANS**, for producing instant Light, without the aid of a bottle or apparatus, and, unlike any other light, of whatever description, there is no possibility of their getting out of repair in any climate. This is the most simple and best mode of producing Light, and great convenience in all climates have 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 disappointment to families, all public care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed on 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 ANCHOVIES** continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

**JONES'S NEW PHOSPHORIC PASTILE** for perfuming and disinfecting Dining, Drawing, and other rooms, and for use in the bath. This is a very simple and cheap mode of producing instant Light, simply by drawing the match through sand-paper, and will never impair by keeping, 1s. per box. **JOHN BURGESS and SON'S** long-established and much-esteemed **ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES** continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

**BACHELORE'S DISPATCH.**—For boiling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, chop, or eggs, in nine minutes. **JOHN BURGESS and SON'S** long-established and much-esteemed **ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES** continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

**CHOLERA MEDICINES**, embracing all those successfully used by the Medical Officers attached to the Cholera Institutions of the Metropolitan, and adapted for the use of private individuals before medical aid can be obtained, are sold with plain directions, in cases at 3s. each, by **DINE FORD**, late Tenth Chemist, 172, New Bond-street, London.—N.B. The above are sent to all parts of the country.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALM-MALL.**—The GALLERY, with a Selection from the WORKS of the ANTIENT MASTERS of the ITALIAN, SPANISH, FLEMISH, DUTCH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS, is OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until Six in the evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. **WILLIAM BARNARD**, Keeper.

**TO THE CLERGY, INCUMBENTS, AND PATRONS OF BENEFICES.**  
**M. RICHARD VALPY** begs to announce that he has opened an office for the transaction of all business connected with the Purchase and Sale of Advowsons, Next Presentations, the Exchange of Livings, Chapels, &c.; providing Charities and Curacies, and Clergymen for occasional duty.—Terms and particulars may be known (if by letter, post paid), on application to Mr. Richard Valpy, Agency Office, 4, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London.—Several Curacies wanted, or the neighbourhood of London.

**TO MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS OF SCHOOLS.**  
**M. RICHARD VALPY** begs to announce, that from frequent applications he has been induced to open an office for the transaction of all business connected with the Purchase and Sale of Advowsons, Next Presentations, the Exchange of Livings, Chapels, &c.; providing Charities and Curacies, and Clergymen for occasional duty.—Terms and particulars may be known (if by letter, post paid), on application to Mr. Richard Valpy, Agency Office, 4, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London.—Several Curacies wanted, or the neighbourhood of London.

**THE FRIENDS OF A YOUNG MAN**, about 17 years of age, intended for the Army, but at present unable to obtain a commission, are desirous of meeting with some gentleman who would of their own accord, for a twelvemonth on the CONTINENT, as Companion and Friend as well as Tutor. A Clergyman would be preferred, and the most unquestionable references will be required.—Letters may be addressed, post paid, to J. R. Holmes, Esq., Rury St., Somerset-street, or the neighbourhood of London.

**A Married CLERGYMAN**, a Graduate of Cambridge, and of great experience in Tuition, has a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL. The accommodation provided is of a superior description; and the greatest attention is paid to the domestic comfort of the Young Gentlemen, as well as to their proficiency in religious knowledge, classical attainments, and elegant literature. The situation is on the side next to Hyde Park, and lately the residence of a Nobleman. The premises are in most perfect repair, and fitted up in a superior manner, with Stone-staircase, separate Kitchen, Bath-room, &c. also Coach house and Stables attached. The whole (which recently cost £1400), to be disposed of at the unprecedented low price of £450. For particulars enquire at the premises, No. 46, Cannon-street, or of Messrs. Burn, Morton, and Vaux, 4, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, and Messrs. Oxenham and Son, 353, Oxford-street.

**EAST INDIA and GENERAL AGENCY for PASSENGERS.**  
Messrs. Carlin Chambers, No. 8, Regent-street.—For the accommodation of Passengers this Office is established at the West End of the Town, where plans may be seen and particulars obtained of all Ships sailing for India and the Colonies, their Commanders met with, and every assistance afforded to enable them to conclude agreements for their passages and make the necessary arrangements for their departure, on the most advantageous terms, without the inconvenience and delay of visiting the City.—Baggage forwards cleared and delivered. Information given of the daily arrival and departure of Ships, &c.  
C. S. COMPTON, Junr., late H. C. Service.

**MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.**—To be sold, by Private Contract, in one LOT, the LEASE, FIXTURES, and appropriate FURNITURE of one of the best Houses in GOSWORTH SQUARE, cheerfully situated on the side next to Hyde Park, and lately the residence of a Nobleman. The premises are in most perfect repair, and fitted up in a superior manner, with Stone-staircase, separate Kitchen, Bath-room, &c. also Coach house and Stables attached. The whole (which recently cost £1400), to be disposed of at the unprecedented low price of £450. For particulars enquire at the premises, No. 46, Cannon-street, or of Messrs. Burn, Morton, and Vaux, 4, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, and Messrs. Oxenham and Son, 353, Oxford-street.

**HARLOW, Essex.**—A valuable REVERSIONARY INTEREST in a COPYHOLD ESTATE, near Harlow, and most excellent LEASE-HOLD HOUSE PREMISES, in Walling-street, London, by AUCTION, by Mr. W. MASON, at the Mart on FRIDAY, August 3rd, at Twelve, by order of the Assignees of a Bankrupt. The estate is a copyhold of the manor of Newellbury, in the County of Essex; it contains about 25 acres of land, with an excellent farm-house, garden, orchard, and suitable out-buildings. It is let at 44l. per annum to Mr. James Holmes, by whose permission the property may be viewed. The premises, No. 61, Walling-street, are held on lease at a low rent, and are of the tenements. Printed particulars may be had at the Green Man Inn, Harlow, or of Mr. Bolton, Solicitor, 31, Mildred's court, Poultry; and of Mr. Mason, Auctioneer, &c., Queenhithe.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.** King William-street, near Charing-cross.—The Committee, in thankfully acknowledging the following additional Subscribers, have the satisfaction to state, that upwards of two-thirds of the estimated expense of the new edifice having now been contributed, the progress of the building is so far advanced as to justify the hope that in a few months its useful operations may be commenced by the reception of In-patients. Anxious for the completion of the Hospital, and to secure the assistance of the affluent; and they beg to add, that benefactions or annual subscriptions will be now most seasonably bestowed, and will be productive of great and permanent benefit to the Charity.

Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Richards, St. Martin's Vicarage; by Messrs. Drummonds, Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Biddulph, Messrs. Herries, Messrs. Call and Martin; and by the Committee and Secretary, 27, Villiers-street, Strand.

|   | Building Fund. | General Support. | Annual Subs. |
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| St. George's .. .. .  | 5              | 5                | 0            |
| University Club .. .. .   | 4              | 4                | 0            |
| Sir John Cross .. .. .  | 10             | 10               | 0            |
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**THE GUARDIAN and PUBLIC LEDGER**—Morning Paper, will appear To-morrow (Monday, the 30th inst.) Its motto, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Sail," and principles conservative of their ancient prosperity. Offer for Advertisements and Publication, No. 77, Fleet-street. To be had of all News Agents. Price 9d. per copy.

**NOTICE.—THE LADIES' MAGAZINE** for August will be published to-morrow, at the Office, 106, Strand.  
The above Number will offer attractions seldom to be met with in any periodical; which will contain Original Contributions from the following distinguished Authors—F. W. N. Bayly, Esq., John Galt, Esq., Sheridan Knowles, Esq., Dr. Bowring, Thomas Roscoe, Esq., Miss Jenabury, Mr. Holland, Miss Mary Howitt, A. Picken, Esq., author of the *Dominie's Legacy*, Don Telesforo de Trueba, the late Professor Porson, &c., with lines by the late Lord Brougham (never before published). Subscribers will be presented with five beautiful original Engravings on steel; and an entirely new Song, "He reached the Valley," composed by Mr. G. A. Hudson.  
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**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.** No. xcviij. For August, 1832.  
Contents.—I. Tom Cringle's Log. Chas. 12. Cuba Fishermen—H. Heston—III. Christopher at the Lakes. Flight Third—IV. Elsevier the Sage, and Elsevier the Simple—V. Devotional Melodies. By Delia—VI. Chateaubriand. No. 2. Gentle Christianism—VII. Six Songs for Music, by Mr. Howard—VIII. Under Canada. By a Backwoodsman—IX. To the Future Electors of Great Britain.  
Printed for William Blackwood, No. 45, George-street, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

On Friday, July 27, 1832, was published, price 6d., the first Number of a Weekly Journal of Foreign Science and Literature, in French, called **LE CERCLE: Journal de la Littérature et des Arts, Theatre, Critique, Mœurs, Mœurs Françaises, &c.** The object of this undertaking is to lay before the British Public and Foreigners, extracts from the literary Press of the Continent, and to make known as much as possible that which is amusing and instructive in French Literature. Fenwick de Porquet and Cooper, 11, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; to whom communications for the Editor, Advertisements, and Works for review, are to be addressed.

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Conduit-street, July 1832.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**

Sir E. SUGDEN would be obedient to the orders of the House; but at the same time, regretted that he was debarr'd by those orders from defending himself, and must sit down under imputations which





**A MONDAY EDITION** (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

**JOHN BULL.**

**LONDON, July 29.**

**THEIR MAJESTIES** have remained at Windsor during the week, except on Wednesday, when the KING came to town to hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was **numerously** attended; and many loyal addresses were presented.

**LORD ALTHORP** was, on Friday night, after a long and painful indisposition, delivered of a Budget, which, however, we are sorry to say, is, with its respectable parent, not "likely to do well."

The deficiency in the revenue last year was £1,200,000; in the present year, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER anticipates an excess of £700,000—so that, taking the two years together, the falling off will be only £400,000. If, however, these anticipations should not be realized, the only remaining course, of imposing new taxes, must be resorted to.

10. The present Ministers have effected a reduction in salaries of £234,353, but whether this sum includes the salaries of the Postmaster-General and the Lord Privy Seal, which the Noble Occupants of those offices regularly receive, we are not certain; those Noble Personages, as we have already stated, (and we see our statement was corroborated in Parliament on Friday, by Sir HENRY HARDINGE) have drawn—as they had an undoubted right to do—the whole salary of their respective offices, ever since the first quarter when they refused payment—a course, the absurdity of which they are so fully alive to, that they have not only taken payment ever since, but have claimed the amount for the quarter in which their love of popularity outran their love of profit.

UPON the announcement of the death of the Hon. W. H. SCOTT, the second and last surviving son of Lord ELDON, we ventured to suggest that Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM would either (as it appeared indeed by his evidence before the Committee to be his intention) abolish the offices the Honourable Gentleman held in the Court of Chancery, or dispose of them to his nearest relations.

The course his Lordship has pursued appears to us to be by far the wisest and most natural. He has *not* abolished the offices, because *he could not*, and he has conferred them upon his brother, MR. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, because *he could*. This is as it should be. We never have joined in the vulgar cry against Lord GREY for providing for his relations in every degree, as soon as he got office—if it be an error it is a venial one, and as it stands to reason a man's enemies are not likely to do much for him, it is but fair that when a Minister has power, he should exert it for the benefit of his own connexions.

This axiom is, however, purely Whig. Tories never do anything for their friends—they content themselves by conciliating their enemies. The Duke of WELLINGTON made LAMETON a Lord, and so on, but the instances are too numerous to detail.

Lord BROMHAM has done what any LORD CHANCELLOR before him would have done, and what every LORD CHANCELLOR after him *will* do if he can. He happens to have no son, and he has given a very fine office to his brother—and where the harm of *that*—? None—excepting this little drawback.

Lord BROUGHAM *was* a violent Reformer, a magnificent Patriot, and the bitterest declaimer against Lord ELDON's family partiality and generally mercenary propensities. He is LORD CHANCELLOR, and he avails himself of the earliest opportunity of dispensing with an equally natural feeling, the goods that fall to his lot, to the member of his family nearest to himself in succession.

And what does this prove? As we have already said, nothing, either discreditable or improper; but, in order to defend, what nature and reason render perfectly defensible without any such aid, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL gets up in the House of Commons to vindicate—not the appointment of the LORD CHANCELLOR's brother to a sinecure, but to state that the office to which the LORD CHANCELLOR has appointed his brother is not a sinecure; and so far from being a sinecure, he says—"Much comment had been made on the appointment of Mr. BROUGHAM to the office, which had the reputation of being a sinecure, but the FACT was, that the duties connected with it, were of the most important character; so much so, as to render its vacation for the shortest possible period both inconvenient and impolitic."

Oh! Sir THOMAS DENMAN—Sir THOMAS DENMAN, oh! What a consummate dunce hast thou shewn thyself herein! Defend the sinecure, if you will—defend HENRY BROUGHAM for bestowing it upon WILLIAM BROUGHAM, and nobody will find fault; but when you say that it is an efficient office, and that “it is of the most important character, and that its vocation for the shortest possible period is both inconvenient and impolitic,”—recollect, most weak and impotent DENMAN, what results from this vindication—not of the disposal of the office, but the office itself. Why this results—that so far from Lord ELDON favouring his son with a sinecure, he gave him an office which, according to your own reported words, “is of the most important character;” and which office, since no complaint was ever made from the day of the late Mr. SCOTT’s appointment until the day of his death, we conclude, he filled to the perfect satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Why, then, what baseness—what calumny—what ignorance—what folly, it has hitherto been to call the late Mr. SCOTT'S offices *signatures*; and what shameless illiberality to throw in the teeth of Lord ELDON the charge of providing

for his family by giving them useless laces, and loading the country with incomes for his children for which they did nothing.

Mr LORD BROUGHAM said, exactly what any man would naturally say,—that having got very unexpectedly to the high station of Lord Chancellor, however much he disapproved of the precarious manner in which that great officer is paid, he felt he had a perfect right to everything in the way of emolument or patronage which fell to his lot; this is purely what his Lordship calls a "human-nature" feeling. But it is gratifying to perceive that it actually does exist in his Lordship, or, rather, perhaps, that he makes no secret of its existence; because it may serve to shew those, who think Whigs so much better than Tories, and who, no doubt, were of opinion, after all they had heard the Whigs out of office say, that if a Whig lawyer became Chancellor he would do his duty for five or six hundred a year, and rejoice in his saving,—that a Whig Chancellor is much the same as a Tory Chancellor; this is all we ask: we do not pretend to stablish Tories as perfect—they are imperfect; but here, as we see, they are as perfect as Whigs, and in taking everything they have a right to, Whigs are as perfect as Tories.

But then, the Attorney-General having said that the office in question is no sinecure; the lord Chancellor in another place says exactly the contrary,—his Lordship admits having given it to his brother, but still disavows it, and resolves to abolish it. “Two of a trade can never agree,” is an old saying; but upon occasions like these, if two of the trade did agree, it would be better for the smaller man of the two. DENMAN mistook the line and mis-stated the facts—trifles to such a man no doubt; to other men, confusion.

But again, Lord BROUGHAM having shewn his perfect right to present this effective sincere to his brother, gives the oddest reasons in the world for having done so. He gives it him—when it is evident if it were not very advantageous to him he had much better given it to anybody else—because it inconveniences him excessively in vacating his seat in Parliament, it annoys him in various ways, and above all the fees he has to pay—(to the Chancellor?)—will, in all probability, exceed in amount the sum he will derive from his emoluments before the abolition—which also depends upon the Chancellor's Will—is complete. Never was such a proof of disinterestedness as this Lord BROUGHAM raises a question of personal favour and affection; of nursing a sinecure in his own family, and al for the purpose of annoying his brother by unseating him in Parliament, and putting him to fifty serious inconveniences, besides risking him a pecuniary loss on account of the heavy fees.

One thing surprises us in all this—the manner, in which Lord BROUGHAM lost his temper with respect to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN—never did great man look so little: was it the conscious inferiority in his peculiar Court; was it the envy of the admitted power and knowledge of the Learned Gentleman, of whom Lord BROUGHAM spoke as if ironically, when he called him “an eminent *high* law authority,” that induced his Lordship so far to forget himself as to indulge in the vituperation of a man, *his master in his profession*, in a place where that learned, and high law authority, has not YET a place, and could therefore not reply to him.

We wonder at Lord BROUGHAM—general and great as are his talents, wide as is the spread, and large as is the grasp of his intellect—we cannot comprehend such an utter forgetfulness of himself, as we find in the wild and almost phrenzied violence which he displayed upon this occasion. We shall not venture to characterize his Lordship's conduct; but we rather suspect that, when the "vit was in again," his Lordship must have bitterly repented damaging the good cause he had, and injuring his successful vindication of getting all that he can, and keeping all that he has got, by a coarseness which can only recoil upon himself, and proclaim to the world a feeling which the Whigs and Radicals never suspected had a place in the heart of their favourite, HENRY BROUGHAM, the Attorney-General of Lord GREY'S Ministry as first formed.

We had written thus far, when the report of the debates in the House of Commons reached us. We might have spared ourselves the trouble of saying one syllable in vindication of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, however well-meant our expressions may have been, and however strong the feelings which dictated them. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN himself has taken his own case in hand; and as one syllable of remark from us would injure the Learned Gentleman's case, we submit, at length, the speech of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, as reported in the Newspapers, with the interruptions of Mr. STANLEY as therein detailed :—

## WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Order of the Day for the Committee of Ways and Means was read.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Sir E. STUDDEN rose.—Sir, before the Noble Lord proceeds to develop his financial arrangements I wish to occupy the attention of the House for a very short time, while I advert to some proceedings in which my Lord of Chichester has been materially concerned. On looking through the issues of the Times which I have just perused, I find that I have now specifically denominated, I find that the Noble and Learned Lord, who fills the high and important situation of Lord Chancellor did, in the course of some observations upon my conduct in another place, think fit to use expressions towards me which I have no hesitation in saying are such as no Gentleman who had a regard for his own personal honour, or, if devoid of feeling on that head, who knew he was so situated that personal fear could influence him, would have ventured to make use of to another in his presence.—(*Loud Cheers, which lasted for some moments.*) Those expressions, Sir, are so far removed from the truth as to be almost incredible. I am different from what any person would expect from an individual holding the high station in which the Noble and Learned Lord does—particularly to that place where he, of all others, ought to set an example of decorum that I know scarcely in what terms I ought to speak of them—(*Cheers*)—that they are as degrading to the person who used them as they can be to the person against whom they were levelled.

Mr. STANLEY.—Sir, I rise to order. I conceive that the course which the Hon. and Learned Member has taken is totally at variance with the rules of this House.—(Hear, hear.)—In the first place, it is not strictly regular to refer to the proceedings of another House, and consequently the Hon. and Learned Gentleman is out of order in all adverting to them. But there is another point of view in which the course taken by him is contrary to the regulations of debate. If a charge is made out of this House against an Hon. Member for his conduct in the House he has undoubtedly a right to defend himself, but if this House or the House of Parliament is to be occupied in bandying strong expressions—if a member of either House is to go round the other House and say, "I understand so and so said of me last night in another place," without stating what his expressions were, and then proceed to the use of personalities in reply to them, there is an element not only to the regularity of the *locum* Parliament, but to the mutual respect which was due to both Assemblies.—(Cheers.)—There is an end also to the dignity of their proceedings, ought to be said in comment.—(Hear, hear.)—If any charge has been made in another place against the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, founded upon his conduct in this House, then has he an unquestionable right to refer to and comment upon it.—(Hear.)—But it rises merely to complain

—if he rises merely to retort upon expressions which he understands to have been made use of by a Noble Lord in another place—I maintain that the Hon. Gentleman is meditating a breach of the order of the debate, and to involve both Houses in a quarrel in perhaps an unnecessary manner. I have no objection to a desirable and useful system of reprimand—*(Cheers)*—a course of proceeding which cannot but bring upon our proceedings every species of contempt. In regard to what I imagine the object of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, I think that if the House were to suspend the entire subject before the notice of Parliament, it would be better than to defer observation upon it until that period arrives. By so doing he will avoid the promptings of excited feelings, and spare the House the pain of listening to expressions which I am sure the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would regret to have used. *(Cheers.)* I am content under which he labours, would regret to have used. *(Cheers.)*

**THE SPEAKER.**—Sir, I must say an ignorant of the meaning of the Right Hon. Gentleman in interrupting me.—*(Loud Cheers.)*—I dare say that no person of the party to whom he belongs feels the slightest regret that the Noble Lord should have made unjustifiable charges against me.—*(Loud Cheers.)*—I dare say—

**THE SPEAKER.**—I feel called upon to say that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman has been guilty of a gross and intentional *(interrupting benches)* and that the statement of the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, in violation of the rule of this House, is correct, and such as the House is bound strictly to attend to.—*(Cheers.)* Undoubtedly no expressions used in another place can form the topic of conversation in this House.—*(Heur.)*—If the Hon. and Learned Gentleman only means to state that he has seen libellous reports, attributing to a Noble and Learned Lord expressions personally offensive to himself, he certainly had a right to make such comments for the purpose, as far as the free use of power, vindicating himself; but if, on the contrary, his object is to indulge in recriminations upon those expressions, he is clearly not conforming to the regulations of the House.—*(Cheers.)*

Sir E. SUGDEN.—Of course, Sir, I shall be obedient to the orders of this House, but I must say, that, since I have had the honour of speech in this House, I have always found every indulgence allowed to persons whose characters were attacked either in it or beyond it. I have never seen any man in any manner injured in his character in reply to a charge was checked, but at all events I have never up to the present time seen a disposition on the part of any individual in this House to prevent a Member, who conceived that an attack had been made on his character, and motives from setting himself as far as might lay in his power to defend himself. I have seen many instances of this in the House (*Benchmen*).—That opportunity, Sir, that right I may call it, has been refused to me, in a manner and from a quarter which I should least expect capable of such proceeding.—(*Repeated*)

*(cheering.)*—I have been deeply, most deeply, offended.—*(Hear, hear.)*—It is not possible for one Gentleman to offend another more than I have been offended by the speech of the Right Hon. Mr. Woolfack, and yet by the interposition of the Right Honourable Gentleman I am prevented from using the only opportunity I have to do myself justice. If I am not to defend myself in this House—I am not allowed to relieve my character from gross aspersions, and imputations in that place, where is freedom from reproach is the privilege of every Gentleman.—*(Hear, hear.)*—Will you let me ask the Right Hon. Gentleman in what place, and at what period, is my defence to be offered?—*(Loud cheers.)*—Where is it to be received, and how is it to be heard?—*(Cheers.)*—Surely I have as much right to use this place as the scene of my reputation from any accusation.—*(Cheers.)*—The Right Honourable Gentleman

has in terms recommended me to preserve a dignified line of conduct, and a dignified silence. Let him preach that advice to the Noble Lord who assailed me.—*(Loud cheers.)*—Would it not have been better, before the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to lecture me on the use of strong and intemperate expressions, had he put that bridle on his Noble Colleague which he endeavours to press into me.—*(Loud cheers.)*—The Right Hon. Gentleman has said that the strongest language can be levelled at me—language which, I repeat, no Gentleman in England, who did not find himself screened from the inevitable consequences, would dare to use towards another; and yet I am to be debarred from defending myself, and must sit down under the imputations which affect my character, because, forsooth, I should be infringing the orders of the House were I to attempt any such defence.—*(Loud cheers, which lasted for some minutes.)*—Such was the doctrine preached by the Right Hon. Gentleman. I suppose, then, Sir, I must sit down.—*(Loud cheers.)*—I have no more to say, Sir.—*(Loud cheers.)*—Stanley [retired].—Will do so; but I promise that as regards the language which has been used by the Noble Lord, I shall carefully abstain from following the example which he has set me.—*(Hear, hear.)*

—I will comment on his conduct in making me the object of the gross attack; but I will do so publicly, and in a way that no man can justly find fault with. I have never on any occasion uttered one word which could justify the attack of the Noble Lord. I did consent upon his conduct in making an appointment in favour of a member of his own family in opposition to former declarations; but I did so not as an individual, but as a member of the Legislature, and I might do so, only I should be liable before such a charge, as I might be, to defend myself, and I should be obliged to do so upon the inconsistency of the appointment, and for so doing I have been made the object of personal and low vituperation. —(Cheers.)—Does any man, however, suppose that the observations of the Noble and Learned Lord will intimidate me in the discharge of my duty as a Member of this House? If so, let me tell him never was supposition more incorrect. No; let the Noble Lord vituperate me when and where he will, I will never be prevented from commenting upon his conduct whenever I think it deserves censure. —(Repetition of Cheers.)—I have already brought a single charge against the Noble and Learned Lord which he has never answered, and with the most perfect composure. —(Cheers.)—I have never uttered one

disrespectful expressions.—*(Hear, hear.)*—I never understood that I was to imitate his conduct, and follow the example he has set me, in what invective, in what low, unmanly, uncharitable, and personal vituperation, might I indulge.—*(Repeated cheers.)*—See the situation in which I am placed. The Noble and Learned Lord presides in that very Court in which I am a practitioner, and of course, in virtue of his office, might be treated by me with the greatest respect. When I approach him, I charge him to charge if my professional avocations have any weight in feeling towards him? His Lordship has been so good as to understand what has passed, treat with every degree of becoming respect; but I state openly that I shall henceforth, when addressing the Noble Lord, feel I am addressing a man who so far forgets himself as to act towards me as no Gentleman, unless screened from the consequences, would act towards another.—*(Repeated cheers.)*—The Noble Lord is of course out of the reach of my indignation, but I will say, and I hope it may reach his ears, that no Gentleman in England would dare do what I have done, and that the Noble and Learned Lord has presumed to do in his place and in another House.—*(Loud cheers.)*—I am an humble person, and can therefore judge, from daily and hourly experience, the effect which a charge, be it ever so unfounded, coming from a source around which respect and deference ought to hover, produces upon the world. It is painful to the family of the accused, it is disagreeable to his children, and it diminishes their respect to their parent in the eyes of the world. Infancy is thus trained.—*(Hear, hear.)*—It causes sorrow to his friends. In society, too, his character suffers, and in many instances the result is detrimental, if not ruinous, to his prospects in life.—*(Hear, hear.)*—It is for those reasons that I have alluded to, and attempted to defend myself from, the imputations which have been fixed on me, and I will now conclude by saying that I have been wrong and for ever from this moment lost all respect for the person who has been the expression to which I have alluded.—*(The Honorable and Learned Gentleman resumed his seat amidst considerable cheering.)*

ing.)

In concluding this subject, we ought to observe that Lord ALTHORP, in Lord BROUGHAM'S name, denied the correctness of the report of his speech, as it appeared in the *Times*—but to be quite safe, let us quote what Lord AL-

THORP said from the reports in yesterday's *Post* :—  
 "The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged to say that he had not seen the reports alluded to, but his Noble Friend had told him that morning that the reports in the *Times* paper, and in another, were very incorrect reports of what he did say. In what respect they were incorrect his Noble Friend did not say, and, as he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was not present when the observations were delivered, he could not say whether the complaints were incorrectness applied to the sentiments or the expressions. There were, however, circumstances which did lead to the impression that there was exaggeration in the paper, and he wished to state that his Noble Friend had complained of the report in that paper."  
 This statement on the part of Lord BROUGHAM may be

with all patiently-suffering men, under the dread of harsh



agreement, he obeys the orders of Lord HOWICK, and takes the advice of Mr. STEPHEN. Thank GOD, Lord HOWICK is going to be married; his duties in the home department may, for a month at least, supersede his attention to those of the Colonial Office: if so, his Lordship's marriage may be considered one of those "conjunctioes Copleyitice" which are peculiarly fortunate to the rest of mankind.

But—the thing is past a joke—ruin hangs over the Colonies; and all exertion seems in vain to awaken the country to a sense of justice. Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS, indeed, has gone another and perhaps a wiser way to work; he has made a statement in the House of Commons shewing the value of our Occidental possessions, thus trying a surer road to the hearts of his hearers by exhibiting the case as one of interest.

A more able and luminous statement has seldom been made in Parliament than that of the Honourable Gentleman, and we think we can do no better than extract it bodily—to use a Scottish phrase—from the *Mirror of Parliament*, where it is accurately reported. At the end of it, and where Mr. DOUGLAS moved for returns to illustrate his details and observations, Lord ALTHORP said "he did not precisely see the practical object of the Honourable Gentleman's motion." That is not very surprising—we should very much have wondered if he had. The motion was, however, agreed to, and here is the statement:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 2.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.—The order of the day was read for the House going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS.—It is not my intention to occupy the House more than a very short time in introducing the motion of which I have already given notice; but I am, nevertheless, very anxious to move for these returns, because they have most important reference to the question which is now under the consideration of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament, namely, in what manner we shall continue to receive from other countries those articles which form the basis of our manufactures here. No man is more anxious than I am to correct, by prudent measures, the evils of slavery; but, before we decide that we will not receive such of these articles as are produced by compulsory labour, it is most essential to inquire how far we shall be able to obtain them by other means. For it is one thing to say that compulsory labour ought not to be allowed, and another to shew that the produce of that compulsory labour can be supplied in another way. In taking this subject into consideration it is necessary that I should refer the House to some documents which I hold in my hand, and which, in my opinion, completely prove that it is by means of compulsory labour alone that we can hope to obtain that enormous supply of the raw material which is necessary to keep the extensive manufactures of this country in active employ. In the first instance I beg to call the attention of the House to what are the facts relative to cotton, an article on which, above all others, our manufactures are dependent for their support.

By return No. 367, of 9th April, 1832, it appears that the quantity of Cotton Wool imported in the year ending 5th January, 1831, was—

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| From the United States of America                         | 210,885,358        |
| Brazil  | 33,092,072         |
| British West Indies                                       | 3,440,247          |
| Other slave countries                                     | 11,630             |
| Re-imported from Guernsey, the Netherlands, Portugal, &c. | 190,275            |
| Philippine Islands  | 29,672             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>247,838,254</b> |

Imported from the East India Company's territories

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ditto, Egypt                         | 12,481,761         |
| Ditto, Turkey and Continental Greece | 3,048,633          |
| Ditto, Colombia                      | 353,077            |
| Ditto, Hayti                         | 211,391            |
| Ditto, Peru and other places         | 168,286            |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>16,323,198</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>264,161,452</b> |

Quantity of raw cotton wool exported

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| In the year ending 5th Jan. 1832  | 8,534,776  |
| Therefore, on an average of two years, the quantity exported appears to be about equal to the quantity produced by free labour. | 22,308,876 |

By another return the quantity of manufactured goods exported in the year ending 5th Jan. 1831, in declared value was—£15,394,930. Twists and Yarns

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | £19,269,942 |
|--|-------------|

These sums are independent of cotton manufactures exported under the head of apparel, slops, and haberdashery, which, in 1830, was £772,834.

The total declared value of all British and Irish produce and manufactures in the year ending 5th Jan. 1831, was £38,271,597. And the declared value of cotton and cotton goods alone was, in the same year as above, about 20,000,000. Or considerably more than one half.

Now it is quite evident that if we diminish our supply of this important article, we shall be incurring a frightful degree of misery on those who are dependent on that supply for their employment in Manchester, Glasgow, and every manufacturing village; and I press this observation the more strongly on the House, in consequence of having lately had communication with some gentlemen from America, where the wish to promote cotton manufactures exists as much as in this country. The opinion of these gentlemen is—that, unless there is compulsory labour in the tropical countries, it will be absolutely impossible to obtain an adequate supply. The extent of our imports, according to the documents I have just read, plainly shew that we cannot introduce a sufficient quantity from those countries where a mitigated state of labour exists; because there is at present no difficulty in the way of our receiving from the East Indies as much as they are able to grow there; and yet only observe the exceedingly small quantity that they are able to supply us with.

I shall now state to the House some facts relative to other articles of Foreign produce, the import of all of which is of the most essential consequence to the commerce of this country; and I think that honourable gentlemen will perceive that not only with respect to cotton, but with respect to sugar, coffee, and tobacco also, we shall be in the same predicament, if it is once determined that these articles are not to be produced by compulsory labour.

By return No. 457, of 18th May, 1832, it appears that the quantity of Sugar imported into Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending 5th January, 1832, was

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | Cwt.      |
|  | 5,366,263 |

Of which there was from countries availing themselves of slave labour, namely, from British Colonies and plantations, including Mauritius

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | 4,621,299        |
| From the Foreign West Indies, namely, Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas | 127,750          |
| Brazil   | 362,621          |
| Re-imported from various quarters                                      | 17,776           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>5,129,446</b> |

And from the East India Company's territories, exclusive of Singapore

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
|   | 161,779        |
| Singapore   | 33,794         |
| Siam and Java   | 9,151,771      |
| Philippine Islands  | 38,349         |
| Cape of Good Hope (supposed the produce of some of these countries) | 3,045          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>237,417</b> |

The net produce of duty received, after making every deduction, was £4,650,589.

By return No. 458, of the 18th of May, 1832, it appears that the quantity of Coffee imported into Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January, 1832, was

|  |            |
|--|------------|
|  | lbs.       |
|  | 43,007,828 |

Of which there was from countries availing themselves of slave labour, namely, from the West Indies, including the re-importations from Europe

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
|  | 20,116,254        |
| Mauritius  | 185,796           |
| Cuba   | 1,591,747         |
| Brazil   | 9,151,771         |
| United States of America   | 385,739           |
| West-east of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, exclusive of Sierra Leone | 16,122            |
| Bahamas, imported there, and re-exported                             | 12,129            |
| Re-importations from continental Europe, say                         | 7,000             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>31,478,698</b> |

From all other countries, in many of which it is difficult

to distinguish whether coffee is the produce of slave or free labour.

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sierra Leone                     | 127               |
| East India Company's territories | 2,865,058         |
| Singapore, Ceylon, &c.           | 4,918,739         |
| Hayti                            | 26,417            |
| Mexico and Guatemala             | 26,417            |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>11,540,229</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>43,007,828</b> |

Of which 22,485,474 lbs. were exported. Tobacco is another of the important articles. By return No. 367, of 9th April 1832, it appears that the quantity imported into Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending on 5th January, 1832, was, unmanufactured

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
|                        | lbs.              |
|                        | 24,489,753        |
| manufactured and snuff | 251,055           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>24,740,808</b> |

Of which there was from countries availing themselves of Slave labour, viz.:

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| United States of America unmanufactured | 23,752,413        |
| And manufactured and snuff              | 101,440           |
| Cuba and Foreign West Indies            | 24,223            |
| And                                     | 114,332           |
| British West Indies                     | 1,583             |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>24,043,031</b> |

From other countries, in many of which it is difficult to distinguish whether labour is or is not slave labour, viz.:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Re-importations from Germany and the Netherlands | 101,213        |
| East India Company's territories and Ceylon      | 24,223         |
| Turkey and continental Greece                    | 5,392          |
| British northern colonies                        | 70,243         |
| Hayti  | 19,039         |
| Colombia   | 515,014        |
| All other countries                              | 12,051         |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>700,777</b> |

Total as above 21,743,803. The net duty collected during the year ending the 5th of January, 1830, was £2,858,974.

When we consider the immense revenue involved in this question—when we consider the interests of those who so thickly inhabit the manufacturing districts—we shall at once see that the manner in which we are to deal with the question of compulsory labour in the colonies is a subject of the most vital importance. It is not sufficient to say that we shall get a more limited supply of cotton and other articles, at a dearer rate; for if we once adopt that course, we shall be inflicting a lasting and irretrievable evil on all those who live in the manufacturing districts, and who are now extensively employed, solely because the cost of cotton wool and other materials are so very cheap.

Before sitting down, I must request permission to call attention to the relative state of produce in the island of Hayti, as showing the inefficiency of free labour. Consul-General McKenzie was sent there by the Foreign Office, for the purpose of reporting with respect to the produce of the island, and it is from his returns that I am now quoting.

|                             |             |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Exports of Sugar in 1789    | 47,516,531  | 93,573,300 |
| Exports of Coffee in 1789   | 76,832,219  | 32,864     |
| Exports of Cotton in 1789   | 7,004,272   |            |
| Exports of Indigo in 1789   | 620,572     |            |
| Exports of Molasses in 1789 | 25,749 cwt. |            |

I have now only to add, that I think it of the highest importance that the Committee now sitting on the subject of compulsory labour should have the most ample opportunity of investigating all the facts of the case. I think the returns I seek for deserve their careful consideration.

Commerce in Hayti (says the Journal du Havre) has, for some time been in a state of complete stagnation. The coffee trade, for example, later than usual. Agriculture, the neglect of which is much to be deplored, is far from holding out any hopes for the future. It is observed with regret that the quantity of coffee produced in 1830 has been less by 100,000,000 lbs. than in 1829—Times.

Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS is deserving of the highest praise for the care and attention with which these details have been prepared; and we think they will be likely to obtain admission to hearts, at which the sense of justice to others only, might perhaps knock in vain, and be told to "call again to-morrow."

We are requested to state, that it was not Mr. HALLS, the Magistrate of Bow-street, but a Mr. HALL, a County Magistrate, who seconded one of the Radical Resolutions at the St. John's Wood Meeting—we copied the account from a daily paper, wherein the individual so exposing himself, was called Mr. HALLS, the Magistrate, by which (besides the peculiarity of the final s in the name) we of course concluded that it was the stipendiary Police Magistrate.

Such a charge against an individual holding such an office as that of Mr. HALLS, we feel must have been extremely annoying, and certainly the making it arose from the blunder of those from whom we quoted, and not from any ill intention of our own.

PEMMEKIN.

We believe that Parliament will not—cannot be dissolved before March.

There is a most affecting story going the round of the papers, of young BUONAPARTE's having desired a friend of his to deliver a message to the Column in the Place Vendôme—when the Column sends its answer, we shall devote half a column to its insertion.

We gladly borrow—and readily acknowledge the loan—the following letter from the *Leeds Intelligencer* of Thursday:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

SIR—I happened to be standing near the coach in which Mr. MACAULAY departed from Leeds, (after the late set to in the Cloth Hall Yard) when he came to it, accompanied by Messrs. BAINES and RAWSON, who urged him to mind his political texts. After seating him in the coach (not the humble mind, from which OASTLER had driven him), a plain looking, common-sense operative said,—"Mr. Macaulay, if ye aim to be put in for Leeds, ye must support 'Union-buill, or ye'll noan suit, I know." In reply to which MACAULAY, putting his head out of the window, said—"My good man, I have not lived here, you know, and I am not well acquainted with the subject, but I will give every attention to it, I assure you." The Leeds lad then popped the Learned Gentleman a cup which fitted him to a hair, and which he will be sure to wear at the coming election, if he ventures to appear in the question again. "Yes, ye see," said the Leeds boy—"Wor ye liver in't West Indies, Mr. MACAULAY?" "No," was the reply. Then, rejoined the "ignorant" operative, "Pray, Sir, how cum ye to know'n nine hours is enif for a Black Man to work in a day?" This was enough. Mr. MACAULAY drew in his head, close fitted with his cap, the coach drove off, and the self-named patron of the Borough, Messrs. BAINES and RAWSON, moved homeward, looking earnestly at their toes. "Yes, ye see," said the "ignorant" operative stared and wondered at the reply, "I ne'er thought I cud cap him so soon." Unfortunately, Mr. BAINES! thought—your sweet-looking darling has got a cap—but there is another lawyer who will never get his gown.

July 20, 1832.

The proprietors of the Chalybeate at Brighton, most liberally supply the poor with water, gratis, provided they produce a medical certificate of their poverty—for this munificent act they are accordingly praised in the Brighton papers of Thursday.

People are beginning to find out the loss of the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches—the good which has been done, and a great good it is—of simplifying the fares, is counterbalanced by the filth of the majority of the hack carriages, the utter impossibility of recovering any thing lost in them, and the certainty which the driver feels that a man will not expose himself to the wit of the slang

reporters by making a public appeal against his extortion or insolence at a police office. There never was so unwise a measure as abolishing the Hackney-coach Office; it effects a saving of about 3000l. a-year, and subjects the people generally to extortion of twenty times the amount—Penny wise and pound foolish are the Incapables, they economize in a Board of great utility and scarcely any expense, and pay five millions to Russia to keep her in good humour, without succeeding, and pledge us to two millions more, to put Prince Otto of BAVARIA on the Throne of Greece—when will they abolish themselves?

Shocking Bad Hat.—Domine SPENCER, Lord ALTHORP's brother-in-law, it is said, to have the first vacant Cardinal's hat.

It is a curious fact, that there was, on the third reading of Mr. FRESHFIELD's Bankruptcy Bill, in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, a rider added to it in the shape of a clause enabling one Judge of the Court of Review to act for the whole Court—a practical addition on the part of the Government and Law Officers of the sufficiency of a single Judge for the business, and of the needlessness of having four Judges in that Court.

Sir PETER LAURIE is not dead of cholera; on the contrary, the worthy Alderman is in good health, and, for all we see to the contrary, is as likely to beat Key in the Representation of the City of London in Parliament, as Key was unlikely to have kept him out of his turn as Lord Mayor.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of the beautiful and accomplished Lady of the Hon. R. SMITH, eldest son of Lord CARRINGTON, which occurred on Monday last in Belgrave-street. She was the daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord FORRESTER, Lady CRESSFIELD, and Mrs. GEORGE AINSWORTH, and was married to Mr. SMITH in 1822.—She fell a victim to the cholera after a few hours illness, in the 28th year of her age; leaving two children to lament the loss of a parent whose tenderness and regard they were unable to appreciate, and a disconsolate husband to mourn over the afflictive dispensation which has deprived him of a beloved and affectionate wife. All who had the happiness of knowing her will, while they remember her many accomplishments, bear their "weeping testimony" to the urbanity of her disposition and the fidelity of her friendship. To her dependants she was kind and attentive, and has left behind her a character which they must ever venerate.—On Thursday the remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault of Lord CARRINGTON.

The following is a curious story, but nevertheless true:—

A young lady of considerable personal attractions, and now about 19 years of age, and who on coming of age will be entitled to an independent fortune of her own about 5000l. a-year, living in great respectability with her father at Kensington, had been for some time persecuted with the addresses and attentions of Captain M., who had in some measure been received by her family as a suitor for her hand. He had, however, lately shown considerable jealousy of her, and had displayed much violence of temper. On Saturday last Miss — had been making a morning call on a lady in the neighbourhood, whose husband returned home with her to her father's house; and in a very short time after Captain M. arrived, and on learning she had just returned home, accompanied by a gentleman, betrayed the greatest agitation and passion, and producing a pair of pistols from his pocket, declared to Miss — that, had he met her with the gentleman, he would have blown his brains out with one pistol, and have then destroyed himself with the other. He then urged her, as a proof of her sincerity, to take a walk with him. She, however, became alarmed at his violence, and endeavoured to excuse herself; she, however, by his threats and intimidations consented at length to go, but her alarm was so great, that under an excuse of arranging some part of her dress, she had an opportunity of retiring for a few minutes, during which time she desired her man-servant to follow her wherever she went, without letting Captain M. observe him, and should she be obliged to get into a coach, he was to take one also, as she was alarmed at Captain M.'s conduct. They had not walked far before she was put into a coach by Captain M.; the servant, however, could not find another coach to get into, but, at the instant, an omnibus going the same way, he got into it, thinking he should be able to keep the coach in sight; in this, however, he did not succeed, and on coming into the city he lost all trace of his young mistress. In the mean time Captain M. took her from the coach to a Stratford stage in Leadenhall-street, in which they went to the Eagle and Child at Forest-gate, about a mile beyond Stratford; after they had been there some time, he again persuaded her to take another walk in the country, not before she had strong fears of his intending something dreadful.—After walking down the lane nearly as far as Maryland-point, he became suddenly ill, and calling to her to come close to him, fell down. She, however, ran from him, imploring assistance; he constantly calling out to her to come to him. The only person near at the instant, was an Irish woman, who Miss — begged would help the gentleman; he, however, refused to be assisted by her, and called the more, "Mary Ann, Mary Ann, it is you I want near me!" at the same time feeling for something at his breast, under his coat. His illness increased, and by this time assistance arrived, and he was conveyed back to the Eagle and Child, where he acknowledged having taken laudanum, and under his coat was discovered a dagger, with which he intended to make Miss — his victim. The laudanum taking effect sooner and stronger than he expected, was the sole cause of her escape from this horrid project. Mrs. Mosely, the landlady of the Eagle and Child, on his being brought back, recollected hearing him say, as he went out to Miss —, "Never mind, Mary Ann, our troubles in this life will soon be over, and then we shall be happy in the next." Medical assistance being immediately sent for from Stratford, Dr. Elliot and his assistant soon arrived, and although every means was resorted to in order to save his life, the quantity of laudanum he had taken was too powerful, although the stomach-pump was used within as short a time as possible.—Dr. Elliot remained with him the whole night, and at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning he died in the greatest agonies. The situation of Miss —, who was in the adjoining room, was scarcely less pitiable; her friends, who had by this time traced where she was, and soon after been able to give her the little information that the servant had been able to convey her back to her father's house. The most remarkable part of this dreadful affair is, that after his death Miss — and her friends for the first time discovered that he was a married man, and has a wife living. An inquest was held on Tuesday on his body, at the Eagle and Child.

The following account of the hero of this singular tragedy we find in yesterday's *Morning Post*:—

"The Captain Moss who committed suicide was last year one of the circumstances mentioned in the public prints for Don PENRO. He most active agents employed to recruit men for Don PENRO. He had previously taken a leading part in the collection of the men sent out from Ireland, several years ago, as settlers to Brazil, but really intended as a military legion, which, together with a corps of Germans obtained about the same time, was destined to new empire of Don PENRO's ambitious and unconstitutional views in the new empire of the West. The Brazilians having stood up for their rights, and discovered the scheme plotted against their liberties, demanded the dismissal of these foreign mercenaries, and the proofs of public indignation then evinced, together with the mutinies which happened both among the Irish and Germans, the moment they saw the disgraceful manner in which they had been entrapped, led to their embarkation.

"Captain Moss was more recently employed by a noted officer,



**ARMY AND NAVY.**

view of the British constitution. Prefixed to the volume is a union map, exhibiting, in one sheet, the ancient divisions of the world in red, and the modern in black—an ingenious and very useful plan."—Gentleman's Magazine.

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teeth knocked out. She also sustained a severe blow on the head.



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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor.

On Tuesday the KING honoured the Duke and Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND with his presence at a fête at St. James's.

On Wednesday HIS MAJESTY held a Levee at St. James's.

On Wednesday the QUEEN, accompanied by the Duchess of SAXE WEIMAR, left the Palace at Windsor at half-past seven o'clock, and came to town, where her MAJESTY arrived at twenty minutes before ten o'clock. Mr. CHANTRY waited on her MAJESTY and the Duchess, and received their commands respecting a bust of the Princess LOUISE. The QUEEN afterwards accompanied the Duchess to the Tower, where her Serene Highness embarked on board the *Altitude* steam-boat, commanded by Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Tower on her MAJESTY's arrival. The QUEEN accompanied her sister to the vessel at ten minutes past eleven o'clock from the private stairs of the Tower, and took leave of her. On her MAJESTY's relanding a Royal salute was fired. The vessel soon afterwards proceeded down the River on her voyage to Rotterdam. The QUEEN left town in the afternoon on her return to Windsor.

Windsor will next week present a scene of great gaiety: a camp has been formed in the Great Park for the Household Troops, who are to be reviewed on HIS MAJESTY's Birthday.

WE are getting on with our Foreign affairs prosperously. The treaty, which we had first the pleasure of announcing to the public, has been completed, and ENGLAND stands pledged to support the pretensions of Prince OTTO of BAVARIA to the Throne of Greece, and to pay a sum on account of that plain but illustrious personage, amounting to 400,000 pounds more than we were to have paid if Prince LEOPOLD had accepted the Throne. This new affair coming in the same week as the Parliamentary sanction of the Russian-Dutch Loan, has had its effect.

As for Portugal, the best-informed believe that the reports of Don PEDRO's successes have been gotten up by the PALMELLA Ministry merely as an excuse to raise money. People who know the localities shew that either the whole history of PEDRO's conquests are false, or that they have been of no advantage to him, and that he still remains hemmed in at OPORTO, and that the next we shall hear of him will be at sea. For ourselves, we confess we do not think the despatch of Colonel HODGES, "full-proof" of the Ex-Emperor's triumph.

BUONAPARTE's son is dead. One of the many parties in France has therefore lost its leader. His royal mother is said to be inconsolable,—having had only the one child, this is natural.

It becomes our duty, to-day, to announce to our readers the retirement of the present SPEAKER from the Chair of the House of Commons. A communication of his intention to resign his high and important functions at the close of the Session, was made, by the Right Honourable Gentleman, to the House on Monday evening; and received in a manner most justly due to his eminent merits and services, and most highly gratifying to his feelings.

The moment the Right Honourable Gentleman rose from the Chair, the profoundest silence reigned throughout the House. He then spoke as follows:—

"As the state of the public business indicates that the present moment draws near to the close of the Session of this House, and as I know not how close upon the termination of the Session may be the dissolution of Parliament, I hope that the House will not think me unreasonable in requesting the permission to present myself to them before my occupation of this Chair shall be brought to a final close.—the Chair to which I have had the honour and the pride of being elected in six successive Parliaments. (Strong expressions of approbation.)—I have at all times been deeply impressed with the conviction that the first and most important duty of a Speaker was a strict watchfulness on his own part, and, as far as he could manage it, to keep alive a watchfulness upon the part of the House, in the maintenance of their rights and privileges, and to facilitate, as far as was in his power, a regular course and progress of business, and to conduct himself to the House at large, and to every individual in particular, with the strictest impartiality. (Hear, hear, hear.)—I can most conscientiously say (and I hope it will not be attributed to arrogance when I say it), I have served the House with the most scrupulous honour, and with the strictest sense of duty. I have not the vanity to place myself in contrast or comparison with any of my predecessors in this Chair; but amongst the various duties imposed upon me,—duties always laborious and often difficult or delicate nature,—I have been cheered and upheld by the best encouragement and firmest support.—I mean by the constant co-operation, the confidence, and the approbation of the House at large. (Hear, hear, hear.)—My conduct in the Chair I trust has not been inefficient, for, various as have been the changes during six successive Parliaments, as well as in the incidental return of individual Members to the House, at least I have seen no change in the kindest consideration towards me; I have every respect has frequently, uniformly, and invariably been the conduct of the Members towards me; and I ought not, after making this announcement, any longer to trespass on the time and attention of the House. Conscious, however as I am, of a great variety of imperfections under which I labour, there is one imperfection at least to which I wish now to advert. If at any time under the influence of temper, or under the pressure of individual indignation, I have shown, appeared to show, intimation or hastiness, for neglect I hope I never have shown.—(Cheers.)—to any Member of this House, I now confess myself most sincerely regretful, and I most heartily apologize. Such conduct is not, I hope, with the general turn of my nature, and I know it to be totally inconsistent with the discharge of my duty. Before I close the House will permit me, for having taken this opportunity of endeavouring to leave to the discharge what I felt to be a duty of respect to the House, and what I know to be an act of justice to myself. The House I trust will pardon me, and suffer me, before I sit down, to say, in the fullness of my heart, that I feel I owe a debt of gratitude to the House which it is impossible to acknowledge by the powers of language; at least by no command of language of which I am possessed can I adequately express this feeling, but the deep and lasting recollection I leave to the House, and which I feel to be an efface." The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down under the strongest emotion, and amidst cheers more vehement and lasting than are often heard in the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose, and having expressed his entire sense of the SPEAKER's services, concluded his speech with the following motion:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House, for his eminent services in the six Parliaments during which he has discharged the duties of Speaker with a zeal and ability alike honourable to himself and conducive to the progress of public business; that he be assured that this House feel the strongest sense of the advantage which it has derived from his attachment to the interests of his country, from his unwearied and devoted labours during a period of unexampled length of time, from the steady and firmness with which he has on all occasions maintained the dignity and privileges of the Commons' House of Parliament; from the attention which he has paid to the order of our proceedings; and from the urbanity and kindness which

he has uniformly displayed in the discharge of his high and important duties."

Mr. GOULBURN seconded the motion, which was warmly supported by Mr. LITTLETON, Sir FRANCIS BURGESS, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, Sir GEORGE MURRAY, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and we need scarcely add, after naming those whose concurrent testimony to the justice of the vote was so warmly given, that it was carried unanimously amidst the loudest cheering.

The SPEAKER then rose and said:—"Most gratefully and respectfully do I thank this House for their vote; and I can assure the House with the utmost sincerity that long as I have been in public life, and frequently as it has been my duty to address myself to the House, I have never felt myself so perfectly incompetent to give utterance to my own feelings as I do upon the present occasion. After the honour which the House has just conferred upon me, it would be hypocrisy in me to disclaim all merit. My merit has been the anxiety and the steady perseverance, as far as I have been able, to discharge the duties of my situation; and I have derived the power and the strength which enabled me to reflect my wish. I owe every kind of distinction most valuable to a public man; and to I owe this public approval of my services."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved:—"That the Thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for what he has now said to the House, and that the same be printed in the Votes of this day, and entered on the Journals of this House."

Agreed to unanimously.

The Noble Lord next rose to move an Address to His Majesty, and said it now became the House to state to their Sovereign their deep sense of the mode in which Mr. Speaker had performed his duty, and humbly to beg His Majesty to give the House of Commons power to shew their approbation of the conduct of Mr. Speaker while in the Chair. The Noble Lord then moved:—

"That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his Royal favour upon the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, for his eminent services in the six Parliaments during which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of this House, with a zeal and ability alike honourable to himself, and conducive to the progress of public business, to commence and take effect immediately upon his ceasing to hold the office of Speaker of this House; and to assure His Majesty that this House will make good whatever expence His Majesty may think proper to be incurred on that account."

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

On Wednesday Lord ALTHORP presented to the House the KING's most gracious Answer to the Address, which was taken into consideration the next day: when Lord ALTHORP, after some prefatory remarks, moved:—

"That the sum of 4,000l. a year be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, and that the grant do take effect the day after the Right Hon. Gentleman do cease to hold the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and that it be settled in the most beneficial manner; and that 3,000l. a year be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to be settled in like manner on the life of his next heir male."

This vote gave occasion to the renewed expressions of regard and esteem for the SPEAKER on the part of Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Sir CHARLES BURRELL, and Mr. HUNT, which last gentleman declared his determination to have supported the grant of 3,000l. a year if it had been proposed.

We can conceive no position more enviable than that in which the SPEAKER has been placed by these proceedings. He quits the duties of his high office, which it is unanimously declared by the House of Commons that he has performed with unequalled ability towards the House, and with unequalled reputation and honour to himself, in the prime of life, and in the full vigour of intellect, ready, no doubt, should the exigencies of his country require it, to return to public life in a new sphere of action, where his services might be found equally valuable and important with those which he has already so ably performed.

We suppose, as a matter of course, that Mr. MANNERS SUTTON will be elevated to the Peerage immediately after the rising of Parliament. Sir FLETCHER NORTON left the Chair with a Peerage, so did Mr. now Lord GRENVILLE, so did his Lordship's successor in the Chair, Mr. ADDINGTON, now Lord SIDMOUTH, so did Speaker ARBOTHNOT, the late Lord COLCHESTER, and so, we conclude, will the present Speaker.

We should add to these observations, one, upon a limitation to the grant of 3000l. per annum on the life of the Speaker's eldest son. That gentleman has a reversion to a valuable sinecure office, and the Bill for the regulation of the Grant contains a clause by which, as soon as he comes into possession of that office, the pension of 3000l. a-year is to cease and determine.

WE find the following paragraph in several provincial journals,—copied, it appears, from the *Globe*, a London Evening Paper:—

"The Duke of Devonshire has given to his brother, Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the lucrative office of Usher of the Black Rod, vacant by the resignation of Sir THOMAS TRYWHITT, to the exclusion of a most deserving claimant, Mr. PULLMAN, who, as Sir T. T.'s deputy, has performed all the duties of the office for some years past. Surely the Duke of Devonshire might have provided for his own brother out of his £120,000 a-year, without committing this gross act of injustice." *Globe*."

With one part of this paragraph we do not agree, and the other we do not profess to understand. We are simple folks, and cannot quite make out how Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD comes to be the brother of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE; this, however, we do not care about enquiring into; what we disagree with the *Globe* in, is, the injustice of not appointing Sir THOMAS TRYWHITT's deputy to the office; a deputy is appointed, and the appointment is totally distinct and separate from that of the officer himself. Mr. QUARME was, for a vast many years, Yeoman Usher, but there was no injustice in not appointing him Black Rod when a vacancy occurred, nor is there any injustice done to Mr. PULLMAN, by not giving him the Staff upon the retirement of Sir THOMAS TRYWHITT, more especially as Mr. PULLMAN is not even a deputy—he holds a totally distinct office, and is, of himself, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod.

But there is something in the affair which does deserve notice; not because the Duke of DEVONSHIRE chooses to give Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, C.B., K.C.H., &c. &c., the office,—which, according to the *Globe*, however unjust, is a very natural thing for his Grace to do—but because the office itself is one to which the most vigilant attention of my Lord GROSVENOR, now Marquis of WESTMINSTER, and of my Lord GREY, now Prime Minister, was directed in the year 1812.

Of course, Lord GREY's devoted attachment to the House of CAVENTISH, and the many ties of old friendship, which must endear his Lordship to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to his Lordship, would be likely to blind his Lordship to any small obstacles which might lie in the way of another near and dear family connexion—(if, as the *Globe* says, Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD stands in so near a relation to the same illustrious House,) and upon the principle of upholding the present Premier for his general good feeling towards all his relations and friends, we should not have said one word upon the subject, if it did not so happen that just as Lord BROUGHTON, the great railer

against Chancery Sinecures, when, in opposition, has appointed his brother to the first and best of them that fell, Lord GREY, under whose sanction the office of Black Rod has now been filled up, happened to be, as we have just observed, one of the most decided enemies to the existence of that very office upon the very last occasion, when its merits came under discussion.

We never speak without book, and we will now trouble our readers with an extract from the Parliamentary Debate of the year 1812, in which year the death of Sir FRANCIS MOLYNEUX (*then Usher*) was daily expected, and a new appointment of course anticipated.

We find (*Parliamentary Register*, vol. 3. p. 13. A.D. 1812.) that on the 5th of May the Hon. Mr. GREY BENNETT, the eminent Philanthropist, who at that time sat in the House of Commons, rose to move:—

"That there be laid before the House, a Copy of the Appointment of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, together with a return of the emoluments of that office for the last ten years. He was induced to bring forward this motion from an understanding that the profits were very large, amounting in the last year to 3,562l. 18s. 2d. He had been likewise informed that they arose in some measure from the sale of offices, and in every point of view seemed to call for the regulation of the House."

After some conversation between Mr. PERCEVAL, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WYNNIE, and Mr. BAKER, as to how far the motion might infringe on the privileges of the Lords, Mr. BENNETT agreed to limit his motion to the production of the Copy of Appointment, which was carried.

At page 14, we find in the Reports of Proceedings in the House of Lords on the same day, this:—

"Earl Grosvenor (*Marquis now of Westminster*) moved for a Copy of the Appointment of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and a Return of the Emoluments of the Office, distinguishing from what sources derived. His Lordship stated his having heard that a similar motion had been made elsewhere, and observed that it was highly proper that the House should be made acquainted with the nature and amount of the Emoluments of this Office. The Gentleman, who had held it, being in a precarious state of health, and it having been rumoured that the Emoluments of the Office were greater than they ought to be."

"The motion, after a suggestion from the Earl of LIVERPOOL as to whether the mode of obtaining the desired information might not require consideration, was agreed to.

"Lord Grosvenor then made some observations upon the expediency of adopting some proceeding (he thought perhaps the best mode would be to address the Prince Regent) in order that in case the office became vacant it might not be filled up pending the consideration of any regulations respecting its emoluments which it might be deemed expedient by the House to make."

"This produced some conversation between his Lordship, the Earl of HARBOROUGH, Lord GREY, the Earl of LIVERPOOL, and Lord HOWLAND, as to the mode of proceeding, but no notice was given."

So saith the Report of that day, and, perhaps, Lord GREY would be quite as well pleased if no notice were taken of what afterwards occurred—but we must proceed. On the 27th of May (p. 139) we find:—

"Earl Grosvenor moved that the account of the salary and emoluments of the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod be laid before the House. Ordered."

His Lordship then proposed a Resolution, suggesting the expediency of filling up the office of Gentleman Usher till regulated—but afterwards agreed to postpone it till to-morrow."

"To-morrow and to-morrow," saith SHAKESPEARE. Now let us "that morrow see"—as the said SHAKESPEARE also sayeth.

(Page 141), May 28, in the Lords:—

"Earl Grosvenor, adverting to the motion of which he had given notice yesterday, urged the propriety of adopting some such resolution, in order that in a case of a vacancy in the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, it might not be filled up pending the enquiries in Parliament respecting its emoluments. His Lordship took the opportunity of observing, that he understood the respectable Gentleman who now held that office had conceived that the motion for an enquiry into its emoluments involved some reflection upon his conduct. He (Earl Grosvenor) had not the slightest intention of casting the least reflection upon that Gentleman, whose conduct, from all that he had heard, had been constantly marked by probity and honour.—His Lordship observed, that he certainly objected to any part of the emoluments being derived from the sale of subordinate offices, but he was perfectly aware at the same time, that the Gentleman who now held the office, in receiving those emoluments, only derived what he was fairly and legally entitled to. His Lordship—"who, by the way, seemed determined to keep the rod in pickle"—concluded by moving a resolution, declaring it inexpedient to fill up any vacancy that might arise in the office until the enquiries pending in Parliament respecting its emoluments were terminated."

"The Earl of LIVERPOOL, thought that no sufficient ground had been laid for the motion, and he should therefore move the previous question. He thought it right however to state, that he had consulted with the individual in whose patronage the appointment was, and that there was a full understanding with that individual that in the event of a vacancy the office should be subject to every reasonable regulation respecting its emoluments, more particularly as applicable to the sale of subordinate offices."

"Earl Grey thought that, after what had been stated by the Noble Earl (Liverpool) it might probably be deemed advisable by his Noble Friend to withdraw his motion. Certainly not the slightest reflection was intended upon the person who now held the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. That Gentleman, he was satisfied, was a highly respectable man, whose conduct had been perfectly pure and proper, and than whom no one better deserved the consideration of that House. It would undoubtedly be highly desirable that upon a new appointment emoluments should no longer be derived from the sale of subordinate offices; but in receiving these emoluments Sir Francis Molyneux had only received the fair and legitimate perquisites of his office, such as had been enjoyed by all his predecessors."

"Eventually Lord Grosvenor withdrew his motion."

The proposition of the motion, however, and the support it met with from Lord GREY, shews clearly and distinctly the opinions of those Noble Lords when out of office, of the "emoluments" of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—whose office is worth, in point of fact, nearer five than four thousand a-year. We repeat, that we see nothing in the Duke of DEVONSHIRE's appointing his brother—if brother he be, (as the *Globe* tells us) to this sinecure (as it nearly is)—we think he is quite right, and that Lord GREY is quite right in letting it be done; but all we want to shew is, what WIGGS really are when in power; they reduce clerks and labourers—they turn adrift men, with their wives and half-a-score children a-piece, to starve, they cast upon the wide world, with a gratuity of a few pounds in their pockets, the sons of anxious and deserving parents, from the public offices, in order to effect a saving of sixty, seventy, or eighty pounds a-year—and yet, in the teeth of their

own recorded opinions and votes, they give to a Captain in the Navy, favoured beyond precedent in his profession, be-starred and be-knighted, and the deuce knows what, five thousand pounds per annum at a blow—because he is the friend—we do not say brother—of the Duke of Devonshire.

Let Whigs be just, and then be generous; provide for their friends as human nature dictates; but we must let the world see that they are as fallible as Tories, at least, and do not hesitate to cut off fifty families—now starving—at average incomes of 100l. a-year, to make room for the LORD CHAMBERLAIN's near relation.

When we recollect how the LORD CHAMBERLAIN's power was exercised in the removal of Mr. HORACE SEYMOUR, and another officer of the Household, whose name we do not at this moment remember—(a Captain in the Navy we think)—who were both Members of Parliament, and were dismissed by his Grace because they voted in the House of Commons according to their consciences, we cannot but think that Mr. HUME, of Middlesex, or Mr. BROUGHAM, of Southwark, or Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, of Westminster, will even yet get up in his place and let the people hear the "rights of it."

A question might be put to our excellent and minute friend, the retiring Gentleman Usher, as to his motives for quitting an office which requires neither talent nor figure to fill it. Is there nothing like a compensation to be made to him for his resignation?

Of this "black job" not one Whig or Liberal paper has taken the slightest notice—the reason being, we conclude, that they have qualified it down to suit their own eyesight, and consider it only a "Grey" one.

We submit the following—not as a local address only, but as affording strong grounds for the regulation of voters in many other places similarly situated. The Right Honourables Messrs. POWLETT, TOMSON and Co. will, we should think, feel the advantages of their generous advocacy of the rights of the men and women of Dover. We admit that the reduction of the duties upon medical drugs and balsams may serve as clap-traps for the faculty; but the man who takes liberties—not with—but from, spirited girls like those of KENT, will find that CANT will not succeed. The following should be read with care by candidates who may not have seen, or if they have seen, may not have hit the blot.

DOVER ELECTION.—By the Reform Act, Section 32, it is enacted that "no Person who shall have been elected, made, or admitted a Burgess, or Freeman, since the first day of March, 1831, otherwise than in respect of Birth or Servitude, or who shall hereafter be elected, made, or admitted a Burgess, or Freeman, otherwise than in respect of Birth or Servitude, shall be entitled to vote as such, in any election, for any city, or Borough as aforesaid, or to be so Registered as aforesaid."

Under this clause no Person can now claim to be admitted a Freeman, by Marriage, for the purpose of Voting for Members of Parliament.

During the progress of the Reform Bill through the House of Commons, Mr. EDWARD DAVENPORT, a late member of the Central Rights of the Resident Freeman, and both the Honorable Members for Dover, VOTED AGAINST HIS MOTION!!!

How far such Vote entitles MESSRS. THOMSON and STANHOPE, to the support of the Freeman of Dover having Daughters, Sisters, or other Female Relations born free, but whom they have assisted in disfranchising, is a point well worthy the consideration of every such Father, Brother and Relation.

#### AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

Dover, July 24th, 1832.

It will be recollected that the question of salaries to Government officers of the first class was referred last year to a Select Committee, who examined various high functionaries upon different points connected with certain proposed reductions. Amongst others we recollect the LORD CHANCELLOR's pathetic statement of the increasing difficulties in which the care of the Great Seal had involved him, such as an extra pair of job horses, a couple of additional housemaids, and a supernumerary butler.

The proceedings of the Select Committee were brought to our mind on Monday evening by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moving the House into Committee on the same subject, and we refer to them because the evidence which their Report contains serves to throw some light upon the "wandering" conduct of the LORD PRIVY SEAL and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL with regard to the acceptance of the salaries belonging to their respective offices. As far as the latter is concerned, we see that Lord WILLIAM LENNOX has moved for a copy of a correspondence between his Noble Brother and the Lords of the Treasury on the subject; but in the mean time we will give two extracts from the Report of the Committee, which may be useful and not altogether unamusing.

#### POSTMASTER-GENERAL, £2300 PER ANN.

(In 1823 reduced to one Postmaster-General.)

The Committee report that this is an office having important duties—they entertain no doubt that a place of so much trust and labour is entitled to a continuation of its present salary.

"I," says the Duke of Richmond, "was anxious to be examined by the Committee, for when I was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General I declined to receive any salary, stating as my reason that I understood that there was very little to be got out of the Postmaster-General, that it was generally performed by the Secretary, and in that determination I continue not to receive any salary—but I am anxious the Committee should know what the duties are. I had no idea there were so many duties, or that it was so responsible a situation as it is."—"I felt very strongly upon the subject (of salary), and very likely I felt more strongly from my residing in a part of the country in a distressed state, that it was not to be justified that a man who could do without any salary should receive a salary for an office that was a sinecure, or very nearly so, and when the office was offered to me I said I would not accept the salary. If I had known as much of the office as I do now, my determination might have been different, because I think that every man, be he whom he may, ought to be properly paid when he performs the duty. I am quite sure that has not been the case since I was Postmaster-General, and I believe it was not the case with my predecessor, from the reasons I have seen. I think it an office of very considerable importance, and one to which there ought to be an adequate salary."

"Q. Ought your determination to relinquish the salary to be drawn into a precedent for the future?"

"A. CERTAINLY NOT."

"The next item is, LORD PRIVY SEAL £2,000 per annum."

"They (the Committee) cannot approve as a general principle his Lordship's opinion, that that great officer of duty, about the person of the King, of acknowledged utility for the service of the public, and the execution of which is attended with some admitted personal expense, should not have allotted to him a reasonable and moderate salary."

Upon this part of the Report we have only to remark, that in the proposed reductions in the Privy Seal Office, Lord DURHAM, in a paper signed by himself, states that he gives up £2,300 per annum.—*Vide Evidence*, March 1, 1831.

We leave our readers to make their comments.

We are quite aware that Lord PALMERSTON, with the good taste which distinguishes him in everything but politics,

has always exhibited a due devotion to the ladies. Far be it from us, who might know all his private embranchments, to say one word to compromise either his Lordship or their Ladyships; but a circumstance has recently occurred, we are told, at Falmouth, which out-herod's Herod.

When his Lordship was canvassing the new borough of Penryn—which, by the way, some wise-acre of a printer called one Sunday in BULL, Penzance—it is said that he was extremely successful with the thick-heeled, red-elbowed belles of the lower class at Falmouth—

Those Falmouth belles—however, though they have voices, have not votes; and therefore it became necessary for his Lordship, while he flattered them, to threaten their husbands,—a way he has; and on one occasion it is said that his Lordship, after trying the ordinary mode of canvassing with a lady who shall be nameless, told her she had better use her influence with her husband for his vote, for, said his Lordship, "If I am not returned a, I shall take away all the mails from Falmouth a."

The poor woman was nearly in fits—"Take away all the mails from Falmouth!" cried she; Lord help us, my Lord, what's to become of the females?"

We have our doubts that this is a fabrication; but we give it as we hear it. At Cambridge his Lordship has been repulsed; at Falmouth he is not popular; and at Lambeth he is considered one of the butts.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR's purse has again changed its name. When Lord BROUGHAM first had it carried into the Court of Chancery, and when, for the first time in his life he himself was in that Court professionally, the Lawyers called it "a Ridicule." Since his Lordship's memorable attack upon the first Chancery Lawyer of the day, the Bar call it the "Soot-bag"—Considering the combination of the bag with the BROUGHAM, the joke is not a bad one.

WHETHER, from the Woolstack in the House of Lords, the Lord High Chancellor (BROUGHAM) will call Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY "a crawling reptile," or "a wasp that stings,"—or a wasp that fain would but cannot sting,"—or "an insect that crawls and stings,"—or "loathsome vermin,"—or "a bug," we cannot tell. But sure we are, that the admirable and unanswerable speech of the observant, impartial, and clever Member for Colchester, in the House of Commons on Monday evening is—as it was intended to be—remarkably well adapted for the Lord High Chancellor's personal and pains-taking perusal; and in order that his Lordship may have another easy opportunity of studying it, and enjoying it, we insert it entire in BULL.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY regretted the tenderness of all the reforms of the Court of Chancery. It seemed as if Chancery and disrepute were synonymous. They had heard from the lion, and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. SPENCE) that he would not condescend again to return to the House, and that he thought it too late in the Session to introduce any of those measures which the Lord Chancellor had commissioned him to draw up for the reform of the Court. Thus it was with that Court. At one time it was too late, at another too early, in a Session, to introduce measures for its reform. He supposed, after all, it was to be left to some time of reform to pick up the fragments of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's more magnificent conceptions, and throw them into the shape of a Bill, with as many clauses, and as interminable as a Bill in Chancery. He had sat five Parliaments in that House, and upon no subject had he heard so much from the Whigs as a necessity of reform in this Court. *There were three or four who, which the Noble and Learned Lord now at the head of that Court was so strongly pledged as this. That Noble and Learned Lord had characterized Lord Eldon as a man of whose mind tardiness was the emblem. But the present Noble and Learned Lord had been twenty years in his place, without there being the slightest prospect of any of those amendments which he had so frequently declared were not only necessary, but also so easy of execution. (Mr. HARVEY) was convinced that it required little more than honesty of purpose, and a competent understanding of the business, to effect all the necessary changes. He did not impute the contrary of these qualities to the Lord Chancellor; but if they were to have any reform of that Court, they must not listen to the declarations of the Hon. and Learned Members of that House, who could be brought to see nothing but difficulties in the way. He was well acquainted with the practice and condition of the Court of Chancery, and he must say that it was just in the same state now that it was in under the late Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst). When the Whigs were out of office, they told the world that it wanted but a determined and vigorous mind to do all that was needed. Now that they had gone over in shoals to the other side, it appeared they found the difficulties as great as their predecessors had found. He objected to the Lord Chancellor's salary being brought forward at so late a period—within a fortnight of the termination of the session. He thought 10,000l. too much for the Chancellor's salary; and with respect to the Chancellor's retiring pension, the present Lord was to have 5,000l., though no former Lord had had more than 4,000l.; besides, he had always understood the present Chancellor to be of opinion that the office of Equity Judge and Speaker of the House of Lords, which was 4,000l. more per annum—ought to be separate, and, of course, sincerity and consistency would cause him to effect that separation, in which case the retiring pension would not be necessary."*

As "a parting cup" till next Session this is a "bumper!" What Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM thought of it, may be imagined from—what his attempt to answer it? Oh! no—the Great Besom's small Brush is far too wise a BROUGHAM to have tried anything of the kind,—which, indeed, no one else did, for the speech is unanswerable, as we have already said. But Mr. WILLIAM, shortly after, with fraternal sentiment and sympathy, extremely praiseworthy, for the CHANCELLOR's sensations and sufferings, got up, and made a speech against a clause proposed by Mr. HARVEY for the new Bribery Bill,—though the suggested clause had, at the Speaker's recommendation, been previously withdrawn for the present!

And, judging from analogy, forming our opinion of what the CHANCELLOR's policy will be, from what his brother, Mr. WILLIAM, policy has been, we rather suspect that Lord BROUGHAM, perfectly aware that Mr. HARVEY is not "a wasp that fain would but cannot sting," will observe the same Asiatic taciturnity towards Mr. HARVEY upon this subject, as his Lordship has strictly and chastely kept towards Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, upon another subject, since that Learned Gentleman's last speech, we had almost said, "Curtain lecture," in vindication of himself against the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR's low abuse of him; in fact, that Lord BROUGHAM will pursue exactly the same line of conduct as his namesake did, for some time after Mr. GOURLAY "struck silence" into Mr. HENRY B.

Since the above remarks were written we have seen the LORD CHANCELLOR's speech in the House of Lords on Thursday night, from which it is quite clear, that whether Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, or Mr. HARVEY, be "bug" or no "bug," Lord BROUGHAM feels himself constrained to do what they bid him—and immediately too, for on that night he brought forward part of his plan for the reform of his Court; the whole of which plan his man, Mr. SPENCE, said on Monday night it was then too late to bring forward, and he himself owned on Thursday he did, until a few hours before, not mean to bring forward till next Session!!

One remark made by his Lordship leads us, in addition

to our belief that he is "sore," to fear that he is becoming "dull." His Lordship observed, "The Noble Duke (WELLINGTON) was mistaken in supposing that he felt his character affected by the continuance of these offices; his character was no more affected than that of his predecessors, except that his opinions were known to be opposed to them." Except! Why, it is the exception that makes all the difference—and which does affect his character!! and not his predecessors!

#### THE MARCH OF POWER.

Tune—"The Vicar of Bray."

When BRUNSWICK mounted STUART's Throne,  
And ruled a factious nation,  
As humble moderate men we shone,  
And craved for toleration:  
To GEORGE's health the foaming pot  
We quaffed, and trolled the wine, Sir!  
The Rump we modestly forgot,  
Nor mentioned forty-nine, Sir;

#### CHORUS.

Yet still we nourished secret spite  
Against both Throne and Steeple;  
Longed in our hearts for equal right,  
And served our Lord the People.

While CHARLIE's hopes were kept alive,  
The Crown, of Tories jealous,  
Connived at all our arts to thrive,  
And thought our friendship zealous:  
So with smooth speech and double face  
We won a gradual rise, Sir!

Till WATTS and DODDRIDGE's strains gave place,  
To PRIESTLEY and to PRICE, Sir!

#### CHORUS.

Barely we cloaked our secret spite  
Against both Throne and Steeple;  
Longed in our hearts for equal right,  
And served our Lord the People.

Still pressing onwards in the dance,  
Our hearts and hopes grew gladder;  
As first America, then France,  
We made our stepping ladder—  
We watched a time the mine to spring  
Which grain by grain we laid had;  
And blew up texts from Church and King,  
Which kept us barricaded.

#### CHORUS.

With bolder face we showed our spite  
Against both Throne and Steeple,  
And talked and preached for equal right,  
And drank, Our Lord the People.

With Papists next we made a league,  
Still following our vocation;  
Our stalking-horse was now, "poor Teague,"  
Our word, "EMANCIPATION!"  
And England's Hero's loty heart,  
Of that false theme enamoured,  
Stooped once to play the timid part,  
And gave—because we clamoured.

#### CHORUS.

So, exercising still our spite  
Against both Throne and Steeple,  
We kept the tune of equal right,  
To gull our Lord the People.

And now, to purge the Commons' House  
Finding a fit occasion,  
We made the honest Sailor King  
Believe our voice the Nation:  
Whitechapel with Whitehall accords  
To make the talk the lighter;  
We rode the Mob, brow-beat the Lords,  
And choused both Crown and Mitre.

#### CHORUS.

The game is won!—and now our spite  
Has conquered Throne and Steeple—  
The real drift of equal right  
We'll teach the LONG-EARED PEOPLE.

By the late Court of Bankruptcy Act, the useless office of Secretary of Bankrupts is continued; this, conveniently, but accidentally, no doubt, puts some thousands a-year into the pocket of the disinterested LORD CHANCELLOR's old client, Mr. VIZARD, the late Queen CAROLINE's attorney. This Secretary has, moreover, two clerks,—one at a salary of 500l. a-year, and another at 300l. The duties of his office, we admit, are so complicated, that he could not particularly specify them to the House of Commons with the other Bankrupt returns; one of these multifarious duties, however, is to sit under the LORD CHANCELLOR when bankrupt petitions are heard by him.

Who the two clerks in the Secretary of Bankrupts' office may be, we know not; all we mean to say is, that if the Secretary does not choose or is unable himself to sit when Lord BROUGHAM sits, we think he ought to oblige one of his own clerks—(the gentleman with the five hundred a-year, for instance)—to sit for him; and not let his place be supplied by one of the Deputy Registrars of the Court of Review, whose absence from his own office, in the course of his attendance for the Secretary of Bankrupts last week, occasioned great and inconvenient delay to the suitors in Bankruptcy.

SIR THOMAS SINNOMORE DENMAN, who is quite a love in his way, and whose ambition is to be—don't start reader—Speaker of the House of Commons!—has most magnanimously denounced the idea of prosecuting any of the Penny Papers, which are, in defiance of him, filled with treason and libels, and in the teeth of the law, sold without stamps.

We shall take the liberty of submitting for the Learned Gentleman's edification an article from a clever and spirited little Periodical, called *The Republican*, in order to enlighten him as to the tone and style of these liberal works, of which he is, if not the active advocate, at least the passive palliator. DENMAN hates BROUGHAM for the same reason that BROUGHAM hates SUGDEN, because he envies him professionally; for BROUGHAM is as far above DENMAN, as a common palaverer Common Law Plead, as SUGDEN is superior to BROUGHAM in Chancery. We therefore shall not displease the ATTORNEY-GENERAL by what we do; and while we give him a notion of the tone taken by the innocent and innocuous Journals of the minor Press, we shall afford our readers an opportunity of understanding what the liberal People of England think of the Whig

Ministry—we quote from No. 48 of *The Republican and Radical Reformer's Magazine* :—

“THE PICKPOCKETS IN POWER, AND THE RUSSIAN WHOLESALER.”

“The mock-representative, last week, impudently and unjustifiably agreed to allow the wholesale man-butchery, Nicholas of Russia, the sum of about 1,800,000. This sum is to be presented to the Emperor of all the Barbarians, in pursuance of a contract entered into with him by the Tory gang, about eighteen years ago. The contract is to be fulfilled by the liberal, reforming Whig gang! This shows the amazing difference between the respective gangs, which is, that the former is composed of wolves, the latter of foxes.”

“Although the animal John Bull is the most patient beast of all human cattle, and has scarcely even belated at this most shameful public robbery, yet there are to be found some persons who protest against the disgraceful transaction. Amongst them are, undoubtedly, the extreme Radicals or Republicans, who declare the affair to be a most execrable robbery of the English people.”

“1. Because, any treaty of engagement made with a monster in human form, who has violated all the laws of honour, decency, and humanity, ought not to be observed.”

“2. Because, taxation without representation being robbery, the non-representative tax-trap cannot vote away the money of the unrepresented, without committing a most atrocious theft; every tax-trap who voted with Ministers on this question being, undoubtedly, a pickpocket to the tax-payers, the latter of foxes.”

“We would like very much to hear from any citizen, of any rank or condition, who can disprove these statements. And now, fellow-citizens, why let us ask, was the worthy namesake of the Devil—why was old Nick so much in want of our pick-pocketed money? We will answer this by a quotation from a journal, the *Corrier* :—

“Rage and despair (says our correspondent) are in every heart, and the Russian people the most atrocious barbarity. They have installed Commissioners in Lithuania to value and confiscate the property of individuals who took no part in the Polish Revolution, and to appropriate to them an equivalent in Russia. Already 30,000 Polish peasants have been sent into the interior of Russia, and are replaced by an equal number of Russian bores. The Emperor Nicholas has declared that he will make a Poland of Siberia, and a Siberia of Poland.”

“The Northern bully, wholesale assassin, it appears, demanded money of the ten-pound shuffling Whigs to assist him in his conversion of Poland into a Siberia; and he got the money immediately from his most obedient servants, the mock-representative, non-representative, borough-monger-elected swindlers who meet at Westminster, the majority of whom (even the most liberal) are at the beck of the ten-pound sharks in power. The shuffling in power tell us, that it is not a proper time to take off the taxes, but knowledge; that the abundance of time to pay an imperial cut-throat for eradicating a noble nation.”

“Misérable fools, ye ten-pound, moderate Reformers, go and subscribe your pence for the erection of monuments to these double-dealing bamboozlers. Go, slobberers, and erect statues to the pay-masters of an assassin!”

“July 18, 1832.”

It is but fair to give the opinion of this work as to the *Conservatives* (p. 150) :—

“Although in the name of a ‘glorious Constitution,’ every species of royal, noble, military, and civil rapacity, and every species of lionism has been perpetrated, yet there is, in fact, no visible, tangible, Constitution. It cannot be brought forward and exhibited to public inspection; because the Constitution is not. No person has ever seen, felt, or read what is amusingly dubbed the ‘British Constitution,’ because it exists only in the imaginations of legislative bamboozlers, and half-cracked lawyers.”

“It must be understood, consequently, that, as there is in reality no Constitution to the Conservatives will not find any employment in that line of business.”

“What, then, have these animals got to conserve? They will not, it must be supposed, employ themselves, as their nickname of *Conservative* actually signifies, in pickling cucumbers and gooseberries. The generalissimo of the Conservatives, the hero of a hundred military massacres, whose business is the glorious, noble, laurel-producing, and pension-and-privilege-elicting art of man-butchery, will not descend from manslaughter to cabbage-pickling, although it is well known that Conservatives will do much dirtier work than pickling, for the sake of place, power, and tax-gorgement.”

“Since, then, the Conservatives have no Constitution to conserve, and will not condescend to pickle vegetables and fruit (although the Boroughmonger, pension-and-privilege-elicting art of man-butchery, by imposing the Debt-drooling National Debt on the shoulders of the People), we cannot discover the nature of the future occupation of these Conservatives or Preservatives.”

“The miserable villains dream, perhaps, that they will contrive to conserve or preserve Mother Church from destruction, although the filthy pig gorging has been irretrievably kicked out of Ireland, and is only waiting for the finishing stroke in England. Possibly the wretched nation, which is the last of man-butchery, and the curables might be conserved, pickled, preserved, and tolerated. *Risum tenetis amici*? Although this national nuisance has been thoroughly damned by all rational citizens, and still exists solely because a Reformed Parliament has not yet had an opportunity to decree the abolition of the hereditary nuisance. Perhaps, in addition to other ‘venerable institutions,’ they may go as far as to dream about the pickling, conservation, or preservation of the hereditary office of Chief Magistrate. The Lord have mercy upon the visionaries!”

These are but slight specimens of the even-handed justice with which the REFORMERS deal out their observations and remarks; and these are the works which sold for pence in defiance of the law—are considered innocent, or rather, praiseworthy by the KING’S Attorney General.

It was not, however, so much with a view of exhibiting to Lord MELBOURN, Lord GODERICH, the Tory CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Lord PALMERSTON, the Tory Secretary at War, and the Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT, the friend of CANNING, the style of writing adopted by the Reformers, that we made these extracts, as to show them how little even the consistent portion of the Cabinet has gained by the prostration of the Government before the feet of the mob.

In the *Morning Post* of Wednesday we find the following extract, from an evening paper called the “*True Sun*,” and in citing it here, we wish to be understood not as classing that journal with those whence we have culled the preceding *marceaur*, but only to shew (because its principles, under proper regulation, and couched in comparatively moderate language, are the same,) that the feeling and spirit of the Reformers is just as hostile to the present cringing, fawning, Ministers, as it was to the less conciliating Tories; with this only difference, the Radicals hated the Tories because they maintained their ground, and they despise the Whigs because they have given in, and shewn a weakness which, in the first instance, has engendered contempt, and will, eventually, produce their annihilation. Hear the *True Sun* :—

“We have heard for many, many years past, from all the Members of the present Cabinet, and particularly from the Right Hon. Lord Melbourne, the highest and the finest of the finest essays on independence, patriotism, and disinterestedness; of the most admirable and eloquent chapters on cheap Government; of the most convincing treatises on the necessity of reduction, on the impropriety of a prodigious expenditure, and on the blessings of a national economy, that ever fell from the lips of philo-sopher out of office. No men have shuddered more at the bare idea of any sordid or interested feeling, no men have more earnestly affected to be disinterested, and vowed that they should never be dyed with the yellow, contaminating stain of public plunder, than these our Economists and Reformers have done. Shame, where is thy blush? BROUGHAM, where thy nobility? Alas! he has been noble, and has lost it. The great spirit that once seemed to stir within him has departed, and left him only the new and miserable greatness that belongs to his ‘order.’ The proposition of last night has made him look as little as the lean Lord in the land. He is the mere money-getting, salary-hunting politician, who once looked at all events the patriot, and who might almost have been the philosopher. What is he now? He has shrunk into a Peer. He is Lord BROUGHAM, with—(hear it, ye prosperous Americans) hear it, ye starving men of Ireland, and ye struggling and scarcely less starving artisans of England!—the Lord BROUGHAM, with FOURTEEN THOUSAND A YEAR, AND A RETIRING ALLOWANCE OF FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR!”

“The truth is out. Would that we could have enforced and illustrated the fact with fourteen thousand notes of admiration. But it needs no such emphasis. It will speak to the indignant, the sickened and loathing, but yet the indignant and determined hearts of all who see the Disgraceful, and the rank and file of the nation, the extent they will also be; but droop and despair they will not, though one public man after another drop down into the foul and pestilent well of corruption, in which so many mighty spirits lay engulfed. Comparisons, ludicrous enough in some respects, have been instituted between BROUGHAM and BACON; there is more resemblance, we fear, in the dark than the bright side of the picture. An indifference to pecuniary affairs, and a rank and file of the nation, the extent in which Lord BROUGHAM differs from his illustrious predecessor.”

“The announcement of this proposition comes with tenfold force after the numerous flourishes of the trumpets of economy that have been heard in both Houses for some nights past on this very subject of the CHANCELLOR’S salary. The clericality which some persons possess there is a thing which could hardly be remarkable enough on former occasions; but that common of housewifery which enabled Lord BROUGHAM, and his followers in the ranks of the nation, to relate so eloquently upon an *abandonment of emolument, upon making sacrifices in the public cause*, surpasses conception. To this subject, and to the various items which we have pointed out above, we shall return to-morrow.”

“Verily, Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, thou art amply revenged. Great and rewarding must be thy exultation. Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!”

We select these specimens of popular literature, to show how the immaculate INCAPABLES stand with the country—we have given the slap at the CONSERVATIVES, to prove what the real views of the Reformers are, which must be highly gratifying to such of the present Ministerialists as have anything to lose.

WATER forms so important a portion of human sustenance that its influence upon the health of the People is most powerful. The following note, which we find in the Number for the present month, of *The United Service Journal*, appears to us to demand the serious consideration of all persons, but of those most especially, who, in command of ships, have a vast weight of responsibility upon their shoulders, as regards the condition of the crews committed to their charge, and who, when taking in water for long voyages, are compelled by local circumstances to receive it from that part of the River most exposed to the baleful effects of the nuisances therein described :—

“Last winter, a transport that filled water at Deptford, on arriving at Cork to embark troops, was obliged to start and refill nearly all her casks, at the instance of the medical officer embarked; and there is ample reason to fear that Thames water, once so celebrated, has of late undergone a change baneful to the health of those who are compelled to drink it in the preparation of their food, which is the case with all who sail from that river. This change may be imputed to two causes, which, although of artificial origin, may be regarded as of a permanent nature, viz. gas works and steam vessels. From the former are daily poured into the river large quantities of ammonia, and that this addition injuriously affects the water may be inferred from the fact, that since the establishment of that method of lighting the metropolis, some kinds of fish have nearly disappeared from between London and Gravesend. With respect to steamers, the action of their paddles not only hinders the subsidence of many of the almost infinite minute particles of impure matter discharged from the sewers and other sources, but the same disturbing influence when exercised in shoal water (or even in some places mid-channel between half-ebb and half-flood), raises a great deal of silt, increased again in quantity by the reaction of the swell that is often thrown from both banks of the river, and which, in a single steamer, these vessels have also contributed as much as the gas works to the ruin of the river fishery, partly from the alarm their noisy and rapid transit creates among the finny tribe, and partly, which is more germane to our subject, from rendering the water unfit for their use: its ill effects on the purity of the water, or on the habits of the fish, which in its minor evil, are not produced by the comparatively smooth and quiet motion of a sailing vessel. In a single steamer, water, when carried to sea, underwent a natural self-rectified purification, but the above causes, which to their present extent may be considered of recent introduction, have added so largely to the previously existing impurities, as to overcome this power and prevent the process from being perfected; for the ammonia being held in solution, becomes an inseparable part of the fluid, and the deposit of silt, which in the former case is of so considerable a nature, is now impossible to remove a cask of water, or pump it off, without rendering the contents thoroughly turbid. As the influence of these causes will extend, and that of the latter almost indefinitely, it is hoped the period is not far distant, when some gigantic scheme of filtration will be devised for supplying more wholesome water to the seamen who sail from our grand commercial emporium, and who it must be remembered undergo great sufferings from the impure water, unless it can be demonstrated, that an article of the first necessity, which poisons fish, is harmless to man.”

As we have borrowed the above from *The United Service Journal*, we cannot but recommend to the perusal of every Englishman two articles upon Military Punishments, and on the duties of *The United Service*, which are written in the very best style of that excellent and ably-conducted Publication.

#### FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. DUTIES.

The following is a copy of a Note addressed by the Legislative Agents for the Colonies, paying the Four and a Half per Cent. Duty, to Viscount GONNOR, dated 23d January, 1832, praying for an abolition of that Tax :—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT GONNOR, &c. &c. &c. 60, St. James’s street, Jan. 23.

The undersigned, Agents for the West India Colonies, paying the Four and a Half per Cent. Duty, respectfully submit for Lord GONNOR’S consideration, the grounds on which they earnestly pray that those Colonies, may be relieved from this partial and oppressive tax.

Lord GONNOR is not unaware that this tax has long been a source of serious complaint in this country and in the Colonies, and as well within as without the walls of Parliament; that its repeal has been advocated in former times, when the West India interest was in a comparatively flourishing state, by more Members than one of the present Government, and that the distinguished individual now holding the Great Seal has characterized it “as a tax beyond others the most injurious to the subject, in proportion to the benefit it produces to the Government, of any recorded in the history of taxation.”

There has been most injurious effect on the subject. Lord GONNOR will readily believe, when his Lordship is informed that a sum exceeding six millions, being three times more than the fee-simple value of the lands, has been levied and raised under this tax from the old islands, where it is admitted a far greater amount of distress prevails than in those islands which are happily exempt from its operation.

And that the benefit of the Government is disproportioned to the injury to the subject is apparent from the fact, that out of the sum of six millions only three millions have reached the Majesty’s Exchequer.—Well, therefore, does it deserve the character given of it by the present Lord CHANCELLOR.

Without entering into the question of the misapplication of this fund, in direct contravention of the very letter of the grant in the case of Barbados, and the liberal and fair interpretation of the terms of the grant on the part of the other islands, the undersigned would observe, that the tax presses extremely on the industry of all classes, whites, free people of colour, and slaves, and places the old islands, with exhausted lands requiring increased culture, in an unfair position, compared with the virgin soil of Demerara and Berbice, from which no quit-rents were demanded, and where, from local causes, the cost of production is infinitely less.

The tax is inequitable in principle; it places the planter at the mercy of the revenue officer, who may draw a sample from every cask, which he receives as a person of no rank, and who is not subject to the excise and customs regulation with a title in kind collected by the most objectionable, as combining capital with income and paralyzing industry.

In November, 1830, His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to

announce to his Parliament that he had abandoned all claim to the West India duties, viz. the Four and a Half per Cent. Duty, and those raised under Acts passed previously to 18 Geo. III. c. 12. The Four and a Half per Cent. Colonists hailed with feelings of gratitude and devotion this declaration of His MAJESTY’S benevolent disposition, and felt convinced that it emanated from the kindest feelings of the part of His MAJESTY, arising from a recollection of those associations of his youth connected with that period of his life, and perhaps the least happy among his West India subjects, as His MAJESTY seized the earliest opportunity of expressing those sentiments, by publicly abandoning his right to the West India duties.

Bitter indeed has been the sorrow and severe the disappointment felt in the Four and a Half per Cent. Colonies on finding the delay in carrying into effect His MAJESTY’S gracious intention. The planters, however, are convinced, that the spirit which animated their Sovereign has infused itself into the hearts of His Majesty’s Ministers, from their benevolent interposition on the recent occurrence of the hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia; and they cling to the belief that this act of grace and favour on the part of His MAJESTY towards the Four and a Half per Cent. Colonists will form a part of their next financial arrangement.

The undersigned, perceiving that a financial statement is shortly to be laid before Parliament, and that the Colonies will then present itself, and they earnestly implore His Majesty’s Ministers not to let it pass without affording to these Colonies this earnest of their good will. This proceeding has been much simplified from recent arrangements. The pensions on the Four and a Half per Cent. Fund, as well as the available amount of the duty, not now exceeding 17,000l. per annum, has been transferred to the Consolidated Fund. Even the small sum of 17,000l. per annum would be a great boon to these distressed Colonies, and while its insignificance in amount to the national revenue of millions must be evident, also forcibly and lamentably shows to what an extremity of despair these Colonies must be reduced, when from this sum, comprehending nearly one-twentieth of their whole produce, they must pay the proportion applicable thereto of the cost of production, and endeavour, in the least happy of the Colonies, to secure the subsistence of their families, and feed and clothe their negroes, and keep them contented and happy (as far as the excitement produced by the societies here will enable them to do so) out of their capital.

The amount of the Four and a Half per Cent. Duty was a few years ago more than double what it is now, and has been four times that sum.

The undersigned confidently trust that His Majesty’s Ministers will not suffer their minds to be influenced by any apprehensions of derangement to the financial circumstances of the country, by the remission of a tax (producing, as before stated, only 17,000l. per annum), but will allow themselves the high satisfaction of removing, while in power, an evil which some of them ineffectually endeavoured to remove while out of office.

(Signed) J. P. MAYERS,

Colonial Agent for Barbados.

A. BROWNE,

Colonial Agent for Antigua and Montserrat.

J. COLQUHOUN,

Colonial Agent for St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

The old Colonies have contributed net into the Exchequer from the Four and a Half per Cent. Fund.....£2,049,460  
Exclusive of an equal sum absorbed in freights, charges and produce of this tax on Rum, &c., commuted for money in the Islands, but which has been paid to Government Officers, or otherwise applied to them .. 2,949,460  
.....£5,898,920

According to Petitions presented to Parliament (see Votes, 3d July, 1832, page 936), the amount which has been contributed by the Islands is stated to be ..£2,851,460

It is estimated that there are 215,000 acres of cultivated land in these Colonies, which in the wild uncultivated state could not be valued at more than 10l. per acre, being three times the fee simple of the land sold by the Government, and paid for by this ruinous annuity.

#### PEMMEKIN.

IRISH TITHES SYSTEM.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Monday last says :—“O’CONNELL and STANLEY have been playing into each other’s hands in the most barefaced and indecent manner. The former has left London upon a clear understanding with the latter that the Irish Tithes Bill is not to be pressed in the Lords this Session; and this was the equivalent given by Ministers for the support afforded them by the ‘factious forty’ on the Russo-Dutch Loan question.”

The Tories are beginning to boast, and we fear with too much reason, that the result of the payments of taxes on the 20th inst. has been to disfranchise a large body of electors in the metropolitan districts who have neglected their rates. It is difficult to enter into details upon the subject at present, but it is very recently stated that in Marylebone, where the number of houses above the value of 10l. exceeds 12,000, there will not be more than 6,000 or 7,000 persons capable of voting at the next election; and in Finsbury, with 22,000 10l. houses, the number is said not to exceed 10,000 or 11,000. We have reason to know that the qualifications in the London districts have fallen short, far short, of the anticipated number.—*Morning Herald*.

A letter from Cavan informs us that on Saturday week a numerous body of Roman Catholics, to the amount of many thousands, marched from Savv, through the town of Cavan, in military order. As they proceeded through Cavan four were arrested for bearing arms, and taken to prison; not the slightest resistance was made, nor did any confusion occur. A number of military and police were in attendance under the authority of some of the Magistrates.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

It is expected a case of great interest will come on at the present Assizes for the county of Leicester—the Duke of NEWCASTLE against the hundred of Broxlowe, for the destruction of Nottingham Castle by a Reform mob, in October last. The damages are laid at 40,000l., and Sir JAMES SCARLETT has a retainer for the occasion. It will be tried before a Special Jury. We hope, on this occasion, that the Mayor and Magistrates for the town and county of Nottingham will be enabled in some degree to remove the disgraceful stigma which has been attached to them ever since the event occurred; first, for calling a Reform Meeting at a time when it was evident some sanguinary violence would be committed; and next, for allowing the complete destruction of this magnificent pile without making an effort to save it or to secure any of the miscreants who committed so atrocious an act of spoliation.

The Stamford paper says—  
“There is an undoubted spirit of reaction working its way throughout the country, and daily developing itself, in a manner and to an extent which must be very galling to the Radical party. In Northamptonshire, Lords ALTHORP and MILTON, those wise statesmen and free traders, must, at the next election, give way to Lord BRIDGENELL and Mr. CARYWRIGHT, who are Conservatives and friends to the farmer. In Hertfordshire, Lord GRIMSTON is secure of his return as the third member for that county. At Aylesbury, where Lord NUGENT’S acceptance of the Ionian Island Government has caused a vacancy, Colonel HAMMER has canvassed in the Tory interest with great success. At St. Alban’s, Mr. TURNER, of Cotterford House, near Brierley, will be returned, after a canvass which has reduced his chance to certainty against a Radical who has been induced to take the field. In our own, TENNYSON and Turbulence will give way to CHAPLIN and Tranquillity. FINCH and Freedom from Radical rioters, and the prospect in the county is of the most auspicious character. In fact, the nation is beginning to awake from its dream of folly and disturbance to a feeling of what is really right, and a distrust of what is utterly wrong. Upon calm and impartial



The Bishop of EGYPT preached an excellent sermon at Wolborough Church on Sunday, on behalf of the National School established in that parish, on the Widow's Mite, Luke 21, to a very crowded congregation. A very handsome collection was made in consequence.

The Commissioners appointed by the Chancellor of the Diocese to apportion the seats in the church of St. Peter, at Tiverton, have terminated their labours. These were the Rev. ARCHDEACON BARRETT, the Rev. Mr. BAKER, and the Rectors of Tiverton, who have been doing their duty, taking any fee in the way of remuneration for their services. The Rectors have received the sum of three guineas per day, and finally agreed to take one pound per day; they were accordingly paid six pounds each! The parishioners intended passing a vote of thanks to the reverend gentlemen.

The election at the Foundling Hospital, the usual office of alternate Evening Preacher, took place on Wednesday last, and terminated in favour of the Rev. H. S. Plumtree, A.M., the new Preacher, at St. Mary's, Newington Butts. The number of electors was twenty-six.

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# BULL.

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### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED

## BANKRUPTS

21 The Montreal papers contain the following curious relation:  
 "A very strange being has made his appearance among us within  
 few days. With a long beard and attire in ragged and tattered gar-  
 ments, followed by three skeletons of horses, laden with some bundles  
 of rags. Believe me this man has absolutely been performing won-  
 ders in allaying public fear, which had completely taken hold up-  
 on the people. . . . Very many who had been attacked with the prevailing  
 disease have been cured by the prescription of this individual. The  
 recipe is two spoonfuls each of charcoal pulverised, maple sugar, a  
 glass of brandy, and a little oil of sweet almonds. The loss of sleep  
 is cured by the use of these ingredients. The patient is to take  
 these. These must be mixed together and given to the patient, after  
 which a little sugar to remove the disagreeable taste from the mouth.  
 If this remains on the stomach half an hour the patient is allowed  
 to drink a little spruce beer. Chocolate may be used after recovery  
 is dry bread. After all this he recommends good fat bacon and beans  
 to the patient, however, to be very moderate at every meal. The  
 medical practitioners here have been very much alarmed at the  
 appearance of this being, but were here alarmed because of disease, at  
 where the patient can be induced to have confidence in him. I  
 well know the Canadians, and you know that they are superstitious  
 to a proverb: they look upon this man as a saint, and actually be-  
 down to him and touch the hem of his coat with faith in his power.  
 He charges nothing, and is kept in constant employment, as you may  
 suppose. No one knows where he comes from, or all that he does.  
 I am sure that he has been in the city of Ayres. He alleges himself to  
 be a graduate of medicine, from a college in New Jersey, but that  
 has not been practised during this century."

Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

known of any instance of the sort, nor had ever even heard of such

er further stated, that the costs of the appeal would be borne by the proprietors of Narroba.—Sir JOHN MALCOLM denied the possibility of such a thing.

COMMISSION.—DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 12.

The KING came to town on Wednesday, attended by Sir ANDREW BARNARD, to hold a Lever, at which, such is the absolute desertion of the town, not more than thirty persons were present.

The next week will be full of gaiety for Windsor, of which we shall on Sunday publish the particulars.

Mr. STANLEY's Irish Tithe Bill passed the Commons on Monday. It needs only a glance at the Irish newspapers to be convinced of the activity of Government in that country in endeavouring to put down, what it has been for the last year and a half trying to put up. Arrests upon arrests, combined with the marching of troops and ridings about, are taking place, so that by the time the days shorten, and long nights will afford favourable opportunities of retaliating upon their deceivers and oppressors, the "Boys" will be quite ready and willing to exhibit to the Lord Lieutenant their unflinching adherence to the system of "agitation" which His Excellency was pleased enthusiastically and authoritatively to recommend to their notice. Add to all these circumstances the approach of a general election, and we may pretty fairly appreciate the merits of His MAJESTY'S Ministers as far as the "Green Isle" is concerned.

Next to this Tithe Bill, in order of chronology, comes the Greek Loan, and the guarantee of England to Prince OTTO. The Russian Dutch affair "was but a flea-bite to this," and yet the liberal Ministers supported it, because it is patriotic to interfere with Greece by putting a plain-looking lad upon its classic throne, and economical to pledge the country to a certain expenditure of \$800,000, and the probability—most probable—of a further charge of three times that amount.

As we have said elsewhere in a summary of the advantages of the Reform Bill, as relating both to Government and People, Lord ALTHORP, shocked at the total indifference of the new constituency to their wonderful privilege, proposed to bring in a new Bill to enlarge the time for the payment of taxes and rates, which Bill having for its avowed object the amendment and alteration of the existing Bill was, as everybody must know, perfectly unconstitutional. His Lordship, however, put it forth, but as suddenly withdrew it.

Upon the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday, on the Irish Tithe Bill, a most curious piece of sophistry was made use of by the Lord CHANCELLOR, after Lord GREY had replied to Lord WESTMEATH, in a very animated speech, declaratory, amongst other things, of the *Peace and Prosperity* of Ireland, and had inquired of Noble Lords on the other side whether they would wish to have Martial Law proclaimed, whether they would suspend the Trial by Jury, or require the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, winding up his harangue, by a declaration, that he did not see the necessity of stronger measures than were at present within the constitutional power of the Government. His Lordship threw blame, as Lord ANGLESEY has done before, on the unwillingness of the gentry to support the law—omitting, however, to mention what course the Irish Ministry took, whenever Magistrates, Military or Police acted efficiently, or the exertions Lord ANGLESEY's Government made to secure the convictions of those who had offended against His Excellency's *protégés*, the agitators, doing their duty fairly and bravely.

Lord GREY concluded by "recommending a vigorous execution of the laws as they now existed; but if these should fail, and it could be shown that more effectual means might be afforded to protect the interests of that country and restore peace, then, and not till then, it would be the duty of Government to have recourse to other remedies. Until the necessity of such measures could be shown, he should not deviate from the recommendation which he had given."

Here we have Lord GREY boldly laying down a principle, and openly avowing an opinion, and a determination to act upon that opinion. And what follows?—why, up gets Lord BROUGHAM, and makes (as we find it reported in the Parliamentary debates in the *Standard* of Friday) this speech:

"The Lord CHANCELLOR wished to take the present opportunity of saying a few words on the state of Ireland, and the extent of the existing laws for putting down disturbances. There seemed to be a wish on the part of certain Noble Lords to have some strong law passed for the purpose of enabling the executive to act with more promptitude against the disturbers of the peace. He could not concur in such wishes, because he was convinced that the law hitherto was quite strong enough to repress any thing like insurrection. Ireland till very lately had no Habeas Corpus Act, and even now the act passed in the 23d of Geo. III., which was the only act similar to the English Habeas Corpus Act, differed in many respects from that charter of English liberty. The English Habeas Corpus Act prevented imprisonment beyond seas, but the Irish act did not contain that clause. In England it was necessary to apply to the legislature for a suspension of the law, but in Ireland no such suspension was necessary, because there the Lord Lieutenant had full power to suspend the law at his own discretion. On occasion of invasion or rebellion the Lord Lieutenant was the judge, and might adopt means for securing efficient and prompt measures without the sanction of the legislature. That was the great point of difference between the two countries, and that, in consequence, rendered any application to the Legislature at the present moment unnecessary. Now, as to the act of rebellion, a member of that House, he did not hesitate to say that rebellion as much consisted in such a course of conduct, by bringing together in any part of the empire great assemblages of people, and producing such excitement as to place the laws in a state of abeyance; and, in a word, to annihilate their operation, accompanying such conduct by acts of outrage conformable to the design of compassing those objects; that, he would say, was much rebellion as any other act or any course of conduct. Further, he would say, that rebellion by the executive government, or the time being was so in law to be considered. The executive government was to be the judge of that in which rebellion consisted; and surely the state of things to which he alluded was in all reason and common sense rebellion, as truly as the insurrection of a whole province, or the bringing out bodies of armed discipline, or the use of force by the constituted authorities of the land. Those acts were, of course, admitted to be acts of rebellion by the universal consent of the least informed of mankind; but there was one familiar with public affairs who could not readily acknowledge that the other proceedings to which he adverted were likewise acts of rebellion. Executive authority was placed in the hands of a nobleman in whom the government had implicit confidence: and though he would not step one inch over the boundary of legal power, he also knew that that gentleman often admitted to be an act of rebellion that vigour; because he knew that vigour was not only true wisdom, but real humanity in a civilised country." (Hear.)

This dictum of Lord BROUGHAM's following so immediately upon the declaration of Lord GREY of the un-necessity for any new coercive laws, and exhibiting to the country not in the slightest degree an approximation to Lord GREY's opinion upon the subject, but shewing that Lord BROUGHAM's opinion was wholly unimportant, inasmuch as the Lord Lieutenant has the power in himself of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, had a very powerful effect upon the House—as indeed had the CHANCELLOR's clear definition of what constituted rebellion,—a definition not

altogether agreeable to a Prime Minister who, living on the breath of the Political Unions, neglected to put them down when commanded to do so; and who, with his colleagues, Lords ALTHORP and JOHN RUSSELL, acknowledge and correspond with them in their corporate capacities, and address their answers to letters from them, to the Secretary or Chairman of an assemblage of 40 or 50,000 men met together in Birmingham.

Lord GREY has long been trying to get rid of Lord ANGLESEY, and he would have been too happy to have given him the Horse Guards, if he could have done so; that arrangement, however, not being feasible, Lord ANGLESEY still holds on in Ireland, and it is quite clear that he has resolved (in obedience to orders, we presume) to shew his anxiety to please Lord GREY by being as decided and inveterate in his measures now, as he had before been weak and conciliating. This is rendered more strikingly clear, not only by Lord BROUGHAM's declaration of Lord ANGLESEY's resolution to exhibit "real wisdom and real humanity," but by the assurance his Lordship gave the House that "Lord ANGLESEY was a nobleman in whom the Government had implicit confidence."

But there is another circumstance connected with this subject which is even more curious than the variation of principle between Lord GREY and Lord BROUGHAM, the latter of whom seems to have kept his discovery of the Lord Lieutenant's power, as to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, bottled up, even from Lord GREY himself; and this circumstance is neither more nor less than that at the very period when Lord GREY was expressing his opinions that the existing laws of Ireland were perfectly adequate to the preservation of its tranquillity, Mr. STANLEY, the Irish Secretary, was moving for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the existing laws of Ireland in cases of criminal proceedings,—for leave to bring in such a Bill, Mr. STANLEY moved on Tuesday—postponed his motion until Wednesday—and then withdrew it, only because there was not time to carry it through during this Session; on which night also, Mr. STANLEY carried all the clauses of his Party Processions Bill—another change in the existing laws—after fourteen divisions.

To close observers these little differences are not without their interest.

We understand that Lord PALMERSTON sent the Marquess PALMELLA to Mr. HUME's house, in Bryanston-square, to take that Gentleman's opinion upon the value of Portuguese Regency Scrip and probabilities of succeeding in his financial measures in the City. Mr. HUME is reported to have said he considered the thing a bad job altogether, and M. PALMELLA took nothing by his motion, but proceeded immediately afterwards to Mr. COBBETT, who, by his well-known *Greek Pie*, has exhibited a perfect mastery upon the subject of foreign loans.

The Lord CHANCELLOR's Salary Bill is a subject of conversation in which his Lordship's friends and followers are deeply interested; and they appear exceedingly desirous to make that measure appear not only as one of the greatest self-devotion and disregard of personal advantage, but as the test by which to try the lofty magnanimity of their idol's character and disposition.

The principal feature in the new arrangement is, the sacrifice of the sinecures, which, however, are to remain in full force till August next, instead of April, as originally proposed; and, in consideration of this tremendous concession, the Chancellor is to have £14,000 per annum, and a retiring pension of £5000 a-year, being an increase of one thousand pounds upon the present annual payment on that account.

It is however said that by this arrangement, which, as far as the abolition of the sinecures goes, never would have been made but for Sir EDWARD SUGDEN's provoking and irritating inquiry upon the subject, that the present Lord CHANCELLOR will receive less by upwards of 1,000*l.* a-year than Lord ELDON did. This sounds fair enough and true enough, for Lord ELDON's receipts are said to have amounted to upwards of 15,000*l.* a-year, whereas the more moderate BROUGHAM settles and contents himself with 14,000*l.*

One thing, however, appears to have been overlooked in the business, which is this—out of his 15,000*l.* a-year Lord ELDON regularly paid 2,500*l.* a-year into the Bank of England, in part payment of the Vice-Chancellor's salary.

We really do not know whether there is any clause in the present Bill to regulate the continuation of this payment,—but we think somebody might as well enquire; for if they do, the same magnanimity which abolished the sinecure for which Mr. J. BROUGHAM had been so greatly inconvenienced and driven from his seat in Parliament after the question had been raised, will no doubt introduce the conditional clause for the contribution out of the CHANCELLOR's income in aid of that of the VICE-CHANCELLOR the moment the question is asked.

Why, if Lord BROUGHAM had had the slightest intention of doing away with the sinecures he bestowed upon his brother, why should he have incurred all the sneers and ridicule which his favouritism has brought upon him,—or why should he have put his brother to all those inconveniences and expenses, which his Lordship afterwards so pathetically described, and to which we have just alluded?

If Lord BROUGHAM has, in the hurry of the moment, omitted the obligation as to the Vice-Chancellor, it will be a curious sequel to the other transaction, and the touching up of his Lordship's recollection on the subject, will really effect a new reduction of 2500*l.* per annum. As the case stands at present, it appears that Lord BROUGHAM is to receive within 700*l.* per annum what Lord LYNCHURST did, when all the bankruptcy business was annexed to the Chancellor's Court, which is now separated and provided for at a new and very considerable expense.

Upon this part of the subject, it appears that the Lord CHANCELLOR has got himself into a little scrape; for we see it reported in the newspaper accounts of the debates, that his Lordship, on Friday, anticipating something like a wrangle, said this:—

"The Lord CHANCELLOR could not allow even the first stage of the Bill relating to bankruptcy to pass without adverting to what had taken place elsewhere, when it was stated that the business of the Lord Chancellor had considerably decreased since the creation of the court of review, that was altogether a mistake, for the general business of the Court had so much increased since the bankruptcy business had been taken away from it, that he and the other Judges in Chancery had quite as much to do as ever."

This is as pretty a confession as ever was made—the CHANCELLOR's income is to be within seven hundred a year of what it was when all the duties of the Bankruptcy jurisdiction were annexed to it, and a new machinery has been, under that CHANCELLOR's own management, erected

at a new charge of from 7 to 10,000*l.* a-year; and now he tells the country that all this increase of expense and patronage does not in the least relieve the Chancery Judges. Altogether it is a rare business.

PRINCE LEOPOLD—we beg His MAJESTY's pardon—The KING of BELGIUM is by this time married to one of the Princesses of the French, with a pretty considerably large fortune; we wish his MAJESTY joy of the event, and of the support, which we conclude his MAJESTY expects from his liberal new connexion at Paris. Something has certainly occurred to stir his MAJESTY up, for the *Messenger des Chambres* states, in a letter from Brussels, that when he had read General GONNET's letter, informing his MAJESTY of a fact which we mentioned to our readers about five weeks before, that Lord PALMERSTON could not get his Twenty-four Articles signed, and that, in consequence, the conditions which they involved had been abandoned; the KING flew into a violent rage, and declared that he would no longer be made a dupe of, and rather than submit to the weakness and wantonness of our Government, would abdicate—which, as His Imperial Majesty DON PEDRO said of himself at the Brazils—"he had a perfect right to do." We trust his MAJESTY will return to Claremont, and clubbing our 50,000*l.* a year with his QUEEN'S 90,000*l.*, once more shed the genial blessings of charity and hospitality around the neighbourhood of Kingston and Esher.

Another circumstance may have had some weight with his MAJESTY—the troops of Holland are in a high and efficient state of discipline; they already amount to 132,000 men, and can be augmented to nearly double that number, by the addition of the Landstorm—these are formidable facts, and the KING finding all the machinations of England utterly defeated, may consider it wise to substitute mock rage and dignity for any other more genuine feeling at the approach of the crisis; and, like Jaquez in the play, "will make the most of this time, and retire with a good grace, as a well-bred dog always trots down stairs when he sees preparations ripe for kicking him into the street."

The illustrious chimney-sweeper PEDRO, Duke of BRAGANZA, has met exactly the fate that everybody knew must attend the rejected of the Cackquies—everybody knew that a man driven from an Empire, which he had tried to govern with a CONSTITUTION, would be repelled the moment he talked of bringing back a copy of that Constitution for the use of PORTUGAL—Portugal, which he had insulted, repudiated, forsaken and abandoned.

If he had had the pluck of a pigeon, and had let the Admirissimo SARTORIOUS go and make a dash at Lisbon, he might have done something—that is, he might have made a disturbance in the streets of the capital, and have created an effect amongst the lower class of English shopkeepers, who, in gratitude for having the exclusive trade of the country in their hands, abuse the rightful KING as if they knew anything about him—but no—PEDRO, the dirty, proceeded to Oporto, and the consequence has been as everybody foresaw, that he has been hemmed in, and if he had attempted to proceed towards Lisbon, would have been starved out.

And then PALMELLA creeping into London at night with three green-grocers and a chandler-shop man, watching about Grosvenor-square to see if they could catch him within writ-shot, and his interview with Lord GREY and his friend PALMERSTON—does the man suppose that these people when they see the real feeling of Portugal for its rightful KING, and the resolution with which the Portuguese repel the Cackquie, dare infringe upon the non-interference system, or do they imagine that because Don MIGUEL jokingly laughed excessively at certain weaknesses of the Viscount PALMERSTON, when he was in London, his turn for the facious, and his Lordship's consequent anger, would be sufficient cause for England to interfere seriously?

The Upholsterer's people are getting GRILLON's first-floor ready; and a request has been written for a couple of portable sentry-boxes for each side of the door in Albemarle-street. P. will be either here or in Paris before ten days are over; and his Prime Minister, the Marquis, will be as happy as a Prince, at having pushed forward the payments of the loan, which had been contracted by news vouched for by Colonel HODGES—of whom more hereafter.

Every exertion of bribery and high pay has been resorted to by the Mexican, but in vain. Justice must be done, and PORTUGAL will shew herself true to her KING and her institutions.

We shall have more news, probably, before we go to press.

We submit the two following explanations without a comment, quite certain that nobody can doubt in the one instance that the CHANCELLOR never intended to inflict pain by the course he pursued towards Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, (whose professional abilities and acquirements leave his Lordship where MOSES was, when the candle went out,) or hesitate to believe that the other explainer, Mr. KER, never intended to say what every body who was round him heard him say. They are two beautiful additions to the collection, and we think the *Morning Post* could do a much greater service to the cause by publishing a series of Whig and Radical explanations, than by printing Tory protests.

First in order, of course, comes Lord BROUGHAM:—

## EXPLANATION.

The Lord CHANCELLOR hoped he would then, the Bill having passed its last stage in their Lordships' House, be permitted to trouble them with a few observations, which if not immediately, were at least remotely, connected with the subject to which the measure referred. Upon a reference to what passed in another place, in consequence of some observations which he had made in an early stage of the Bill, he had discovered that the speech and language in which his observations were couched had given pain in a certain quarter—he would not state in what—and as it was always him deeply painful to inflict pain he was desirous of, as far as he could, healing the wound which unintentionally he had caused. To say that he had made those observations under feelings of irritation or anger was out of his power. He would not say so. He had in fact no excuse. But he did feel a strong degree of contempt and scorn for the charge which he understood had been insinuated against him, and the very moment, too, when he was conscious that such an insinuation was least merited. It was at a moment when, although he might be accused of doing that which was improvident, yet even foolish, he felt no man had a right, in reference to his ordinary principles, to comment upon his conduct. He felt it was irksome to have insinuations directed against him on the ground that he was acting in contradiction to expressed principles when it could not but be apparent to every body that he was making a very substantial and considerable sacrifice to those principles. It would be foolish as a child not to say that he felt the sacrifice he was making was a considerable one; but so help him God, feeling he was acting for the best, he had no hesitation in making it. When defending himself from the charge he spoke, as he before stated, in a spirit of contempt and scorn with regard to the charge; and if his language had been such as to cause pain, that the inflicting of which nothing could be further from his intention, he must have allowed himself, in the excitement of the moment, to direct his observations rather against



the person who had made the charge that the charge itself.—(Hear.)  
 "It, under such circumstances, he had given pain, he had no hesitation in expressing his sorrow and regret for having been guilty of that which was, on his part, wholly unprovoked and unintentional.—(Hear, hear.)"

The next has enough of law and lawyers in it to qualify for a place in the same file.

MR. SCARLETT and MR. KER.

This affair occurred at Norwich.

"Some offensive expressions having been used by Mr. Ken before the multitude in the market-place with regard to Sir James Scarlett, Lord St. James waited upon him at the request of Mr. SCARLETT, and it was there that he, Ken, who is now about to be elected to the people, should retract them, and that the passage in his speech which contained the retraction should be written and inserted in a public journal. It appeared accordingly in the *East Anglian* of Tuesday as follows:—'In a report of what I stated I am made to say that Sir JAMES SCARLETT having found it convenient to change his politics, therefore Lord Fitzwilliam found it convenient to turn Sir JAMES out of Malton. I do not, on reflection, believe I did use the word convenient, as applied to Sir JAMES SCARLETT's change of politics; if I did, I certainly did so unintentionally, as I feel I had no right whatever to impute to him any improper motive for any change of his political opinions: all I can say is, that I never did mean to attribute any base motive to him, and I have no doubt that in becoming the Attorney-General, under the Duke of Wellington, he acted from a conviction that he was doing right. I am very glad to take this early opportunity of saying so. I should add, that I find that Sir JAMES SCARLETT was returned by Lord Fitzwilliam, for Malton, after he was the Duke's Attorney-General; and I now recollect that in Sir JAMES SCARLETT's printed speech, he says, when the Duke offered him the office, he told him there was no necessity for applying to Lord Fitzwilliam, as he (the Duke) was in possession of Lord F.'s sentiments on the subject.'—Mr. Ken was a total stranger at Norwich, and we believe to Mr. GORNY. He came provided with letters from the Lord Chancellor. His mission seems to be of a peculiar nature, of which the chief object, as we believe, is to do a kindness to Sir JAMES SCARLETT.—We judge of this from several circumstances with which we are acquainted. But is it an equitable practice to check the reputation of a political rival by deception? It may and probably has happened before with impunity. But in this instance so unkind and unhandsome an act of hostility has been detected and has received a check; and we are disposed to think that the experiment will not be repeated, at least at Norwich."—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

These are charming specimens.

Since the publication appeared the following letter to the Editor has appeared in the *Morning Post*:—

SIR—A paragraph having appeared in your Paper of Monday, the 6th of August, which had been copied from the *Norfolk Chronicle*, we request that you will insert in your paper a statement of their proceedings, as drawn up and signed by ourselves.

Your obedient humble Servants,

STORMONT.

H. BELLENDEN KER.

August 10, 1832.

Lord St. James having waited upon Mr. KER, at the request of Mr. SCARLETT, Lord St. James, in consequence of the report which appeared in a report of Mr. KER's speech to the electors of Norwich that Mr. KER had said "that Sir JAMES SCARLETT having found it convenient to change his politics, Lord Fitzwilliam found it convenient to change his Representative," Mr. KER stated to Lord St. James his belief that he had not used the word convenient; but that if such a word had been used, it must have been done inadvertently, as Mr. KER fully believed he had no authority to impute any base motives to Sir JAMES SCARLETT for his political conduct; and as Mr. KER was about to address the electors, he stated his readiness to make such a declaration to them; and that if a Reporter were not present he would send to Lord St. James a written statement of what he had said. The word "retraction" having appeared in an article of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, Lord St. James, at the request of Mr. KER, states that no such word had been used at their interview; that the statement of Mr. KER, that he did not use the word convenient, was considered by Lord St. James to be a perfectly satisfactory explanation.

STORMONT.

H. BELLENDEN KER.

We are glad to perceive that notwithstanding some very sharp legal quibbles on the part of Sergeant WILDE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE has recovered one-and-twenty thousand pounds damages from the inhabitants of the hundred, for the destruction of Nottingham Castle.

We cannot but congratulate the dupes of Ministerial professions upon the perfect success of the Reform Bill, as far as it has yet got into operation—that its absurdities and anomalies are such that it will be necessary to have another Session of the unreformed Parliament to make it practicable seems almost probable; and should that be the case, the experience of what has already happened in the attempt may conduce to the utter rejection of the measure, which, with all the bluster that has been made about it, is a fact of so little importance to the people, that in Town they will not take the pains to pay up their taxes to secure their votes, and in counties will not even encounter the trouble of demanding their rights, and paying one shilling to secure the privileges of a freholder.

We shall proceed here to collect, in the first instance, the idiosyncrasy of the Bill, as reflected upon its framers, and its infamy, as its effects are reflected upon its friends.

First of all, let us take Colonel EVANS's attack upon it, and the detail connected with that attack, never forgetting the liberality of Colonel EVANS's politics:—

"On our re-admission to the gallery we saw Lord EVANS submitting certain resolutions to the House with respect to the time to be allowed to persons to qualify under the Reform Act. The Hon. and Gallant Gentleman observed that under the Act, as it at present stood, the borough constituency of the country would be diminished to a mere nothing. On a former occasion he had moved for certain returns, to show the number of persons who had qualified in the metropolitan districts. Those returns were now before the House, and although they were imperfectly made out, they were sufficient to show the absolute necessity of making some alterations in those clauses of the Reform Act which related to the period at which those who should be qualified to vote should have paid up their rates and taxes. In the parish of St. James, out of 3,000 10l. householders, only 200 had qualified. In Lambeth the proportions were nearly similar. In St. Andrew's, Holborn out of 2,000 10l. householders, not half that number had qualified. In St. Margaret's, Westminster, about two-thirds had qualified. And in the parish of St. Mary-la-bone, out of twenty thousand 10l. householders, not more than 2,900 had qualified. This arose in consequence of that clause of the act which rendered it necessary that every householders who should be entitled to vote should have paid his rates and taxes due prior to 6th of April by the 20th of July. Unless this clause were amended, it was obvious that more than two-thirds of the electors in the country would not acquire the right of voting at the next election. The Noble Lord had given notice of a measure to extend the period for the payment of rates and taxes from the 20th of July to the 20th of August; but upon inquiry he thought that the Noble Lord would find that so short an extension of time would be attended with very little benefit, as this was notoriously the period of the year at which money was most difficult to be obtained among that class of persons who were desirous of qualifying. It was a quarter that in Bury-street, out of 10l. householders, only two had qualified."

Nothing upon earth can more plainly speak the importance of the privilege for the bestowal of which blood has been shed, lives have been lost, property has been destroyed, and the ancient land-marks of the Constitution have been uprooted—let us borrow from the *Morning Chronicle* the minutiae of the details connected with this part of the subject.

The *Chronicle* says:—

"Two Returns, Nov. 1831 and 1832, have been made to Parliament,

at the instance of Colonel EVANS, relative to the disfranchising effects of the English Reform Bill. In schedule 27 are the following words, viz.:—'No person shall be registered in any borough in any year, unless such person shall have paid, on or before the 20th of July in each year, all the poor rates and taxes which shall have become payable from him previously to the 6th day of April then next preceding; that is, every man who, in any old borough was entitled to vote as a ratepayer, shall be disfranchised, unless he has paid all rates and taxes due, or payable on the 6th of April, on or before the 20th of July. And no man shall be enfranchised in any borough, who has not paid the rates and taxes, as before stated. The evils likely to result from this enactment were foreseen long before the clause was enacted, and a Petition from a considerable number of the electors in Westminster against the enactment was presented by Mr. WALKER, as such amendment usually are, treated with contempt; and the House was too busy to attend to such matters; and when the time came to discuss the clause in Committee, it was too much occupied in what did not concern it, namely, the payment of rates and taxes—a matter between the rate and tax collectors—to attend for a moment to the interests of the people. All that could be necessary—all that the Legislature could properly interfere with, was making the holding, &c. qualification of the voter. Payment of rate and tax is merely between the debtor and creditor, and to put it into an Act of Parliament, is to put in a disfranchising clause, and more especially so in respect to all who are not wealthy. The consequences of the clause may be seen by the following statement of four parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster and of St. Marylebone:—

"1. PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

"1. That the number assessed to the poor rate is 3,032 persons.

"2. That the number who had, on the 31st of July, paid to 5th April, was 891 persons.

"3. That the number who had paid assessed taxes was 1,679 persons.

"By the Return Act, &c. 27, no man can vote, in this and in other such parishes, unless he has paid all the rates and assessed taxes, due on the 5th April, on or before the 31st day of July; and of such persons the largest possible number is, as above shown to be, 891. But it would be absurd to suppose that the whole 891 persons who have paid the poor rate were included in the 1,679 who had paid the assessed taxes. A considerable number should be deducted from the 891 persons, on the ground of assessing to the actual number to be registered by the assessors. If, for the purpose of being quite safe in estimating this number, we deduct only 41 (probably by far too small a number), there will remain 850; and this is very little more than one-fourth of the number assessed to the poor rate.

"At the general election, in 1818, the number of electors in this parish who actually voted was 2,068; rather more than two-thirds of the number rated to the poor, which was when the qualification (scot and lot) of the electors.

"If then we take the number which will be registered by the overseers at 850, and that two-thirds of this number will vote at the next election, the actual voters will be reduced from 2,068 to 568.

"That the number cannot exceed 568, or two-thirds of the persons who have paid their rates and taxes, in conformity with the Act, may be as safely concluded as any fact, not actually completed, can be. 1. In 1818 two-thirds of all the persons rated voted. 2. Of the 850 persons supposed to have paid, &c. some are women, some are foreigners, some are disfranchised by offices, some will be sick, some in the country, some lame, some lazy, some indifferent, and some who do not vote at all. When, therefore, these have been deducted from 850, not so many as 568 will vote at the next election.

"The Bill has disfranchised upwards of 1,500 electors, estimating the number by those who polled in 1818.

"There are, it seems, 3,032 who are rated, and only 891 who have paid, and the difference is 2,141.

"There were 15 days of hard labour to induce two-thirds of the number rated to poll in 1818; and it cannot be supposed that two-thirds of the ratepayers will come to the poll in two days.

"2. PARISH OF ST. ANN, WESTMINSTER.

"By the return, &c., as before, it appears—

"1. That the number assessed to the poor rate is 1,791 persons.

"2. That the number who on the 31st of July had paid the rate to the 5th of April was 1,025 persons.

"3. That the number who had paid the assessed taxes was 554 persons.

"The largest number who can be supposed entitled to vote is 554; but, for the reasons given in respect to the parish of St. James, there cannot be more than 534 who have paid both rates and taxes.

"At the general election in 1818, the number which actually voted was 620, not nearly half of the number rated.

"If, then, we admit that there are 540 persons entitled to vote at the next election, and apply to this parish the facts and reasoning which have been used respecting St. James's, the actual number will not exceed 190; and there will not be less, and there may be more, than 400 of 659 disfranchised in this parish by the Reform Act.

"There are 1,791 persons rated, and only 554 who can have paid the rate and taxes, and the difference is 1,237.

"3. PARISH OF ST. ANN, WEST-GARDEN.

"By the return, &c., as before, it appears—

"1. That the number assessed to the poor is 549 persons.

"2. That the number who on the 31st July had paid the poor rates and assessed taxes, due on the 5th April, was 238.

"This is a very compact parish, and is particularly well managed by the rate payers themselves, under a recent Act of Parliament.

"The number of persons who have paid is 24 more than half the number assessed.

"In 1818, 474 persons voted, which is rather more than four-fifths of all the persons rated.

"Applying the reasoning as used in respect to St. James's parish to this parish, the greatest number which can poll at the next election will be 240, and consequently, the electors who will be disfranchised 307 persons out of 474, the number which polled in 1818.

"There are 549 persons rated, and only 240 who can poll, and the difference is 309 out of 549.

"4. PARISH OF ST. ANN, WESTMINSTER.

"By the return, &c., as before, it appears—

"1. That the number assessed to the poor rate is 1,323 persons.

"2. That the number who, on the 31st July, had paid the rate to 5th April, was 635 persons.

"3. That the number assessed to the assessed taxes, is 1,403 persons.

"This is also a compact well-managed parish.

"Here, as in St. James's, it must not be supposed that the persons who have paid the poor rate are the same persons in all cases who have paid the assessed taxes; and if, therefore, the number be taken—240 who have paid both, it will probably be taken higher than it really is.

"In 1818, 901 persons voted—nearly two-thirds of the number rated.

"Applying the reasoning as used in respect to St. James's parish to this parish, the greatest number which can poll at the next election will be below 330—a little more than one-third of the number who polled in 1818—571 out of 900 will be disfranchised by the Reform Act.

"The number rated is 1,323—the number eligible cannot exceed 330; and the difference is 993 out of 1,323.

"5. PARISH OF ST. MARY-LA-BONNE.

"By the return, &c., as before, it appears—

"1. That the number of persons assessed to the poor is 10,088.

"2. That the number who on the 31st of July had paid the rate to 5th April was 2,954.

"3. That the number who have paid the assessed taxes, is 5,411.

"The largest number who can be supposed entitled to vote is 21,354. Applying the rule as furnished by the parish of St. James, the number which may be expected to poll cannot exceed two-thirds of 2,954, or 1,969 1/3.

"As in 1818, St. James's parish polled two-thirds of the number assessed to the poor rate, so we may conclude that, but for the disfranchising clause of the Reform Act—payment of rates and taxes—two-thirds of the number rated in this parish would vote, i.e. 6,700, and, as under that clause no more than 1,969 can vote, the Bill has disfranchised no less than 6,731 persons, who were, it was pretended, to have the franchise.

"All the difficulty, all the trouble would be at once ended by the repeal of the words quoted from the 27th clause of the Act; but Lord ALTHORP, who cannot consent to repeal the words compelling payment of rates and taxes; and he has, therefore, on the 7th of August, brought in a Bill to extend the time till the 20th of August; that is, twelve days from the night in which the Bill is brought in, and three days probably from the time the Bill may be expected to receive the Royal Assent. This is trifling utterly unworthy of a Statesman, and such as the people will not quietly accede to.

"The account relating to the parish of St. James may be taken

as a criterion of the consequences of the payment of rates and taxes being insisted on? The matter is very serious—it relates to every borough in the kingdom—many of which will not have one hundred voters, and some not so many as fifty. If Lord ALTHORP and his supporters will not repeal the words quoted from section 27, they had better at once declare themselves open enemies of all reform and of the poor rate for assuring the nation of 68 rotten boroughs, we shall have upwards of 100. It will be said that the electors should have, or may pay up their rates and taxes, and thus qualify themselves; but this is an insult, and can be uttered by no man in Parliament who is not corrupt; it is a contemptible shuffle, unworthy of a legislator. If it be desirable to re-agitate the whole people, no surer way can be contrived than to continue to insist on the payment of the poor rate for assuring the people of Westminster are expressing their astonishment, their disappointment, and their determination to do all they can to prevent the Act, as it now stands, being brought into operation; they will not very quietly submit to be disfranchised, nor will other places. Representations, in the form of petitions, would have been laid before the House last night, were it not for the fact, that for such, important purposes as this Westminster is wholly unrepresented."

This last observation is not very complimentary to those Men of the People, BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, who were returned by the electors of Westminster before Lord JOHN RUSSELL's ingenuity had, as we see it here stated, disfranchised half of them.

But Colonel EVANS goes on to shew that other places of importance, labour under the same shameful injustice. Under the present provisions of the Bill it appears that Manchester—the first great bone of contention, the chief and earliest object of Reform—will, out of 140,000 inhabitants, have—how many voters does the reader think? Seven hundred and fifty. By the same rule, Blackburn will have 78, Ashton 75, Bolton 84, Bury 42, Oldham 40, Rochdale 40, Salford 62, and Warrington 38. These are statements founded upon returns and made by Colonel EVANS, and the reply of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was just what might have been anticipated—he did not deny the statements—he did not repudiate the charges of ignorance, and weakness, and folly, which this declaration heaped upon him—not he—he goes to work—knowing no more about it than Miss BAGSTER did of her addition and subtraction, (to say nothing of multiplication), and says, "How could it be credited?" This is what his Lordship ought to have known—this shews the utter, the contemptible ignorance in which they are all enveloped. Should not the leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be able—as PEELE would have been, if he originated such a measure, to have shewn how, and why, and in what manner Colonel EVANS was wrong? Not he—he says, "God bless my soul—no! really—you don't say so—why I really don't think it can be so!"—but he knows no more whether it is or not so than his kitchen-maid.

Then comes Colonel SIBTHORP, and moves for a return to shew what this precious Bill has already cost the country. The charge for printing only, has been, during the year, £26,000; stationery, £219,612, making together—besides the incidental expenses of travelling Commissioners, Engineer Lieutenants, half-pay Captains, and Cornets of Horse Marines—no less a sum than £175,612, for nothing upon the face of the earth but to measure out spaces in order to bring voters who live far away from places to supersede non-resident electors—and in conclusion, by the aid of the concentrated wisdom of all the SPENCERS, to disfranchise certainly seven hundred and fifty honest electors out of every thousand.

Colonel SIBTHORP carried his motion—and the accounts will be published; but Lord ALTHORP did not press his extension of time to the tax-payers; and, as we said in the outset there will probably be another Session of this Parliament, which, satisfied with the apathy of the people—who decline a payment of twelve-pence to secure the privilege for which we are told they were so ravenously anxious—will in all probability throw over the Bill, and get rid of Lord GREY and his twenty-two relations maintained at about ninety thousand a year; and the CHANCELLOR, who, quite alive to the contingency, will pocket a retiring pension of five thousand with the greatest satisfaction to himself.

Now, let us look at what has been gained by the concession—what Lord GREY has actually done by robbing half England of the franchise, and by rubbing his nose in the mud of the Political Unions, which he himself declares he despises, and which he was ordered by the KING to cry down and dissolve. Judge of a tree by its fruits; we have seen what the root—the radical part of the infamous job has been, let us now look at its branches—at its sprouts: Lord GREY may rely upon it, that when the day comes, HOWICK will not be safer than Clumber, his pretty garden, and his magnificent palace—his amiable family—his happy circle—all will go "at one fell swoop," and like another ROBESPIERRE, his Lordship will be amongst the earliest to fall a victim to the tools which he has used while he despised them, and who with equal energy detest his Lordship for the pride which they know he only conceals to carry his point. Let Lord GREY ponder the occurrences of the last few days, and let him put those occurrences into the scale against his trumphy gold box, and the LORD MAYOR's beggary stationery in the shape of his freedom, and see whether the dirty favour of such a corporation as that of London will outweigh the misery he has produced for his country, and the indelible disgrace which will eternally attach itself to his name in the page of British history.

"DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGES AT CHARD.—It is with feelings of mingled regret and indignation that we have received accounts from several correspondents, on the authenticity of whose statements we place the most implicit reliance, of outrages of a violent and disgraceful character, recently committed at Chard. The state of party feeling, to which the establishment of a Political Union in that town has given rise is such, that many personal attacks have been recently repeatedly made, not only upon respectable inhabitants of that place, but also upon farmers and others frequenting the market on Mondays, and who were deemed to hold opinions adverse to the revolutionary sentiments of the Unionists; and to so high a pitch has this rivalry reached, that on Monday and Tuesday evening, the town was in a state of great tumult; mobs collected; the effigies of several respectable persons were burnt; Dr. PALMER was insulted and attacked, and he and other Magistrates who attempted to interfere, were obliged to fly for their lives; Mr. CLARKE, the worthy solicitor, and other individuals, were also assailed, and their windows broken in the most audacious and lawless manner; the Magistrates who since assembled, were, we hear, defied with insolence and threats. Surely it is high time to adopt some proceedings, and, indeed, it is not too late, for we are assured that the town will have hitherto regularly frequented the market, have been checked in contemplation to remove to some adjoining place, should such riotous proceedings be continued. The matter thus becomes one in which every respectable inhabitant of Chard is personally interested; and when it is seen that the establishment of that illegal and unrecognised body, the Unions, emanate results which threaten to

prove so injurious to the welfare of the town, we do say, that it is alike the interest and the duty of every respectable individual, of whatever political party, to assist with his influence in discountenancing the Union, and by putting it down, check that system of terror which now prevails in the place of law, and which is at once subversive of liberty, and injurious to all trade, and to every species of property."

—Dorset County Chronicle.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD."

"Beccles, Aug. 3, 1832."

"The peaceable inhabitants were roused from their beds about one o'clock this morning, in consequence of an alarm of fire, which proved only to be the people asserting their rights by burning a plantation belonging to a plantation, and which was at once subversive of liberty, and injurious to all trade, and to every species of property."

A FRIEND TO TRUE LIBERTY.

"EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM CLITHRO."

"There never was a more gross and outrageous outrage, and I verily believe it was the intention of an organised mob in some part of the day to commit a deliberate murder. Several attempts were made to overturn Mr. Invin's carriage, to draw him out of it, for the purpose of trampling him under foot of the multitude. The missiles, of very dangerous weight and measure, flew like hail, and the post-boys were so severely assailed and pelted by the crowd, that no longer, and drove away, and pelted by the crowd. No attempt was made by any of the opposite party to check this outrage, and I am informed that there is present against some of the leaders of the opposite party being personally engaged in throwing stones. The plan of intimidation was organized and got up to endeavour to frighten Mr. Invin, but in this they were grossly deceived, for he returned manfully to the charge, and was moved and seconded as a proper Representative, and made his speech, not a word of which, it is true, was suffered to be heard. There could have been no personal animosity to him, nor any unpopularity, for he had never been in the place before, and only arrived the previous evening at the neighbouring village of Whalley, without having canvassed one individual. The fact is, that Mr. Invin's Committee, having secured the votes of the voters of the district, had so exerted the cotton rods that they declared they would carry the election, even at the point of the sword. All the respectable people in the borough support Mr. Invin. The opposite party have resolved not to deal with any body that support him. Such is the first principle of the Reform Bill; unless something be done freedom of election is a farce. No lives have been lost, and the military did nothing but the duty of the law, and they did it in a right military style. They flanked the rioters round the house, and the sword, but I don't believe they used the cutting part at all. The officer commanding, apprehending a pistol shot from a hand that was seeking for that instrument in his breast, and threatened, certainly made the conveyance of a fit application of his weapon felt. The conduct of the troops was above all praise; they made their power felt without doing any serious harm. Mr. Invin's opponents assured his Committee that they might have come in with perfect safety. One of the chief accusations brought against him as his chief crime, and which most infuriated the multitude, was, that he was a supporter of Mr. WARBURTON'S Anatomy Bill."

"(FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, AUG. 7.)"

"Yesterday Boston was inundated with rumours of riots at Holbeach and Freiston. In the former place we understand a number of the lowest order of ruffians assembled in the morning, most of them, we have heard, drunken, idle vagabonds, who would not work if they had the chance. They paraded the streets, preceded by a mock bellman, who proclaimed that whoever dare employ any Irish labourer should be burnt out before Christmas."

"In order to terrify the farmers still further, a mob of about fifty assembled, and this, of a riotous spirit, led by Mr. JOHNSON, the respectable solicitor of Holbeach, at the request of many of the principal graziers, to send to Boston for military aid. As the application was informal, however, no soldiers were granted. Up to our advice from Holbeach yesterday all remained quiet. At Freiston, we believe, the declaration of one of the principal graziers that he would continue to employ Irishmen in spite of all the threats of the labourers produced a spirit of disaffection, but we have not heard of any positive act of riot."

"FURTHER PARTICULARS."

"About seven o'clock last night an express arrived in this town from the Magistrates at Spalding, praying that a number of the troops might be immediately dispatched to Holbeach, as the refractory spirit still prevailed. The Hussars were summoned, but they were more than an hour before they started, commanded by Captain WATTS. The number of troops sent was thirty, and they were met at Bargrave, where they were assailed with hissing, hootings, and opprobrious epithets, which they resented with warmth. Some time after they left the town, on a private, in an evident state of intoxication, galloped furiously through the town, to the serious danger of the crowds which continued congregated. They were called Manchester butchers, &c. All sorts of rumours are afloat, in none of which can place credence. A crowd of some men being killed, and considerable property destroyed."

HOLBEACH, AUGUST 7.—The riots here have been of a more serious description than were at first anticipated. It appears that yesterday morning the English labourers in the Marsh refused to allow the farmers to employ the Irish; much scuffling ensued, and ultimately nine English labourers were taken to Holbeach, in custody, in a wagon. The people assembled in the morning, and in the afternoon, at the Chequers Inn, and pelted and abused those who had the custody of the prisoners; at length the spirit displayed reached such a height that the persons who had the charge of the rioters were obliged to set them at liberty. The crowd seized the wagon and immediately burnt it, amid triumphant shouts and declarations of vengeance against the farmers. They continued to assemble until the arrival of the military from Boston, at three o'clock this morning all was quiet."

CANTERBURY, AUG. 8.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury arrived here, to hold a primary visitation of the diocese. It had been previously arranged by the Corporation to receive him in the usual way at the Guildhall, where a sumptuous dinner was arranged. The Sheriff (James Ridout, Gent.) and the junior alderman (Sampson Kingsford, Esq.) met the prelate at the Guildhall, and he was accompanied by the Mayor, the Cathedral in carriages, where they invited him in the usual way, and passed the accustomed ceremony. His Grace received them cordially, and with great becoming dignity and condescension expressed himself pleased at the attention of the body corporate. The procession then returned."

It had been feared, in consequence of the Archbishop's vote against the Reform Bill, that some manifestation of opinion might be made by the populace; accordingly, strong barricades were erected in front of the Guildhall, and a large number of special constables sworn, to act in case of necessity. All passed off, however, without any exhibition of feeling, until within a few minutes of his Grace's arrival, when a sailor, in a state of inebriation, but perfectly quiet and harmless in his demeanour, accompanied by two loose girls, stepped up the High Street. The moment he was observed by Alderman Cowtan, and three or four constables, he was apprehended, being a person likely to commit an act of outrage. The populace, to the amount of some thousands, interfered, requiring to know what the man had done; but instead of being answered by Alderman Cowtan, he charged them immediately, in the King's name, to assist in apprehending the offending individual. The crowd were not disposed to allow him to remain in custody under such a trumped-up pretext, and, with hissing and hooting, they proceeded to disperse, spending the public money upon an Archbishop, when there were so many deserving poor in absolute want."

From this moment the mob became excited, and heaped all manner of abuse upon those who endeavoured to promote harmony. No sooner had the carriage of the Archbishop appeared in sight, than the most deafening noises rent the air; and when his Grace arrived at the Guildhall, the crowd, by his Grace's arrival, the mob seemed quite unnerved; he shook violently, and made the best of his way into the building, the doors of which were instantly closed. After he had partaken of the desert and drunk the health of the ladies, the carriage was immediately ordered to be prepared. His Grace stepped in, evidently much alarmed. The hisses and groans were now renewed, and missiles of every description hurled at the vehicle—hats, caps, and bricks, and stones, and every thing that the ruffian crowd could collect. Unluckily, the mob was not disarmed of their rage, directed the coach towards St. Margaret's, instead of Mercury-lane; the mob had therefore more time to gather weapons, and again furiously assailed the carriage. When his Grace entered the precincts of the Cathedral, the large gates were instantly closed. Several hundred persons had previously gained admission, and ranged themselves within the walls of the deanery, where hisses and groans were given with other feelings. The mob, however, the church, collared a young man named Quoted, and was instantly

knocked down by a spectator who had taken no part in the proceedings."

It is said his Grace will not consecrate the Church of St. Mary, Northgate, to-morrow, the opinion of the inhabitants being known to be violently opposed to his Grace's sentiments; but that, the moment the visitation is over, he will leave the residence of the Dean for Merham Hatch, the seat of Sir Edward Knatchbull."

These are a few of the blessed effects of the villainous Bill—no other epithet suits it; it is doubly villainous, for while it overthrows and subverts the Constitution, it deludes and cannot fail to irritate the fools who expected it to be anything more than a juggle. If the blow is to fall, we are quite sure of one thing—that the Whigs are at this moment hateful—odious—loathsome to the PEOPLE; and we firmly believe that, as a contemporary says,—there never will be an election under this foolish and criminal measure. It is right, however, to keep its follies and vices before the public eye."

In addition to the several proofs we have already adduced to-day of the progress of liberality in England, we beg to call particular attention to the following extract from the Standard of last night:—

"One of the most important Parochial Meetings ever held in England, on the subject of church rates, took place in the Parish Church of St. Martin, Birmingham, on Tuesday last. The Meeting was convened by the proper authorities to receive the late churchwardens' accounts, and to grant the present wardens a levy for the current year. The Chair was taken by the Rev. THOMAS MOSELEY, the Rector, at twelve o'clock, when the church was crammed, and hundreds went away, who could not obtain admittance."

Mr. Weston, the late churchwarden, produced his accounts; after which Mr. M'Michael, the accountant, read a statement of the expenditure. The item of washing surplices occasioned much disapprobation. After some slight discussion, the accounts were referred to a Committee for examination, and to report thereon at a future Meeting."

"Mr. PARE then presented himself, and said he had two most important Resolutions to propose for the adoption of the Meeting. They had met in that place, year after year, to grant that obnoxious church rate; but he was of opinion that the people had submitted to this tax long enough, and he therefore boldly declared at once that his object was to put a plan in operation that day, which, if he mistook not, would soon relieve them of the burden entirely. (Loud cheers.) His Resolutions were declaratory of the injustice and oppression of a compulsory payment of church rates. Supposing them to be carried, he should then propose a Petition to Parliament, founded on them, and praying that the Petitioners should be relieved from the burden. Mr. PARE concluded by reading the Resolutions, in order that the Chairman might decide whether or not they were relevant."

The Rector interposed, and said he would not suffer Mr. PARE to proceed with a matter of this description. He certainly should not consent to put the Resolutions; they were calculated to do a great deal of mischief, and if the Meeting insisted on the Resolutions being put, he should vacate the Chair. (Loud cries of 'leave the chair,' and much tumult.)

"Mr. EDMONDS then moved that the Rector do leave the Chair, and that the Rev. Mr. Morgan do take the same."

"The Rector then left the Chair, expressing a hope that the Meeting would not pass Mr. PARE'S Resolutions."

"The Chair being taken by Mr. Morgan, Mr. PARE again presented himself, for the purpose of submitting his Resolutions to the Meeting. He was glad to perceive that a great change had taken place in men's minds; that they were now disposed to judge for themselves, and that they began to call things by their right names. For instance, people were now disposed to call a thief a thief, whether he appeared before them in a laced waistcoat, or whether he was a sun-culotte. (Laughter.) He hoped to see the time when theologians would have no nation's plunder to fight for to brighten their zeal; no brutal force at command to give weight to their arguments or excite their plunder. (Cheers.) The rational person could for a moment doubt that the interests of true religion could in any way suffer if the present Established Church of England rested on the voluntary contributions of those who approved its doctrines and discipline for its support. He concluded by proposing the following Resolutions:—

"That every religious association ought to depend on the voluntary contributions of its members for its support; that it is unjust in principle, vexatious and oppressive in practice, and, moreover, utterly repugnant to the genius of Christianity, to tax men for the support of a system of religion they do not approve."

"That what is called the Established Church of England is supported partly by the forced contributions of men, who dissent either from its doctrine or its discipline; and that, therefore, for the reasons given in the foregoing Resolution, this Meeting feels it incumbent upon it, to resist, by every legal and peaceable means, so outrageous a violation of every principle of religion and justice."

"Mr. EDMONDS said, that as one of the chapel-wardens, he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution."

"The Rev. T. McDONNELL, after alluding to the wealth of the Church, observed, he would say nothing about the wealth of the Church, provided that the Church should be able to support its own members; but he must utter the voice of complaint when he found the church pretending to teach justice, and at the same time committing wholesale robbery under the sanction of the law."

"After several speakers had delivered their sentiments, the resolutions were put separately, and carried with only four dissentients. Mr. PARE read a Petition to Parliament, founded upon the Resolutions, and praying the House to consider the petitioners, and others placed in a similar situation, from the compulsory payment of Church rates, and to provide for the performance of divine worship by some means more in accordance with the first principles of justice and religion. This was also carried with one dissentient only. A Committee was appointed to get it numerously signed, and forwarded to Mr. HUME for presentation. The Meeting then broke up."

WITH extreme regret we find that a most shameful advertisement was admitted by the clerks in our office into this Paper last Sunday. In matters of advertisements no discretion is left to those who conduct the Paper—they are treated as matters of business, and we have had occasion to check the insertion, before now, of some announcements of polemical works, which ought never to have appeared in our columns. We can only insert the following, which we find in the Morning Post of one day in the last week, and state most distinctly that anything coming from the Anti-Slavery people finds its way into JOHN BULL merely through a proper want of caution, or we should perhaps rather say, a want of consciousness in the persons who admit it, of its shameful, unchristian-like, and improper tendency."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR—The John Bull Newspaper of Sunday contains an advertisement, which appears to have been inserted under the authority of the Agency Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the proceedings at Brunswick Chapel on Friday evening last, and wherein "the public are cautioned against attaching any credit to the report in the Morning Post of this day (Saturday), which is in every important particular untrue." As I was one of the first persons who entered the Chapel, and also one of the last who left it in the evening above mentioned, and also one of the last who left it there, I feel it due to you, Sir, as a Public Journalist, as well as to your Reporter, to state that your paper has given a most faithful account of the discussion, and that it is not only substantially, but literally, correct, "in every important particular."

I will avail myself of this opportunity to state the advertisement in question is a compilation of gross misrepresentation and falsehood, and to inform you that the only person who is in justice to that portion of the West India body who were present, I feel bound to declare

there was no "endeavour to extinguish the lights" made by them, for had they desired it the object would have been accomplished by turning the coals attached to the gas burners; but, Sir, the fact was the first "light" was snuffed out by the Rev. G. EVANS, which he took from the hand of Mr. FRANKLIN, in order to prevent his reading the Resolution. It was read, however, and adopted before the Meeting was dissolved; and further, I heard an order given by the Inspector of Police (who was there pursuant to arrangement made in the morning) to put out the lights, and who afterwards left the chapel in conversation with myself."

"As I have not the advantage of knowing Mr. JOHN CRISP (whose signature is attached to the advertisement) either personally or by reputation, I beg to disclaim all intention of stating any thing that should convey with it an appearance of incivility to him. I feel something that approaches to a conviction that he was not present at the Meeting, and that he has given to the statement the sanction of his name on the authority of others who have no regard for truth."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
37, Minerva-lane, Aug. 7. JOSEPH LIGGINS.

PEMMEKIN.

Lord SIDNEY was married on Saturday, at St. James's Church, to Lady EMILY PAGET, daughter of the Marquis of ANGLSEA; and on Thursday Lord HOWICK, the eldest son of Earl GUY, was united, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Miss CORLEY, daughter of Sir JOSEPH CORLEY."

Mr. EDWARD EL-LICE has, as we mentioned some time since, resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He has filled that office, since the plague of Whiggery fell upon the land, with great credit to himself; and his loss would be severely felt, had not Providence blessed Lord GREY with some more relations to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the secession of his Lordship's brother-in-law. Mr. EDWARD EL-LICE is succeeded by Mr. CHARLES WOOL, one of his Lordship's smiling sons-in-law; who, in his turn, is succeeded, as Secretary to the Prime Minister, by Colonel GREY, a son of his Lordship."

The following is from the City Correspondent of the Morning Post:—

"We have received a file of the Barbados papers of a late date. The efforts of Mr. Buxton and the Aldermanbury fanatics have been so far successful that they have reduced Sir KITT'S to such miserable penury that the Treasury was unable to furnish funds to repair the Government House, and utterly to afford any salary to the Governor. This will be the fate of all our Colonies in that quarter while such an Administration as the present misrule England, unless a war in Europe shall enable them to do that they only wait an opportunity to effect—separate themselves from the Mother Country. It is impossible to depict the indignation prevailing among the West India body here, but this is nothing compared with the feelings entertained by those resident in the Colonies, the ultimate result of which it is not difficult to foresee."

There was a Reform dance in the Lowther Arcade on Wednesday evening; the place itself is so extremely pretty that even the company assembled upon the occasion could not spoil the effect; in fact, the dance had about as much to do with Reform as it had with religion, or any thing else. A Hop is a Hop, all the world over, and as long as there exist Cockney girls upon earth its attractions are irresistible."

The Duchess of KENT, and her daughter the Princess VICTORIA, arrived at the Talbot Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, accompanied by Lady CATHERINE JENKINSON, the Baroness LUTZKE, Sir J. CONROY, and various other attendants. Their entrance into the town, and progress through it, were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. At the Talbot they were met by Viscount CLIVE and the Hon. ROBERT CLIVE, who introduced the Mayor, Archdeacons BURNER and BATHER, and the other Members of the Corporation, when an address was read by the Deputy Recorder, to which her Royal Highness made the following most gracious reply:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I have to offer you my warmest thanks for the sentiments you have just expressed to the Princess and myself. We are highly gratified with the reception we have met with in your ancient borough, the inhabitants of which, distinguished for loyalty to our King, have received us, as members of his family, so cordially. It will ever be my care, that the recollection of such attachment be indelibly impressed on the memory of the Princess, as the happiness of her future life must depend on her identifying herself with the feelings of all classes in this great and free country."

Their Royal Highnesses and suite then proceeded to Powis Castle, on their intended tour to Wynnast, and through the northern part of the Principality of Wales. At Pool they were received with great enthusiasm, the whole town being hung with festoons of oak, and numberless triumphal arches being erected; and the Royal party arrived safely at Powis Castle early in the evening. The unaffected simplicity of the youthful Princess, and her kindness, won her the hearts of all who approached her. She appeared frequently at the windows of the Talbot, and bowed to the populace. The Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND, Governess to the Princess VICTORIA, arrived at the Talbot Hotel on Friday morning, and will immediately follow the Royal party to Powis Castle."

The Report of the Court of Inquiry on the case of SOMERVELL, it is understood, pronounces a complete and honourable acquittal of Major WYNDHAM on every point affecting his character as an officer, but intimates that he was guilty of indiscretion in some remarks which he made to SOMERVELL on the subject of his letter to the Radical Sunday Newspaper."

THE ARMY.—The 21st regiment has been ordered to proceed to New South Wales by detachments, as guards over convicts. The 38th Foot are ordered from New South Wales to Madras; 46th and 48th, from Madras to England; 51st, from Corfu to England; 53d, from Gibraltar to Malta; 63d, from New South Wales to Madras, on arrival of the head-quarters of the 21st Foot."

On Tuesday, about three o'clock, a stout middle-aged gentleman was observed walking down St. Martin's-lane; when near St. Martin's-court he suddenly staggered and reeled about, which attracted the notice of the passengers, who ran to his assistance, and caught him as he was in the act of falling. The unfortunate gentleman, who was quite speechless, was immediately carried into the surgery of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, at the corner of the above-named court, where an attempt was made to bleed him, but in vain; the unfortunate gentleman was quite dead. The body was then conveyed to St. Martin's poor-house, and was shortly afterwards recognized to be that of Major-General CHARLES BRUCE, C.B., of Beckenham, Kent. He had been only a few days in town, and was staying at the Old Hummums Hotel, Covent-garden. The General was about 55 years of age, and a remarkably tall, fine looking man."

TAGLIONI has, by this time, taken a very decided step in the dance of life—she has become, on dit, the wife of the son of a Peer of France."

We regret to announce the death of the sister of Madlle. HEBERLE, of the King's Theatre. She is another of the victims of the prevailing malady—cholera. Her remains were deposited in the burial ground, Camden-town, on Tuesday evening. Amongst others who attended the corpse to the grave were Mr. MONCK MASON, Dr. CROWE, Mr. SEAGIN, and Mr. BROAD."

We are sorry to learn that the state of Sir WALTER SCOTT is such as to admit no hopes of recovery. A Bill is in pro-













confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the Session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will be directed.

"To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that kingdom the benefits of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all Foreign Powers; and, though I am not yet enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long depending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappily the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my Allies, to the preservation of the general peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*  
"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the Revenue, occasioned by the repeal of the taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of your wisdom, to find economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year without any addition to the public burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*  
"I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief from any real causes of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; and that irregular and illegal proceedings will be discontinued and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned have not been fruitless in promoting the security of the State and the contentment and welfare of my people."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's command, said—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—It is His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of October next.

His Majesty then descended from the Throne and left the House attended on his usual retinue. The Commes then retired from the Bar, and the Peers and Ladies gradually withdrew.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY.—The House met a few minutes before four; and at four o'clock the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to attend the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given to various Bills (for which see Lords' Report).

The Lords amendments to the Forgery Bill, the Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill, the Lord Chancellor's Salary Bill, the Civil List Bill, and the Prisons in Ireland Bill, were severally agreed to.

Mr. LAMB stated, in reply to inquiry, that the Bailiff of Clitheroe had not, at first sanctioned the introduction of the military; but that, they had not acted until the reading of the Riot Act.—Mr. HUNT remarked, that if the elections were to be characterized by such proceedings, the people would have to arm in self-defence.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, suggested such a mischievous and uncalled for, expressing a conviction that the law was strong enough to vindicate his Majesty's subjects, and declaring that any aggression made by the Military would experience the prompt notice of the Government.

A long conversation arose, as to the disqualification of votes from the non-payment of rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer shewing that the dispute in the House of Commons, Bolton, Blackburn, &c. were not so numerous as had been represented at a former meeting.

Sir S. WARRENREN, Mr. HUNT, and other Members, having urged a short Session, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was desirable that the registration should be completed before a general election took place, but he could not pledge himself as to when the dissolution would be.

Sir J. C. HOBART, in answer to inquiry, stated that Somerville might be considered as virtually discharged; that he believed the discharge would take place in a very short time.

Mr. HUNT, having presented a petition on behalf of two persons imprisoned for blasphemous libels.—Mr. PEARCE complained of the disgracefulness of petitions from those who reviled our Lord and Saviour; when on the motion of Mr. Hunt, the House was counted, and there being but 30 Members present, the House was accordingly adjourned.

THURSDAY.—Colonel EVANS gave notice that in the next Parliament he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the qualification of voting for Members of Parliament to all male persons who are aged 21 years, and who are unimpaired by crime, and of sound mind. He should also move for leave to bring in a Bill to declare that all landed, funded, and other property should be taxed for the payment of the National Debt.

The SPEAKER and the House were summoned to attend his Majesty in the House of Lords.

The SPEAKER, attended by some other Members, returned into the House at half past two, when the Speaker read from the table the copy of the King's Speech from the Throne.

Upon the various Members retiring from the House they in every instance shook hands with the SPEAKER in taking their leave of him.

LEGENDS OF THE RHINE, &c.—Various legends of Germany and of the Netherlands are here put together in a most amusing and interesting form. When we tell the reader that they are from the pen of Mr. Grafton, whose *Highways and Byways* are so well known to every lover of the picturesque, we need not say that the work is ranking with the most entertaining volumes of the season. Among the many spirited scenes in Cooper's new novel, perhaps the most remarkable are the desperate contentment between the Abbot and the Baron, with their respective partisans, and the sack and burning of the Monastery, which are depicted in this author's most animated and glowing style. The novel, to which allusion was lately made, as coming from a high and distinguished pen, when we use the word, certainly appears to come of a week. It is to be entitled "Self-Guidance," and from the peculiar nature of the story, the character of the heroine, and the rank of the authoress, it cannot fail to excite much attention.

The Great Produce Stakes at York, of so much interest with all sporting classes, 100 stakes, each, for 3-year-olds, 28 subs. was won by that old and very honourable sportsman, Mr. Watt, with his b. f. Nicotris, by Whisker, owned and driven by Mr. Watt, winner of the Lever, 1825, and engaged in the next Lever, beating Lord Kelburne's Retainer (the Lever favourite) and Mr. Petre's Lady Barbara. The unexpected termination of this race will have a serious influence on the betting for the ensuing Lever.

Tuesday morning, about twelve o'clock, a little boy about ten years of age, who was lying at the third floor of the house of Mr. Thomas, 14, Park-street Strand, when he was unbalanced himself he was precipitated into the yard, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FATAL MISTAKE.—On Monday night, two young ladies named King, residing at Hardwick, near Gloucester, swallowed a quantity of oxide acid in mistake for Epsom salts, and both died during the night in dreadful agony.

AWFUL SUICIDE.—Thursday evening, between five and six o'clock, Mr. Charles Telford, Aurora-cottage, Park-road, Regent's-park, ship-chandler, was in the act of dismounting from his horse at his garden gate on returning to dinner from his counting-house in the city, when he suddenly sunk to the ground as if seized with a fainting fit, and before medical assistance could be obtained he was a corpse. Mr. Telford was in robust health, and had not complained of illness during the day.

Last week Mr. Norley, of the Queen's Head Inn, Rye, met his death in the following melancholy manner.—He had been to Snave on business, and was on his return through the Marsh, when, finding one of the gates of a field difficult to unlatch, he alighted from his horse for that purpose, during which another horse that was grazing near came up, and on Mr. M. attempting to drive it away, the animal kicked him on the breast with such violence that he died soon after.

#### SUMMER ASSIZES.

WARWICK.—John Dodsworth and William Hunter were found guilty of fabricating a quantity of gold coins to resemble Dutch ten-guilder pieces, and were sentenced to seven years' transportation. It was given in evidence that the prisoners intended to deal very extensively in the base coin, as they had asked a witness, a button-maker in Birmingham, to furnish them with from 80,000 to 100,000 pieces. Their plan of carrying on the fraud, as they had communicated it to the witness, was as follows.—They said they meant to go over to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, and from there they would go up the country for 400 or 500 miles, and purchase a quantity of eggs, butter, cheese, oil, hemp, Dresden china, and such other articles of traffic as the country produced, which they would order to be forwarded to Rotterdam, leaving as a deposit ten or a dozen genuine old pieces; and then, when the goods were shipped on board in the canal, they would pay for the whole in the court gold coins, and consign them to a friend in this country to dispose of. Besides the counterfeit ten-guilder gold pieces, they said they would also want a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five cent silver pieces. They had two or three interviews with the witness, in the course of which they gave him twenty-four pounds in cash, and their joint promissory note of twenty-five pounds made out to enable him to procure tools, metal, and gold for gilding. The witness, however, refused to proceed, and the prisoners were caught while engaged in coining. At the same Assizes George Harris, Joseph Morgan, and John Mitford were tried for a burglary at the house of William Ashbrook, at Birmingham, on the 16th of May. Harris and Mitford were found guilty, but the Jury acquitted Morgan. When the verdict had been given, Mr. Baron Gurney, who presided, said to the prisoners, "You have returned your verdict, I may tell you that this Morgan has been cleared of all felony. Harris has also been transported; and to complete the history of the three worthies, Mitford is at this moment under sentence of death for another felony committed in Berkshire, but succeeded in breaking out of Reading goal, some time ago. He has since then nearly succeeded in breaking out of Warwick goal." Sentence of Death was recorded against the prisoners.

#### POLICE.

FORGERY.—A young man of the most gentlemanly appearance, who gave his name as John Roberts, a member of the University of Cambridge, was charged at Bow-street on Tuesday with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 167l. 5s. purporting to have been drawn by A. Macdonald, merchant, and accepted by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. of Edinburgh, for the sum of £1000, payable to Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Co.'s bankers, Lombard-street, and dated "London, July 3, 1832," and which he paid to Mantion and Sons, gunmakers, Dover-street, Piccadilly, in purchase of two guns for 85l. receiving the difference in cash. The bill was clearly proved to be a forgery. The prisoner's defence was a rhapsody of religious cant, and was not admitted for trial.

UNION HALL.—A Mr. GIBBINS, a member of the House of Commons, about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a considerable number of gentlemen occupied the whole interior of the office, one of whom, Mr. Liggins, of Mincing-lane, it appeared was in custody, on the charge of having committed a breach of the peace at the Quakers' Meeting in Red Cross-street, where the hired Lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society was repeating his old statements respecting the colonists. Mr. Chambers begged that only one of the numerous assembly would address him, and consequently Mr. Liggins stepped forward, and was charged by Inspector Hack with disturbing the proceedings at the above meeting. The worthy Magistrate, however, declared the Chairman had absolute authority, and could eject any individual whom he, the Chairman, was disinclined to hear, and that the Police did not place the letter in the hands of the Chairman, but that they placed it in the hands of the Magistrate, who would ever do so, whether the meetings were of a political, mechanical, or religious, as there was no other way of maintaining order. Mr. Liggins wished to explain, and shew that, so far from committing a breach of the peace, he never contemplated it. But the Magistrate dismissed the charge, and ordered the office to be cleared.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A JUDGE.—A Welch paper states, that at the Assizes for Cardiganshire, the defendant in an action had the impudence to send a statement of his case to the Judge (Mr. Justice Alderson), at his lodgings, accompanied by a 10l. note. On entering the Court, the Learned Judge made a declaration of what he had received, and intimated that he should place the letter in the hands of the Attorney-General, and instruct him to sue the defendant for it. Ultimately, however, the Learned Judge returned the money, and cautioned the defendant against trying such an experiment again.

Two Staffordshire men, named Hodgkins and Cooke, were committed last week to Worcester gaol for the murder of P. Wossal, of Moutport, whom they waylaid, and after knocking out his brains with a stone, near the Cape of Good Hope public house, and across the left cheek, laying the bone quite bare, both his arms were broken, and his left ankle was wrenched out of the socket so violently that the bone protruded through the flesh. He was immediately conveyed on a shutter to Middlesex Hospital.

On Tuesday morning last Mr. Foster, who has been many years in the employment of the London Dock Company, fell on his face in a fit of apoplexy, near the Cape of Good Hope public house, Commercial-road, and when taken up was found to be quite dead.

DEATH OF THE KING OF THE GIRSES.—Died, in a tent on our race-ground, on Wednesday, the venerable Charles Lee, denominated the "King of the Girsies." The age of this Monarch of the murky tribe was not correctly known; they called him 74, but it was conjectured that he was much older. He has left about fifty children, and several grandchildren.

Ann's Church-yard on Sunday afternoon, followed by ten of his relatives (the rest of his family being absent at the different fairs, races, &c.), in the presence of at least one thousand spectators, who had from curiosity been attracted to the Church-yard to witness the funeral of so exalted a character.—*Leaves Paper.*

On Thursday, at noon, a most alarming fire took place at Gatsere Park, near the occupation of the Duke of Devonshire, which the whole of a large stock of hay and clover, just harvested, forty-four bags of wheat, thrashed for market, and the extensive outbuildings, were entirely destroyed. The fire was purely accidental.

On Saturday afternoon the floating Episcopal Church Ship was removed from her moorings, near the Tunnel, at Rotherhithe, to a more convenient spot lower down the river, off Evans's Wharf. The vessel, which was a small schooner, of about 100 tons, was only three persons on board at the time, and they were almost frightened out of their lives at the sudden accident. Several chain-boats and plenty of tackle was procured as soon as possible, and before high water the ship was raised sufficiently to prevent her from being swamped, and on Monday she was safely moored. The vessel has sustained some damage, and Divine Service could not be performed as usual on Sunday.

On Wednesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was passing along the New-road on their return from Windsor to the Regent's Park Barracks, when a horse attached to a gig, which was standing at the end of Baker-street, Portman-square, became restive, and commenced kicking and plunging in a violent manner. A young lady was in the gig, and her brother, who was seated next to her, made an attempt to dismount, and in the endeavour to control the animal, but was unable, and it set off in a violent gallop, proceeding at its utmost speed up Baker-street, across Portman-square, and turned into Oxford-street, where one of the wheels of the gig came in contact with that of a butcher's cart, and was directly overturned with great violence. The young lady fell very forcibly on to the carriage way, striking the back part of her head a heavy blow against the edge of the curb, and she was taken up in an insensible state, and carried to the nearest assistance. The horse kicked and plunged until it became disengaged from the gig, and then galloped on along the Uxbridge-road. The young lady is the daughter of Mr. Odell, a respectable tradesman residing at Clapham-common. She is most severely injured, having sustained a compound fracture of her left arm, besides other serious contusions. Her life is considered in great danger.

We extract the following from the *Leicester Herald*.—"Mrs. Paas,

the widow of the murdered gentleman, and her two daughters, one of whom has scarcely spoken since the event, were on Sunday last week, ready to be called, and sent to the prison, to identify the pious, industrious, &c., belonging to Mr. Paas which were found in Cook's possession. To the praiseworthy credit of Mrs. Keck, of Stoughton Grange, as soon as she learned that the widow lady was at Mr. French's, at Odobly, she immediately despatched her servant to state that the house and gardens at Stoughton were open to her and her family, and that she would be glad to see them, if she thought proper to pay her a visit. Mrs. Jackson and Odobly, who were also very kind in their attentions to her. This was true Christian feeling; and Miss Payne, who pampered the murderer with all sorts of delicacies, would have been much better employed, and greatly more to her credit, if she had waited upon and commiserated the poor widow and orphan children, instead of spending her time with the foul villain who, for the sake of money, had made the poor widow a widow, and the children fatherless. Surely, surely, a better object could have been found to have bestowed her extravagant bounty upon, than a murderer; and we see through the whole of her conduct nothing but a pious desire to have her name talked and spread abroad. If Miss Payne has any loose cash to spare, she can find objects still in the Borough Gaol (but not murderers) who would gladly receive her bounty, and we have an answer for it, more better bestowed. Her two chambermaids, her elegantly bound books, her choice fruits and wines, might have been used to a much better purpose; and though the assassin had a heavenly smile on his countenance, from his conversation with her, we think that three clergymen of the Established Church were quite sufficient to convince, if not convert, a murderer, without the interference of females."

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. Thomas and William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d. or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d. Stamp included, with full directions for its use. By their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdoms, but it cannot be genuine, unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Of most of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, is ROYAL PATENT SPIRITIC ACID, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

VALUABLE MEDICINES ADAPTED FOR THE PRESENT PERIOD. JAMES'S FEVER POWDER.—Is universally approved by the Profession and the Public, and is administered with equal success in fever, inflammatory diseases, measles, pleurisy, sore throats, rheumatism, &c. When given in small quantities, it generally flows to check their progress, or shortens their duration. In packets at 2s. 9d. and 2s. 6d.—Observe R. G. G. James on the label.

BUTLER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE TURKEY RHUBARB.—A warm and pleasant tonic for Gouty constitutions, and recommended to all delicate persons in preference to saline and other purgative medicines. A delicate medicine for those complaints of the bowels so prevalent during the summer and autumn. In bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

CHINCHON'S LOZENGES.—The extraordinary efficacy of these Lozenges in cases of worms, as well as in the obstructions of the bowels and general disorder where cleansing physic is required, is so universally known, and has been publicly acknowledged by so many persons of distinction in society, that it is unnecessary to enlarge on their peculiar virtues. In boxes at 2s. 9d. 5s. 6d. 11s. and 22s.

BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—The two principal ingredients in this formula are well known to every one: the aromatic properties of the ginger assuage flatulence, and vertigo, and the sweetening of the Camomile acts as a mild tonic on the stomach, assisting digestion, and restoring the appetite. In bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER.—This composition was a favourite remedy of the late Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, for affections of the Stomach, such as Indigestion, acidity, flatulence, &c. It is a most valuable medicine, and is used upon an impaired state of the secretions necessary for the process of digestion. Its effects are antacid, carminative, and gently aperient. It is particularly serviceable to gouty and dyspeptic invalids, and may be taken without any restraint. In bottles at 2s. and 5s. 6d.—Observe "Butler" on the Government Stamp.

BUTLER'S IMPROVED DAFY'S ELIXIR.—This preparation (made with the finest brandy) will be found much superior to any other. In half-pint bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

TOURNAI'S STOMACHIC ESSENCE.—As the Essential Oil of Peppermint and Sal Volatile are recommended by Official Authority as remedies which should be immediately resorted to in the first stages of attack of CHOLERA MORBUS, this potent medicine is strongly recommended by the highest medical authorities. It contains the essential ingredients alluded to, and in a most comprehensive and efficient, as to enable any one to take or administer a dose of any required strength, without loss of time, which may at once arrest the progress of the disease, and which does not contain any opiate, but it will readily combine with Laudanum, and when that is deemed necessary, can be taken in conjunction with great advantage. In bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

BUTLER'S CARMINATIVE GINGER LOZENGES and ESSENCE OF GINGER.—For relieving flatulence, spasms in the stomach, sudden acute pain in the bowels, &c. In boxes and bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. Four times the strength of those usually sold.

Sold by Messrs. BUTLER, Chemists, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's; and their Agents in the Country.

#### BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, KING'S CROSS, NEW-Road.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINE. SIGHT RESTORED—CHOLERA MORBUS DESTROYED.

To Doctor Greer.  
Sir—Let others say what they will respecting you and the "Universal Medicine" of Dr. Morison, which has been so long and so successfully established. Through that medicine alone, and your attention, my daughter owes her very sight, if not her life. I do not like to hurt the Paisley doctors—they did for her what they could; but as every medicine she got from them made her worse, and not better, she was willing to gratify me in my desire for something so blessed amongst us—and I would be wanting in mercy to the afflicted if I said, did I not thus advise them to lay down their prejudices, and come and see my daughter, till I tell them better than I can write, what you have done for her, which will give you that they may have the benefit of your very valuable medicine. Did Paisley people know that it was you that put the Cholera out of Springfield, in a few days, when every man, woman, and child, that took the disease, before you were called, died; after which time, only two or three died, I think, and the rest recovered, I am sure, more confidence in me than they did. 115, George-street, Paisley, 12th May, 1832.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

To Mr. T. L. Mott.  
Sir—Although I did not at the first intend giving my case publicly, yet seeing the dreadful ravages the cholera is making in one town, I should feel remiss, and unbecomingly selfish, were I not to state to the public the great cure I have received from the use of Morison's Vegetable Medicine. The case is this—I was taken very ill while at chapel, and two women were leading me home; when Mr. La Mott, who was passing at the time, inquired what was the matter, and told him my feelings, and he ordered me to take ten of Morison's No. 2 Pills directly. I got home below, and could scarcely procure them, the cramp came on distressingly. Bottles of hot water were applied to my hands, feet and stomach; the neighbourhood took the alarm; and the doctors were sent for, who administered to me a case of cholera, and ordered brandy and medicine for it; but before I could take a glass of brandy, I had taken ten of the pills, and seemed to give me ease. About four hours after, I took ten more, which caused free evacuations upwards and downwards, which completely broke up the complaint; but by Mr. La Mott's request, the next evening I took ten more, which completely eradicated the complaint, and I feel better now than I was before attacked. I really believe I should have been a dead woman, if it had not been for Morison's Pills, and I do strongly recommend them to the afflicted. My case is well known in the neighbourhood, and I will satisfy any person who will please to inquire.—I remain, Sir, with gratitude, yours very truly, MARY HAZLEWOOD.

Hull, Humble Dock Walls, No. 2, June 9th, 1832.

The "Vegetable Universal Medicine" are to be had at the College, New-Road, King's Cross, London, by the following Messrs. Servey, Broad, & Co., 7, Great Blackfriars; at Mr. Lamb's, 16, Abchurch-lane; at Mr. Chappell's, 1, Royal Exchange; at Mr. Walker, Lamb's Conduit-passage, Red Lion square; at Mr. J. Lofte, 10, Mile End-road; at Mr. Bennett's, Covent-garden Market; at Mr. Haydon's, Flour-de-liaison; at Mr. Bisset's, 118, Roper-street; at Mr. Bisset's, 118, Roper-street; at Mr. Brentford's; at Mrs. Stepping's, Clare-market; at Mrs. Scrimgeour's, 24, Lucas-street, Commercial-road; at Mrs. Beech's, 7, Sloane-square; at Mr. Sloan's, Chelsea; at Mr. Chapple, Royal Library, Pall-mall; at Mr. Chapple, 1, Roper-street; at Mr. Edmund A. Bellingbrooke, Waltham-street; at Mr. Pain, 61, Bridge-street; at Mr. Houghton, 22, Roper-street; at Mr. Meyer's, 3, May's-buildings, Blackheath; at Mr. Griffiths, Wood Wharf, Greenwich; at Mr. Pitt, 1, Cornhill-row; at Mr. J. Dobson, 35, Craven-street; at Mr. Oliver, Bridge-street, Vauxhall; at Mr. Monk, Hextley House; at Mr. T. Stokes, 35, Roper-street; at Mr. Cowell, 22, Roper-street; at Mr. J. Lofte, 10, Mile End-road; at Miss C. Atkinson; at Mr. Taylor, Hanwell; at Mr. Wm. Lake, bookbinder, Uxbridge; at Mrs. J. Monk, Woolwich; and at all Agents in every principal town in Great Britain and Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey and Malta, and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

N.B. The College will not be answerable for the consequences of any Medicines sold by any Chemist or Druggist, as none such are allowed to sell the "Universal Medicine."

#### THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

The system of Sir Isaac Newton, though grand, contains in its details the grossest errors. Sir Isaac's attraction to Planets applies; While man, more errant, its influence defies; But Warren's famed 3d is the magnet red, That draws and repels the whole of mankind.

THIS Easy, shining, and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London. Every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and black blacking in pots, at 6d. 12d. and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warrens, 30, Strand. All others are spurious and injurious.

A **SUNDAY EDITION** (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

ON Sunday last their MAJESTIES entertained a large party at dinner at Windsor Castle.

On Monday forenoon, at nine o'clock, the 14th regiment of Light Cavalry arrived, and took up its station in the Home Park, in order to keep the ground during the inspection and military movements of the Royal Household Troops. At eleven o'clock the whole of the troops, including the Foot Guards in camp, the battalion of Foot Guards on duty here, the regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue, and the First Regiment of Life Guards, assembled in the Park in close columns in rear of alignment, the right resting on the Castle, and the left on the extremity of the plantation of Adelaide Cottage. The columns placed themselves in the following order from the right:—

The Royal Horse Artillery, three guns; regiment of First Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (two squadrons), detachment battalion of Guards, second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, Royal Horse Guards (two squadrons), Second Life Guards, Royal Horse Artillery, three guns.

Precisely at 12 o'clock their MAJESTIES and suite, under a guard of honour of the 14th Light Dragoons, arrived on the ground in eight open carriages, each drawn by four horses, and preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries.

The first carriage contained the KING, who was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, accompanied by the Duke of CUMBERLAND, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and Prince GEORGE of CUMBERLAND. The second carriage contained the QUEEN, the Princess AUGUSTA, and the Duchess of GLOUCESTER. The other carriages the visitors and royal suite. Their MAJESTIES were received with the royal salute, the bands of the different regiments playing "God save the King." The royal cortege proceeded along the whole of the line at a walking pace, and then returned to the centre, where they took up their station. The whole of the troops then formed a square, and the QUEEN, with the KING, descended from their carriage, and her MAJESTY presented the Royal standard, with an appropriate address, to Colonel Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, who received the same, and acknowledged the honour, on behalf of the regiment, in a very able and eloquent manner. This ceremony occupying upwards of an hour, the intended sham fight did not take place; the regiments marched forward in line, and then passed in review order in slow and quick times, the bands of the respective regiments playing as they passed. The whole of the proceedings terminated at three o'clock. The Royal party left the ground on a salute of the artillery, and returned to the Castle in the same processional order observed on their arrival. The concourse of people, on this occasion, exceeded every thing witnessed since the late grand Jubilee of George III. The weather was peculiarly favourable, and the spectacle altogether was highly interesting.

ON Wednesday his MAJESTY held a Levee at St. James's, and on Thursday prorogued the Parliament in person, and with the QUEEN returned to Windsor in the evening.

On Friday their MAJESTIES passed the day at Virginia Water, and took luncheon in the beautiful Fishing Temple, the favourite retreat of his late MAJESTY.

To-day the Royal Family dined at Bushy, and on Tuesday there will be a large party at Windsor Castle to celebrate his MAJESTY's Birthday, who enters his 68th year.

The KING's next Levee at St. James's will be on Friday the 24th, which day is a Collar-day.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Thursday, on which day his MAJESTY proceeded in state to the House of Lords, where he was graciously pleased to deliver a very eloquent and edifying speech, which will be found in our Parliamentary Intelligence—it is beautiful.

Thanks to the influence and information of the *Times*, we were perfectly aware—as usual—of the contents of this beautiful speech "before it was made;" for on the morning of Thursday that well-informed Journal gave it, as a mere matter of speculation of their own, in detail to its readers.

Coupled with this striking proof of Ministerial patronage, we think a letter, which appears in the *Times* of Friday, is not uninteresting, as exhibiting a tone of feeling towards the SOVEREIGN hitherto not usually displayed in Government Journals.

Of one thing the Ministers may rest assured:—If they have contrived to diminish the popularity of the KING by their unfounded assertions and groundless declarations respecting his MAJESTY's feelings, or by a meaner course of conduct excited a cry against one of the best and most amiable of QUEENS, they have not escaped the mischief themselves. We only refer them to the speeches at Political Unions and the columns of the Liberal Papers for proofs of the fact, that never were men more hated or despised, in their political capacity, than the present Cabinet.

Upon the return of the Commons to their own House, and after the SPEAKER had as usual read the speech at the table, the Members present crowded round the Right Honourable Gentleman to shake hands with him, and express by every means in their power the esteem and respect they entertain for his character and talents, and the regret unanimously felt that they are now for ever deprived of the advantages of his services in that place.

The Parliament stands prorogued till the 16th of October.

FROM the master-mind of the Duke of WELLINGTON the country has received so just, so true, and so alarming an account of its actual situation, given in his Grace's speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday, and which will be found in our second page, that it would be vain to hope to paint in more accurate or glowing colours the results of eighteen months' misrule.

We frequently have reason to lament that the construction of this paper does not generally admit such parliamentary speeches as are deserving of attention and consideration, that of the Duke of WELLINGTON it is our duty to submit entire, as we find it reported.

To this speech Lord GREY made a reply—but admitted, as *First Lord of the Treasury*, that he had dismissed from his memory all the financial details to which the Duke referred! This admission of itself renders any further notice of the Noble Earl's answer unnecessary.

Lord BROUGHAM, the *Times* says, is above all praise—we therefore conclude his Lordship to be beyond all censure, and in our sincere admiration of his talents, are so perfectly convinced of the groundlessness of the charge which our readers remember was made by Mr. M'KERRILL against his Lordship of "FALSEHOOD," that we most implicitly believe every word he says.

Under these circumstances we are quite sure that his Lordship had by some means confused, in his usually clear

mind, the facts of a case which he stated on Wednesday evening in the House of Lords, in a speech about himself, (which his Lordship began in a full House, and ended in a small community of four Peers,) that the present system of bankruptcy was a saving compared with the former one—because although the Duke of SUSSEX, who was one of the Peers present, would not gainsay his facetious friend of the sticks, Lord ROSSLYN, who was another of the Peers, cared little about Chancery, and Lord FIFE, who was the third Peer present, does not much worry himself about such matters, it is to be clearly and distinctly shewn that his Lordship's statement is—not false—for we should be sorry to say that any man spoke falsely—for humanity is liable to error—but incorrect.

Lord BROUGHAM says the new system of bankruptcy is cheaper than the old one. Now—look—

Under the old system there were seventy Commissioners, whose average income was 380l. each—making together an aggregate sum of 26,600l. per annum.

By the new system—without speaking of a phalanx of official assignees—say thirty, who will not be satisfied unless they make £600 per annum each, or £18,000 per annum together—without these, we say, there are—

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Chief Judge .. ..         | £3,000 |
| 8 Judges .. ..            | 6,000  |
| 6 Commissioners .. ..     | 9,000  |
| 2 Registrars .. ..        | 1,600  |
| 8 Deputy Registrars .. .. | 4,800  |
| 8 Ushers .. ..            | 800    |

Making a total of .. 25,200 per annum.

—To which is to be added, the sum of £7,000, by way of compensation to the seventy most shamefully discharged Commissioners, which together make an annual expenditure of £32,200 instead of £26,600 as heretofore, and this Lord BROUGHAM gravely comes forward and tells the four Noble Lords who make the House, is a most valuable and important reduction in the Bankruptcy department of the Court of Chancery, having previously told more Noble Lords that the Chancery Judges are not, in the slightest degree, relieved by the dismemberment of the Bankruptcy department of the Court.

If we did not know the sovereign contempt which Lord BROUGHAM feels and expresses upon all occasions towards Mr. HUME—most unjustly we admit—we should have imagined he had applied himself to that Honourable Gentleman for one of his calculations upon this point for the information of the country.

But there is another point connected with Lord BROUGHAM's patriotism which is quite worthy of notice—we mean his Lordship's laudable anxiety to divest the office of LORD CHANCELLOR of its political character, and to leave it purely judicial—nothing can be wiser—purer—nobler. But does not everybody see that the effect of making the CHANCELLOR merely a Judge is to make him a *Judge for life*—divested of his political character he is no longer removable by the Crown, so that if Lord BROUGHAM carries his point he will remain CHANCELLOR till the day of his death, and what more brightly distinguishes the disinterestedness of his Lordship is the fact, that the political duties of the CHANCELLOR are the only duties he performs without being paid for them.

We suppose the declarations which we have so distinctly and frequently made upon the best grounds, as to the state of parties in Portugal, and the popularity of the KING, will now be credited even by the most sceptical or the most prejudiced in favour of the PRETENDER. As the Duke of WELLINGTON said in his admirable speech on Wednesday, it is not that one regiment or one company has gone over to Don PEDRO, but not an individual has joined him, and although all grace and favour are shewn by our ships to the rebel flag, and every exertion is made by our Consul at Lisbon to mark his anxiety to promote the interests of the invader, Oporto is still his place of refuge; and, as it is said even Oporto, invested by land by Don MIGUEL's troops, is blockaded seawards by his MAJESTY's fleet.

We have so frequently and so fully expressed our opinions of the right of Don MIGUEL and the justice of his cause, and have so elaborately stated the grounds upon which those opinions were formed, that we have only to wait anxiously, yet almost securely, for the result of this struggle, which we hope and believe will drive the PRETENDER from the kingdom of his brother, and of course decide the question of our recognition of one of our oldest and most faithful allies.

THE Belgian question seems as near a settlement as it was when the first of the two hundred and seventy-five protocols was issued. What KING LEOPOLD's liberal father-in-law may be disposed to do on one hand, or Russia may think proper to do on the other, it seems hard to say. The twenty-four Articles are yet unsigned—Antwerp is still occupied—the Dutch force is in a high state of efficiency—the people are loyal and brave—every thing looks like war, and the only person placed (by the tutelary care of our Government) in a very awkward situation, is KING LEOPOLD himself. If, for the sake of peace, he concedes, his throne is gone—if he resists, he must either fight or abdicate—and, if he fights, his abdication will be rendered quite unnecessary. So that, altogether, he is in an extremely pleasant position.

What with Prince LEOPOLD in Belgium, Don PEDRO in Oporto, and our plain young friend OTHO in Greece, it seems as if our Ministers were neither cheap nor skillful workmen in the art and mystery of King-making.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE has arrived at Liverpool, after a fourteen years' residence in America. His object is merely a tour of pleasure. We presume he either is, or soon will be, in London, and it will be a source of never-ending regret to the fete-giving ladies of fashion that he should have reached the metropolis so late in the year—during the season he would have been invaluable as a *lion*.

THE few observations which we made last week upon the total indifference of the newly-invested voters, as to securing their privilege as electors for counties by the payment of one single shilling, have given rise to a multitude of communications from various quarters—one, however, strikes us as extraordinary: our correspondent tells us that the real reason for the backwardness which exhibits itself in the registration of voters arises, not from the unwillingness to pay the required shilling, but from an anxious desire to avoid any thing like a conflict or misunderstanding with their *landlords*.

This speaks volumes—this goes far further than any thing

that has yet been advanced by the bitterest anti-reformers against the principle, or rather, we should say, the necessity for the subversive measure, which is only the *premier pas* to revolution and destruction. We are first told that a registration fee of one shilling to give all the privileges of a freeholder at a county election, is more than the people will pay—which, *par parenthese*, proves that they do not care one shilling for the privilege—when up starts another school of Liberals, who tell us that the people are not operated upon by any such mercenary feelings, but that in fact, as voting is likely to get them into scrapes either with their landlords or somebody else, they really do not wish to vote at all.

Now, can there be a more perfect corroboration of the statement that has been so often made by what is called the "factious Opposition," than this?—We mean the statement that Reform was neither required nor called for—that the people never cared one farthing about it, until the present "Incapables" got up the cry to keep themselves in power; and that, in point of fact, now that the institutions of the country are endangered, the MONARCH and Monarchy rendered unpopular, the Church is placed in jeopardy, and the Constitution in imminent danger, the concessions made for the sake of popularity by Lord GREY and his colleagues, are treated with the most marked indifference and the most unqualified contempt.

But, whatever may be thought of the County qualification and of the twopennyworth of liberality which the Liberals refuse to purchase, the paying-up of taxes to a certain day, has had a similar result, more easily to be accounted for. The shilling fee on the county registration is a new tax—small and unimportant we admit, and incomparably small when put into competition with the privilege which it confers—but for the power of voting in towns and boroughs, the complete payment of taxes had another object, which was to be palliated and borne out by this shilling fee for the county qualification. It was meant to swell the revenue just at the close of the quarter, previous to the first operation of the new Act; it was to exhibit an increase of revenue, and to make a display of wonderful prosperity consequent upon the glorious efforts of a Whig Ministry.—This too, has failed. The privilege of voting in towns and boroughs is not thought equal to the liberty of not paying up the taxes; and while the county constituency is scarcely increased by the "blessings of the Bill," the rights of the *vere-to-be* electors in towns are most cautiously accepted by the ravenous criers-out in favour of REFORM.

We regret that our publication of the following notice, which first appeared in the *Standard*, is not likely to do much good on account of the proximity of the day of Registration. If, however, it secures but fifty votes for the Constitutionalists, it is worth circulating:—

### "TO THE CLERGY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"There is reason to fear that many of the more retiring and exemplary members of the clerical body, averse from the war of politics, and secluded in the quietness of their distant villages, have forgotten, or purposely declined to register, their names among the freeholders of their country, in such a manner as to address ourselves. We do not call upon them to become partisans, or in any way to step out of the sphere of their present quiet usefulness; but we remind them that the law and the constitution confer on them a privilege, and with privilege there is always bound up a corresponding duty. We say nothing to them at present about their votes, or thirty or forty of them, in many counties, but we wish to decide the point, whether the Members elected shall be friends of the Church or delegates pledged to its destruction.

To the CLERGY of the CITY of LONDON we say—Have you registered your names as freeholders of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX? Many of you, we believe, have never thought of it. Remember, now, while a day of registry yet remains, that there exists in your ranks no little strength, that the parishes of the city are numerous, and that it may be in your power to avert the return of that man who declared a reference to a Divine Providence to be nothing but *cant and hypocrisy*.

The last day of registration is to-morrow, the 20th. The registering officer is the overseer.

To all the other energetic means recently adopted by the Marquis of ANGLESEA for the tranquillization of Ireland, his EXCELLENCY has, as we foretold some weeks since, taken the constitutional measure of riding about the country "shewing himself." The dismissal of Lords' Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants, the erasure from commissions, of Magistrates, the arrests of orators, or the indictments of radicals, all fall short of his EXCELLENCY's now earnest desire to throw off his old friends, and overturn his old system.

At Cork, his EXCELLENCY's reception was not what was expected, but he received a deputation of radicals, and made a speech to them, in which the *Standard* says he told them, "that he would trifle with Ireland no longer." Whatever may be his EXCELLENCY's intentions upon that head, we have reason to believe that the opportunity of doing so will not long be permitted him.

The interview, however, between his EXCELLENCY and the deputation, headed by a Dr. BALDWIN, lasted for an hour, and we much regret that we have not space to give the conversation which passed between the parties in detail. We shall submit a few of Lord ANGLESEA's observations upon the memorial which the deputation presented.

Upon the subject of the large meeting (50,000 persons) at Blarney, which had been dispersed by the military—of which dispersion the memorial complained, his EXCELLENCY said:—

"He was strongly inclined to believe that it was in contemplation to make it compulsory on the people to support Irish manufactures on grounds different from those which had been stated; and, for himself he would take the liberty of declaring that his own sentiments were indeed vastly more generous than those conveyed in the paragraph, which he could not help designating exceedingly illiberal. "With respect to such meetings, moreover," added his EXCELLENCY, "I conceive that an erroneous view has been taken of the law regulating and prohibiting them. Such masses of people, though unaccompanied by banners or bands of music, are clearly illegal. If a meeting be so large as to excite terror in the minds of persons even of delicate nerves it is illegal. It is my duty to enforce the execution of the law, and to assist the authorities in carrying it into effect, and I consider the meeting alluded to illegal in such a degree, that I think the civil authorities were perfectly justifiable in suppressing it, and, having called in the assistance of the military for that purpose, I can conceive that they, too, have acted with propriety. They did not meet, moreover, for the purpose of petitioning. I do not mean to say that the existing laws do not need alteration; on the contrary, I am every day suggesting amendments in them; but so long as they continue the laws of the land—although I may not concur in the policy of them—I will uphold them, even by military power if necessary."

How strangely different these opinions of mobs and meetings are, from those which his EXCELLENCY must have entertained when he exhorted the people to "AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE!!!" or from those which he held when the members of his own family attended similar meetings, and officers of his own personal Staff made speeches at them.

But hear a little more of his EXCELLENCY's present view of Agitation:

"It is (said his Excellency) the continual excitement and unceasing agitation which pervade the country that prevent the influx of English capital since the passing of the *Irish Bill*.—I was desirous of Irish manufactures, which would be the natural consequence. No wealthy capitalist, who loved ease and quiet, would venture to embark his capital in the country in its present disturbed state, even with the prospect of employing it to the greatest advantage. It is for this reason that Ireland is at present as we find her."

Dr. BALDWIN replied upon his EXCELLENCY, and said, that everything Ireland had gained since the Union had been gained by agitation, and agitation alone.

Upon which, the LORD LIEUTENANT spoke as follows:—

"The present Government is the most liberal which we have known for a long series of years. It honestly and truly professes to legislate for the improvement of Ireland, but the collision of angry parties renders the measures in contemplation of Government difficult of application, and the whole energies of the contending factions seem devoted to procrastinate any wholesome measure of relief, and to obstruct the good intentions entertained towards the country. For myself, I am suffering martyrdom between the parties. In 1828, I was the most popular man in Ireland, and I will take to myself the credit of having been the immediate cause of procuring Catholic Emancipation. For my acts in the Government at that period I lost the confidence of the Ministers of England—I was deprived of my office—and, what I valued higher than any other consideration, I lost the friendship and regard of the King. All this I suffered for Ireland and for her welfare, and, I must say, I met with a most ungrateful return. At the time I refer to, I was the most popular man in Ireland, and now, by the machinations of agitators and leaders, and the misrepresentation of interested parties, I am the most unpopular man." (As his EXCELLENCY spoke the last sentence, the audience turned round to the military gentlemen present, as if appealing to them upon the justness of the remark, and they appeared to indicate assent. His EXCELLENCY then continued)—"And I appeal to every body about me whether I have not been treated with marked disrespect; but I acquit the people of the charge of ingratitude, laying it more strongly upon the shoulders of their leaders; for I do believe that if great pains had not been taken by them, ninety-nine out of every hundred would have cheered me as I passed through the country."

This mode of referring to a circle of courtiers, for the corroboration of a Viceroy's unpopularity, seems new—the courtiers, however, appear to have been pre-eminently candid and wonderfully unanimous.

After some compliments from Dr. BALDWIN upon Lord ANGLESEA's personal courage—which his bitterest foes never dared to doubt—his EXCELLENCY mentioned his anxiety to retire into private life; but that he should conquer that anxiety, and maintain, rather than abandon, his post, because it was one of difficulty and danger.

"His Excellency then, with much earnestness, and in a tone indicating firmness of purpose and undoubting confidence, said—'A day will shortly arrive—it can't be distant—indeed it is not possible it can be distant—when measures already prepared and in preparation for the government of Ireland, will be deemed good, and when justice will be done to the government of the country for its good intentions. When that day comes—and come it shortly will—I shall expect to receive from you a letter of acknowledgment upon the subject, and for my individual exertions in contributing to create an order of things suited for those measures. I necessarily found myself at variance with two parties which are struggling for the out of party and faction ends; retarding improvement, injuring the country, and obstructing the measures of the Government. One of those parties I have put down, and you want to mount and bestride them; but that shall not be; for I will master you both. And with respect to the repeal of the Union (continued his Excellency, turning short from the subject upon which he had been speaking), to enable any impartial man to decide upon the advantage of such a measure, I would only ask him to visit the quays of Dublin, and I would there inquire of him, what would become of the trade of the country if severed from England? What (tauntingly) of your pigs, your corn, and your butter? Why, I would ask my friend (Sir P. Malcolm) and you, gun-briars to blockade every river in your country.'—His Excellency, after using this expression, turned round and appealed to the gallant Admiral, who bowed his concurrence."

Here again the VICEROY's appeal, although of a different nature, was met by the bows of the circle. His EXCELLENCY was evidently in a passion, and although he is perfectly right in the principle of his declaration, it seems "sharp practice" to tell a deputation of Liberals that he only wants four gun-brigs to blockade every river in their country. The observation does not exhibit so much of that paternal affection as is usually displayed by a governing power, to the people—the allusion to the butter and pork was moreover cutting and personal; but to those who recollect in other days his EXCELLENCY's promise to ride over the whole country with a handful of dragoons, the good-natured promise of blockading all the ports of Ireland with four gun-brigs was, if not very alarming, at least interesting, as shewing the affectionate feelings by which his EXCELLENCY's heart is actuated in his care for the people committed to his charge; but what follows is yet the best of all—for when Dr. BALDWIN said that even should Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM, with his English armada of four gun-brigs, block them up, he did not despair of Ireland being able to exist for a great length of time upon her own resources—the MARQUESS rose and said—

"I am not, you perceive, doing things according to form. Here I am, talking to you in a manner which etiquette and ceremony would not admit; but I wish to speak with you in a friendly way, and to impress on your minds that the courses pursued at public meetings, and those angry collisions with the Government, which many are so prone to cultivate and encourage, militate against the very objects and ends which are sought to be accomplished."

His Excellency again took up the memorial, and addressing the deputation, said, "You call upon me for an inquiry into the circumstances of the military interference at the Blarney meeting."

"Dr. Baldwin:—Yes; that is our object. We conceive that that interference was illegal and unconstitutional; but we do not mean to charge the military with having dispersed the meeting, but at the desire and by the instructions of Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT or the magistrates."

At the mention of the name of Sir W. GOSSETT, the Noble Marquis appeared exceedingly indignant, angrily exclaiming "There is no such person as Sir W. GOSSETT!" This startled the Deputation considerably, because, as they knew that there was such a person, they could not exactly comprehend what his EXCELLENCY meant by denying his existence; but their astonishment knew no bounds when his EXCELLENCY, continuing his strain of indignation, added to the first piece of intelligence with which he had favoured them, this:—"I AM SIR WILLIAM GOSSETT!"—At this even the courtiers stared, the Commander of the Forces stared, the Admiral of the gun-brigs stared, and all the Deputation stared—

"I," said his Excellency, "am Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT; he is my Private Secretary; I adopt his acts, and I will answer for them.—You call for an inquiry; if you wish it, it shall be granted you. The Government has never refused to direct an inquiry when any sufficient grounds have been alleged for its institution. Though I am satisfied that this will have the same termination as most other proceedings of a similar kind, I will grant it if you wish. I have always selected for such inquiries men of the most respectable character, and from the most liberal class of the profession; and I have ever yet found that they invariably terminated in the exculpation of the accused party."

Hereabouts the courtiers began to get uneasy, and shortly after, some histories of individuals having been wounded by

the military having been told, the deputation departed, and the account of the meeting thus terminated:—

Although the opinions and sentiments expressed in this interview by his EXCELLENCY were not in concurrence with those of the Deputation, they could not depart without strong feelings of respect for the character and independence of his Excellency, and for that benignity of manner which so happily and quickly succeeded every indication of displeasure."

So much for BLARNEY!

#### LANDSCAPE-GARDENING;

OR

THE GREAT INCAPABLE.

An excellent new Song.

We had once Capability Brown,  
A Humbug, well known in his day  
For levelling valley and down,  
And fooling men's money away;  
But a Humbug of wider renown  
Has lately been brought into play,  
To eclipse Capability Brown—  
'Tis Incapability GREY!

A plausible, fine-spoken man—  
But ing'rant and proud as a Turk;  
He'll talk you a very fine plan,  
But, lord! he knows nothing of work!—  
Who thinks he can make young trees old?  
And torments to run the wrong way?  
And sand, gathered waters to hold?  
'Tis Incapability GREY.

Who thinks he can break down the mounds  
Yet save the low lands from the flood?  
Who thinks he can shelter the grounds,  
When he cuts down the neighbouring wood?  
Who thinks, when he dries up the source,  
The fount will continue to play?  
Who thinks he can stop Nature's course?  
'Tis Incapability GREY.

A worthy old SQUIRE, rather blind,  
Employs him his lands to survey,  
Where nature and art had combined  
The fertile, the grand, and the gay;  
Thought he, "if I leave things alone,  
'What becomes of my place and my pay?  
'Tis by change that my art must be shown,"  
Cries Incapability GREY.

Then, as his conditions, he craves  
A right to dismiss the old tools:—  
The clever, he says, are all knaves,  
The honest are all of them fools:  
New works need new hands—not a man  
In any employment shall stay  
Who does not belong to the clan  
Of Incapability GREY.

The estate the clan soon overruns.  
The care of the land and the waters  
Is parcel'd to brothers and sons,  
And husbands of sisters and daughters;  
The mansion, the gardens, the parks  
Becoming the plunder and prey  
Of the followers—boobies and sharks—  
Of Incapability GREY.

The ox, we are told, knows his crib;  
But these gifted creatures know all!  
A Schoolmaster, crazy and glib,  
Now fills the great chair in the Hall;  
And, as he can prate like a daw,  
Thinks nothing is out of his way;  
So Dominie lays down the law  
For Incapability GREY.

The Steward can't count two and two,  
But then he can fatten a sow;  
The Bailiff, 'tis rumour'd, can brew;  
The Boatman was bred to the plough;  
The Butler was once parish-clerk;  
The Footman can't walk cross the way;  
The Lamplighter gropes in the dark,  
Like Incapability GREY.

To ride as Postilion, he takes  
A drummer discharged from the foot;  
A coalheaver Keeper he makes,  
Who can't tell a snipe from a coot:  
To stifle objections and jeers  
These promised to serve without pay,  
But they soon got both pay and arrears  
For Incapability GREY.

The Watchman sleeps rather too sound:  
The Nurse has the hot-house in care;  
At law with the neighbours all round,  
The Valet conducts the affair—  
Of course every lawsuit is lost;  
What then? Squire's able to pay  
Loans, fines, and a few bills of cost,  
For Incapability GREY.

Retrenchment is next his concern;  
He stops up the carriage approach;  
The watch-house he makes his own barn;  
What needs the old man keep a coach?  
He may always have one from the stands;  
As he had that remarkable day  
When he threw himself into the hands  
Of Incapability GREY.

"We'll dock his Wife's women and pages;  
(As she frowns upon those that I hire):  
'Twill save us their victuals and wages,  
And stop telling tales to the Squire.  
If she wishes the country to see,  
Or has a few visits to pay,  
She must just learn to ride behind me,"  
Says Incapability GREY.

But the kitchen he does not proscribe—  
For there his own clan may be fed;  
Nor the bed-rooms—for three of his tribe  
Are crammed into every bed;  
But he closes the Drawing-Room door,  
Where visitors sometimes might say  
Strange things, and be rather a bore  
To Incapability GREY.

"And no one must speak to the Squire;  
'For such has his Honour's commands';  
'You may write, if you please, half a quire,  
But the letters must pass through my hands,'  
This new fangled rule he commands,  
Because 'tis as much as to say,  
No tongue and no pen is the friend  
Of Incapability GREY."

The Grounds, next, his labour employ—  
He begins by preserving the Game;  
But we find that "preserve" and "destroy"  
Are, in his eyes, synonymous terms;  
There reason are more passionate than birds—  
Jails full—ladders empty!—the way  
That facts always bear out the words  
Of Incapability GREY.

It chanced in his earlier days  
That, following a Fox through the Grounds,  
A Warren had baffled the chase,  
And knock'd up both huns and hounds:  
Poor GREY had a terrible fall;  
And, since that unfortunate day,  
These burrows stir up all the gall  
Of Incapability GREY.

And so, to get rid of the Warren  
This impudent faction determine;  
They say that it's rotten and barren,  
And rabbits no better than vermin;  
Each loss and misfortune befitting,  
To the fault of the burrows they lay,  
Because they might check the rough-riding  
Of Incapability GREY.

"The burrows have midew'd the wheats;—  
'The burrows have dried up the crows;—  
'The burrows have rotted the seats;—  
'The burrows set fire to the house;—  
'We'll plough them up—tilling the furrows  
In COBBETT's American way;  
'And we'll have no more falls from these burrows,'  
Cries Incapability GREY.

Hard by the old Mansion there stands—  
Indeed 'tis a part of the pile—  
A Chauch—the best work of those hands  
Whose art has ennobled our Isle:  
Its walls bear our forefathers' names—  
Its vaults keep our forefathers' clay—  
But vain are those heart-touching claims  
On Incapability GREY.

"The stones of that sky-pointing steeple  
'Will build a snug cottage below;  
'And the yard, for a dozen poor people,  
'Sufficient potatoes will grow;  
'The pulpit, the pews, and the stalls,  
'In my own parlour grate I will lay;  
'And we'll mend parish-roads with the walls,'  
Thinks Incapability GREY.

Yon stately old Bridge he admires,  
Connecting the Village and Hall:  
'Twas built and maintained by the Squires,  
Yet always is open to all.  
Its piers, in nice symmetry placed,  
Corinthian proportions display—  
That order is more to the taste  
Of Incapability GREY.

But, drunk with presumption and pride,  
And just that his power may be shown,  
He offers to add, on one side,  
Some new wooden piers of his own;  
This insolence wakens the Squire,  
Who thinks it high time to say, Nay;  
But the doubt is, my friend, to the ire  
Of Incapability GREY.

His passion and fear overflow;  
He knows that he did not come by it,  
But by it he fears he may go;  
So they stir up a mob and a riot  
Of all the loose hands in the town,  
(On pretence that it lengthens the way),  
To pull the proud edifice down  
For Incapability GREY.

And, lo! where a beautiful hill  
Over all, rears its diadem'd brow;  
Whence copiously flows every rill  
That gladdens the valleys below;  
The country folks call it the rannoe;  
'Tis circled with laurel and bay;  
'I should like it, if it were my own,'  
Thinks Incapability GREY.

It shelters the garden and grove—  
The mansion, the cot and the farm;  
In summer its verdure we love,  
In winter it keeps us so warm;  
Its views o'er a Paradise sweep,  
The ocean seems under its sway;  
'But 'tis costly to dress and to keep,'  
Says Incapability GREY.

The Squire and his Wife, from that seat  
Love to view the domain that they bless;  
There, neighbours and tenants meet  
Their duty and joy to express.  
Their presence enliven'd the down;  
The concourse was splendid and gay;  
But of late it is thinn'd by the frown  
Of Incapability GREY.

"This hill's unproductive, though fine,  
'No harvests its lawns can supply;  
'The laurels would poison the kine;  
'Then, it stands inconveniently high,  
'Its crown rises up like a tower,  
'The wreck of feudalism's day—  
'Twould do quite as well rather lower'  
Thinks Incapability GREY.

And now they begin on the work!  
The paupers, the pouchers, the mob,  
Stray tramps, and gipsies that lurk  
Must all have a share in the job.  
The PEERS, and the CHURCH, and the THRONES  
For their own demolition will pay;  
And all for the profit alone  
Of Incapability GREY.

But, when the wide mischief shall spread—  
(Squire—Justice, and Curate expelled,)  
By whom shall the hungry be fed?  
By whom shall the weak be upheld?  
By whom shall the sick be relieved?  
And who with the wretched will pray?  
Such ruin can ne'er be retrieved  
By Incapability GREY.

Despair will unnerve every mind;  
And paralyze Industry's hand;  
Diseases and famine combined,  
Will scatter dismay thro' the land;  
And thousands will sink in the storm—  
And thousands—less happy than they—  
Survive—but to curse the Reform  
Of Incapability GREY.

#### PEMMEKIN.

The Worcester paper gives the following corroboration of the statements from other counties as to the total carelessness of the people as to the registration of their claims as county voters:—

"Among the county voters there is so extraordinary an apathy in returning their names to the overseers, that present appearances indicate a great falling-off in the number of electors; the payment of one shilling on giving notice of the claim to vote, has evidently prevented many claims being made!—So much for the value set upon the elective franchise!"

The Standard of Thursday says:—

"Lord MELBOURNE underwent a surgical operation on Tuesday,



which was performed by two surgeons. His Lordship was so little incommoded that he went about as usual the same evening."

We presume it was something connected with his Lordship's head. We regret to hear that M. DE TALLEYRAND is extremely ill at Paris.

**LORD BRABAZON.**—Lord BRABAZON, M.P., was seriously indisposed during the last three weeks, under a violent attack of the small-pox. We are happy to learn that the last accounts give every hope of his Lordship's speedy restoration. Even on public grounds the Noble Lord's illness is much to be regretted, as he was always found voting on the right side. His conduct on the early divisions on the title question was exceedingly creditable. His return is daily expected, as his native air has been prescribed by his physicians.

We rejoice to hear this account; and however much everybody must sympathise with his Lordship, we trust he is not to be pitted.

**MADAME LA BARONNE DE FEUCHERES** nee DAWES is in London. The Brunswick Hotel is her residence. It will be recollected that Mr. DAWES, the green-grocer, of Oxford-street, has publicly contradicted in the Newspapers that this illustrious Personage is any relation of his.

**BOROUGH OF ST. IVES.**—Mr. Winthrop Praed, the present Member of St. Germain's, has just completed a most triumphant canvass of the borough of St. Ives. His opponent is Mr. Hale, formerly, to our great mortification, a Conservative and Tory; but now, to our infinite satisfaction, a peater concerning ballot, and a preacher against tithes. A large concourse of the electors and inhabitants of the borough and the surrounding parishes assembled on Saturday evening to meet Mr. Praed on the completion of his canvass.

An extraordinary case of cholera in high life, brought on by fright, is related by a physician of eminence. Mrs. L., residing in Belgrave-square, had ordered her carriage to leave town, when the death of the Hon. Mrs. Smith, her immediate neighbour, was announced to her. She was immediately taken with violent sickness, accompanied with cramp, spasms, and contractions, and, in fact, all the symptoms of confirmed cholera. She has been in considerable danger, but is now in a fair way of recovery. The Hon. Mrs. Smith possessed a net income of 25,000l. per annum. [In the above paragraph, which has gone the round of all the Newspapers, there is not one syllable of truth from the beginning to the end.]

The following is an advertisement in the last *Caledonian Mercury*:—"NOTICE.—The drunken vixen, who foully dealt the blow in the breast with her elbow to a young lady, during the press to witness the examination of the scholars of the Edinburgh Academy, last Saturday, has now nothing to fear on the score of criminal prosecution, as the object of her brutal assault is pronounced to be out of danger, and moreover forgives the she-dragon the monstrous outrage."

The *Morning Post* of Friday has the following:—

"**DENIS O'BRIEN.**—We regret to announce the death of this Gentleman, which event took place at Margate on Monday last, in his 78th year, fifty of which he was a resident of Grosvenor-street, in the Strand.—Mr. O'BRIEN, throughout the whole of his active life, was as much engaged in politics as any man of whom we have ever heard, and for a great part of it was probably more in the confidence of CHARLES JAMES FOX than any other private individual. He was the author of many political pamphlets; and we have heard it said that it was mainly owing to him Mr. Fox was elected Member for Westminster. During the short-lived 'Talent Administration' that succeeded the death of the immortal PITT, the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by our forces (judiciously planned and vigorously executed by their predecessors) placed at the disposal of Mr. (now Earl) GREY, then First Lord of the Admiralty, several offices and places in that colony, one of which, the Marshal of the Admiralty, was, at the particular request of Mr. Fox, conferred on Mr. O'BRIEN. On the return of peace this office became altogether unproductive; it was therefore abolished, and in lieu of it, some years after, a pension was granted to Mr. O'BRIEN by Mr. CANNING. This pension continued to be paid in due amount until very lately; and the reduction of it at the hands of his old friend, Lord GREY, is said to have greatly hastened his dissolution. Mr. O'BRIEN was a gentleman of much erudition, distinguished by a variety of manners, and of the most amiable philanthropic disposition."

Another individual has fallen a victim to the wanton spirit of discovery in Africa. Mr. COULTHART, who volunteered to accompany Mr. TYRELL in an expedition of discovery, died on the 15th of April. We are sorry also to be obliged to give in to the belief that Capt. Ross and his adventurous crew have also fallen victims to their desire of research towards the north. The newspapers say—at least some one has said, and all the others have repeated, what follows:—

"All chance of the return of Captain Ross, or of the crew of his vessel, is, it is to be feared, at an end. The last authentic news of him was in last 57<sup>th</sup> N. 25th July, 1829. They had lost, and forever, but by singular good fortune, had drifted in the harbour of Holstenberg, with the last of the *Rockwold*, an abandoned whaler, from which they took provisions and stores. They sailed, after remaining there only a few hours, with high hopes; the accounts of the ice received from the natives were excellent—all right amongst the crew—wind fair and weather favourable. Ross's last words were, 'We are in a more complete state than when we left England; and, if ever, the north-west passage will be made this year.' What destroyed those brave men, or how their ship was set fast or crushed, we shall never know, unless some remains be found by one of those changes which, from age to age, reveal the wreck of sea and land, or some one should hereafter visit the sad scene of their destruction. Hunger can scarcely have been their destroyer, for they were provisioned for three years, and had they passed Behring's Straits, could have got further supplies from Kamtschatka."

We confess we still entertain hopes of the return of this gallant crew. Three years is a fearfully long period to have elapsed without intelligence, but they may have been saved even though their vessel were lost, and sheltered by some tribes of what are considered savages, although unable to communicate with their more civilized brethren.

At the Nottingham Reform festival on Monday week, Sir T. DENHAM, the Attorney-General, and Sir R. C. FERGUSON, met the procession. Sir THOMAS was assailed with groans and imprecations from a number of men who had banded together for the purpose. Allusions to the execution of the rioters, and the most bitter taunts, were addressed to him; ropes were exhibited round men's necks, and from the spirit manifested it was generally believed that had not the Attorney-General been well protected he would have sustained some personal injury. When he attempted to address them at the Market-place, he was again received with groans, and cries of "No Denham," "Bristol him," &c. All attempts to procure a hearing were ineffectual. Sir R. FERGUSON was received with cheers.—*Nottingham Journal*.

It is the intention of the inhabitants of Scarborough to honour the Speaker of the House of Commons with a public entry.

The people of Bristol appear to be a most amiable and enlightened set of people. In addition to their former riots and villainies, and their more recent conduct at the Reform festival, we find the following account of their most civilized vagaries:—"Last week several hundred persons assembled from different parts of the city, in Bristol, and proceeded to the burial-ground of St. Philip's church, for the purpose of disinterring the bodies of the patients who had died of the cholera. Rumours had been circulated, and firmly believed by the populace, that their friends are suffocated by the 'gentlemen,' in order to get them off their hands—that the doctors poison their patients for the purposes of dissection, &c. On their arrival at the

churchyard they ordered the grave-digger to uncover the coffins; but the man was so much terrified that the spade dropped from his hand, when the mob set to work, dug up the coffins, forced off the lids, and exposed the ghastly dead to the gaze of the spectators. As a precaution against infection, the bodies had been wrapped in pitched cloths, the ears and nostrils being stopped with the same substance; this was considered as proof positive of the truth of one of the prevailing rumours, and many went away fully convinced that the means which humanity had prompted to prevent the spread of the disease had been adopted in order to ensure the death of the sufferer. Mysterious tales are circulated amongst these deluded creatures, of medicines having been sent to the poor, which burnt holes in every thing with which they came in contact, and an effervescent draught was declared to be poison, because it boiled when the powders in solution were mixed together. One man, who took the most active part in this affair, died in three hours afterwards of the cholera."

The Right Hon. J. C. HERRIES, who has been one of the Representatives of Harwich in five successive Parliaments, arrived at the White Hart, in this town, on Thursday, the 2d inst. The Right Hon. Gentleman, accompanied by his Committee, immediately entered upon a canvass of the borough for the next Parliament, which he concluded on the following day. The result was highly gratifying, a considerable majority having given positive assurances of support. The Right Hon. Gentleman left Harwich on Friday evening, on his return to town. He was in high spirits, and truly delighted with his reception. An Address of Thanks has been since received, and distributed to each elector.—*Essex Stand.*

At Colchester, Mr. SANDERSON seems quite secure of his return. In the West of England things are looking well—we have every reason to believe that the factionists will find themselves woefully disappointed when the election comes, and that the good sense of the people will be directed to keep down the influence of the Revolutionists, who have nothing to lose, and who have been flattered into it by the sneaking subserviency of their proudest despiser, Lord GREY.

Lord GODERICH is recovered from his illness, but was not sufficiently well to attend the Ministerial White Bait dinner at Greenwich on Monday. Lord HOLLAND had the honour of receiving the King at dinner at Kensington after the Levee.

THE HUNCHBACK is to be brought out at the Haymarket to-morrow, as last week mentioned—we did not then know, however, that Mr. KNOWLES originally intended the character of MASTER WALTER FOR FARRER, who is to act in this occasion. We should think the circumstance will give new interest to the representation.

Colonel HAMMER has been prosecuting his canvass of the electors of the Aylesbury Hundreds, during the last week, with the most encouraging success. The delay in the issue of the writ is still kept up, and will, be no doubt, until the prorogation of Parliament. It is then probable that the new appointment will be formally announced, and thus the issuing of the writ must be deferred until Parliament meets again, some months hence. This is a trick just worthy of the Whigs, and unworthy everybody else.—This is exactly what has happened; and a most gentlemanly, manly, and statesman-like proceeding it is.

We find the following in yesterday's *Post*:—

"**INTEGRITY.**—We find the following piece of advice in the *True Sun* of yesterday:—

"Parties who have doubts about their qualifications ought to try the doubtful point without scruple. The Bill might be made one for almost universal suffrage, if well managed."  
"Let no man set himself down as a non-electors on account of the unjust clauses about the payment of rates in boroughs. They are not obliged to insert the rent or value of the property in their notice of claim. Therefore, non-electors, if you consider that you ought in justice to have votes, claim them, all of you. Leave the overseers to the management of the Unions."

Really the honesty of the Reformers exceeds all their other good qualities. We, in our turn, advise the Tories to keep a sharp look out after these gentry."

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Out of evil sometimes good arises, and this appears to be the case in reference to what has recently occurred at an Anti-Slavery Meeting at Manchester, at which the violence and illiberality of the abolitionists not only disgusted the respectable inhabitants of that town, but of many others where the same scenes were contemplated. Leeds, Macclesfield, Sheffield, Halifax, and Huddersfield, have, we know by letters received yesterday, day from those places, been especially selected as arenas for anti-slavery eloquence upon a large scale; but the affair at Manchester has withdrawn from the ranks of the abolitionists the respectable persons of those towns.

The Cholera rages with terrible violence at New York—the deaths some days exceed 500. On the 17th of July there were 1,265 new cases, and 590 deaths.

By Barbados and other Leeward Island papers to the 4th ult., we learn that there has been an extensive conspiracy among the negroes in Tortola. No details are given, as the papers only mention that since the conspiracy has been detected the greatest precautions have been taken. The military and militia of the island are put at night in large parties keeping guard; there have been several attempts made to fire the town in different places. The St. Kitt's paper of July 3 contains the following Address of the Governor:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly—I beg leave to acquaint you that I have received His Majesty's commands to repair to England, and that I shall, in consequence, forthwith quit this island."  
"I have likewise to communicate to you a copy of Royal Instructions, according to the terms of which the administration of the Government, on my departure will devolve upon the officer in command of the troops.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, W. M. NICOLAY."

Colonel NICKLE, of the 38th Regiment, was expected shortly to assume the command of the forces in the island, upon whom would also devolve the administration of the Government after the departure of the Governor, who, having engaged his passage in the ship *Julia*, was expected to leave the island on the 10th inst.

The following is from the *Cork Chronicle*:—

On Friday the Lord LITTON, in honour of the exhibition just opened by the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts with a visit. He was received at the entrance by a guard of honour, consisting of the grenadier company and band and colours of the 9th Regiment, by the Committee with respectful attention, and was hailed with the greetings of an elegant assemblage of the female fashion of this city.

When his Excellency entered the room he was immediately attended by members of the Committee, who went through the exhibition, and pointed out to the Gallant Marquis such productions as were more immediately deserving his attention. A select few of the ladies were favoured with an admission, and had the honour of an introduction to his Excellency, who received them with that noble and dignified deportment for which he is distinguished. Among the ladies we noticed Mrs. Bessan and Lady DRAKE. The former lady came forward leaning on his Worship's arm, and presented his Excellency with two pairs of Cork manufactured gloves, which were enclosed in a walnut shell gilded over! The Gallant Marquis was at a loss to know what was the present he had been favoured with, and on being informed that the shell contained two pairs of gloves, he expressed great surprise mingled with admiration; and, turning round to Sir PIERRE MACOLM, he held up the nut-shell, and said, "Admiral, what think you—two pairs of gloves in this?" Then turning to Mrs. Bessan, the following dialogue took place:—

Marquis of ANGLESEY—I have to express my acknowledgments for your kind present, which was quite apropos, for my servant took off my gloves and did not leave me a pair.

Mrs. Bessan—I feel very happy that they were presented so very opportunely to the noble and high-bred of home manufacture.

Marquis of ANGLESEY—But how did you ascertain the size of my hand?

Mrs. Bessan—Oh! it was not difficult to match a hand that was used to wielding a broad sword.

Marquis of ANGLESEY—Why, yes, it often did, much oftener than it ever will again, or that I hope there will be occasion for.

Mrs. Bessan—I sincerely hope so, indeed, for war is really dreadful.

His Excellency was then presented with a miniature flag by Master

BERNARD, son of the Mayor. On the reverse: the City arms, twelve tastefully emblazoned in red and gold, and on the reverse was a large banner. He expressed himself pleased at this mark of attention, and declared his intention of sending forward the little banner to his friend, Sir James GHAHAM.

The conversation then became general, and his Excellency conversed freely with all around, the room by this time having been nearly filled with ladies. Having delayed for nearly half an hour, his Excellency was proceeding towards the entrance door, when his attention was directed to a highly finished engraving of himself; this led to another lively dialogue, at the conclusion of which he turned round to his son, Lord A. FAZER, and inquired if he knew that person in the picture.

His Excellency and *colleagues* then entered their carriages amidst the usual salute from the guard of honour and the acclamations of all present, and drove off to the Lee steamer, on board of which he embarked.

We are enabled by borrowing from our excellent contemporary the *Standard* to submit to our readers some more descriptions of the glorious fruits of Reform.

**BRISTOL, Aug. 15.**—I write in haste to give you a sketch of the disagreeful and truly disgusting proceedings which took place in this city yesterday, on occasion of the celebration of the 'Reform Jubilee.' For two or three months past a body, calling themselves the Reform Committee, have been soliciting the subscriptions of the public towards defraying the expense of a dinner to be given to the 'Trades' of Bristol in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill; and having procured four or five hundred pounds, arrangements were made for giving such dinner on Brandon Hill, a piece of waste land in the immediate vicinity of the city. Tables and seats capable of accommodating from 4,000 to 5,000 people were erected, and tickets to that amount were issued. The time for dining was fixed at two o'clock, and long before that time at least 20,000 persons were on the hill to witness the ceremony. Shortly after the work of stuffing had commenced a general scramble took place, the tables were overturned, bottles of beer and porter rolled about, and a piece of waste land in the hill, endangering the limbs and lives of all who unfortunately happened to be in the way, and many were carried from the ground maimed and bruised in a dreadful manner. One man I myself observed who had received a wound in the neck from a knife, and I hear that his life is despaired of. In fact, the whole scene beggared imagination. One of the most flattering invitations to the upper or principal table bore the following inscription:—"Equal laws and equal rights!"—"We know our rights and dare maintain them;" and from the conduct of the Reform mob on this occasion, it appeared that they were determined to carry the spirit of their motto into full effect.

E. PROTHROPE, Esq., one of our Members, I am sorry to say, was present at this disgraceful scene; but I am happy to add that Mr. BARNARD, son of the Mayor, was not present. The upper or principal table bore the following inscription:—"Equal laws and equal rights!"—"We know our rights and dare maintain them;" and from the conduct of the Reform mob on this occasion, it appeared that they were determined to carry the spirit of their motto into full effect.

I had forgotten to mention that two persons, who participated in the disgusting proceedings of the day, were seized with cholera on Brandon Hill, one of whom died shortly afterwards. We had yesterday 29 deaths from cholera, and 79 new cases.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

**BRISTOL, Aug. 15.**—It had been arranged by the Reform Committee that a dinner should be given to the electors of Bristol, to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill. The dinner was to be given to act by way of inducement to them to poll for our present Members at the next election. The place fixed upon was Brandon Hill, and accordingly tables were laid for, I believe, about 4,000, who were to obtain seats by tickets, at 2s. 6d. each, although upwards of five hundred pounds had been collected for the purpose. These tickets which were not sold were distributed among the 'Trades' of Bristol, by means of the unimpaired votes of the 'Trades'—the miserable arrangements made, many of those who obtained tickets found the numbers of their seats pre-occupied, and consequently lost their half-crown and dinner. But, to aggravate their folly, the Committee had either neglected to provide constables, or procured inefficient ones, for, as soon as the dishes were laid upon the table, their majesties, 'the people,' set their mark upon them, and, by virtue of the 'Sabbath' law, carried them off. Of course, the peaceful people as the Political Union could not think of obtaining by force that which had been taken by force, but somehow or other a scuffle ensued, and broken plates, cups, and heads bore witness to their prowess. However, their dinner was gone, and they had nothing to regale themselves upon but their glory, and a very scanty meal it proved.

Benches and tables were seen flying through the air, even before that Mr. PROTHROPE's face, who but a few months before thought that he could control the passions of a mob, with a nod or his little finger when he offered his protection to the representative of the King, but who now found that it was as much as he could do to 'save his own bacon.'

It is said that the coming events cast their shadows before, and may not the Gentry Ministry behold the shadow of their own fate in this act of the Bristol heretics? May they not see that the mob power, which it cost them so much trouble to set in motion, will, like the rolling-stone, overturn the limits which they have assigned to it, and find that the first injury it inflicts will be upon those men who made it feel its own power?"

## JAMAICA.

We submit to our readers a Report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly at Jamaica:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—April 18, 1832.

**Resolved.**—That the House do agree to the Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into, and report the names of such slaves whose conduct, during the late rebellion, may have entitled them to consideration and reward from the country, either by their emancipation from slavery, or otherwise, and which said report is as follows:—

**Mr. Speaker.** Your Committee appointed to enquire into and report the names of such slaves whose conduct, during the late rebellion, may have entitled them to the consideration and reward from the country, either by their emancipation from slavery, or otherwise,

**Report.** That the following slaves should receive the rewards set opposite to their respective names:—

James Blair, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Pierce, of St. James's, for saving the life of Mrs. Pierce and her three children—manumission (provided the owner consents), or 10l. per annum in lieu thereof, at the option of the said slave, and 10l. per annum annuity to the said slave, belonging to Bono Vesta Estate in St. James's, for his faithful services—manumission (provided the owner consents) or 10l. per annum in lieu thereof, and 10l. per annum annuity.

Your Committee recommend that the following slaves should be either emancipated or receive an annual grant of 10l. per annum in lieu thereof, at their own discretion (provided the owners consent to their manumission):—

Albert, a mulatto slave, belonging to the estate of Anthony G. Storer, in Westmoreland, for saving his mistress and property, and preventing her from revolting from him—Lord and Angus McCall, belonging to the estate of Neil Malcolm, for defending Argyle estate, from the insurgents.—Henry Burke, belonging to Messrs. S. and P. Shepherd, for securing the rebel Ludovick.—William Perry, belonging to Adelphi estate, in St. James's, for saving the lives of many free persons and much property.—John Wauah, a quadroon, in the militia, for carrying some important despatches from the rebels through the lines where the rebels were stationed.—John Campbell and Walter Park, of Good Hope estate, in Trelawny, for protecting the property of a Mr. Tharp, and securing the rebel Bacchus, with other slaves, Gibbon and James Thompson, both belonging to Great Valley estate, in Hanover; the former for taking the rebel John Bonnett, the latter for securing the rebel William Hall.—John Bonnett, in Hanover, and the William Brown, all belonging to Bono Vesta estate, in St. James's, for securing the rebel John Bonnett, the latter for securing the rebel Preston.—John Graves, a mulatto, belonging to Mr. Aneas R. Heine, for fighting with the militia against the rebels.—William Samuel, belonging to Mesopotamia, in Westmoreland, for securing an armed rebel belonging to Houghton Grove estate, in Westmoreland, belonging to same, for securing an armed rebel belonging to Prospect estate, in Hanover.—Beh, head driver of Caledonia, in Westmoreland, for saving the property, and delivering up arms and ammunition.

Robert Campbell, of Roaring River estate, in Westmoreland, for his meritorious conduct in taking the first rebel captured during the insurrection.—James Hedy, belonging to Dumfries, Trevelyan, for protecting his property from the repeated attacks of large bodies of the disposed negroes—manumission (provided the owner consents), at 16l. per annum.

Your Committee further recommend, that the Vestries of the several parishes in this island, be authorized to value the several slaves recommended to be manumitted for good behaviour during the late rebellion; and that it be recommended to the House to authorize the Chairman of every such Vestry, to draw on the Receiver-General, in favour of the proprietor of such slave, for the amount of such valuation (provided the owner consents to such manumission.)

Your Committee further recommend, that the following slaves should receive the annual sums set opposite their respective names, — Margaret Wilson, belonging to Adelphi estate, in Saint James, for giving early information of the intended insurrection of the slaves, the sum of 15l.—Thomas Pedler, the sum of 10l.—Wife of Pedler, 5l.—Walter Moreland, 5l. all belonging to the estate of — Moreland, of St. James, for their meritorious conduct in preserving the lives of seven white persons.

Your Committee also recommend, that the undermentioned persons should receive the sums set opposite to their respective names:—

John Affek, belonging to Heming estate, in St. Thomas in the East, for using all his influence to prevent the negroes on said property from revolting, the sum of 16l.—Margaret, belonging to Mrs. C. Grant, of St. David, for giving information of her mistress of the intended rebellion of the slaves, 10l. 13s. 4d.—Daniel Blake, Pomery Court, Richmond Wood, George Matthew, Guy, Ben, James Chrystie, Larchin Armstrong, John Galland, all belonging to Latium estate, in St. James, for protecting the works of that estate from destruction, and for remaining firm to the free inhabitants of this island, each the sum of 10l.—Robert, belonging to Petersfield, in Westmoreland, for defending the house, belonging to the title, the night on which "Dear's Valley" was attacked, the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—John Wilson, belonging to J. Deans, of Portland, for apprising his mistress of the intention of the rebels to set fire to the cane pieces of Fairy Hill estate, in Portland, for apprising the overseer of Fairy Hill, of the intention of the rebels to set fire to the cane pieces of that property, the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Ann Gordon, of Fairfield estate, in Portland, for causing the apprehension of several of the conspirators in Portland, the sum of 10l.—Thomas Cummings, a mulatto, belonging to Darlington pen, in Westmoreland, for apprehending the real chief, Benham, and for securing powder from being taken by the rebels, the sum of 20l.—Bernard Dickenson, belonging to Appleton estate, in St. Elizabeth's, for compelling sundry dissatisfied negroes to go to work, at the risk of his life, the sum of 32l.—James Graham, head driver to Ulster Spring, in Trevelyan, for meritorious conduct, the sum of 16l.—Michael, belonging to Unity Valley, in St. Ann, for giving information of the intended rebellion of the slaves, — David Allen, belonging to Wilshire, in St. James, for assisting the militia in bringing in nearly 900 dissatisfied slaves, the sum of 20l.—George Baker, belonging to Ipswich, in Westmoreland, for his zealous and kind conduct, the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—Francis Williams, belonging to Y. St. Elizabeth's, for his zealous conduct, the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—John, belonging to Montego Bay, for his zealous and good conduct, the sum of 10l.—James Thos. Lawson, head driver of Petersfield, in Westmoreland, for keeping the negroes of that property manufacturing sugar during all the time of the disturbance, the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Thomas Dixon, James McLeod, William Miles, James Lawson, James Harvey, Catherine McNeil, all for services, for extraordinary fidelity, each the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Edward, belonging to the title, the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Edmund, belonging to the title, the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Rich. Kemp's property, each the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—Rich. Nesbitt, Robert Stevenson, Thomas Hopkins, for extraordinary fidelity, each the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—Thomas Pantan, belonging to Elmwood, in St. Thomas in the East, for saving the life of the overseer of the property, and endeavouring to persuade the dissatisfied slaves to return to their duty, the sum of 10l.—Henry, belonging to Good Hope, for assisting in taking the rebel Robert, the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—Cameron and Peterkin, both belonging to Pantrepan, in Trevelyan, for giving early information of the intended conspiracy of the rebels, each the sum of 10l.—To the wife of Robert Allen, of Tryal estate, in Hanover—Allen was shot whilst protecting said property from the attacks of the rebels—the sum of 10l.—To each of the children of Robert Allen, the sum of 5l.—John, Churchwarden of Hanover, for the purpose of placing a tombstone, with a suitable inscription upon it, over the grave of the said Robert Allen, the sum of 10l.—Colin McCallum, a mulatto belonging to Coventry Pen, in Hanover, for saving a great quantity of personal property from being taken by the rebels, the sum of 20l.—Ann Hurt, a sambo, to the same property, for the like services, the sum of 10l.—To the Churchwarden of Hanover, for erecting a tombstone, with a suitable inscription upon it, over the grave of John Walker, of Bamboo estate, who was shot by the rebels, whilst protecting Bamboo estate from being burnt, the sum of 10l.—Edward Walker, Henry Carr, W. R. Palmer, Thomas Gray Burkin, Alexander Carr, William Dawes, and John Small, all belonging to Bamboo estate, in Hanover, for protecting the Great House and Works of said estate, each the sum of 10l.—Thomas Ellis Walker, of the same property, and for the like services, the sum of 16l.—William Shettlewood, belonging to P. A. Scarlett, of St. James, for saving the lives of his master and several children, the sum of 16l.—George Bednell and John Scott, both belonging to Hartford estate, in Manchioneau, for their influence in keeping all the negroes at work on the property, whilst every other estate in the district was in open rebellion, each the sum of 10l. 13s. 4d.—Robert Johnston Gilliam, belonging to Orange Hill, in Westmoreland, for apprehending the rebel, Lambden, the sum of 10l.—Richard Lawrence, belonging to Springfield estate, in Westmoreland, the property of Mr. Appleton, for being the means of the taking of the rebel James Miller, the sum of 10l.—Edward Vernon, belonging to Mrs. Mary Gilpin, of Hanover, for giving material information to the militia, during the late rebellion, the sum of 16l.—George Bresset, belonging to George's estate, in Hanover, for giving the like information, and the sum of 16l.—George Geddins, belonging to Lancaster estate, in Trevelyan, for giving information of the intended rebellion of the slaves on the estate, the sum of 16l.—John Bowen, belonging to Mrs. C. Powell, of Manchioneau, for protecting his mistress's property, the sum of 5l. 6s. 8d.—Alexander Russell, a mulatto slave, belonging to River Head, in St. Thomas in the East, for acting as guide to the militia, and accelerating the return of slaves to their duty.

Your Committee recommend that there be paid to Wm. Shilleto, Esq. to be by him distributed, amongst such of his slaves as were most meritorious, the sum of 40l.—Your Committee further recommend that there be paid to the order of James Lawson and Thomas McNeil, Esqrs. to be distributed amongst such of the slaves of Petersfield estate, in Westmoreland, as displayed the most meritorious conduct during the late rebellion, the sum of 40l.—To the order of William Carey, Esq. to be by him distributed amongst such of the slaves belonging to Greenpark estate, in Trevelyan, as were most conspicuous for their fidelity, the sum of 40l.

Ordered—That the Receiver-General, out of any unappropriated moneys in his hands, do pay to the order of the Chairman of any Vestry of the parishes in which the twenty-one following slaves reside, the amount of such valuation as such Vestry may place upon such slaves respectively, unrepaid, and valued as aforesaid, in manumission being executed; and in the event of any such slave preferring their present condition, that the Receiver-General do pay to the order of the member of the parish in which such slave may reside, the sum of 10l. annually, in lieu of such manumission, with the exception of Ann Hedy, who will be entitled to receive 16l. per ann. and James Hair and Samuel Grey, who are entitled to receive 10l. per annum each, exclusive of the manumission or equivalent to wit James Hair 10l. in lieu of manumission, and 10l. per annum; Samuel Gray 10l. in lieu of manumission, and 10l. per annum; Albert 10l.; Lard 10l.; Angus McCall 10l.; Henry Burke 10l.; Wm. Perry 10l.; John Waugh 10l.; John Campbell 10l.; Walter Park 10l.; Edward Gilpin 10l.; James Thompson 10l.; John Carr 10l.; Thomas Carr 10l.; Wm. Brown 10l.; John Graves 10l.; William Samuel 10l.; Richard Gilpin 10l.; Bob 10l.; Robert Campbell 10l.; James Hedy 16l.

Ordered—That the Receiver-General do pay to the four following slaves the several sums set opposite to their names, by way of life annuity, for their services: Margaret Wilson 15l.; Thomas Pedler 10l.; Pedler, wife of ditto 5l.; Walter Moreland 5l.

Ordered—That the Receiver-General do pay to the order of the Church Wardens for the time being for the parish of Hanover, the sum of 10l. for the purpose of placing a tomb-stone with a suitable inscription, over the grave of Robert Allen, who was shot whilst protecting Tryal estate in that parish from the attacks of the rebels;

and the sum of 10l. for the like purpose, over the same of John Walker, who was shot whilst protecting Bamboo estate from being burnt.

Ordered—That the Report and Resolutions on meritorious slaves published in the several newspapers of this island; also in the London Courier and John Bull newspapers. By the House,

JOHN G. VIDAL, Clerk to the Assembly.

#### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 15th August, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—This is a world of change, and he who lives longest sees most. You remember the time when, some two years ago, the City of King and his eldest laid out to drink out of the same bottle with the workers of the nation chop at the same wine-house with the shopkeeping National Guards, appear at the balcony of the Palais Royal whenever the mob shouted *Vive le Roi*, and when, in the plain blue coat and white hat, the King of the Barriades used to walk about Paris as a simple bourgeois, followed by the 'prentice boys, who cried *Vive Louis Philippe*! till their vulgar throats were hoarse. I told you, in those times of mob triumph that all this would last but a very little time, for that either the monarchy must gain ground against the republic, or the republic would gain ground against the monarchy. Just what I foretold has now come to pass, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, counselled by his friends that he must either satisfy the demands of Europe by preserving monarchical institutions and monarchical feelings in France, or make up his mind to have a war against his throne, has sent to the right about all the programmes of the Hotel de Ville and has become a street and a decided combatant for monarchical institutions as you will find in the two hemispheres. At this resolution, the ODILON BARROT, MANGUINS, SALVERTES, ARRAGOS, LAPITTES, and LAFAYETTES of France have become extremely indignant, and their anger has been raised to the highest pitch by the terms and expressions adopted a few days since at Compiègne in the Council of Ministers to designate the Princess and Princesses of the new dynasty. The ODILON BARROT, who is the Citizen King to be called Monsieur Louis Philippe, and the Queen Mrs. or Madame Adelaide, wife of Mr. Louis Philippe; and the King's sister to be called Madame Adelaide, or Mrs. Athalin, sister of Mr. Louis Philippe, and wife of Baron ATHALIN; and the Duke of ORLEANS, Mr. ORLEANS; and the Duke of NEMOURS, Monsieur Nemours, and the young Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Nemours, in the true spirit of republicanism. And then the young Princesses, whose virtue, innocence, and charms, Peter Hogg would be the last man to deny, these republican Deputies wished to call Miss ORLEANS, and Miss MARIA CHRISTINA CAROLINE ADELAIDE FRANCES LEOPOLDINE ORLEANS, and the youngest sharp-eyed girl of 15 they wished to designate as Miss MARIA CLEMENTINA CAROLINE LEOPOLDINE CLOTILDE ORLEANS. This was the programme of citizen royalty titles, and you may judge then of their surprise and indignation when they read in the *Moniteur* of last Sunday the following official descriptions of the new royal family:—

"The very High, very Powerful, and very Excellent Prince LEOPOLD (first of the name), LEOPOLD GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, King of the Belgians, &c., of the one part, and  
"The very High and very Powerful Princess LOUISA MARIA THERESA CAROLINE ISABELLA, Princess of Orleans, minor daughter of the very High, very Powerful, and very Excellent Prince Louis Philippe (first of the name), King of the French, and of the very High, very Powerful, and very Excellent MARIA ANIELLA, Queen of the French, of the other part."

The poor Republicans, when they read these titles given to their Citizen King, were ready to cut their throats, and they were to be seen in the Palais Royal gardens, reading the description, tearing their hair, stamping the ground, and gnashing their teeth with fury.—Alas, alas! all their golden dreams of liberty and equality now vanished away, and they found that Citizen-Monarchs were as fond of titles and honours as all other Princes in all countries and ages.

But this was not all: not only did they discover to their mortification and horror that the King and Queen of the Barriades of France and of Belgium were "very high, very powerful, and very excellent Princes," but even their children—(ye Gods, can I endure all this!)—yes, their children of eight years of age were also "very high, very powerful, and (of course) very excellent." So they read the list as follows—I mean the list of witnesses at the marriage of the King and Queen of the Belgians—and the list was as follows:—

1st. The very high, very powerful, and very excellent Duke of ORLEANS, Prince Royal (aged 22).

2nd. The very high, very powerful, and very excellent Duke of NEMOURS (aged 17).

3rd. The very high, very powerful, and very excellent Prince of JOINTVILLE (aged 14).

4th. The very high, very powerful, and very excellent (and it ought to be added, very rich) Duke of AUMALE (aged 10).

5th. The very high, very powerful (read playful), and very excellent (read good little boy) the Duke of MONTENAPPE (aged 8).

Then came the turn of the ladies, who were all as "very high" and as "very powerful" as their brothers and nephews, but are not, it appears, as "very excellent"—for in no one case but that of the Queen and the Princesses.

They read in the list that the following personages were present as witnesses at the marriage:—

1st. The very high and very powerful Princess MARIA CHRISTINA CAROLINE ADELAIDE FRANCES LEOPOLDINE (aged 19).

2nd. The very high and very powerful MARIA CLEMENTINA CAROLINA LEOPOLDINE CLOTILDE (aged 15), and

3rd. The very high and very powerful Princess EUGENIA ADELAIDE LOUISA MADAME ANTOINETTE, sister of the King Louis Philippe (aged 55).—(Nothing was said of Baron ATHALIN.)

This was too much for these broken-hearted Republicans, for they now clearly perceived that they had been the dupes of their own credulity—had imagined a programme at the Hotel de Ville, which no one ever dreamt of realizing who was in his sober senses—and had finally the certainty assured to them, that in the midst of a state of anarchy, and a restoration, that the very last thing which would be adopted would be anything in the shape of their creed, or of their Republican institutions. Thus the Republican party in France is losing ground every hour, and France now perceives that in any case an hereditary and powerful dynasty of princes is essential to her repose and happiness. You will not then be surprised, my dear BULL, when I inform you that the King and Queen are in a state of permanent and permanent of all their hopes, and at the official adoption of styles and titles, which demonstrate that at least the House of ORLEANS will never listen to the "chimera of a Republic."

Of course, they say that they did not make the Revolution of 1830 in favour of any Prince—but in favour of France; and as they find that no one has gained but the Prince, and no one lost so much as the country, they are ready to desert the Republic, and to elect a new dynasty to the throne, than one which refuses to recognise its origin. To all this raving and passion the moderate party in France replies—"Give us peace!"—"Give us commerce!"—"Give us trade!"—"Give us fewer taxes, and cheaper bread!"—"Give us our ancient splendour and glory under the Empire—or else, at least, give us our former security and prosperity under the Restoration."

To all this the Republic has no answer, as the French words of fortresses erected but a few years since, which the French ambition, to pacify the party which demands the junction of France and Belgium, and to oppose, by all possible means, the influence of Great Britain in Belgium. In former times these sort of marriages were not thus quietly acquiesced in by British Statesmen, and British interests were then attended to, as being those most dear to British Ministers; but in these modern days of "enlightened liberality," and alliance are made more days of peace, which are alike detrimental to the interests of Great Britain, whilst Whigs and Whigs look on, and suffer every Power to gain but that for which they ought to be most interested.

The Liberals in Germany are thunder-struck! Some time after the Revolution of 1830, a caricature appeared in Paris under the title of "*Pourriez vous me dire ou étaient les Royalistes les 27, 28, et 29 Juillet*?"—"Would you be able to tell me where the Royalists were on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July?"—The caricature was applied with ten times more force to the heroes of Liberalism in Germany; and we may truly say, "Can you tell me where were those heroes when the German diet published its protocol of the 28th of June?" They have all disappeared! none are to be found! and nothing is to be heard of their existence, except through some democratic pamphlets which are without printers' names, and are surreptitiously published. These democratic pamphlets, the King of WURTEMBERG has resolved to destroy every-

where; and in spite of certain general assurances, given by his MAJESTY to his subjects, that the Constitution shall not be violated: yet the King is zealously opposed to the march of these democrats. A few days since, two large papers, entitled "*To the Germans of Wurtemberg*," and "*Prayer*," were published at Wurtemberg, but the police soon laid hold of them. In Hesse the censorship has become severe, and the Jacobins are quiet. A pamphlet, called "*Les Ordonnances de Juillet allemandes*," has been seized at Frankfurt; and the "Reading Club" which was to have been formed at Breckenheim, with the view of encouraging the propagation of seditious writings, has not been formed, as the Frankfurt people are afraid of putting the name to this revolutionary undertaking. In fine, everywhere, the decrees of the Diet are being enforced; and no real opposition is being made.

The intelligence from Portugal continues to be satisfactory. The Bayonne Telegraphic despatches are no longer published by the French Liberals, because they are all full of the most gloomy accounts. The private letters from Oporto are not published, because, as they contain details of news for Don Pedro, the Liberal journals will not print them. The official accounts we obtain from Spain, are all, without exception, in favour of the Royalist cause; and the Liberals are so annoyed at the successes of the Miguelite party, that they vow all Spanish news are forgeries. I can, however, assure you, in the most positive manner, that unless the Governments of France and England shall give the rights of the Princes and Princes, and their claims, by law and by sea, against Don Miguel, his success against the Brazilian, Belgian, French, English, Polish, and Italian forces of Don PEDRO is quite certain; and will be as signal as, for the peace and security of Europe, it is desirable.

Everywhere else, things are *status quo*. In Paris, no one is to be seen except journalists and National Guards. At Berlin, the inhabitants have been rejoicing on the birth of a Prince, as men will rejoice who are good citizens and good subjects. In Russia, Lord DURHAM is stupified by the politeness and urbanity of the Emperor. In Switzerland, the natives have taken it into their heads to arm. In Holland, the King remains firmly resolved to defend the rights of his people. At Constantinople, there has been a Treaty agreed to, for a new robbery of a portion of Turkey to melt into Greece. And in the East, the British Consul has been named as a peace-maker, crying out for "Peace, or the House of Orange, And now die. Keep yourself cool, if you can, this intensely hot weather; and take care of melons and ices, for the CHOLERA is still abroad in the land."

Your affectionate Correspondent, P. H.

#### ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roden has been pleased to appoint the Rev. JOHN AYNS, M.A. and Curate of Edmondton, Middlesex, his Lordship's domestic Chaplain.

The Rev. W. WEDBOURNE, late of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed Curate of Charles, Plymouth.

The Rev. W. HOOPER has been instituted to the Perpetual Curacy of Littleton, near Winchester, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. A. BOULTON, to the Rectory of Preston Canes.

Rev. JOHN ELLIS, has been presented, by Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Vicarage of Yedingham, near Molton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Matthew Mapletot.

The Rev. EDWARD BIRCH, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Curacy of St. Saviour, Manchester.

OBITUARY.

At Plymouth, of Cholera, the Rev. JAMES CARNE, D.D., Vicar of Charles. His loss will be deeply deplored by his parishioners, in the hearts of many of whom his piety and affectionate character, his attention to the poor of his flock has been kind and unrelenting, and his maternal duties have been so performed as to gain him the esteem of all ranks in his parish; and it may with much confidence be said that having died in the Lord, his death was blessed.

At Burton Latimer, the Rev. THOMAS DURHAM, aged 35.

At Rev. JOHN LANGHAM PAYKELL, Rector of Lillingstone, Dayrell, Bucks, in his 77th year; he had been Rector of that parish 51 years, and Vicar of Stove for nearly the same period; a pious and exemplary character, endeared to a large circle of his friends by his unobtrusive kindness and benevolence, and died in peace with all, and has left behind the best memorial of a good name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATIFYING TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM.—The parishioners of the parish of Holywell, Flintshire, on the occasion of a sabbath retirement from the curacy of the parish, recently presented a handsome piece of silver plate to the Rev. JAMES ELLERY, in testimony of their esteem and respect for his zealous and faithful services.

NEW CHURCHES.—During the past year it appears, from the Parliamentary Report made by the Commissioners, that twenty new churches and chapels, with accommodation for 26,361 persons, including 4,432 free seats, have been erected under their superintendence. There are nineteen churches and chapels in progress, and plans for eight others have been approved of. The Commissioners have proposed grants in aid of eleven new churches and chapels.

Saturday the Vicar of England ordered his clerk to take off the church-door a notice, which announced a meeting of the Bible Society to be held on Friday evening, *heretofore* times.

Friday the New Church of Lower Battersea, consecrated by the Archbishop of this diocese with the usual ceremony. Yesterday his Grace consecrated the Church of St. Mary, Northgate.—*Canterbury Paper*.

Christ Church, Tunstall, was consecrated on Tuesday, the 14th inst., by the Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY.

Only one church was consecrated on Monday, and the Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY preached on the occasion. The Rev. A. D. PRITCHETT, Rector of Chedale, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has the living.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY held a visitation at Chesterfield Church on Friday se'night.

PARSON CHAPLAINS.—The total amount paid to chaplains of jails, for their services, such in England and Wales, is 15,669l. 19s. Of the whole number, in one case only (at Ripon) is service performed gratuitously.

THE CHURCH.—The whole revenues of the Church of Great Britain are about 2,000,000l. a year; and supposing every farthing of it carried to the Consolidated Fund, and the Clergy universally reduced to beggary, it would increase rather than diminish the embourgeoisement of the State.

The new church at South Grove, Wiltshire, was opened for divine service on Friday, the 10th inst. Prayers were read by the Rev. A. SMITH, perpetual curate, and a sermon preached by Archdeacon MACDONALD. The church is a neat structure in the Tudor style, and has been built chiefly by the subscriptions of the proprietors and other inhabitants.

Last week the Venerable Archdeacon WILKINS visited Workop Church officially. We understand that at present there will not be a Curate, but that a sermon will be preached at the Church every Sunday.

On Tuesday the New Church at Grove, near Wantage, was consecrated by the Bishop of SALISBURY, when the Rev. E. B. PUSEY, B.D. and Regius Professor of Hebrew at the University of Oxford, preached an excellent discourse, and made a most respectable auditory. There was a collection at the door in aid of the building fund, which realized 74l. The building will seat about 300 persons.

The visitation of the Lord Bishop of SALISBURY took place at St. Helen's Church on Wednesday, when the Rev. Mr. RANCLIFF, of Radley, delivered a very learned discourse, to his brethren of the ministry, from the 14th chap. of Acts, 23d v. The preacher, from the sale of large tracts, had remitted a handsome number of children, affording the means of instruction to 345 more children. The Report earnestly solicited assistance in the number of diminishing funds of the Society. The Report of the Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, said, that during the last year there had been sold at the Depot 835 Bibles, 975 Testaments, 2449 Prayer Books, 19,444 Books and Tracts, being an increase of 2,308 over the sale of the last year, and that after all demands should have been delayed, there would remain a handsome number of deficiencies. But the Society had lost by death an unusual number of members, and the new admissions had by no means supplied the deficiency. A benediction of 50l. was voted to the Parent Society, and it was resolved, that the Committee be authorised to expend 10l. in promoting the circulation of the *Saturday Magazine*. The Rev. S. TITLOW reported that during the past year he had transmitted benefactions and subscriptions to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to the amount of 120l.









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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

TUESDAY being the anniversary of the KING's birth-day, it was celebrated at Windsor with every mark of rejoicing. The public observance of the day is fixed for another time of the year.

On Friday the KING held a Levee at St. James's, when Lord NUGENT, Sir HARRY NEALE, Sir GRAHAM MOORE, Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM, and Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON were invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The following gentlemen were nominated and invested Knights of the Guelphic Order:—

Vice-Admiral HACKETT, Grand Cross.

Major-General EUSTACE, Knight Commander.

Captain SIR NESBIT WILLOUGHBY, C.D., Knight Commander.

Mr JACKSON, Commissary Judge at Rio Janeiro, Companion.

Mr DEAS THOMPSON, Accountant of the Navy, Knight Commander.

Captain GREEN, R.N., Knight Commander.

Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

His Majesty returned to Windsor in the evening.

The KING holds another Levee on Friday the 31st inst.

THE Ministry is beginning to tumble to pieces. We have elsewhere expressed our belief that the chances are greatly in favour of Lord GREY's not "coming to the scratch" again as Premier. We all along said that Mr. STANLEY would not go to Ireland. The fury of O'CONNELL, upon a former occasion, kept him here; and now the unquenchable zeal of the LORD LIEUTENANT, upon the other tack, equally bars his fulfilment of the duties of an office of which he has seen less than any Irish Secretary that ever existed.

In order to smooth this difficulty, and to put somebody forward, who really can do something, Mr. STANLEY will be, nay, we believe we might almost say, is, CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Lord ALTHORP retiring to the pleasures of fattening his hogs and representing the Tower Hamlets, if he cannot get in for Northamptonshire, his doubt of which is as complimentary to his own Ministerial qualities, and the great measure he has been so instrumental in carrying, as his acceptance of the Cockney district, if he fails in his own county, is to the new constituency, whose suffrages he thus conditionally accepts. His Lordship is of course aware that his letter to a friend, stating that he only stands for the Tower Hamlets to keep another person out, has been generally circulated in Northamptonshire.

Should Mr. STANLEY assume the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Mr. KENNEDY will go Secretary to Ireland; and Colonel MABERLY will succeed Mr. KENNEDY.

It seems late in the day to begin to argue the question of DON MIGUEL's right to the throne of Portugal, to which he lawfully succeeded when his brother proceeded to Brazil to assume a higher authority, and to which, in order to settle any doubts upon that point, he was also elected by the three estates of his kingdom; but the *Times*, on Thursday, recommended the discussion of the subject, certainly at one of the most unfortunate possible periods; just at the moment when the state of Portugal, the failure of Don PEDRO, the zeal of the people, and the unanimity of their refusal to join the Pretender, all combine to give the lie to the only tenable ground of opposition to the KING, namely, that he is a tyrant—hateful to his subjects—beyond all measure unpopular in his Government, beggared in his resources, and tottering on his throne.

Don MIGUEL left this country after a long course of education on the Continent, under the full belief that the Portuguese nation wanted a CONSTITUTION. Anxious to do what was right, he consented to abide by that Constitution, and accept the office of Regent for his brother, who made that Constitution, if we recollect, in four days and a half or some such thing. When he got to Lisbon he was told by the People that they wanted no Constitution—that they only tolerated the idea of a Constitution while there was an English force in Lisbon—for the removal of which force Don MIGUEL had wisely and justly stipulated—and accordingly the moment the British bayonets were taken from their throats, the Portuguese nation denounced the Constitution, and called upon Don MIGUEL to rescue them from the oppression of a foreign Emperor, who had discarded and repudiated them; told him that it was not at his option to remain Regent; that according to the law of the land, whenever the elder of two sons of the King of PORTUGAL went forth to assume a foreign throne of higher importance, the younger of those sons should remain and be the King of PORTUGAL; they called upon him to fill the throne of his ancestors, and the three estates of the kingdom, solemnly convoked, by their decision and decree, placed him on that throne in the doubly important character, of a MONARCH by hereditary right, and a KING elected by the nation.

The utter failure of DON PEDRO's Constitution in Brazil could not but satisfy the Portuguese of the justice of the conclusion at which they had arrived. Nothing was wanting to ensure the happiness and returning prosperity of PORTUGAL but the just recognition of her KING, who, through all the insults and persecutions which he has received from our Ministers, and the high-flying liberals in both Houses of Parliament, has continued to afford to the English nation all those mercantile favours and advantages which were secured to her as a condition of her supporting Portugal against her enemies. This recognition, the KING of ENGLAND told the country, in a speech from the throne, was at hand; but this royal promise, like others of smaller importance, perhaps, the KING was compelled by his Whig advisers to break, and after encouraging the seizure of DON MIGUEL's fleet by the French, after giving every facility to DON PEDRO's plans, both in London and in Paris, we send a fleet of observation to the Tagus, all for the sake of non-intervention, and salute the Pretender's flag on its first appearance off the coast.

And, now, forsooth, there are to be public meetings about the state of Portugal; and the *Times* tells us that one of the KING's brothers, the Duke of SUCCESSION, is to preside at them—to take into consideration the necessity of supporting the Constitutionalists against the Tyrant! Where is the proof of the tyranny?—in the unanimous determination of the

kingdom to support the King? Where is the glory of the Constitutionalists? In the fact, that not one individual has been found, either by bribes or threats, base enough to join them—and yet England is to interfere, and speeches are to be made at taverns to excite the London mob against the tranquillity of a country in alliance with us, competent to act for itself, and strong enough within itself, as it seems, to repel the unnatural invasion which the expelled constitution-maker for Brazil has ventured to conduct.

The latest accounts from Portugal give intelligence that after a slight brush between Admiral SARTORIUS and the KING's fleet, the latter had re-entered the Tagus. This operation the brave Constitutionalists attribute to the fear experienced by the Portuguese sailors of the Admiral's two ships. We have no doubt that, as Captain SARTORIUS was a very distinguished officer in our navy, and has merely for the sake of supporting the ministerial doctrine of non-interference, taken the command of the Pretender's Armada of Two, his skill and bravery are of the greatest importance to the success of his illustrious patron's schemes; and since Lord ANGLESEY would undertake to blockade all Ireland with four gun-brigs, we see no reason to laugh at the smallness of Admiral SARTORIUS's fleet! But with all that, we suspect the return of the KING's ships to the Tagus to be, instead of a mark of fear, part of a system upon which Don MIGUEL is acting, the object of which may not so readily strike Admiral SARTORIUS as a player, as it does those who are only lookers on at the game.

The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 13th and 15th of August says:— "A very long despatch from General POVOAS to the Comde de BARREREA, of St. Joao de Madeira, the 9th inst., gives an account of the engagement at Souto Redondo, which position was attacked by the rebels with four thousand men and three cannon. General POVOAS states that in expectation of being attacked he had previously directed Brigadier-General CANAVARIO, commanding the first brigade, to receive the attack at Souto Redondo, as the ground is favourable for cavalry, and therefore, if the enemy attacked the outposts, he was to endeavour to drive them to that position where they could not fail to be defeated. Having received information in the night of the 7th from General CANAVARIO that the advanced posts on the road to Grijó were attacked, General POVOAS took the necessary measures, and the several detachments of his division, in consequence of the previous arrangements, marched in good order to the said position of Souto Redondo. The enemy was unable to force the position, and suffered severely by the charges with the bayonet made by the KING's troops, in one of which the Regt. of Bragança captured one cannon and a howitzer, and completely broke the rebels at that point, compelling them to retreat, which soon became a precipitate flight, in which they were pursued by the whole of the first brigade, the battalions of Cadagães, of Milagres, and the companies of Royalist Volunteers of Azeiteira, supported by the cavalry on the road to Grijó. General CANAVARIO was ordered to pursue as far as he should judge proper, and as they all hastened to go beyond Grijó, anxious to destroy at once the defeated and routed rebels, General POVOAS was to send two squadrons, and to order two of his officers to see that they did not go beyond Grijó, in which they succeeded; the men, notwithstanding their enthusiasm, maintaining an obedience to command for which the Portuguese soldier is as distinguished for as his valour. General POVOAS highly commends the conduct and bravery of the officers and men. The enemy had 329 killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, besides a great number of wounded whom the rebels carried off the field, not to mention the deserters who daily come in. The loss of the KING's troops was 17 killed, 83 wounded; four recved cuttings, and three horses killed. One battalion of Cadagães, one of Royalist Volunteers, and six regiments of Militia in the KING's army were not engaged.

(No. of Aug. 15.)—A despatch from SANTA MARTHA, dated Balthar, August 10, states that nothing new had occurred; he had heard that morning, from four till nine o'clock, the report of some heavy cannon, and which he supposed to be from some of the King's men-of-war off Oporto. A picket of the rebels stationed at Poço, consisting of a sergeant and ten privates, had come over that morning with their arms. The rebels are shut up in their entrenchments at Oporto. The fourth division which the General commands, retains its position at Balthar, with its advanced posts near Vallongo, and its pickets of cavalry within musket-shot of the pickets of the rebels in the vicinity of the city. The Royalist Volunteers of Braga are at Loureiro, its advanced posts at Forniga, Col. Gueires remains at Alfense; the Lieut. Colonel of the Royalist Volunteers of Valença at Leça de Balio. During the day the pickets of all these bodies have advanced within musket-shot of the enemy's outposts near the city. The General adds that he had taken measures to prevent the conveyance of corn to Oporto; that the same day the corn-bustle had been taken, with their oxen; that the bakers of Valongo were hindered from going to Oporto with bread. Flour had been seized, and mills and ovens, which might be useful to the rebels, destroyed." (*Lisbon Gazette* to August 18, inclusive.)

The following is from Oporto, dated August 14th, and, as the *Morning Post* says, is derived from a source which our adversaries would deem pre-eminently authentic—i. e. from an officer serving with the rebels:—

"My last of the 13th inst. informed you of our critical situation in this city, as much for the want of provisions as in the expectation of being momentarily attacked by the Miguelette forces; I have now to acquaint you with a most lamentable disaster, that has befallen our very barracks. The Count de Villa Fion crossed the Douro by the Oporto bridge on the 6th inst. at the head of 3,000 men, in search of provisions, and, when crossing a large plain near Souto Redondo, they were unexpectedly attacked and charged by a numerous body of cavalry with such impetuosity that a great number of our men, to save themselves, threw away their arms.

"Capt. RANZO, of the 12th Caraceros, one of the bravest Officers in our army, seems to have lost his senses, as he increased the confusion and disorder by crying out to the soldiers to save themselves by flight (*Mens filius estans perditus fugimus*). Major PACHECO, seeing that the terror and confusion, augmented by the cries of the soldiers that they had been betrayed, as also that the Count VILLA FION did not evince that severity of spirit and collected energy and courage which the occasion so promptly demanded, requested of the Count to deliver over to him the command, which was accepted to by his Excellency, and I have no hesitation in affirming that to the Major's exertions and praiseworthy conduct amidst such general disorder and panic the safety of those who returned to Oporto is entirely due. Our loss in killed and prisoners exceeds 600, besides 200 wounded.

"Capt. RANZO was arrested on the field, and on his arrival in the city a Court Martial assembled for his trial, and he was sentenced to be shot, and Don PEDRO has commuted the sentence to ten years hard labour on the fortifications and public works, stripping him in the presence of the army of his uniform and honours as an officer.

"We are expecting to be attacked from three points by the 18th or 19th, and we are informed that the enemy has 30,000 men collected in and about the neighbourhood of this place."

It is not our intention at the present moment to enter into the merits of the "BANK QUESTION," which, when a proper season shall have arrived, we are quite prepared to do; but it is impossible to see what is going on without feeling that the mischiefs entailed upon the country by the present Ministry, great and manifold as they already are, are daily and hourly increasing.

Wholly ignorant of the subject, and utterly at a loss how to act, these most incapable men have taken a step which they think will satisfy the country during the recess, and give them time to sneak out of the trouble and responsibility which must fall somewhere, in consequence of what they have done.

Unable to make up their minds,—unable to give any opinion, they resort to the desperate measure of publishing the evidence given before the Committee, without note, comment, or observation; the effect of which is, to excite a panic

and create a depression in Bank Stock to an amount awfully frightful. If this were the result of mere ignorance we should not pity them—because they must, with all their ignorance, have sufficient common-sense to know that they ought not to risk the prosperity of the country and the property of individuals by tampering with things beyond their comprehension—but we should endeavour to palliate their dangerous proceedings, by attributing the mischief which has arisen, and which will arise in a yet greater degree, to a total want of practical knowledge unmixt with any wilful desire to undermine and overthrow the country in every possible manner.

But this misconduct does not arise from ignorance; ignorant they were of the effects likely to be produced by publishing the naked evidence, but Mr. ATTWOOD, who was on the Committee, told them, that although there was nothing in the evidence which could, in the minds of any well-informed persons, do the Bank the least injury, yet that the publication of that evidence would alarm the timid and ignorant, whose fears and apprehensions would be worked upon by the designing, stock-jobbing portion of the public press, and that a serious fall in Bank Stock would be the consequence; and that the natural consequence of that depreciation would be, the depreciation of every other sort of Stock. And so convinced were the Government of the truth and justice of this opinion—which Mr. ATTWOOD took the trouble, and it cost him a great deal of trouble, and he remained in town purposely to teach them—that they promised him the evidence should not be published; and having received this pledge, which the Ministry, awakened to a sense of the danger of their proposed conduct, had given to him, away went Mr. ATTWOOD, happy in having accomplished something for the public.

Away went Mr. ATTWOOD to Whitehaven to complete his most successful canvass for that borough. The very first thing he saw printed and published in all the Newspapers was, the whole of the evidence which the precious Government had pledged themselves, for the reasons which he had suggested, should not be published at all.

This is the way the Government makes and breaks promises—this is a specimen of the vacillating system upon which the affairs, financial and fiscal, as well as legislative and political, are now conducted.

It is perhaps needless to add, that the breach of the promise made by the Government by Mr. ATTWOOD, made to Mr. ATTWOOD by the Government, has been attended by all the evils and mischiefs to the public which he distinctly, plainly, and conscientiously told the Ministry it would be.

Such is the price the country pays for the broken word of the Ministry.

THE state of Greece, if we may judge by the various letters which have just reached London, is beyond repair. This is very bad news for the Liberals, who, without either knowing or caring one farthing about Greece, cry out, as they do about Poland, merely to keep the game alive.

The agent to Lloyd's at Patras, writes, under date July 6, as follows:—

"His Majesty's ship the *Rainbow*, and the *Cornelia* French corvette, which remain here, apparently the sole object of protecting their respective Consuls, all commerce being suspended, and nearly all the British and Ionian subjects having sent away their effects and left the place since the revolt of the garrison. Not above one-sixth of the population remains. The whole of Greece is in a state of anarchy, and we fear that piracy will show itself ere long in those seas, as it has already done on the coast of Malina and in the Archipelago."

Would it not be as well to pause a little before we make the payment of the first £500,000 for the outfit of Prince OTTO? All the communications from Greece are corroborative of the statements contained in this letter; and really it seems as if affairs in that part of the world were at present beyond a hope of settlement, by sending out a raw Bavarian lad to be King. But we look to Lord PALMERSTON; he is left in London with all our destinies in his hands, and nobody to consult but Lord and Lady HOWICK, and Mr. BACKHOUSE: yet we hope for the best.

THE *Times* of yesterday has a long article professing to shew the absurdity of the charge of "indifference" brought against the new constituency, (proved as it has been all over the kingdom by the tardiness to register, in many instances, and the omission of registration altogether, in a vast many more), and ridicules the "cuckoo cry" as utterly groundless.

We are not going to argue this point, but we would advise the *Times* to consult the county registrations, before it decides upon the fallacy of the allegation, and cast up the increase of county votes consequent upon the passing of the Reform Act, before it denies the truth of statements which are fully borne out by the statements of the registering officers themselves.

We admit that in towns and boroughs something more than indifference has displayed itself: a strong feeling of disgust has exhibited itself against those who, under a pretext of enlarging the constituency, and increasing the power of the people, have, in fact, robbed the people of their ancient rights, and disfranchised half the electors.

To shew what is the result of the new Act, in one place alone, and that not a very unimportant place—we mean Westminster—as well as to shew what the feelings are, have been excited by the discovery of that result, we beg to call the attention of the reader to the Report of a Meeting holden in St. John's Westminster, on Thursday evening.

Thursday evening a Meeting of the Rate-payers of this parish was held at the Parish School-room, Vincent-square, to take into consideration the means to be adopted to obtain the restoration of the elective franchise, of which they have been deprived by the new Reform Act. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the deepest interest was evidently felt as to its object.

"THOMAS ANGER, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly mentioned the object of the Meeting, of which they were all doubtless aware, and in which they all felt that they were greatly interested. The Committee, who had been appointed to consider the best means to be taken to procure the restoration of the elective franchise of which they were deprived by what was called the Reform Bill, had prepared a petition to the next meeting of His Majesty's Council, and the present Parliament together to pass an Act to amend the Reform Act, and restore the people to their just rights and ancient inheritance, the elective franchise, of which they were deprived by that Bill.

"The Petition was then read by the Secretary. It stated that the inhabitants of the parish were most injuriously affected in their elective franchise by the Bill passed in the last Session of Parliament, for reforming the representation of the people in Parliament. That they had not and not voters, and that previous to the passing of that Bill the payment of their rates at any time previous to the day of election enabled them to exercise their franchise. That by that Bill they were required to pay all rates and taxes due to the next election for July as a necessary qualification for voting at the next election for Representatives. That the last rate made by the parish was not put in a state of collection till the 13th of July. That the rate-payers in

the parish an own to 1,796, all of whom are disfranchised as scot and lot voters under the Bill, with the exception of 153. That the Bill is complicated and confused, and different opinions are entertained of the meaning of its clauses by lawyers of eminence; and it is in many of its enactments intelligible to the people at large. They, therefore, pray his Majesty to call the Parliament together to pass an Act to amend the Reform Bill, and to restore the elective franchise to the Petitioners, and all their fellow-subjects who are deprived of their rights by the Bill.

Mr. MICHELS said it would not be necessary to do more than to state the disfranchising effect of the Bill on the several parishes of Westminster to which it was applicable, and then presenting a petition to his Majesty to have their franchise restored. He would state the number of rate-payers in each of the eight parishes of Westminster, the number who voted at the last contested election in 1818, and the number now qualified to vote as scot and lot voters under the new Reform Bill:—

| Rate payers  | Voted in 1818 | Now qualified |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| St. George   | 5,144         | 2,971         |
| St. James    | 2,884         | 2,065         |
| St. Martin   | 2,218         | 1,748         |
| St. Clement  | 1,975         | 1,289         |
| St. Ann      | 1,822         | 901           |
| St. Margaret | 1,300         | 896           |
| St. John     | 1,138         | 650           |
| St. Paul     | 546           | 437           |

From this Return they would see that Westminster, the first scot and lot constituency, was reduced by the Bill to the state of a rotten borough. It was impossible that Ministers could go to a new election with such a Bill. (Cheers.) The reason they had such a comparatively numerous body of qualified electors in St. Martin's was, there had been a struggle between the inhabitants and the select vestry. The vestry made a rate illegally at two shillings in the pound; the inhabitants quashed that rate, and made a rate themselves of one shilling in the pound. (Cheers.) And as the great majority of them were parties to the making the rate, they knew when it could be paid, and accordingly became qualified; but in other parishes many of the inhabitants never had notice of the rate being in the state of payment, and were therefore disqualified. They were told they might register under the 10th clause of the Act; but that clause required the payment of King's taxes as well as poor rates, and if they now adopted it, they would be bound by it in all future time, which, on some occasions, might have the effect of disfranchising a large portion of the electors. The payment of rates or taxes should never have been made a qualification for exercising the elective franchise. They would be afraid that the people would refuse to pay taxes, and therefore made it so. (Cheers.) Under the present Bill the man with the longest purse would carry the election, because electors would be found to vote against their conscience for the man who paid their rates and taxes. (Cries of 'No, no,' and 'Yes, yes.') He heard the Member for Middlesex say that he had twenty letters in his pocket from electors of Marylebone to a candidate, promising that they would pay their rates and taxes to vote for him. When a candidate did that he became a suborner of perjury; and when a man committed perjury he cast off all Christian feeling, and was fit for any crime. (Cheers.) He believed Ministers meant well, and would comply with the prayer of the Petition, for it would be madness to go to a new election while the people were disfranchised. He moved that the Petition be adopted by the Meeting, and presented to his Majesty.

Mr. MOORE, in seconding the motion, said, though they could not expect redress from a solitary Petition, yet their Petition would spread the flame, and the Throne would be besieged with Petitions till their rights were restored. (Cheers.) But if the Throne did not grant them, redress they must appeal to a power greater than the Throne, the omnipotent power of public opinion, which had carried the Reform Bill. (Great cheers.) It was by the Meeting, like the present, and by Political Unions that could be framed, and that must be framed, that the liberty of the people was to be achieved. (Continued cheering.) Every family should be a Political Union, they should take care that their children should not be brought up in the same ignorance of their rights that their fathers were, if they wished them to escape the sufferings their fathers had endured. (Great cheering.)

Mr. WELSH said he was called on to pay the Midsummer rate on the 15th of August; of course he must be disfranchised under the Bill.

Mr. POWLES thought no Minister, who would refuse to amend the Bill, would be worthy of the confidence of the people. (Cheers.) He hoped Westminster would be represented by honest men, and that no elector would vote again for Sir J. Hobhouse.

The motion was then agreed to; and a Deputation appointed to present the Petition to Lord Melbourne for presentation to His Majesty.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting separated.

By this statement it will be seen that the number of rate payers in Westminster amounts to 17,788, of which number 10,268 voted at the contested election of 1818, but that now, when the blessings of Reform are universally disseminated, and the elective franchise is generally distributed, no fewer than fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-two of the electors of Westminster are disfranchised at a blow; and that the whole constituency of that vast city—vast beyond parallel in its extent, and in the wealth and importance of its inhabitants, is reduced from seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight persons to two thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

And to this bill—this disfranchising bill—Sir FRANCIS BURDETT independently, and Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, because he is a placeman, gave their unqualified support. Sir FRANCIS cares little about it, perhaps, from the circumstance of his projected elevation to the Peerage, and Sir CAM HOBHOUSE was, in all probability, equally careless, because, having accepted the office of Superintendent of Military Flogging, after nearly twenty years' preaching against the system, he must know that another attempt upon Westminster on his part would be utterly useless.

We find the following in the *Leeds Intelligencer* of Thursday:—

"GREY LIST.—The Whigs of Northumberland having circulated what they call a 'Grey List,' which were promptly answered by the publication of a 'Grey List,' from which the subjoined extract is taken. It is thus introduced: 'One of the boasted pledges of Earl Grey, on his accession to power, was, that the affairs of Government should no longer be carried on by patronage. He has spent a long parliamentary life in bawling out for a 'Reform,' of what he called 'abuses,' and has invariably set himself scandalized whenever a Tory chance to confer an appointment in Government, the Army, or Navy, or the Church, on a deserving relative. Compare his professions with his performances: look upon his shameful abandonment of principle, see how he has feathered his nest, and the nests of every member of his family, by giving all who are capable of wearing lawn sleeves, or a red coat, or putting on a sailor's uniform on a gala day, or of walking to the Treasury Office to receive their pensions, some share of what the Noble Earl and his Political Satellites, the Whigs, while out of office have called 'PUBLIC PLUNDER!' We request our readers to pay particular attention to the following list:—

Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury, Member of the Privy Council, Superintendent of the Knights of the Garter, Commissioner for the Affairs of India, &c. &c. per annum £12,500  
Lord DUNSTON (married to Earl Grey's daughter Louisa Fitzclarence), Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet, per annum 2,192

Note.—This Noble Lord, soon after his acceptance of office, took a violent fit of economy, and he is ashamed that, having splendid private fortune, and no arduous duties to perform as Lord Privy Seal, he should receive a large sum from the declining revenue of an almost impoverished country, and declared he would sustain the honour with, out the emolument. But he has since repented, applied to the Treasury, and pocketed the money! He has also gone upon a foolish errand to the Emperor of Russia, with his wife and a tail of m'phers, and half-cousins, which errand will cost the wretched man an additional 50,000  
Henry Viscount HOWICK, M.P. (son of Earl Grey) Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, per annum 3,990

The Hon. EDWARD GREY (brother of Earl Grey), Lord Bishop of Hereford, and other "nice pickings," per annum 13,000

The Hon. G. BARRINGTON, M.P. (married to Caroline, daughter of Earl Grey), a Lord of the Admiralty, and Captain in the Royal Navy, per annum 2,000

The Hon. CHARLES GREY (second son of Earl Grey), Lieutenant-Colonel in the 8th Regiment of Foot, &c., per annum 1,000

E. SAURIN, Esq. another son-in-law of Earl Grey, Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Commissioner of Stamps, per annum 2,000

The Hon. FREDERICK WILLIAM GREY, third son of Earl Grey, Captain in the Royal Navy, &c., per annum 1,000

The Hon. G. G. G. Grey, eldest son of Earl Grey, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, per annum 8,000

EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. M.P. (brother-in-law of Earl Grey), Secretary to the Treasury, per annum 3,500

The Hon. GEORGE GREY (fourth son of Earl Grey), Commander in the Royal Navy, &c., per annum 700

The Hon. Lord Melbourne, (Cousin of Earl Grey), Ambassador to the Neapolitan Court, per annum 8,500

The Hon. RICHARD PENNYN (brother-in-law of Earl Grey), Lord Bishop of Derry, and the holder of numerous other rich benefices, per annum 18,000

The Hon. GEORGE PENNYN, M.P. (brother-in-law of Earl Grey), a Lord of the Treasury, &c., per annum 2,500

The Hon. Lord Melbourne, (Cousin of Earl Grey), Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Privy Councillor, per annum 10,000

Lord Viscount DUNCAN, M.P. (Cousin of Earl Grey), Commissioner of Woods and Forests, &c. &c. per annum 6,000

Hon. F. C. PENNYN, M.P. (Cousin of Earl Grey) Major-General in the Army, Lieut. Governor of Malta, &c. per annum 10,000

Sir FREDERICK LAMB, Bart. (Cousin of Earl Grey) Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, per annum 12,000

The Hon. GEORGE LAMB, M.P. (Cousin of Earl Grey) Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, per annum 3,000

CHARLES WOOD, Esq. M.P. (married to Lady Mary, youngest daughter of Earl Grey) Private Secretary to his Noble Father-in-law, and Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, per annum, 3,000

£171,892  
Thus the "Plunder" by ONE WHIG FAMILY for one year amounts to the moderate sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO POUNDS, which would suffice to support more than THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FIFTY FAMILIES at the shilling a week each.

"So much for the Grey List! But it is imperfect on the debtor side. Mr. ELLICE has since retired from the Treasury, on (it is understood) a pension of 1300l. a year, and has been succeeded by Mr. C. WOOD, who, in turn, is succeeded as Private Secretary by Colonel GREY, who of course is preparing, by practice in a civil department, for military promotion! Captain BARRINGTON too, holds several sinecures and emoluments connected with the ecclesiastical institutions of the See of Durham. The *Leeds Mercury* is great when decanting on 'Tory extravagance.' We should like to see its commentary on the GREY LIST."

We insert this, although we have never gone the length of blaming Lord GREY for providing for his relations and friends—merely to shew that WHIGS are not the rigid and uncompromising patriots when in power, that they profess to be when out. There are several errors in the sums set opposite the names of the individuals in the list—the Bishop of Hereford's income, for instance, comes much nearer 3000l. a year than 13,000l.: a Captain in the Navy has no such pay as 1000l. a year, nor a Commander 700l.; but we could if we chose add to the list, several offices, pensions, and annuities, which are omitted, and which might, in some degree, balance the difference. Of one thing we are quite certain, that in the *Black List* there is no calculation of receipts one half so correct.

WE have indulged ourselves—good-naturedly—for the last week or two, in shewing up some strange forgetfulnesses, or blunders, of the illustrious, incomparable, and uncalculable LORD CHANCELLOR—called, nevertheless, by another popular idol, BYRON, "blundering BROTHAM"—but we have confined our observations to his theories; to his absurd Bankrupt Court; to his special care about his own retirement, and the divesting his office of its unpaid duties; of getting himself planted Chancellor for life; of his brother's sinecures; of the Vice-Chancellor's salary; the suitors fund; and many other little things; but we never mentioned his Lordship's Judicial absurdities, satisfied that Sir EDWARD LUSHINGTON was at all times prepared and competent to make his Lordship look very little in the place where, to the incalculable amusement of all Chancery lawyers, his Lordship tries to look remarkably big—we trusted to the Bar to exhibit him there.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, however, has got into Court with his Lordship; and in that paper of Monday we find the following statement, which, as it has met with no contradiction or qualification, we take, after six days silence, to be true. It is a beautiful specimen of blended wisdom, humanity, decision and expedition. Here we have it:—

A cause, "Swain v. Smith," was argued before the LORD CHANCELLOR between half-past six and eleven o'clock, post meridian, on the 30th August, 1831!

Sept. 1. The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, in consequence of the difficulty of the case, he could not give judgment at present.

Nov. 19. Judgment moved for, when Lord BROTHAM said the papers were then under his consideration.

Dec. 13. Judgment applied for. Lord BROTHAM again complained of the difficulty of the case, but promised he would give judgment before the holidays.

Feb. 14, 1832. Counsel again moved for judgment, and Lord BROTHAM said he would consider what was best to be done.

Feb. 25. His Lordship directed case to be re-argued.

April 20. Case re-argued accordingly.

May 11. Lord BROTHAM having signified his intention to resign the Great Seal, Counsel applied to his Lordship for judgment. His Lordship promised to give in his judgment to the Registrar.

May 16. The judgment this day sent to the Registrar, and the parties bespoke copies thereof.

May 18. Attending Registrar for copy. His Lordship had withdrawn it.

July 2. His Lordship again delivered his judgment to the Registrar.

July 30. The judgment being somewhat short, and very obscure, Counsel moved that his Lordship appoint a day to be spoken to on it.

Aug. 4. Heard on Lord BROTHAM's judgment, when his Lordship directed the parties to settle it amongst themselves.

Is not this perfect? After delay after delay, he gives judgment—then withdraws it—then gives it again; and, at last, leaves the parties (whom he knows to be in the greatest poverty and distress,) exactly where he found them a twelvemonth before; and then tells them to settle it amongst themselves.

ABOUT a fortnight ago, we observed that Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, when canvassing the new Borough of Penryn, nearly threw a voter's wife into fits, by telling her—"If I am not returned at—I shall take away all the mails from Falmouth at." Removing the mails seems to be the present Ministerial method of electioneering; for what the noble Foreign Secretary threatened to do at Falmouth, the Government, of which his Lordship is a Cabinet Member, have

determined to do immediately at Harwich. The following official announcement appeared on Thursday:—

"General Post Office, Aug. 23.

"On and from Friday, the 31st inst., the regular mails for Harwich and for Holland will be despatched by steam-vessels from the Thames, instead of Harwich."

"The mails for Harwich, Hanover, &c., will be made up every Friday night."

"The mails for Holland on Tuesday and Friday nights."

"The steam-vessels will proceed, in all practical cases, to Harwich and Rotterdam respectively."

There cannot be the smallest doubt, that the return of Mr. HERRIES and Mr. DAWSON, for the "Treasury Borough" of Harwich, in spite of Lord GREY's mandate, at the General Election last spring, had nothing at all to do with this piece of vengeance of the Reforming Ministry. It is quite certain, also, that the Harwich electors must have the good sense to perceive, that they are in no way indebted for this *Grey-scheme*—so opportune at a time of distress—to the present Government candidates for their Borough, Messrs. APOLLO TOWER and PAN DISNEY.

But, at the same time—without at all hinting that those gentlemen are old women—we should be not in the least surprised to find that, when A. TOWER and P. DISNEY, Esqrs. present themselves at the Harwich Election, some of the voters for that Borough should just call out, loudly and pleasantly—"Where are the mails?"

Joking apart,—is not this mode of supporting the purity of election admirable—coming from the immortal Ministers who carried the REFORM BILL!!!

MR. EDWARD ELLICE AND THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—On the 11th of this month Mr. Ellice was praised up to the skies by the *Times* newspaper, but on the 26th Feb. 1831, the said paper assailed Mr. Ellice with the most gross and shameful abuse. In order to show the unprincipled character of the *Times* in its true colours, I subjoin copies of the two articles.

An extract from the *Times* of the 11th current.

"We are sorry to learn that Mr. Ellice has resigned his situation as Secretary to the Treasury. His vigour, his straightforward conduct, his good sense, and his good humour will not easily be replaced. He knew how to spur the reluctant, and to check the petulant. His loss we think will be severely felt."

An extract from the *Times* of 26th Feb. 1831.

"Lord Grey knows—he must know—what the public opinion is with respect to the number of his connections associated with him in place, and he ought to respect that opinion, or he will be too strong for him. His fortune cannot be so sordid as to wish to concentrate a mass of public wealth in his own family; but what might have been inadvertency at first will assume a different character if persevered in after it is exposed, and the disgust it occasions stated."

"There is one person, in particular, unfavourably known in the City for his connection with the celebrated Greek Loan. This person should have shrunk altogether from public life, but particularly he should not have been placed in a situation connected with the revenues of the country!"

The person alluded to, as being connected with the Greek Loan, is Mr. ELLICE, who, as you know, is brother-in-law to Lord GREY.

I know nothing of this Greek Loan affair excepting from what I have read in the *Times*. A few years since Mr. ELLICE, Mr. HUME, and Dr. BOWING were sadly abused by the *Times* for something they did respecting the said loan. CORBETT also said something about a Greek Pie. It was added, that out of a loan of two millions, the poor Greeks only got about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

In February, 1831, the GREY family enjoyed places amounting to not more than fifty thousand pounds per annum, but now they have treble the money and the *Times* is content!!!

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
Aug. 22. 1832. A CONSTANT READER.

LORD GREY has scamped off to Howick, not even waiting for the KING's last Levee—not that that signifies much, for his Lordship, in spite of all the private audiences people read of, has not spoken a syllable to His MAJESTY, we believe, since his unwelcome return to office after he was so joyously kicked out without dinner and driven to his Chops at Hounslow. Nevertheless, away he is gone, and we should be glad to know what he thought before he went, of the dear Political Unions—the Unions which he would not put down when ordered to do it—the Unions with which Lord ALTHORP and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Ministers of the KING, have corresponded, in their official capacity, the said Unions being recognised by them in their corporate character, when he finds that at the extensive Pot House Dinner at the Eyre Arms (wherever that is), with Mr. HUME, in the Chair, last Monday week, nine-tenths of the Members turned down their glasses when His MAJESTY's health was proposed, and the Band played *Rule Britannia* instead of *God save the King*. What would Lord GREY have told the KING about that, if the KING had condescended to speak to him about it?

But there is a sequel to this "glass-turning scene" which ought to be recorded; because Mr. HUME, who was in the Chair, would not, and did not, omit the toast, but gave it, and has fallen under the censure of his worthy associates for so doing. This sequel is to be found in the following report of the *Weekly Meeting* of the Union at Saville House, which was held on Wednesday—Mr. KING, in the Chair.

Mr. HARRISON, in the absence of the Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. HARRISON then read the quarterly report of the business committee previously to a new election, and stated that there was a balance in hand of 344l. 18s. 3d.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in moving to propose the following resolution, to the effect "that the proposal of the King, as a toast at the dinner of the Union, was without the consent and in violation of the express orders of that council," said, that on account of his obligations last, he had lost a good dinner, at which he understood reigned, on the whole, harmony and kindly feeling. His object in proposing the above, was that the public should know the proper shoulders on whom the blame ought to rest. Three weeks ago, August the 1st, it was moved in that council, that the King's name should be omitted, and the motion was carried with one dissenter's dissent. On the Thursday before the dinner, several letters were read to show that it was becoming that the resolution should be adhered to; nevertheless, the council, as stewards, determined to adhere to it. The dinner, and a third time decided in favour of the resolution by a majority of twelve to eight. But another motion was afterwards brought forward to the effect that it was not expedient to obey the decision of the council. This motion was carried by a majority of seven to six. He would not at any time shrink from a discussion on Majesty's merits or demerits, but he thought that the council should decide, that for the future it did not intend that its orders should be disobeyed.

Mr. TAYLOR seconded the motion.  
Mr. FOX SMITH complained of the apathy of the council with respect

to the late dinner, and said that the stewards had introduced the toast to promote the interest of the dinner.

Mr. CARPENTER denied that the council were lukewarm about the dinner, or that they had backed out, as they were accused of having done. It could never have been anticipated that three distinct decisions of the council should be disapproved of by the stewards, or by any one else.

Mr. PLACES said, that the stewards thought they showed their wisdom in acting as they did. As for him, he saw more of folly than wisdom in the transaction they were engaged in. They thought the alteration they made very good; but the event proved that it was very bad.

Mr. HANKIN said, that the dinner committee introduced the toast, NOT THROUGH ANY PARTICULAR RESPECT FOR THE KING, but to prevent any confusion that might happen.

Mr. MURPHY said that he could not give a silent vote upon this occasion, nor could he conceive how a meeting of stewards should arrogate to themselves the same powers that the council possessed. With respect to the toast, he would deny the justice of the argument which went to say that it was a customary one at all public dinners. He had attended during 14 or 15 years the Westminster dinners, and never during that period knew it was deemed a custom to propose the King's health. When it was not proposed he did not feel uncomfortable; but as soon as it became something like usual, he began to feel uneasy, and consequently ceased to well attend the Westminster dinners. It was to display public principle that such dinners should be given, and not to reverence or honour names or men. At charity dinners, and at none else, was the King's health drunk, and very properly, since there was a policy, that of obtaining a subscription, in so doing. He would always lift his voice against it at their Union dinners. It would be establishing a precedent that he by no means wished to see followed. The members of the Union proved themselves men of principle in censuring, in the direct way possible, the stewards. They censured them by turning down their glasses at the toasts those wise stewards had thought fit to place upon the list. He was proud to acknowledge that he was among the first to set the example, if any were wanting. He had been present at the meeting of Stewards at which they came to their famous decision; but he was not there, and he never agreed to it, nor was he for the other. Why should the King's health be drunk? It had been said that two hundred persons had bought tickets on the consideration that the health should be drunk. This he denied; but he knew that eight hundred individuals bought tickets, knowing and hoping that the toast would not be proposed. He confessed himself a loyal man, but not a royal man; he was faithful to his country, and not loyal to those who might be only doing it as a duty. The Council were superior to the Stewards, and would have set at defiance their resolution, but luckily the company saved them that trouble. Only twenty persons rose when the toast was given, and some of the twenty, to his knowledge, rose to hiss it. He was convinced that there was not a man at that dinner—not even the Chairman, who drank the toast with sincerity of heart. The King's health should not be a name only, but a name that should be used with sincerity.

Mr. CARPENTER said, that if one custom were established another would be also—the custom of hissing the former custom. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. CARPENTER moved "That the Business Committee be instructed to call a public meeting of the Union on Wednesday next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as may be deemed expedient to express its abhorrence of the measures of the Irish Government."

Mr. MURPHY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Lord GREY is gone, and Lord PALMERSTON is up to his whiskers in the affairs of Belgium, Portugal, and Greece—and besides, it is not his business, if he were ever so much at liberty,—and Lord MELBOURNE is ill; indeed, we are sorry to hear that he is really indisposed, which, when we made a bad joke at his Lordship's expense last week, we did not suspect. But surely these treasonable assemblies, regularly organized, meeting periodically, having councils, and debates and votes, and promulgating seditious principles, ought not to be permitted. Will the KING suffer it? Is Lord GREY King, or is King WILLIAM King, and Lord GREY Viceroy over him? The KING has already commanded the suppression of these infamous societies; Lord GREY dared not risk his own popularity by obeying the KING's commands—well and good; at that time Lord GREY had something to struggle for;—now, the odious Bill is passed, and Lord GREY is more hated and despised by these very Unions than by the most violent Tory alive,—now, surely he might do as he has been ordered: but no—he trembles at the mischief he has already done, and flies to his haunted chamber at Howick as hard as he can scamper, with all his political sins and follies rattling in his ears as if they were tied to his tail.

We say again, Lord GREY is the KING's servant,—the KING is not the servant of Lord GREY. If any Minister had dared to act towards GEORGE THE THIRD as this proud Peer has acted towards WILLIAM THE FOURTH, he would have been turned out as decidedly and unceremoniously as Lord GREY and his friends were, in the year 1806. Lord GREY has done all he can do—all the good for himself, and all the mischief for the country, and the chances are now greatly against his ever shewing his face in London again as a Minister. Why should the SOVEREIGN suffer such a Minister to have the satisfaction of resigning? The whole country would be with their KING if he peremptorily dismissed him. Now the dirty job is done, there is no difficulty in forming a Ministry in whom both MONARCH and nation might have confidence, and who certainly would not permit their SOVEREIGN to be outraged and insulted by a knot of avowed revolutionists assembling openly and regularly in defiance of the law of the land and His MAJESTY's commands.

IRELAND, the WEST INDIES, BELGIUM, GREECE, PORTUGAL, the BANK CHARTER, the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER, &c. &c., we mean no offence, but to the list of items, which are all for the consideration of the Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON, Lord HOWICK, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and their colleagues, we would just add, the EAST INDIES, without reference to the Charter. Cant, Radicalism, and Innovation are doing their work there, and in three years—not that the present Government will last half the time, even if the present form of Government does—our East India possessions will follow our West Indian Islands, and England will be exactly what BUONAPARTE wished her to be, without either Colonies or Commerce. The following is an extract from a letter written by an Officer in the Army at Calcutta:—

"BARRACKPOOR, March 11.—This is what is called a half batta station, and, thanks to the economists at home, we are all perfectly dissatisfied and disgusted with the Government and its mean measures. The army is reduced to such a state that the men from being continually on duty are worn-out and broken-spirited, and indeed it presents a melancholy contrast to what it was when I joined it six years ago. At that time the men were robust, good-looking, and jovial—now they are worse than indifferent. At that time you would hear them all assembled at night, as well as by day, singing and playing—now not a sound is heard in the lines of a single regiment. But this cannot last for ever. Something must be done, and soon, for our expectations in this respect have of late been partially realised. Part of the country in and about the Ramgar district had been in a sad state of revolt, so much that four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and horse artillery, have been out for the last two months,

and have had several encounters with the enemy, in which some native officers and men have been killed and wounded. Two regiments marched from this place, and are now out, and expected to remain out till June or July. We hear also that Nepulese are commencing an attack on our frontier. I sincerely hope it may be the case, as the army must be increased, for at its present state it is hardly capable of taking care of its cantonments. Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has been visiting all the Rajahs in the neighbourhood of Agimere, where we have lately come from. We have a new Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. BARNES, but he is up the country. When will the people at home give up being guided by a parcel of visionary Economists, Radical Reformers, and Revolutionists? But retrenchment, whether right or wrong, seems now to be the order of the day, and therefore the unfortunate sufferers have nothing to do but wait patiently in hopes of a favourable change. For myself I can only say the sooner it comes the better."

The popularity of the present Government is universal.

#### PEMMEKIN.

Earl GREY and his family are gone to Howick—rather at a critical moment—however, we find that Viscount and Viscountess HOWICK have arrived in London. This keeps the public mind easy.

M. DE TALLEYRAND has been overturned in his carriage—but not hurt. This eminent man is expected in London shortly.

Lord BROUGHAM is gone to Bird's-nest, to revel in all the "pleasures of memory," and in those reminiscences which, to a man who has done so much good—to his country and himself—during the last few months, cannot fail to be delightful.

We last Sunday mentioned that LUCIEN BUONAPARTE had arrived at Liverpool from America. It is JOSEPH—we beg pardon for the mistake. JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, however, came to London, on Saturday, by the Comet stage-coach.

We find the following in the morning papers:—"A bottle of Sherry brought up from the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, has, within these few days, been presented to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, by the persons engaged in working at the vessel; pieces of the wreck, and other articles, have also been presented to Earl GREY and Lord ALTHORP."

—What a favoured man is the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Admiralty, to receive a bottle of Sherry, while the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are presented with pieces of the wreck. This is satire, if their Lordships could but find it out. As to the salaried Privy Councillor at the head of the Navy, he must be the happiest man alive, for besides the bottle of Sherry now mentioned, Lord ANGLSEA (knowing the sort of mind the man has) told Mrs. BERNARD, a lady at Cork, the other day, that he should certainly forward to his friend Sir JAMES GRAHAM, a little flag which one of her wonderfully clever little boys had daubed over with a little paint, and stuck upon a little stick with a little tin top, as a present to the Lord Lieutenant.

We regret to hear that Sir WALTER SCOTT continues in a hopeless state at Abbotsford.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of CASSILLIS, eldest son of the Marquess of AILSA, whose second son, Lord KENNEDY ERSKINE (married to one of the Ladies FITZCLARENCE) died only a short time since. The Earl was in his 38th year, having been born December 11, 1794. He married, in 1814, ELEANOR, only child of ALEXANDER ALLARDICE, Esq., by whom he has left issue nine children, the eldest a daughter, Lady ELEANOR, in her 18th year. The heir to the title and estates is the late Earl's second child, Lord KENNEDY, now Earl of CASSILLIS, born in August, 1816.

The Earl of MULGRAVE, G.C.H., arrived at Barbados on the 16th of last month, on his way to his Government at Jamaica.

It seems that although grouse-shooting began under unfavourable auspices, the season is good and the birds plentiful. Several accidents incidental to sport have, we regret to say, already occurred.

We are glad to find that the *Hunchback*, as performed at the Haymarket, draws full houses. This is as it should be; merit in actors and assiduity in managers deserve patronage. The Duke of WELLINGTON was at the Theatre on Thursday, having arrived from Walmer in the afternoon.

The following statistical accounts, as relate to wool and cotton, are curious and interesting:—England and Wales feed 36,000,000 sheep, each of which yield a fleece of four pounds weight, or one hundred and forty-four millions of pounds, which, at 1s. per pound, is worth 7,400,000l. These manufactured produce 20,000,000l. leaving a profit of 12,000,000l. per annum to the various manufacturers. —*Jacob's Outline of General Knowledge.*

Of cotton, the *Standard* says—"The first cost of a year's cotton manufactured in England is estimated at 6,000,000l. sterling; the wages paid to 835,000 persons employed in its manufacture in various ways, is 20,000,000l. sterling; the profit of the manufacturers may be estimated at 6,000,000l. at least. This gives a clear profit of 20,000,000l. from the manufacture of not quite one-third of the amount, or the increased value of the manufactured over that of unwrought material, is 3 1-3 to 1; and nearly a million of persons besides get from it constant employment."

Lord HENRY CHOLMONDELY's boat, the *Brilliant*, having been most improperly taken out and used during his Lordship's absence in the country, was taken aback in Long Reach, and went down stern foremost on Sunday, when six persons out of eight who were in her, were drowned. The same day, a gentleman shot himself accidentally in a boat; and on Thursday Mr. TOMPKINS, a barrister, upset a wherry which a friend was rowing, and was unfortunately drowned.

A correspondent of the *Leeds Intelligencer* says:—"The Reform Bill does not work well, it has, as was foreseen, let loose the passions of the crowd, who, fancying it was made for them only, resolved to have it all their own way. At Manchester the operatives have issued a hand-bill that they will deal with no tradesman who does not vote for CORBETT. This has been met by one from the tradesmen, declaring that they will not give credit to any one who does vote for him."

Conservative Societies are forming all over the country. One upon a most extensive scale has been founded at Liverpool upon the same principles as those already established at Leeds, Hull, and other populous and influential places.

Since Monday the agents for Don PEDRO in this country have been most actively employed in obtaining recruits for his army. Some hundreds have already enrolled themselves. Each man when he enrolls his name receives eightpence, which is paid to him daily until he can be sent off to Oporto, and as soon as he has embarked he is to receive 2l. 10s. per month, besides provisions. Hundreds of persons have been at the house of Mr. HERRING, the Old Star and Crown, in the Broadway, Westminster, applying to be enrolled, and each received his eightpence. There appears to be no want of money, and the recruits are to embark in a lot or two in steam-boats provided for the occasion. The recruits will go out under the command of an Officer who has sold his commission in the British army, for the purpose of aiding the cause of Don Pedro in Portugal. At a number of other houses in the metropolis Don Pedro's agents are recruiting with great success, and arms and equipments for the men are already provided.

The result of this great success is, that PALMELLA has obtained

from amongst the lowest classes of paupers and thieves, three hundred poor wretches, to be made DRAGONS of, and of great use they will be. By the time that PALMELLA gets back from the Star and Crown, in Westminster, to Oporto, he will find the Pretender either starved to a skeleton within its walls or driven into the sea, to be saved in Mr. SARTORIUS's flag-ship.

One of the Councils of one of the Political Unions last week, moved a Vote of Thanks to Lord GREY, for the plentiful harvest, which they attributed entirely to the beneficial effects of the Reform Bill.

Lord CHETWYND has been thrown out of a pony phaeton, and received a serious hurt in his shoulder; but we are glad to say, without any probability of permanent injury.

For some days past a Court-Martial has been sitting in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to try John Kelly, a private soldier of the 10th Hussars, against whom the following charges have been preferred:—

"For being drunk at Arragh on the 12th of July last; for being drunk at Granard on the 16th of July last, being the fourth time within twelve months, and thereby constituting an act of habitual drunkenness; for insubordinate conduct in striking a sergeant of his detachment, at Granard, on the 16th of July last, when in the execution of his duty; and for highly unsoldierlike conduct at Granard, on the 16th of July, 1832, in stopping in the street and addressing the mob, and exciting them to commit acts of violence."

The following Officers composed the members of the Court-Martial:—

Colonel Wildman, 6th Dragoon Guards, President; Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Coldstream Guards; Major Furlong, 43d Foot; Capt. Turner, 50th Foot; Capt. Bowness, 80th Foot; Capt. Williams, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Orange, 81st Foot; Lieut. Chisholm, Coldstream Guards; Major Grove, 50th Foot; Captain Dixon, 81st Foot; Capt. Browne, 6th Carbineers; Lieut. Cornelius, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Hulce, Coldstream Guards; Ensign Foskett, 50th Foot.

Kelly has, we understand, been found guilty, and the sentence of the Court (which is death) forwarded to the King, but accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

The value of dirty-shirt popularity may be ascertained by the following paragraph, which appears in this week's *Westminster Journal*; and the lesson intended for Mr. ATTWOOD, may serve for Lord GREY too:—"At the meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union on Tuesday, Mr. PARZ, after arguing that the franchise conferred by the Reform Act would be miserably defective, moved a resolution to the effect—that an Address be presented to the KING, praying that another short Session of the present Parliament be held to amend certain clauses in the Reform Act.—This resolution was negatived; not, however, without an unanimous declaration on the part of the Council that they were disappointed in the Bill, and that some measures should be taken respecting it.—In consequence of the Council having resolved, as cholera has visited the town, that the Reform Procession appointed for the 20th, should be put off, some of the populace in the street assailed Mr. ATTWOOD with opprobrious epithets as he left the Council-room.—We understand that a procession was got up on Monday, and that when the persons composing it arrived opposite the Bank of ATTWOOD and Co. they groined and hissed for some minutes."

Mr. ATTWOOD, about three weeks since, said that he would willingly give £10,000 that he never had joined the Political Union; but that then, he would not take £200,000 to break with it. It seems the Union is beforehand with him, and he had better take advantage of the opportunity.

Lord BANDON is married to Miss WHITMORE of Apley Park, Shropshire. Lord NEWARK to Miss EMILY LITTLETON, and Mr. EDWARD THOMAS FOLEY, of Slope Edith, to the Lady EMILY GRAHAM, daughter of his Grace the Duke of MONTROSE.

As it was suspected, the moment that Parliament was prorogued Lord NUGENT's appointment as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands was *Gazetted*, so that, although he vacates his seat no new writ can issue till the next meeting—this is a trick unworthy of a clever and good-natured man, and for a high commissioner rather low.

It is a curious fact, that in Herefordshire where the people drink nothing but cider, and eat apples by the bushel, not one case of Cholera has yet occurred.

By a slight mistake in the Boundaries Bill, it is said the electors of Northumberland will have to go to Northamptonshire to vote; and as for the Bribery Bill it was so contemptibly put together, that it was seconded by the Lords merely on account of its nonsense and unintelligibility.

Two Monarchs have shuffled off this mortal soil during the last few days, Mr. LEE, the King of the Gipsies, and Dr. INGLEY, the King of the Conjurers.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Old Assembly Rooms, Ipswich, to consult respecting the necessary measures to be taken in furtherance of the political dinner. The meeting, which was by no means numerous, consisted of some very reputable tradesmen; the aristocracy of the yellow party having altogether absented themselves. Mr. ROBERT GARNOD was in the chair. Only 150l. had been collected, 20l. of which was presented to the Committee by Sir R. HARLAND, Bart, and as that sum, when joined with the Members' donation of 200l., was inadequate, it was proposed that a further collection should be attempted. Mr. C. COWELL, who was chief speaker, said no collection had been made in the parishes of St. Stephen, St. Mary at Quay, St. Helen, St. Margaret, and St. Mary at Elms, and any individuals who would offer themselves as collectors in those parishes, would receive the thanks of the meeting. No one appearing ambitious of that honour, the project fell to the ground, and it was agreed that those who had canvassed the other parishes of the town should also canvass the remaining. Some other resolutions were agreed to, and the meeting adjourned till the following Tuesday, to meet for Reform at Ipswich.

We understand that ATTWOOD and his "Union men" cut a wretched figure on Tuesday last, at their jubilee dinner in the Spital, Newcastle. From 200 to 250 mustered on the occasion, and that was all! The tables were laid to entertain 1,200! Surely an end will be put to this mummery, now that the very radicals are deserting the tricolour by wholesale.—*Durham Advertiser.*

A Commission has been issued by the Crown to certain prelates, great officers of state, clergy, and laymen, (six of each class) to inquire into the church revenues. Thus an official answer will be given to the falsehoods so long palmed on the public.

In consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera at Exeter, the Assize ball only collected thirteen persons—an event melancholy in itself, but rendered more distressing by the certainty, according to all the prejudices of mankind, that one of the thirteen will die before the year is out.

The Surrey Theatre is shut up—why, we really do not know—it is a sort of national calamity we admit, but we congratulate the country upon the fact, that the company—not the audience, but the actors—are about to open a Theatre at Westminster, under the



care.—*Derby Reporter*.

FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.



### DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.

The ship, *Susan*, Outbridge, from New York, bound for New Orleans, with 2000 casks of lime and 200 kegs of unpowder, was on the 27th of June, thrown on her beam ends in a gale; the fore-mast was cut away, when the main and mizen mast went by the board, and the ship righted, jury-masts were rigged, and they endeavoured to make a start. The powder was thrown overboard during the gale, and the life of the crew was in jeopardy. The vessel was in a quantity of water having passed down the companion. The long-boat was launched, and the vessel was abandoned. Two hours had elapsed from the first discovery of the fire to its breaking out on deck. The captain and crew, in all eleven persons, much exhausted from fatigue and exposure, arrived at North Island, having been blown about by the open boat for some time. The wind was of which time the wind blew a gale, and remaining without food and water. Two bottles of claret and part of a bottle of brandy, the whole of the liquids saved, were soon exhausted, and the provisions were very much salted; thus eating them only increased their thirst. Some of the crew succeeded in saving their clothes and bedding, but the crew were obliged to leave their clothing and bedding on their backs. The inhabitants of North Island extended to them such assistance as their necessities required.

ld require more than  
etched as the racing

In the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday there are no less than three Orders in Council relating to the epidemic which unfortunately prevails in this and other countries. The Orders have been issued at the suggestion of the local Boards of Health, and their object is to prevent large assemblages of persons for purposes of amusement and dissipation, as likely, if permitted, to contribute much to the spread of the disease. The first order is intended to prevent wakes from being held in the parish of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, during the present year. It is the custom to hold such wakes in the month of September, upon which occasions bull-baiting, and other brutal sports, collect great crowds, and promote drunkenness and other irregularities. The Order in Council empowers the parish authorities to suspend those meetings for the present year.—The second prohibits the fair of St. James, in Bristol, also held in September, from taking place, for the same reason. It also causes the collection of money to be discontinued for the year. The third relates to Scotland, and empowers the Court of Justiciary to alter and postpone the periods at which the different annual Courts are now appointed to be held.

Sir William Geary, the Conservative candidate for West Kent, at a late meeting at Maidstone, said, "if all are true and united, we shall soon send all these rebellious radicals to the right about." We agree with him.

Richard Usher, clown of Drury-lane, died last week at Dundee, after a short illness. Since he left London, three years ago, he has been engaged at various provincial theatres. He was in his 44th year, and has left ten children.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Maberly was held at the Court of Commissioners in Basingshall-street on Wednesday, when a pretty large amount of debts were proved. The claims against the bankrupt's estate were as follow:—136,000l. unsecured, 74,000l. secured, and 20,000l. disputed—in all 230,000l. At present the estimate is that not more than 3s. in the pound will be paid, unless some of the bankrupt's affairs should prove more favourable than anticipated.

**CAUTION TO SPORTSMEN.**—At no former period was there ever known such a number of valuable pointer dogs stolen within twenty miles of London. In the neighbourhood of Hounslow particularly a great number of pointers have been stolen, and numerous informations have been sent to the metropolitan police-offices. The shooting season now commencing, it behoves all sportsmen to be very careful of whom they purchase pointers in London, or, in all probability, their dogs may be owned before the first day's sport is over.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday night last, the *Weymouth* steamer while she was taking in cargo at Greenock Quay, Glasgow, was being towed by a tugboat. While lowering down a hoghead of sugar it slipped off the skids and fell on the deck, and came in contact with the Pilot and the bow, who was driven into the hold and the hoghead fell upon him. The hoghead was smashed to pieces, and the unfortunate man was taken up alive and conveyed to the infirmary, where he survived only a short time.

been followed by the death of the Dowager Countess Manvers, who expired at Holmes Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, on Thursday last, at the advanced age of 76. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of John Mill, Esq., of Richmond, and was united to the late Earl of Manvers in 1774, by whom she had the present Earl, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, the Hon. Sir Henry Sydney Pierrepont, and the Hon. Miss Pierrepont, and the late Francis Pierrepont. The late Earl of Manvers obtained a considerable accession of fortune subsequent to his marriage by the death of his uncle's widow, the celebrated Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston, when he assumed the name of Pierrepont.

A Mr. Harrett, of Harking, Essex, and a lad who swam with him, had a narrow escape from drowning a few days ago off Blackwall; the barge in which they were conducting the young swimmer was caused by the passing of the *Brilliant* Gravesend steam-packet. They escaped by a small skill fastened to the stern of the barge.

A young man, named John Webb, was mortally wounded on Tuesday last at Kew, by the bursting of a small cannon, fired on the occasion of a rowing-match, of which wounds he died three days later. A verdict of Manslaughter was returned by the inquest against Mr. Webb, and of the twelve jurors, as it was proved that the cannon was one of the number found by him, which were all defective. The Coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Carr, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

A curious account of the extent and population of London, as given by Captain John Graunt, F. R. S., in his observations made upon the bills of mortality. He describes London as a head too big for the body, that it grows as fast as the body, and that it will be long ere that our temples are suitable to our religion; that the trade and very city of London move westward; that the old streets are unfit for the present frequency of coaches; and that the passage of Ludgate is a throat too straight for the body. In the illustrations, the writer observes, that the increase of the 97 churches within the wall, since the commencement of the regular bills of mortality, was not discernible, except where great houses, formerly belonging to noblemen had been turned into inns, on which account Alderman Waller, who was the first that introduced the conversion of the Marquis of Winchester's house into a new street; the same Alderman Freeman's, (now Freeman's-court,) and Le Moine's, near the Exchange; of the Earl of Arundel's in Lothbury; the Bishop of London's palace, and Lord Rivers's house, (Savage-garden, Tower-hill) as also of Duke's-place, and others.

Dr. Adam Clarke, the most learned and eminent man of his day, died on Sunday last of cholera. He had, throughout a long life, been remarkably free from sickness; but for a week previous to his death, he had that "premonitory" relaxation of bowels which is usually the precursor of this mysterious disease. Dr. Clarke was 72 years of age. His remains were consigned to the tomb on Wednesday last, at the City Road chapel, followed by his two sons and several friends, as mourners.

**A CURIOSITY.**—On Monday evening, the 20th ult., a large, inflated, green balloon, about the size of a horsehead, with the name of Green on it, descended on the farm of Mr. Jacob Smith, in Goshobten Fen, near Spalding; it was first discovered by a shepherd, who, seeing so rare a sight amongst his master's flock, bounding about the ground, supposed it contained some living animal of unknown species, and set his dog on it, but the animal not being able to arrest its progress, the shepherd was obliged to shoot it, and it was found to be a large, inflated, green balloon, about the size of a horsehead, with the name of Green on it.

herd commenced the work of destruction, belabouring it most mercifully with his spittal, whereby two holes were made, and the simplest was nearly suffocated with the gas it contained. It is not known from whence it came, but it is in the possession of Mr. Smith. No doubt it was sent off by one of the sinuous aeronauts named Green.

**MURDER.**—A cruel murder was perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Whithorn, on Friday afternoon, by a lad named Boyle, upon a boy of the name of Bell, which has created a great sensation in that part of the country. It would appear that they had been cloddling in the wood, and came to blows, and that Boyle, in the heat of the moment, killed his fellow-clodder.

another man, by the name of George, seized a wrapping-hook, which Bell had in his hand, and with it he struck him on the back of the head, making a severe wound, and causing his instant death. Boyle, who is nearly 30 years of age, and who when apprehended exhibited a severe wound on the back part of the head, which he says he got in the scuffle, has been committed to Whitehorn gaol. The boy Bell, who was found in the field a considerable time after the murder, with his hands sticking in his head, was only 11 years old, and his mind was much deranged. He is now in the hands of the police. The matter is at present undergoing judicial investigation. —*Dumfries Courier.*

**DEFICIENCIES of TEETH.**—Mr. A. JONES, surgeon-Dentist

**A BOLD ROBBERY.**—That high functionary of the law, Mr. John *Ketch*, in returning home a few nights since, from a public house in York, was robbed of four sovereigns and some silver.

useful and convenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates.  
Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps.) London. (The Original  
Fish Sauce Warehouse.)

terfelt.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We should answer X. Y. Z. from Berkshire—no—we think it must have been the father of the gentleman about whom he enquires, who stood in the pillory—but we will satisfy ourselves, and subsequently, our correspondent, upon this point.*

*The "Oppressed Sutor" will not fail of receiving immediate relief by writing to the great personage of whom he so bitterly complains. Whether the author of the Pamphlet to which our correspondent refers alludes, be or be not, to the relation of Mr. Pop-gun LEXINGTON, we cannot say—all we know is, that its title "How will it work?" (being published at Cheltenham), is the best possible hint how it is to be used.*

*A correspondent quotes the words of the recent Post Office Order respecting the mails which have been taken away in spite from Harwich, in the hope of ascertaining their meaning. The Order says "The steam-vessels will proceed in all 'practical' cases, to Harwich and Rotterdam respectively." These words appear to mean, that when there are "theoretical" cases, the boats will not go to either of these places—but when the Duke of Richmond may be pleased to decide which are the theoretical and which the practical performances of his boats, it will be better known and understood in the City when the boats are to proceed according to the present conditional arrangement.*

*We agree, in principle, with A. J. V., as to dance balls; nothing, we admit, can be more incongruous than the idiotic display of dancing at a moment when the severest judgments of the law are being denounced upon the heads of wretched criminals; yet custom has its weight—the principal people of the county are congregated upon such occasions, and the amusements of the evening may be serviceable in relaxing the mind after severe duties—at all events, we think the solemn cant of funerals is more likely to do mischief than the comparatively frolic of jumping about a room to the notes of a cracked harp or a squeaking fagot.*

*Mr. GEORGE THOMSON is not a stranger to us. We shall take leave just briefly to put before the public a few of his own transactions, and then ask him whether black slavery possesses any of the horrors to which certain persons have been reduced in this country—perhaps he will understand us—if not, we will speak plainer; and in the mean time, we advise him, whether he can get paid for the candles or not, to give over lecturing.*

*The Poem on Bug versus Hum Bug, is clever, but not sufficiently polished for publication; the author is out in one point—BROUGHAM is not at Tunbridge Wells—he is down with his exemplary and venerable mother, getting a lesson, and as we think, trying to throw Lord GREY overboard.*

*Associated, as all our early recollections of playhouses are, with Mr. CLAREMONT, we could not give place to the "Monody," which has an ill-natured tone—Mr. CLAREMONT (or CLEAVER, which was his real name), was an extremely well-conducted servant of the public, and if he had any little weaknesses about him, the writer of the Monody should recollect that he was without them, and that the reason for joke is not that, when the remains of an unoffending individual yet lie unburied in the chamber of death.*

*The affair at Limsfield does not appear of sufficient importance for an elaborated notice.*

*Election Advertisements from candidates ought universally to be sent to our office by eight o'clock on Friday evening, in order to ensure their insertion on the Sunday.*

ON A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

THEIR MAJESTIES honoured Egham races with their presence the first day, but the weather, owing, as the initiated say, influenced by a Saturday's new moon, proved so unpropitious, that the Royal Party did not repeat their visit.

The Duke of SUSSEX, who visited his MAJESTY upon some family business, relating to the claims of His Royal Highness's children, remains at Windsor.

On Friday the KING came to Town to hold a Levee, which was attended by the Duke of RICHMOND (in training to succeed Lord GREY, if that manoeuvre can be permitted), and Lord PALMERSTON, the highly talented actor of all work, who makes public affairs into a sort of monopoly-logue, and plays the parts of all the Cabinet at once.

It really appears to us to be most disrespectful conduct on the part of the KING's Government to run off to their different homes, while his MAJESTY continues to hold his Levees, and leave the MONARCH unattended, and even uninformed upon matters of vital importance, such as either do or ought to occupy his Councils at this moment.

The kindness and forgiving disposition of the KING are proverbial, but the personal slights which Lord GREY in the plenitude of his pride chooses to offer to his MAJESTY must be felt. As we said last week, it is made to appear to the country, that although WILLIAM THE FOURTH is KING, Lord GREY is Vice-Roy over him, and not thinking it worth while to attend the Court, sets an example to the rest of the rough-riders of his company of abandoning His MAJESTY, which they eagerly follow, and which appears practically to illustrate the theory of the Political Unions, that it is only advisable to evince a respect for the MONARCH when there is an expectation of getting something out of him.

His MAJESTY returned to Windsor after the Levee.

SEVERAL correspondents have observed that we have not gone into any discussion of what is called the "case" of SOMERVILLE. Really, the circumstances of the very proper punishment of a refractory Dragon, who either could not or would not ride the horse he was ordered to ride, appears to us to require no comment. The fellow is discharged from the regiment, with a distinct reason for getting rid of him from the Commander-in-Chief, and as no human being can care sixpence as to what becomes of an insubordinate soldier, so displaced, we really saw no earthly reason for making the thing of consequence;—but, in the *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday, we find—for we never took the trouble to look at the man's examination—the following question and answer, which, as far as this SOMERVILLE goes, do not signify one sixpence, but which, as far as the country is concerned, are extremely important:—

"Major WYNDHAM then asked me a second time positively, whether it was me who wrote the letter, and I said, yes; and then Major WYNDHAM said, you do not think that is a libel, but I think it is worse, for it is treason. He then said further, did I not know that I was a traitor, that I was sworn to the King, and did I not know that I was bound to support him in whatever measures His Majesty or his Government might take. I said that I did not consider myself paid by the King, that I thought I was paid by the people, that I was only sworn to support the King in the capacity of being head of the people; and that when his Majesty thought fit to sever himself from the nation and the nation's interest, I did not think the oath of allegiance was any longer binding."

"Major WYNDHAM spoke of the Political Unions as being illegal Societies, and said that I had been giving encouragement to the mob to break the peace at a time when it was the duty of every soldier to do otherwise. I said that I always thought Political Unions to be within the bounds of law, for His Majesty's Government had declared them to be so; and so far from giving encouragement to the mob to break the peace, I had expressed the very contrary in my letter."

This observation of the private soldier is one which, we repeat, involves some most serious considerations.

Lord GREY notoriously used the KING's name—"the tower of strength," in bringing forward the Reform Bill,—we state clearly, boldly, and distinctly—without the KING's authority for so doing; the KING ordered Lord GREY to put

down the Political Unions, and a proclamation was issued to that effect. What mockery! After this proclamation was issued—degrading and debasing as it was to Lord GREY, who, if he had had the spirit of a mouse, would have laid his office at the KING's feet the moment he was ordered—and he knew by whom—to put these Unions down—after this, the Cabinet Ministers—not one, nor two, but more, corresponded with these denounced, cried-down, revolutionary Unions in their corporate capacity.

This SOMERVILLE is right—the KING's proclamation is a dead letter, while Lord GREY enters into communication with the bands of revolutionists which he is ORDERED—ORDERED BY THE KING—to put down.

What could an ignorant fellow like this bad-riding horse-soldier—this insubordinate blunderer—what could he imagine when he saw Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ALTHORP writing to those smoky vulcans of the revolutionary forges at Birmingham? Why, of course, that though the proclamation severed the KING from the people, Lord GREY—the King-loving Lord GREY, who, alone of the whole House of Commons, refused to wear mourning for the murdered King of FRANCE—the real CITIZEN GREY loved the Unions and admired their proceedings. And so he did—till the Bill was passed which was to overturn the Constitution and keep 150,000l. a-year in his Lordship's family.

And now let us see what has been the result. At the last meeting but one of the Council of the Union, as we last week recorded it, the utmost anger was exhibited because the KING's health was drunk. One of the men present declared that nobody drank the KING's health but out of fear—that the proposal of having it drunk kept away a large portion of the visitors, and that the only place at which it was excusable to drink the KING's health, was at a charity dinner—in order to get something out of him.

To this, then, Lord GREY has brought the KING of ENGLAND—to be the subject of insult by a gang of revolutionists, who make no secret of their principles, but who laugh at Lord GREY, of whom they say, *he shews his tooth but dare not bite*. This is physically true—CURTUS DENTATUS, as CANNING called him, shews the fang, but is obliged to swallow the venom, and the result is, that the KING, towards whom the whole nation turns with loyalty and affection, is periodically insulted and outraged by these Political Unions, which, as the poor ignorant SOMERVILLE believes, are things upheld by the Government which was ordered to put them down.

Since this personal insult was offered to His MAJESTY under the fostering protection of Lord GREY, another meeting has been held of these Cockney carbonari. The prostration of Lord MELBOURNE, by serious illness, of course renders his interference improbable; but what must the nation think, to see the MONARCH of ENGLAND libelled, abused, degraded, and debased, by meetings which are not only suffered but countenanced by the Prime Minister, and which are allowed to be held periodically in the very heart of the metropolis.

THAT recent splendid ministerial exploit—the depreciation of Bank Stock nearly twenty per cent., and the consequent depression, though in a less degree, of every other Stock,—achieved by the Government forfeiting their obligation to Mr. ATTWOOD, and the other Members and witnesses of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of the Bank, and publishing the evidence taken before that Committee,—has continued, though not in full force, the Funds having rallied a little during the week.

As if the publication of this evidence itself had not done, nor was likely to do, mischief enough, by alarming the timid and the ignorant, that ministerial and mercantile and monied journal, the *Times*, has been entertaining its readers, by filling its columns, at this time of dearth of newspaper news, with several pages of the "intended evidence" of one Mr. PAGE.

Mr. PAGE may be a very great book indeed—Mr. PAGE may be a very high authority—or Mr. PAGE, possibly, may be merely fit to stop an unexpected gap in the columns of the *Times*. But of Mr. PAGE and the Government Morning Paper, this, at least, is certain—there was no Ministerial engagement that "intended evidence" should not be published.

Not so, however, with evidence taken before the Committee. It was so thoroughly understood by the members of it, and by them communicated to the witnesses, that the Committee was secret, and that the evidence was to be private, that when a principal witness, a late Bank Director—there is no reason to conceal names—Mr. HARMAN, was asked some questions, and he expressed hesitation whether he ought to answer them, he was told—You need not keep back any information—this is a Secret Committee—the evidence will not be published."

Mr. HARMAN, therefore, proceeded. Yet his evidence, and all the other evidence taken before this "Secret Committee," are printed and published in the newspapers, and circulated amongst, and read by all the politicians and financiers in every pot-house in the United Kingdom!

We can account for this extraordinary breach of promise, only upon the celebrated Budget principles of the present distinguished CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER:—

"ALTHORP lay a duty on,  
ALTHORP take it off again,  
And try another way!"

The latest arrivals from PORTUGAL bring no further information of the state of affairs in that Kingdom. The Pretender remains shut up in Oporto, surrounded on all sides by the KING's troops, and in Oporto, as long as he can, he will remain in hopes of augmenting his force and increasing his resources.

Whatever may be the policy of the Portuguese Government—for it is neither to want of tact nor want of courage that their present conduct is to be attributed—it appears important that DON PEDRO should be driven out of his strong hold speedily; for, although in the ordinary course of events the struggle must be decided before the recruits which are raising for the rebels, under the eye of our vigorous Government here, can reach him, still, as his object is to postpone any active measures until he is reinforced, it is clearly the policy of his enemies to rid themselves of their invaders before those reinforcements can be received.

We last week observed that it was late in the day now to argue the right of DON MIGUEL to the Throne, to-day we may venture to observe, that it is equally useless to hark back upon another point which has been worked over and over again by the Radicals and Revolutionists—we mean the unpopularity of DON MIGUEL, arising from his tyranny

and oppression—While we had only the letters of Newspaper correspondents, written according to the Political views of the journals for which they were intended, or the despatches of a trading Consul, concocted so as to please a Liberal Government at home, there might have been some doubt touching this matter, but now, seeing as we do, that with the Constitutional force at Oporto, headed by the illustrious EX-EMPEROR of BRAZIL, the father of the Brazilian Princess of GRAN PARA, not one hand is raised in hostility to the reigning KING, that the capital in which he resides is not only tranquil but anxiously loyal in his cause, that the invaders dare not march one mile inwards because the whole of the population would be in arms against them; now we say, we may fairly judge the truth of those infamous aspersions which have been cast upon the KING of PORTUGAL, and satisfy ourselves by proof positive of the esteem in which his MAJESTY is held by his people, and the satisfaction of that people with the present form of Government and the existing order of things.

Some of the Radical papers have set about a story that the Duke of SUSSEX was to preside at a Meeting, to be held for the encouragement of the Rebels in their attack upon the Portuguese Monarchy. We are certain that the Duke of SUSSEX—admitted again to the presence of his Sovereign—will not be duped into heading a Political Union of this sort, or into coming forward to organise a systematic attack upon the rights of a reigning KING, in alliance with Great Britain. It is not the province of a Prince of the Blood to meddle in such matters, more especially as his Royal Highness cannot have forgotten that his Illustrious Brother, his MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, promised from the Throne that the recognition of DON MIGUEL should speedily take place; a promise, which, although Lord GREY's Government have forced his MAJESTY to break it, remains recorded in the annals of our country, and registered in the minds of those who "put their trust in Princes."

Sir JAMES GRAHAM is on a visit of inspection—sailing about in a fleet. As he never saw a ship before, it must be a very pleasant trip for him, only that the weather has been a little too rough for landmen.

THE mean and cringing subservency of the new electors of the Tower Hamlets, in pressing their favours upon Lord ALTHORP if he is rejected by his own county, is a beautiful illustration of the advantages derivable to society from generalizing the elective franchise; and we should leave those exemplary patriots to the enjoyment of their own meanness if we did not happen to know that Lord ALTHORP believes himself perfectly sure of Northamptonshire, and, at this moment, has not the slightest intention of sitting for their new and fantastical borough.

We will tell these low and silly persons the real state of the case; to which, even the obtuse and blundering CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has, by the aid of his active underlings, contrived to blind them. Like DON PEDRO in Portugal, he will repudiate his partisans, and, quitting the Monarchy of the Tower Hamlets for the imperial representation of Northamptonshire, foist upon them a Regent, in the shape of a substitute.

Lord ALTHORP, wise agriculturist as he is, believes that where he is little known—in the regions of Clapton and Hackney and the fastnesses of Stepney and Bow, he will receive a certain degree of support in the first instance in the way of gratitude from the men to whom his colleagues and himself have given the electoral right—having secured this, the canvass for his Lordship will be kept up till the latest possible moment, it being so arranged that the Northamptonshire election shall end about two days before that, for the Tower Hamlets begins. At this period, and not before, Lord ALTHORP being returned for Northamptonshire will retire from the Tower Hamlets, and by this honourable, candid, and gentlemanly manoeuvre (equalled only by some of his Lordship's exploits at the last election), Dr. LUSHINGTON will be put forward in a manner likely to secure him the seat.

Dr. LUSHINGTON has the aid of the anti-slavery faction, which is still bound to him, although his eloquence in defence of widows burning themselves in the East Indies (for which, however, he was paid) has staggered some of the elderly matrons of the Hamlets; but base and violent as that faction is, it is not sufficiently influential to return the Doctor; therefore, when Lord ALTHORP, having engaged a majority of the voters, retires just at the last moment, the Learned Doctor, although only third in strength personally, will have a great superiority over any other person who may come forward, and by this trick the learned Doctor will in all probability be elected, and Lord ALTHORP, delighted at having gulled the new electors, will sit himself down for his own county, and establish his Zany in the lower districts of the metropolis and its environs.

We just give this hint to the worthy and most extraordinarily never-to-be-forgotten independent voters of those parts, in order that when they shoot at a Chancellor of the Exchequer they may not bag a Doctor of Civil Law—not that Farmer ALTHORP will be CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then, which is another thing they may as well keep in mind, and which may do a good deal, considering their independent principles, to change their determination.

THE arrangement proposed for the salvation of Mr. STANLEY has not been completed, and he has proceeded to Ireland. How long he will remain there without an explosion, it is rather difficult to guess.

SOME people are speculating upon a short Session of the present Parliament before its dissolution. The reason they give is, that the *Reform Bill* is so full of absurdities and anomalies, and has given such discontent and caused such disappointment, that another Bill must be brought in to explain it.

The illustrious GRIZZLE, however, knows better than to trust the monster into the hands of Parliament again—for such is the general feeling of their ignorance, incapacity, and stupidity (that is the only word), added to the low cunning of the Cabinet concoctors of the dose, that if it once came back into either House, in any shape, it would most assuredly go out of it in a very different shape from that in which it made its entrance.

THE affairs of Belgium are, as we said a fortnight ago, just as near a settlement as they were this time last year. The King of HOLLAND remains firm in his refusal to negotiate away the free navigation of the Dutch waters, and although the King of BELGIUM looks a little more brisk



since he has made an alliance with France, it is quite clear that his views are directed to the milder course of abdication.

In this resolution the King of BELGIUM is decidedly right, he cannot exclude the Dutch from their rights, and if he has not the command of the navigation his kingdom will be scarcely worth the trouble of governing. What must his MAJESTY, in common with the rest of the world, think of the talent and influence of the British Government; a more melancholy exposure of the prostrated power of this once important country could not well have been made.

When the negotiations are to be brought to a conclusion nobody seems exactly to know; but it is quite certain that if they are to be protracted until the King of HOLLAND abandons the rights of his subjects in favour of a rebel State, they will last to the thousandth and first Protocol.

THERE is a report in London, that Lord DURHAM has snapped his fingers in the face of the Emperor of RUSSIA, in which case we conclude, as we some time ago anticipated, that the Right Honourable Crab is on his way to Siberia.

The snapping, we believe to be an exaggeration, because we have not heard of the kicking which of course would have followed; but we have reason to believe that the whole mission has failed, and that the few thousand pounds, and the plate, and the ships and the steamers, and the secretaries, and the other functionaries, who are all to be paid for during the absence of that highly-paid officer, the Lord Privy Seal, will come out as a new charge to be defrayed for sending Lord DURHAM to a mild climate for the benefit of his consumptive habit.

Why should Russia be dictated to by England as to the Poles?—and why should the Emperor of half Europe listen to the whiffing talk of a curdled coal-merchant? If Lord GREY had sent some man of weight—of talent—of temper—of family—a decent-looking person even, some effect might have been produced; but to foist upon the Autocrat of all the Russias, a condensation of cholera—a yellow fever that goes about—what could he expect? Exactly what has happened. But what did the illustrious GRIZZLE care for that; a service of plate, a Grand Guelphic Cross, and perhaps a step in the Peerage! await the Ambassador—who knows?—for, as the Duke of WELLINGTON good-naturedly made Mr. LAMBTON a Baron, Lord GREY, whose daughter he has married, may reasonably be expected to powder his Lordship's coronet with the pearls of a Viscount. And so ends the mission—back come the statesman, and H. M. S. *Talavera*, the crew of which have learnt to look upon the Tyrant NICHOLAS as one of the best monarchs in the world.

We shall be glad to be enlightened as to the personal conduct of our dearly-beloved LAMBTON, which we believe, for reasons best known to ourselves, must have been misrepresented.

WE some time since ventured to inform His MAJESTY'S Ministers what the state of the Russian Fleet was—a bit of information, for which, considering the Emperor of RUSSIA'S last decision about Poland, they ought to be obliged to us.

We would now take the liberty of insinuating to Lord PALMERSTON, whose intelligence upon such matters appears from the speeches he has made in the House of Commons on Foreign Affairs, not to be the most correct in the world, that the Citizen King of the FRENCH is actively employed in brushing up his naval resources and making great preparations to render his ships fit for actual service.

Eighteen ships of the line and frigates are ordered to be ready for sea by the beginning of October, and, as it may be interesting to Lord PALMERSTON to have their names and sizes, we beg to submit the list:—

|                             |     |                    |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Le Trocadero.....           | 130 | Le Montebello..... | 130 |
| Le Majestueux.....          | 130 | Le Souverain.....  | 130 |
| Seven of the third rate:—   |     |                    |     |
| Guns.                       |     | Guns.              |     |
| La Ville de Marseilles..... | 74  | Le Breslau.....    | 74  |
| Le Alger.....               | 74  | Le Couronne.....   | 74  |
| Le Scipion.....             | 74  | Le Nestor.....     | 74  |
| Le Trident.....             | 74  |                    |     |
| Two cut-down ships:—        |     |                    |     |
| Guns.                       |     | Guns.              |     |
| La Pallas.....              | 60  | L'Amphytrite.....  | 60  |

A frigate carrying 30-pound carronades, 1 Independent, 60 guns, and four 48 gun frigates, besides the *Superb* and *Gulistan*.

To man this fleet, 11,500 men are being raised; forty-five thirty-six pounders have been furnished by the Marine, to complete the protection of the coast, which have been placed in the batteries; and although the navy has its full complement of ammunition, the powder manufactory of *St. Chamas* is ordered to make a quantity of powder equal to that which is now in store.

These are facts not very unimportant at the present crisis.

To be sure our rulers are very unfortunate—every thing goes wrong with them; the Russian-Belgic Loan has only just been settled, and the money paid in order to conciliate the Emperor NICHOLAS, and the Emperor NICHOLAS sends Lord DURHAM about his business with a flea in his ear—OTTO, the King of Greece, is only just fitted out, at a vast expence to this country—eventually two millions and a half of money, as we shall find it—and intelligence comes from Greece, which shews that Greece has no more need of a KING than a Highlander has for a knee-buckle, or a toad for a side-pocket.

In 1827, after our laudable destruction of the fleets of our allies the Turks, at the never-to-be-sufficiently-forgotten battle of Navarino, the insurrection in the Morea had been virtually quelled, and the Egyptian forces had regained possession of the Peninsula and all the fortresses, except Nauplia, against which and Hydra, it will be recollected the Turkish-Egyptian fleet was on the point of proceeding, when their friends did them the favour of annihilating them.

Five years have elapsed since that period, and various schemes have been entertained with respect to Greece, and in the meanwhile things have been going on strangely, until at last the whole country is desolated, disturbed, destroyed; and then we—the dear good-natured English, under a magnificent liberalizing Government, stump out, first, the third part of two million four hundred thousand pounds—and, as we have already said, eventually the other two-thirds—to send out a young man—a Prince we allow—of the name of OTTO—who has never yet broken the tether of his maternal apron-string, to heal all the animosities, soothe all the violences, correct all the abuses, and consolidate all the interests of the Greeks.

At this moment—at the very period when the Government

of this country has sanctioned the expenditure and guaranteed the payment of these sums, we would ask Lord PALMERSTON whether at this moment the whole of the Morea is not desolated and over-run by COLOCOTRONI, his chiefs, and their numerous bands of Clefishis?

Is it not clear and evident that the Provisional Government of Greece exists but in name, and that it does not hold any fortresses except Nauplia and Navarino? And is it not true that those two fortresses are garrisoned by French troops?

Is it not a fact that the rebel chief, ZAVELLAS, has seized the fortress of Patras, plunders the town and neighbouring country, and sets at open defiance both English and French?

Has it not been discovered that one of the rebel chiefs has been intriguing with the Russian Admiral RICORD, and has there not been a suspension of the good understanding between the allied Admirals in consequence?

Is it not true that the forty millions of piastres agreed by the Greek Treaty to be paid by England, France, and Bavaria, to the Porte, for the retention of the boundaries from ANTA to VOLO, are in fact and truth to be paid to Russia? and not to the Porte, as part of the indemnification still due by the latter to the former for the expenses of the war between Russia and Turkey.

Is it not notorious that the Roumeliot and Morea Chiefs have under their immediate command large bodies of well armed Clefishis, whose only means of subsisting, have been for years, by serving the Porte, or by plunder; and will the Bavarian army of 3000 men, to be raised under the Greek treaty, be more than enough to garrison the fortresses; it being wholly out of the question, their reducing the refractory Chiefs to obedience in an almost inaccessible country; and, in conclusion, is it not true, that the Greeks have recommenced piracy, and perpetrated the most daring outrages and murders on the crews of European vessels.

Is England justified then in entering into a league to establish a raw lad upon the Throne of Greece, with a force of three thousand men to support—not his claims, for claims he can have none—but his pretensions.

But it may be asked where the blame attaches, and who is in fault for having permitted things to take such a turn in the Morea? We can answer, that all the letters from Greece concur in censuring in the strongest terms the supineness of both the French and English force, and the residents of those powers at Napoli who appear to have promised the Provisional Government assistance, both with men and money, but refused to act against the rebels, when by doing so they might have prevented much bloodshed and plunder.

There is yet, however, another point to be considered in our great Ministerial movement—we mean that which involves the payment to Russia of the forty millions of piastres, because, as far as the equity of the case is concerned, it has been discovered by the holders of the two original Loans to Greece that the terms of the present Loan of £2,400,000 to be guaranteed by England, France, and Bavaria, utterly and entirely prevent any chance of payment of capital or even interest on those former Loans, inasmuch as the revenues of Greece are to be set apart and appropriated altogether to pay the interest of the last guaranteed Loan, WHICH REVENUES WERE TO HAVE PAID THE INTEREST OF THE FORMER LOANS ACCORDING TO THE TERMS AGREED UPON BY THE FORMER GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

This is a pleasing prospect to the Greek bond-holders, and we presume Mr. HUME will be eloquent upon the subject; but to the country generally, the state of the Morea is perhaps more important, upon other grounds than those of Stock-jobbing. Greece is at this moment at the mercy of COLOCOTRONI, and other discontented chiefs, who have at their command thousands of mountaineers, who have always preferred a rambing and predatory life to regular service. Unless all these rebel chiefs and their followers voluntarily submit, ten—no—nor twenty thousand regular troops will be adequate to their reduction; and even if they were temporarily subdued, there can never be any certainty of their remaining quiet for any length of time.

This is the state to which Greece has been brought by the Allies, who, first of all, directly interfered and destroyed the fleets at Navarino, and then forcibly expelled the Turks from the Morea, and who afterwards, when their interference was requested by the Provisional Government, refused to act, consequently the country is devastated and the inhabitants ruined. And this of all others has been selected by the Incapables as the moment for guaranteeing with money, and we suppose, troops, if necessary, the success of an adventurer without weight, claim, or character, in attempting to place himself on his throne as a King.

MR. MURRAY has just put forth a new volume of BYRON'S Works, which, interesting as all of them must be, is perhaps the most interesting of the collection. The short prefatory notice which follows, enumerates the particular pieces it contains, and among the number that most cruel satire upon an eminent and accomplished Nobleman, which, although printed some time since in America, we believe is now for the first time published.

"This Volume (says the Preface) contains Lord Byron's Miscellaneous Pieces in verse, produced between January 1811, when the first two Cantos of 'Childe Harold' were finally prepared for the press, and January 1814. Among the shorter effusions at the beginning, are the beautiful Songs dedicated to the real, or imaginary, Thyrs; perhaps the most exquisitely graceful, as well as pathetic, of his love poems. These are followed by the satirical pieces, entitled, 'Hints from Horace,' 'The Corsair of Misery,' and 'The Waverer,' which the progress of Lord Byron's skill in this widely different species of composition may be distinctly, and instructively, traced; and which are now for the first time rendered generally intelligible, by the substitution of names for initials or asterisks, and the accompaniment of explanatory notes.

The reader passes to the three earliest specimens of the Author's romantic narrative, 'The Giaour,' written in April, and published in May; 'The Bride of Abydos,' written in November, and published early in December, 1813;—and 'The Corsair,' composed during the last thirteen days of the same month, and published in January, 1814. These vigorous performances, so rapidly following each other, kept the public attention rivetted on Lord Byron at this the most brilliant, and, perhaps, the happiest period of his career. It is every reader's enjoying the blaze of his genius in a series, which now, in general estimation, knew no rival. By a careful comparison of the original MSS. and successive Editions of these splendid poems, the Editor has been enabled to collect a rich harvest of various readings, many of them curious, and not a few important; and the margin continues to present a running series of historical, biographical, and critical annotations.

The Appendix consists of the poet's Remarks on the Romance, or Modern Greek Language; with Specimens and Translations,—all produced during his residence in the Capuchin Convent, at Athens, in 1811."

The work does infinite credit to the editor and publisher; nor should we omit to notice, in terms of the highest eulogy, Finden's Landscape Illustrations of it, which are also appearing periodically. The present number contains, besides

various views of Newstead, Malta, Cadiz, &c., two portraits, one of Lady NOEL BYRON, and the other of the MAID OF SARAGOSSA, both beautifully drawn and excellently engraved.

WE made some qualifying observations in quoting the "Grey List" last week, which we extracted from no obscure paper, as the *Times* says, but from that excellent, constitutional, and popular journal, the *Leeds Intelligencer*; but although we modified the severity of the allegations by some palliating remarks, the *Times* fires up violently, and declares that Mr. EDWARD ELLICE never had the intention or prospect of asking or obtaining a pension.

We really do not say he ever had; but if he had, the premature exposition of his supposed views has had the same effect upon his fortunes as Sir EDWARD SUGDEN'S reproof against the Chancellor had upon the sinecures of his Lordship's learned brother. It is, however, curious to see the sensitiveness of the party about this GREY List; because, when somebody mentioned, in the House of Lords, the infamous falsehoods contained in the libellous paper called the *Black List*, Lord GREY declared he thought such a thing totally beneath notice.

LORD GREY and his amiable Countess and their family reached Alnwick the other day, on their way to Howick. Lord GREY'S great object in the North is to try and bolster up poor Lord HOWICK for the county, who, as Lord GODERICH has taken his lady into the fens of Lincolnshire for the benefit of her Ladyship's health, cannot leave Downing-street in the absence of his Deputy. So at Alnwick, where the princely character of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND and the uncompromising spirit of his exemplary Duchess have left but small glory to the cident Citizen CHARLES GREY, an Address had been written out, after some difficulty, to be read to the Prime Minister by somebody in the place, who was preceded by a band of music, and attended by a certain portion of the tag-raggy and bobtailism of the place, and who marched about in great state in order to get up a crowd.

But just as Lord GREY arrived the man at the head of the mummery took fright, and began to ask himself and the other gentleman, without a shirt, who was walking near him, what the deuce Lord GREY had ever done to be thanked for? The gentleman without the shirt argued vehemently in favour of Lord GREY, but the Hero would not listen, and accordingly when the carriages of the Minister and his suite drove into the town the Address man ordered the music to play very loud, and under the cover of this stratagem the Addressers made a circuit of the place, while Lord GREY, who hates, loathes, and detests the dirty-shirt school, by whom alone he has been supported, hurried on the Post-boys, and thus, one party not wishing to be civil, and the other determining to be rude, my Lord Premier went out of Alnwick, as he did out of London, without anybody's hearing or caring when he went, or how he went, or when he was coming back again.

When Lord LOVAT was travelling up from the north to London, to be tried for supporting the Don PEDRO of his day in a much better cause (let it not be thought treason), he, being a tall man, knocked his head against a door at the Inn at Nottingham, where he rested for the night—"D—n the door," said his Lordship, "how low it is;" to which, the landlady, jealous of the magnificence of her hostelry, said "Don't swear, my Lord, at the door for being too short, the next time your Lordship travels this road you will be a head shorter, I'm thinking, and then it may do for you."

GOD forbid that Lord GREY should lose his head (not the ghost head, but his own) in the way Lord LOVAT did; but as for his dignity as Prime Minister, we really believe, the next time he travels southward, his Lordship will be a *peg lower* than he is at this moment—the KING is kind, and gracious, and forgiving, but, if he has the blood of his family in his veins, he will not go on submitting to be personally insulted continuously by Lord GREY.

WE see an advertisement in the Newspapers from Mr. O'CONNELL, announcing the names of London and other agents for the sale of his beer which he brews in Dublin. Now, we by no means intend to run down the trade of brewing or brewers—how could we—Lord GREY'S brother-in-law was a brewer, and that most pious of all saints, Mr. FOWELL BUXTON, is a brewer, and so are many most honourable and excellent men; but then, they are brewers, and nothing else.

Now Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL is a lawyer, not only a lawyer, but one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, with a patent of precedence so powerful in its effects as to place him almost always on the circuit within one step of the Bench, and at all times above every barrister in Ireland, excepting two or three. Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, if it had not been for Mr. STANLEY, would have been Attorney-General of Ireland. Now this being the case, is it not something derogatory to the profession to which he belongs, and of which he is so nearly the head, that at the time he is rustling about the Four Courts in "silk attire," exciting juries, agitating counties, and haranguing judges, he should be hawking about pints of half-and-half or tumblers of early pur? There was a time when the profession would have protested against such a thing.

With what respect can one hear such a man talk (as he does) of "reserving a pint for the Judges," when we know he sells half a pint if it is wanted? or how regard his eloquent speeches within the Bar of the King's Bench, when one is conscious that his more fluent, and equally potent, commodity is sold at the bar of every pot-house whose landlord will do him the favour to deal with him.

Mr. WHITBREAD enjoyed a laugh at his trade—and wisely too—not that Lord GREY thought so—and was so fond of his craft, that he went the length of calling the month February—*Febbrewery*—which everybody who recollects him must remember. But an Advocate, a King's Counsel, a silk gown, a narrowly-escaped Attorney-General, to send out beer, and puff it in the Newspapers!—is strange, and altogether very disgraceful.

WE have another instance of the excellence of the reform of our incomparable Lord HIGH CHANCELLOR, and of the soundness of his judgment, in constituting that curiously-formed composition, commonly called the Court of Review in Bankruptcy. Before Reform had divested the Great Seal of its jurisdiction in this matter, it mattered not whether it were vacation or Term time, the LORD CHANCELLOR, or whoever else might have the custody of that gew-gaw (as the radicals call it), was always accessible to the subject, and

Justice and right were never delayed. There was latterly a VICE-CHANCELLOR also, who might always be got at—and there were thus two chances in cases of urgency or emergency.

In the place of those two very excellent tribunals (of which no one ever yet complained), the talented Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX has given the country an additional Court of Record, constituted of four Judges, with original and almost exclusive power in bankruptcy, and at the trifling expense only to the country (including the salaries of its Judges, Registrars, Officers, Ushers, and Clerks) of about twelve thousand additional pounds a year. It is another singular feature of this Court—but which is foreign to our present purpose—that no one as yet knows whereabouts its "local habitation" is—it has "a name," and that name is, "THE COURT OF REVIEW."

Well—the Judges of the Court of Review being but men, and, as men, needing some relaxation from their labours, and, as lawyers, naturally fixing on the months of August, September, and October, as the period of such relaxation, did, in the middle of the month of July last, make it known to all to whom the tidings might be of consequence, that the Court would, after a certain day in July, answer petitions for no day but the first Seal day before next Michaelmas Term, thereby implying that, as soon as it should have finished the business already before it, it would rise to sit no more until the said Seal day.

We do not see what great harm would have accrued had their Honours been allowed to take their own course.—"Chique in arte sud credendum est" is a legal maxim, and the Judges of the Court of Review may be very well presumed to know what was fit for the Court of Review as any meddling Member of the House of Commons, or other of His MAJESTY'S subjects whatever. Business in Bankruptcy was then in that unprecedented situation, that there was no arrears at all of bankrupt petitions; and, when the Judges had done their work, what possible injury could have resulted from their being suffered to play, we cannot discover. Play! quoth Mr. WARBURTON, the eminent timber-merchant, reformer, and Member of Parliament—no such thing. Is the country, says JOEY HUME, to pay twelve thousand pounds additional per annum for the support of a Court (which might have been dispensed with altogether), and are not His MAJESTY'S subjects to have the benefit of this Court from the month of July to November!—Horrible!! says HENRY HUNT, Esquire. The hungry Barristers, eager for their long vacation fees (heretofore an ample source of profit to the bankrupt lawyers), joined in the cry; the press united; the House of Commons moved for a copy of the order by which these presumptuous men had dared to give notice of their intended vacation; Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX winced under the observations made in the House and out of the House, and by all parties, on the conduct of the Judges since the institution of their Court, his fiat went forth against a long vacation,—and, unwillingly and unwittingly, until the 9th of August, Southampton-buildings beheld the Court at work. Then there was positively nothing more to do; adjourn till November next, they could not; so one of the Judges takes his leave, and, leaving his three Learned Colleagues behind him, first takes his first quarter of the long vacation. The other three, there being either no business to be done, or none but what might just as well have waited till November, adjourn the Court until the 29th of August; and, in spite of cholera, heat, the charms of a rural autumn, or the liveliness of an autumnal watering-place, all the necessary parties prepared to assemble on that day at the Court of Bankruptcy in Basinghall-street. But, mark the result, the Court is not a Court without three of the Judges; and, in the interval, (Sir GEORGE being "far at Sea," Sir ALBERT "he falls sick")—no Court can be held until he is convalescent.

We sincerely sympathize with that Learned Judge and excellent individual in his illness and in the feelings which we are sure the goodness of his nature will prompt him to entertain—(independently of his zeal for the success of the LORD CHANCELLOR'S bantling)—as to the disappointment of the suitors, LORD CHANCELLOR, and others.

We care not for WARBURTON, HUME, HUNT, or the Bankrupt lawyers: but what a fuss—what a confusion, and what uncertainty, has all this occasioned! If the Court of Review were necessary at all, it should have been composed of one Judge, and not of four; and, if of four, one should have been empowered to do the business of the four in certain events. It is now manifest that no application in bankruptcy can be attended to until Sir ALBERT'S recovery. So that half the solvent traders in London are liable to have suits taken out against them without that prompt redress which, until reformed, was, in the Bankruptcy Court, always in their power.

This is one of the blessings the wise Lord BROUGHAM has bestowed on the mercantile world: how many more he may have in embryo we know not. To deprive the subject of a remedy for a wrong, may be highly commendable; and a reform deserving the eulogies with which the Whigs and Radicals adorn it—but we sincerely trust that the Tories will expose it, and hold up to the just contempt of their fellow-subjects, the men who, for the sake of patronage and the distribution of place, pretend to have done that which they know to have been a trick from the beginning to the end.

#### PEMMEKIN.

A resolution was passed at the Political Union of the working classes on Monday, expressive of their "horror and indignation at the conduct of the King of Hanover in uniting with the crowned despots in their endeavours to crush the rising liberties of Germany."

We rejoice to find, as we anticipated, that public taste and public feeling would at length combine to support our native artists. Since the production of the *Hunchback* at the Haymarket, the houses have been excellently attended, and the increased attraction of the *Rent Day*, extremely well got up, and a new male singer, of the long desired INGLETON school, have powerfully contributed to bring in an excellent crop of New Hay at the Old Market.

Overseers registering county votes after the 20th of August, are liable to a penalty of £500.—We wish this fact to be distinctly understood, because we have reason to suspect that in a parish not many miles from Bury, something of the kind is going on. Overseers who are of "the right sort" must take care what they do in this respect.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, we perceive, has been scribbling something in favour of Mr. JEFFERY in the *Morning Chronicle*. That shallow personage dwells with peculiar complacency upon the talents of the Lord Advocate, and the great benefits he has

conferred on the Whig party. But the attempt which he makes to palliate the Parliamentary failure of the Learned Lord is lame and impotent indeed. What we were particularly amused with in this electioneering effusion, is the proposition, dogmatically put forth by Mr. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, viz.—that should Mr. ABERCROMBY not be returned along with the Lord Advocate, the electors of Edinburgh will disgrace themselves in the eyes of the said MACAULAY. We need not dwell upon the impertinent allusions of this scribbler with respect to Mr. BLAIR. He calls that gentleman a Mr. FORBES HUNTER BLAIR, as if he had never heard of him before. This seems the principal point of Mr. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY'S article. As to the pretended objection to Mr. BLAIR, so emphatically dwelt upon by Mr. T. B. M. that the Conservative candidate has been trained to business habits—supposing it to be a valid objection, we can only say that, if it were admissible at all, it would go far to exclude every man of sense and intelligence in the country from a seat in the House of Commons. Does Mr. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY forget that it is precisely because the Lord Advocate and Mr. ABERCROMBY are not men of business that so many even of the liberal party have tendered their support to Mr. BLAIR? Verily the Lord Advocate has little reason to rejoice in the eulogiums of such writers as this Mr. T. B. MACAULAY.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

REFORM CELEBRATION.—The radical reformers of Sunderland dined together in a field on Monday last. Mr. WAGHT, the Unitarian minister presided, and Mr. CHARLES ATWOOD and Mr. MACKENZIE attended from the Northern Union. The fare was beef and beer—tickets of admission 1s. The president recently boasted at Newcastle, that the Union consisted of 1000 members, and yet not more than half the number could be got together, although many tickets were given away—two of the candidates for the borough having each subscribed £10. Many of the diners partook rather freely of the juice of the barleycorn, and towards the conclusion of the day the company became rather obstreperous, and refused to obey the chairman's mandate, for "order," and "silence," while the speeches were delivered. Mr. ATWOOD, in proposing "The people of Ireland, and success in their just and necessary object, the real extinction of the Tithe-tax," exerted all his powers in an attack upon the LORD CHANCELLOR—the liberal Lord BROUGHAM—and the other speakers took several opportunities of condemning EARL GREY, and the reforming administration, as the most incapable men that ever ruled the destinies of the country. In other respects the "Triumph" was a sorry affair.

At a late concert a testy old fellow, who had suffered much annoyance from the incessant coughing of his neighbour behind him, turned round with "That's a very bad cold you've got, Sir;" which met with this gentle reply, "I am sorry for it, Sir, but it is the best I have."

That giant of the times, the *ci-devant* Mameluke of NAPOLEON'S Guard, M. LAMBIER (alluded to in our last), being 6 feet 10½ in height (or lying down, seven feet), has, at length, taken up his domicile in Boston; though a native of the Boston of the new world. He is getting a precarious but honest livelihood, by dealing in snuffs, a few medicines, and a brief history of his own life, &c. He walks about our streets, peeping in at our chamber windows, as it were; lighting his cigar at our lamps; regulating, at times, the town clock with his finger, and observing what's trumps among the card parties in the drawing-rooms over our shops. Some persons have suggested that he should be appointed perpetual *over-seer*; but here he would lose sight of the *lower* classes in toto; or otherwise he would be "a tower of strength" to the parish,—effecting, as he might, the removal of paupers with his finger and thumb. He is rather awkwardly situated at present among us as to taking a residence; since his circumstances will not allow him to rent a large house, and he cannot get into a small one. Some have thought we might return him for the borough as the representative of an *enlarged constituency*, but here a doubt would arise whether we could maintain the right to return two, under such circumstances. When he vacated his post in the Imperial Guard, we never heard how many men took his place. The children in Boston cry out "Mummy-look!" as he passes in our streets.—*Boston Herald*.

The dinner contemplated at Ipswich to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill, has been a signal failure, the *Suffolk Chronicle* says, "from a lack of spirit on the part of the inhabitants to contribute their personal support," and the money collected is accordingly to be returned.

LORD ALTHORP stated, the other day, to a deputation of persons connected with the press, that the only reduction of duty he contemplated, was such as would permit the sevenpenny papers to be sold for sixpence. And while he resolves to do this, he also resolves to permit the stamp-duty to be evaded by the vendors of mere political poison.

THUNDER-STORM.—During the awful thunder-storm on Sunday last, a farm house occupied by Mr. M. LEA, belonging to Mr. DUGGAN, near Cowbridge Bar, in the parish of Skirbeck, was struck by the electric fluid: the lightning entered the roof, passed through four rooms, damaging the ceilings, and setting fire to two doors of the rooms: it at length escaped through a window in one of the lower apartments. The only individual in the house was a man named Wm. COOD, who was sitting in a lower room smoking a pipe; he was so much terrified by the occurrence, that he lost all consciousness; upon his restoration his back was found to be marked quite black. No material damage was sustained. The man had just removed from the window before the lightning entered: he is now likely to recover. A toasting-fork, hanging in one of the lower rooms, attracted the fluid, and was melted in two, as also an egg-slice, and a pair of steel tongs were nearly melted by the lightning.

It is stated in a Cheltenham paper that his MAJESTY'S Ministers, in deference to public opinion, "have superseded Sir CHARLES WETHERELL in his office of Recorder of Bristol at the present assize for that city." Now the fact is, that the Bristol Summer Assize is one of Nisi Prius exclusively, and is always taken in due course by one of the Judges on the Western Circuit. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL has just as much to do with it as the Lord Chancellor; his duty, as Recorder, is to deliver the gaol, which last October the reformers performed for him.

Lord AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE has recently had the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. His Lordship is a member of Trinity College.

MORE BARONETS.—Since the arrival of Earl GREY at his seat at Howick he has intimated to his political friends that he has succeeded in obtaining the assent of his MAJESTY for three gentlemen of the north to be created Baronets. They are understood to be Mr. HEADLAN, of Larkin roddery; Mr. C. WILLIS RIPPON, of Stanhope Castle; and Mr. JOSEPH RODMAN, of Boylehouse. These are the thick and thin supporters of Lord Howick; but we are convinced that his Lordship's election for Northumberland will not be secured by any such jobbing.—Can a baronetcy buy anybody now—after KEY being a Baronet?

The following are given to the public as fashionable dresses to walk about in at watering places.

A SEA-SIDE DRESS.—A light green walking coat; velvet collar of the same colour, *Death's-head* buttons, lappels cut on and turned to

the waist, with two holes or buttons, no flaps or side edges. A yellowish buff Valentin waistcoat with neat rolling collar; a small pearl button may be added with effect; it may be round or otherwise, according to taste. Trousers rather full from the crutch downwards, and cut about nine inches at knee and same at bottom.

ANOTHER SEA-SIDE DRESS.—A claret-brown frock coat, double-buttons to stand rather near the edge, lappels cut on and cut rather pointed at the top, and the collar ends to correspond. Trousers of a small and fine buff cord, with whole fall down, and two raised seams at the sides and front.

A SEA-SIDE DRESS.—A blue Cashmere frock-coat, skirts lined with lavender coloured silk, skirts short and full, the breast cut full and thrown back, and the waist rather long and narrow. Waistcoat of printed Marella, buttoned up to the top, with a short collar, &c. Gaiter trousers of moleskin cut quite short from the crutch to the ankle.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.—His MAJESTY'S Ministers, anxious to afford all the relief in their power from the pressure of taxation, have decreed, that in future those vehicles which are mounted upon springs tipped with metal, not exceeding three inches, shall be free of duty; but if they exceed that limit, the duty is to be 30s. This sapient enactment, while it leaves the higher class of gigs, &c. exactly as before, will make every common cart in the kingdom liable to the duty, which they have hitherto altogether escaped!

DIPLOMATIC ACCURACY.—Letters received from Brussels complain very much of an accident said to have occurred to the despatches of Sir ROBERT ADAIR. It appears that through some mistake of the Foreign Office, at least this is the statement of the correspondent, the despatches destined for the Hague had been transmitted to Brussels, and those destined for Brussels forwarded to the Hague: this has occasioned great mortification to the Brussels politicians, as it appears they rely greatly on the news of the English Embassy, and cannot think or reason in its absence.

The Palace of Laeken has witnessed a curious succession of dynasty during the last forty years. It was originally fitted by the Archduchess MARIA CHRISTINA, wife of Duke ALBERT of Saxa Teleschen, eldest daughter of MARIA THERESA, and Governess of the Netherlands, who resided there at the breaking out of the French revolution. It next became the head-quarters of a revolutionary General; then the residence of the brother of BUONAPARTE; and at the period of the Battle of Waterloo remained exactly in the state in which it was left by the EMPEROR, by whom it had been decorated in the most sumptuous style. The present King and Queen of HOLLAND were its next occupants, when many thousands of English travellers had occasion to admire the brilliancy of its state apartments and the singularity of its gardens. Had the Princess CHARLOTTE fulfilled the matrimonial engagement formed for her by her father with the Prince of ORANGE, Laeken would have been appropriated as her residence; and it has at length fallen to her husband, as the scene of his new fortunes and second marriage.

#### NEW BANKRUPT BILL, AND CONDUCT OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES THEREUNDER.

##### TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to request the attention of yourself and readers to a few observations on the new Bankruptcy Bill, and Lord BROUGHAM'S new Bankrupt Act relating to the appointment of official assignees and their conduct under it. I believe I am right when I assume that the main ground for appointing official assignees was, that assignees and solicitors under the old system frequently retained monies belonging to the estate in their own hands and improperly made use of them, instead of paying them into the bankers appointed to receive them. I have often stated and lower; and I therefore the official assignee was (by the new Act) associated to the creditors' assignee to prevent the latter interfering at all with or receiving any part of the bankrupt's effects, and the official assignee to be subject to the rules of the Court as to paying in the monies received by him. Now, mark the precision with which the Court makes use of these rules to bridle these gentry. One of them directs that each official assignee shall, as soon as he receives any money as shall come into his hands as soon as they shall amount to 100l. So that while they remain under that sum there is no rule to compel him to pay them in till a dividend be wanted! He may have ten, twenty, or more estates in this condition—collect 500l., 600l., 800l., or 900l. under each, and keep them all in hand till they amount to a dividend—frequently five and six hundred pounds—sometimes 1000l. or more. The very evil for the prevention whereof they were appointed! To this it may perhaps be answered that the evil is not so very great—that they must pay in when the sums amount to 1000l.—that the Rule is positive, &c. True, but what is the punishment if they disobey? If, in the teeth of this Rule they improperly keep monies in hand above 1000? I cannot tell—perhaps some of your readers can? The modern "Salons" have made a Rule in pursuance of the Act, declaring that they will have done, but annexed no punishment for the disobedience of it; of which I will now give you an instance. An official assignee having been appointed under an old Commission, I in March last handed him near 4000l. belonging to the estate—the day I paid this money being Saturday. This gentleman, though by the Rule before mentioned to have paid it in on the following Monday, On the 23rd of this month the official assignee inquired if it had been duly paid in? The answer was, "that one hundred pounds was paid in on the 15th inst. The official assignee gets an intimation of the inquiry, and next morning (just before he was summoned before the Commissioner to account for his conduct) pays in the remainder! So that he has been making use of this money for nearly five months—thwarted the object of the Act under which he was appointed—broken the Rule of the Court and committed the very grievance charged against assignees under the old system. How is he to be punished for this? Truly I do not see—for the twenty per cent. clause, sec. 104 of the 6th Geo. IV. is so ambiguous that I do not think it could be brought to bear effectually on him. After perusing the Bill with which I have witnessed these official assignees so unnecessarily annoying assignees under old Commissions to their much I suspect for the benefit of creditors, as to the new Bill, I think this little (which I can fully substantiate if requisite) will be no more than just and proper, particularly Mr. Editor to your impartiality for its insertion, particularly when it is recollected that on the 15th inst. Lord BROUGHAM, in the House of Lords, expatiated very largely on the merits of his Bill and his official assignees, and their utility and integrity; it was this eulogium I suppose which prompted the courtesy of the gentleman and caused him to pay in the 1000l. and most likely the same inquiry of the creditors' assignee further touched him and caused him so suddenly to pay in the balance. If these men of integrity begin thus early to imitate the old system which we respect in a few years but another mountain of abuses which will require the arm and nerve of a future BROUGHAM to remove; if in conclusion, we allow me to add that I never could see any utility whatever in the "thirty" who are sucking two and a half per cent. from bankrupts' effects for merely handing them backwards and forwards. Would not an Accountant-General in bankruptcy at a salary, and as a pay in of the Court that assignees (not official) and solicitors should pay in all monies (without waiting till they amount to 1000l.) within a twenty-four hours after receipt (verified by oath), without any graduated penalty of 5l. to 500l. according to the amount, have a much better effect in procuring the due and prompt paying in of monies belonging to bankrupts' estates, and enable us to dispense with the services of these officious and expensive gentry. Trusting for your indulgence of this long epistle, which the importance of the subject alone induced me to trouble you with.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obliged Servant, J.B.

#### TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.

My LORD—You obtained in a singularly short period the most fearful eminence ever reached by an English Minister. There was something portentous in the sudden growth of your popularity, and the fact is indubitable that you have already touched the highest point of popular favour, and are now visibly on the decline. Now, my LORD, it becomes you as a philosopher and a statesman seriously to reflect whether you have been sustained in your short-lived





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**Price 7d.**

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT

of slight indisposition all day, dropped down dead in her  
own house. She had long resided, prior to her marriage, in the home  
of Mr. Watson Taylor, and was much respected by all who knew her.



## A NEW LIGHT

ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d. and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should feel obliged of our well-informed correspondents to send us their names and addresses. A correspondent writes that Lord Palmerston's mercenary attacks upon the Mail at the different parts, arise from his Lordship's known devotion to the females, a devotion which he has evinced in his public as well as his private capacity—even his official Under Secretary is a "Sinner." We are too much grieved at the exhibition to which a "Member of the Union Club" refers, to feel disposed to laugh—our feelings are of a deeper, and, we hope, a worthier, character. The publication to which QUIZ refers is evidently a "make up" from the beginning to the end—no such things ever were talked of, no such conversations ever took place between the parties brought together, as we believe, for the first time upon paper. We omitted Mr. LIGGINS's letter to LORD MELBOURNE in our last number, because it had previously appeared in other newspapers. The letter from an "Old Actress" must be a joke. If the writer is really in earnest, and will send her name and address to the office of BULL, the case shall be made public; but such romantic business, such gossamering malignant ingratitude, as she describes, we cannot believe to exist even in the people whom she names. G.D. 4 & 7880—epd. 1.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Windsor, and we rejoice to state that the QUEEN has entirely recovered from a cold with which her MAJESTY was at the beginning of the week affected.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Coronation, which was observed with all the usual marks of loyalty and rejoicing.

The KING, finding that all the Ministers and great Officers of State have quitted the Court and the metropolis, and placed themselves in the remotest parts of the kingdom, has been graciously pleased to discontinue his Levees, at which it was supposed the Cabinet might have obtained audiences of the SOVEREIGN, for the purpose of submitting public business for his MAJESTY'S consideration, or of taking the Royal commands; but as Lord GREY sees no occasion for such a formality, and as the Cabinet are so completely separated that they cannot personally communicate with each other, nor receive answers to their literary communications under three or four days, His MAJESTY has given up the periodical fatigue of coming to London and returning to Windsor, which, so long as it appeared to be a matter either of duty or courtesy, the KING never hesitated to encounter.

THE public are somewhat surprised at the visit paid by the Duke of SUSSEX to Windsor Castle, and many of our correspondents are anxious to know under what circumstances that illustrious personage has been permitted to approach their MAJESTIES, after having led a party most violently opposed to the KING in his monarchical character, and to Her MAJESTY as Queen of these realms.

Of course the terms upon which the Duke of SUSSEX has been permitted to re-visit the KING are not to be published to the world. An understanding has been entered into, and a proper humiliation on the part of the Duke has been exhibited, or else the ban of exclusion would not have been removed.

The KING, full of benevolent kindness and good feeling, doubtless was anxious, upon a proper acknowledgment of error, to forgive the indiscretion of a brother, whose time of life, however, scarcely warrants the commission of any; and the Duke of SUSSEX having requested an audience of his SOVEREIGN, in order to make some arrangement with respect to his Royal Highness's children, the KING seized on the opportunity of healing a difference which every loyal subject must feel should not exist in a family whose interests ought to be identified.

The Duke of SUSSEX remained at Windsor for some days, and we have reason to believe that henceforth we shall hear of no political excesses on the part of that illustrious personage—no presiding at meetings in favour of the Portuguese Pretender—no spouting about the state of Germany—in short, "no nonsense." The Beef-steak Club is still open to him, but beyond the Grand Mastership of the Goose and Gridiron we believe his ROYAL HIGHNESS must not aspire.

In former numbers of BULL we have mentioned that the House of Commons Committee on the affairs of the Bank was "Secret"—that, therefore, there was an implied and understood obligation on the Members and witnesses generally, and to the Public, that the evidence was to be "private." There might have been extracts—there might have been an abridgement—a selection—there might have been a report published—but to make public the whole private evidence, was, until this case, against all the precedents of all "Secret Committees."

We have mentioned that when one of the witnesses, Mr. HARMAN, aware of the secrecy of the Committee, but aware, too, of the vacillation and temerity of the Government—very properly faltered in his evidence, he was patting on, by one of the Members, Mr. ATTWOOD, who assured him—what, in common with his fellow Committeemen, he sincerely believed, that the evidence was not to be published; that when the sittings of the Committee were ended, and Mr. ATTWOOD, to his amazement, then heard, for the first time, of the Government's intention to give to the public the entire evidence, he remained in Town, remonstrated with the Government against the infidelity of their new determination, and, at last, having restored them to a sense of the mischief it would effect upon the nervous and the stupid, worked upon by the designing and the jobbing, and having obtained a promise that the evidence should not be published, he went to Whitehaven to complete his most successful canvass there—and that then directly, out came the whole of the evidence, implied and understood, doubly pledged, passively and actively engaged, to be withheld—out it came—printed, and prominent in the daily periodicals—cast to the winds of the Press to wait over land and sea—and down went Bank Stock almost 20 per Cent.!

Whoever has seen the evidence of Mr. HARMAN—published as it is in the common newspapers, as the other evidence has been, is being, and will be, whoever has seen the evidence of this old and able Bank Director, must feel the force and justness of his hesitation to give it, until he was told and persuaded—"You need keep back nothing—the Committee is secret—the evidence will not be published." Whoever has seen it, must be convinced that it is clearly a confidential communication given by a gentleman, a respectable establishment

of which he had shared the management, and given, and which could have been given, only upon the faith of affianced privacy. Whoever has not seen it may well judge how extremely unfit it is for the vulgar eye, when he is told that it has been twice published, on two consecutive days, last Monday and Tuesday, and several times commented on, during the week, by the present Government morning journal—that grateful darling of the monied and mercantile interests, the Times.

The return protégés sometimes make to patrons is curious.—The Times has been scolding the printers of the House of Commons for not having finished the evidence before the East India Committee—that "the mercantile journal" might do to another mercantile institution, another mercantile palladium, the East India House, like little pieces of friendliness, to those the mercantile journal is so handsomely conferring upon the Bank!—We hope the patrons like their protégé.

The evidence of the Governor of the Bank also.—Mr. PALMER, bear, upon the face of it, indubitable proof that he gave it, indeed that he must have given it, in the firm belief that it would not be communicated to the public.

Some idea of the financial hazard of the national convulsion brought about by the present Government, in the conduct of their last Reform Bill, last May, may be formed from his answer to the following question:—

"During the Political discredit in May, 1832, do you think that a publication of the amount of treasure then held by the Bank could have been safely given by the Bank? No; I think the Bank would have been endangered by publication at that time."

The Governor of the Bank of England tells the Government of England that the publication of the amount of treasure, held by the Bank last May, would, in consequence of the extreme excitement and want of confidence which the Government itself had produced, by their management of the third of their three Reform Bills—have endangered the safety of the Bank, then! Mark that—mark, also, that in August, only two entire months intervening—excitement rather less, still not subsided—confidence, if greater at all, still not restored to its former degree—mark, that in August, this prudent, this wise, this "honest" Government commit the forfeiture of their word, in order to perpetrate the publication of this evidence.

Another of Mr. PALMER'S answers is extremely worthy of retention:—

"I do not contemplate the reduction of the Bank's bullion, in the way that has been suggested, to £1,200,000, without such a contraction of the circulating medium of paper, as would have an effect on prices, and thereby tend to bring the gold back into the country. Under due regulation, it is hardly possible to contemplate, except from internal political discredit, such a reduction as has been alluded to."

"Internal political discredit!"—Oh!—Have the present glorious and lately popular Government been about one single thing, since they came into office, now more than two years ago, except—always barring their cravings and grasping for themselves, and the nineteen near relations of each of them—and always remembering their censure, when out of place, of the pickings and little fingerings of their political opponents, then Ministers—what have the present precious Cabinet effected, except the throwing of the United Kingdom, financially and politically—executively and legislatively—civilly and militarily—agriculturally and manufacturingly—yes, universally—into a chaos of "internal political discredit?"—such as no man ever saw before; and the effects of which might be—and who knows that they may not be yet—what Mr. PALMER'S evidence tells us—and admitting, as we must, all these propositions, let us, returned to our senses, ask ourselves, "What do such Ministers deserve?"

The "crowning carnage," however, of Mr. PALMER'S evidence is still to come:—

"Did you ever hear that in 1825, it was actually proposed to the Government of France to take measures for stopping the Bank of England?—I have heard such a report!"

Electors who are fundholders, electors who are not fundholders—for you are quite as much, and almost as directly interested as those who are—here is a pretty reason why the present "Non-Intervention" Administration should have deserted our ancient and faithful allies, Portugal and Holland, as "that splendid naval friendly light" of Navarino, portion of this supernatural Ministry, when in office before, deserted our old and trusty ally Turkey. There is a lovely reason why we should have abandoned Turkey, Portugal, and Holland, to throw ourselves into the arms of sweet, fond, kind-hearted France, la belle France, Bank of England-breaking France, who loves us so dearly and so truly.

The evidence of Mr. WARD, a Bank Director, and recently our most able and efficient Member for London, is replete with that extensive financial information, of which, all persons worthy of the name of merchant—even his political opponents—acknowledge his possession. It adds to our regret, at his present honourable and conscientious exclusion from Parliament, and increases our wish, entirely independent of our admiration of his politics, that the first mercantile city of the world should perceive and effect the infinite advantage of re-electing him, and electing men, like him, well versed in monetary matters, to its Parliamentary representation. It also shows, that if, instead of a promiscuous publication of the evidence, a judicious selection had been given to the public, great good might have been done, instead of much mischief, which has been produced—mischief, perhaps, far greater, eventually, than is now anticipated—mischief operated by a total disregard of precedent, by a shameful breach of obligation, by a shabby cheat of covertly converting the supporters and directors of an establishment into its innocent, unwilling, unintentional betrayers and assailants; a course of conduct pursued by the miserable madmen, or deplorable dolts, who now, in Downing-street, half tyrants to their Monarch, and half slaves to the mob, sway their Sovereign, "the Patriot Prince," William IV., King of England, with a divided and democratic sceptre, with the PROCLAIMED, but unsuppressed, Political Union in Leicester-square.

If we had not before us, proof positive of what we are about to narrate, the thing would be incredible, not to our readers, but to ourselves.

Lord ALTHORP—a gentleman—though he does not look like one—a Nobleman—although he scarcely deserves to be one—a SPENCER, with the hundred and four quarters of which his noble father is so justly proud; and, moreover, CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—a successor of WILLIAM PITT!—this Lord ALTHORP, not only corresponds with Political Unions, and receives flattering testi-

monials from gangs of fellows, who would glutty tear ALTHORP—not the Lord, but the House—to atoms, and help themselves to all that it contains—in order to keep his "bubble reputation" floating on the mud of Radicalism, but he actually writes letters—confidential letters—to a barber at Northampton, one SHARP—which confidential letters are read as publicly in Northampton as the confidential communications of a barber's shop usually are.

Will it be believed, that in a recent letter to this SHARP from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the heir-apparent of Earl SPENCER, the brother of the popular Priest and Cardinal, "as is to be," this passage occurs:—

"I am obliged to you for what you have done. PRAY, WATCH MY CONDUCT, AND LET ME KNOW WHEN I AM WRONG."

"Yours sincerely, 'ALTHORP.'" This is no joke—this is seriously sober sadness—true—and this is the Lord who is playing a part to lose with the Tower Hamlets—begging the barber of Northampton to tell him when he is misconducting himself—to be sure, the barber may be of use on the pole; but we could not have supposed it possible, that, after all the protestations of the high-blooded Lord, he could not only have so debased himself as to correspond with this man, but have put himself into the power of a person, who, delighting in the confidence of Lord ALTHORP, shows his letters about Northampton, as proofs of his power and influence over the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

The Reformers of the City of London have hit upon an admirable mode of commemorating the successful labours of our present Monarch and his patriotic Ministry in the great cause of Reform. A requisition, numerous and respectfully signed, was yesterday presented to the Lord Mayor, calling upon him to convene a Meeting of the citizens to consider of the erection of extensive Almshouses "for the reception of poor and decayed inhabitant householders of the City of London and their widows." This plan, so truly creditable to its projectors, might be advantageously followed in every district in the country.

We find this in last night's Courier. Nothing can show more clearly the powerful apprehensions so reasonably entertained by persons in a condition to know the facts, of the disastrous consequences of the BILL. Build Almshouses, not only for the decayed inhabitants of LONDON, but follow it up in every district in the Country. The result of the measure is ruin; it is wise, therefore, to provide for the consequences.

It must be understood by our readers, that in publishing the following statement, we, of ourselves, mean to cast no reflection upon the distinguished Admiral who chiefly figures in it. We give it as a statement authenticated by the aggrieved party:—

"Sir E. CORNINGTON has issued an Address to the Electors of Devonport and Stonehouse, dated the 3d Sept. inst. from which the following is an extract:—

"It was my hope that I should not have had occasion to trouble you further upon the subject of those discussions in the Town Hall, which were forced upon me by misrepresentations, I feel called upon, however, to advert to the Pamphlet which Mr. THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE has sent into circulation, merely to express, on his account, my great regret that he should have put forth statements which have no foundation in fact."

"Immediately on seeing the above, I sent the following note to Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON:—

"Mr. T. WOOLLCOMBE presents his compliments to Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON, and begs leave to request that he will send to Mr. CHAS. TRELAWNY, Bedford street, Plymouth, to appoint a time for that gentleman to wait on him, to request an explanation of the language in which Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON has thought fit to allude to Mr. WOOLLCOMBE in a hand-bill, dated 3d Sept., and addressed to the Electors of Devonport and Stonehouse."

"53, St. Andrew street, Tuesday Morning, 11 o'clock, 4th Sept."

"About half-past four I received the following reply:—  
"Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON has had the honour of receiving a note from Mr. THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE, of this day. In answer, he declines having any further communication with Mr. T. WOOLLCOMBE, except before the next public meeting of the Constituency, at which he may be able to present; when he proposes, whether with or without Mr. T. WOOLLCOMBE's approbation, to show the grounds on which he charges that gentleman with having put forth statements which have no foundation in fact.—Eliot's Hotel, Tuesday, 4th Sept. 1832."

"It having been announced that Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON was to leave Devonport by the mail, at five o'clock, Mr. CHAS. TRELAWNY, by my desire, met him at the door of the Mail office, in Plymouth. The following is Mr. TRELAWNY'S account of what passed:—

"I said to Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON:—'I feel it to be my unpleasant duty to warn you, that if you leave this town without giving Mr. WOOLLCOMBE such an explanation, or satisfaction, as one gentleman has a right to expect from another, he will be obliged to make your refusal public.'"

"Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON replied:—'After what Mr. WOOLLCOMBE has said of me, I certainly shall not do so.'"

"I then said:—'That you may not mistake me, I am under the necessity of saying, in the event of your persisting in your refusal, Mr. WOOLLCOMBE will be obliged (to use a technical term) to post you.'"

"Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON replied:—'He may do as he pleases.'"

"The above is the substance of the conversation."

(Signed) CHARLES TRELAWNY.

"Tuesday, 4th Sept. 6 p. m."

"Any remarks on the preceding statement would be superfluous. The Honourable portion of Society will view the conduct of Sir EDWARD CORNINGTON in its proper light. THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE."

"Devonport, Tuesday, 4th Sept. half-past 9 p. m."

We are so convinced that there must be something which does not yet meet the eye, which could have induced the hero of the never-to-be-sufficiently-forgotten slaughter in the harbour of NAVARINO to submit to this sort of dismissal from Devonport, that we make no observation whatever upon it—there is the fact; whenever there is a necessity for his doing so, we are quite sure, although he is a Whig, that "Ned will go it."

We must say, that Mr. TRELAWNY'S threat to an old Admiral at parting, does not sound very tempting; for if Sir EDWARD had not been posted thirty years ago, he would not have been an Admiral now.

THAT acute—that astute Newspaper, the Times, amongst its other "useful knowledge," has a strong sense of the truth of the old tenet:—

"The worst cases need the most advocacy."

In its number of Friday, it has a laboured, and tardy, and therefore, an inopportune paragraph, in which it attempts, for the third or fourth time, palliation of the present LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR'S very clear case of No. 1.

The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR'S Paper, or the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR'S self—which we do not know, for we hear the two have been some time one, and we do not hear that the one has become again two—panegyricizes—puffs his Lordship's celebrated trespassing and shooting excursion, which, after the season was over, he poached, and since, curedly gave to one of his brothers, the game of the late Mr. SCOTT, the moment that Hon. and Learned Gentleman was dead.

The Times, nor Lord BROUGHAM, has not been much

accustomed to record the triumphs of the brush, nor any of the feats of field sports; and this essay, in imitation of the *Sporting Magazine*, is a very sad failure, even as a third or fourth endeavour. Baggins the late Mr. SCOTT'S birds, as soon as he was deceased, evinced the skillfulness and keenness of an experienced poacher—out of season, it is true. Poachers, however, don't mind that; but this SCOTCHING of the present LORD CHANCELLOR, in September, is an awkward piece of sportsmanship, very like over-charging a gun, bursting the barrel, and "killing" one's friend, or one's self.

Neither is it much more fortunate to infer—as the paragraph does—a precedent for "parliamentary interference with vested rights," from "what has happened to the Chancellor!" touching his salary and retiring pension. The *gossamer's* consent, Lord BROUGHAM'S, was obtained—his friends say he volunteered it—we dare say he did—seeing that this "parliamentary interference" took away from him all the work of bankruptcy—at an immensely increased cost to the country—the whole of which new patronage it entirely and immediately placed at his Lordship's disposal—and that though it left him relieved of all the work of bankruptcy, it left him remunerated with as much pay, WITHIN ONLY £1,000 A-YEAR, as Lord LYNCHURST had, burdened with all this laborious, and tedious, and tiresome amount of business—seeing also that, if the present Lord High Chancellor, Baron BROUGHAM and VAUX, were to retire to-day, after a service of some twenty-four months, he, in virtue of this "parliamentary interference," does what? Why—

"—like a sweeping man,  
"Not close to the crossings stalks,  
"Having made the best sweep as he can,  
"He takes up his broom and walks"

relaxing the knit-frown of his "attic forehead"—beaming his killing eye—twitching, in high mental triumph, the nostrils of his "Phidian nose"—laughing, like a Satyr, in his sleeve, at "Reform, Retrenchment, and Non-Intervention"—enjoying a Jubilee in private, at the expense of the "swinish multitude," whom his "searching sarcasm," as he calls it, has galled in public—off he goes down to Brougham Hall, lately Bird's Nest, that pretty romantic domain, so worthily acquired by one of his illustrious and ancient progenitors, his father—off he starts, gracefully bearing in his arms two Cornucopias, to lay at the feet of his venerable mother.

He puts himself into his carriage, and is clean and clear off, with JUST ONE THOUSAND A YEAR MORE than the Earl of ELDON has, after a service, unexampled in faultlessness, if approached in ability—of about as many years!! aye, as many years, as Lord BROUGHAM has swept through—not the same duties, but minus the business in Bankruptcy, otherwise provided for, at a tremendous public price—far less, and lighter duties, months!!

Whatever the public might do, there are few holders of "vested rights" who would not jump with joy at the idea of similar "Parliamentary interference," for which, according to the paragraph in the *Times*, these lucky lads of Lord BROUGHAM'S master-mind, and original and talented liberality, his singular "self-denial," are a precedent.

It is added, that these peculiar pecuniary affairs of Lord BROUGHAM, were treated as matters of course, where the writer of the paragraph in the *Times* least expected, "by Sir R. PEEL, Sir E. SUGDEN, and their friends." It is indeed, an instance of extraordinary party forbearance, shown by the present Opposition to the Government, the parallel of which is no where to be found in the conduct of the present Government when they formed the late Opposition.

The *Times* adds also, very candidly, that Lord BROUGHAM'S case is considered "a case in which the party concerned could claim no merit for his sacrifice!" This happy remark deserves uncommon attention; it is the most perfect specimen we have ever met with, of a thing of such extremely rare occurrence in human nature—universal unanimity.

DAVID BLAIR, ESQ., W.S.—We have to record the sudden death of this gentleman with feelings of the most acute nature. He was educated to the law in Scotland; but having a marked turn for literary pursuits, he became the originator and editor of the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, and afterwards of the *Edinburgh Literary Gazette*, of the merits of which namesake we have not spoken more highly than they deserved in our own Journal. On Sunday last, about noon, he was seized with cholera, and sunk under this appalling malady at five o'clock on Monday morning. Melancholy additions have been thrown upon this calamity by domestic circumstances and other afflictions. Mr. Blair's widow having been moved to Grove House, Brompton, the residence of Mr. JERMAN, was safely delivered of a daughter at one o'clock on Friday morning, within twelve hours of her husband's funeral. But a young and esteemed friend was even before this hour added to the tragedy. Geo. Watt, Esq., the only son of — Watt, Esq., the surgeon in Aberdeen, a fine young man, of the fairest promise, and with every prospect of auspicious fortune before him, died after five hours' attack on Thursday. He went to Grove House at ten o'clock, to accompany Mr. JERMAN to their late friend's burial, and became so unwell that Mr. J., fearing the effect upon his spirits, dissuaded him from attending, and advised him to seek medical aid and retire home. He did so about eleven o'clock, and by five he was a corpse.—*Literary Gazette*.

In addition to this we quote from an evening paper called the *True Son*, (with the politics of which we entirely differ) the following statement with respect to Mr. JERMAN: BOURBOURNE, not only to Mr. JERMAN in an eminent degree as far as the facts are concerned, but honourable to the *True Son* as regards its feeling towards Mr. JERMAN:—

"Fortunately in this universe there is no shadow without light; there is no calamity, not the greatest, but which gives occasion to some moral beauty in the sufferer, or the survivors—no poor human weakness which may not find some strength either in itself or others to lean upon, and to comfort the common hopes of mankind. We understand from authority which we cannot doubt, that Mr. JERMAN, in this distressing narrative, has omitted what it became his modesty perhaps so to treat, but which it is assuredly the business of all lovers of generosity and right good fellowship to supply. He found his friend Mr. BLAIR ill of this appalling, and perhaps, infectious disease, and he stuck by him nevertheless to the last. Mr. BLAIR, we understand, died in his arms. He then takes the widow home to his house, thinking nothing of the uneasiness and inconveniences which less cordial natures might have taken into account; sees her safe through her new trouble; and is setting out on the melancholy office of attending his friend to his last home, when another friend is seized by the destroyer, and in five hours' time is added to the list of his regrets."

"The writer of this article has had occasion, in the course of his life, to differ much with Mr. JERMAN, and to be differed with by him. All idea of ill-will has long been done away, we

trust, on either side, from a knowledge that on neither side was there any real ill-blood. But an instance of genuine feeling like this, with or without the numerous testimonies we have heard to this gentleman's natural kind-heartedness, places him at once, we beg leave to say, in a high rank in our respect. Such men are good Samaritans, above all subjection to conclusions from party creeds, or infirmities common to every body. The only value of whatsoever improves society is to make such men, and to make them happy; and if Mr. JERMAN, in all probability, is not exempt from the troubles common to most of us, he has assuredly this great consolation within him,—that he must believe in the existence of what is good and kind, because he has it in his own heart."

It will be seen that the Magistrates have been called upon to enforce the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, against the poor deluded wretches who are hiring themselves to be soldiers in the forlorn hope of the Brazilian Pretender.

An extract from the proceedings at one of the Police offices may serve to check the thirst for pay which these patriotic heroes generally feel—we therefore give it, more especially as it has been assiduously suppressed by the Liberal part of the British press:—

THAMES POLICE.—On Saturday Mr. Whately, a solicitor, waited on Mr. Broderip, the presiding Magistrate, for warrants against a person named Higgins, an agent of Don Pedro, and Colonel Burrell and Captain Bell, English officers in his service, for enlisting British subjects to serve Don Pedro in Portugal. The solicitor said it was necessary to have the warrants issued immediately, as the parties were about to leave the country with several hundred recruits raised for the service of Don Pedro, and a vessel was in readiness to take them from their native shores.

Mr. Broderip—Who is it sets this thing in motion?  
Mr. Whately replied that he was instructed by the Portuguese Consul, accredited by Don Miguel, to apply for the warrants, in order to stop the raising of recruits, and he referred to the Foreign Enlistment Act, cap. 50, sec. 2, which rendered any parties hiring, or endeavouring to hire, or in any way assisting to lure recruits for the service of any foreign prince or power, in this country, liable to be taken for a misdemeanour, and if found guilty, punished by fine and imprisonment. The fourth section gave power to justices of the peace, on the proper information being laid, to grant warrants for the apprehension of the offenders infringing the law.

Mr. Broderip read the clauses referred to, and perused an information, drawn up in proper form, against Higgins and Col Burrell. James Lindsay, a young man, who stated that he resided in Wilkesborough-bridge-road, was then examined by Mr. Broderip, and he said he first applied to a person, Thomas Higgins, residing in Maze Pond, Southwark, who took him to the Northumberland Arms public house, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and placed him in a room where there were a number of English recruits, and he was introduced to Colonel Burrell, who put questions to him, asking him if he knew anything of the military exercise. Higgins was present at this time. His answers being deemed satisfactory, as well as those respecting the state of his health, Col. Burrell took down his name and address, to serve Don Pedro in Portugal against Don Miguel, and he was regularly enrolled. He received his pay of £1. 6d. a day every morning at the Queen's Head, Maze Pond, Southwark, up to last Sunday. Sometimes he was paid by Higgins, and sometimes by a person named George de Laren (so our reporter understood, but the witness spoke in a very low tone), and he still considered himself in the service of Don Pedro, and expected to be called upon to leave the country every moment. The information of the witness, a mere echo of his statement, was then read over to him, and he swore to the truth of it.

Mr. Broderip, after again looking at the Foreign Enlistment Act, said to his duty to grant warrants against the parties, and ordered them to issue.

Mr. Whately then lodged another information against Colonel Burrell and Captain Bell. James Campbell, an elderly man, said he was a carpenter and joiner of No. 19, Maze, Southwark, and a few days ago applied to Captain Bell at the Black Horse, Tower Hill, the principal depot for raising recruits for the service of Don Pedro. Captain Bell informed him that they had more now than were wanted, but on his telling him that he had served both in the infantry and cavalry, he was sent to Colonel Burrell, who engaged him, and he was to have left England in a vessel on Friday. He had received pay from Colonel Burrell and Captain Bell.

Mr. Whately, the solicitor, said that a large party of recruits raised for the service of Don Pedro were to have left Stangate on the previous evening, for their departure had been postponed, and as Capt. Bell was to accompany them, it was necessary to use expedition in leaving the country.

Mr. Broderip asked Campbell, who had all the appearance and manner of a soldier, how old he was.

Campbell replied that he was about 43 years of age.

Mr. Broderip—That's a vague phrase, about 43; I should conclude you are about 50 years of age.

Campbell said he had only just completed his 43d year, but he had seen a good deal of hard service.

Mr. Broderip then granted another warrant against Captain Bell, and both were given to Ellis and Silverster, land officers of the Thames Police, to execute.

The same solicitor, accompanied by a Colonel of one of Don Miguel's regiments, who appeared very anxious to have Don Pedro's officers apprehended, applied on Thursday evening to Capt. Richell for a warrant against Captain Bell for raising recruits for Don Pedro, which was granted.

The warrants were entrusted to Ellis, the officer, but the Colonel and his conductors got out of the way, and were not to be found.

This may serve to show these deluded people the punishment that awaits them upon their departure on the starvation scheme of partizanship. A pamphlet has just been published by a Mr. GREEN, exhibiting the sort of treatment they have to expect when they get into the clutches of what are called the *Constitutional* officers—we regret we have not space to quote from the book largely, but we would advise every body who feels an inclination to let themselves out to the Brazilian Pretender, to give it a careful perusal.

After detailing the grossest cases of imposition, fraud, tyranny and barbarity, which have come under his own observation, Mr. GREEN concludes thus:—

"And now for information for those who are about to enter as adventurers in the fortune attendant upon Don Pedro in his dangerous and impracticable expedition; and as an eye witness to the state of affairs in Portugal, I would say this, for your satisfaction, Don MIGUEL is not detected by his people, as report has made him, but, on the contrary, is beloved by the nation generally; and as a proof of this fact, never was there a more willing and determined inclination on the part of a people to support their King, than appears with the people of Portugal at this present important and critical moment."

"Here is the temptation held out, that the Portuguese soldiers and the nation generally will join the standard of Don Pedro, in favour of his daughter, as a recommendation for you to join in the enterprise; it is a delusion of the worst description, to say the least of it, and the circumstance of not one individual of any notoriety or standing in the Portuguese nation having joined them during the time they have been in Oporto, is, I should consider, to the most infatuated individual in this wild scheme, a sufficient proof of the inaccuracy of the same."

"This is an important fact: the army of Don Pedro is now in Oporto, where they have been some time, and from their movements appear likely to remain until they have spent all their money, for their courage does not appear to carry them further, or their glory is of that peculiar nature, that they are content with the glory of the moment, and they have already gained against the army of the King of Portugal."

"Should they, however, be so rash as to attempt, by a rebellious faction, to attack their native country, they will find the Portuguese nation raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and anxiously waiting to put an end to the calamities by which it has been assailed, and ready to show to the world that it will never allow its religion, its manners, its institutions, its usages and its liberties, to be outraged with impunity."

"As a warning, and as a guidance for those who may be about to proceed in this expedition, and for their information and benefit

only, I beg to inform them that, the time is near at hand when the rebels will be obliged to retreat from Oporto, in the presence of an army composed of the friends and supporters of the King of Portugal, and the upholders of his throne, with the pleasing reflection to them, no doubt, that although they come out of the field of battle covered with glory, they may yet find consolation in the following lines:—

"He that fights and runs away  
Lives to fight another day,  
But he that's in the battle slain  
Will never live to fight again."

"If the concoctors of this illegal adventure were the only individuals who would fall a sacrifice to the wanton and wicked enterprise, it would be of no importance, for the reason of their having brought it on themselves, as some thousands of lives will be left desolate, and debared of the assistance they so necessarily require, I have felt it a duty imposed on me to let my countrymen know how they stand in this affair, that they might not be blindly entrapped into the same."

# RHYMES.

Its all very true, as the CHANCELLOR hints,  
That the schoolmaster's taking a room;  
For to judge from the nonsense the Chancellor prints,  
He's grievously wanted at home.

\* Vide "Preliminary Essay" of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, and "A Treatise on Hydrostatics," by HENRY LORD BAUGHAM and VAUX.

We are always too happy to offer our acknowledgments to that admirably conducted periodical the *United Service Journal*—we copy the following from the present number, a perusal of which we think will give Lord PALMERSTON the tooth-ache—set the brave fellows whose appearance and discipline are herein described against the Protocols of Downing-street; but the *braves Belges* affect to ride high, and not even the assistance of Citizen PHILIPPE and the Parisian milliners will hinder the appearance of the KING and QUEEN of the Belgians at the first floor windows of GRILLON'S Hotel in Albemarle-street, on their way to Claremont.

"Fugt, near Bois-le-Duc, Head-quarter Cantonments of the Horse Artillery, August 3d, 1832."

"I was present at the reviews of the Dutch army by the KING at Oirschot, on the 3d of July, and at Eindhoven on the 1st instant. The reviews of the Artillery being long and tedious, the reviews of the Infantry (between Pilsbour and Breda), at drill this morning, so that, with the exception of a few battalions of the division of reserve, composed of Schutters, (la Garde Communale), I have seen the whole of the Dutch army in the field, consisting of—  
1 Regt. Lancers  
1 Regt. Hussars  
2 do. Light Dragoons  
2 do. Cuirsassiers  
5 Batteries of Horse Artillery.  
4 ditto of Foot Six-pounders.  
2 ditto of Foot Twelve-pounders.  
6 Regiments of Cavalry.  
11 Batteries—88 pieces of Field Artillery.

Each Brigade or Battery consists of eight pieces; one of those of the Horse Artillery being long 24 inch howitzers; the remainder of the Horse Artillery, with the Six-pounder Brigades, have each two howitzers. The Twelve-pounder Brigades are without howitzers.—With 52 Battalions of Infantry.

A force little short of fifty-five thousand men, divided into four divisions, the fourth division being called the Reserve.

The head-quarters are at Pilsbour, with the right resting on Breda, and the left on Eindhoven, as the divisions are encamped; the first on the heath of Rye, and the third at Oirschot; the other two in cantonments; the second division at Eindhoven and neighbourhood, with the Hussars and Light Dragoons; the fourth at Pilsbour and towns adjacent in the rear, where are also the Regiments of Cuirsassiers and Lancers.

So conveniently and admirably posted is this army, that one extremely short night to the other in nine hours, and the whole united upon the centre in half the time.

"But to my reviews.

"There was assembled at Oirschot on the 31st ultimo.—Three Squadrons of Cuirsassiers, the 3d division of Infantry, 12 battalions; a half brigade of the 4th division, 3 ditto; two Free Corps (Royale) half Grenade-Chasse, armed with rifles; three Batteries of Horse Artillery, one of long 24 inch howitzers; two ditto of Foot Six-pounders; one ditto of Foot Twelve-pounders; six Batteries of Artillery; three hundred and fifty sabres, close upon 15,000 infantry, with forty-eight pieces of artillery.

This force was formed on the plain on Oirschot at eleven o'clock; the infantry in line three deep upon the right, the Cuirsassiers upon the left of the infantry, and Artillery upon the left of the Cuirsassiers.

"The Prince of Orange arrived before his father, and assumed the command of the troops.

"The immediate personal Staff of the King were waiting his arrival about four hundred yards upon the right of the line, where His Majesty's horse was ready for him to mount. He arrived about half-past eleven, as soon as he had mounted, the Prince of Orange, with his brother Prince Frederick, drew their swords and advanced to meet His Majesty.—The Staff following at some distance. The Princes formally and respectfully saluted him, and kept their swords lowered until His Majesty approached the general Staff, and addressed General MEYER, who commands the third division, when the Princes dropped to the rear. Upon His Majesty reaching the right of the line, the drums beat a march, and the line presented arms; this was done with closed ranks, and in a very short time, the first company set up a tremendous shout of "Long live the King!"—which was taken up by the whole regiment. It was an honest shout, and you could see by the countenances of the men that the welcome was sincere and hearty. I followed in the general suite, and passed within four or five paces of the whole line. Each regiment took up the cheer as His Majesty arrived upon its right. When His Majesty reached the left of the line he returned, and placed himself in front of the centre.

"The infantry broke into column of grand divisions right in front. This operation was done by filing into column of squadrons and artillery into sub divisions (four guns in front). The whole then closed, and formed column en masse upon the centre battalion; points were thrown out to mark the front in review order. This was done by opening out from the front division at full distance. The Prince of ORANGE placed himself at the head of the column, and saluted His MAJESTY as he moved past.

"It was a truly magnificent spectacle. The companies varied from thirty-four to thirty-seven and thirty-eight men in front; so that the grand divisions showed a front of seventy to seventy-six.—The whole in heavy marching order. The marching pace was really beautiful; it was in quick time,—the pace a long and easy stride. The soldier, erect, but leaning well forward, with the arm well carried. I never saw troops in better order; their equipment most complete; every thing of the best; equal, and uniformly good throughout, quite as much so, in every respect—I (speak particularly of the regiments) as the line, as you found those of our own regiments which have been three or four years in the line; the men, too, seemingly about the same age,—certainly not younger."

"I was on the ground at Oirschot and Eindhoven long before the line was formed to receive the King. I saw the different corps arrive and take up their respective places in the alignment; it was done quietly, quickly, and well, the Commanders of corps being evidently extremely well drilled, and their battalions well-drilled, for they were perfectly manœuvring and handling."

"The battalions of La Garde Communale, or, as they are called in Dutch, Schutters,—were, by a soldier, immediately distinguished from the line; their military carriage being necessarily not so good, and their dress less showy; but most useful and well adapted for service, being a round blue jacket coming well down over the joints, with a half-facing of red in front of the collar; but the musket, as also the cover (linen) for coat. The roll of arms, the tin, all as complete, and individually so, as the regiments of the line. These people have been together two years; they are a much larger body of men than the line. They are of the class they have been embodied, and more extensively well drilled for the time. In every company you will find a number of young men of the first families in



the ranks, who have served from the commencement, and their officers represent the property and aristocracy of the country.

"We—I mean the people of our country—have no sort of conception of the honest and downright enthusiasm which animates all ranks of this army—all as willing in heart, as they are fit in point of instruction and discipline, to take the field. This strong national feeling is not confined to the army alone, but extends to all ranks and conditions of the people in Holland. The King is adored for his firmness, and the Prince of Orange equally so for his exceeding gallantry and intrepidity; particularly by the army, who have the most unbounded confidence in him. I am perfectly satisfied that this army in their present state, and with the Prince of Orange at their head, would clear their front of a more than equal number of Frenchmen."

"The artillery, however, surpasses every other corps in the field in point of excellence. They boast of it, and with justice, as the arm of the service in the finest order; and certainly nothing can be finer or more perfect. The horses to the carriages are all of the Friesland breed, and are better as a whole than of our artillery. They place them by colours, each carriage having a set of either black or bay horses. Those of the Gunners of the Horse Artillery are not so good as those in draft. Everything belonging to the different batteries are most complete; they also fire their guns by percussion."

"The artillery at the revolution were more national than any other corps; but the cavalry, unfortunately, were generally composed of Belgians, who deserted almost to a man. This arm therefore, particularly the hussars and light dragons, is young, both in men and horses. With the cavalry, however, as, indeed, with the whole army, the esprit de corps is excellent."

"At Eindhoven, on the following day, the 1st infantry, the troops assembled consisted of, 2 regiments of Light Dragoons, 1 regiment of Hussars, forming a brigade, commanded by General Turp; 1 brigade of Horse Artillery attached to General Turp's cavalry; 1 brigade of Six-pounders, 1 brigade of Twelve-pounders; the Second Division of Infantry—twelve battalions, eight of which of the line; 1 Corps of Gardes-Chasse, between 10,000 and 11,000 Infantry—1500 sabres, and 24 pieces of artillery."

"This force was formed into two lines—the infantry in the first, and cavalry in the second line. The King went down both lines. The whole were then formed in a single column, as the day before at Oirschot, and afterwards marched past in grand-divisions and squadrons, with the Prince of Orange at their head. The King was received by the troops with great enthusiasm."

"These troops were in heavy marching order. I observed every eighth man of the infantry carry a mess kettle, similar in form and size to the one carried in 1812 by the army in Spain under Lord Wellington. In short, no army can be more perfectly or efficiently equipped for the field than this army."

"This, we rejoice to say, is a most gratifying account of the military force of a patriot King, who will not consent, because the English Government fancies it can bully it, to give up its rights and immunities. In negotiations, Holland has already made our Cabinet look ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world—and in fighting, has made the rebel Belgians already fly like chaff before the wind; and yet Protocolism is at work. The decencies of society, ancient recollections, old alliances, and other considerations which make the conduct of our Ministry as disgusting as it is disgraceful, are all sacrificed to a show of sham liberality, which they have not heads to organize, or hearts to support, and which, if they had both, they have not, in the state of our finances—ruined by themselves—the means of supporting. Why are they not IMPEACHED?—We ask this question advisedly—and we ask another—How long will it be before THEY ARE?"

#### PEMMEKIN.

Lord GREY is actively employed using—not influence—that as a Peer would be improper, but persuasion, to promote Lord Howick's success in his county, which is extremely problematical.

There is no foundation for the reports sent home by Lord DURHAM's Valet, of the cruelties exercised by the Russians against the Poles.

**WATERLOO MONUMENT AT HANOVER.**—The 18th of June being the anniversary of Waterloo, was selected as an appropriate day for first exposing the Waterloo monument, which has been raised by voluntary subscription, to public view. At nine in the morning the garrison was paraded, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the Herrenhausen avenue, and thence marched to the parade, where they formed an open square, with their faces towards the monument. On a gun being fired, the covering fell from it; the bands struck up a *Te Deum*, which was followed by "God save the King," and the assembled multitude then gave repeated cheers. The several regiments collected, afterwards defiled before the monument, his Royal Highness marching at the head of the Yeagers of the Guard, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge. At noon, about 600 Waterloo men, non-commissioned officers, privates, invalids, and discharged soldiers, sat down to dinner at his Royal Highness's expense, in the Riding-house; and a banquet was also given to the corps of officers in the royal palace at Herrenhausen. For this purpose, the spacious Orangery was tastefully decorated with trophies and garlands, relieved with the colours of the various regiments which had fought at Waterloo. His Royal Highness presided at the table, which was laid for 340 covers.

On Monday, at his mother's house, in College-street, Mr. JOHN CASBUP, Comedian. He bore up, with truly Christian fortitude, against a lingering and painful pulmonary complaint, which has rendered him incapable of the duties of his profession for many months; few men, at the age of 27, will be more deeply regretted, either by sorrowing relatives, or a host of public and private friends. As a Comedian, his loss will be deplored by all the admirers of the Mimic Art in this and the adjoining counties, as no man ranked higher in his profession.—We copy this from a provincial paper, and are delighted to hear of the pious end of a player; but we must demur to the last statement—that "no man ranked higher in his profession" than CASBUP.—KEAN, YOUNG, C. KEMBLE, JONES, LISTON, &c., were some bodies once.

One night last week a miner named JOSIAH THOMAS was attacked with cholera at the 170 fathoms level of the Consolidated Mines. He was immediately brought to the surface, and immersed up to the neck, with his head covered with flannel, in the hot water-cistern of Boden's steam-engine; the heat of the mineral being 112 degrees. After being kept there about a quarter of an hour, the cramp and pains completely left him, and all he complained of was weakness; he was then bound around the bowels with flannel, and was able to walk to his home, which is more than two miles from the mines. The man is now fast recovering, and is likely to resume his labour in a few days.

In the village of Droptii, in Bessarabia, the wife of a man named DEMIAN PUSON was lately delivered in one day of six daughters, none of whom lived more than a few hours. The mother suffered for some time afterwards, but is now perfectly recovered.—*French Paper.*

We have to announce the death of the Countess of ARAN, at Arran Lodge, Bignor. Her Ladyship was seized with a second attack of paralysis on Monday night, the 27th of August, and expired on Friday morning, the 31st. She was the only surviving daughter of the late Sir JOHN TYNELL, of Heron Hall, in the county of Essex.

**DOM PEDRO.**—The following is an anecdote from an American Paper:—"It is known that the Ex-Emperor of BRAZIL is an accomplished musician, and has composed many pieces of striking merit—among others, a National Hymn and the *Te Deum*, which was sung at his marriage. At the commencement of the last war between the Brazilians and Buenos Ayreans, the Emperor composed

a triumphal march, which, when completed, he sent to the Commander of his troops, ordering it to be played on the occasion of the first victory which they might gain. Unluckily, however, his troops sustained so severe a defeat at Juizungo, that they all lost their baggage, not excepting that of the General-in-Chief, among which was the Royal composition in question. It thus fell into the hands of the enemy, and has become a part of their national music, which they play to this day."—(If Dom PEDRO is so good a musician, as, indeed, everybody knows he is from the way in which he sang low songs when he was in England, he had better try an *overture* with his brother, unless he has already ran away.)

Between twelve and one Friday morning, during a thunder-storm, the electric fluid struck the wall of the parish stone-yard, in Richmond-street, Lisson-grove, and rent it to its foundation, to the extent of nearly 30 yards. The wall forms part of the embankment of the south side of the Regent's Canal, and is immediately adjoining the extremity of the tunnel under the road. The wall having been detached into huge masses, fell into the canal with tremendous violence, carrying with it an immense quantity of earth, gravel, &c., completely choking up the mouth of the tunnel, until it overflowed the towing-path to a considerable extent, and rendering the piles on which the wall is constructed. Four persons on board a barge that had just entered the tunnel providentially escaped destruction. Two other barges were following in the same direction a short distance off, and narrowly escaped being swamped, as they were driven with excessive violence against the bank by the rush of the water. The passage of the canal is, for the present, entirely stopped.

It is generally understood that Mr. ROBERT KEATE is to receive the appointment of Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir EVERARD HONE.

**GAME.**—The shooting season, if that name may be longer applied to the time of stocking the market with netted partridges and snared hares, commenced on Saturday last, with a gloom well suited to the present feelings of old English sportsmen. The working of the new Game Bill has only yet been partially seen; its ulterior effects, viz. the complete destruction of game, and the consequent absenteeism of the Nobility and Gentry from their country residences, are we apprehend not far distant. It has been asserted, but we do not credit the report, that a deputation of respectable poachers waited upon the Premier to offer their sincere thanks for the protection given to their interests by the present Bill. Lords ALTHORP and RUSSELL expressed themselves as highly gratified with this testimony of gratitude coming from so worthy a class of his Majesty's subjects. The effect of the new Game Bill is to make sportsmen of those who ought to be at work, and to drive from the field Gentlemen of leisure and property. How far the condition of mechanics may be improved by putting a gun into their hands to tempt them from their labour, or how far the peasantry may be the better for the withdrawing of that sum of money which was before circulated in the neighbourhood of every game preserve, we have yet to learn from those pretended friends of the poor, whose feelings of sympathy with the desperate poacher have been mistaken for humanity and kindness.—(*Cambridge Chronicle.*)

A requisition from the freeholders of Nottinghamshire has been forwarded to the Earl of LINCOLN, eldest son of his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and his Lordship has consented to be put in nomination for the Southern division of that county.

We have been requested to insert the following:—"A paragraph having appeared in the newspapers that the LORD CHANCELLOR would be engaged during the recess in preparing judgments which he had promised to give, we are authorised to state that no judgments whatever remain to be given, except the decision of one of the points in one cause, and that two orders which remained to be made at the rising of the Court and one in a matter heard after the Court rose, were all made within a week after the rising."

In the Boundary Bill, part of the late Parliamentary Reform business, there is no northern division of the county of Northumberland. All the polling places for that district are in the schedule under the head of Northamptonshire. By this all the tenantry of the Earl of TANKERVILLE, EARL GREY, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, and many others are deprived of their votes. Is this an error in the Bill or merely a misprint? Will the Northumbrians now call for the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill?

Died lately, at Bradfield, near Manningtree, aged 82, PAUL LITTLE, of that place, shoemaker.—The deceased was a man of excellent manners, a dabbler in politics, and a staunch adherent of the Blue party. He always prided himself on his unflinching Toryism and loyalty to his King; and although Bradfield is thickly studied with Tory and High Church partisans, none were more zealous in the cause; still some of the opposite party were to be found who would argue politics with, but it was ineffectual to attempt to turn, the village cobbler. He was a strict observer of the birthday of his late Majesty GEORGE the Third, and the 4th of June always found him sitting in his parlour, in an old arm chair, dressed up fancifully with laurels and other evergreens, with a brown jug of mild ale before him, out of which he had for nearly half a century, quaffed to his Sovereign's health. Like most True Blues (or at least what most True Blues would like to do) he had saved a little money, and accordingly he left a will, in which, among other directions for his funeral, he ordered that his coffin should be painted blue, which his executors complied with. He also left behind him the following epitaph, written by himself, to be placed at the head of his grave, leaving a space for the insertion of his age:—

Here lies Paul Little, give him his due;  
When he was alive he was a True Blue!  
His age was eighty-two, and no more,  
Of shoes he made in one shop,  
Fourteen hundred score!

Lieutenant-Colonel AUBREY, one of the most bold and adventurous sporting men during the last half century that this country has known, died at Cheltenham a few days ago. Piquet and Hazard, particularly the former, were the games in which AUBREY was said to excel, and on which he was known to adventure greater sums than any man living.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.  
I hope, Sir, you admire the delightful quibble of Mr. MACAULAY, yesterday, when he assured the good folks of Leeds that his salary is not paid by the people, because the salaries of the Board of Control are paid by the East India Company!!! Who, I should like to know, pays the Company? The people of England, under that very monopoly which Mr. MACAULAY professes to denounce; and if there be a burden which the people emphatically bear more than any other, down to the meanest individual, it is the TAX on TEA—by means of which the East India Company is chiefly supported, and out of which, therefore, Mr. MACAULAY's 1,200*l.* a-year is paid!! Now as I love honesty, this is what I vastly admire, and hope Mr. BAINES will not fail to give due weight to it in the glowing description which he is doubtless preparing for his readers. And at any rate I hope you will not lose sight of it. MEM.

Wednesday.

**THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY, Esq., Clerk of the Ordinance,** is appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Lord NUGENT. Col. Fox succeeds to the Clerkship of the Ordinance. Monday morning, on the workmen being mustered in

Chatham Dock-yard, they were informed that six of them were discharged, and 127 superannuated, being a reduction of about one-ninth of the whole number employed. This announcement has occasioned the greatest distress among the respective families affected by the measure.

**RECRUITING FOR DON PEDRO.**—Upon an application directed by the Portuguese Consul, Mr. BROADBENT granted warrants against a man named HIRACANA, an agent of DON PEDRO, and Colonel BURNELL and Captain BELL, English officers in his service, under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

A Memorial from the merchants and others connected with the trade to Hamburg, Germany, the Baltic, and north of Europe, has been forwarded to the Duke of RICHMOND, complaining of the new regulations for the dispatching of letters, &c. In consequence of the absence of the Duke of RICHMOND from town, no time has yet been fixed for an interview. The Memorial is signed in the first instance by N. M. ROTHENSTEN, Esq., and afterwards by all the principal merchants trading to the places referred to above. A notice has been issued from the General Post Office, to the effect that letters will be taken in at the Ship Letter Office, to be forwarded, according to the new regulations, by the *Baltic* steam-boat, which will leave the Custom House this evening for Rotterdam, instead of being sent to Harwich in the first instance, as heretofore.

The merchants and others who receive letters by the steam-boats from Hamburg, Holland, &c. complain of the mode adopted as regards the delivery of their communications. The Dutch steam-boat arrived early on Monday, and a notice was issued stating that the letters by her would be delivered at twelve o'clock at noon. Such parties as subscribe two guineas per annum received their letters, on application at the Post-office, soon after the hour stated, but the merchants who do not subscribe did not have their letters delivered in the city until past one o'clock by the twopenny-post, and the delay in this, as well as in former cases, has excited much dissatisfaction.

**THE** theatrical profession are in a state of fever—one of the fraternity has behaved very ungentlely—married a poor girl, robbed her of her money, and then enacted what is called in the cant of the craft, "a walking gentleman," and walked off. Here is the history of the unfortunate young woman's credulity and ignorance:—

It appears about 13 months ago Mr. CLARE, as he called himself, to disfigure his name, was performing at the Chester theatre, and during this time met with Miss CLARE, the only daughter of an opulent farmer, residing within a mile and a half of the city, on the Wrexham-road, at a house of a friend of the latter, where the intimacy commenced between them. Mr. CLARE shortly afterwards left Chester, and they corresponded with each other, which the father discovering naturally and properly forbade Miss CLARE to write any more letters to, and to her lover, and to break off the connection. In consequence of this she made arrangements with her friend, at whose house the acquaintance was formed, to receive her letters. Mr. CLARE at this time had an engagement at the Dublin theatre, and it was from Dublin he wrote to her desiring her to meet him at Liverpool on a certain day. She immediately made preparations for her departure, but they were all done secretly; she found some difficulty however in getting away from her father's house, and she consulted, which caused her father's anger, and he threatened to sue her. The actor-man, who had been anxiously awaiting her arrival, asked her what she would have done if she had come without finding him there. She replied, she did not know. He then said, "Well you have found me, and I would sooner suffer my heart to be torn out, than that you should be separated from me, or come to any evil." He then procured a marriage licence, and she and her father consented to become his wife. They were married the next morning. This occurred just five weeks ago, since which they travelled to Dublin, which place they left on Saturday week, and came through Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, and arrived in London, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Gracechurch-street, on Thursday morning last. They lived very gaily on the road; and three weeks after their marriage Mr. CLARE, at the suggestion of her father, who was in the habit of accompanying them on their marriage, assuring them that she was very comfortably situated. No answer was returned to this communication, at which Mr. CLARE seemed much surprised, and Mrs. CLARE as she is called thinks he expected to have received a fortune with her, though he did not mention the subject to her. On their arrival at the Spread Eagle, he observed, that place was too expensive for them to remain at, and accordingly took Mrs. CLARE to the Flower Pot, in Bishopsgate-street, where they remained on Thursday night. The next morning he went out early, and hired furnished apartments at the house of Mrs. THOMPSON, in Cannon-street, telling her that his wife would be there very shortly. He then returned to Mrs. CLARE, and put her into a hackney-coach, with a small band containing a few articles of her apparel. He took with him a small carpet bag, containing all his own clothes, and told her he would call on Mrs. THOMPSON's in a quarter of twelve, but could not then go with her, as he had to meet the manager of the Pavilion Theatre. After waiting some time at Mrs. THOMPSON's, she began to grow very uneasy, and wondered why he did not come. Mrs. THOMPSON observed that business might perhaps have detained her husband. At last it grew dark, and no Mr. CLARE came. She THOMPSON then went up stairs and found Mrs. CLARE in tears. She expressed her fears that her husband had left her, for on examining her money-box, she discovered that all the money she had, about 30 sovereigns, and her marriage certificate, were gone, and she was confident no one could have taken them but her husband. After some persuasion on the part of Mrs. THOMPSON, she went to bed at a late hour, and the next morning they went together to the Pavilion Theatre, but heard no tidings of any such person. She then told Mrs. THOMPSON that she would leave her, and she came out of the theatre, and walked back to Lincoln, as she knew some persons there. Mrs. THOMPSON, however, would not allow her to go, and pointed out to her the danger and impossibility of her going so long a journey on foot, without friends to protect her, or money to purchase food and drink. She then took her before the sitting magistrates at Lambeth-street, Messrs. WALKER, MATTHEWS, and GARFORD, who, on hearing her story, very humanely directed Mrs. THOMPSON to take care of the unfortunate young girl, and to write to her friends. This was done on Saturday evening, after which Mrs. CLARE said she was convinced she should never be received at home again, for her father of course would like Mr. CLARE greatly, and her mother was a very moral woman. Mrs. THOMPSON wished her to write a letter also to the friend whom she mentioned at whose house her courtship commenced; but she refused to give the direction. On Sunday evening she took a walk in company of her husband, and in the course of the walk she took a walk to the Fair was mentioned, and she seemed anxious to be informed the way to go to it, but no particular notice was taken of this at the time. Monday morning she complained of being light-headed, and observed that she thought a walk would do her good, and went out on foot, and she would not go out of the street alone, for she was sure, if she did, she should lose herself. Mrs. THOMPSON was so alarmed at her manner, and feared she wanted to get an opportunity to destroy her self; it is believed she directed her son, who was with her, to call on her a few yards from the house, she proceeded a rapid pace, and she came to the Back-road, which she turned up, and went into Lemon-street. She went into a chemist's shop at the corner of Lemon-street, and asked the way to the Lincoln-road. The shopman, not knowing, beckoned to Mr. SHOLLS, a plumber composite, who, on hearing her request, told her she must go to the North-road, and she observed, that he was going into Whitechapel, he would not let her in the way. When they got into Mansell-street, they were met, the apparently by accident, by a genteelly-dressed man and woman. The latter, addressing Mrs. CLARE, said, "What are you the young woman from Chester?" She replied in the affirmative, and as they seemed to be acquainted, Mr. SHOLLS left them. Mrs. THOMPSON's son, however, was still watching. They remained together for about twenty minutes, and then proceeded to disengage some man; but the woman seemed as if she was in a hurry, and she seemed about to be met by a butcher does not recollect any such persons. They remained in consequence of the confusion arising from driving cattle when so closely packed, the young man was prevented from following them so closely, as he could have wished, and he lost sight of them among the crowd. From the circumstance of Mrs. CLARE being met by a genteelly-dressed man and woman on Monday morning, in Lemon-street while

John, V. 7 and 8, to a full congregation in Gravesend Church, for the benefit of the National Schools there, on Sunday last. A very handsome collection was made in consequence.

# CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

Consols have been on the advance during the week, and the official notice of the Bank that it will discount for the future quarter at 3 instead of 4 per Cent. has caused a considerable degree of buoyancy. Consols for Account closing this afternoon at 94 1/8. In the Foreign Bonds there has been a disposition upwards: Russian Bonds are risen to 100 on dividend; Danish 7 1/2; Brazilian to 51 1/2; and Belgian to 72 1/2. Portuguese Bonds remain heavy at 47 1/2, and the Scrip at 5 1/4 discount.

Bank Stock..... shut  
India Stock..... 20 3/4 4 1/2  
3 per Cent. Consols..... 94 1/8  
3 per Cent. Reduced..... shut  
3 per Cent. Red. .... shut  
Consols for the Account..... 94 1/8

New 3 per Cent. .... 94 1/8  
Bank Long Ann. .... shut  
India Bonds ..... 4 1/2  
Exchequer Bills ..... 14 1/2 pm.

The French papers and letters of Thursday bring us many accounts of intrigues going on in their Cabinet. It is said that Prince Talleyrand is about to resign, that an anti-English party is prevailing; that an alliance with Russia is meditated—that attempts must be made to conciliate the Carlists, &c. &c.; but we suspect that there will be nothing decided until the meeting of the Chambers. The French Funds continue to be stationary. The Five per Cents. left off at 99 1/2. 6 1/2 for money, and 99 1/2. 6 1/2 for account; Three per Cents. at 99 1/2. 6 1/2 for money, and 99 1/2. 6 1/2 for account.

The *Augshurg Gazette* of the 21st instant contains a letter from Trieste, stating that, after some bloody conflicts between the army of Ibrahim Pacha and the Turks under Hussein Pacha, between the 15th and the 17th of July, the latter had retired, and the Egyptians had taken possession of Aleppo. According to the same letter, the Egyptians, since the favourable turn of affairs, take a more active part in the war, and daily express more respect towards the Pacha. Accounts from Constantinople state that Hussein is to be recalled; and the Turks are sadly dispirited. The Sultan appears careless.

By accounts received in town yesterday from Berlin, we understand that Prince Pozzo di Borgo has arrived in the Prussian capital on a special mission from the Emperor Nicholas, and is afterwards to proceed to Vienna. The object of his mission is supposed to be to refer to the relations of the German confederation with the provinces of Germany.

No trial of any public interest came on at the Old Bailey Sessions yesterday.

Sir Albert Pell died on Friday. This leaves a vacancy among the Judges of the new Court of Bankruptcy.

Vauxhall.—These gardens closed for the season on Friday, after a tolerably successful campaign.

The Jury who tried Kennedy and Brown for the murder on the river, have since returned on their behalf a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the sentence should not be carried into effect, and that the Royal clemency might be extended to the convicts. The Jury founded their recommendation to mercy on the ground that the convicts never contemplated murder, and that had not the law precluded any other verdict, the convicts would not have been found guilty of the capital felony—the murder.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, the family of Mr. J. Kemper, Percy-street, Marylebone, were thrown into considerable alarm in consequence of cries of distress proceeding from the apartment of a lady who was confined to her bed from indisposition. On Mr. Kemper's entering the room the bed-furniture was enveloped in flames; he rescued the lady from her perilous situation without her sustaining any injury. Several policemen came in and rendered effectual assistance, and promptly extinguished the flames, which, by timely confinement to the bed-room, had consumed the whole of the property in it was, however, entirely consumed. The fire originated in the chimney, sparks from which falling on the carpet, soon communicated with the bed-furniture and set the room in a blaze.

Sudden Death.—On Friday an awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred at the house of Mr. Revell, a respectable builder, Charlotte-street, Tottenham-court-road. At nine o'clock in the morning the family had taken breakfast, all in their usual health, and particularly cheerful, when Mrs. Revell left the table to give some directions to the servants respecting dinner, and then retired to her bed-room for the purpose of arranging some domestic affairs, as was her usual custom. Exactly at twenty-five minutes past nine Mrs. Revell happened to speak to a maid, and directed her to send a servant to call her husband. The servant did so repeatedly, but obtaining no answer, Mr. Revell himself went up stairs, and on entering the bed room he found his wife prostrate on the floor, a corpse. Medical assistance was immediately called, and as promptly attended, but the vital spark was extinct. Thus, in the short space of twenty-five minutes, this happy and respectable family was reduced to a state of distress and grief which can hardly be described. The deceased was thirty-nine years of age.

Don Pedro's Recruits at Fault.—At the Mansion-house, on Friday, a waterman applied for a summons under the following circumstances:—He stated that five recruits for the service of Don Miguel or Don Pedro, he did not know which, had engaged him and another waterman, a few nights ago, to row them after a steam-vessel, which had sailed from the Custom-house, and which he said he had no more than a pair of oars to pull with, but pull he did day and night, till he got to Gravesend, where, when he looked for the steam-vessel, he found that she and her cargo of troops had passed along; and as he thought there was no chance of overtaking her, he thought it better to return the way he went. (Laughter.) So back he and his comrade pulled, without taking any rest, and landed the recruits at the Custom-house, where they had first met out. The recruits told him he should have capital pay if he reached the steamer; and when that was gone, they said he should have double pay if he pulled them back; but they had not a single shilling in their purse. The recruits did not help any part of the way; he asked them to pull, but they swore they could pull nothing but triggers. (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor granted a summons against the recruits, and the waterman was ordered to pay the costs.

The Battalion of Bearded Officers.—The following interesting circumstance, will, doubtless, amuse our female readers, and become a subject of much merriment in all social circles:—In the service of Donna Maria, there is a battalion composed exclusively of officers of rank (all bachelors), called "The Sacred Battalion," or "The Battalion of Bearded Officers," who have thrown their lives and honours into the service with the most devoted devotion. They have made "no vow never to shave or cut their beards until their cause shall have been decided in their favour," when "a field day" is to be appointed, and a general "shearing, or denudation of the chins," is to take place, on which occasion the "hairy" and many-coloured "bees" is to be most carefully saved for the purpose of making a mattress for her Most Sacred Majesty. Hear it, ye maidens! hear it, ye widows! and hear it, ye matrons! of all sorts and sizes. Already the beards of many devoted "bearded officers" are growing, and the "High Priest of all the Jews," and put to the blush the scanty materials on the best furnished chin amongst the whole fraternity of "the Southronsians." Oh! ye bachelors of "the Bearded Battalion" ye devoted "Heroes of the long beard!" what next? And oh! most honoured Queen! how enviable must be thy happiness, that this luxury is preparing for thee.

Swindlers.—On Friday an inquest was held at the Red Lion, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, on the body of a woman, named Martha Hubble, aged 47. The deceased, who possessed the exterior appearance and address of a lady, about two months ago engaged handsome apartments at the house of Mrs. Prior, a widow lady, 22, Half Moon-street. She represented herself as a lady of very high connections, and that she was intimately connected with the Lord Chancellor Brougham, and that she had a considerable fortune, valued at 10,000, which she was certain to come in possession of shortly. Under these specious appearances she contrived to "victimise" the whole neighbourhood; and among the rest, Mrs. Prior was a sufferer to a considerable amount. Upon one occasion she borrowed 50*l.* of her, which she promised to pay punctually the moment she received her fortune. She paid no rent, but told her landlady and the other persons she had borrowed money of, that she had 10,000*l.* to credit in her name. She produced a sealed packet of papers, which she represented to be the title deeds of her estate. On Wednesday she received the following letter by post, and told her landlady that she was going to receive some money, and asked her whether she should bring home one or two hundred pounds:—

"Southampton-buildings, London, Chancery-lane.  
"Dear Madam,—"You may have any amount of money," said the Chancellor, "but you must come to town with me, and call upon Mr. Evans on Wednesday. I am, dear Madam, your's, G. EVANS."  
—It is almost needless to state that the above letter was a forgery, and on Thursday morning the deceased was found dead in her bed, having swallowed a quantity of some narcotic. Verdict—*Felo de se.*

**FAMILY LIBRARY, No. XXXIV.,** being LIVES OF SCOTCHISH WARRIORS. No. XXXIII. of the FAMILY LIBRARY contains LETTERS ON NATURAL MAGIC. Addressed to Sir WALTER SCOTT, by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
Hertfordshire.—The Moorpark Estate, situate at Great Hadham, between Hadwood and Bishop's Cleeve, 26 miles from London, 3 from Huddersfield, 3 from Hertford, 5 from Ware, and 7 from Hertford: the Land tax redeemed.  
—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, September 14, at 12, the possession of the Moorpark Estate, situate at Great Hadham, 26 miles from London, 3 from Huddersfield, 3 from Hertford, 5 from Ware, and 7 from Hertford: the Land tax redeemed.

**A HIGHLY IMPROVED FREEHOLD ESTATE, called BLOOMSBURY, situate in a pleasant part of the county of Hertford, in the midst of field sports, being within reach of three packs of hounds, and distant from London about 26 miles. The estate contains, altogether, about 2,000 acres, and is divided into three parts, namely, a large and substantial Mansion Office, Stabling, Gardens, and finely timbered Park; excellent Farm-houses and buildings, &c.; the whole well-tenanted, and producing an income of £2,285 per annum. Printed particulars (with plans annexed) will be ready for delivery 21 days preceding the sale, and may be had of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square; also, of Messrs. Time & Motch, Great Hadham; Messrs. Clayton, Scott and Clayton, Lincoln's Inn; at the Inns at Hertford, Ware, Hockley, Cambridge, and Newmarket; and at the Auction Mart. Tickets for viewing the Estate, on Tuesday and Friday, may be had of Messrs. Time and Motch, and Mr. RAINY, and the former will be appointed on the day to show the lands. Rich Meadow Land, on the banks of the Thames, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, the whole about 33 acres, chiefly Freehold, the property of the late Baroness de Ros.—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 12, in Five Lots.**

**SEVERAL ENCLOSURES of very RICH FREEHOLD LAND, situate on the road from Thames Ditton to Moulsey and Hampton Court, and bounded by the River Thames, about 22 acres in hand, and the remainder occupied by a respectable yearly tenant.—To be viewed by applying to the gardener at Boyle Farm, and of whom printed particulars may be had; particulars may be had of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square; and of Mr. Jemmett, Solicitor, Kingston.**

Thames Ditton, Surrey, about 2 miles from Kingston.—Elegant Freehold Villa with Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, Stabling, and Offices, the Lawn sloping to the River Thames, and a Paddock, with considerable frontage to the road, the property of the late Baroness de Ros.—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 12, in 2 Lots, with possession if desired.

**Lot 1. THE elegant VILLA, known as THAMES DITTON HOUSE, seated on a bold lawn sloping to the river, and surrounded by pleasure grounds, shrubberies, with kitchen garden, suitable offices, stabling, and coach-houses, carriage-drive, and lodge; the whole about 12 acres and a half, in the best order.**

**Lot 2. A FREEHOLD PADDOCK, containing 4, 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> acres, bounded by and having considerable frontage to the river, with garden, and a small house in the occupation of Thomas Morgan, Esq., on lease for 14 years from Lady day 1826, determinable at his option at the end of the first 7 years, but should the purchaser desire to have possession it may be obtained.—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square; and of Mr. Jemmett, Solicitor, Kingston; particulars also of the gardener at Boyle Farm; and at the Auction Mart.**

On the Banks of the Thames, opposite Hampton Court Park, 12 miles from Hyde-park-corner, and two from Kingston.—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 12, with immediate possession.

**BOYLE FARM, the admired seat of the late Baroness de Ros, situate at Hertford, and land tax redeemed, substantially built, in excellent repair, and adapted to accommodate a family of distinction. The drawing room, dining room, and library are lofty and well proportioned, and the general arrangement of the other apartments, with the attached and detached offices, is particularly adapted for stabling for carriages, and for the accommodation of a family of pleasure grounds it may be almost unnecessary to speak, the fashionable taste having long since acknowledged their varied beauties, and the refined taste which has been exercised in their formation. The whole extent, with the walled kitchen garden, and the pleasure grounds, is about 200 acres. Printed particulars and tickets to view may be had of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square; and of Mr. Jemmett, Solicitor, Kingston; particulars also of the gardener at Boyle Farm; and at the Auction Mart.**

Hayes, Middlesex, about 12 miles from Oxford-street, and 24 from Uxbridge.—A bold and fertile Residence, with a large garden, and a sheet of water, the whole about 5 acres, and two Pews in the Church.—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 12, with immediate possession.

**A Commodious FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, the property of the late Baroness de Ros, situate at Hertford, and land tax redeemed, substantially built, in excellent repair, and adapted to accommodate a family of distinction. The drawing room, dining room, and library are lofty and well proportioned, and the general arrangement of the other apartments, with the attached and detached offices, is particularly adapted for stabling for carriages, and for the accommodation of a family of pleasure grounds it may be almost unnecessary to speak, the fashionable taste having long since acknowledged their varied beauties, and the refined taste which has been exercised in their formation. The whole extent, with the walled kitchen garden, and the pleasure grounds, is about 200 acres. Printed particulars and tickets to view may be had of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square; and of Mr. Jemmett, Solicitor, Kingston; particulars also of the gardener at Boyle Farm; and at the Auction Mart.**

**THE valuable PLANTATION and ESTATE called SANDERSON, in the parish of St. Peter Parham, in the Island of Antigua, containing about 312 acres, of which about 230 are cultivated, the remainder occupied by the works, dwelling-houses, and grounds, hills, intervals, ponds, &c., with all the usual and common labourers, and a large number of negroes, and other appendages, implements, &c., and the horses, cows, mules, and other property. The produce of this estate on an average of the last 7 years has been 205,807 net lbs. of sugar, 3,228 gallons of rum, and 8,234 gallons of molasses. Also a plantation of nutmegs, called the "Old Nutmeg Plantation," containing about 100 acres, as a pasture estate to Sanderson, and which is very near. Particulars will be ready for delivery in due time, and may then be had of Messrs. Clayton, Scott, and Clayton, Lincoln's Inn; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. RAINY, 8, Berkeley-square.**

The Gatton Estate, near Reigate, Surrey.—By Mr. RAINY, at the Auction Mart, early in the afternoon of the 14th inst., and previous to the departure of the train for London, the following property will be sold:—The property of the late parish of Gatton, including the Upper and Lower Parks, 2 capital Mansions, Offices, Stabling, Gardens, &c.; a sheet of Water of nearly 30 Acres stored with Fish, magnificent and thriving Woods and Plantations; the Mansion and grounds with Game, the whole of the property being situated in the parish of Gatton, another called the Tower, and another called Nutwood Cottage, an Inn, Lime Works and Kilns, a Water Mill, sundry Cottages, excellent Farm-houses and Buildings, and divers Lands, in the several parishes of Merstham, and the whole of the property being situated in the parish of Gatton, another called the Tower, and another called Nutwood Cottage, an Inn, Lime Works and Kilns, a Water Mill, sundry Cottages, excellent Farm-houses and Buildings, and 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**"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"**  
**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1832.**

**Price 7d.**



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A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

As we ventured to predict last week, his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, in the plenitude of his penitence, has thrown overboard the Portuguese rebels, the maltreated Poles, and the distressed Germans, and having abandoned the ample chair prepared for him at three tavern meetings for patriotic purposes, has withdrawn himself to the seat of his hospitable friend the *ci-devant* Col. HUGHES, now Lord DINNIBELL, (as Prince PUCKLER MUSKAU, who, in his book, gives a most interesting account of his Lordship's family, calls him in a second edition, instead of DINORREN) and reposing himself *sub rosa* in the *Underwoods* of BUGENISM, has quitted, till the re-assembling of the Beef-steak Club in a playhouse garret, the busy scenes of public life, of which his Royal Highness has hitherto been at once so large and so splendid an ornament.

His Royal Highness's recent visit at Windsor was, as may well be supposed from a knowledge of his habits and propensities, a "dose;" but from the total unsettlement of his Royal Highness's political opinions consequent upon that visit, it will appear that the dose, "when taken was well chosen."

The Duke of SUSSEX is no chicken, and no fool; he feels that when the ebullition comes, he will not be the man to ride on the seum; this he just begins to find out; and as Lord GREY has brought the thing very closely to an issue, the *Egalité* principles of his Royal Highness begin to moderate. At all events, what we have already foretold has come to pass, and the *patriot* PRINCE has left the Pedrolites and pickpockets of the Portuguese party to make their own play, without exposing himself in a situation which, after all, we can scarcely believe an elderly Prince of Royal blood with a newly-formed tender domestic connexion could have thought of occupying.

We are very glad to see that his Royal Highness knows when to throw off a set of ragamuffin hangers-on; perhaps his Royal Highness would not be quite so glad if we told these ragamuffins precisely *why* he has done so.—We are sorry for the fate of his exemplary apothecary. His Royal Highness should either keep a curb upon his own tongue, or not visit the slips of others. Out of the Royal Society, in which he has been used to delight, the apothecary must go; and we doubt very much whether any advantage will arise to the man from having a cast made of the plaster of *Paris*. This is intelligible to the Prince and the Peelite; the story is a bad one, and we add nothing to it—only that if the Royal Duke abdicates one chair more, it will be wise.

ALL our worst forebodings, with regard to Ireland, are already realized. The tranquillity which Lord JOHN RUSSELL told the country, in the House of Commons, had been secured by the Whig Ministry for that unhappy nation, is now exhibiting itself in unequivocal marks of rebellion, anarchy, and revolution.

For years, we have been watching the progress of liberality with earnest anxiety; all these results follow one another precisely in the order we anticipated, as, indeed, the columns of BULL will prove to our readers. The concession of the Catholic Claims has been, as we foresaw, speedily followed by the extinction of Tythe, which must again necessarily be followed by the overthrow of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.

By an extraordinary course of maneuvering, the Irish Government,—perhaps we should say Governor,—has continued to take every side and succeed on none. His Excellency left the country, imploring the people to AGITATE—having a few years ago offered to ride down all the insurgents in Ireland with a handful of cavalry. Restored by the destructive change in the Ministry to his Lord Lieutenantcy, he delighted in the popularity his former advice had obtained him, and congregates around him a cabinet of Popish Priests and United Irishmen.

By this course of proceeding his Excellency, by degrees, inflames the whole country, conciliates away all his power and dignity, excites the jealousy of the natural friends of the Constitution, and escapes only the indignity of having Mr. O'CONNELL Attorney-General, through the firmness of one individual, at the price of a silk gown, and a Patent of Precedency, which places that excellent gentleman over the heads of all the KING's Counsel within two of the top of the Irish Bar.

Encouraged in this manner, the Reformers and the Anti-Unionists, and the Anti-Tytheists, and the Anti-Socialists, the indigenous rebels of the soil, pressed upon the liberal Governor, who, accordingly, finding the thing getting too hot, made great preparations for sounding an honourable retreat at the Horse Guards. This job failed, and having received Lord GREY's orders either to enforce the measures of Government or resign, His Excellency began by striking Magistrates out of commission, superseding Lords LIEUTENANTS, reducing Deputies, arresting liberal Candidates—and, forgetting that his own personal Staff had been in the habit of frequenting the most violent political assemblies, and of making speeches at them, subsequently cut about right and left, and "smashed" without mercy every gentleman who had presumed to attend an anti-tythe meeting, declaring for the satisfaction of the nation that he could subdue it with four gun brigades.

Mr. STANLEY's Tythe Bill is now the immediate bone of contention, and Mr. STANLEY it appears is, as we also foretold, to bear the whole of the blame, and we conclude leave the Cabinet.—We refer our readers to the account in another part of our paper, of the proceedings at Wallstown, and the ingenious device of the generous Irish peasantry of saturating with arsenic whatever hay or corn may be claimed or taken according to law by the clergymen. From these details a pretty fair notion may be gathered of the state to which Ireland is reduced by the present admirable Ministry.

The *Times* of yesterday is good enough, in order to show the hopelessness of the cause of DON MIGUEL, to explain to its readers what portion of the Portuguese people are favourable to it.

"The three great props to the usurped throne of Don MIGUEL in Portugal," saith the *Times*, "are—1st, the Church, and particularly the monastic orders, who are convinced that their income and existence depend on the continuance of that superstition and intolerance which the light of new institutions would quickly dispel;—2d, the Court and provincial nobility, who are enriched by *commanderies* of

the different military orders, by Court offices, and other public spoils, of which reform might strip them, or who are afraid to commit themselves by engaging on the liberal side, while its success is not evident; and, 3d, the majority of the *desemburgadores*, or chief judges, the provincial judges, and the numerous brood of wretches connected with judicial functions, who are, perhaps, the most corrupt set of men on the face of the earth, not excepting even the Cadis of Turkey."

From this—not complimentary description of the state of parties—it appears that DON MIGUEL is supported by the Clergy, the Nobility, and the Judges. That being admitted by the *Times*, our readers will have only to refer to the loyal and peaceable state of the Portuguese metropolis, and the total indifference of the rural population with regard to the Pretender, to satisfy themselves that in addition to the Nobility, who are hereditary miscreants, the Clergy, who are professionally villainous and rapacious, and the Judges, who, with all the inferior officers of law and justice, are naturally base and corrupt wretches, the PEOPLE, have a little to say in the affair; because else, with an aristocracy so depraved, a clergy so profligate, a magistracy so contemptible, the PEOPLE, if the existing order of things are not agreeable to them, could with the greatest ease avail themselves of the presence of their *soi-disant* Liberator to overthrow a tyranny which, according to the *Times*, unites within itself more vice, more rapacity, and more villainy than any system of government ever embraced.

But the continuation of the article in the *Times* very much surprises us; not because it attacks the religious institutions of Portugal, and ridicules, in a style quite worthy of the HETHERINGTON and CARLILE school, the forms and ceremonies of the Christian religion observed by the Roman Catholics, but because it denounces the Roman Catholic Priesthood as using its unquestioned power over the people, to inflame them against the new lights which Reform and a second-hand South American Constitution would diffuse over the country.

What alteration in the religion of Portugal her Catholic MAJESTY, the Princess of GRAN PARA, might make, if she were forced for a month or two upon the Throne, we do not pretend to anticipate; but that the *Times*—the staunch advocate of the Popish claims in England, the vituperator and satirist of every man who ventured to anticipate the influence of Popery upon the fate of this country at no very distant period, the vindicator of the Irish Papists against Tithe-payments to the Established Church—should denounce the priesthood and profession of the Roman Catholic religion in such violent, virulent, terms, and raise a cry of horror against the Papists, where their religion is the religion of the land, and where their more elaborated celebrations of what the *Times* calls "their senseless mummeries and profligate deceptions" are only attributable to the possession of means more adequate to what they conscientiously believe to be their duty to their GOD, does seem very surprising.

That Don MIGUEL should suffer because he is a devout believer in the faith in which he was born, is, of course, in these liberal days, sufficient reason for his being most liberally abused. The Republicans and Revolutionists all over the world know, that to create unqualified and unredeemable political confusion, religion must be undermined and overthrown—Ireland is the present existing example before our eyes—the same game is to be played with Portugal, and the people are, if possible, to be irritated against the clergy, who are represented to be a useless and rapacious body of locusts, devouring whatever is devourable.

But, there is another point with respect to Portugal, which appears to have escaped the research of the Liberal liberators—that the Pretender, who is cried up by them as the most magnificent of Princes, is, unluckily for his intellectual character, as religious as his brother. The following extract from a pamphlet recently published at Amsterdam, by a Swiss officer who had been deluded into the rebel army, and had, with several of his companions, luckily got away from it, will prove this fact, as well as a few others, which it may be as well to look at, as they certainly give a very different view of affairs from that which the adherents of the rebels are anxiously circulating:—

### PORTUGAL.

A Swiss Officer, who had been induced to attach himself to the cause of Don PEDRO, has just published at Amsterdam, where he has arrived with some of the companions of his adventures, a pamphlet, entitled *The Truth as to the Expedition of Don Pedro*, from which we give the following extracts:—

"At the Azores I saw Don PEDRO, the Constitutional Reformer, attended hypocritically, with a taper in his hand, and his staff, some of whom had put on gowns over their uniforms, as of penitent professions. I saw on every side ambition, selfishness, pride, and all the other petty human passions, at constant war. I saw that personal interest had put arms into the hands of the greater part of these persons, who, under the mask of a constitution and false legitimacy, were endeavouring to stir up civil war in the heart of their country. The Council, presided over by the Marquis de PALMELLA, a wily and dissimulating individual, was composed of men, whom nobody has any confidence. One would have said that Don PEDRO, in forming his Cabinet, had rather made choice of favourites than men likely to ensure success to the expedition. There might be seen in the Emperor's Court a crowd of worthless persons, fresh arrived from Lisbon; men who had betrayed every party, and were always ready to profit by favourable chances, or to run away on the approach of danger. A few officers and a few men of arms were the only men among the head of Don MIGUEL's police, the latter his Chamberlain, and the most assiduous of his courtiers. On the 6th the battalions of volunteers and cadetes, No. 3, received orders to embark for St. Michael's, where the whole army was to assemble, on account of the resources of that island in regard to provisions. I at the same time received orders from the Minister at War to quiet the volunteer corps, on pretence that the foreigners were not to be admitted into it, and to choose any other that suited me. I complained to the Emperor, but in vain, the Minister FREYNO had more power than his master; I was there fore placed, by express orders, in a battalion of cadetes, which I joined in a few days at Ponta Delgado. In fine, on May 17, the famous reinforcement of French and *soi-disant* Polish troops arrived in the roadstead of Angra on board three merchant vessels, but their numbers were so different from what the credulity of the public has been taught to believe. I was surprised to find that among the troops on board being in the roads than I repaired on board, and acquired the certainty that the whole were composed of a battalion of French sharpshooters, officers and soldiers amounting only to 559 men. The rest of the transports arrived about the end of May; they were French vessels freighted at Bordeaux. Far from bringing any more troops, they had not sufficient provisions on board for themselves. As their arrival was a month later than expected, no ship could keep at anchor in the roads at Ponta Delgado, but they were obliged to find the very elements had declared themselves against us. At last fine weather returned, and the embarkation of the troops was talked of, after being reviewed to the number of 7,775 men, by the Emperor, on the 20th of June." Here the author gives an account of the landing and other subsequent operations. He states among other circumstances, that in the town of Oporto, where there is a population of 100,000 souls, and where there were no troops, altogether constitutional, not a single individual was willing to fight under the colours of Don PEDRO. He then continues:—"But what was the liberating Government doing during these ten days? Encl's Decrees, perfectly useless, were published; Proclamations, every word of which was false; in short, complete incompetency presided over all its doings. The day after the 20th, the Emperor, who had clearly saw that egoism, intrigue, bad faith, and all the vile flattery attendant on despotism under the imperial cloak; that, on

pretence of establishing a Constitution, those who surrounded the Regent had only their own interest in view, aiming at power if the cause were successful, at plunder if it failed. The inhabitants of Oporto were soon deluged in the bombardment. Proclamations could neither convince them, nor efface the barefaced falsehoods of the Government had circulated either to exaggerate its strength, or to have it believed that all the Continental Powers approved of the expedition. One day it was said that the English and French troops were entering the river to join us, or ships, with Poles on board; another it was steam-boats from England, with horses; then news had arrived that Don MIGUEL's troops had revolted, proclaimed the Constitution, and that DONNA MARIA's colours were waving on the forts of Belem and St. Julien. All these rumours invented and spread about by the police in the pay of Villa Flor, only seemed to convince the people of Oporto that the expedition was directed by reckless adventurers without talent, founded on falsehood, and could never succeed. They recollectured 1828, when they paid dear for the discomfiture of the monarchists; nearly all of them closed their shops, and warehouses, and seemed to wait for the conclusion of the drama. No respect was shown to the foreigners who had come to lend their aid without pay, or any interest but the success of the Constitutional cause. They were to all appearance looked upon as intruders; their disinterestedness was not credited, and their talents seemed beforehand likely to be their accusers, with a hypocritical, cruel, and ill-disposed people, only waiting to take part in a fresh fault. At the time he was most in want of forces he dismissed 80 old soldiers from the French corps on the most ridiculous pretences, and displeased all the officers of that body, by forcing some who had given proofs of energy to resign, and substituting for them ignorant and conceited Portuguese officers, hated by the soldiers. In short, all who have any French feeling are abandoning a perjured cause and some. I only waited for the signal to take part in some battle to withdraw from such a pitiful business, persuaded that all who remained would be the victims of incapable commanders, who, on the first check, would know better than we how to avail themselves of the vessels in waiting for them." After giving an account of the affairs of Penafiel and Vallongo, where the company in which he served, which mustered 50 men under arms of the monarchists, were reduced to 15 when they were called over in the evening, the author thus concludes his narration:—"It is my duty to acquaint the public with the true situation of Don PEDRO, and his expedition, which I left Oporto, the army of Don PEDRO was at most 5,000 strong, and was hemmed in, in land, at two leagues distance by more than 20,000 loyalist troops, who also stood ready to embrace an opportunity to take the cause. The party called Constitutional is almost wholly composed of a knot of adventurers, whose aim is to secure plunder, and afterwards to fly to the Continent. All the foreigners who like me, went at their own expense, are awakened from the flattering dreams with which they set out. All the foreign officers in the service of this self-styled liberating Government are eager to return, and will immediately if they can find means to do so."

The *Times*, however, concludes its article of yesterday with a most prudent observation—it says—

"If Don PEDRO can maintain himself in Oporto during the winter, and increase his army and his naval force at their present rate, he is sure of ultimate success."

Prodigious!—If he succeeds he will not be beaten—But if he is permitted to remain in Oporto six weeks, or if he is not driven out of it by this time, we should say that the Councils of Don MIGUEL are paralyzed: an hour should not be lost in deciding the question. With the money of France and the connivance of England, every week will add to the foreign influence of the PRETENDER, and nothing short of madness ought to induce the KING of PORTUGAL to hesitate upon bringing the question to issue forthwith, and end the chance of his unnatural enemy's "increasing his army and his naval force," we will not add with the *Times* at "their present rate," because, if they remained at their "present rate," we should have no great apprehension of his ultimate success.

Don MIGUEL, in our view of the case, is like a lady—If he hesitates, he is lost.

We flatter ourselves we have spoiled a Whig Job—a Radical Job—a Ministerial Job. We last week explained the course which the noble pig-fattening CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER meant to play off, upon his innocent dupes in the Tower Hamlets—the coquettishness of his Lordship, in the first place, was sufficiently bungling to open the eyes of everybody but the obtuse creatures of "his Lordship's bounty," who were ready, and actually submitted to lay themselves down in the dirt, and agree to elect Lord ALTHORP, if the electors of Northampton would not have him.

Lord ALTHORP never meant to sit for the Tower Hamlets—we said so last week—he meant to wheedle these new and unpractised free-men till the last moment, and then, hoist in Queen CAROLINE's net, LUSHINGTON over the head of somebody else, in his shoes:—

"Who governs free-men should himself be free."

Aye, says JOHN SON:—

"Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

And so far all is right, only that however fat Lord ALTHORP may be, or the oxen which he shows at SADDLER'S Repository, he must not be permitted to drive the "free-men" of the Tower districts at his will.

Lord ALTHORP is no more certain of Northamptonshire than he was six weeks since. SHARP, the barber himself, who, as we have already shown, is his Lordship's guardian angel, is not surer than he was six weeks ago; indeed, nothing but the readiness which Lord ALTHORP has expressed to yield to the patriotic Tonsor's advice would have given the worthy individual any confidence at all—yet the blot has been hit—we have—aye WE—have cut the knot—the fast and loose game could no longer be played—and, accordingly, the Right Hon. Grazer writes the following letter to the Tower Hamlets, dated most appropriately for his Lordship, from a place called "Wiseton." This we need scarcely observe, is not one of the family seats:—

"My DEAR SIR—Having ascertained that there is no reasonable doubt of my being re-elected for Northamptonshire, I write to you, according to my promise, to say that I feel myself bound to you old nonpareils, and that I must decide to sit for Northamptonshire, although I should also be chosen for the Tower Hamlets. I beg to assure you that I feel very much obliged to you and to all the other Gentlemen who have paid me the compliment of wishing me to be Member for the great and important borough of the Tower Hamlets, and that this obligation is not at all diminished because it is not in my power to comply with your wishes.—Believe me, my dear Sir, yours most sincerely, "ALTHORP."

"Lawrence Marshall, Esq., Lloyd's, London."

The people of Northamptonshire have some right to be offended with the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER; for, under the auspices of Mr. SHARP, they really were ready to evince their affection for their respected Representative, whose conduct, like that of Lord MILTON during the last contest, has endeared him to them in a manner which it would be difficult to describe, because it is scarcely to be understood; but the Tower Hamlets people, fools as they must have been, to misuse an independent privilege by crawling at the feet of the KING's Finance Minister, are, to be sure, in a deplorable state of degradation.—To be suffered to return Lord ALTHORP if he could not get into Parliament for any other place, and then to be turned off with a kick, because the

plot of saddling an unpopular Doctor of Civil Law upon them was prematurely blown up—he, ALTHORP, never having had the slightest intention of sitting for what the Ministers themselves call the “mud boroughs of the metropolis.”

THE *Times* is a facetious journal: its fun on Thursday was a detailed account of an interesting conversation said to have occurred in Scotland, between a Scotch farmer and Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX, in his earlier manhood.

The dialogue is in that mellifluous language—pure Scotch—and the burthen of it is this:—Lord B. wanted a pony—the farmer sold him one, without receiving the money—which in those days Lord B. had not got—but afterwards very honestly paid.

The moral of the fable, or the fact, is, that the shrewd Scotch farmer let Lord BROUGHAM have the pony upon tick, because his Lordship was then “such an honest looking person!”

Lord BROUGHAM's face must have altered sadly since the inspection and approbation of the Scottish farmer—because, whatever may be thought of his Lordship's head or heart, his *phiz* has long been considered the most suspicious looking that the museums of physiognomy afford. At least this is the expressed opinion of his late mistress, Queen CAROLINE, of his present Premier, Lord GREY, and his “very dear friend,” Sir THOMAS SIN-NO-MORE DENMAN—three persons who have had a great many good opportunities of judging.

SPEAKING, last week, of the thorough financial knowledge, and extensive mercantile information, shewn in his evidence before the late Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the Bank, we expressed an earnest hope, that the first commercial city of the world would perceive and effect the infinite mercantile, and therefore national advantage, of re-electing Mr. WARD to its Parliamentary representation, and of electing, with him, men, like him, well informed upon the various interests of our immense metropolis. From our knowledge of facts we very much apprehend that Mr. WARD's professional pursuits and engagements will compel him to decline the invitation—we hope not.

To-day, however, we have the high gratification of announcing, that a requisition, unexampled in the wealth, influence, information and respectability of its very numerous subscribers—unexampled also in the diversity of the shades of their political opinions—has been presented to Mr. LYALL, asking him to declare himself a Candidate for London in the ensuing Parliament. To this honourable Requisition, so justly complimentary to the experience in trade, commercial talent and spotless reputation of Mr. LYALL, that most able and respectable Gentleman has given his entire concurrence; and he is now a suitor for the suffrages of the City.

With that handsome and thoroughly generous feeling, which characterizes every act of one who combines the exterior and conduct of a gentleman with the knowledge and habits of a man of business—we mean Mr. WARD—his signature is one of the first to the Requisition to Mr. LYALL. Another signature is that of Mr. WILSON—another gentleman who ably represented the City in two Parliaments; and who, upon both those long and severely contested occasions upon which he was returned, came in triumphantly at the head of the poll, and who would have done so a third time had he not then chosen to retire—only temporarily we trust—from Parliamentary life.

MR. BROUGHAM—no—we forgot—Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX is so far like TITUS, that he never but once “lost a day.” We cannot take up a newspaper, from any part of the Kingdom, without finding some tribute or other to the extraordinary and multitudinous merits of this great benefactor (BROUGHAM, not TITUS), of the whole human race—his own countrymen especially.

Baron BROUGHAM is the founder of the “Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”—one of the admirable new institutions, so far outshining the old, “and marching with the intellect and enlightenment of the times,” of which liberal and benevolent establishment the *Yorkshire Gazette* gives the following highly deserved description:—

“This Society is one of the greatest monopolies of the age; the competition into which they have entered with the booksellers has been the ruin of many individuals; and if the course is pursued much longer they will make the trade no longer worth cultivating. They grasp at everything; and their publications brought out, as they are, by parties who have no individual risk, and backed by a Society, with a large subscribed capital, come into the market with an immense advantage over all others. Knowing this, and they cannot be ignorant of it, we think the less the members of the ‘Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge’ say about monopolies the better.”

“Since the above remarks were written we have received a letter from London, in which our views are confirmed. The writer says:—‘The mischief that has been done, is doing, and will be done, by that nuisance of a Society, of which Lord Brougham is the great patron, is incalculable, and I fear will be irretrievable. The London booksellers are doing nothing—can do nothing—nothing sells but penny and twopenny trash; consequently authors—they, at least, who cannot pander and degrade themselves—must starve!’”

This is an accurate statement of the usefulness of this “Useful Society”—the subscribers to which, would do much better to give their spare cash to some Charity—to relieve the poor, and to make them respect the rich—than to add their subscriptions to the funds of a Society, the office of which is to circulate “penny and twopenny trash” amongst the lower classes, to the misrepresentation and defamation of the higher orders.

The *Yorkshire Gazette* might have added, that for the facilitating of the sale of this “penny and twopenny trash,” to the purposes we have just mentioned—the Government have, in some instances, quietly allowed the infringement and infraction of the Stamp Acts with impunity.

It is odd that every trade cannot see that the business of the demon of “Reform” is to ruin all trades—to-day the booksellers—to-morrow some other trade, and so on, throughout. Sooner or later the lot is to be undergone by all.

When the “New Police,” shortly after it was first established, was unjustly attacked, we defended it. We shall not, therefore, be suspected of any improper prejudice against this generally well conducted and useful body of men, when we say a few words for their improvement, and chiefly as hints to the two very active Commissioners, Col. ROWAN and Mr. MAYNE.

In the neighbourhood of Grosvenor, Berkley, and Portman-squares, a great many houses have lately been entered by thieves in the night; and it is understood that a gang of house-breakers and robbers have removed from the East to the Court end of the town.

We do not know that these “open houses,” nor these

“fashionable changes,” are to be attributed to negligence upon the part of the Police.

But what reason there can be for three, or four, or occasionally five, Policemen being comfortably clubbed in pleasant conversation together, sometimes with the agreeable addition of an amusing stranger, at the prominent corner of some public street, while the remainder of that street, and its adjacent private streets—more liable to depredation, are altogether unpatrolled, we cannot clearly understand. Nor why the stone ridge in the lower part of the brick wall of Burlington Gardens, opposite Uxbridge House, should, three or four times a week, be carefully watched a little later than midnight, by two or three Policemen in a sedentary posture, we have not found out. We are puzzled also why a street should be “dragged” (like a river) by a Policeman on each side of the way at once, these two guardians of the night debating, at the time, some knotty point, and their loud tongues vying with their very noisy boots in giving “six months’ notice to quit” to the thieves.

There is also another little detail upon which we have a word to say. These Policemen are great imitators of Lord PALMERSTON—that extremely gentlemanly sort of man, who is so fit for the Home Office, and so misplaced in the Foreign Department—like his Lordship, they are much fonder of having conversation with the females, than of protocoling the males. We have the Noble Foreign Secretary's authority for saying that this infirmity of human nature, and we know it is; but though it may be very well for his Lordship to irrigate the dryness of diplomacy by devoting his leisure to the luxury of lady-love, blandishment, and dalliance, we think if Policemen, when upon duty, were to give up a little more of their time to the care of houses, and rather less to the care of housemaids, and eke of cooks, perhaps one or two houses less might, in the course of the season, remain unentered by uninvited guests, and two or three fewer—

But what we have mentioned, any one who has walked home at night, or in the evening, from a party, must have witnessed; and we have no doubt Col. ROWAN and Mr. MAYNE will turn our little hints to some use.

THE performance of the panic of 1825—a rehearsal of which took place last May—appears to be postponed for the present. There has been, in the course of the week, a slight improvement in the value of the public securities; and the further fall in the Funds, which the *Times*, from its repeated attempts to sap commercial confidence, by its unfounded and ungrateful attacks upon the Bank, seems so much to desire, will, probably, not occur quite so soon as was intended.

The reasons for this increased firmness in the Money Market, and in public credit generally, are—the liberality of that shamefully abused Institution, the Bank, in discounting, for the quarter, at three instead of four per cent.; and the publication by the Newspapers, of the evidence of Mr. ROTHSCHILD, Mr. GLYNN, and others, as antidotes to the poison of divulging the extremely confidential evidence of that excellent Governor of the Bank, Mr. PALMER, and that old and experienced Bank Director, Mr. HARMAN—the whole evidence having been, we ought to repeat, procured, from all the witnesses, “under false pretences”—“swindled” out of them upon the promise of secrecy, and then, even after warning of the mischief, as well as the nefariousness of the proceeding, “peached” to the public.

Every witness, except one, Mr. EASTHOPE, who, by-the-bye, may be a great broker, is not a great judge—every witness, but this one, before the Bank Committee of the House of Commons, bears such high and ample testimony to the merits and management of the Bank, as entirely to clear that extremely useful, provident, and fostering establishment, from the accusations and aspersions, so unprincipally brought against it.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD's eminent reputation in the City—indeed in the world—his known monetary talent and experience—the immense magnitude of his transactions—the caution, skill, probity, and punctuality with which they are conducted—and the correctness, benevolence, and charitableness of his private character, give great weight to his opinions; and as we can only copy a small portion of the evidence, we shall select extracts from his evidence, as well upon other matters, as in vindication of the Bank.

In reply to a question respecting extraneous action upon the exchanges Mr. ROTHSCHILD says:—

“Suppose we have had a bad harvest in this country, and we import very largely corn, this will have an effect immediately for a short time, but in general the exchange is always in our favour; but if loans are made, I do not think they will hurt our exchanges much, because most of the capitalists who hold funded Stock, in general change one Stock when they take others, so that it is only a change of property. For the last four or five years I have found that when a new loan is made most capitalists only changed one property against another, and very little property is wanted from this country.”

He mentions that “he remembers when France made a loan at 50, and now they want to make a loan at 90.” A nice instance of the advantage of Citizen Kingship!

The conclusion of the following answer is very shy towards the Ministry:—

“There is no doubt if money gets scarce every kind of property will be cheaper, but THE BANK will not make money scarce without a reason; THE BANK is not a kind of body that wishes to do injury to any property.”

One slight cause for the panic of 1825 appears to be given in the following answer:—

“In the winter of 1825, when gold was demanded for this country, I got back about 400,000 or 500,000 sovereigns of the sum which had been sent over to France when such an enormous quantity of goods came to this country in 1824, in consequence of Mr. HUSKISSON's measure at that time.”

As this was about the period that the project was proposed to the Government of France to break the Bank of England—according to the evidence of a Bank Director, which we noticed last week, it is singular how the English Minister was playing the part of the persons who made this kind proposal to the French Government.

The following answer shews how, in Mr. ROTHSCHILD's opinion, the panic of 1825 was occasioned by anti-agricultural measures.

“In 1824, there was a great speculation in wool, in spelter, and in different articles; an immense deal of bills had been drawn upon this country from almost every quarter; I myself received to an enormous amount of bills in the

course of two months from 1,000,000l. to 1,500,000l. sterling. At the end of the year an immense deal of specie was obliged to be sent to the continent to take up those bills, because if it had not been done, and those bills had fallen one or two per cent., it would have given great alarm. Then, in 1825, when the Bank found a great deal of gold was going away, the Bank drew in and would not discount. In the mean time there was an immense speculation in corn, by which our warehouses were filled, and the Bank then refused to discount the corn bills, and some of the wool bills which came from Vienna, and likewise some bills drawn for spelter and other produce.”

The next answer which we shall subjoin is very sensible and satisfactory in its matter—and we think *Shakspearian* in its style towards the conclusion.

“There is no man in this kingdom who can send away so large a sum of gold at once as will make the Bank alarmed. The gold goes out gradually; it does not go all in one week or in one month; it will go in five or six months time; and if it is an operation for supplying a Government, it is not all wanted at the same time; the Government abroad want it month after month, and they give time enough for collecting it. If there is a bad harvest, and any large quantity of gold goes abroad, every merchant will know it; if gold is wanted in Amsterdam, the exchanges will let you know it; if gold is wanted for an army, the Bank will know it immediately; if gold is wanted for the importation of corn, for importation of wool, or for any other importation, the exchanges themselves will shew it.”

In answer to a question about the advantage of “cheapness of price” here—which we hear so much of—Mr. Rothschild observes:—

“The exportation may be more from the Custom-house, but I do not think the consumption will be increased; if goods are too cheap they will not sell so well.”

The fine measure, so hostile to the cultivation of our own soil, and the employment of our own population, get additional raps on the knuckles in the next two answers:—

“You have stated that you consider that the exchange, but for foreign loans and for advances to foreign Governments, would be almost always, under mere commercial transactions, in favour of this country?—Yes, unless you have a great importation of corn.”

“Will you state the grounds upon which you consider that to be the case?—If you send manufactured goods abroad you send them gradually, and you receive your remittances every month gradually for them; but if you have an importation of corn, every corn merchant writes abroad, and gets his corn shipped immediately, and the bills are drawn, and a great quantity of bills come, all at once, from the Continent.”

In another place Mr. Rothschild repeats that when corn or wool, &c. are imported, certainly the exchanges will go against you, though not for any length of time.

The mischief of meddling and agitation is very considerable, in this great merchant's opinion.—“If this country is left alone, I think it is the first country in the world.” And again.—“In quiet times I purchase regularly 60,000l. or 100,000l. worth of bills, which are drawn for goods shipped from this country.”

There are still more little mercantile gingerbread nuts for the Free Trade in Corn Sages.

“Do you consider the occasional demand for corn in this country, in large quantities, to be one of the causes which operate most upon the exchanges?—Yes; because if any person imports corn largely from abroad, he wishes to bring it to market immediately; most persons who deal in corn have but limited credit, they draw their bills immediately, and sell them without reference to the exchange, and that always has an effect.”

“Therefore the demand for corn occurring occasionally, when it occurs it disturbs the exchanges, and acts injuriously upon the currency of this country?—Yes, certainly.”

We now come to Mr. ROTHSCHILD's evidence as to the conduct of the Bank at the time of the panic in 1825—November. It is a clear exculpation of that establishment from the designing, interested, and false charges brought against it.—

“I think the Bank of England discounted all the bills sent in as liberally as possible; at the beginning the Bank was rather timid, and did not discount so freely; but about 14 days after, the Bank discounted everything; they behaved in the most liberal way that could be.”

And—

“Before the panic began, there was an immense number of bills drawn for corn, wool, spelter, &c.; and when the Bank found so many of those bills coming, they refused to discount; but about 10 or 12 days after, the Bank found it would do no good not to discount, and then, they discounted any bills that were sent in, drawn on good houses, to any extent.”

And—

“So many bills had been drawn on this country by speculations in corn, wool, &c., that the Bank thought it right to discourage speculation by limiting their discounts; but in consequence of the run in the interior of the country, and the failure of some of the bankers, the Bank then did all in their power to relieve the distress, and they discounted as liberally as any body of men could do, and THEY DESERVE THE GREATEST CREDIT FROM THE COUNTRY FOR WHAT THEY DID.”

Again—

“The restriction of discounts by the Bank when the exchanges were favourable would not have the effect of increasing alarm and distress. There was so much speculation at that time, there were so many bills drawn upon this country for the produce I have mentioned before, for corn, wool, &c., that the Bank were induced to check speculation by not discounting those bills so freely.”

Once more—

“I think the Bank managed at that time very well indeed; there was a great demand for specie, and a great demand for discounts, and very great speculation, and a great many bankers failing, and I THINK THE BANK AT THAT TIME ACTED IN AS HONEST, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND PATRIOTIC A MANNER AS COULD BE.”

Upon the great advantage of the Bank of England continuing to be the only Bank of issue in the metropolis, these are Mr. ROTHSCHILD's opinions:—

“I think you must leave it to one Bank; because if you divide it amongst several Banks, every Bank will be jealous of the other; and if the Bank of England had £4,000,000 of gold, another would say we will have £4,200,000; but if the strings are all in one hand, and if one Bank holds the specie,

it can be useful to Government, useful to the country, and useful to everybody. If there were several Banks, one of them might act in an imprudent manner, and cause a run upon itself, which would materially prejudice the others, and shake confidence to a great extent."

"There is more steadiness in the circulation insured by having one Bank of issue in the metropolis than by having several."

"I like the Bank of England to be the head Bank, and to have all the specie under their care, and to have all the issues under their care, and to be as liberal of money as they can."

Mr. ROTHSCHILD is—as every considerate man of business must be—most decidedly against the new-fangled notion, that the Bank should publish, from time to time, an account of its transactions!—

"I think it would be a dangerous plan for this country."

"I think it is much better that the Bank should not tell the public what gold and what silver they have."

"It is not the large monied men, but the middle classes, who are the first to take alarm."

"A publication that was only read by individuals sensible enough to understand it, would have no bad effect; but the danger would be with the middle and lower classes of people, who would read wrong statements in the newspapers."

"And the good sense of the upper classes of society, and the intelligent and wealthy persons, would not be able to operate upon the lower and middle classes, and prevent any evil."

"And, after the little people begin the run, there will be people who will fetch their £3,000, or £4,000, or £5,000, and so on."

"People would speculate upon such publication more in this country than in any other."

"And the perpetual fear of a run, arising from publication, would interfere materially with the management."

There has been a great fuss against Stamps upon Bills of Exchange. Here is the opinion of one who has, probably, paid almost as many such stamps as most people—

"I would leave it as it is; it is no consequence to pay a £1 note upon a £1,000 Bill."

Instead of prating about "Free Trade"—the right meaning of which seems to be, that it is so "free" that it all runs away—it would be much better if our fiscal and financial great men would attend to these remarks and hints:—

"I think the best principle the Bank can adopt is, to issue largely, and to make the currency abundant; for IF THIS COUNTRY HAS MONEY IN ABUNDANCE, IT WILL HAVE ALL THE TRADE FROM THE WHOLE WORLD; and if you make money very scarce, the trade will go to other countries."

Our last extracts shall be in vindication of the conduct of the Bank, during the last panic, last May:—

"I think the management of the Bank a very good management; sometimes a circumstance may happen where they do not manage so well as it might be done, but we cannot always tell upon what ground a thing is done; but, at the time of the last panic, there was a great deal of credit due to the Governor of the Bank of England."

When the last panic took place, the Bank immediately came forward, and offered to lend money to everybody upon good security; now if the Bank had been frightened at that time, they would have said "No, we will not lend anything; and you would have had a worse panic than you ever had before."

We have now concluded our extracts from Mr. ROTHSCHILD'S masterly evidence; and, long as our extracts are, we regret that want of space will not allow our making them longer. We trust we have convinced our readers that—whatever the Government or the Country may have done to the Bank—the Bank has, in its difficult situation, most strictly, honestly, willingly, and effectually performed its arduous duties, both to the Government and to the Country. We believe, also, that whoever reads even our extracts of Mr. ROTHSCHILD'S evidence, will be, must be, of opinion with us, that that gentleman is as affluent in understanding, as he is rich in wealth; and it is his opinion, that "though its payments, in gold, might be suspended, THE BANK OF ENGLAND NEVER CAN BE BROKEN!"

We last week inserted the extraordinary placard which had been published respecting the conduct of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON at Devonport, or perhaps we should rather say, the placard respecting the extraordinary conduct of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON; in the *Standard*, one evening during the week, we find the following:—

"Admiral CODRINGTON, who is a candidate for Devonport and Stonehouse, received last week an invitation to mortal combat from a gentleman of the name of Woolcombe, who had taken offence at something which had been written or spoken by Sir Edward. The hero of Navarino, however, had no taste for this mode of settling a dispute, and, at a dinner given to him a few days afterwards, he alluded to the affair as follows:—"It might, perhaps, be thought he was fond of fighting, but there was no man who liked it less; and he never, in his life, took his ship's company into action without feeling a heavy responsibility as to the necessity of risking their lives. He thought the Town-hill the proper place for settling a dispute like that between Mr. Woolcombe and himself, and he should be glad to meet him there, and the constituency would then be able to judge who was in the wrong." Our fighting gentlemen of all descriptions may take a lesson from the conduct of Admiral Codrington."

We quite agree with the *Standard* in thinking that the custom of duelling is as improper as it must naturally be unjust; but we cannot subscribe to the doctrine, that, because a man has, like Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, proved himself gallant in his profession, (of which gallantry is an essential component part,) he has a right to outrage the feelings, or assault the characters of gentlemen, with whom he may accidentally differ, and then fall back upon his professional reputation as a ground for refusing either explanation or satisfaction.

It is not to satisfy the world that the hero of Navarino is a hero at Devonport that Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON would fight; but, it is a very hard case, and one which will not "hold water," as the phrase goes, that people who have not had an opportunity of displaying personal courage in the same degree as naval or military officers necessarily must display it, are to be vituperated and abused, and when they require—not blood—but the alternative of explanation or satisfaction, are to be set at defiance, and told that they may some time or another get an explanation in a Town Hall, but that that is all the notice they are to expect from a hero who has knocked to pieces a whole fleet belonging to our allies; half of which, however, it ought to be observed, were seen sailing about in the sea a fortnight after, as well as they were before their utter annihilation.

Mr. O'CONNELL, for reasons which if genuine would be highly creditable to his feelings, declines fighting—clergymen

are not liable to the laws of modern chivalry. We now find—although the Duke of WELLINGTON (not so great an authority, to be sure, as Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON) does not bear us out, that heroes do not fight on their own account. They are right—all of them—each of them—and every one of them in their determination; but these contingencies surely remain—if gentlemen, from scruples, from professional character, or from conscious superiority to the claims of ordinary society, form such a determination—they should also resolve to abstain from language which they are not disposed to vindicate, and to subdue an intemperance for which they are not inclined to apologize.

Since writing the above we have received the following letter from Mr. WOOLCOMBE, which we submit to our readers. We regret that it arrived too late to permit us to notice the pamphlet to which it alludes, but which we shall refer to next Sunday.

Devonport, Sept. 12, 1832.

Sir,—In your paper of the 9th instant, after publishing a statement which I have circulated, relative to Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, you observe, "that there must be something which does not yet meet the eye, which could have induced the hero of the battle of Navarino, to submit to this sort of dismissal from Devonport."

It is for Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON to explain his conduct. He must be endured, however, with more wit than his proceedings have hitherto evinced, to make that explanation satisfactory to men of honour.

For myself—I beg leave to remit you the pamphlet on which Sir E. CODRINGTON charges me with having "put forth statements which have no foundation in fact."

That pamphlet will show who has been the aggressor, and I am prepared with incontrovertible evidence to prove the truth of every assertion in it.

Nothing would give me such pleasure, as to submit every part of my conduct, in reference to Sir E. CODRINGTON, to the Secretary of any number of impartial gentlemen; and I should desire their enquiry to be as extensive, and as public, as such an investigation could be made.

As you have once alluded to my proceedings, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this letter in explanation of them.—I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

THOS. WOOLCOMBE.

BEFORE we received the following letter we were resolved to call the attention of our readers to what appeared to us, a very extraordinary case of "recommendation to mercy," and the still more extraordinary success of that recommendation, in the case of two scoundrels who murdered a Mr. WILKINSON, a clerk in some merchant's house, who was rowing up the river Thames with a friend.

It is no answer to us to tell us that no two men in their sober senses would hire a boat at ten o'clock at night to row up the river. The cat and boot-jack of the gallant Sir ISAAC COFFIN have, perhaps, no justification in sound reason, nor has the recorded appetite of the learned MARIA ANN SCHURMAN for spiders, any palliation on the score of good taste, but it certainly is not because two individuals choose to get into a funny—inappropriate term upon this occasion—in a pitch dark night, and pull up to Milbank, that their property and lives are to be jeopardized, and, above all, that the miscreants who attacked both, and murdered one of them, should be selected as cases for the merciful consideration of the Government, and that the mercy of that Government should be extended to them.

As we have received this letter, which is signed "A Cantab," (never at Cambridge we are sure, and with very little of either CANT or TAB in his communication,) we publish it because we quite agree in the principles it advocates, and after the reader has run his eye over it we shall make one or two observations upon the case, which, as we have before said, we intended to make, even if our *soi-disant* Cambridge friend had not brushed up our memory:—

Sir—Words fail me, when I attempt to express my feelings of astonishment, not unmingled with indignation, on reading in the public prints, that, not only had the Jury, who tried them, recommended to mercy, but that the Secretary of State for the Home Department had, in answer to that recommendation, respited the two culprits, Brown and Kennedy, now lying under sentence of death, in the gaol at Newgate, for the foul and deliberate murder of Mr. WILKINSON.

Sir, there is blood crying aloud for vengeance! and, on the highest authority, it has been decreed, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Death, inflicted in the prosecution of any unlawful act, is merited. This is the law of the land—law, however, which, it appears, is too hard to be digested by the compassionate bowels of an Old Bailey Jury yearning towards rogues. Is this, Sir, enlightened humanity in the execution of their judicial functions, or is it rather a morbid sympathy with the accused? "The convicted never contemplated murder," say the Jury! In other words, here is a young man, cut off in the prime of a useful and honourable life, by two desperate rogues, who, by their own confession, went out with the intention of robbing him, and who, on the deceased having the courage to attempt the recovery of his stolen property, *bout him to death with their oars!* Sir, if we search the annals of crime, it will be found, that not one-tenth of the criminals executed for murder in this country ever contemplated murdering their victim, in the first instance; but, on resistance being made, or the parties being killed, on the spot, or, on the principal offenders being sent to the gallows, on the second, on the spoilation of property, usually ended in the taking away of life. And, Sir, let me, through the medium of your valuable paper, ask any one of the Jurymen who signed that shameful recommendation to mercy, who may happen to be either a son or a father, whether, in the event of his parent or child being brought home a mangled and a lifeless corpse, he could sit down and suppress his grief, or his rage, and, instead of taking instant measures to bring the murderers to the gallows, told his hands, and say "I won't hang them, poor things—they never contemplated murder—it was all the deceased's fault—he should not have opposed them?" Is the picture, Sir, overdrawn? Would the Jurymen falsify in practice what he maintains in theory? Or, would he do unto others, what he would not wish to be done to himself?

At a short space of time, one of your excellent paper, to add, that this most injudicious act of mercy extended to the two criminals in question, will be of infinite evil to the public at large, especially to that part of it who frequent the Thames, in pleasure-boats, of an evening. A gang of what are called mud-larks (who will triumph in the escape of their companions (lurk about the bridges, and when it gets dark, sail forth in their heavy boats, to rob any vessel, large or small, that comes near to. For the last three years, a friend of mine, after a hard day's work, and both health and amusement, in giving his sisters a sail or a row in the cool of the evening, About a year ago he was nearly run down by a large boat manned with these same mud-larks, and in fighting his way, the floating banditti stole his gloves, handkerchiefs, and snuff-box, which were lying in the prow of the boat. Ever since that time, the mud-larking, Irish water pirates, a bullet or bullets shall supersede the most merciful means of the law, but its administration; and put the justice due to my injured property or person beyond the reach either of sentimental Jurymen, or a Whig Home Secretary. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CANTAB.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1832.

Upon the immediate points of grievance in the epistle of

our correspondent, we do not propose to say much—a friend who, "after a hard day," finds it healthful amusement to give his sisters a "row"—which, after all, comes to pulling them about—as Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM once said—in a boat, must have an odd notion of pleasure—yet, as in the other cases we have mentioned, there is no accounting for the taste, nor indeed, for the judgment, which could induce a man, with his face to the stern-sheets, and to the ladies he was rowing, to put his gloves, handkerchief, and snuff-box into the "prow" (a classical term for part of a London wherry) of the boat.

The resolution of the "Cantab" to use his "auspicious Pistol" appears injudicious, particularly under the circumstances elicited by the conduct of our liberal Government. If he, the rower, shoots a thief, he will be hanged for it, exactly upon the same principle on which, Lord MELBOURNE, with a humanity quite marvellous, has rescued from an ignominious death, two of the young Princes of the *Sovereign People*, because, as some people are base enough to say, Lord PALMERSTON is to stand for Lambeth.

But to be serious—The case, aggravated in all its circumstances, as it was abstractedly, is so fresh in the public mind, that an additional word would be needless. God forbid it should be for a moment supposed that we advocated a vindictive spirit of punishment, or that we should exert the very insignificant power we may be supposed to possess, in upholding capital punishments; all we mean to shew is the extraordinary course of conduct pursued by our present Government. A murder is committed, under circumstances plainly, clearly, and well described by our correspondent; the murderers having been convicted, are first respited, and then their punishment is commuted to transportation to a life which is one of happiness, compared with that, which they were leading as midnight pirates and plunderers on the Thames.

Is it the character of the crime, or of the perpetrators of the crime, that induced His MAJESTY'S Home Secretary (for at present the KING himself is made to appear wholly innocent of any participation in the decisions of his paid servants) to spare these two miscreants? In the newspapers of Wednesday we find the following; is it upon that document that they were saved?—

BROWN AND KENNEDY.

These two delinquents, who have escaped a justly-merited sentence, are two of the most desperate characters which it is possible to imagine. They have for some length of time borne the worst of characters with the officers of the Thames police, in whose custody they have frequently been for robberies committed on the Thames. They have been reputed thieves from their infancy, and were the terror of the neighbourhood of Lambeth. They have been on several occasions committed to prison for stealing corn, coals, &c. from the houses of the poor, living on the river side of the Thames. The nature of the property stolen the owners could never undertake to swear to, and they in consequence have escaped punishment. They very frequently had recourses with the Thames Police, but from the advantages they possessed in knowing the ins and outs of the neighbourhood in which they resided they often escaped the vigilance of the officers.

On the late occasion, so soon as the report of the robbery was committed to the Thames Police, Webb and Ishester, two of the officers belonging to the establishment, attended by Surveyor Mitchell, set out to Lambeth, and merely took the prisoners into custody on suspicion; but circumstances have since proved that the officers, from a knowledge of these men's enormities, were perfectly right in their conjectures.

It is in justice to state that the prisoners are not watermen, as was first supposed, but only acted occasionally as assistants to the fishermen who work on the river between Westminster-bridge and Vauxhall; and it was from this occupation they were enabled to make observations as to their plunder during the night.

The system of robbery for which these men in one of the counts stood indicted, has been carried on for some years past. It was the practice for them to take a boat from the most convenient place, and row up the river, and to watch for a boat which might be coming down, and then, if there happened to be no waterman on board, they would row in an oblique direction, so as to cross just by the stern of the boat, and take whatever there might be contained therein. They would at all times most desperately resist the interference of the officers, and Brown, from his desperate and ferocious character, has borne the reputation of the "lion." On one occasion when the officers of the Thames Police had to take this man into custody, they were obliged to compel him to submission by presenting a loaded pistol at his head.

After this, one wonders certainly at the particular claims of these people to mercy.

So much for the Home Department.

Now let us look at the Admiralty. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, one of the least practical Lords of the Admiralty that ever was, who when at Portsmouth the other day mistook the "best bower" in the Dock-yard for a shady blest retreat being prepared for him by a gentleman (who not having the custom of aspiring the H), called himself "Arbour Master," and who, fearful of cholera, said he must decline seeing any men in the "shrouds;" and who, when they talked of letting go the painter and cutting away the buoy, was in an agony of grief—the first Lord—the first Lord of his family too, came to a decision after seeing a trial of the ships on the station, which, if we are to believe the newspapers of those parts, is just equivalent to giving the King's plate to the horse last in. This is what we see:—

PORTSMOUTH, SATURDAY.—The fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, viz., Donegal, Vernon, Stags, Castor, Snake, and Nimrod, has proceeded to Cork, and, after a short cruise, will come to separate, when the Donegal, Vernon, and Castor, will come to Spithead. In a trial for eight hours on Tuesday last, between the Donegal 10 miles, the Nimrod 9, the Stag 8, the Castor 4, and at the end of eight hours she weathered the Snake stoop and the Water Witch yacht, which vessels had started just to windward of her. The Donegal is to be employed as the flag-ship of Sir Michael Seymour on the South American station, and the Vernon will be paid off.

—So that the Donegal, which cannot sail at all, is to be employed, and the Vernon, which weathered ten miles upon her, in eight hours, is to be paid off.—Good.

The next thing—remote from Ministers and Lords of the Admiralty—which strikes us as extraordinary, is the decision of a Jury in a case tried at the Old Bailey on Thursday, in which a woman (in the service of a man of the name of ELDER, a sort of dandy horse-dealer, and a son, we believe, of the late Duke of PORTLAND's coachman), was indicted for perjury, in swearing to some *crim. con.* circumstances between this stable-man and another stable-man's wife, whose affections, a certain financial friend of ours, said, this Mr. ELDER had "four-stalled."

This woman-servant had given her evidence upon a former trial, and nothing seemed to shake it but the evidence of ELDER himself. We now give the conclusion of the Trial, and the conclusion at which the Jury arrived. We quote from the *Times* of Friday.

After the case for the prosecution terminated—Mr. BONICK addressed the jury for the prisoner, calling attention to the fact that the prisoner had spoken very vaguely as to the place from which she had seen or heard the parties, and that she alone of all the other witnesses in the ecclesiastical suit, was selected for pro-



to attack the credibility of Mrs. Kenrick and Mr. Elder, he called William Maynard, who had been in the service of Mr. Elder, and is now a stable-keeper near Hanover-square. He saw Mrs. Kendrick come alone two or three times to Mr. Elder's. In the evening, about 7 or 8 o'clock, he left, and she was there then. This was about the 7th or 8th of November.

Elizabeth Mizen was in the service of Mr. Kenrick when Mrs. Kenrick lived with him. Mr. Kenrick's business called him out on Mondays and Thursdays, to sales of horses. Used to go out between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and remain out till about 1 and 2. Knows Mr. Elder: he was in the habit of calling there once or twice a week, in the morning and afternoon. When her mistress alone was there, he has seen her, but not often. Means by that, once or twice in the course of a week. This happened on the day of sale. Lived but three months with Mr. Elder. During that time Mr. Elder used to call every week. The longest time he stopped was a quarter of an hour. Believes he went up to her usual sitting-room. Lewis Norton—Is an attorney. Knows Mr. Joseph Elder. Does not consider him worthy of credit on his oath. Would not believe him. Cross-examined.—Was attorney to the commission issued against Elder; but did not of his own knowledge know whether Elder obtained his certificate or not.

Henry Todd, clerk to the last witness, attended the different examinations of Elder, about his property. From what he knows would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined.—To his knowledge Mr. Norton did not oppose the certificate. After some hesitation witness said he believed Elder had got his certificate, but did not know, though he was clerk to the attorney who sued out the commission.

The manner in which the two last witnesses gave their evidence called for the Recorder's frequent reprobation.

Ralph Hope, Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy.—Heard Elder on his examinations. Would not believe him on his oath.

This was the case for the defence.

Mr. ANTHONY replied.

The Recorder then charged the jury, who returned in about two hours with a verdict of *Guilty*.—Sentence deferred.

Here a Jury saw reason to convict a prisoner against the testimony of this ELDER, and of this Mrs. KENRICK, of whom, as being a female, we say nothing, although virtue with her, does not appear to be a stable commodity.

These three things, in their way, from great to small, from grave to gay, from lively to severe, have occurred during the week and it certainly does appear as if the revolution which is unquestionably at hand in political matters, had already begun in other places. For the first we can only account by circumstances in which we have no belief—in the second we cannot but think there must be a confusion in the head of all the Cockermouths—and in the third, we have only to say, that it would be the height of unconstitutionality to question the decision of a Jury.

The Essex Standard of yesterday, in copying our little account of the agreeable correspondence which goes on between Mr. SHARP, the barber, at Northampton, and the Right Honourable Lord Viscount ALTHORP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. &c. &c., gives the following new specimen of Ministerial affability—"sucking," as a school-boy would call it.

"We copy it, not merely as furnishing another proof of the condescending kindness of our Chancellor, but as a precedent, but in order to do an act of justice to a neighbouring town, which it appears has a right to participate with Northampton in the honour of having within its walls a confidential correspondent of his Majesty's Ministers! A political linen draper, residing in the borough of Sudbury, finding himself, under the new Reform Bill, excluded from voting for the county, in consequence of having no other freehold than his own, and, feeling, we need not say, aggrieved, writes to him that invaluable privilege, wrote to Lord John Russell, remonstrating with the Paymaster of the Forces, upon the absurdity—not to say positive injustice—of depriving him of his ancient privilege; for though a 'Staunch Reformer,' this was more than he had bargained for. His Lordship—not to be behind in civility with his colleague of the Exchequer—wrote the linen-draper a most gracious answer, in which he expressed his regret at the exclusion, and had deprived him of the support of his friend (so far as the county was concerned), and lamented his inability to provide a remedy!—This, of course, will lessen the value of Lord Althorp's letter to the Northampton barber; but still these things are pretty literary curiosities, to be handed down from father to son, as authentic proof of the hand-and-glove-familiarity with which his Majesty's Ministers treated the barbers and linen-draper in the year of our Lord, 1832."

The same Paper has the following:—

MORE BAD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.—Among the ruinous effects to the agricultural interest of this country by the enactments Clause 48, in the 3d of W. 4th, c. 84, entitled, An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs, passed on the 31st of August last, the farmers ought to be informed of some more of the "benefits" likely to them by the *Reforming Ministers*. Under this clause, the shipping is supplied by the German and other foreign biscuit bakers sending their bread, and by the Americans sending their flour, to be bonded in this country; whereby vessels of 70 tons, burden, &c. are supplied with their provisions at about one-half of the price they heretofore paid the English farmer; consequently, when now blessed with an abundant harvest, the prices must be further reduced by this mis-called "Free Trade System." The mill-makers, hemp and iron cable-makers, &c. are also sufferers in nearly the same ratio, by the Russians obligingly bonding their goods to supply the shipping, to the detriment of our already "out of work-workmen." As the poor-rates inform us; and there appears to be more ruin to good old England in this one clause of an act, planned and executed by Reforming Ministers, than could have been devised by the greatest enemy to this country.

It would scarcely be believed, as an example of consummate vanity and ignorance, if the fact were not authoritatively recorded, that those Arch-Canters of Cockayne, SAINT FOWELL BUXTON, DR. LUSHINGTON (the pious advocate and executor of SAINT CAROLINE), and SAINT ZACHARIAH MACAULAY, have presented a Memorial or Petition, or whatever it is called in these parts, to the Congress in America, asking the American Government to help the Aldermanbury firm in suppressing the African Slave Trade.

To prove the fact of such an application, and to exhibit a proper description of the conduct of these amiable duncees, we submit a report of the debate which arose upon the subject, nor can we but congratulate ourselves upon being able at the same time to afford our readers a faithful transcript of the proceedings of that "pretty particularly dignified" Assembly of the American Parliament:—

WASHINGTON.—IN CONGRESS, MAY 19, 1832.

#### SLAVERY.

A somewhat singular memorial, presented in Congress on Monday last, excited considerable warmth of discussion. The petition emanated from sundry subjects of Great Britain, residing in England, namely, FOWELL BUXTON, Esq., DR. LUSHINGTON, LL.D., and M.P., and ZACHARIAH MACAULAY, Esq., and asked Congress to aid the American Colonization Society, as an efficient means of ultimately suppressing the African Slave Trade, &c. It was presented by Mr. MENZIES, and moved to be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the colonization subject; and, without being read, it was accordingly ordered to be so referred.

Mr. POLK soon after moved a consideration of the motion. He said the memorial did not come from American citizens, whose right it was to petition the House, but from subjects of the British Crown, residing in Great Britain, who had sent a Petition to this House, praying for the abolition of Slavery. Such a Petition ought not to be received. The Petitioners had no business here, and their interference was especially improper on such a subject. He attributed no improper purpose to the Gentleman who had been the organ of presenting this memorial. The Gentleman had, no doubt, thought it proper to do so. But he (Mr. POLK) entertained a different view. This was a Petition coming from foreigners, who had no connection

with our Government, and who undertook impudently to interfere in our domestic concerns. It must be known to all persons acquainted in any degree with what passed in that House, that even when a portion of our own citizens addressed the House on this most delicate of all subjects, it never failed to operate as a firebrand, throwing the whole House into a flame, and creating the strongest agitation, not in the House only, but throughout the country. This was the first attempt of the subjects of a foreign Government to meddle with the subject of slavery in that Hall. It was an act of impudence which the House ought not to countenance. The memorialists had no constitutional right of petition, and the House might hurt back their memorial, and refuse even to consider it. Had he known the tenor of the memorial when it was offered, he should have objected at that time to its being received; but having imperfectly heard the Gentleman from Virginia, when he stated the substance and object of the paper, he had not time to ascertain the nature of the Petition until the vote upon its reference had passed. He trusted the House would take such a course in reference to it as would effectually prevent their future annoyance.

Mr. MERCER explained. He had distinctly stated at the time he presented the memorial that it came from British subjects, resident in England. It was known to many gentlemen who heard him that the Colonization Society had an agent abroad soliciting pecuniary aid towards its resources. The memorial was respectful in its tenor, nor was it justly chargeable with impudent interference in our affairs. It did not pretend to suggest any measures which ought to be pursued; it merely petitioned the Government to aid in the general design of the abolition of slavery; and, as a means of doing so, that it would countenance the designs of the Colonization Society. The memorialists were members of that Society. The doctrine of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. POLK) was to him perfectly novel. Was it to be maintained that, because the Constitution secured to American citizens the right of petitioning that House, it therefore debarred all foreigners from doing so?

Mr. DRAYTON was opposed to the reading of the memorial, and said he should be very glad if the Gentleman from Virginia would withdraw it.

Mr. BURGESS spoke in favour of the memorial. He had yet to learn that that House was actuated by such a lofty principle of exclusive patriotism that a petition coming from foreigners could not be read within its walls.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Tet, was in favour of reading the memorial. Mr. LETCHER said the memorial would be productive of no good feeling, and hoped it would be withdrawn.

Mr. BLAIR, of South Carolina, said that he cared very little whether the memorial was read or not, or what disposition was made of it. A disposition to tamper with the slave question had been manifested, and he cared not how soon gentlemen played the game out. The Gentleman from Rhode Island had reproached the south on the subject of slavery. The memorial was respectful in its tenor, nor was it justly chargeable with impudent interference in our affairs. It did not pretend to suggest any measures which ought to be pursued; it merely petitioned the Government to aid in the general design of the abolition of slavery; and, as a means of doing so, that it would countenance the designs of the Colonization Society. The memorialists were members of that Society. The doctrine of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. POLK) was to him perfectly novel. Was it to be maintained that, because the Constitution secured to American citizens the right of petitioning that House, it therefore debarred all foreigners from doing so?

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#### PEMMEKIN.

The KING, we see, has appointed Sir HENRY PARNELL one of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Enquiry.

Mr. HORACE SEYMOUR, Member for Bodmin, has been appointed, by the KING, Enquiry in Ordinary to his Majesty. Mr. SEYMOUR was one of the officers of the Royal Household so coarsely dismissed, by Lord GREY, for voting, in Parliament against the revolutionary Reform Bill.

Mr. JEFFREYS ALLEN, Master of Dulwich College, has announced his intention of offering himself as a Member for the eastern division of the county of Surrey.

This we conclude to be a joke—Dulwich College is a charitable foundation—the Master of Dulwich College is the principal partaker of its benefits, in company with the warden, four fellows, six men six women, and twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, and then apprenticed to some trade. If the announcement be serious, it is an odd place to select a County Member from, and an odd sort of qualification to enable him to sit.

The usual autograph letter was sent from the King of the French to the King of HOLLAND, announcing the marriage of King LEOPOLD to the French Princess. The Marquis de DALMATIA, before he presented it, enquired of the Minister whether it would be received? M. VERVOORT assured him it would not, as the King of HOLLAND did not know that such a person as the King of BELGIUM existed.

Sir WALTER SCOTT continues to sink gradually, though not so rapidly as had at first been expected. For three weeks he has been entirely confined to his bed; indeed, the single gleam of recovery that occurred on his arrival at Abbotsford was only of a few days' endurance.

We understand that no opposition is to be offered to the nomination of Sir PETER LAURIE as Lord Mayor, at the ensuing election. We are glad of this, for two reasons—first, that it shows that party spirit in the City has subsided; and secondly, that Sir PETER, one of the most efficient Magistrates of the City of London, is to be elevated to that station which his merits entitle him to.—Post.

Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, upon his return from Berlin, will assume the functions of Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces, to which his Lordship has been just appointed, in the room of Major GARVOCK.

Mr. CHARLES CALVERT, late Member for Southwark, died one day last week, near Saxonmudham—not of cholera, as was stated, but of cold contracted by wet feet, which produced rapid and uncontrollable inflammation—at least so we are told, although some near connections of Mr. CALVERT's still adhere to the cholera as the cause of his death. Some of the lower orders of Boroughians sent to Lord KEY to stand for Southwark in Mr. CALVERT's room but he would not.

WE WHO SELL ALE.—Hops are only one-half of their last year's price, and malt has fallen a quarter since that period;

how is it, then, that beer is neither cheaper nor better!—[So asks a Provincial Paper. We should say, by way of answer, that the quantity of either malt or hops used in the composition is not sufficient to influence its price.]

The Western Australian of the 3d of December, alludes to a report that it was intended to send out Missionaries for the conversion of the natives, and adds, "for the better purpose, we hope the good people will send well-fed, plump personages, being the best for roasting, which we think is likely to be the fate of any of the brethren who are foolish enough to make the attempt."

THEATRICAL.—At Marylebone-office, Mr. W. GRIMMEN, the ex-proprietor and manager of the Royal Sussex Theatre, in Bell-street, Portman-market, was charged with deserting his wife.—Some years ago Mr. GRIMMEN was only a poor strutting player, but by "doing the agreeable" to his present wife, who is nearly double his age, he got possession of her hand and a small dowry, by the assistance of which he aimed at higher distinction in the histrionic art. The Royal Sussex was to be let. Mr. GRIMMEN became the proprietor, but met with misfortunes, and he was soon treated with an apartment in Whitecross-street. During his confinement Mrs. GRIMMEN sold all her trinkets, and even her bed, to support him. Ten days ago he came out, thoroughly whitewashed, but instead of returning to his home, he hid to another lady, and his poor wife sought refuge in the workhouse.—Mr. GRIMMEN admitted that he had been unfortunate, ungrateful, and faithless, but he promised to pay the parish expenses, and to contribute to his wife's support. Having, however, nothing at present to substantiate these promises, he was locked up.

CLARE, the actor, who carried off his wife's property, has not yet been apprehended; he will, perhaps, be found starring in America under the name of HOWARD, or SIDNEY, or BELVILLE, and when he picks up some of the dollars of the play-acting yahoos of those parts, perhaps he will recollect to repay the sum he walked off with.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—I was led yesterday evening, by curiosity, to Beresford Chapel, Walworth, to hear (I think they call him Doctor) ANDREWS, and highly incensed I was at the foul-mouthed scurrility of the dirty fellow, who took occasion, in his discourse, to stigmatize our late Sovereign as "the vile and infamous King George the Fourth," and concluded his truly Christian-like observations upon that illustrious monarch, by reciting, verbatim, that part of CARDINAL WOLSEY's soliloquy beginning, "Oh! how wretched is that poor man," &c., to the conclusion of the same.

I do really think the above deserving of notice, and hope you will think so too. Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL—Have you seen the New Stamp Act Bill, containing 120 clauses (by the bye, it is cap. 120, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, besides schedules, marked A and B, and 1 to 10. The Act is called an "Act to repeal the Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof." Rather an Irish repeal, especially when the new duties are heavier than the old ones. There is also another subject worthy your notice, the licence tax is raised from 10s. to 5l., and the wheel duty, or rather the assessed tax of 5l. repealed; but instead of paying the assessed tax after the 5th of April next, those blessed Whigs make it payable in the shape of licence in October next. Mark you—we shall thus pay two wheel duties within one year. The intention is evident, namely, to make, at our expense, as fine a dash in the improvement of Stamp revenue please God, I hope that the Whigs may not be in office next year, which, paid before due, and, consequently, a corresponding falling off, with which, of course, the Whigs will reproach them. Again, why should we be the only persons who, if the assessed taxes do come off, must continue paying them in another shape? Truly the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light! Perhaps you would like to know in what all these clauses consist—take a part of one, the 47th: "If the driver of any Stage Carriage, without absolutely require, &c., he shall forfeit 5l." Here is minute legislation with a vengeance—by the bye, we find out among the labyrinth of schedules, &c. a table of occasions and the time they require.—Clause 44 enforces a penalty of 5l. on any person who may sit on any place, except for luggage. Here is a nice opportunity for coachmen to serve their friends. To avoid this, a further would only be to convince you that wisdom dwelleth not in White Acts of Parliament. I have only further to add, that but for a Society recently established, and who undertook to point out to its framers its absurdities, it would have been ten thousand times more absurd than you could have possibly imagined. I am, dear Bull, with great respect, yours truly, A PROFESSOR OF THE ARS RENDIDI.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PRELIMINARIES.

The Earl of Darlington has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. D. GLENNE, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and perpetual curate of Sandgate, in the county of Kent, one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. JOHN TOMLINSON DAY, vicar of Risley, to the rectory of Blisoe, in the county of Bedford, on the presentation of Lord St. John; vacant by the death of the Rev. John Lete.

The Rev. ROBERT SHUCKENBURY, A.M. has been instituted to the rectory of Aidsborough, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Lord Suffield.

The Rev. ROBERT GRIER has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Walpole, Suffolk, on the nomination of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Sodor and Man.

The Rev. HENRY BARROW CHINN, Master of the Free Grammar School of Tidewater, to the Rectory of Carsington; Patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. JOHN FISHER has been presented by the Rev. the Vicar of Leyland, to the incumbent curacy of Hespey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Raebanks.

##### OBITUARY.

At Wye, Kent, aged 45, after a short illness, the Rev. W. MORRIS, M.A. late of All Souls' College, Oxford, Master of Wye College and Perpetual Curate, eldest brother of the Rev. G. MORRIS, curate of Ludgvan, near Penzance. Corina, wife, leaving a wife and ten children totally unprovided for. His widow was the daughter of the late Rev. Congregationalist, who held two small livings in Herefordshire, and died leaving also a wife and ten children.

At Beccles, in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. ROBERT FARSTON HOWMAN, rector of Shipmeadow, and many years rector of Hookering, and an acting magistrate of the county of Norfolk.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Friday next, being St. Matthew's Day, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street. After a Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Browne, M.A. Hall in Christ Church, Cambridge, where two Orations will be delivered, that in Latin by Nathaniel Keymer, and that in English by Edward W. Milner, the two Senior Scholars of the Grammar School at Christ Church.

The inhabitants of Beckenham have presented the Rev. CHALLIS PAROISSIEN, M.A. Senior Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, with a handsome piece of plate, on his retirement from the Curacy of the Parish.

VICARAGE OF CHARLES.—The Corporation have appointed the Rev. H. A. HUGHES, M.A., a clergyman in full orders, conjointly with the Rev. Mr. WHIDBORNE, who is in Deacon's orders, to take the pastoral charge of Charles Church, Plymouth, until the election of a new vicar, which will not take place until December. To Mr. HUGHES's appointment the Lord Bishop of the diocese has been pleased to give his entire sanction and approbation.

On Sunday last, his Grace the Lord Archbishop delivered an impressive discourse in York Minster, before the Judges, the High Sheriff, the Corporate Body, and a crowded congregation. The text was John ix. 4.—"The night cometh when no man can work." The restoration of the Chapter House belonging to Bristol Cathedral, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and will, when completed, be as honourable to the taste and liberality of the Dean and Chapter, as it will be gratifying to the lover of ecclesiastical architecture.

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

**Price 7d.**



## THE CHOLERA AND THEATRICALS IN AMERICA

*Melancholy and Mysterious Accident on the River.*—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., a party of five persons, consisting of Mr. Thomas Bowtell, the body of Henry Bowtell, aged 36, son of Mr. Thomas Bowtell, of the parish of Skinner-street, Newbold, of Sunday week, a party consisting of Mr. Bowtell, Mr. Bowtell, Mr. Bowtell, the deceased, four of his brothers, and a man named Ficken, went up the river in a boat on returning, they took on board Emily Dentmer, a young female known to Sower; the party had stopped at several places to refresh themselves, but it did not appear in evidence that any were inebriated. At the exception of Ficken, Emily Dentmer said in her evidence, that she was the only female on board the boat, and that she was sitting at dusk the party were midway between Putney and Battersea Bridges, when she saw Ficken, who had been rowing, go to the boat's stern, and heard him call for his coat; in a few minutes afterwards the deceased fell over the boat's side into the water, without any visible cause, and she caught hold of his leg, and held him for about a minute, and a platoon, when she let go, in consequence of hearing Ficken call out to her, "I am all right—I've got him safe." On looking round, she saw Ficken in the water, but knows not how he came there; the deceased disappeared immediately she let go her hold of him. Jurors: Did Ficken appear jealous at your conversing with the deceased? Witness: He appeared rather sulky, but I am not aware of any jealousy, or from feelings of jealousy.—W. Sower said, that he first noticed her from the boat, and that he saw her in the water, having hold of the boat with his left hand, but he saw nothing of the deceased, neither did he know by what accident he had disappeared; Ficken managed to scramble into the boat by himself, the party being too much alarmed to afford him the least assistance.—Ficken, in his examination, declared that he was perfectly sober and calm, and that he knew not how the deceased came into the water. Jurors: It is not known how the deceased came into the water. Witness: I am now, and quite collected. Jurors: Do you recollect having hold of the deceased in the water? Witness: I do; and telling that I could not remember. The Coroner and Jury said it was impossible for her to believe such a statement, and were of opinion that the witness knew more than he was willing to acknowledge. There was, however, no murder, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased had drowned, but how he came into the water there was no evidence to prove."

At Feroe the flesh of whales is cured like beef, which it is said to resemble in taste, and is considered a great dainty.

## JOHN' BULL:

**THIS** Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d. and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will endeavour to comply with the wishes expressed in a letter from a Public Department marked "Private"—the information to which it alludes, was sent to us by a well-known and highly valued correspondent, to whom we have referred the communication.

The curious case of Sir EDWARD PARRY and Mr. BARTON, which will be found in to-day's paper, occupies a very large space, but as we felt it a duty to submit it to the public, we could not, in justice to the parties, shorten it more than we have.

The correspondence of Sir EDWARD COBRINGTON and Mr. WOODCOCK shall appear next week.

The Meeting for the purpose mentioned by CITIZEN, might have a good effect, as displaying the generality of the public feeling, but we apprehend the object would not be attained by any agreement.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor, and in good health.

HIS MAJESTY comes to London once a week, which none of HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers take the trouble of doing.

In the *Globe* evening newspaper of Tuesday appeared the following article:—

We by no means aspire at the character of *Censor Morum*, especially as respects Royal gallantry; yet there is something in the following letter which induces us to find room for it:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

"Mr. Editor,—Perhaps through the medium of your respectable journal some apology or explanation may be offered upon the part of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for a most indefensible, if intentional, annoyance of a party of ladies on Saturday last on the Barnes road. The young ladies, four in number, had crossed the river from their house on Hammersmith-terrace, for the pleasure of a morning's walk to Barnes; two of the ladies were a little in advance of the others. The Duke came galloping along at his usual rate, and when even with them, suddenly struck out of the centre of the carriage road on to the narrow foot-path, to the imminent danger of their limbs or lives. The situation of the path was such, that it is guarded on the marshy side of the river by wooden rails, which prevented them completely getting out of the way, supposing there had been time to do so; but, however, at the peril of their persons, they had stood still close up to the railing, while the Duke brushed his horse past them full gallop. The danger of their situation may be imagined when I tell you the boots of the horse came within an inch of the ladies' feet, and a black silk apron worn by one of them floated round his knees. Whether accidental or intentional doth not appear; we conclude, though, the latter, for his Highness turned round his head, laughed and galloped on."

"The truth and accuracy of these particulars will be confirmed on the terrace; and as to the identity of his Royal Highness, his white mustachios are too well known to be mistaken."

"Mr. Editor, such remarks are all very pretty sport à la *Constitution*, but not at all suited or adapted for the feelings of this reforming period."

"I am, Mr. Editor, One of your Subscribers, and

"A FRIEND TO THE LADIES."

"P.S. The excuse of His Highness being a little short-sighted (which by the bye, is nothing new) will not stand good here, for I myself, on the same spot last week, howled to His Royal Highness, who returned to the centre of the carriage road."

"To set aside all doubts or want of accuracy of this statement, the name of the young lady so nearly injured is Miss PERFECT, of Hammersmith-terrace, and her companions were her sister and the Misses FORTIES, of Barnes."

"Hammersmith, Sept. 17."

Upon this letter the *Times* newspaper of Wednesday put forth an article in its best style of malignant scurrility, which we have no intention of repeating. The object of the writer was to insult and vilify the Duke of CUMBERLAND and his Royal Duchess—if possible, to set a happy and domestic couple at variance; and the gist of his statement and argument went to prove that the succession to the Throne of Great Britain ought to be changed because the Duke of CUMBERLAND's horse had shyed at some Hammersmith Misses out for a ramble.

With the localities, the *Times* appears not so well acquainted as might have been expected of the leading journal of Cockayne. "Four young females," says the *Times*, "happened to be walking on the Surrey side of the road between Hammersmith and Barnes, and of course kept the footpath."

We should really have thought the writer of this article must have known too much of BARNES to have connected it by a road with Hammersmith, while in fact it is separated from it by the River Thames; but why the ladies should of course have kept the foot-path, we do not exactly see; for we happen to know, that on the side of the road next the River, on Barnes Terrace, there is no foot-path whatever—the foot-path runs by the fronts of the houses.

The particulars, however, of the letter, are very strong, and the whole account bears the closest resemblance to fact; and the Misses PERFECT and the Misses FORTIES—(we adopt the phraseology of their friend)—have had the pleasure of being talked of and laughed at, through the kind attention of the gentleman, whose intimate knowledge of the Duke of CUMBERLAND's person, "whose white mustachios are too well known to be mistaken," is so very remarkable—and the gentleman has done a very fine thing, and will of course marry one, if not more, of the palpitating victims of Royal barbarity and arrogance. But the laugh is not over yet.

Mr. PERFECT has addressed a letter to the *Globe* newspaper, which that paper has printed; and the *Standard* of last night further adds, upon authority, that his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND never offered any affront to the ladies whose names have been dragged before the public—ladies whose patronymic has already become familiar with the public ear from the circumstance of their brother having been the chief favourite of Miss BAGSTER, so recently the object of a commission de *lunatico inquiring*.

Mr. PERFECT has done what is right to a certain extent, and the *Standard's* statement, from the authority of the young ladies themselves, is extremely proper; but what will the public say, what will the whole country say, when we state plainly, distinctly, and broadly, that, insult or no insult, affront or no affront, His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND was not either at, or near Barnes, on the day in question; that His Royal Highness was anxiously and assiduously occupied at his own house at Kew during that day, and that he never passed his own gate from the hour he rose till the hour he went to bed.

This we state distinctly, and without fear of contradiction; and what would add considerably to the baseness of the infamous attack of the writer of the letter signed "A Friend of the Ladies," would be, the fact that the gentleman to

whom the incident did occur (and who no doubt will come forward) were no mustachios at all.

We have only to repeat the fact which we have stated, that the Duke of CUMBERLAND is not the person. We trust that to-morrow's newspapers will inform the country who is implicated in this affair, which the young ladies, themselves, treat as of no importance whatever; and only regret that the officiousness of a man represented to be a friend to whiskey and rum, rather than to ladies—and who is no friend of theirs—has brought them into a notoriety, which, to delicate female minds, is by no means agreeable.

And now, having proclaimed the utter falsehood of the whole statement as far as regards his Royal Highness, we only ask whether the odious paragraph in the *Times*, founded upon a lying anonymous letter, is not, as forming part of the system at work against the Royal Duke, deserving of the utmost punishment the law can inflict, as well as the contempt and abhorrence which must be felt for it by the country at large?

We have to announce the death of His Majesty FERDINAND the SEVENTH, King of SPAIN, intelligence of which event arrived at the Foreign Office yesterday forenoon.

It is impossible from the lateness of the hour at which this news was received to enter into any speculation upon the probable consequences of this event, which, however, in the present state of PORTUGAL, cannot be considered but as of the highest importance.

The Political Unions, of the dissolution of which so much has been said, are still holding their Meetings in defiance of the KING'S Proclamation. The following report of the proceedings of that, which exists in London, the Members of which publicly and formally declared the weakness, and almost wickedness, of drinking the KING'S health, will serve to shew the nature and character of the supporters of the present Government, and the tenure by which the lofty constitutional Whigs hold their Offices.

A very numerous attended Meeting of the Union of the Working Classes was held on Monday evening at the Union's Institution, Theobald's-road, JOHN LAWLESS, Esq., in the Chair, for the purpose of discussing the question of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland.

"Mr. LUKIN having read the Resolution which the Meeting had assembled to discuss, to the effect 'That it was the opinion of the Union that every country should have its own Legislature, and that it was highly expedient that Ireland should again have her local parliament,' observed that that country, during the last 700 years, had been ruled with a rod of iron in a manner which no other country had ever yet laboured under, and which no other people would perhaps have resisted in half so noble a manner as the Irish have (hear!). He knew that the faction who had swayed it were now at their last gasp, and were making a last desperate effort to perpetuate it; but their efforts, by the united power of the people, will be of no avail. The present Government, he said, had misused and had caused it to hang a dead weight alike on the energies of this country and of its working classes (hear!). It was civil, military, and ecclesiastical powers that were contending against Ireland having her local Legislature, and not the people. Mr. LUKIN next read a paper issued by the Orangemen of Ireland, calling on all loyal subjects to join them in keeping down Popery (laughter); and having done so, he turned to the Duke of CUMBERLAND's name (which was greeted with heavy groanings), remarked that if anything would damn it as a production, his Royal Highness's name would (laughter). It also bore the names of Lord KENOX, the Duke of GORNOX, and the Bishop of SALISBURY (much groaning). He concluded, after commenting very ably on its contents, by asking the Meeting, as sober Englishmen, if they would join such a body? and the Irish firm and unanimously responded—'They would not!' As to the Church Establishment, he was opposed to it—not, however, he would say, to its religion; but it was known that it was the 'Temporalities' the Bishops called 'Religion' (hear!). That Establishment, he would say, was a curse to the country (hear!); and with regard to the Protestant religion itself, he would say it was not state religion, but a religion supported by bullets and bayonets (hear, hear!). The people of Ireland, he said, were the people of this country, a glorious example. At Wistech, the other day, there was an objection made to the Parson's demand for tithes—(hear, hear!)—the poor farmer offering 2s. instead of 4s.—the amount demanded—which the Parson objected to and seized the poor man's four sheep, and put them into a cart; but the only answer he could get to the parson's bidding was 'No!' (much laughter). He would caution Lord GREY to adopt his advice to the Bishops, viz.—'To look around and see the signs of the times,' and to see, and take warning from the Union that is now taking place between the people of England and Ireland—(hear! and cheers); and further, he must become the champion of justice and of liberty, or else incur a mighty conviction that will astonish him—(hear!).

Mr. LUKIN rose, and read an extract from a morning paper of the preceding date, professing to be liberal, and saying that the Union has at last arrived wherein the most vigorous measures should be adopted by Government to put a stop to the agitation in Ireland, in order to render unnecessary the employment of more violent proceedings. (The meeting became agitated, and cried 'Down with the paper and the iniquitous recommendations!') He condemned strongly the conduct of the leading journals, which allow that Government have not been tardy in their march towards Ireland; and would ask, have the people been tardy? (Cheers.) He would ask, do the popular daily papers mean to try to defeat this measure? No; for they well know that there are in the heart of the metropolis 100,000 men ready to take part with the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) Yes, the people of England and Ireland are determined to annihilate the conduct of the aristocracies of the two countries, to keep the latter down, and also to destroy the legislative Union. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) The people of Ireland had found out a way of salting their hay for them, and also of pickling things for them—(laughter)—and they would soon put an end to the vile system on which things have hitherto been managed in their country. He would freely adopt Mr. Hetherington's principle, namely, 'be cured not of what religion a man was, as long as he continued to keep his hand out of his pocket for his religion.' The object of the Government in raising the rebellion of 1798, was to keep the Union; and the object now is to prevent a repeal, by appealing to the pride and passions of the people of England, but the people of England were now too wise for them. (Hear.) He would give expression to Mr. O'Connell's favourite quotation—

'Hereditary bondsmen who would be free—'

'Themselves must strike the blow.' (Cheers.)

And he would further say, that the National Union of the Working Classes would influence 300,000 intelligent men in the metropolis (renewed cheers). As to the Press, he would say that the Press will attack it in the breeches-pocket if it does not go along with them (hear!).

"Mr. MEZ was astonished that there should be any objection to Ireland having the management of her own affairs, and enquired what would be supposed if an exotic power was to come to give laws to the people of England? (Hear, hear.) If the people (he continued) had the choice of their own Representatives, they would not now see the followers of the meek and humble Jesus, clothed with the bread and wine in one hand, and the bayonet in the other, seize the poor Irishman's one or two pieces of furniture, whilst himself, his wife, and his family are starving (cries of 'shame!'). Yes! this is the conduct of the rapacious Clergymen of the Church Establishment. The people of the two countries have been intentionally misled; but they cannot, for so, for they are now becoming wiser and united. Why deny Ireland her local legislature when British Colonies, in every respect her inferior, are allowed to legislate for themselves? Repeal the Union, and you will soon find the absentee landlord return to Ireland, and that the spread of intelligence will soon drive the 'locusts' out of this unhappy country (hear!).

"Mr. BENLOW said, he rose to advocate the repeal, seeming the question to be one of the greatest importance, and especially one in which the interests of the working classes of England are most

deeply concerned.—(Hear, hear.)—The Union, as it was called, was anything but a Union. It was a union of the corrupt Aristocracy of both countries to sink and tread down the people; and, in point of fact, it is a debasing system of bondage, and of galling oppression.—(Hear, hear.)—Having gone through a detail of the practices of the Union, he continued, 'The Meeting were ordered by all sorts of means to procure a repeal of the Union. He did not confine himself to all lawful means, as asking by lawful means was asking the wolf or the hyena to spare the lamb.—(Hear.)—The Aristocracy, and that 'curse of curses' the Church of England, were against a repeal of the Union; but he would ask the Meeting, 'in the Name of God, would they have a repeal?' [The Meeting, which consisted of Englishmen, and a few Scotchmen, in a determined voice, 'We will.' 'We are bent on it.' A tremendous burst of cheering followed.] 'Repeal the Union, and then you will have a Union. The Irish, he contended, were the most noble people on earth, because they had shed their blood and are always willing to shed their blood on the altar of freedom.—(Cheers.)—Let the English then join the common cause and they would be sure to beat the common enemy.—(Bravo.)

"Doctor LYNCH, in a very able argumentative speech, advocated the repeal, and wished that his enemies would cast an eye across the Atlantic, where, in America, every 50,000 inhabitants have a Legislature to provide for their local necessities; and concluded by recommending peace, patience, perseverance, and justice as the weapons with which to combat and achieve this most desirable end, and by saying the Cause of the People, which is the cause of God, is advancing throughout Europe (hear!).

"Mr. GUTHRIE followed in the same spirit, and said the Government were urging them to dissolve their Unions, which reminded him of the Fable, in *Æsop*, of the Lion, on condition of getting the Forrester's Daughter, with whom he was enamoured, submitting to have his teeth drawn and his fangs paired, on which the Forrester took a club and deliberately knocked his brains out. He would, therefore, recommend the Union by no means to dissolve, and never to desist until they will have obtained a Repeal of the Union (cheers).

"Mr. LEE referred to Lord GREY's opposition to the Union in 1798, and to his protest against it, wherein his Lordship said, that 'inasmuch as it was regarded in injustice, it would be supported by blood'; and regretted that his Lordship's present opinions on the subject were not consistent with those he then gave expression to (hear).

"Mr. HETHERINGTON said he rejoiced to observe so strong a manifestation of feeling as had marked the temper of the Meeting on the question during the discussion of it. He had alluded on a former evening, to the opposition made to the collection of tithes at Preston, and he was happy in having now heard of similar conduct having taken place at Wistech—where the Parsons, instead of 'bidding' not 'breatings.' When Mr. RUTHERN rose in the House of Commons and said, 'Do not let those voluptuous clergymen take the poor man's potatoes, who has but two acres of land,' only three members, he was sorry to say, out of the 558 which constitute the House, rose to support him (a voice, 'That's true'). He entreated the English and Irish, by all means, to concentrate their intelligence, and that they would, like a mighty being, and like Samson when he was the sport of the Philistines, strike their enemies down to the ground (cheers). Lord CHATHAM, he concluded, had said in a debate on the American war, 'if he was an American, and that his oppressors asked him to lay down his arms, he would say, Never, never, never (cheers). And he (Mr. Hetherington) would say to the Irish, (until this day come) will ye ever be content?—Never, never, never (renewed cheers).

"Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, author of a very clever poem called 'Equality,' observed that Governments, for many centuries, had made Ireland nothing but a human mart for the purpose of recruiting for their armies of human butchers; but the rule of tyranny is fast approaching its end in this miserable country (hear, hear!).

"Mr. LAWLESS came forward on the platform to address the Meeting, and said, that he rejoiced to see that the foundation stone of the national greatness had been that night laid by the Anglo-Irish Association—(hear.) He impressed on the Meeting the necessity of assembling frequently, and of conducting themselves in a constitutional manner. He knew, he continued, it was the right of every man to call upon his Government, and he would say that he ought not to use arms until every other mode of obtaining justice is tried without success. The people of Ireland are suffering from the folly of Lord ANGLESEA and the brutality of STANLEY; but they will not longer suffer. The Unions will fix the day when they will go down to Westminster with half a million of men, and a Petition for the Repeal of the Union—(cheers). And, with the blessing of God, he would himself be the first to sign the petition.—(renewed cheering). And he should like to see the Irish Member who would dare to resist JACK LAWLESS and half a million of men—(laughter); even the English Members would not like to oppose such an argument—(renewed laughter); but, above all, what would become of the poor Irish Member when he would return to Ireland?—(great laughter.) Mr. LAWLESS then proceeded to take a review of Lord BROUGHAM's *Penny Book*, in which he said that the Lordship was to be clothed with 'wild cats,' and 'birds,' and 'Kangaroos,' which excited much merriment, and concluded by saying that it was very unlike 'HARRY BROUGHAM'S Book,' which has enlightened the people; and adding, in the spirit of the Resolution (which was adopted), that every nation should have its own local Legislature.—After which, the Meeting gave nine hearty cheers for the Repeal, and separated.

Would it be conceivable if we did not know the fact, that Meetings such as this, and speeches such as these, were permitted, and tacitly sanctioned by the Ministers of the KING; that those Ministers not only do not put in force the KING's own Proclamation against such Meetings, but go the length of corresponding with them in their corporate capacity, and of delaying the publication of the Proclamation denouncing them, in order to afford time and opportunity to their Councils to modify the Constitution of the Unions, so as to evade its provisions?

Would it, we ask, be believed that Lord GREY, first flattered and now bullied by these daring revolutionists, can sit himself down in his house and hear of such proceedings unmoved? His Lordship, for the love of popularity, has hesitated to denounce these organized seditious. They, on the other hand, have proceeded to denounce him, and the dirty creatures upon whose support he has officially existed, now turn round upon him and bully him. The KING they insult—they traduce and malign the Royal Family—they denounce the Church as the 'curse of curses'—they talk of numbers and of force—they ridicule 'lawful measures'—they cry down the Aristocracy—they profess resistance to the laws, and advocate rebellion in the land. And yet Lord GREY remains Minister of the MONARCH thus outraged and insulted; and is suffered to remain in the enjoyment of his *otium cum dignitate* at Howick, while day by day the security of the Country and of the Throne become more and more impaired, and his neglected and insulted Master is left at the mercy of hordes of revolutionists, who make no secret of their views and intentions, and who are prepared to emulate to the last stage, the GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONS to which they so constantly and exultingly refer.

This they do. Property is threatened—tranquillity endangered—the Throne insulted, the Church denounced, and the laws infringed—and yet we say Lord GREY remains Prime Minister. How long the SOVEREIGN will permit this state of things to continue God knows.

HUMBLE as our pretensions are, we have scarcely failed once during the existence of this Paper to foretell the consequences of measures while in progress. Amongst other predictions, we stated our conviction at the outset of Lord GREY's career, that he and his colleagues having for popularity's sake tampered with the bad passions of the people, and humoured the mob for the sake of their 'sweet voices,' would at length endeavour to make a stand, and then be in their turn bullied, vilified, abused, and finally driven from their places.

It is the anticipation of the last evil that induces Lord



GREY even yet peaceably to endure all the others. His Lordship's name stinks in the UNIONS. The UNIONS have flattered, wheedled, and betrayed him into the revolutionary Bill, and now they will go on, and, as we have already said, bully him into still greater excesses, or force him from his place. It is the dread of this, we repeat, that keeps him yet their passive victim.

BROUGHAM, with a mind all energy and activity, is not so tranquil nor so obedient to the low-lived *sans culottes* as his leader—the leader who made him Attorney-General!!! Lord BROUGHAM will take a different line; he has already begun, and anybody who will take the trouble to read the insufferable trash spouted the other day by that manikin JOHN RUSSELL, will very clearly see that the thing CANNOT go on.

Now observe, while the London ragamuffins are threatening Lord GREY, what is passing in the Birmingham Union; recollect, in reading the following paragraph, this McDONNEL is a Popish Priest, and EDMONDS a Radical of the first water.

"At the Meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union last week, Mr. McDONNEL gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of bringing before the Council, a motion on the state of affairs in Ireland, and referring to the doctrines recently broached by the Lord Chancellor, respecting the illegality of public meetings, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Mr. EDMONDS said that, bad as the Tories were, they never dared to hold so mischievous a doctrine as that recently promulgated by Lord Brougham. It was left for the boasted friend of the people—the friend of education and radical reform, to put such an infamous construction on the laws; for doing so he ought to be strongly reprobated by every friend of his country. The Whigs were for everlasting talking about liberty, but were always to be found practically opposing it when they had an opportunity."

How far short of truth have been our predictions—these are the rewards meted out to the patriots by their masters, the MON—these are the indications of scenes and times which we will not now stop to describe.

There are people, who, in despair, lift up their hands and eyes, and moan and cry, that the Country is lost—that all exertion is useless—that the crisis is at hand, and that we have only to lie down and submit—Perish the thought—down with the principle—we believe, on the contrary, that the excesses of the triumphant rabble have awakened and aroused the PEOPLE—so far from giving in, we think this the time for the struggle—are we to abandon hope because the KING, in the kindness of his heart, and the plenitude of his good-nature, permits the Ministers to insult him—to endanger the safety of his Crown and person, and, at the same moment, fritter away one by one the rights, the privileges, and the securities of the People; is it because this is yet suffered to go on, that the PEOPLE are to endure it?—No! The course to be pursued is plain—let our good KING compel his servant—his paid servant, Lord GREY, to take such measures as may preserve the Crown, and secure the Constitution, or QUIT HIS PLACE—his incapacity is proved—the wretched inefficiency of all his fellow Ministers is proclaimed to the world—they are the objects of ridicule to our enemies, and of contempt to the thinking part of the nation. Let the KING exert his authority—let our SOVEREIGN set the example, and we may yet be saved. Thousands and millions will rally round the Throne, if the disposition to vindicate the PEOPLE against the Whig Ministers and their revolutionary masters is made evident.

If this is to be done, "it were well 'twere done quickly."

WE believe it to be the fact, that the King of HOLLAND, disgusted with the ignorance and emboldened by the weakness of his diplomatic antagonists, has decided to try the sword as a more effective weapon than the pen. Everything looks warlike, and we have no doubt, should the final issue be put upon a trial of military strength, and the doctrine of non-intervention be rigidly acted upon, that the King of HOLLAND will have "his own again," and Prince LEOPOLD unkinged, but re-married, will return with the wife and her crowns, which his one crown gained, and settle as comfortably at Claremont and Marlborough House as if nothing had happened.

THE Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, has very recently written a letter of which the following is an extract:—

"Since I assumed the command of the army in this country, on the 1st of July, 1831, I have received, from Officers commanding detachments in different parts, reports of no less than FIFTY-two numbers (not including those of Carrickshagh) that have been committed in the immediate vicinity of their cantonments (for such only are reported to me, and, consequently, there may be others which never come to my knowledge.) Many of them have been perpetrated with a degree of deliberation, adding considerably to their atrocity: such, for instance, as a party breaking into a house, placing a man on his knees, and blowing out his brains; walking up to a man at work in a field and shooting him; entering a shop and shooting a man; way-laying a man on the road and shooting him in his gig; shooting an overseer of a mine whilst engaged in the discharge of his duty; with many others of the same description, to say nothing of the numerous instances of men having been beaten to death with sticks or stones."

As an official account—as an account from the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland—this description of "human beings," in a "civilized and Christian country," in the "enlightened nineteenth century," is *horribly dreadful*. As an example of the benefits arising from the concession of Catholic Emancipation, and from a strict observance of the Lord Lieutenant's (Lord ANGLESEY) advice, "AGITATE! AGITATE! AGITATE!" it is *extremely disheartening*; and as a commentary upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL's boast that Lord GREY—indeed, that the retirement of the Tories, and the coming in of the Whigs—had completed the conciliating, calming, and fraternizing of Ireland, begun by the granting of Emancipation—it would, were it not for the extreme excess of its shuddering blood-thirstiness, be *sarcastically satirical*.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is now speechifying and electioneering in Devonshire. A perusal of Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN's official letter, contradicting by facts his Lordship's assertions, must convince the intelligent and respectable electors whom his Lordship is now canvassing, what a great Statesman he really is—how much reliance is to be placed upon his opinion, and how exceedingly fit he is to represent any body of Constituents!

And yet, this is *Robin Hood's*, or Earl GREY's, *Little John*—this is the clever Clerk of the Ministerial Course—this is THE GREAT LORD JOHN RUSSELL—this is the accomplice of the miraculous *Reform Bill*—this is the candidate for Devonshire—who, notwithstanding his demi-god-

ship has, in those parts, been subject to one of the infirmities of human nature—an attack of cholera, we trust, a very slight one—this is the man who has the consummate impudence, the immortal insolence, to tell the farmers of Devonshire that, in his opinion, the mischiefs of the *Ballot* are *ten-fold greater than its most hostile enemy has ever described*—but that, if they do not vote for, and elect HIM, he will advocate, and, if he could get into Parliament by any other way, HE WOULD VOTE FOR THIS *BALLOT*, *malgré* his declaration of its mischiefs, and his malediction against it!

MR. WESTERN, at present one of the Members for Essex, has addressed a letter to the electors of its northern division, offering himself, for the seventh time! as one of their Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

At the general election in 1830, Mr. WESTERN was guilty of a gross desertion of the popular party in Essex, upon whom, for thirty years or more, first for Maldon and then for the county, he had entirely relied, and whom throughout that long period he had ever found faithful to him. The extraordinary Reform enthusiasm prevalent at the general election last year saved him then from the punishment and retribution he so richly deserved. He now finds that the tide of popularity is at last setting in strongly against him; and in the sourness of spleen, and in a pang of remorse and despair, he, the notorious electioneering Judas of Essex—he has the temerity to insinuate against his able and honourable opponent, Mr. ALEXANDER BARING, a charge of *interested political inconsistency*!

On the 25th of August, last month, forgetful that "those who have glass-houses should not throw stones," but mindful that "even in a deep depth of degradation there is a deeper depth still," and illustrative of the classical proverb "whom the gods mean to destroy, they first deprive of reason"—on the 25th of last month, Mr. WESTERN wrote this, the most lunatic letter that was ever composed out of Bedlam.

To-day is the first time we have mentioned it or alluded to it; and so low is Mr. WESTERN in the estimation of Essex—so slight is the weight there (for ample reasons as we have shown) of anything he may say or do, that we should never have noticed his letter at all, had not the *Times*, in reference to it, some day last week, said something in favour of its author, with whom, upon cardinal subjects, the *Times* has always differed, and to the disparagement of Mr. BARING, in whose commendation it has generally had an article, once a month, for the last ten or twenty years, prior to the last two.

We wish it to be particularly understood, that the paper in the *Times*, and not the mad worthless letter itself of Mr. WESTERN, induces us to reply to the unwarrantable aspersion which has been endeavoured to be cast upon Mr. BARING.

Firm and fast in his support of the Whigs, until actually "turning their backs upon themselves,"—leaving in the lurch all their principles—at least cutting all their professions, written as well as oral—thus metamorphosed themselves into radicals, levellers, innovators, and spoilers—constant to them until then—Mr. BARING did not retrograde from the Whigs, but they went forth "forwards, onwards, far away" from him, and from themselves. Look at that Whig Creed of Reform, the able and famous Letter of 1818, by the LORD CHANCELLOR, then Mr. BROUGHAM; it is the severest censure, and the strongest contrast, of the rash and stupid Reform Bill, which Lord BROUGHAM supported, and in which there is not the smallest particle of Mr. BROUGHAM's clever and cautious Letter—the very essence of which is "bit-by-bit-ism," which his Lordship ridiculed, so much to the entertainment of the vulgar and ignorant.

When Mr. BARING saw attack after attack—perpetrated or contemplated—upon every thing—the Right of Property—*Burgage Tenure*—the Crown—the Church—the Aristocracy—the Agricultural Interest—the Manufacturing Interest—the Shipping Interest—the Bank of England—the East India House—the West Indian Interest—the Book-selling Business—the Newspaper Trade—every interest, however just, and every trade, however small—all property—all labour—When he saw the source of legislative power, the elective franchise, taken from the rank, talent, wealth, industry, and respectability of the country—taken away practically from the middle classes—by swamping them in the ocean of twopenny-threepenny weekly town tenants—when he saw, in short, what he so well describes as "a species of intimidation used in a way wholly subversive of civilization"—then, and not till then, upon principle, public principle—and public principle only, he withdrew his support from what in his conscience he considered the extreme of rashness—involving the security of property entirely of the United Kingdom, the salvation of the nation—in fact, the existence of England in the map of Europe.

For Mr. WESTERN to talk at all of electioneering consistency, is like "a lady of easy virtue" to expatiate upon chastity. But to charge—or to insinuate, for that is what is done—against Mr. BARING any private profitable motive for retiring from a party, to which family, brotherly, and filial ties would attach him, is one of the most abominable accusations, for selfish means, that was ever brought against an innocent man.

In a personal point of view, Mr. BARING is a great loser by his change of party. A coronet is the penalty he pays for his devotion to what he sincerely believes the true interest of his country! This the *Times* knows, and we are sure that newspaper would have the manliness to admit, that if Mr. BARING would have continued his support to the present Government, he would long ago have been a Peer—a Member of the Barons' Bench in the House of Lords!

After such a sacrifice as this, for principle sake, shall have become known throughout the country, we trust there will be no more *Iscaiot* caves-droppers, slandering that which they have been unable to imitate—the political honour of Mr. BARING.

N.B.—Mr. WESTERN's merits, perhaps, next week.

WE perceive that the partnership between Messrs. COLBURN and BENTLEY is dissolved, and it appears that Mr. BENTLEY is resolved, single-handed, to keep up the war in the literary world; several valuable and interesting works have already issued from his house, and amongst them the *Memoirs of Lafayette*, which form a valuable addition to the stock of French biographies already published. A novel called *Zohrab* has also come forth, which we have not yet had time to read, but of which we have heard an extremely favourable report.

## " NONSENSE."

Some thirty years ago—

"In his hot youth—when George the Third was King"—Mr. MOORE, *alias* MR. LITTLE, the poet, wrote some verses in exemplification of "Nonsense." The verses were very good, very pretty verses—though a schoolboy of the lower forms would perhaps call them "Nonsense-*verses*."

As far as we remember the lines, they were something about—

"The Mermaids with their tresses green,  
"Dancing upon the western billow,  
"When Phœbus hastens to his pillow."

and about—

"the twilight dim,  
"When the lone spirits' hymn,  
"Floats wild along the winding shore."

We are not sure that we quote quite accurately, though very nearly so indeed. However, the poem was thought at the time a very admirable illustration of its interesting subject—it displayed a perfect knowledge of the matter upon the part of the author, and that it was selected with our great lyric poet's usual fine taste.

We are very high admirers of Mr. MOORE's poetry in general, and of his lyrical poetry in particular. As a writer of *Carmina* he has no living rival. He has not the grandeur of classicality, nor the purity of ethics, nor the thrilling music, of GRAY; but the rhythm and cadence of his verse are singularly sweet, and in his wantonness there is a sentimental levity, never overstepping—though coming quite close to—the bounds of the "*grata protervitas*" of the antients.

"The great LITTLE poet" is desirous of being what his friend Lord BYRON said Mr. CANNING was—"orator, wit, poet, and statesman;" and in consequence of this thirst after "universal genius," we fear that his beautiful poetical imagery of "Nonsense" runs very great risk of being eclipsed, in his more mature age, by his oratorical efforts to illustrate the same subject, and that the fame of his verse will have to give place to the still higher reputation of his eloquence.

Some testy, or salubrious, friend has told Mr. MOORE to "Go to Bath!"—and there he has been—and there he has been attending an electioneering dinner, given by, or to, a candidate for that city, Mr. Something HOBHOUSE, a brother of the Secretary at War, Sir JOHN CAM. And at this dinner, the papers say—"Mr. MOORE rose amidst great applause, which continued for some time. The poet spoke with great animation, warmth, and feeling on the state of unfortunate Ireland."

Speaking of Irish distress at an English feast, and to the people of Bath, who can neither make that distress more nor less, seems misplaced. And we think most distressed Irishmen will be of opinion that there is more *stippancy* than "*feeling*" in the following dolorous lamentation, by an Irishman, of Irish distress:—

"Perhaps he (*turning to Sir John Cam Hobhouse*), who has rendered such powerful aid to the cause of freedom and Reform, by his sword and his pen—(*A laugh*)—his tongue and his pen, I should have said; but my health having been proposed by a gallant Captain, no wonder the sword was running in my head—(*A laugh*)—perhaps he may still have it in his power to listen effectively to this cry of distress, which, until it shall claim the attention it deserves, shall long grate across the chorus of England!"

A man must have a very immeasurable notion of the distress of Ireland, who can say that it can be relieved by Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE. And the musical metaphor—"grating across the chorus of England" (as a boy does with a fiddlestick upon a fiddle-string)—indicates, happily and appropriately, the intensity of sympathy; in fact, shews clearly how "*feeling*" had got the better of fancy.

The following is in reference to the *Reform Bill*:—

"The great danger is, lest the people, exhausted by the struggle, should sink into security—a danger, far more formidable than it appeared to the eye; and which would speedily present the strange picture of a despotism sleeping on the ruins of a newly-gained charter."

Being in security is a new danger, and, therefore, probably "more formidable than it appears to the eye;" but despotism asleep can hardly be dangerous at all.

We must make one more extract. It is an ingenious simile; and (as Mr. MOORE makes it), we have no doubt, a very applicable one—of the Reformers of Bath—or, perhaps, the Reformers of the country at large—to an Irish toper:—

"Do not, in this instance, act like a countryman of mine, whose love of the shibben (whiskey) was greater than strictly he could justify. Long had he combated with his falling; and, at last, had so far vanquished it, that he even passed the vestibule at the temple without one votive glass. He had thus, he thought within himself, established the theory of temperance, and, in a moment of triumphant self-congratulation at the victory he had achieved, he returned upon the spot, to reward it with a double dose—(*Lord laughter*)."

From part of this passage, we should not suppose that Mr. MOORE is, in reality, much of a Reformer. And giving a set of electors an example of a person who did not take even one "votive" glass, looks like a lurking suspicion that they were all going to get tipsy at somebody-else's expense—as freemen should.

Such is the sort of eloquence! before which a man is "loudly called for,"—and after which he is "loudly cheered"—for the papers of the party add—"Tremendous cheering followed the speech of this highly-gifted and very talented gentleman."

What we most regret is, that Mr. MOORE should be the speaker—

"But smile, if such a man there be,  
"But weep, if GRENVILLE should be he!"

and, in common with all Mr. MOORE's friends and admirers, we anxiously wish him a speedy deliverance from Politics, and a happy return to Poetry.

We ought to mention that this is the festive meeting at which Sir F. BURDETT (who candidly admitted he had no business to do so), and Sir J. HOBHOUSE attended, to recommend to the electors of Bath, Mr. HOBHOUSE—whose chief merit, according to the *Times*, is, strangely enough,—that he is the Government nominee. The *Times* also scolds Mr. HUME for what it praises Sir FRANCIS and Sir JOHN—namely, recommending a candidate to Bath—as if the Member for Middlesex had not just as good a claim as the Members for Westminster—and no better, or, rather, no worse.

BONAPARTE's mother is dead—at least so they say. Our friend, the banker, observed, that she had taken her last NAP. We wish to God that she had never given the world her first.

WE are happy to find by the following Police Report, that the great objects of that very important body, the Com-

mittee on Playhouses, are likely to be attained without any material alteration of the existing laws. The monopoly of the Patent Theatres appears considerably jeopardised, if we may judge from the subjoined facts, although we of ourselves cannot exactly see either the justice or wisdom of generalising the dramatic privilege. The vast sums expended in the Patent Theatres were contributed for their erection and decoration on a costly scale, on the faith of certain privileges, from the exclusive enjoyment of which, a corresponding return of receipts might be expected. So much for the justice of the proposed plan, and, as to the wisdom of endeavouring to fill the two great houses with Play-goers by opening two-and-twenty small ones at lower prices, we confess ourselves sceptical. The Drama is not so attractive an amusement in England as it has been; none of the small Theatres now existing, excepting always ASTLEY'S, are profitable to the entrepreneurs. The ADOLPHI and VESTRIS take the lead; but for the others, the *Gazette* and the reports of the Insolvent Debtors' Court will best explain their success.

To those, however, who are of a Theatrical turn, we hope the following will be interesting intelligence:—

**QUEEN-SQUARE.**—On Friday a youth, named Wm. Pearce Cook, of No. 30, Anchor-street, Shoreditch, was brought before Mr. GREGG, charged with disorderly conduct, and creating a great disturbance, in the Broadway, Westminster, to the annoyance of the whole neighbourhood.

Some months past, a number of theatrical exhibitions have started in different parts of the town, to which the charge of admission was one penny. The performance of the play and large generally lasts from twenty minutes to half-an-hour, and the company perform from four to six times in the course of the evening. One of these theatres has lately been opened in White Horse-yard, an out-of-the-way place near the Broadway, which has met with great success, being crammed every time to start any performers. A soldier, named Harcourt, belonging to the Coldstream Guards, a theatrical as well as a military genius, determined to start an opposition penny theatre, and accordingly took an empty place, No. 7, in the Broadway, for which he agreed to pay 4s. per night, and which was only a few yards distant from the old penny theatre. He opened a few nights ago, with a company consisting of boys and girls. The nuisance to the neighbours has been intolerable, and on Thursday a deputation waited upon Mr. GREGG to represent the circumstances.

Mr. GREGG advised them to apply immediately to the police, which was accordingly done.

The prisoner was taken into custody by Phillips, one of the constables of the B division, No. 15, and, on being placed at the bar, he presented a most extraordinary appearance, being partly dressed in some rusty armour, and part of a soldier's jacket, tinselled over.

Phillips said, that about nine o'clock on the preceding evening there were about 200 persons collected at the doors of Harcourt's Subscription Theatre, most of them thieves, young girls, and sweeps, and the prisoner was standing outside in the strange dress he was in at present, blowing a trumpet, shouting, and calling in the persons to witness the performance, at one penny each, as they were just going to begin. With some difficulty he got hold of him, upon which a row began.

Mr. GREGG asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence. The prisoner said that he was out of employment, and he accidentally met with Harcourt, who asked him if he could act in a play; he replied that he thought he could as well as here and there one, but it must be in tragedy, for he thought that was his line, and Harcourt engaged him. He did not think there was any harm in it.

Mr. GREGG said, that he could not allow him to disturb the neighbourhood, and collect such a mob of persons in the street; he should therefore require him to send for his friends and find bail for his good behaviour.—The prisoner was then removed.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The sympathy at all times manifested by you in the sufferings that have been so long and so patiently endured by those who are connected with the Ships, Commerce, and Colonies of this country, must be my apology for soliciting your attention to the proceedings of a band of *popularity hunters*, who are getting up meetings throughout the kingdom, and by the instrumentality of *paid partisans* deliver what they call "Lectures on Slavery," but which is, in fact, a misapplication of the word, inasmuch as their Lectures are a compound of *glibbed extracts* from parliamentary papers—assertions that have been many times refuted—quotations from pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers, interlarded with remarks *peculiarly characteristic* of their unprincipled avocation, in most unwarrantably traducing the colonists, and the whole is concluded by a declamatory appeal to the passions and prejudice, rather than the candour and judgment of the assembled auditory. These are the means pursued, Mr. Bull, by a set of mountebank orators, to annihilate the *Christianity*, and ultimately destroy the slave population, whom they affect to serve. If there happens to be present on these occasions any individual who *presumes* to stand up in the defence of his deeply injured and grossly calumniated friends who have been represented as "riffians," "miscreants," "brutes," and "drunken West India bullies," he is told by the Chairman, "I cannot permit you to address the meeting; this is a private house; the meeting is private; discretion tells by, *you are not wanted*, but if you do not sit down, I shall order the police to take you into custody." A circumstance that happened to myself; and I was taken to Union Hall Police Office. This course was undoubtedly a summary and convenient mode of getting rid of a troublesome adversary; but I question if my countrymen will view it as a *convincing proof* of the equity of their measures, the validity of their statements, the force of their reasoning, or the justice of settling by a settled and arbitrary opinion, comprehensive, embarrassing, and complicated question.

I felt it my duty, Mr. BULL, to seek the best professional opinion which England affords, as to the legality of my arrest, and to my regret, I have reason to believe it cannot be doubted! This shows Mr. GEORGE STEPHENS, jun., to be much better acquainted than myself with the technical vagaries, quibbles, and loopholes of the law; and therefore, in conformity with my declaration publicly made, I will, as a peaceably disposed subject, submit myself to the law, and leave Mr. STEPHENS in the quiet enjoyment of his universal triumph, by abdicating myself from all future *pucked* meetings of exclusives. Permit me, however, to assure him, though repulsed, I am not *defeated*—though expelled by a superior force, I am not *silenced*, but will expose his attempted imposition on the Meeting held at the Quaker Chapel, in Southwark (above mentioned), by making known to Mr. BULL, disunion is "fared" by the Anti-Slavery Society, while it is openly and in the face of the country "counted" by the West India Body, and by no one with more sincerity than, Mr. BULL, your very obedient and humble servant.

J. Mincing-lane, 19th Sept. 1832. JOSEPH LOGGINS.

SOME people are born far north—others have gone farther north than they ever were at the time of their birth, and amongst the number is Sir EDWARD PARRY, who, like Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS, ought to have been created a Knight of the Polar Star. Sir EDWARD PARRY, however, who from the intrepid navigator sank suddenly to the bathos of being a Commissioner of some Company of adventurers to Australia—(excellent people all, in their individual capacities, but in their corporate character credulous beyond belief)—proceeded to take upon himself the charge of this six and eightpenny affair, and assumed to himself the high-sounding title of C. A. A. C.

When he got to the place of his dominion, he began to do what he of course considered his duty; but amongst other things which do not appear to have come strictly within that line, he fell foul of a Mr. BARTON, the Accountant to the said Company, or, as he would sign himself, A. to the A. A. C.

Sir EDWARD PARRY and the BARTONS were great friends

it appears, but upon the 18th of December, 1830, a "circumstance occurred which interrupted the intercourse which up to the time had subsisted between their respective families."

"No scandal against QUEEN ELIZABETH." Whatever it was, however, Sir EDWARD PARRY said, "My duty is still the same, and I trust as a christian and a gentleman I shall still in sincerity of heart do that duty towards you."

Well! after this, Mr. BARTON, it appears, threw a stone at a convict's head—at least so it is alleged—and Sir EDWARD PARRY caused Mr. BARTON to be tried for this alleged assault.

We neither know Captain PARRY nor Mr. BARTON, all we know is that Captain PARRY did not succeed in doing what he professed to do: the north, and was knighted in consequence of his failure—serve him right, too—Mr. BARTON we never heard of before, so that we must be impartial; we think it our duty to give the evidence of Sir EDWARD PARRY himself in the case, which will explain its merits, and the curious effect which circumstances have upon the mind of a gentleman in authority.

Mr. BARTON was indicted for the crime of "shying a stone" at a convict—hear Sir EDWARD—

Sir Edward PARRY sworn.—The prosecutor William Farrell had been sent by his order to dust and clean Mr. Barton's office, on the 15th of January last, and continued to go, morning and evening, for that purpose, for nearly three months. About the 16th of March last, Farrell went to him (Sir Edward PARRY), and complained that he had been assaulted by Mr. Barton, when he ordered him to get a statement of all the circumstances drawn up in writing, and transmit them to him, which he did, and they were read by Mr. Therry, in the opening of the case. Upon receiving the statement, he considered it his duty to require an explanation of the circumstances, and for that purpose transmitted Farrell's statement to Mr. Barton, who (a) neglected answering his (Sir Edward's) Memorandum, and upon this he thought his duty to the Company required that it should be sent for the consideration of the Sitting Magistrate (Captain Moffatt); and (b) when he addressed a letter, stating the reasons for so doing, and forwarding Farrell's statement. This letter was then read as follows:—

"Port Stephens, 26th March, 1831.

"TO CAPTAIN MOFFATT, J. P. &c. &c. Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your information certain documents relative to an assault stated to have been committed by Mr. William Barton, Accountant to the Australian Agricultural Company, upon William Farrell, as an assigned servant to the Company, while he was performing certain duties in the accountant's office."

"As I had on Saturday last, 26th current, received from Mr. Barton, no reply to my questions put to him on the 22nd, I sent him a duplicate of the same, and have still received no reply (a) at four p. m. this day."

"As I wholly disapprove of any servant of the Company thus presuming to take the Law into his own hands, I deem it my duty to bring the matter before you, especially since Mr. Barton does not appear disposed to give me any satisfactory information upon the only important point, namely, the assault with which he is charged."

"Whatever steps you may consider it expedient to take upon this occasion, (b) I request that these documents may be placed upon record in the Police-office, to serve as my protest (and through me as the protest of the Company) against an act, which, as far as appears on the face of the document, is a highly improper and reprehensible one on the part of Mr. Barton."

"Without this precaution I conceive that I should be placing the Company and myself, as their agent, in the situation of a master, behaving intemperately and illegally towards the prisoners of the Crown, assigned to him by his Majesty's Government, I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

"W. E. PARRY, Commissioner to the A. A. Company."

Cross examined by Dr. Wardell.—Why did you send the case before the Magistrate?—Because I considered it my duty to see the servants of the Company protected.—Then you had no private reasons for sending it, no ill feeling towards Mr. Barton, which might give a helping hand to Sir Edward?—Pray did you believe, from Farrell's statement, that an assault had really been committed?—I did believe it; otherwise I should not have sent it before Captain Moffatt.—But what was your private communication with him?—I was desirous to see the investigation, or did you let the case go before him as any other case would have gone, without making any impression on his mind?—I did consult with the Magistrate respecting the assault previously to the investigation of the matter before him; I have also seen him since the investigation, but I will not say about that business; I see him every day of my life.—You conceived upon the statement of Farrell, that there was a particular necessity for his making a demand before the Magistrate?—Of course I did; I have already said so.—And there was no ill-feeling on your part, which was the *sole* cause of prosecuting this frivolous case?—Certainly not; I considered that I should be culpable in passing it over.—Have you always exercised the same zeal in the discharge of your public duty, and under nearly similar circumstances, Sir Edward?—I do not understand you.—Do you mean to say that you would not have prosecuted a case of this kind, if it had been committed by a private individual?—I should not have done so in this effect, in reply to a similar complaint of his assistant Dr. Nisbet?—I am not aware that it is in my power to give you any further 'redress'; I can only add, therefore, that if you still consider yourself aggrieved on this subject, the law will no doubt afford you all the 'redress' which the nature of the case requires."

Well, then, Sir, if you had meted out the same measure of justice to Farrell that you did to Pickering, would this case have been brought before the Court?—William Pickering was a free man, and if Mr. Barton had entered into an explanation of his conduct, in reply to my request upon that head, I certainly do not think that it would have come here.—Oh! then there was some ill-feeling between you, and it was not altogether for the justice of the thing that you urged it on?—There was a misunderstanding between us, but that could not have influenced me in my public duty.—Of course, Sir Edward, none of the Company's assigned servants ever felt the weight of your hand.—Never.—Did you, Sir Edward, never have a letter in a person named William Abbott, in the Company's employment?—William Abbott! NEVER, so HELP ME GOD!—Perhaps I mistake the name; did you ever log any person named Abbott?—NEVER.—Is there any person of that name at Port Stephens?—There is.—Did you never log him?—NEVER.—Do you recollect when the Lambton was on shore at Port Stephens?—I do.—Did you log any person named Abbott on that day?—I did not.—Did Mr. Barton decline in the proffered service of Farrell in writing to you?—I think he did.—Are you not sure that he did?—How did it happen then that you

(a) My reply was made and sent to Sir Edward PARRY at half-past three, and it should have reached him at four; if it did not, the object of this letter, *being*, was superseded upon the arrival of my reply about that hour.—W. B.

(b) Captain Moffatt admitted that the charge had been brought before him ten days before, when it appears that he dismissed the case, after a private examination of the soldiers, Green and Johnson.

A summons was issued for my attendance, upon the receipt of this letter, on which occasion no witnesses were brought forward; the Magistrate stating that the charge would not, in all probability, go further; the object of Sir Edward PARRY is clearly set forth in this letter.—W. B.

(c) New South Wales to Pitt.—Wm. Pickering, of Sydney, New South Wales, lately an indentured servant of the Australian Agricultural Company, maketh oath, and saith, that on the 4th of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at about six o'clock in the evening, at Port Stephens, he, this Deponent, heard Sir Edward PARRY accuse John Abbott, a convict, of drunkenness, which the said John Abbott, who is assigned to the said Australian Agricultural Company, or in their service, denied; whereupon the said Sir Edward PARRY repeated the accusation, and gave the said John Abbott several severe lashes with a *lance's* Saturday, the 4th of September, which he said Sir Edward PARRY held in his hand; and the said Sir Edward PARRY being at the time on horseback, and in the presence of several persons. And this Deponent further saith, that the said John Abbott, some days afterwards complained to him, this deponent, and showed him, this Deponent, the marks of the blows he had received from Sir Edward PARRY, which were very conspicuous about his person.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this 26th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.—J. WILLIAM PICKERING, one.

continued to send Farrell to sneer Mr. Barton, notwithstanding such an intimation?—Because I knew that if a man were not sent, Mr. Barton would make that circumstance a cause of complaint.—What! after he had intimated to you that he did not intend to sue?—I did not pay attention to Mr. Barton's wishes on the subject; the duty of the Company required that such a person should be sent; and I gave my orders in the discharge of my public duty.—You have stated that you believed Farrell attended and performed his duties daily at Mr. Barton's office?—I have.—Did Farrell communicate to you once, twice, or more times, that he did not accept his services?—Yes; he might have told me so twice or three times.—How then could you state that it was your belief that Farrell performed his work daily?—I could not say if he actually performed his work. He did tell me that Mr. Barton refused his services; but I then told him to attend regularly, and be careful not to give offence to Mr. Barton, who he thought did attend regularly.—Do you mean to swear that you believe Farrell attended Mr. Barton's premises daily, to perform his duty?—I do; but that he attended daily, whether he did work or not.—How came you then, Sir Edward, to promulgate an order admitting that his services were not accepted by Mr. Barton, and cancelling his future attendance, as follows:—

"ORDER TO MR. BARTON."

"THE ACCOUNTANT NOT HAVING ACCEPTED THE PROFFERED SERVICES OF WILLIAM FARRELL, BELONGING TO YOUR DEPARTMENT, TO CLEAN HIS OFFICE DURING THE THREE MONTHS JUST ENDED, IT IS MY DIRECTION THAT YOU CAUSE WILLIAM FARRELL TO DISCONTINUE GOING THERE FOR THAT PURPOSE."

"W. E. PARRY, Commissioner."

Will you explain this?—If Mr. Barton had refused him only a part of the time, the order would have applied; if he had refused his services on the first of January, and again on the 15th of February, I should have considered that he had refused him altogether. But there is something more, Sir Edward. How does your statement that he attended daily to perform his duties tally with his (Mr. Barton's) having refused them for the three months?—I have already answered you sufficiently on that head.—I am sorry, Sir Edward, to be forced to say, that circumstances occur sometimes among persons who are employed on the pinnales of their profession, of such an equivocal nature, that they obscure their measures, and render them unintelligible.—I will read, Sir Edward, your most gentlemanly letter to the gentleman who has been receiving 500l. a year from his employers, and who has been acknowledged as a gentleman by the most respectable classes.

"ORDER TO MR. BARTON."

"For Stephens, 15th January, 1831.

"It being my intention to deprive you of the services of a servant, at the Company's expense, it is my direction that you immediately order Thomas Allen to leave your house, and that you intimate to Mr. Wellerman, that he is in future to be rationed by the Company. You will likewise from this date cease to credit yourself with the 20l. hitherto allowed for your maintenance of a private servant. A new man will be appointed to be at your office, from six to seven a. m. daily, and from six to seven p. m. daily, on Tuesdays or washings that may be required there."

"W. E. PARRY, Commissioner."

That is your gentlemanly production, Sir Edward? It is.—Now, Sir, I will read that gentleman's reply, so different in its character.

"TO CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD PARRY, R.N. &c. &c."

"Port Stephens, 15th January, 1831.

"Sir,—In compliance with your order, dated this day, I have directed Thomas Allen to leave my house, and have intimated to Mr. Wellerman, that he is in future to be rationed by the Company. I shall from this date cease (as is your order) to credit myself with the 20l. hitherto allowed me for his maintenance, under the name of a private servant; but I have to refer you to my former communications, particularly to that dated the 30th of November, in reply to your letter on the subject of my allowances, and to repeat that as office messenger and attendant is, as a permanent arrangement, in the interest of the Company, and as the Company transacted all my cottage; and until, therefore, you have ordered otherwise, I shall decline availing myself of your intention to send a person here to do any dusting or washing.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant."

"W. BARTON."

You received that letter, Sir?—I did.—And yet notwithstanding that polite letter, you persisted in sending the obnoxious servant?—I did.—Then you acted in such manner as to provoke a breach of the peace?—No, no means; I sent the letter, and I sent the servant to prevent any cause of complaint by Mr. Barton, and at the same time to promote the interests of the Company. If there had been 20 letters sent by Mr. Barton he should have gone.—Then what, Sir Edward, could be the reason of your withdrawing him altogether if you were so convinced that the interests of the Company required his attendance?—I thought the time of the Company, which I was to perform the duties of his property, had been sufficiently wasted.—Then you did know of his having been received for a length of time?—I have already told you that he complained to me that his services were not accepted.—After he had complained of the assault, you still persisted in sending him?—I did.—After he had sworn that he was in bodily fear?—Yes.—And yet you have sworn that you did not provoke a breach of the peace?—I have sworn that I did not feel in the least provoked, and that no private animosity between you, which induced you to act so?—I do swear most solemnly that I was not induced to those measures by any private animosity, but from my belief that the interest of the Company required it.—Mr. Barton had a horse belonging to the Company, at one time allowed him?—He had a horse of the Company's.—You took that horse from him?—I believe I did.—Are you not sure that you did?—I am not in the habit of naming him in the Company's service.—What! did he not often have visits on two miles off in the Company's service?—No, no, no, no.—What, Sir! did he not frequently visit you?—He did, but not two miles off.—Oh! I beg your pardon, what distance is your house from me?—Only a mile and a quarter.—Oh! not more than a mile and a quarter, well, Sir, I erred then in three quarters of a mile, but I must tell you, Captain, that I have many answers are any thing but candid ones, and look very much like evasion. Well, Sir, I have said that I called him to your house, which, at one time, was almost daily, he rode the Company's horse?—He did.—And you, who are so careful of the Company's time, which is not the least valuable part of the Company's property, Sir Edward, thought to expedite the Company's business by taking his horse from him?—He so seldom came at last, that I did not think he required the horse; he certainly had to come to my house, where I required him to have his horse.—I had that horse two years in his possession, and I believe I sold him of the horse and offered to purchase him from the Company?—(d)

Mr. Therry could not see the utility of going into all this detail, which was quite irrelevant to the assault. What had the horse to do with the case?

Dr. Wardell.—You have put a witness into the box to build up your case, as I want to show the feeling of which he has acted throughout the piece. Surely if you were allowed to enter into matter extraneous to the subject, I am held out in showing the feeling which actuated him to those measures.

Mr. Foster had fully considered the case in all its windings, and was only sorry that he had allowed the Counsel for the prosecution, in the first instance, to depart from the issue before the Court; but having done so, and given full liberty to Mr. Therry, he could not retract.

Mr. Wardell in the same case, and was of opinion that Dr. Wardell could not in fairness be stopped in a course which had been first adopted by the Counsel for the prosecution unwittingly.

Mr. Riddell thought it could answer no good end to allow the Counsel for the defence to go into argument which had no relation to the case before the Court. Mr. Therry had only gone into such matters as were connected with the case.

Mr. Therry.—I did not object to Dr. Wardell going into evidence which was connected with the assault.

Dr. Wardell.—Only as much as you could, Mr. Therry. And I do feel myself bound to caution the Court in restraining me in the course I think it necessary to pursue for my client, after having allowed the Counsel on the other side to do so. And when they consider, further, I am not borne out by the evidence, when they consider the mind of any individual, however exalted he may be, is liable to err from the frailties incident to human nature. I want to show that the witness has acted under excited feelings; and if I can in any way disturb his testimony my purpose is answered.

Mr. Riddell.—The object of Capt. PARRY being put into the box

(d) This horse was attended and supported at my expense, until within a month of the two years. He was fed by provender purchased of the Company, at from 75 to 100 per cent. beyond the Sydney market prices, which was much more than I value to his services, had he been employed solely for my recreation.—W. B.





CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The apparent probability of hostilities in Belgium has within the last day or two caused a considerable decline in our Consols, as well as in Foreign Bonds. Consols for the Account closed at 84½ sellers, after having been done at 83½.

In Foreign Bonds there are great heaviness. Russia Bonds have fallen to 84½, Dutch to 42½, Belgian to 76½, Brazilian to 51½, and Danish to 69½.

The reported death of the King of Spain has not caused any alteration in the value of Spanish Stock, which left off at 134 to 14.

Bank Stock..... shut  
India Stock..... 204 205  
3 per Cent. Consols..... 84  
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 84  
3 per Cent. Red. .... shut  
Consols for the Account..... 84½

Just as we were going to press we received by special express, some important intelligence from Madrid. The French Government has received, by telegraph, news of the death of the King of Spain. In addition to this event, which may cause a great alteration in the state of affairs in the Peninsula, the French Government have advised King Leopold to attack without delay the citadel of Antwerp, and has promised him that the French army should assist him in case of his defeat by the Dutch. Marshal Geraud de Paris on Friday morning, to take the command of the French troops on the frontiers of Belgium.

**THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.**—Workmen are busily engaged in both Houses of Parliament, in the most complete cleanings. All the matting has been taken up, all the seats are uncovered, and the most extensive renovations are in progress. In the Lords, several further alterations are taking place, not only in the body of the house, but in the peers' ante-rooms, double-rooms, &c., being, however, so arranged as to be completed in the shortest time possible. The earnestness of the members occasioned the necessity of a rather curious labour. The uninitiated, as well as the initiated, may be aware that it is a practice with members, who are desirous of particular seats in the house, to appear there before prayers, and affix their names by means of paper and wafers, on the backs of the desired seats. This desire for particular seats ran so high during the debate on the Reform Bill, that scores of members were known, in spite of late debates on the previous nights, to return to the house before eight o'clock on the ensuing mornings, to affix their names on the backs of particular seats, to announce that they would be present "at prayers"—namely, at four o'clock—a ceremonial that was considered, in the Commons' code of honour, sufficient engagement of the seats for that night's debate. But the ceremony was to be repeated each morning. This caused such an accumulation of watering, and such a succession of the scraping, that the wainscot backs were literally scratched and worn into holes; and to remove those unsightly defects, it has been requisite to take down the backs, to replace them, and, in some instances, to supply new ones. Several of the committee rooms are also undergoing alterations and repairs. All the works are to be completed by the early part of October, in case it should be requisite to re-assemble the present Parliament.

A general Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday for the purpose of declaring the half-yearly dividend of four per cent. After a rather heated discussion, caused by one of the Proprietors having moved that the reporters of the public press be excluded, as much mischief has arisen, and a further demand on the part of Mr. Young and others for publicity of the Bank affairs, the dividend was agreed to. A vote of confidence and approbation was passed to the Directors; and the Governor, in reply, stated that since the late exposition of the evidence before the House of Commons the Bank had experienced no drain of gold. Respecting the motion that had been made for the exclusion of reporters, it has been decided that the reporters of the Directory, who had not the slightest objection to their presence or to conceal any thing which the Court of Proprietors thought ought to be made public.

On Friday an inquisition was taken at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Richard Jones, aged 74, who met with his death under the circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—John Taylor, of Prince's street, a well-known grocer, and a waterman, as was also the deceased. They were both in the employ of Mr. Morant, of Bond-street, and were sent by him to paint the exterior of the Marquis of Cleveland's mansion in St. James's-square. The deceased was occupied on a ladder, painting the drawing-room windows, on Thursday morning. As witness was ascending another ladder, he happened to turn round, and saw him in the act of falling. He fell about six feet, and struck the ground with great force. Witness went to his assistance, and with others helped to carry him into the house. Mr. Davis, a surgeon, was sent for, who, after examining the deceased, recommended him to be removed to the hospital. A hackney-coach was accordingly procured, in which the deceased was conveyed there without delay. Mr. Cooper, house surgeon of the hospital, stated that the deceased was brought there with a severe fracture of the skull. He was senseless, and continued so till death, which took place about four hours afterwards. Verdict—"Accidental death."—Deceased on the ladder, &c.

Friday a coroner's inquisition was taken at the Sun, Uxbridge, on view of the body of Mr. John Parr, aged 30, veterinary surgeon, residing at Uxbridge. Mr. William Rayne, surgeon, Uxbridge, deposed that he was called about one o'clock on Sunday to see the deceased, who with a knife had severely severed his windpipe, the deceased died at the time in a state of effluvia, arising from an attack of a highly infectious (scarlet fever). None of the blood vessels of the neck were injured, and the deceased lost but little blood, the wound having been immediately sewn up. The deceased died on Monday morning, in witness's opinion of an oppressed brain, consequent on inflammatory infectious fever, and not of the wound.—Foreman: Does the law require that you should see the body?—Coroner: It is necessary that you should.—Jury: The surgeon has stated that the deceased has died of a highly infectious fever. It would, therefore, be imprudent in us, as fathers of families, to incur the danger of infection.—Coroner: Well, gentlemen, you may do as you please; I shall view the body. Several of the Jury declared they would not enter the house. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

Friday night an inquest was held at the George and Dragon public-house, High-street, on the body of a youth, aged 19, name unknown, who was found floating on the river, on Thursday afternoon, by John William Ungley, a waterman, and it appeared to have been in the water some time. The waterman produced a printed hand-bill, giving a description of a youth, who was drowned in the following manner:—On the 14th inst., a lad belonging to the *Tertius*, a collier, lying off Shadwell, was lowering himself over the ship's stern, when the splice of the rope broke, and he was precipitated into the water, and drowned. The description given answered that of the deceased. John Welch, another waterman, saw the accident, but, having a fare in his boat, could not get to the spot in time to save the lad. There being no one to identify the body, a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

Established in Memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

**ROYAL UNION PENSIONS, for the permanent Relief of AGED PERSONS of both Sexes.**

**PATRONESS.—H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.**

The Committee for conducting the Subscriptions for the above objects having permanently provided for one hundred and thirty aged persons, earnestly solicit the support of the Nobility and Gentry towards enabling them to aid to the number, there being upwards of two hundred applications from individuals whose great age and sufferings entitle them to prompt and efficient consideration.

Subscriptions and Donations received by Messrs. Twining, Bankers, Strand; Messrs. Ransom, Bankers, Pall-mall East; and at the Office, 5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo bridge, where printed forms of application and other particulars may be had, from 10 till 3.

**CANDLES.** 54d. per lb., Wax-wick Moulds, 64d. and 7d., Palace Lights, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d.—Sperm and Composition Candles, with plain or plaited wicks, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; fine Wax Candles, 2s. 4d.—Mottled Soap, 66s. and 74s. per 12 lbs., Yellow, 66s. and 68s., Candles, Windsor and Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per pack of 12, 1s. 6d. per pack of 12, 1s. 8d. per pack of 12, 1s. 10d. per pack of 12, 1s. 12d. per pack of 12, 1s. 14d. per pack of 12, 1s. 16d. per pack of 12, 1s. 18d. per pack of 12, 1s. 20d. per pack of 12, 1s. 22d. per pack of 12, 1s. 24d. per pack of 12, 1s. 26d. per pack of 12, 1s. 28d. per pack of 12, 1s. 30d. per pack of 12, 1s. 32d. per pack of 12, 1s. 34d. per pack of 12, 1s. 36d. per pack of 12, 1s. 38d. per pack of 12, 1s. 40d. per pack of 12, 1s. 42d. per pack of 12, 1s. 44d. per pack of 12, 1s. 46d. per pack of 12, 1s. 48d. per pack of 12, 1s. 50d. per pack of 12, 1s. 52d. per pack of 12, 1s. 54d. per pack of 12, 1s. 56d. per pack of 12, 1s. 58d. per pack of 12, 1s. 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## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

**BANKRUPTS.**

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

**BANKRUPTS.**

entirely to deplore the loss.

THE SKIN AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, while enjoying aquatic excursions, and promenade, and travelling in hot weather is recommended to use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. Warranted perfectly innocent, immediately affords soothing relief in cases of tan, parched skin, sun burns, stings of insects, or any inflammation; immediately allays the smarting irritation of the skin, producing a delightful and pleasing cooling sensation, and is equally efficacious in all cases of itching humors, and all cutaneous eruptions, and thus prevents those disorders which disfigure the beauty of the female countenance. It imparts luxuriant and matchless beauty to the complexion; affords soothing relief to ladies nursing their offspring. To gentlemen after shaving it allays the irritation of the razor, and prevents the growth of the beard appearing.—Each genuine Bottle has the Name and Address of the Government Stamp, A. ROWLAND & Son, 20, Hatton Garden.

*Paris, 26th September, 1832*

6th, The French armies were originally ordered to march against Maastricht and against Brussels, and this fact was truly announced by the French Government papers. In consequence, however, the protest of the Prussian Minister, counter orders have been given, and for the moment it is decided that only a blockade is to be attempted. If the blockade shall be unsuccessful (as it will be

probably, a justifiable experiment. **Signature**—The name of the Proprietor, in Oil. This article is **Atkinson's** as is well known, and is generally adopted at the toilet of men and women, and the Ladies of fashion. It is generally preferred to Oils, Extracts, &c. for dressing the Hair, making it, however harsh, soft and glossy, and giving it a natural and elastic texture. It also eradicates the dandruff from the head, and gives suppleness and elasticity to the Hair, that it retains its curl, and is not so liable to the dampest atmosphere. **CAUTION**—A very common imitation of this article is sold in the market, and is so cunningly contrived, as to be so perfectly resembling the genuine, as to be so easily mistaken for it. The Proprietor's Signature, and also a small Address Stamp, printed in the colours, similar to a patent Medicine Stamp. To the Ladies, who have the great disfigurement to female beauty, superfluous Hair, on the face, neck, or arms, removed in a few minutes by **Atkinson's** **DEPILATORY**, leaving the skin soft and white, and the hair, if applied, the application of **Atkinson's** **Milk of Aloe**, and then the use of this highly condensed emulsion of **Atkinson's** **Signature**, and combines all the well known qualities of that fruit; it imparts a fragrant perfume, and is a very refreshing oil to use; and in a short time, it removes freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, &c. from the skin, and where the skin has lost its youthful bloom, either from hard labour, inclement atmosphere, or sickness, it gradually, but infallibly removes every mark of age, and makes the skin soft, white, and even. It also dissolves all smarting poaps, and also arising from the use of strong alkaline soaps, and gives immediate relief. **Gratlemen** who experience pain in shaving, it gives immediate relief.—Prepared and sold by **J. and E. ATKINSON, Proprietors, 24, Old**



(Continued from last week.)

(f) " TO CAPTAIN SIR W. EDWARD PARRY, R.N. &c. &c. &c.  
" Port Stephens, 11th January, 1831.

(h) "I should think that Mr. Barton was entitled, under the agreement, to a fit and suitable lodging for himself and his family."  
 "Temple, Feb. 23, 1832." "J. CAMPBELL."

to farce, without affecting the wool trade. There is no dearth in the woollen districts of our country that has been for some time; but great complaints are made respecting the short supplies of wool from Germany, for the fine fabrics of woollen cloths. The market for such wool was hardly ever more scantily supplied. No general advance of prices has been produced by this; and as advices have been received of very considerable shipments being about to arrive at the ports of London and Hull, the manufacturers will not have the same kind of difficulty in supplying themselves with the requisite qualities as they have recently experienced.—*Dorset County Chronicle*.

An American man "throve." "If the Scotch bagpipes be played occasionally for a few days in any place infested with rats, they will undoubtedly ruin the premises, and never return."

Published for Henry Colburn, by Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street  
and to be had at all respectable Libraries.

including his Correspondence with the most celebrated Military Characters  
of the day.  
V.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Ferguson.  
SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq. F.R.S., and T. Callaway, Esq.

|    |       |        |        |
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| 20 | 1 1 4 | 1 6 2  | 2 4 7  |
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**BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.**

**BURGESS' NEW SAUCE**, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most

delicate persons in preference to saline aperients; it is also a most valuable medicine for those complaints of the bowels so prevalent during the summer and autumn months.

Sold by Messrs BUTLER, Chemists, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's; and their Agents in the Country.

each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Straud; All others are counterfeit.

SIR—I beg leave to disclaim, on the part of myself and every member

her of my family, and also on the part of the young ladies at Barnes, any knowledge of, or participation in, the letter which was addressed to the Editor of the *Globe* on the 17th inst. respecting an illustrious Personage, and afterwards copied into your paper, and regret that the officious zeal of some unknown and very injudicious friend should have involved two families in the vortex of popular discussion and angry political dissertation; particularly as I am convinced that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was quite unconscious of the particular position of the young ladies, and the momentary alarm occasioned to them was quite unintentional on his part, and that his Royal Highness did not laugh nor discover any levity upon the occasion whatever. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
Hammersmith Terrace, Sept. 20.

T. W. C. PERFECT.

Here we have the evidence of Mr. PERFECT, that no offence was intended and that none was felt, and that the whole circumstance arose from "the particular position of the young ladies," of which the rider was unconscious—so that if the Duke had desired to get rid of the matter, nothing could afford a more favourable opportunity for doing so—but no; the Duke, during the absence of Mr. JELF and Captain JELF SHARPE on this pacificatory mission, finds that Sir GEORGE QUENTIN states himself to have been the individual who committed this *faux pas*; and then, for the first time, does he think it of sufficient importance to consider what he did on the particular day named, and where he was, and whether he was out, at all on that day.

The result of these enquiries was, as we last week stated, and as we now repeat, (supported by the affidavits of various persons) that the Duke of CUMBERLAND was not out of his gates on the day that Miss PERFECT, as the *Times* pledges her, is ready to swear he was at Barnes, and unconscious of the particular position of herself and friends, had nearly run over her.

That such an affair could be magnified by malignity into any importance, seems strange, and that persons of the rank and station of those implicated, should consider it necessary to support their own statements by the oaths of their servants, only shows the base disposition on one part to traduce, to calumniate, and blacken a Prince of the Blood, and, on the other, a gracious condescension and anxious readiness on the part of his Royal Highness, to vindicate those about him, from the imputation of conduct unworthy of the character of gentlemen.

Those who love sights and care nothing for their country cannot do better than to pack themselves up in the Rocket or the Regulator and start for Portsmouth, where they will in a day or two have the proud satisfaction of seeing the Tri-coloured flag of revolutionized France flying along-side of the British Ensign.

To such a state of degradation has England been brought, that her sailors are to be employed to fight *with*—Frenchmen, in a common cause, against our old and faithful Ally, the Dutch. Ten days have been allowed the King of HOLLAND to make up his mind whether he will abandon his rights, just as a highwayman would give a traveller ten minutes to consider whether he would surrender his watch or suffer his brains to be blown out.

This work of glory is to be shared with the French navy, and Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM, in whose charge the fallen tyrant BONAPARTE once was, is to head the fleet, half decorated with the hated flag of the despot.

Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM commands the combined fleet, because he is senior as a naval officer to the French Admiral. Suppose Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM were killed—the command would devolve upon the Frenchman. What would English sailors think of this?—What would Englishmen of all classes think of this?—And yet it is possible—and for what object? To commence a war under circumstances of humiliation, disgrace, and ingratitude, the results of which may increase the power of France, but can produce no possible benefit in any shape or way to England.

NOTHING can be more amusing, to say the least of them, than the totally opposite accounts of affairs in Portugal, varying in different degrees and different points, just as they happen to come from a Royalist adherent or a rebel partizan. One thing is quite certain, that the blow is or ought to have been struck by this time—the delay is ruin to the cause of the KING.

It is said that Colonel DE LACY EVANS has been appointed to the chief command of Don PEDRO's army, and that Major BACON, husband of Lady CHARLOTTE BACON, is to command the cavalry. They are both active and gallant officers in our service, and will be of great use to Don PEDRO if they get to Oporto in time, and if the Foreign Enlistment Act is not enforced against them; but we sincerely hope and trust that their services will not be required, and that the question upon the settlement of which the tranquillity and prosperity of Portugal entirely depends, will have been definitively decided long before they reach that loyal but agitated country.

The affair between the Royal Society and its Royal President is by no means settled. The humble apology of the illustrious personage must of course satisfy the individual so barbarously and shamefully traduced, and we must say the conduct of the business does infinite credit to the mainly straightforwardness of the friend employed upon the occasion; but such things are not for the individuals alone. The office of President of the Royal Society, incompatible altogether with the station which such a person as the Duke of SUSSEX ought to hold in every society, is one which has hitherto been filled by men of science; and men to whom the Chair was an object of ambition and attention, and it was the study of its possessor to conduct the business of the Society with earnestness, impartiality, and a respect for those, over whom, officially, and not otherwise, he had a command.

At the Beef-steak Club, where the President of the day is toasted in these words, "The President's health and be *d-d* to him," (which is the precise formula,) the illustrious rank of the Prince is melted down by the fumes of pipes and the punch, and it is indeed difficult to imagine any great personal influence in a community where BROUGHAM, the idol of the mob, and perhaps the cleverest of his countrymen—

"The fairest of her daughters, EVE,"

might be found with Punch's cap upon his head, and the figure of a Jack-ass before him, which might render the presence of the KING's son and the KING's brother, at all embarrassing—At a Freemasons' Lodge the grip and the sign and the word make the Grand Master, except as relates to the particular duty of that Lodge, the equal of his brethren; and since the end of Masonry is all benevolence and

charity and brotherly feeling, and no politics can be talked in a lodge, "the labour they delight in," seasoned by refreshment, may well be carried on under the inspection of the Duke of SUSSEX without much damage to art and very little injustice to science. But at the Royal Society the case is different—the Prince is the Prince—we mean hereditarily—whether he is in that Chair or out of it, and the influence which his Royal Highness affects to deprecate, but which he loves to maintain, exists and must exist, and contrails and must controul every proceeding of a body constituted, in fact, for the advancement of art and science, and which, we repeat, is not suitably headed by a man, who, however well read and accomplished—as the Duke of SUSSEX, undoubtedly, is—has not that sort of interest in its concerns, which it is impossible a Prince of the Blood Royal can feel.

We now briefly and slightly touch upon reasons why we think the Duke of SUSSEX would do well to give up the Chair of the Royal Society. If we should have occasion to recur to the subject, we may go a little farther into it; and we think when we have said our say, few persons of character or feeling will in future place themselves within the reach of a recommendation from his Royal Highness by allowing themselves to be put up as Candidates for admission.

In a former observation of ours—upon the affair to which we specially allude—we fear we gave pain to the gentleman whom we designated, *par excellence*, "the apothecary." We said, "out of the Royal Society he loves so much, he must go," and in the earlier part of our publication (corrected for the Monday's Edition), these words were printed so as to give the idea that he must literally quit the "Royal Society."—The *Royal Society* we there meant, was the society of the illustrious Chairman, whence, as the world believes, that very deserving gentleman is now actually excluded.

The Duke of SUSSEX is fond of presiding, we know, at all sorts of meetings; and a requisition is preparing, to be presented to him on his return to town, to preside at a Meeting to consider of some means of relieving the people of Poland. Here, as an experienced Chairman, let him but once get the *Poles* in his hands, and he will carry all before him; but we would respectfully recommend him to give up Somerset House—if we were at all disrespectful we should say HE MUST.

THE following are the particulars of the last moments of the KING OF SPAIN:—

Madrid, Sept. 16.

#### THE LAST MOMENTS OF FERDINAND VII.

At ten o'clock this morning an express arrived here from St. Idelfonso, with the news of the death of King FERDINAND. M. CASTELLO, his chief physician, had for two days declared that there was no hope of recovery. The Infantes and Infantas, as well as the whole diplomatic body, had been since yesterday morning at St. Idelfonso. It appears that from the evening of the 13th the KING had been a prey to the most horrible sufferings. A violent delirium seized the poor monarch several times, and excessive convulsions always preceded the loss of his reason. The QUEEN, although mournful and indisposed, did not leave her husband's bedside an instant. Marks of the most affectionate tenderness were given to her by FERDINAND, when his unequalled sufferings were somewhat assuaged. He desired several times to see his daughter, and to give his blessing to her, but his eyes were so swollen with tears, although he was unable to utter a word. His silence and emotion were more expressive than all he could have said. Before he drew his last breath FERDINAND desired to speak with Don CARLOS without any one being in the room. In fact, a long conversation took place between the two brothers, and it is said that the KING strongly recommended to his brother to serve as a father to his daughter, and not to give any weakness to his consort, whatever policy Spain might adopt after his death. "You know," said he to him, "that my wife is pregnant, and in her state, and feeble as she is, the slightest accident might carry her to the grave." Such at least is the language that those who listened affirm that they heard. It is added that Don CARLOS was melted to tears when he heard the recommendation of his brother, and promised that he would never abandon either his wife or his daughter. After this conversation FERDINAND fell into a state of complete insensibility. The QUEEN and Royal Family, as well as the physicians and M. DE RUYSEVAL, returned into the chamber. A cold sweat came over all the limbs of the KING, and for the space of nearly a quarter of an hour he showed no signs of life. However, through the efforts of the doctors, he came to himself, but he lay motionless and sunk in his orbit. The Confessor approached his Majesty, and, after having performed his religious duties, FERDINAND took a pen and wrote a few lines, which he gave to Don CARLOS. Some moments after, pressing tightly his Consort's hand, FERDINAND cast a look on those who surrounded him; a violent cramp seized him, and he drew his last gasp amidst frightful convulsions, at forty-five minutes past two o'clock this morning. At noon the Infant Don CARLOS and the Ministers came to Madrid. The members of the Council, as well as the Ambassadors, had audiences granted them by Don CARLOS, and extraordinary couriers were sent off in all directions. The Ambassador of Naples alone remained with the QUEEN at St. Idelfonso. After these audiences Don CARLOS and M. CALOMARIE returned to St. Idelfonso, and orders were given to the garrison that the public tranquillity might not be disturbed.

The *Times* of Thursday—the accuracy of whose foreign intelligence nobody dare doubt—has the following facts on the subject:—

"The advices from Paris, by the express of to-day, put the fact of the death of the KING OF SPAIN beyond all doubt. It is stated that Don CARLOS has assumed the Regency provisionally, until the QUEEN's confinement; but no one doubts that he will shortly put forth and maintain his claim to the Crown. It has been reported at Paris, that since the death of FERDINAND an order had been sent to recall all the troops from the Portuguese frontier, for the purpose of maintaining more effectually the tranquillity of Madrid; but the authority for this appears at present to be doubtful. We consider it by no means improbable."

The reader will peruse this detailed description of the death of this maligned and libelled MONARCH with feelings of sorrow and interest; but we would have him not pause too long in grief, for such is the power of invention, so ingeniously minute in detail, and so punctually exact in point of time, that although we have here the distinct detail of his Majesty's demise at forty-five minutes past two on Sunday morning the 16th inst. his MAJESTY, thank GOD, is not only not dead, but according to the most authentic accounts, not likely to die at present.

THE Merchants of London connected with the Portuguese trade, and a considerable body of individuals who, perhaps to his Lordship's infinite astonishment, commit the enormity of buying and drinking Port wine, beg to submit to Lord PALMERSTON's notice the following paragraph, which they have extracted from the Ministerial organ, the *Times* newspaper, of Friday:—

"Extract of a letter from an English merchant in Oporto, dated Sept. 15:—'I have only time to write you a few lines. Since Saturday last we have been constantly at it. The enemy were vigorously repulsed on Saturday, with great loss, from the Villa Nova side, when I was enabled to give a helping hand. But in the evening of that day they found the impudence to approach the position where the British battalion was, with only 100 of whom I drove them before us, killing 300 Royalist volunteers, the Emperor looking on. Ever since Saturday they have kept clear of ME.'"

Perhaps his Lordship would refer this paragraph to his Right Honourable Friend the Right Honourable Mr. TONPSON, in order that some soothing communication might

be made to the ruined merchants who, under the protection and favour of the Portuguese Government, have hitherto been a happy and respectable body, in the habit of furnishing, under the most advantageous privileges granted by the King of PORTUGAL, a species of wine which, although devoted by Lord PALMERSTON to the polish of boots and shoes, has become by "use," which is second nature, a very general and constitutional beverage amongst the middling classes of English society.

WHAT a strange thing language is,—and how great the variety of terms which may be used to express the same thing. The following is a modest paragraph, written by its hero, and printed in the *Times* newspaper of Friday, and affords an agreeable specimen of the liberality of the English vocabulary:—

"Extract of a letter from Oporto, written by an English officer, and dated Sept. 15:—'I have only time to write you a few lines. Since Saturday last we have been constantly at it. The enemy were vigorously repulsed on Saturday, with great loss, from the Villa Nova side, when I was enabled to give a helping hand. But in the evening of that day they found the impudence to approach the position where the British battalion was, with only 100 of whom I drove them before us, killing 300 Royalist volunteers, the Emperor looking on. Ever since Saturday they have kept clear of ME.'"

This is prodigiously fine. Only conceive an enemy having the "impudence" to approach the correspondent of the *Times* newspaper—and only imagine his driving them before him, and they having since Saturday kept clear of him!—There can be little doubt but that, if this modest auto-biographer had been on "the other side," he would have represented what he calls the "impudence" of the Portuguese as the result of an invincible spirit of bravery which prompted him, and those who were under him, gallantly to return to the attack, however desperate the attempt, and however much he had suffered in the morning. But, as we said in the outset, there are many names for the same thing. The letter, however, is an agreeable specimen of military diffidence, and the writer is a fair sample of the sort of gentlemen by whom the British *battalion* is officered.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

On Friday the 21st of September, died, at Abbotsford, the greatest genius of the age. Before his departure from England his recovery appeared doubtful—after his return the case was hopeless.

What humble words of ours could adequately express our admiration of his gigantic literary powers? What could the most brilliant eloquence add to the fame and honour with which his works have crowned him? In despair of doing justice to our own feelings of admiration and respect of and for this illustrious ornament of his country, we merely fulfil the melancholy task of recording his loss.

Sir WALTER SCOTT was born on the 15th of August, 1771, and consequently died in his sixty-second year. He was the eldest son of WALTER SCOTT, Esq., Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; his mother was the daughter of DAVID RUTHERFORD, Esq., an able and popular practitioner of the same (the legal) profession. She was the author of some poems, and acquainted with BURNS, BLACKLOCK, and ANTON RAMSAY. It is not unreasonable to suppose that from her he first formed his poetical taste—another illustration of the assertion that to our mothers are we mainly indebted for the early bent and ultimate tendency of character.

Sir WALTER early discovered a love of poetry and legendary lore; and the fact of his being born lame gave him opportunities of indulging in his poetic fancies. There is an exquisite passage in one of his poetical tales (*Robbery*, we think) in which he describes, with all the power that arises from individual feeling, the tendencies of the young poetical mind such as we may imagine himself to have felt them.

Mr. SCOTT was educated in the High School, Edinburgh, and afterwards served his time to the profession of the law. He was, in July 1792, called to the Scottish bar, and, through the influence of the head of the SCOTT family, the Duke of Buccleuch, he was nominated Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire; and in March, 1806, obtained the place of one of the principal Clerks of Session in Scotland.

In 1798 he married Miss CARPENTIER, by whom he has left four children. The eldest, now Sir WALTER SCOTT, is Major of the 15th Hussars; a daughter, married to JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, Esq.; another daughter, unmarried; and a son, CHARLES, a Clerk in the Foreign Office.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, a Monarch to whom art and science owe more than to any KING that ever swayed the British sceptre, marked his approbation of SCOTT's transcendent merit by bestowing upon him, in the shape of a Baronetcy, the first distinction he conferred as Sovereign.

We should gladly stop here—and even as it is, we feel some compunction in venturing to proceed; but the following articles which have appeared in the daily papers, seem to us to require attention, and we hope that our wish to increase their circulation may not offend the feelings of those who, most of all, have to deplore, what everybody must consider a national calamity.

The following is from the *Times*:—

"Sir WALTER SCOTT, as we mentioned on Tuesday, has died the victim of his zealous desires and excessive exertions to pay his debts. His remarkably robust frame and his iron constitution could not stand before the herculean task which he undertook in the latter years of his life, for the sake of satisfying the demands of his creditors and gratifying his own feelings of independence."

"From the immense range of his studies—from his profound acquisitions in several difficult branches of knowledge—from the rapid succession of his acknowledged works, which appeared from his pen with a prodigious profusion, of which (to give no account their excellence) the world has seen no example—from the numerous paths in which we can trace his brilliant course in reviews and periodical literature—from his extensive correspondence with nearly all the most celebrated literary characters of Europe, of a large portion of which the world (we are happy to state) must soon be put in possession—when we consider all these occupations and productions of his mind, it must be at once seen that his life, from his first appearance as an author, thirty years ago, up to 1826, must have been one of unceasing labour. But there is an immense difference between voluntary labour, prompted by inclination, and endured with buoyant spirits, and a task imposed by duty, and executed for profit. His early works appeared the fruits of relaxation from official labour, or of hours stolen from social or domestic enjoyment. They never gave him the habits, or imposed upon him the time (staple of a reclusive student. The world never knew he had a work on hand but the abundance of his pleasures, or his inability to attend to its interests. He was never restrained from a dinner party, or a country excursion, from a meeting with his friends at a hunt or at a ball, by the professed necessity of devoting himself to literary labours. While he continued the 'Great Unknown' of the *Waverley* Novels his toils were as *unknown*, from the noise which was made about them, as those of the benevolent *Bronnie* in his country, which he performed the task of the peasant in thrashing his corn while he himself is asleep. The greatest part of *Marmion* is said to have been composed at the table of the Court of Session, to which he was clerk, in the intervals of recording the proceedings, or drawing out the orders of that tribunal. His works were sold to booksellers without any affectation of superior finish, and the money, which he thought lightly won, was liberally and generously spent."

"But the case was altered when, after his losses with CONSTABLE,



likewise in justice to Captain SYMONDS, who constructed the vessel, I thus publicly assert that the whole of the statement above alluded to is a tissue of gross falsehoods. In justice to the Editor

On Sunday last, most suitable and impressive discourses were delivered in the city of Exeter—in the morning, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Chancellor POTT; in the afternoon, at Allhallows, in Goldsmith-street, by the Rev. W. COMPTON, jun. of St. Olave's; and in the evening, at St. Sidwells, by the Rev. ARTHUR ATHERLEY, of Heavitree—all from the same text, St. Luke 17th c. 15th to 18th v.

## CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The panic on Tuesday, occasioned by the reported bombardment of Antwerp, caused Consols for the Account to decline to 83½, but as this was unfounded, there has been a reaction, and the price is now at 84½. Foreign Bonds, which were considerably affected, have since rallied, and Russian Stock, at the close of business, was 99½. Danish 50s, Brazilian 51½, and Dutch 42½; Spanish Stock has been as high as 14½, but has since gone back to 14½.

The intelligence from Portugal has shown the desperate situation of Don Pedro, and both Bonds and Scrip have been heavy, the former are 47 to 48, and the latter 31 ¼ ds.

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|--------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Bank Stock.....          | shut | New 34 per Cent.....         | 91½       | 92 |
| India Stock.....         | shut | 4 per Cent. 1886.....        | shut      |    |
| India Consol.....        | shut | Bank Long Ann.....           | shut      |    |
| 3 per Cent. Consol.....  | shut | India Bonds.....             | 8 9 pm.   |    |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced..... | shut | Exchequer Bills.....         | 16 17 pm. |    |
| 31 per Cent. Red.....    | shut | Consols for the Account..... | 84½       |    |

Accounts from Frankfurt on the Maine, received in the City yesterday, state that, on the 21st, a violent attack was made upon the King of Bavaria as he approached the gates of the city. A mob collected and pelted him with stones, and he is stated to have received serious injury.

Mauritius papers to the 15th of July, have been received. They are principally occupied by colonial quarrels. There seems to exist much discontent among the people, and the present administration, and a general impression that the interests of the Mauritius have been sacrificed, prevails in all the papers.

The German Governments are so rigidly enforcing the decrees against the press, that the newspapers of late contain scarcely any thing of interest or importance. A decree protecting literary property, which, in consequence of the separate jurisdiction of so many States, was open to constant piracy, has been just published.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Wednesday the remains of Sir Walter Scott were interred in the burying-ground of the Abbey of Dryburgh. The melancholy procession moved from Abbotsford between one and two o'clock, and it was a day of sincere and heartfelt mourning on the banks of the Tweed.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR, SATURDAY.—A Common Hall was held for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person, from the Aldermen who have not passed the Chair, to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The hall was very much crowded.—The usual formalities having been gone through, the Common Sergeant then put up the names of the Aldermen who have not passed the chair.—The show of hands for Sir Peter Laurie was exceedingly great. Mr. Alderman Kelly was returned with Sir Peter Laurie.—The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, then retired to consult on the choice, and on their return, the Recorder announced, that the election of the Court of Aldermen had fallen on Sir Peter Laurie to fill the Office for the ensuing year.—(Applause.)—Sir Peter Laurie then came forward and returned thanks, when he was adjourned.

On Friday, in the New-road, near to Trinity Church, the hind wheel of a coal wagon came off, and falling upon a child between six and seven years old, crushed it in a most horrible manner. The child was directly carried to the Mary-la-bone Infirmary.

Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the body of Thos. Fendon, Esq., a gentleman residing in Westbourne-lane, Hammer-smith, was discovered lying in one of the walks of the pleasure ground adjoining his premises, the unfortunate gentleman having blown his brains out with a duelling pistol, which still remained firmly grasped in his hand; his fellow, heavily loaded, was also lying by his side. The top of his skull was blown completely off. He had dined with his family as usual, and nothing remarkable was observed in his manner or appearance. He went out about seven o'clock, and did not return till after midnight, and in the neighbourhood, but it appears he never left the premises. The fatal act is supposed to have been committed about an hour afterwards. No cause can be directly assigned, except that Mr. Fendon had been noticed for some time past to be labouring under great uneasiness of mind, which he seemed very anxious to conceal from his family.

He had a widow and three children to deplore his premature loss. As a party consisting of the young gentlemen, accompanied by a young lady, the sister of one of the gentlemen, were proceeding up the Thames on Thursday, in a small wherry, it became necessary to clear some coal barges moored on the Surrey side of the river, between Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridges; but not being able to pull off in sufficient time, the force of the current, which was running very strong, carried them under the bow of one of the barges, and when the wherry was struck, it was not time for the timely aid of a waterman, who instantly rowed to their assistance, they must have been sucked under the lighter and all perished. The young lady evinced great presence of mind, and, to the chagrin of the boatman, who also succeeded in taking one of the young gentlemen out of the water, she preserved her composure. The greatest praise is due to the waterman for his exertions in rescuing the party from their truly perilous state, and without which they must all inevitably have perished.

On Friday morning, about ten o'clock, the following melancholy occurrence took place at Camberwell-green. A man in the employ of Mr. Thomas Cooper, butcher, of Camberwell-green, was out with a horse and cart, delivering meat to the different customers. While knocking at the door of one of the customers at Denmark-hill, the horse took fright at something and galloped off with great fury towards Camberwell-green. Thomas Tomlins, a bricklayer, in the employ of Mr. Chilmead, of Camberwell, was crossing the road with his tools to a house where he was working, but before he could get out of the way, he was knocked down by the shafts of the cart, and the wheel went over his head and body, and he was crushed into the ground. About 20 yards further Miss R. C. Williams, a young lady about twenty years of age, residing at No. 11, Clayton-street, Kennington, was knocked down by the horse and cart, and severely injured. The horse was at last stopped by running against another vehicle, when the cart was upset, and the horse was thrown down. Tomlins was picked up and taken into the Tiger public-house, quite dead, and Mr. Williams was conveyed to his house in the neighbourhood, when a surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wounds she had received, which were considered dangerous.

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Insurances due at Michaelmas next must be paid on or before the 13th October. 26, September, 1832. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

## WALKER SCOTT.—LORD MAYOR.

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And one Auditor, in the room of John Blackburn, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary, Crescent, Bridge-street, Sept. 7, 1832.

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HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary, Crescent, Bridge-street, Sept. 7, 1832.

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New 34 per Cent. 1816..... 92 92½ 91½ 91½ 91½ 92 4 per Cent. 1826..... 9 9 9 9 9 9

Bank Long Annuities..... 8 9 8 9 8 9 Exchequer Bills..... 17 17 17 17 17 17 Consols for Account..... 83½ 84 83½ 83½ 83½ 84

## BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., at St. Margaret's, Leicester, the lady of the Rev. Andrew Irvine, of a daughter.

On the 27th inst. at Camberwell, Mrs. Amos, of a daughter.—At the Palace, Hereford, on the 28th inst. the Hon. Mrs. G. of a daughter.—On the 26th inst. at Tunbridge Wells, the Lady Catherine Boleau, of a daughter.—On the 26th inst. in Montagu-square, the lady of St. George Cadogan, Esq., of a daughter.

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## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 3d October, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—We are arrived at a point of importance in the history of the Revolution. It has its days of glory—1830, to March, 1831. During these eight months the Canaille and the Canaille leaders were masters, and France was governed by Republicans and Propagandists. Next came the period of contest, when M. PÉRIER resolved to subdue the Canaille and establish a sort of respectable Citizen Republic. He did not wish for the restoration, but for something as near to it as possible. He was resisted from March, 1831, till May, 1832, and during which time there have been regular emutes or struggles between the Canaille and the Government. Next came the period of defeat from May to September, 1832, during which time the Republicans were beaten in the streets of Paris—during which time a man, who called himself "a Hero of July," was looked upon as no better than a pickpocket, and treated as such—and during which time the revolutionary press had fallen into such discredit that no one will read a revolutionary Journal. M. BARTHELEMY, the famous satirist, has become apologist for the "state of siege." M. THIERS, who was at the head of the National, and was one of the leaders of the Revolution, now comes forward to oppose it—and *Figaro*, which was the very idolator of old LAFAYETTE and the white horse, now publishes the most infamous caricatures against the former patrons, the Republicans, and the other enemies who did for TWENTY-FIVE SOUS!! But this is not enough. We have now commenced in October, 1830, the counter-revolution! Louis PHILIPPE has applied to those Liberals who speak highest of the restoration to become his Ministers. Those who have hitherto conducted it are retiring, and M. SEBASTIANI is the very first to set the example. The Duke of Nemours, with all his faults (and he has many), refused to vote for the banishment of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon, and who, moreover, refused to sanction the destruction of the Hereditary Peerage—is applied to, to become Minister of Foreign Affairs—and BARTHE the Carbonari alone remains, or is to remain in the now forming Ministry, to call to recollection that there has been such a thing as a momentary Revolution. The Ministry now publishes the most infamous caricatures against the House of Nassau in Belgium—to second the efforts now making for putting down the democratic feeling in Germany—to recognize DON MIGUEL as King of Portugal—to evacuate Ancona, and leave the Pope under the protection of Austrian troops—to turn out of office all men of extreme gauche principles in France—to introduce and pass a law for the keeping in order the licentious press in this country—to have no more attacks on the past, but only look at the future. The destruction of the Revolution has already improved the state of trade and commerce. The mere prospect of the return of legal legitimate Government has already set capital loose which was locked up—has already led to the diminution of the price of bread—to the re-opening of closed shops, and closed manufactories, and although France is still deeply suffering from the effects of her folly, her ingratitude, and her ingratitude to the past, yet she is beginning to breathe again. It begins to be felt and known that ere long she is to return to the paternal unity and protection of her legitimate Princes. Some persons are of opinion that it will still require two years to bring these events about—that the ultra Liberals in the departments, who have not suffered so much from the Revolution as their co-conspirators at Paris will make another attempt at insurrection, and that before the Restoration can be effected there will be a civil war. It may be so—but I think otherwise. There is no organized opposition—or organized plan of action in the departments, and if the Chamber of Deputies shall become Royalist, the people will submit. And now, dear Bull, let me call your attention to the facts of the past week, which I shall embody in the form of a Diary. I hope you will find it instructive and amusing.

1st. The King of SPAIN is not dead, nor, at present, likely to die.

2d. The King of HOLLAND has not yielded, and is not likely to yield.

3d. The British Government has not yet gone so far with the King of the Pays Bas, nor do I believe will do so, notwithstanding it is composed of Whigs.

4th. Lord DURHAM returns from St. Petersburg without having succeeded in the object of his mission.

5th. Don PEDRO is effectually and for ever beaten. And,

6th. The new French Government, though not yet officially announced, will be a government completely favourable to a restoration in France and in Belgium.

These are very important and interesting facts; and you will find, in a very short time, that these facts will be known and admitted by all Europe. You know, dear Bull, I am aware of what is going on in "Old Europe," as little NAPOLEON, the great Emperor, used to call it; and, I assure you, that you may take all the above statements as undeniable facts. How then, in the face of such facts, can the Whigs possibly remain in office in England? They cannot do so—and they must be replaced by a PROTESTANT, ANGLICAN, UNITED, and VALERIAN TORY ADMINISTRATION.—My Diary for the past week is as follows:—

Thursday, 27th Sept.—The Duke of DECAZES has arrived at Paris, and M. GUZOT has visited him to propose a portfolio to him as Minister—but the Duke of DECAZES declines for the present. He will enter when the now-forming Ministry has prepared the way for a restoration. The King of SPAIN considers the present state of the French Government as a great evil. M. D'ORLÉANS says that the Austrian troops ordered to quit the Legations on the 15th October; at which time, it is said, the French are also to leave Ancona. The French army leaves Cambray to-day for Valenciennes and its environs. Russia has commenced warlike preparations—numerous levies are making in the empire, and the main body of the army is drawing near the frontiers of Germany. Eighty thousand Russians are concentrated near Kalesh, on the frontiers of Prussia. The French funds have fallen.

Friday.—Dreadful fires have occurred in the Department of Var, Wood after wood, and forest after forest burnt down. Disturbances in several French Departments. General SEBASTIANI gave in his resignation as Minister; he could not feel himself equal to the task of siding in bringing back the restoration. Royalist Legitimist Associations are forming in various parts of France, particularly in the South, and subscriptions and subscribers names openly received and published. The King of HOLLAND has written to the King of Prussia, stating his determination not to yield to the Whig PALMERSTON, or to consent to any conditions which may be injurious to his subjects. Lord DURHAM has taken leave of the Emperor of RUSSIA; but has not succeeded in any one point. Disturbances are again taken place in the various parts of the Kingdom. The various French regiments at St. Omer, Aux, Bethune, &c., ordered to march to the Belgian frontiers. The *Gazette de France* has been seized. The editor of the *Echo Français*, a Royalist journal, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment. M. BASCAUS, the editor of the *Tribune*, is dying from the effects of close confinement in prison, for political offences.

Saturday.—Report of the bombardment of Antwerp, which turned out not to be true, and of the death of the King of SPAIN, which proved equally erroneous. Bad news from Constantinople; the Pacha of EGYPT is making the most astounding progress, and the Turkish Empire is in danger. The Russian Consul is ordered to leave Alexandria, but the French Consul remains. It is thought that British Whigs and French Liberals will join with the Pacha, and leave Turkey to her fate. It is said that the Emperor of RUSSIA will aid the Porte, but perhaps not till it be too late. The various Dutch regiments have arrived at Paris, and the bombardment of Oporto, Russia, Prussia, and Austria have all, through their ambassadors, protested against the adoption of coercive measures against

the King of HOLLAND. LOEPOLOD has signed a letter, authorizing the French army to cross the Belgian frontiers. This is a grave error on his part, and he will repent it. LOEPOLOD assailed at Brussels by cries of "War, war." The Dutch army is approaching Belgium, and the "braves Belges" are in a state of consternation. Fête day of St. Miguel; probably on this day Oporto was reduced to submission.

Sunday.—Report of an insurrection at Naples, which was not actually unfounded; but it is said the leaders have been arrested and the movement stifled. All the present Ministers of Louis PHILIPPE have offered to resign. Louis PHILIPPE has accepted the resignations of SEBASTIANI, GUYON, and LOUIS. It is doubtful whether he will more than to cut. He has refused to enter the Ministry. He sees the restoration as certain, and he does not wish to compromise himself. Birth-day of the Duke of BORDEAUX. The French Government not satisfied with the determination of the Swiss Diet to renew its federal pact, and the Austrian and Prussian Governments not satisfied with its decision in favour of a separation of Basle into two cantons. The French army is concentrating at Lisle and at Valenciennes, and all the preparations are making for its entry into Belgium.

Monday, 1st October.—M. THIERS charged to get up a counter-revolution Ministry! This is admirable! He who laboured in 1829 and 1830 to bring about a revolution, and was at the head of the National, the republican journal, is now charged to form a Restoration Ministry. The French cannot but honour him, but his faithful history of Napoleon makes them hate him. General BAUDRAUD arrived at Paris with a permission from LOEPOLOD to Louis PHILIPPE, to allow the French army to enter his dominions. Lord DURHAM arrived at Berlin, where he is too late for the fair, since M. PÉRIER has been before him. It is believed that Broglie, HENRI, and THIERS will occupy vacant posts of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Public Instruction. Renewed troubles at Basle, and SCHAUB, the tailor, who is member of the Grand Council, attacked by the people. The Count de PEYRONNET has been seized at Ham with a paralytic attack, but happily is somewhat recovered. Some Republicans being brought up for trial for having taken part in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, and being condemned to five years' prison, exclaiming, "Rive le Republic!" "Nous sommes Republican!" "Mort aux Tyrans!" (The tyrants, be it remembered, are now the revolutionists.) Robberies, murders, suicides, and fires are sadly on the increase.

Tuesday.—Marshal SOULT is to be President of the Council of Ministers—and the French army is to enter Belgium. It is now decidedly objected to the French army, which are on the march to the citadel of Antwerp—but this evacuation will lead to the destruction of the city. The French army is at Valenciennes, St. Amant, Marchiennes, Condé, Bava, and Maubeuge. It is proposed to enter Belgium by Mons and Tournay at the same time. King WILLIAM treats the threats of English Whigs and French Liberals with contempt. If they persevere in their intentions there must be a general war, a revolution is about to break out in Luxembourg, in favour of the House of Orange. The Government of Wurtemberg has refused to accede to the decrees of the Diet for the suppression of the *Stuttgard Universal Gazette*. Admiral DUCREST DE VILLENEUVE—who, in 1814, when he had double the force, was well thrashed and taken prisoner by a British frigate—has arrived at Cherbourg, and taken the command of the French blockading squadron.—Troubles at Havre, Nantes, and Bordeaux.

Wednesday.—No new Ministry yet published, and every one disappointed. It is said that the Duke of BROGLIE hesitates to enter with M. THIERS. He has no great confidence in such men as THIERS and BARTHE. He is quite right. The Duchess d'ANGOULEME and the sister of HENRY V. have arrived at Cologne. The Arabs continue to attack the French at Algiers, and the new colony will be to them a very expensive one. The Duke of DAMIEN, son of Marshal SOULT, has arrived at Paris from the Hague. He has quitted his post of Ambassador, as no one noticed or spoke to him.—The King of SPAIN is out of danger, and will now, probably, recover.—Disturbances at Chambery and at Montferand, and a plot formed at Bethune, in the company of Engineers stationed in that town.—Bad news from the Kingdom of Egypt.—Suez Canal very notorious.—French Funds falling, and war appeared more and more.

This is the diary of the past week—the next, it is very probable I may have to announce war. Whether we have war or peace, liberty or tyranny, believe me, however, in all circumstances, to be your affectionate correspondent.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—I am a West India proprietor who has resided a good deal in the West Indies, know the country, and could wish the apprentices and poor labourers of this country were as well off as their labourers are there. I care not for their emancipation (though I consider it would be a misfortune to the slaves themselves) if Government will make compensation, and secure—at least, better than it is at present, St. Domingo, and the new colony will be to them a very expensive one. I am informed, that the authorities at St. Domingo cause a bayonet to be used in one hand, and the payment for free labour in the other, or the negroes would occupy the country in a state of entire indolence, and that the missionary dominion would be like that of the Roman Catholics of old—emancipation is booty to all Jesuits, and they know it.

Historians do not yet do justice to the terms, to part with her colonies any more than with Ireland; and it is only by alleviating the distress of the proprietors that you can hope to better the condition of the slaves.

I hold an estate, which belonged to my family before the late Administration had caused it to be levied so severe a tax as that the King's Customs get £15 when I receive £13 only for a household of sugar. My Customs also get £4, when I receive £2, but, for a gallon of rum; but I have, with this small half of the produce of my land that is left me—and, by the by, it is but fair that half of all landed property in England should be taken the same—to buy the taxed commodity of this country, to maintain the slaves at the rate that Government have appointed to me, to pay annuities, freightage, 3 per cent. to the merchant and broker upon that part even King's Customs to the King, beside the estate's working, repairs wanted, &c.

The severity of the tax obliging proprietors to have recourse to the merchants, who, as they do not suffer at all by the tax—but that the pith and marrow, and none of the evil of estates fall into their hands thereby—it has unfortunately for us been to their interest that the duties are so onerous.

It is a heavy tax upon the land, after the capital had been laid out upon it—that it had been brought into cultivation, and the family annuities fixed and recorded—and considering that Mr. PITT promised that it should be taken off at the conclusion of the war, and that it never was—it holds out but poor encouragement to all emigrants to invest their capital in our colonies. We could have almost stood by the same duties as our old colonies, who have exhausted their soil, and borne the war through, has done us up. And yet the remedy appears simple, for if Government will exact the whole of the revenue that they obtain upon sugar and rum, and do not think, that by taking off half, or nearly so, of the tax on those articles, that the consumption, by being greater, will yield them the same revenue, and that the duties on sugar and rum will be the same as other general articles, and it will make no difference to the people, because everybody eats sugar and pays the tax on it; therefore, they will pay no more tax than they did before, whilst the proprietors of our colonial estates will be benefited by there being a greater consumption of sugar, &c., in consequence of its being cheapened. They will then be enabled to buy more of the commodity of this country, and the slaves better provided for, and the ten thousand poor annuitants paid their incomes, &c.—I am, Mr. Editor,

A PROPRIETOR.

VALUABLE NEW ANNUALS FOR 1833.—The *Geographical Annual*—which exhibits in highly finished Engravings beautifully coloured all the States, Kingdoms and Empires throughout the world—is one of the most successful publications; and certainly, whatever may be its merits, *The Annual* is a most valuable and interesting work. The maps are executed with the greatest care, and the General Index which accompanies them is an addition of the highest value. We know not the works we could more conscientiously recommend as valuable and beautiful presents.—*Athenaeum*. The *Historical Annual* presents, illustrating the Romantic Annals of England, France, Italy, and Spain, &c., are just produced in a uniform and elegant style. The plan of the work is novel, and of a very interesting description—they are valuable illustrations of manners.—*Times*.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On the morning of yesterday week the extensive mill at Newton Moor, known by the name of "Joseph Lees' Mill," now the property of Messrs. James and John Ashton, took fire, and notwithstanding every exertion to save it, about one-third of it was destroyed. The fire originated in a room in the eastern end of the building, in which two willows were at work, superintended by an elderly man and two youths. One of the lads observing some fire under the cylinder of one of the willows, he got up and beat it with a stick, and the small portion which was ignited, and after holding it a minute threw it down, and it communicated to the flyings, or small fibres of cotton, with which the floor was covered. The old man was also deficient of presence of mind as to take the flyings which were on fire from under the cylinder, on which the whole burst into a blaze, and the room was immediately full of flame and smoke. The men ran in to inform the other hands that the mill was on fire, and a number of them, together with Mr. Stone, the bookkeeper, hastened to the spot. The fire had now reached the room below, containing cotton, and with which there was a communication by means of two trap-doors. A supply of water was immediately obtained, and the hands succeeded in extinguishing the flames in that room; but there was no engine on the spot, and the fire continued to increase in the room where it first originated, and notwithstanding every exertion to save it, in the absence of an engine, it gradually spread from room to room, until the whole of that end of the building became enveloped in flames, and about eleven o'clock the roof and all the floors fell into the bottom room, which at the commencement of the fire, contained about sixty looms, all of which, with the exception of six, were saved, but we are sorry to say, with the loss of the life of one of the men engaged in the work, who perished in a most lamentable manner. On the morning of the crash of the roof and the floors the men engaged in removing the looms rushed to a door leading to the overlooker's jobbing-room, but one of them named John Wild, being the last, was caught by the falling ruins, and, about two tons of iron piping falling upon him, he was crushed to the earth. He lay with his head and arms in the doorway and his body and lower extremities in the room, which was now heated almost to the point of combustion. A number of persons went to his assistance, and an engine which had arrived a short time before played on the part where he lay. He was perfectly sensible, and conversed with the men, instructing them how to proceed in his liberation, which in consequence of the intense heat, the straightened situation in which he was placed, and the nature of the materials lying upon him, they were unable to do until he was dead. He was conveyed home, and died about an hour afterwards. By this time the fire had spread into another side of the building, consisting of joiners and mechanics' workshops, and a store-room, containing about 40,000 pieces of calico. A crowd of many thousand persons had by this time collected round the adjoining streets, and they forced their way into the yard, and, breaking the iron window frames, the calicos and joiners' tools were saved from the flames. Numbers of the tools were, however, afterwards missing. In this wing the damage was comparatively trifling. The roof and the floors of one or two rooms were burnt, together with a few articles of machinery.—*Manchester Guardian*.

RECORDS OF MY LIFE BY THE AUTHOR OF MONSIEUR TONSON.—John Taylor, Esq. (or as he was usually denominated the facetious Jack Taylor), who was actively engaged in periodical literature for more than half a century, and who is recently dead, was occupied during many of the latter years of his existence in writing a "Record of my Life," which are now in the press of publication. Taylor associated and corresponded with authors, poets, players and statesmen from the days of Garrick, whom he knew, until the present time.—He was the author of "Monsieur Tonson," and a thousand other productions, and if he has written his stories with the same gusto he used to relate them, his posthumous remains must be most valuable and interesting.

The two Patent Theatres have mutually arranged their performances for the present month. Drury Lane will be opened four nights in the week, and Covent Garden three nights.

A most singular correspondence is carrying on between the Solicitor of a Noble Earl and one of the Government departments respecting a forged letter, purporting to come from a Minister of State, and in which a seal having a "Warrant" of the Government with the letter G, below it. The act of forgery has been fixed upon an individual whose honour has hitherto been considered as spotless. The Noble Earl is about to publish a full statement of the whole transaction.—*Morning Post*.

LAPORTE is the Lessee of the Opera House for the next season, at a rent of 16,000, whereof he has advanced 4,000. Mr. Monck Mason has the management of the theatre, and Laporte is to be induced to forego it by the representation of the assignees.

MADAMEISELLE Ancelin, the sprightly young danseuse, who was tempted a short time since, by golden offers, to come to this country, and break her engagement to M. Vernon, the Director of the Opera at Paris, has had an action brought against her for breach of contract, and 6,000 francs have been claimed against her. She continues in confinement in default of payment.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.—Many excellent works distinguish, we perceive, the commencement of the present literary season; among which we particularly notice *Gerardine Hamilton*. Much curiosity has naturally been excited by this remarkable story, not alone as regards its peculiar interest, but because it adds another production to the list of popular romances, which are now so numerous. The volumes, entitled *Wild Sports of the West*, are written, it seems, by the popular author of *Stories of Waterloo*; they record the writer's personal experience and adventures among the wild moors and wider waters of an unfrequented district of Ireland. A large body of readers will doubtless be interested by the spirited sketches in this work. Mr. Morier's successful romance, *Zahrah the Hostage*, is becoming a popular tale. Hope's *Novels* are now in the press. Cooper's national story (*Lionel Lincoln*) is perhaps the most characteristic work of this writer: the subject is connected with the most important era of the American war, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill are vividly and faithfully described. The new notes and introduction give peculiar value to the present edition, which forms the 20th volume of that popular companion to the *Waverley Novels*, entitled *The Scotch Novels*. Among the works announced we perceive Mr. Roscoe's collection of *The Spanish Novelists*, comprising tales by the most esteemed writers of the Peninsula. In fertility of incident, perpetual bustle, intrigue, and intricacy of plot, Spanish stories surpass all others. The *East India Sketch Book* is also promised soon; this is to contain, we understand, personal sketches and pictures of society as existing in Calcutta, Bombay, &c. These are said to be of a very diverting and peculiar nature.

The Duchess of Kent has sent a munificent donation to the Agricultural Employment Institution, with a letter from Sir J. Conroy, expressive of the high opinion her Royal Highness entertains of that establishment.

The Lord Chancellor will resume the business in the Court of Chancery on the 10th of November, which is the first Seal Day of the Term. Motions will be heard on the 2d, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th; petitions on the 3d; re-hearings and appeals on the other days of the week. The Vice-Chancellor will also resume his sittings on the 1st of November. His Honour will hear motions on the same days appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Petitions on the 3d; pleas, demurrers, exceptions, and answers, and further directions, from the 5th to the 10th, except on the 6th, when he is appointed for motions and petitions; and short causes on the 24th.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Monday night, about half past eight o'clock, very considerable alarm was produced in the new Hungerford Market, by the explosion of gas at the Swan Tavern, one of the two new houses that were opened for business for the first time on Saturday last. The disaster occurred under the following circumstances: the gas burst out in an immense body, forcing down the ceiling of the room, and carrying away the roof of the windows on to the wharf. The company, seven in number, and the waiter, were, by the explosion, knocked down with considerable violence, and must inevitably have been suffocated had not prompt assistance been afforded them. It was some time before they recovered from their insensible state. By the aid of a number of watermen and others, who fortunately were near the spot, and who immediately went to work in throwing the bodies of the victims into the river, the bodies were preserved from destruction, as the flames had already caught the ceiling. The water still remains in a very sad condition.



A Morning Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

HIS MAJESTY arrived at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, and gave audiences to the Hanoverian Minister, Lord PALMERSTON, Sir J. GRAHAM, Lord HILL, &c. and left town at six o'clock on his return to Windsor.

Their MAJESTIES continue in excellent health.

THERE are no later news in town from Portugal than what appeared in the Morning Papers of yesterday, comprising details of Dom MIGUEL's attack upon the City of Oporto, which took place on the morning of Saturday the 29th ult. The account we subjoin is from the *Morning Herald*; furnished by the private correspondent of that Journal:—

Oporto, Saturday Evening, 6 o'clock, Sept. 29.

The *Confiance* steamer has just arrived from Lisbon. I am only afforded a few moments to communicate to you the events of this important day. The enemy, as I anticipated he would, commenced an attack at daybreak, first on the French, then on the British, and then extended himself along the whole line, from right to left, making a corresponding movement on the Serra Convent. He has failed in every instance, and, as I write, is retiring on all points, though in so orderly a manner that I am convinced he is about making himself up for another assault, which the city will have either to-night or to-morrow morning. He handled the French and the British, who have the extreme right, very severely, drove the former from his lines and took one of the trenches; but he was repulsed with great vigour, the French losing several men and officers, and their Colonel, the Count St. Leger, being wounded. The British were driven back, after a desperate resistance, and the enemy at one time had possession of the square of their barracks, but being reinforced by a detachment of Portuguese, they rallied in prime style, and regained their posts after cruel slaughter, Col. Burrell, who had but just joined, being killed, Lieut. Luper and Ensign Burton being also killed, and every officer but one, Mr. Vanzella, being wounded. The French and British brigade were terribly cut up, it being evidently the object of the enemy to destroy them before he made his attack on the centre. Poor Burrell was shot as he was encouraging his men, crying out, "Come, my boys, we shall have some wine presently." It was a sad day for our countrymen, but they have saved the town.

The enemy came up with great spirit along the posts occupied by the Portuguese, and were so far successful as to take a height opposite the battery of the Agoa Ardente, and in many instances to get within the fire of the other batteries; but the lines were defended with so much resolution, that in all places he was driven back with considerable loss. Two of his nine pounders and a howitzer were taken, and immediately turned against him.

The whole affair was much more serious than anything yet attempted. The assault was made with resolution, and repulsed with vigour and success. The attack on the Serra was not violent, and the garrison had no difficulty in repulsing it.

Sartorius, with one frigate and a gun-boat, has just anchored off the bar.

Saturday Night.

The Admiral having sent in the *Confiance* steamer within the bar, for the mail, I am enabled to add a few lines to those I have already presented you with, descriptive of this day's proceedings. I find that the main attack was against the right of the line, occupied by the French and the British, and that the other operations were but feints to cover that attempt. A part of the French position was twice in his hands, but gallantly retaken and held; and the British line was in his possession nearly three hours. It is astonishing that, after having made such an impression on so strong a point, he did not find his way into the heart of the city; but a column which were in waiting for the success of the skirmishers on the St. Cosme road were cut to pieces by the fire from the batteries as they tried to advance. The gallantry of the French is beyond all praise, and every one of their officers but one has shared the same fate with the British, being either killed or wounded. It was near three o'clock before the enemy was driven from the English barracks, but his last volley left sixteen of our poor fellows dead within the square. His object was, evidently, to destroy the English and the French brigade, which is supposed to give a tone to the whole army, before he ventures on the grand and final assault, which I calculate on his making to-night or to-morrow. I can give no idea of the numbers engaged, nor of the loss at either side. I suppose there were 300 men on the St. Cosme road, though the accounts from Don Pedro's headquarters estimate them at many more. The loss must have been severe on both sides, and it will be cruelly felt on this, as the lost men cannot be replaced, and I imagine the whole number under arms does not exceed 3000, if so much. Col. St. Leger's arm, I understand, must be amputated; but I am glad to hear that but few of the British officers are severely wounded, and the greater number will be able to resume their posts to-morrow. I grieve to add that Mr. Vidall, the purser of his Majesty's ship the *Asia*, who was looking on at the fight from the same battery with the Emperor, was severely wounded, and it is doubtful if he can survive. The troops of Dom Miguel fought with the greatest spirit; and if they had not met with the obstinate resistance they did from the foreign brigade, they must have carried the town. On this occasion, at least, their bravery is not questioned. You may easily imagine with what anxiety the result of this day's contest has been looked for by the English residents, and those who have no personal interest in the quarrel. The retirement of the enemy, however, as the day closed, has relieved them for the present; and if to-morrow passes in tranquillity, they will think their safety secured. In the meantime our ships of war in the Douro have made arrangements to protect them, if necessary—and the *Orestes* and the *Childers*, who have drawn but a little further down, have prepared their guns, set their boats, and made all the usual dispositions to cover the retreat of such British subjects as are not connected with this warfare who may apply to them for shelter.

You will be astonished at what I am now going to say, but you may depend upon its accuracy. The *Echo*, government steamer, has been sent into the river to-night, for the service of Dom Pedro, should he be compelled to fly.

Captain Rose and his party are gone to Aveiro, some persons say only to carry hither a part of the 1st Dragoons, who have intimated a wish to desert.

Sunday Morning, five o'clock.

As the steamer has been detained to this hour, I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that the night has passed in tranquillity, not more than one or two shots having been fired, and the enemy having abstained from throwing shots into the city. I am given to understand that the loss on this side is calculated at 400 men killed and wounded, among whom there are 17 Portuguese officers killed. Twenty deserters came in from the enemy, who report that his loss was much greater. There were 100 prisoners taken; among them was a friar, whom the Emperor ordered to be brought into the city in irons. I am glad to say another British officer, Lieut. Walsh, has escaped unhurt. The British and French brigade are so cut up and disorganised that I do not see how the enemy can be kept out if he falls to-day again resolutely on their position.

The following comments upon this affair are from the *Standard* of last night:—

"This attack occurred on the morning of Saturday (this

day week); and by the acknowledgment of the *Morning Herald* and *Times*, correspondents, the staunch adherents of Dom PEDRO, the attack was conducted, in the first instance, with 'great spirit and resolution,' and with so much courage, that 'had they met with the obstinate resistance they did from the foreign brigade, they must have carried the town.' So far we have quoted the *Herald*. The *Times*, after making similar admissions, observes, that 'Dom MIGUEL's troops retired in the evening but did not retreat,' and another attack, that is to say, the sequel of the assault, 'was expected on Saturday night or Sunday.' The valour of the MIGUELITE soldiers appears to have been ably seconded by the skill of their commander. The principal point of attack was the quarter where the combined British and French brigade was known to be posted. Both the British and the French troops were successively driven from their positions—the British hunted into their barracks; the characteristic valour of the two nations, and, doubtless, some superiority of discipline, alone, saved the foreign brigade from total destruction. As it was, they furnished a majority of all that were killed in the defence of the city, and we write it with sincere grief, all the British and French officers, with one or two exceptions, were either killed or wounded. Without officers of their respective countries, the remnant of the British and French soldiers must be looked upon as in a state of perfect inefficiency. The success of Dom MIGUEL's preliminary operations, for successful they clearly have been to the extent they were designed, has struck off the right arm of the garrison—has removed that obstacle which alone, it is confessed, 'prevented Dom MIGUEL from marching into the town.' Such is plainly the opinion of those upon the spot; for the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* tells us, that not only have arrangements been made to protect the British, but an English Government steam-boat has been ordered into the Douro, to carry off the person of Dom PEDRO, should he be compelled to fly. The following are the words of the *Morning Herald*:—

"Our ships of war in the Douro have made arrangements to protect them, if necessary—and the *Orestes* and *Childers*, who have drawn but a little further down, have prepared their guns, set their boats, and made all the usual dispositions to cover the retreat of such British subjects as are not connected with this warfare who may apply to them for shelter."

You will be astonished at what I am now going to say, but you may depend upon its accuracy. The *Echo*, government steamer, has been sent into the river to-night, for the service of Dom PEDRO, should he be compelled to fly."

The *Times* tells the same story, *ex. gr.*—

"The event of the contest being doubtful, the ships of war in the river are prepared to give every shelter to British subjects; and Captain Glascock, of the *Orestes*, has his boats down, and guns loaded with grape, in case of any attempt to offer injury to his countrymen."

And in its very latest communication, in which, by the way, it remarks that 'MIGUEL's fellows fought like devils,' its correspondent expresses wonder at what stopped Dom MIGUEL's troops on Saturday in obtaining possession of the city—

"Now that we are a little cooler, our only wonder is what stopped MIGUEL's troops yesterday in forcing the position"

—and treats, as extremely problematical, the question whether Oporto could hold out another day.

And yet this same *Times* tells us, that 'though we cannot yet congratulate our readers on the success of the just cause, circumstances upon the whole seem favourable. The overwhelming masses of the Miguelites are repeatedly and thoroughly beaten by the much smaller forces of Dom PEDRO; and if the war can be protracted for another month, all is safe.'

And the *Morning Herald* says, that 'though the news from the seat of war is highly important, it is not yet of a decisive character.' Highly favourable—not of a decisive character—highly favourable—indecisive! The state of affairs which presents the total annihilation of the only body in the service of Dom PEDRO deserving the name of an army—which makes it a matter of wonder that he was not utterly defeated—which extorts the confession that immediate defeat is probable—which proves that the remaining handful of invaders are hunted by a whole nation, who make their attacks 'with spirit and resolution, and fight like devils'—and does not conceal that the invading prince is making the most anxious and hurried preparations for flight—"highly favourable,"—indecisive! Why, in Heaven's name, was ever any thing more unfavourable or more decisive of ruin? We do not care one farthing for Dom PEDRO or Dom MIGUEL; we believe both are very worthless fellows—but applying the usual test, the opinion of neighbours and subjects, we should say, that Dom PEDRO is the worse fellow of the two; seeing that he is as much detested by the Brazilians, who know him best, as MIGUEL is beloved by the Portuguese, who have now had four years' experience of his government. But though we neither care for the Brazilian outcast, nor the Portuguese usurper, we do care for the honour of our country and the blood of our countrymen; and therefore it is, that we enter a solemn protest against the connivance of our government, and the co-operation of our liberal press, in a sanguinary fraud, which is leading hundreds of our fellow subjects to profitless destruction in a hopeless cause. The British flag, too, it appears has been dishonoured, and dishonoured under circumstances which render impossible a becoming vindication of the insult. A British vessel has been fired into by some of the troops of Dom MIGUEL, and one of our fellow subjects shot dead. And why cannot we call for an account of the blood of this British sailor? Because we have allowed British troops to be employed as partisans in a civil war—because we have given British ships to aid in the invasion of an allied state—because we have allowed the British flag itself to cover the hostile operations of Dom PEDRO in the presence of a British commander and a squadron of British ships of war. Having thus made common our national character—having thus prostituted our national flag—we have no right, either by moral or international law, to claim protection from either.

We extract from the correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, one instance of the abuse of our flag by Dom PEDRO's partisans:—

"The *Britannia* came in under British colours—a circumstance which, I understand, has been disapproved of by our naval authorities here, as it has been unpleasantly commented upon by those who accuse our Government of being neutral in name, and not in fact. It was also unpleasant, as likely to lead to still further misconstruction, that a salute was fired from Talavera to the Consul, who was visiting, Captain Browne, just as the *Britannia* passed the bar, and that honour was stated to be given to her, and not to Col. Sorel."

"It is impossible to disconnect the connivance at the abuse of the British flag here described, from the attack

made upon the *Childers*. The one, if it did not provoke, clearly justified the other."

THE appointment of Marshal SOULT to the head of the French Ministry is generally considered as likely to produce war on the Continent; and certainly his assumption of the helm, just at this moment, is as unlucky an event, as regards the results of the long protocolization in Downing-street, as might have happened.

Marshal SOULT has, over and over again, expressed an opinion favourable to the extension of the boundaries of France. He knows enough of the French nation to know that its volatile spirit must have vent, and that nothing is so likely to keep the people from fighting amongst themselves, as uniting them to fight against somebody else. He will, therefore, open to them the prospects of honour and conquest, and, we have little doubt, advocate the restoration of the empire to the state in which it was before the downfall of his much-loved master, BONAPARTE.

Whether, in the course of his operations, he may consider it necessary to keep LOUIS PHILIPPE in his place or not, we, of course cannot determine; but of this fact we are quite certain, that if SOULT sends 50,000 men into Belgium, for its protection, they will never leave it; and that, if Holland is overthrown, King LEOPOLD will not be one bit the better for it. Its annexation to France will be SOULT's object, and thus, on one side, will ENGLAND have managed to lose one ally, while, on the other side, another army will protect Portugal in a similar manner, and in a similar manner will ENGLAND have contrived to lose another ally. PORTUGAL once protected, SPAIN will next come to hand—and HOLLAND once tranquillized, HANOVER, in all probability, will be assisted. And thus, out of the policy of a Cabinet not yet two years old, ENGLAND will be placed in the same position in which she was, five and twenty years ago; with the happy conviction that she herself has chiefly contributed to bring about the happy consummation, and with the pleasing prospect of a general war, the duration and extent of which, no human being can possibly anticipate.

How long will KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH permit the interests of the country, and the welfare of the PEOPLE, to be jeopardized and destroyed by a Whig-Radical-Revolutionary Ministry, who shew themselves as insensible to both, as they are to the dignity of the Crown or the character of the SOVEREIGN?

THE feeling which we last week expressed with regard to the union of the French and English fleets in common cause against Holland, is pretty general all over the country; nor is it at all modified by the fact, that the French Admiral is the son of the Admiral who was beaten by NELSON at Trafalgar.

That this fleet, with its hated flag, should be moored in common with our own ships in sight of NELSON's ship the *Victory*, does seem most strange—and for such a purpose—not to fight, but to frighten, the King of HOLLAND. As for war—whatever the political opinions of the non-intervention Cabinet may be, as to the propriety of taking an active part against Holland, their financial apprehensions are of a nature not to be overcome. Mr. STANLEY, who—if the present Ministry lasts till the meeting of Parliament, which seems very generally to be doubted—will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, will not much relish opening his ministerial career by raising a loan or imposing new taxes, and without such expedients we have not an establishment sufficient for really hostile purposes. We have, it is true, condescended to borrow a few ships from France,—or perhaps as France, and not England, will benefit by the overthrow of the Dutch Government, we might better say, as we have been good-natured enough to lend France a few of our ships in order to make a show, the combined force is not adequate to the purposes of war. It is only intended to intimidate—but it appears as if the King of HOLLAND were not so easily to be frightened.

Of the policy of this grand exploit we may hereafter treat at greater length. What we now speak of is, the disgraceful mode by which the naval force has been augmented which is destined to carry it into effect.

WE scarcely thought that we should again have had occasion to recur to the malignant falsehoods of the *Times* and its adherents at Hamersmith, levelled not only at his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, but at Sir GEORGE QUENTIN, Mr. JELF and his brother, Mr. BARNARD and the ladies who were with him in Kew Gardens, and all the servants and other persons who have made oaths or declarations in opposition to the now expressed opinions of the Misses ANN and LUCY PERFECT of Hamersmith—for, he it observed, the Misses FORTY keep themselves entirely in the back-ground, and have evidently expressed their determination not to swear in company with their amiable friends and associates.

We are, however, compelled to return to the subject by the continuous scurrility of the *Times*—scurrility applied to the Duke in every variety of libel and lampoon—and which evidently increases in violence as the truth of Sir GEORGE QUENTIN's statement is made more and more evident.

The following are Mr. PERFECT's letters to that paper of Monday:—

SIR—You may believe me, and I am sure the public will, when I assert that it is with extreme reluctance that I make this appeal to its final judgment in an affair which has so long and so unworthily engaged its attention.

Having no political animosity to gratify, nor any personal dislike to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, but, on the contrary, feeling and believing that his Royal Highness had honoured me with an explanation and apology that not only had converted a supposed affront into something like a personal favour, I must appear like a man acting without a motive were I now to attempt to fix upon him the stigma of a deception, in aggravation of the original misdeed; but I regard the present proceedings of his Royal Highness's advisers as calculated only to shelter themselves from the effects of their own injudicious and gratuitous interference at a period when the matter ought to have subsided.

As I do not feel the same respect for them, I shall take the liberty to advert to a number of affidavits which have been procured for the occasion, and given to the public in the papers of yesterday, only of which I am content to believe—namely, that of Mr. COOPER, who I am happy to acknowledge as a friend of mine, and whose veracity I can add to my own testimony. He says that the Duke was with him at the Palace at Kew at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th inst. Granted.

Now, Sir, allow me, before I reply upon this statement, to take a view of the position in which the Duke's advisers would place me by the production of affidavits. I must either disprove them by producing other affidavits of an opposite character from unknown and indifferent persons, at the distance of fifteen days from the original occurrence, or I must consider them, if put negatively, as a series of interrogatories, to all of which I must return a decisive answer.

I shall, however, adopt their own mode of proceeding, and submit to them one question, and only one, of the same negative character. Did not the Duke of Cumberland pass through the toll gate on

Hammersmith-bridge, on his way to Kensington, at four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th instant (two miles and a half only from the Palace at Kew), in such haste that his groom left the toll unattended until his return, at about half past five o'clock on the same afternoon? Did he ever leave the toll unattended before, upon any occasion, could he require more than an hour and a half (with his speed) to perform the distance of seven miles, which would have brought him back to the very spot where the accident happened?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
T. W. C. PERFECT.

DECLARATION OF THE MISSES PERFECT.  
We know the Duke of Cumberland very well, and can say positively that he was the gentleman who passed on on horseback on the road between Hammersmith-bridge and Barnes-terrace, about five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th instant.

ANNE PERFECT.  
LUCY PERFECT.

Hammersmith-terrace, Sept. 30.  
TO MR. JELF AND CAPTAIN JELF SHARPE.  
GENTLEMEN,—For the sake of brevity, and an earnest desire to be rid of this unfortunate subject, I shall make no exception to any of the details contained in your respective addresses to the public; they only prove, to my mind, what is naturally to be expected from those who offer "conditional explanations and apologies," and who take in return unconditional letters of exculpation. The public will perceive that nothing is contained in your statements that conveys the smallest intimation that you succeeded in obtaining from my daughters any expression of doubt as to the identity of the person of whom we have heard so much reason to complain. They again repeat, and are ready to verify in the most solemn manner, that the Duke of Cumberland, and not Sir George Quentin, was the person that occasioned "the momentary alarm," and in this conviction I shall ever remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
T. W. C. PERFECT.

Oct. 1.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In addition to my other letter, I wish to say, that I have an affidavit prepared, in which my daughters will readily subscribe to the Duke's identity; and the Misses Fanny shall be invited to join. If they refuse, they will at least state their reasons, which shall be made known to the public in due time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
T. W. C. PERFECT.

Sept. 30.  
The reader will understand by Mr. PERFECT's letter that he, Mr. PERFECT, is not content to believe the oaths of four persons, because they are not acquaintances of his—one he is content to believe, because the individual who makes it is a friend of his, and whose veracity Mr. PERFECT is graciously pleased to establish by his testimony.

Mr. PERFECT stands in a somewhat awkward position; for when the question of credit and credibility comes to be tried, it will be necessary to ascertain the precise value of Mr. PERFECT's right to judge of the truth or falsehood of affidavits made in direct opposition to the statement of his daughters—of the truth or falsehood of which he is himself can know nothing—and which statement has been considerably varied by the young ladies themselves, and at last remains upon their testimony, uncorroborated by their companions on the occasion, who are, it seems, to be invited to join in swearing to an event which could not have happened, but whose refusal to do so weak or wicked an act, is evidently anticipated by the father of ANN and LUCY.

But, since our last publication, a new testimonial to the impossibility of its having been the Duke of CUMBERLAND, has been put before the public in the following letter from a gentleman of the highest character and respectability:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.  
Sir,—With reference to certain affidavits of the Duke of CUMBERLAND's gamekeepers which have lately appeared, stating that his Royal Highness was shooting in Kew Gardens on Saturday, the 15th of September, from the hour of four to a little past six on that day, I can speak to the following facts bearing upon that point. I went down on that day to visit Mrs. GWYN, of 7, Portman-street, who has a house at Kew, and I reached that place about half-past four. I went into Kew Gardens rather before five, accompanied by Miss RAMSOTHAM, the daughter of the Member for Windsor, and who resides with Mrs. GWYN, and by Mr. SYDENHAM, a friend of Mr. GWYN's, who, I understood, is now in Paris. We all saw the Duke of CUMBERLAND repeatedly, shooting in these gardens, from five till past six, accompanied by his gamekeepers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE M. BARNARD.

12, Connaught square, Oct. 2, 1832.  
Now let it first of all be recollected that the young ladies state, that the incident occurred about five o'clock in the afternoon. In order, now, to give time to the DUKE to ride to Kensington—to which place his Royal Highness did not go—and to get back to the spot, where he was not—the period is altered, and it is made to be about half-past five o'clock when he was on Hammersmith-bridge. This little alteration is fatal to the whole story,—because Mr. BARNARD, and the ladies who were with him, saw the DUKE at that very time, where he actually was, shooting in Kew Gardens, "from five o'clock till six." Now, as this testimony of Mr. BARNARD is unimpeachable—except by the Times, who desires to know how "far from five" it was—the very circumstance stated, or rather implied, by Mr. PERFECT in his letter that the DUKE was on Hammersmith-bridge at half-past five, at once settles the question; for that his Royal Highness, having been at Hammersmith at half-past five, should have been able to ride to Kew, dismount, change his dress, and appear in the middle of Kew Gardens at any time before six—no matter how far from five—is neither more nor less than IMPOSSIBLE.

It really seems almost like an insult to the Duke of CUMBERLAND, to Sir GEORGE QUENTIN, and all the other individuals concerned, to defend them from the imputations of their libellers; and it is one of the worst signs of the Times—we do not mean the Times newspaper—that a necessity should exist of corroborating a statement once made by persons of the rank and station of those whose words are doubted, or of justifying those whose solemn oaths are disbelieved.

Mr. PERFECT, in his letter, talks of his "motives." We would ask what possible motive could the Duke of CUMBERLAND have for the conduct attributed to him. He had handsomely apologised to the ladies, under the impression that he might unintentionally, and unknown to himself, have alarmed them—the thing was done, the ladies were satisfied, and so would everybody in the country have been—when Sir GEORGE QUENTIN's daughter, in conversation, happens to mention that it was her father to whom the circumstance occurred, and then, the Duke, still anxious to prove how innocent he was of any design to alarm the young women, sends to convince them that he was not even the person by whom they were alarmed.

No earthly motive can be assigned for "getting up" the story, for the whole thing was over; but now, we repeat what we said last Sunday, the question is, whether all the parties to the detail are or are not perjurers, liars, and conspirators, and therefore the case is entirely altered. Nothing, we believe, but a legal investigation will answer the purpose; and, in our opinion, the Duke, or if not the Duke, Sir GEORGE QUENTIN is bound to institute such proceedings against the libellers as may place upon record their complete exonerations from the gross and shameful calumnies with which they are assailed. We ought to add, that the conspirators have talked of the Toll-gate-keeper at Ham-

mersmith-bridge as being ready to come forward and swear that the Duke of CUMBERLAND did pass his gate on Saturday, the 15th. We beg leave to state that the gate-keeper is not ready to do any such thing—and we have to add, that a clue has been obtained, by which there is every chance of ascertaining who the person is, who went to him on Friday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, in order to induce him to make the statement.

We are glad to find that the exertions of the friends of the West India Colonists are everywhere successful, and that the bare-faced calumnies raised against them no longer remain unanswered or uncontradicted; in every instance where discussions have taken place, the tables have been turned upon the Anti-Slavery Society, as far as regards their charges of "brutal attempts" on the part of the West Indians to disturb the peace of such meetings.

At Liverpool, the Anti-Slavery Society and the West India Association entered into an amicable arrangement for a peaceable discussion of the question—each party named the chairman for the other, and the special condition was, that the chairman should repress every manifestation of feeling on the part of the audience, either *pro* or *con*, both parties agreeing in the necessity of such a regulation.

On the very first evening of the West Indian Lecturer's address, Mr. JOHN CROPPER, a Quaker, and chairman of the Liverpool Anti-Slavery Society, went round to the back of the boxes while the gentleman was speaking, and in a loud and unfriendly manner advised his neighbours to "hiss the scoundrel down."

This pious and impartial advocate of free discussion was fortunately heard to make this peaceable exhortation; he was taxed with the fact, and the next day, this meek inoffensive friend was obliged to make the following apology, addressed to Mr. ADAM HODGSON, a member of the Committee of the Liverpool Anti-Slavery Society, and who was the Chairman of the Meeting, and the apology was read at the next Meeting, by Mr. CHARLES HORSFALL, who acted as Chairman upon that occasion:—

I exceedingly regret that, from a want of self-control, and from a momentary failure to be able to resist the temptation to an unjustifiable expression of feeling, for which I am to blame, I made the very earliest apology to CHARLES HORSFALL, and as it was made in thy presence, and to thy satisfaction, I shall feel obliged by thy communicating the same to the meeting.—I am, thine truly,  
"To Adam Hodgson." (Signed) JOHN CROPPER.

From this specimen the reader may judge whence the disturbance of these discussions generally proceeds.

We suspect that a large proportion of our readers are ignorant of the existence of the lectures now in course all over the country on the subject of slavery. We have once or twice noticed them—but at that time the stipendiary missionaries from Aldermanbury had it all their own way—a counteracting influence has been most properly brought into play, and the consequences have been, the discussion of the question and the simultaneous administration to the public mind of the antidote and bane.

The following report of one of these meetings at Manchester will give a good notion of the difference between the state of public knowledge on the subject at the present moment, and at the period when the falsehoods of the emissaries of Aldermanbury were suffered to go uncontradicted, and their calumnies permitted to remain without refutation:—

The return of Mr. Thompson to this town, in his crusade against the interests of the West India planters, has already brought forward the interesting and determined opponent, Mr. Borthwick, who, on Tuesday evening, delivered a lecture in the Mechanics' Institution, to an audience who filled the theatre of that building.

Mr. SHAND having taken the Chair,  
Mr. BORTHWICK commenced his lecture by stating the question was one of such overwhelming importance, and involved so many interesting details, as to render it impossible, in the course of one lecture, to notice all the topics which it embraced. He should, therefore, trouble them with a few preliminary observations as possible. What is Christianity (continued Mr. Borthwick)? What is its first precept? It is, "Do unto your neighbour as you would that he should do to you."—(Cheers)—and "whatever ye would that man should do to you, do ye even so to him." These are the basis of Christianity; and would it be believed that a body of Christians should call their fellow Christians inhuman butchers, traffickers in human blood, and other foul names, and when one came to state the real facts of the case, a Christian public were to be called upon to show their Christianity by refusing to hear him?—(Cheers and hisses.)—Had the West Indians conducted themselves in this manner—No! for twenty-five years they had borne the assaults of men who possessed a large reputation of Christian name, who had published calumny after calumny upon men who were five thousand miles away from this country; and their only answer had been, "Surely the people of England know us better than to believe all this upon the testimony of interested men (and he used the word *calumny*); and, therefore, we will not believe in it, but will leave the matter to be tried by the righteous." These are the words which they sprang. Month after month (continued Mr. B.) have these calumnies been published in their periodicals, and year after year have the lecturers of the Society, at a guinea a day each, wrung from the hard earnings of the English peasantry, been going about the country to reiterate the same calumnies, telling the public that they made a great work to perform; and, had at such an exalted station above the other nations of the earth? (A voice.) "In poverty." I hear some one say in poverty—so much the greater hold does my argument take upon the senses:—if the people are poor, why are they taxed for the support of these society's lectures? (A voice.) "We pay a penny a pound on sugar to support the planters." "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." I shall have something to say anon. I shall not put thee to sleep. I shall have something to say besides mere humanity and religion in the cry of a penny a pound on sugar. If I can show that sugar is brought from other places where slavery exists with tenfold severity above the slavery of the West Indies—what will you say of those gentlemen whose warehouses are filled with East India sugar, the produce of such slave labour, which they sell you, pledging themselves that it is *free labour*? But, and what do you think of the bill put forth by the Anti-Slavery Society. You are told that "those who wish for the continuance of negro slavery, should go and hear Mr. Borthwick's lecture in its favour;" by which it is insinuated that I come here to plead for the continuance of slavery. This is a foul calumny, a direct and deliberate falsehood, well known by those who published it to be a falsehood.—(Cheers.)—I do not repeat my myth before an audience on this subject, where I did not repeat it, I pleaded for the abolition of slavery, by the only safe means in which it can be abolished, by the only mode which infuses justice to the master with mercy to the slave.—(Hear, hear.)—If there were nothing deeper than humanity and religion in the cry of these people for emancipation, would they not plead for the abolition of slavery in every part of the world? But that cause must be a good one, if men are so ready to speak upon your walls this day.—(Cheers.)—Mr. Borthwick then proceeded to take a rapid view of the origin of the

slave trade, and to maintain that as the planters were compelled by statute to adopt slave labour in the colonies, it was gross injustice to blame them for the continuance of the system. They had heard in Mr. Thompson's sermon, that the planters were not to be blamed for their slavery, which he contended, with one exception, were evils not of slavery alone, but of every state of society. Mr. Thompson told them that slavery curses the soil on which it exists, and as a proof of this he said that the lands in the West Indies had become barren and sterile. But this was not peculiar to slave cultivation alone—it was the same in England, where lands were overcultivated, the soil exhausted, and the produce of the soil had formerly yielded, and became barren and sterile. Again, Mr. Thompson said that one evil of slavery was, that the infant slave was born to everlasting bondage. He (Mr. B.) had yet to learn that a child being born to the condition of his parents was an evil peculiar to slavery. In Britain, the child of a peer was born a peer, and the child of a peasant was born to the condition of a peasant—and slave might raise himself, as a peasant might, from the condition in which he was born. He could mention several instances of this kind. Mr. Hopkinson, a Member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, was born in the condition of a slave, and had raised himself to the highest rank in the society in which he lived. So had two other gentlemen, whose names he mentioned.—(Cheers.) Talk of *million and millions*; the slave was not a degraded creature, but a being who, from the lower walks of life to the highest honours; but those he had mentioned were even stronger instances—they were born slaves, and by their own exertions had raised themselves from that state to the highest rank they could hold in the island.—(A voice.) "Were both their parents slaves?" Mr. Borthwick said that he was glad of this interruption, because it gave him an opportunity of explaining a point in which the slavery of the West India was infinitely milder than that of the East, from which the "free labour" sugar was brought. In the West Indies, a child born by a slave father of a free mother is not a slave—(cheers)—while, in the East Indies, if a free man marry a slave woman, he becomes the property of her master, and all their children are slaves.—(Loud cheers.) The slave was not a degraded creature, but a being who, from the lower walks of life to the highest honours; but those he had mentioned were even stronger instances—they were born slaves, and by their own exertions had raised themselves from that state to the highest rank they could hold in the island.—(A voice.) "Were both their parents slaves?" 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have been managed by persons who are perfectly strangers to dramatic affairs."

A provincial journal, giving an account of the Carlisle races, says:—"The horses ran with an honesty of purpose that excited the utmost interest." We believe nobody ever dreamt of suspecting the honesty of the horses. The races, however, were miserably attended: six persons at the ordinary; nobody at the ball!

**A ROW AMONG THE STARS.**—On the arrival of some of the machinery of Mr. Goodacre, (the lecturer on Astronomy,) in Boston, that gentleman wished to ascertain the safety of his apparatus, before he paid the carriage. This was resisted, and Mr. CLEMENT, the carrier, (an *Urna Major* in his way,) laid violent hands on the whole universe, sun, moon, and stars, comets, and constellations. Some violent language ensued, in which one of the astronomer's servants, appealed to *Bootes* against the bear, and threatened to kick CLEMENT out of the solar system. "*Bootes* es be—ye French frog!" said the carrier: "what has *Bootes* to do with it?" Reference was at length made to the mayor, upon which the war on the celestial bodies was compromised.—*Stanford Bee.*

**A Fowl DEED.**—A man of the name of ROBERT SOMERVELL, a mason, who will soon attain his majority, and it is said come into the possession of freehold property worth several hundred pounds, has been committed for trial at the County Sessions, for stealing fowls at Tawstock.

We have heard of a boy who had a foot-ball, which he used to bang about with great perseverance. Up-stairs, down-stairs, from the garret to the kitchen, he was for ever kicking his plaything before him; and many a wet day did it keep him in good humour when he would otherwise have been sadly sulky. At last, when he had nothing else to do, one fine day he cut a great hole in his ball, to see what it was made of; and, lo! and behold! it was full of nothing but wind. We begin to think John Bull's foot-ball, the Reform Bill, will turn out to be little better; at least, if we may judge from the little kindness which some of its friends show to its construction.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

At a General Meeting of the Registering Barristers under the Reform Act, held a few days since, it was, after some debate, resolved not to demand their five guineas a day for *Sundays*!—This is truly an unexpected reform.

**EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.**—During the last fortnight the towns of Windsor and Eton have been inundated with handbills, announcing that Mr. Roberts was engaging several professional gentlemen of the first talent, to give a grand concert at the New Inn Windsor. Monday, the first of October, was the day fixed for this vocal display, and considerable anxiety was manifested, especially by the members of the establishment at the Castle to obtain tickets, which were extensively disposed of at the moderate price of half-a-crown each. At length the appointed hour arrived, and with it the company assembled—the Inn being literally besieged by these lovers of harmony. The rooms were lighted and gaily decorated; music-stools and a solitary musician, a member of the Blues band, were arranged at one end, and nothing was wanted but the presence of Orpheus and his talented band. Mr. Roberts, however, was *non est inventus*, and the company, after waiting till their patience was exhausted, retired to another room, where they endeavoured to drown in the joys of Bacchus the time they had promised to dedicate to Apollo—a measure which, of course, under all circumstances, proved equally advantageous to the worthy host.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

There is, in the town of Chelmsford, a fanatic professing to be entrusted by heaven with a special mission to the inhabitants of the world; he has preached several times in the open air.

On Tuesday morning, between five and six o'clock, in consequence of an attempt to destroy an hornet's nest with sulphur, the stable and coach house of Sir CHARLES CLARK, Bart. at Dunham Lodge, were destroyed by fire; one horse perished in the flames, three others were taken out of the stables, but were seriously injured; no other damage was done.

R. H. GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Norwich, has met with a severe accident from a gun accidentally going off, the contents of which lodged in his thigh.

Two Dutch newspapers have lately ceased—the *Atlas*, published at Amsterdam, and the *Standard*, at the Hague.

The hide of Chumce, the elephant, shot at Exeter Change, in March, 1826, was sold for £31. 12s. 6d. in Leadhall Market, on Tuesday, the 2d of October; it was tanned at Greenwich, and weighed after rounding, 269lb.

#### ELECTION MATTERS.

LORD HENLEY has announced his intention to stand for Middlesex, in compliance with a numerous signed requisition, embracing the greater portion of the wealth and respectability of the county.

**BATH.**—The spirit of electioneering in this city is of so turbulent a kind that the townsmen heartily wish the system of agitation may speedily be abandoned, and give place to that tranquillity they formerly enjoyed. Since the brother of Sir JOHN CANTON, the Secretary at War, has been a candidate, the applications from independent voters for commissions for purveyors to the army have somewhat annoyed the Hon. Gentleman. A master chimney sweeper, of Avon street, a supporter of Mr. HOBHOUSE, and who has considerable influence, is now educating his rising family for the army, having abandoned the prospect of the chimney for a nobler occupation,—"*that which will exalt his virtue*"—and preferring his sons as horse guards to their present denomination of blackguards.

**DUDLEY.**—The friends of Sir HORACE ST. PAUL and Mr. CAMPBELL appear equally confident of success. In an address issued last Saturday, Mr. C. says, "A high judicial situation has long been within my grasp; but I have preferred being a representative of the people,—thinking that I can be of more service to my country by trying to amend the law, than by assisting as a Judge to enforce it with all the imperfections under which it now labours."

It is reported that Sir G. PROCTOR is to be a new candidate for the southern division of Salop.

Mr. HOLYOAKE canvassed the borough of Wolverhampton on Friday night, and from his extensive and influential connexions, his friends entertain sanguine expectations of his success. Mr. W. WATKINS commenced his canvass on Monday, and is stated to have met with great success. Mr. H. was grossly insulted by the populace on Friday.

**SIR ROBERT SHEPFIELD.**—During the last week, Sir ROBERT SHEPFIELD has been canvassing the town of Louth and the neighbouring places, and his success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his warmest friends. When it is considered that the ground has been carefully gleaned, and every dirty artifice made use of to traduce the character of Sir R. SHEPFIELD, and to intimidate those who were disposed to support his interest, we cannot but congratulate the town of Louth upon the stand it has made against those principles of low Whiggery and Radicalism which threaten to destroy every institution in this country, whatever may be the result of Sir R. SHEPFIELD's present appeal to the freeholders of the North Division of this county, we are quite assured that the business-like talent which he so largely possesses, together with his gentlemanly bearing, will ensure for him (in any future contest) the support and confidence of a large majority of the freeholders.

**Huddersfield.**—Sir JOHN RAMSDEN will not permit Captain RAMSDEN (who is a Tory) to stand for Huddersfield, not, however, on account of disagreement in politics, for Sir JOHN and the Captain are not very wide of their opinions, but in order to save appearances. Sir JOHN feels that while close boroughs have been taken from others opposed to the Ministry, the Reform Bill has given him one, and it would not at present be prudent to claim the point of flesh; but there can be no doubt that Capt. FENTON is, in fact, the Baronet's nominee. The Captain is endeavouring to please every one. He will, therefore, share the fate of the old man

in the fable, who, through his complaisance, failed in gaining the good word of anybody. Capt. FENTON, indeed, is singularly green in public life.

**NORTH RIDING ELECTION.**—The return of Mr. DONOVAN for the North Riding appears to be placed beyond doubt; the contest will therefore be between the Whigs, Mr. CATLEY, and Mr. RAMSDEN.

Mr. SADLER continues his personal canvass, and is continually gaining an accession of strength, especially in the township of Leeds. We believe that the Hon. Gent. in the course of next week will address his friends at a public meeting to be held in the Free Market.

A numerous requisition has been presented to Sir PAUL GREY, Esher, Bart., inviting him to come forward as a candidate for the southern division of Chester on the Conservative interest, which he has cheerfully accepted.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELECTION.**—Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. ADEANE last week canvassed the electors of Wisbech.

Barstaple has been canvassed by Sir B. P. WREY, Bart. in favour of Mr. NORTHMORE; and by Major FANCOURT, who is a candidate for its representation, accompanied by Mr. CHURCHILL, JOHN QUICK, Esq. of Newton House, &c. &c.

Tavistock has been visited and canvassed by Lieut. Colonel FOX. His opinions on the points transmitted to him, as to vote by ballot, shortening the duration of Parliaments, &c. with the exception of the desire for the total abolition of Negro Slavery, do not appear to be in exact accordance with those of the persons whom he hopes will become his future constituents, yet such was the sense of his frankness, candour, and honourable feeling, that no doubt is entertained of his success on the day of election.

It is currently reported that Lord EUSKIN's friends are determined that he shall not retire from the contest of the southern division of Northamptonshire. They allege that Lord ALSTON's conduct to his friend Lord EUSKIN has been more gross and dishonourable than he was to his political opponent, Mr. CARTWRIGHT. The two Lords are therefore to be pitted against each other by the divided Whig party.

J. B. Y. BULLER, Esq. has been at Plymouth during the past week, canvassing the electors for the Southern Division of Devon, and has met with a most encouraging reception. He is generally considered a most amiable character, and a gentleman likely to be highly valuable in watching over the agricultural and other interests of the county in Parliament.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—In your Journal of Sunday last, I perceive the following letter:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL."

"Sir.—In a note to the trial reported last week in the John Bull, *Re: v. Barton*, in New South Wales, there appears the following affidavit of WILLIAM PICKERING, a discharged servant of the Australian Agricultural Company:—

"*New South Wales to wit*—William Pickering, of Sydney, New South Wales, lately an indentured servant of the Australian Agricultural Company, maketh oath and saith, that on Saturday the 4th of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, at about six o'clock in the evening, at Port Stephens, he, this deponent, heard Sir Edward Parry accuse John Abbott, a convict, of drunkenness, which the said John Abbott, who is assigned to the said Australian Agricultural Company, or in their service, denied, whereupon the said Sir Edward Parry repeated the accusation, and gave the said John Abbott several severe lashes with a *luncheon* horsewhip similar to that now produced, which he, the said Sir Edward Parry, held in his hand, and said Sir Edward Parry being at the time on horseback, and in the presence of several persons. And this deponent further saith, that the said John Abbott some days afterwards complained to him this deponent, and shewed him, this deponent, the marks of the blows he had so received from Sir Edward Parry, which were then very conspicuous about his person. (Signed) WILLIAM PICKERING.

"Sworn before me, at Sydney, this 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one."

(Signed) GEORGE BUNN, J.P.

"In corroboration of Sir Edward Parry's denial of the fact, I beg leave to send you the following copy of the affidavit sworn on the 15th of August, 1831, by ABBOTT, the person stated to have been horsewhipped, which is in the possession of the Australian Agricultural Company:—

"(Copy).  
"This deponent, John Abbott, maketh oath and saith, that Sir Edward Parry never horsewhipped, thrashed, or otherwise ill used him in his life; that Sir Edward Parry never swore at him, nor did he ever hear Sir Edward Parry swear at any body; on the contrary, he once heard Sir Edward Parry find fault on board the *Lambton* with a man who was swearing, and he knows that Sir Edward never allows swearing on the Company's estate. (Signed) JOHN N. ABBOTT. MARK.

"Witness (Signed) HENRY DARCH.

"Sworn before me at Port Stephens, this 15th day of August, 1831. (Signed) R. G. MOFFATT, Capt. 17th Regt. and J.P.

"I trust you will have the goodness to insert the above in the *John Bull* of Sunday next. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. T. EBSWORTH.

"Clerk to the Australian Agricultural Company. "12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, 27th Sept. 1832."

According to your principle of "*audi alteram partem*," I trust you will give insertion to *this*, in support of the affidavit of William Pickering:—

*London to wit*—William Barton, appointed in 1827 to the united offices of Accountant and Secretary to the Australian Agricultural Company, with an agreement for service in New South Wales for the unexpired term of seven years, maketh oath and saith, that on Monday, the sixth of September, 1830, being on shore at the north head of the harbour of Port Stephens, in New South Wales, he received a note from Sir Edward Parry, written on board the *Lambton* cutter, which had been stranded there, stating, "It is probable that the *Lambton* may move to-night, be good enough to come on board in the boat, bringing Steel and Summons also, but leaving Mr. Sawkins to take charge of the wheat."

That one of the men who came and returned in the said boat was named, as he, this deponent, was informed, John Abbott, the convict assigned to the Australian Agricultural Company; and that he, this deponent, heard the brother John Abbott, when on shore, complain to him that he had been severely flogged on the Saturday previously, by Sir Edward Parry, and that he was still in pain, or inconvenienced, by the stripes he had so received. W. BARTON.

Sworn before me at Guildhall this 4th day of October, 1832. JOHN THOS. THORN.

The Trial took place on the 22d of July, and the affidavit of Pickering is dated, on the 20th, and appears in the letter of Mr. FENTON, to be sent on the 26th, to Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, on the 23d ultimo. This is material, because, could I have anticipated a denial by Sir Edw. Parry of a fact which appears to be so notorious, I should of course have been prepared with evidence to support the imputation at the trial. It, however, became necessary, afterwards, that I should procure it for my justification, and it was with this view that I addressed a letter (after the trial, and on the eve of my emigration to England) to Mr. BUNN, which I have subjoined to be well acquainted with the circumstance, requesting him to furnish me also with the affidavit of any free person who might have been present upon the occasion, and the following is an extract from his letter in reply:—

"At your request I have made every enquiry about Abbott's chastisement by the *Lambton*; and I believe it is so notorious, and was witnessed by many, that I cannot well believe that Sir Edw. Parry, at the present. I am also pretty sure that Tom Ebsworth was on the spot, but you well know that my applying to either of these individuals would be useless."

I certify this to be a true extract from a letter in the handwriting of Mr. BUNN, with whom I am acquainted, addressed to Mr. Barton, from Booral, New South Wales, on the 24th September, 1831.

ALEX. MACDONALD, Esq. Magistrate of the territory of New South Wales.

London, 3d October, 1832.

The affidavit of PICKERING arose out of the information given, but unthought from him; it was offered in consequence of Sir EDWARD PARRY's denial of the fact, which came to the knowledge of PICKERING, incidentally, by conversation with another, who was present at the trial.

The respectability of Mr. BURNETT may be ascertained at the Colonial Office, in Downing-street; he accompanied Sir EDWARD

PARRY to New South Wales, with very strong recommendations from Sir GEORGE MORAY and others to General PARRING, confirmed, by the present Administration, by letters recently addressed to General BOURKE.

WILLIAM PICKERING was an indentured servant of the Company, hired in England, whose agreement was prematurely cancelled, at his solicitation. He is a married and a respectable man, a house-keeper, following his profession of a shipwright and carpenter, in Sydney.

ABBOTT is a convicted felon, working out his sentence of transportation, in New South Wales, with nothing to lose, but all, even liberty itself, to be gained by the increased "indulgencies" and the influence of Sir EDWARD PARRY.

See the evidence of the convict WILLIAM FARRELL, my discharged servant, the nominal but unwilling prosecutor in this case:—

"Sir Edward Parry desired me to go before the magistrate. I went to Mr. THURRY, the Counsel for the prosecution, by order of Sir Edward Parry. Mr. Barton told me repeatedly not to go to his house; but I was ordered to go, and could not help it."

ABBOTT was also called upon to swear, and "could not help it."

(These are the evidences of Sir EDWARD PARRY.)

The character of Wm. PICKERING is registered at the Company's office, and it was upon that, that he was engaged. The character of ABBOTT is recorded at the prison from whence he was transported. Thus we see why this affidavit of ABBOTT was sent for the information of the Directors of the Company—and not made public in the Colonial newspapers, where the trial, with the evidence of Sir EDWARD PARRY, was reported—I leave for others to determine; at the same time, I would suggest that it is due to Sir EDWARD PARRY that the original affidavits, at least in this matter, should be sent by the Company's legal instructions to their solicitor in Sydney, in order that the guilty may be punished as they shall deserve, and I am ready to part with the affidavits of PICKERING for this purpose.

Nor will I attempt to account for the necessity of that part of the affidavit of ABBOTT which is intended to disprove the practice of swearing—by Sir EDWARD PARRY and others—upon the Company's estate, as this is a fact which I was not aware had been asserted.

Allow me to repeat the hope that the evidence which may be inserted in your journal of Sunday next, as an additional evidence "in corroboration of Sir EDWARD PARRY's denial of the fact,"—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. BARTON.

Charlotte-street, October 3rd, 1832.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. JOHN WILLIAM PHILLIPOTT, M.A. has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, to the Vicarage of Grimley, with the Chapel of Hallow, annexed, in the county of Worcester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. THOS. HILL LOWE.

The Rev. T. H. LOWE, M.A. has been installed Precentor and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

The Rev. R. GRIER to the Perpetual Curacy of Walpole, Suffolk.

The Rev. G. C. STONESTREET, F.S.A. of Hastings, to a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. LANCELOT BELLAS, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been presented to the Rectory of Bramshot, Hants.

##### OBITUARY.

On the 16th ult. at Brixham, in the county of Devon, the Rev. J. B. GOODWIN, B.A. aged 72 years, eldest son of Joseph Goodwin, Esq. wine merchant, Bath. Few young men have died more "honoured in their generation" by those who knew them, and few have more deserved it. His affections were of the best and kindest order; his piety, fervent, and unostentatious; and his zeal for the well-being of his parish, tempered only by that "wisdom which dwells with prudence." He was followed to the grave by lamenting multitudes both of rich and poor; the church of Brixham, which contains upwards of 1,200 persons, was crowded to excess, and it may be truly said that not one eye looked upon the inanimate remains of this excellent young man, without weeping. His life was another exemplification of the beautiful thought so finely expressed by a celebrated writer:—"As though there were the rate of a certain gracefulness of character to meet with an early death; as if Providence would keep its image with us, and its image, unimpaired, not decay."

The Rev. J. GIFFITHS, vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester, and rector of Hinxhill.

On the 28th ult. in the 62nd year of his age, the Rev. JOHN HOWARD, M.A., rector of St. Andrew's, Bath, and of St. John's, Bath, died.

At Keynham, near Bristol, the Rev. H. TUCKER.

#### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5.—On Monday last the following gentlemen, Bachelors of Arts, of Trinity college, were elected Fellows of that society:—J. H. THOMAS, Thomas Corrow Burcham, Thomas Wilkinson, and Douglas Denon Heath.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas term:—Wednesday, October 10, at ten; Wednesday, October 17, at eleven; Friday, November 2, at eleven; Wednesday, November 14, at eleven; Wednesday, November 28, at eleven; and December 16, (end of term) at ten.

On the 16th ult. CHARLES NOTLEY, of St. John's college, and Master of the classical and commercial school, Brandon, Suffolk, was appointed to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School, in the same place, vacant by the resignation of Mr. WILLIAM BLAIRNEY.

##### ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday September the 30th, the Bishop of Hereford held an Ordination at the Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—PRIESTS: Rev. G. PINHO, St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; Rev. Alex. Stewart, St. Alban-hall, Oxford; Rev. J. R. BROWN, Emmanuel, Cambridge; Rev. D. Jones, Jesus, Oxford; Rev. N. LEVETT, Jesus, Oxford; Rev. W. Moore, Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. G. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Magdalen, Cambridge; Rev. W. WILLIAMS, Jesus, Oxford; Rev. H. FULFORD MOURDIE, St. John's Cambridge; Rev. J. HIERRETT TAYLOR, Lincoln, Oxford; D. D. DUNN, Green, Worcester; Rev. J. WOODWARD, St. John's Cambridge; J. O. TURNER, Christ's, Cambridge; J. STEWARD, Worcester, Oxford; O. PHILPOTT, and C. T. WHITFIELD, St. John's Oxford; R. FAWCETT, St. Peter's, Cambridge.

On Sunday week the following gentlemen were ordained in the Parish Church of Halesowen of Dalton, by the Lord Bishop of CARLISLE:—Rev. WILLIAM SAMPSON, curate of St. Dunstons, Huddersfield; Rev. W. WILKINSON, curate of Dearham. Deacons: MICHAEL DUNN, B.A., of Queen's college, Oxford, curate of Louth; Christopher Benson, B.A., of Queen's college, Oxford, curate of Plumstead.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday last, after a sermon preached in the parish church of Selby, the Rev. J. MURRAY, Incumbent, the sum of £1. 12s. 6d. was collected in aid of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

We are happy to learn that the Corporation of Dover have voted the sum of 100l. out of their funds, towards the erection of a new church at that place.

**HEAVITREE CHURCH.**—The inhabitants of Heavitree have resolved on re-building the parish church, in a manner capable of accommodating 2000 persons.

The Rev. FRANCIS EDWARD TURNOUR, Chaplain to the Earl of WINTERTON, of Shillingfield Park, near Petworth, and third son of the Hon. and Rev. EDWARD I. TURNOUR, of Arundel, formerly Secretary of the Clergy Orphan Society, was ordained Priest on the 16th ult., at St. David's College, Lampeter, by the Bishop of the Diocese, that excellent Institution, to gain a secular prize. The college was founded by the venerable Bishop BURGESS of Salisbury; and the able Professors, who are all distinguished members of our sister Universities, have already sent forth many able and amiable young clergymen, in whose successful progress the worthy Principal, Dr. LLEWELLYN, and the other Masters, are already earning a great reward. The college promises to supply able and efficient Ministers, in addition to the far greater numbers from our two Universities, we trust the Church of England still will flourish. Her good works are well known—let them be remembered whenever accusations are brought forward against this ancient source of true learning and real freedom.—of faith, hope, and charity.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Rev. CHARLES SIMON, M.A. was witnessed in the Girls' National School, in King-street, Cambridge, on Monday last, on the occasion of a dinner, &c. being given by the Rev. CHARLES SIMON, to about 240 of his parishioners, to commemorate the fiftieth year of his Ministry in the parish of the Holy Trinity, which period was completed on that day. After dinner a very handsome silver salver, purchased as a mark of esteem by the parishioners, was presented to the Rev. Gentleman by the Churchwardens. On the same day a very elegant silver ewer was also presented to the Rev. Gentleman, from a number of persons who form a portion of his congregation, but who reside in other parts of the town and vicinity; it bore the following inscription:—

To the Rev. CHARLES SIMON, M.A. Presented by numerous members of his congregation residing in Cambridge and its vicinity, as a token of gratitude for his faithful services, and in testimony of the affection with which he has discharged his duties there for the period of 50 years. Oct. 1, 1832.

**BRITISH INDIA.**  
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At the silver mines of Kongsheng a wonderful gallery has been pierced through the side of the mountain, at the depth of about a hundred feet, through which the ore is now transported, instead of being hoisted to the top. Its length is six thousand, two hundred and thirty feet, and the working process was most tedious, being entirely by calcination and hammering, which brought down the ore in flakes. Only two men could work at a time; it was done by hand, internally and externally, and it is much to be credited that, upon meeting, there was only two or three hundred men at the work. The length of the direction. It is from six to seven feet wide, and runs ten to fifteen high.

## FUGITIVES IN AMERICA.

It appears from the following paragraph, taken from a recent New York paper, that a fugitive clerk of the name of Thomas Sperry, who absconded with money of his employers, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Co. of London, has been arrested, and obliged to surrender his plunder. In time a system will be organized in America by which it will no longer be easy for fraudulent fugitives to find an asylum there, and thus a great benefit will be effected.

**A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.**—A man named Thomas Sperry, who was a clerk in the house of Martin, Stone, and Co. bankers of London, absconded with 3000. sterling of the funds of the house in his possession, and being likewise largely a defaulter, arrived at Station Island in the middle of July, with his wife and accomplices, under a feigned name. Instructions having been sent to arrest him, he was traced to Jordan's Gate, and either he had gone by the North River route; and being taken in civil process, and put up most of the money, and communicated information which led to the arrest of his accomplices, who likewise surrendered their plunder. The particulars are stated in the *Mercantile*, which paper mentions that the fugitives could not be arrested by criminal process, as if it were a fact not generally known. There is no provision in any existing Treaty with Great Britain by virtue of which they could be given up; nor is there one in the existing Treaty with Holland made before or since the dismemberment of that kingdom. But there is a provision, and an unconstitutional one, in our revised laws to that effect."

## DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG HANNAH BY FIRE.

Nassau, New Providence, Aug. 28, 1832.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce to you the loss of the brig *Hannah*, at sea, by fire. I sailed from Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the 26th of June, with full cargo, rum, sugar, lowlands, and pimento, for Quebec; and on the 13th of August, while blowing very hard from the north-east, vessel under very low canvas, and a high and cross sea on, about eight o'clock in the morning we observed the vessel had caught fire forward, which soon communicated with the rum, and in an instant she was in all flames. You may judge my situation and feelings—a crew all about me in a state of despair—the vessel in flames for some time, the crew in a state of confusion, and with great exertions we succeeded in getting out the jolly boat. We were then in lat. 26. 18. north, and long. 72. 30. west, a distance of two hundred miles from the nearest land. I got a compass and quadrant in the boat, with a little bread and water, and committed ourselves to the mercy of the waves, in a small boat 14 feet keel; but, thanks to the Almighty and Merciful God, who brought us safe to land, on the third day we arrived in the city of New York, where the Bahama islanders, about twenty miles whence Columbus first landed when he discovered America. We travelled until we got to a small settlement, where we were taken in by the people, and very hospitably treated. We remained there eleven days, when we procured a passage to this port in a small sloop.

**THE HAGUE, Oct. 9.**—Last Saturday night the beautiful large Church of St. Lawrence, at Zurich-see, with the pulpit and the magnificent organ, which was esteemed to be the best in the country, after that of Haarlem, and in short, every thing that the church contained, was destroyed by fire, so that only the bare walls remained. The fire began half an hour after midnight, and continued till a late hour the following day. The inhabitants, and, above all, the sailors of the gun-boats stationed off the town, exerted themselves to save the houses, since to quench the fire in the church was impossible. Their efforts were crowned with success; for, although the flames of fire fell on the houses all round, and threatened half the town with destruction, not one house was burnt. This great disaster, by which the town of Zurich-see is deprived of its greatest ornaments, is ascribed to the same cause as the fire which destroyed the Lutheran Church at Amsterdam some years ago, namely, the negligence of the plumbers, who left a small dish in the gallery. *—Dated paper.*

**EXTRA. FURNACE.**—On Friday afternoon, at night, a singular phenomenon and melancholy accident occurred in Cheshire. About half-way between Woodside and Bidstone there is a pleasant dingle, near which W. Laird, Esq., has erected some buildings. A number of large trees grow round this dingle, and several of the smaller ones have been lately planted. In the course of the afternoon the clouds were observed to be gathering about the top of the hills, and to touch the tops of the trees, and the rain descended in torrents. Suddenly the wind, which blew from the south-west, increased in violence. Branches as thick as a man's thigh were rent from the large trees and carried to the distance of a hundred yards. Several of the smaller ones were uprooted and blown down. A wall, of the thickness of two bricks, was blown down, and a poor man who had been sheltered close to it, and who had been sitting under it, had also sought a similar shelter, but they escaped uninjured. Some of the bricks were carried 100 yards from the site of the wall. A woman in an adjoining cottage, who had placed a large tub at the door to catch the rain-water, says that the tub was raised by the tornado, and whirled round by the wind. We have not at present the effects of this singular storm were felt beyond the vicinity of the dingle. *—Liverpool Advertiser.*

**A HUMAN SACRIFICE AT KALEE GHAT.**—A Hindoo had been accustomed to make an annual sacrifice of goats at Kalee. This year, having determined to make an extraordinary sacrifice, he sent for a Mahomedan Barber to shave him. After this was performed, he desired the barber to cut off the head of the goat, and the sacrifice was performed, to which he agreed. The usual ceremonies commenced, Kalee was invoked, flowers and incense scattered, and the barber stooped down to the ground and firmly held the head of the victim. While the Hindoo prepared for the sacrifice with an enormous knife; but, instead of striking the goat, struck off the head of the barber with one blow; the head rolled on the floor, which was soon bathed in a stream of blood. The barber, not knowing what had happened, deliberately lifted the head by the hair, and, carrying it to the altar, performed the accustomed puja as if it were a matter of indifference whether the sacrifice was completed with a human head or that of an animal. The spectators now assembled round, and the police apprehended the offender, who was tried for his life, and sentenced to die by Mr. Tucker. On a reference to the Nizamut Adawlat, Mr. Rattray confirmed the sentence, and the execution is now being performed. *—East India Magazine.*

Late advices from China communicate some further accounts of the revolt in that empire. It appears that the position of the rebel forces was very strong, being a species of amphitheatre surrounded by mountains, and only accessible through narrow passes among the hills. These passes were entirely occupied by the rebels, and owing to these local advantages they had completely overthrown all the troops sent against them. The Governor of the province of Hoo-nan, who had proceeded to the scene of action with all the disposable force of the province, had been obliged to retire precipitately in consequence of the rebels having made demonstrations to attack his flank and rear. It was generally thought he would pay with his head for the progress of the insurrection. The troops of the Emperor are reported to be much dispirited in consequence of the general belief that the rebels were feigning with evil spirits, and preparing to die, and this superstitious belief was likely to cause the rebels progress to be for some time unimpeded.

**HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY.**—A work of complete novelty, and of very great interest and importance, is about to appear, under the pen of Mr. Burke, the well-known author of the *Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronage*. We allude to a History of the Gentry of the United Kingdom, the first part of which is to be published on the 1st of November. The want of a work of this nature, furnishing an account of all the Families constituting the Gentry of the United Kingdom, has long been extensively felt and acknowledged; and it is expected that the present undertaking, founded on the most authentic sources, and aided by the most satisfactory manner, will be found to answer, in the most satisfactory manner, the long-expected want.

A commercial traveller, named William Henry Donald, passing from the fair of Leipzig through a place called Bresgarden, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, was lately taken from his bed at five o'clock in the morning, by a police officer, upon a charge of being a Baptist. The opinion of that sect of religionists being proscribed by the law—buried off to Grabow, a distance of ten miles, in a heavy shower of rain—there questioned in the most inquisitorial manner, as to his religious beliefs—kept prisoner in a room at an inn, with a guard at his door, for three days, and handed from one magistrate to another, upon frivolous charges, during a period of no less than nineteen days. All this was done though the traveller was regularly furnished with a passport. Some remonstrances have been addressed to the Mecklenburg Government by the English Consul at Hamburg, but hitherto without any satisfaction.

## POLICE.

**DUEL.**—The Magistrates of Marylebone Office were engaged until a late hour on Tuesday evening in hearing a charge preferred against four Gentlemen for being concerned in fighting a duel. The principals gave their names as Captain Yates, of the Royal Navy, and Captain Henry Temple, of No. 31, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, a soldier who is so much distinguished for his military and civil exploits in the world. The seconds were Mr. Joseph Harfield, of No. 2, Hawthorn-street, East India Docks, Gent., and Mr. Charles Rivin, of the London University, Student. It appeared that late on Tuesday afternoon a hostile meeting was brought about between the parties in a field adjoining Wormwood Scrubs. They came to the ground in a post-chaise and a cabriolet belonging to Captain Yates. The necessary preliminaries were duly observed, and the necessary number of shots took place, but without effect. The seconds were engaged in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation, when Thomas Bevan, a policeman, No. 108, of the T division, who had received information of what had transpired, came up and took the parties into custody, with the exception of Captain Temple, who afterwards surrendered himself at the office. Mr. Rivin inquired for the cause that led to the meeting. Captain Temple said that he was aware that they had offended against the law, and were ready to answer for it, but he hoped no questions would be pressed upon them which were not absolutely required. Mr. Harfield then directed all the parties to enter into their own recognizances of 2000. to keep the peace, which being done, they were liberated. It is hinted that the cause is of a very delicate nature, and concerns a female of some celebrity in the fashionable world.

**BOW STREET.**—The Murder of the Policeman, John Long.—The murder of a policeman of the E Division, named John Long, in Gray's Inn-road, by one of three men who stabbed him to the heart, about two years and four months ago, must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers, one of the three, of the name of Smith, a journeyman baker, having at the office, on Tuesday evening, been a sum of money. It may also be recollected that the chief witness against Smith was an unfortunate woman named Mary Ann Griffiths, who was then in the habit of walking the streets in the neighbourhood where the crime was committed. She was at the time committed by the Coroner to prison to ensure her forthcoming at the trial, as her life had been threatened by the friends of the accused. After the trial, at the residence of the judges, she was enabled to leave London, and once more to resume a reputable course of life, which she expressed great anxiety to do. She was furnished with the means of going into the country, and nothing was seen of her afterwards until Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, when the attention of Lawrence, policeman, No. 72 F division, was called to a disturbance in the street, where a woman was crying out, "murder, murder, murder," and calling loudly for help. Lawrence, on coming to the spot, found the unfortunate Mary Ann Griffiths, whose person he knew very well, almost fainting from the treatment she had received. The four women ran away before he could ascertain the true state of the matter, and Lawrence took her to the station-house, where Mr. Thomas ordered her to have refreshment and to be placed in a comfortable bed. On Wednesday morning she was brought before Sir Frederick Rose, when she gave the following account of herself from the time that she left London.—She went straight to her relations in Somersetshire, who, upon the assurance that she was disposed to alter her course of life, interested themselves in her behalf, and by the influence of the Lord of the Manor she obtained a situation in the family of a gentleman named Maurier, a retired military officer, residing in Queen-square, Bristol, and three children, who were all well, and who were very comfortable until the riots occurred, when her master and mistress and one of the children were burnt to death in the dreadful conflagration that then took place, and she and the other two children escaped with great difficulty, in doing which, however, she got into the crowd, and was accidentally wounded very severely in the leg by a soldier's bayonet. Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, directed that she should be taken to the hospital at Bristol, and still an open one, and it was in a dreadful state.—The woman went on to state that she was a long time in the hospital at Bristol, and when she came out she endeavoured to obtain employment, but failed, and had no resource, her friends being very poor, but to come to London, her parish being St. Clement Danes. Some delay had taken place in fixing her settlement, and the mean time she had been employed by a friend of the name of Mr. W. H. W. who, wherever she went, and swore they would have her life. The four women who were about her when the constable interfered had followed her a considerable distance, swearing they would murder her. When they came into Wyck-street they began to beat her, and she called for assistance. "All I claim now," said the poor creature, "is protection against insolence until I can get into the workhouse." Sir F. Rose assured her that she should be protected, and directed that she should at once be taken into St. Clement's workhouse, at the same time observing that her's was a fit case for the consideration of the Commissioners of Police, to whom Mr. Thomas undertook to represent it. The poor woman seemed very grateful. She has been educated in a very superior manner, and speaks French, Italian, and German fluently.

**DARK ROBBERY.**—The following depredation was committed, during Sunday last, in a newly-finished house, situate No. 38, Albion-street, Hyde Park-place, belonging to Mr. Aust, of Grosvenor-market, plumber.—The glazing of the premises throughout had been only finished on the preceding day, when, early on Sunday morning, some persons entered the house, and, at the back of the house, and taking out all the sashes from the window-frames, carried them down in the yard, where every pane of glass was hacked out in a workmanlike manner, and afterwards conveyed away. The parties must have been engaged very busily for several hours; and the value of the property stolen exceeds 250. Other similar robberies have lately been committed in several of the new buildings in that neighbourhood.

A serious accident happened last evening in Gray's Inn-road. As Mr. M. Phail, jeweller, of Regent-street, was riding a spirited horse, the animal took fright in passing a heavily-laden cart and a pile of stones by the wayside, and galloped off with such fury that he lost all command, and in all probability would have lost his life had he not had the presence of mind to throw himself off, in doing which he seriously fractured his leg: the horse was stopped without sustaining any injury.

Two inquests were held on Thursday—one at Woolwich on the body of J. Findlay, a private in the Royal Artillery, who cut his throat on Tuesday morning; and the other at Deptford, on the body of A. Halls, a seaman, who threw himself into the canal. Findlay had been twenty years in the Service, but no cause was assigned but that of ill health. Halls was heard to say, "I will never go home any more."

A few days since, Mr. John Glyn Irvine, a spectacle-maker, residing in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, committed suicide. He was a bachelor, upwards of 50 years of age, a man much respected by his acquaintances, of perfectly sober habits, and industrious in his business. His notions of religion were remarkable, and calculated to harass and distress a mind like the deceased's, which was greatly affected in consequence of the death of his only son, who had been a member of the congregation of the Unitarian Church, and a member of the council of the institution of the working classes in Gray's Inn-road.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Three Tuns, Cross-street, before Mr. Stirling, the coroner. Mr. Joseph Wilson, who resided in the same house with the deceased, said, he saw the deceased in his shop at work at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and in an hour afterwards he was dead, and lay on the floor of his shop. He was a disciple of Mr. Owen, and a member of the council of the institution of the working classes in Gray's Inn-road.

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**EXTRAORDINARY.**—A short time was rung at St. Peter's Church, Newgate, near Dorking, Surrey, seven complete peals of plain bob minors, consisting of 5,040 changes, by six of the Newgate youths, namely, Thomas Burbery (treble), George Hopkin (second), Shem Tidy (third), Peter Harley (fourth), Thomas Gadd (fifth), and John Kempshall (sixth). The above was performed in the short space of two hours and forty-eight minutes, conducted by John Kempshall.

## CRACK A CURE FOR CHOLERA.

We have before noticed the efficacy of musk in the cure of this malignant disease, and as too much publicity cannot be given to so successful and simple a remedy, we trust we need offer no apology for introducing into our columns the following case, successfully treated by Mr. Laming, of Finsbury-square, which we find in the *Lancet* of yesterday, furnished by that gentleman in a letter to the editor:—

"Mrs. L., aged 51, of industrious and sober habits, living at 32, Smith's-gardens, City-road, in the vicinity of the Regent's Canal, was seized, at nine in the evening, with sudden prostration of strength, the hands and feet the least and arms, and legs, and these symptoms continued to increase until twelve o'clock, at which time I saw her. I found, in addition, the pulse at the wrist feeble, and the temperature of the skin below the natural standard; all the appearances were those of a person in incipient Asiatic cholera. A medical gentleman, who was about to treat the case as one of the severest he had witnessed, resigned it into my hands. The medicines which had been prepared were constantly laid aside, and a dose of musk was substituted. Within five minutes every symptom of the cholera vanished; the skin became warm, a profuse perspiration made its appearance, and the patient described her sensations to be comfortable, and herself to be quite well; she rapidly convalesced without other medicines of any kind, save a few common aperients on the two subsequent days. It may be well to add, that there were at the time many fatal cases of the disease in the immediate neighbourhood.

To those wishing to possess themselves of this antidote, Mr. L. recommends that fifteen grains of musk rubbed into a powder with lump of sugar, should be kept ready to be mixed in a wine-glassful of cold water, and be taken on the first appearance of any unusual symptom bearing resemblance to cholera.

An inquest was on Wednesday evening holden at the London Hospital, before Mr. B. B. the Coroner, and the body of James Johnson, who died in that institution from the effects of laudanum. The first witness called was the wife of the deceased. She stated that her husband was a journeyman carpenter, and was latterly much addicted to drink. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening she went from their residence in Norton-lodge into Bishopsgate-street for a candle, and on her return, in a few minutes, she found the deceased in bed and apparently ill, and she had taken something improper, she went immediately for his brother, and on their return they found him in a state of stupor. His breath smelled strong of laudanum, and on examining the room she found a small phial and a tea-cup on the ground behind the door, both of which smelt of the same drug. Witness went to three or four medical men in the neighbourhood, all of whom refused to attend him. She then purchased a phial of opium, which she used to give him in some warm water, but in consequence of his keeping his teeth closed, she was not enabled to administer much of it. His brother subsequently went for a doctor, who recommended his removal to the hospital, which was done. The witness underwent a most rigid examination by the Coroner and Jury, and her equivocal and unsatisfactory manner of answering many of the questions tended to excite considerable suspicion. She could not give any account of her suspecting in the first instance that the deceased had taken something improper, or why, having such an idea, she did not at once go for a medical man, and not to his brother; she admitted that her husband was jealous of her, but with no particular person, and that they frequently had quarrels on the subject; she also admitted that she was nearly two hours absent when she went for his brother, though the distance was not so far, and that she did not go to her brother's quarter of an hour. The brother of the deceased was next called. He deposed to having found his brother in bed in a state of insensibility. He frequently asked him what he had taken, but he made no reply. He however admitted that he had purchased the laudanum at different shops. He understood he was jealous of his wife, but did not know whether she gave him reason to be so or not. He had before spoken of destroying his brother, but he never gave against his wife. Mr. Williams, the house surgeon at the hospital, said that he used the stomach-pump and other remedies, but they were too late, as the deceased died under the operation. It was his opinion that had proper remedies been used at the time his wife first suspected he had taken something improper, his life would have been saved. The doubts which the Jury entertained by the testimony of the wife of the deceased were removed by the evidence of his brother, and they returned a verdict of "Insanity."

## TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.

Yesterday was published,

## THE EVANGELICAL PENNY MAGAZINE, and Bible

MOTIVE AND OBJECTS OF THIS WORK.

It has been too justly observed that, of all the present cheap publications, no one is suited for Sunday reading, nor devoted exclusively to the religious public; nor, on the other hand, is any one living, didactic, or religious, which is the practice of those who regulate their lives according to the divine will. This is the object and design of "The Evangelical Penny Magazine," namely—

First—To diffuse religious knowledge by the diaries, journals, and biographies of those distinguished for their Christian principles. Secondly—To illustrate passages of Scripture, and to explain their connection with the usages of the times in which they were written, and their figurative allusion to such usages. And Thirdly—To become a vehicle for the intercourse and communication of the religious world of the present day, and to strive in union for any common object.

The first Number is embellished with a Portrait of the Rev. John Wesley, and every succeeding Number will contain a Portrait of some eminent Evangelical Divine. The work will be published by Mr. Howden, at "The Evangelical Penny Magazine Office, 194, Strand, and will be supplied by all the Agents of the Penny Magazine, on the same terms. All letters and orders to be addressed (post paid) to the Publisher, 194, Strand.

## BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the genuine Burgess's Essence of Anchovies, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Caution: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without the name of Burgess, and others "The Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess," and many more without address.

JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be the genuine, which they have the honour to appoint.

**BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE**, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce, will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps), London. (The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.)

**RUPTURES.**—THE PATENT SELF-RESISTING AND ADJUSTING GERMAN TRUSS, with other improvements, continues to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hernia, as well as for its simple and efficient construction, advantageously possessing over the common Truss a resisting and repelling power. All English Trusses on the principle of the Truss, and where straps are used a resisting power cannot be applied. Manufacturer, No. 1, Piccadilly, where is just published by the Inventor, T. EGG, a Treatise on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those afflicted. 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

**THE PUBLIC AND PARENTS** most especially are respectfully informed that "TAYLOR'S ALTERNATIVE AND FEVER POWDERS," the most efficacious and esteemed remedy for the diseases of Infants and Children, the preparation of W. Taylor, Esq., a regularly educated Surgeon, and an extensive practice at Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, are recommended by the certificates of more than fifty persons of Rank and the heads of Families of high respectability, whose testimonials may be seen on application to Mr. Roope, of Norwich, the sole proprietor; and Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London, who have the sole right of selling in Great Britain. Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. by all respectable Vendors of Medicine. Foreign orders immediately attended to.—The Aperient Powders, and also the Fever, are given quite dry, and are as palatable as sugar!

## THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

The Dey of Algiers, as the court story goes, Has now taken to wear English-made boots and shoes, And has given to the lustre of Warren's Deed Jet, Or bright glossy black, the name of the Dey. "For, Allah be praised!" cried his Highness, "I see They reflect the bright eyes in my Harem, to me Are as brilliant as glass!" So he wrote with his hand An order to Warren, at 30, the Strand.

**THIS** Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

**LONDON, OCTOBER 14.**

with respect to your *first* interrogatory, though it is impossible for me to give the precise terms I made use of, I yet have no hesitation in saying that the report here is likewise faulty. It is true that I alluded to your visit to Sir Harry Neale, and in remarking thereupon, I expressed myself pleased to find that the gallant Admiral, to his infinite credit, and pursuing the same strict line of morality which had distinguished his conduct from the commencement, had declined to entertain any overtures.

I have a difficulty in understanding what is implied by erroneous statements" in reference to the interview with Sir Harry Neale. I can only beg to assure you that, whilst on the one hand



It will be consistent with my disposition to afford every courteous explanation, I shall, if necessary, be equally prepared to hold myself responsible at all times for any expressions that I may have uttered. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.  
To Hyde Villiers, Esq.

(No. 3.)  
6, Cleveland Court, St. James's, Oct. 2, 1832.  
Sir, I have this moment received your answer to my letter of yesterday's date.

I can have no hesitation in admitting that your answer to my second enquiry is entirely satisfactory.

You appear, however, to have misunderstood the object of the first enquiry. I felt it to be necessary to my honour to ascertain whether you had spoken of me as a "treasury nominee," or as "the supporter of Canning, then of Wellington, now of Grey, as they severally became the dispensers of pensions and places." I feel it now to be necessary to repeat the enquiry, whether you did use these words, or words to this effect. They are expressions which, I am willing to believe, no gentleman would have used unadvisedly, and I am, therefore, confident that you will find no difficulty in giving me a distinct answer.

It had been my intention to reserve for a more fitting opportunity my notice of other parts of the speech ascribed to you, but the expressions contained in your letter necessarily led me to enquire what are the "overtures" to which you allude as having been made by me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) T. HYDE VILLIERS.

To J. Stewart, Esq.  
(No. 4.)  
Albion, Wednesday, 3d October, 1832.  
Sir,—I was from home when your letter was brought to my chambers this forenoon.

I had of my own accord, and in pursuance of the open, candid course which has ever marked my conduct in my intercourse with society, addressed a second note to you this morning (but which it is now no longer necessary for me to forward) endeavouring to supply what might have been considered deficient in my first.

You now request to know whether, in my address to my friends at Lymington, I spoke of you as a "Treasury nominee," or, "as the supporter of Canning, then of Wellington, and now of Grey, as they severally became the dispensers of pensions and places." My answer is, that I have no recollection and certainly do not think I ever made use of the expressions of "Treasury nominee," or "as they severally became the dispensers of pensions and places." But, in alluding to a handbill, bearing the signature of "John Blakiston," in his capacity of "Chairman of the Reform Committee," in which, when addressing to me, he propounds the question of "Is he a man of known political character?" I distinctly recollect saying, that never having hitherto had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, it could not be known to me, or to any one, that I had ever exhibited the facility, so common at the present day in public men, of advocating the measures of every fluctuating administration, viz., first of Canning, then of Wellington, and now of Grey, or words having the same import.

You cannot be ignorant that there exists many such examples; but, as I am utterly unprepared to apply Parliamentary censure, I am not aware that the observation applies peculiarly to you,—and do not, therefore, see why you should assume to yourself an expression which carries a general, and not an individual signification.

I am not an advocate of personalities on any occasion, and it is foreign to my habits to wound gratuitously the feelings of any individual, without reference to his sphere in life.

Regarding the terms "overtures," to which you appear to take exception, I can only briefly say that the current account in Lymington of your visit at Wallington, was to propose to Sir HARRY NEALE the relinquishment of his pretensions to the representation of that borough in the ensuing Parliament, and that upon the probability of his early succession to the flag at Portsmouth, I asserted nothing of my immediate knowledge (for I have not the honour of being known to the Gallant Admiral) but merely alluded to a fact which formed the subject of common rumour.

Having thus acquitted myself of what is due from one gentleman to another, I may be permitted to suggest, if any further explanation be still required, that it may be done through the medium of friends.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

To T. H. Villiers, Esq. &c.  
(No. 5.)  
Cleveland court, October 3d, 1832.  
Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, which is dated this day.

I am happy to acknowledge the complete satisfaction which it affords me.

Understanding distinctly that you disavow those expressions in the speech ascribed to you, which imply that my public conduct had been actuated by corrupt motives, and those also which imply an offensive epithet on your part towards me, I acknowledge that you have removed every ground of complaint. I feel it all that my public conduct nothing but rectitude of intention, and that I shall always be prepared to vindicate.

With respect to what is stated in the speech attributed to you, and in your two letters, relating to the interview which I had with Sir HARRY NEALE, it can only be necessary for me to observe that you have been misled by the rumours upon which those statements were founded. A perfect neutrality on the part of Sir H. NEALE is all that in any event I have looked to, and my expectation of that was founded upon nothing whatever but his own public declaration, upon the faith of which my friends and myself were entitled to rely.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) T. HYDE VILLIERS.

To John Stewart, Esq.

# ELECTION MATTERS.

LORD HENRY CHOLMONDELEY, on behalf of himself and colleague, Mr. PEACH (who was prevented by his recent domestic affliction from accompanying him), commenced his canvass of the Hundred of Earsham on Monday, and was met at Bungay by a large party of gentry and yeomanry supporting the Conservative interest, in his canvass on that and the following day. On Wednesday, after canvassing the neighbourhood of Harleston, he was met at Needham by a numerous assemblage of the gentry, clergy, yeomanry, and tradesmen of the Hundred, on horseback, and a long train of carriages, whence, preceded by the admirable band from Bungay, in their splendid dress uniforms, with appropriate banners, he entered the town of Harleston in procession, amid the firing of guns and the acclamations of his numerous friends of all classes. The procession halted at intervals, and each time the numerous assemblage heartily joined in three cheers for Lord HENRY, three for Mr. PEACH, three for them jointly, and three for Church and King. After proceeding through the principal streets, his Lordship immediately commenced his canvass, accompanied by a strong party of friends. His Lordship's reception throughout the canvass was most flattering, and his success beyond the most sanguine expectations of himself or the local committee, for which much is to be attributed to his clear explanation of his views upon all political subjects, and his straightforward and manly bearing and urbanity of manners to all, whether friendly or adverse to the cause he advocates.—After his Lordship had left the town, a large party of his friends dined together at the Swan. The evening passed off with great spirit, each individual pledging himself to use every exertion for the return of Lord HENRY and his colleague. As this Hundred consists entirely of independent voters, the demonstration in favour of this interest clearly proves a material reaction has taken place in favour of the Conservative cause, and the result of the canvass must have a powerful effect upon the issue of the approaching contest, and will, we trust, operate as a stimulus to similar exertions in every hundred in the division.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—We understand that some of Mr. POWELL THOMSON's friends have been circulating a report that Mr. HORE is about to quit the field. Such a circumstance would doubtless afford much satisfaction to the Right Hon. Vice-President, since it would not only improve his chances of success, but would also appear to be the consequence of his becoming a candidate. But if Mr. THOMSON's election depend upon the retirement of Mr. HORE, small

indeed are his chances of success; for if there be one Candidate less likely than another to shrink from a contest, that Candidate is Mr. HORE. Retire, indeed! Let not Mr. CHARLES POWELL THOMSON flatter himself with the probability of such an event. Mr. HORE, we have good reason to believe, has already secured a greater number of voters than any other Candidate; and every day brings with it some new proof of his popularity, and strengthens the assurance of his ultimate triumph.—*Manchester Courier.*

We are glad to be enabled to say that Mr. CANNING, in a day or two, will return to Hull to resume his canvass. He will be received by his friends, who have not been idle in his absence, with that warmth of regard due to his personal merits, and to the great cause to which his efforts, jointly with their own, are directed, the preservation of the British Constitution from the designs of revolutionists and theorists. He will have the satisfaction to find that all attempts to depreciate his character have failed of the object, and that those aspersions that have been so profusely showered upon him, in the absence of a single fact that could be brought forward of a derogatory nature, have passed away, like the breath from a mirror, leaving his fair fame bright and unchanged. The *Rockingham*, we observe, with laboured ingenuity and an obstinate perseverance in error, continues to stick to the text of "an undue influence" with which it vainly attempts to charge not only the friends of Mr. CANNING in Hull, but the Conservative party all over the empire. Does the Editor of the *Rockingham* believe the Whigs are immaculate in this respect, or in all the other arts by which votes have been obtained and seats secured? If he does, in the sheer simplicity of his heart, he believes what is credited by no man in the United Kingdom but himself. The Whigs are old staggers in the arts of electioneering, and know as well how fields are fought and battles won in this way as any set of men in his Majesty's dominions. The Whigs won't suffer an iota of a chance of obtaining a vote to be thrown away. Witness a Noble Whig Lord the other day qualifying as a 50l. tenant to obtain a vote for Northamptonshire: witness the discussions on the Reform Bill, and the skill evinced, both geographically and numerically, in drawing the line of demarcation to preserve the Whig boroughs! When we hear the Whigs exclaiming against the employment of "undue" influence, we begin to suspect that they have found out they have very little influence of any kind or sort to employ! As far as Hull is concerned, the charge against the Conservatives of employing any influence except that which the excellence of their cause gives them, arising from the fears very naturally entertained, in the present state of affairs, for the permanence of our most valued institutions and the future prosperity of the nation, is false and groundless. In our present publication we have scattered one of these charges, most ingeniously concocted, to the winds. On a former occasion every tangible accusation then made was triumphantly refuted. Every future one, if it only appears in a palpable form, will, we doubt not, be as convincingly dealt with. But we war not with shadows; we do not undertake to prove negatives. Let the editor of the *Rockingham* bring forward what he assumes to be facts, multitudinous as the 44-pounders of the "Particularly Rum Association," and we venture to say we will dispose of them with greater ease than the most practised Whig declaimer could swallow and digest the forty-four bullets in question. That legitimate influence which the Conservatives do possess, however, no Jesuitical casuistry will prevent their using, and that most industriously; and the effects of it will be most triumphantly shown, or we are very much mistaken, in the result of the ensuing general election, to the signal discomfiture of those who brawl in order to obtain place and power for themselves, as well as those who snarl and pervert the truth for the purpose of retaining them in the hands of their friends and patrons.—*Hull Packet.*

We are happy to find, by letters from Leicestershire, that the election of Lord ROBERT MANNERS, as a Representative of one of the divisions of that county, is certain. Now that revolutionary excitement is over, the freeholders are glad to return to their old, and faithful, and much-respected Representative.

Mr. HENRY HOULDSWORTH, of Manchester, a Tory, nephew of THOMAS HOULDSWORTH, Esq., M.P., has offered himself to the electors of Nottingham, in opposition to the Attorney-General; and Mr. W. GLANVILLE, of Liverpool, also a Tory, has offered himself to those of Newark, in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Wilde.

On Monday last the Eldon Club celebrated the first anniversary of that ever to be remembered 8th of October, when the House of Peers, and that Noble Lord whose name the society bears, succeeded in preserving to them those vested rights which every Englishman is proud to boast of. The young men of Norfolk feel that they owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the peers of the country and the illustrious ELDON. Forty-one sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided for them by Mr. BUSHELL, the landlord. On the health of the Earl of ELDON being proposed by the secretary, it was received with that enthusiasm which was never before surpassed on any occasion. Our illustrious fellow-citizen the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord STAMFORD, and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, the Candidates for the city, the Conservative Candidates for the Eastern Division of Norfolk, and other loyal toasts, were received with equal applause. In the evening a very grand fire balloon ascended with the name of ELDON inscribed upon it.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

The Bristol Conservative meeting on Thursday determined to call on Sir R. Vyvyan to offer himself as a candidate for that city.

# PEMICAN.

Parliament was on Friday-night prorogued, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, to the 11th of December. From this it would appear, that no further session of the present House of Commons is contemplated by Ministers.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—At one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in Edinburgh, the following resolution, moved by the Lord Advocate (Mr. JEFFREY), was carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting, in accordance with what they believe to be the general wish and hope of his countrymen, are of opinion that a public memorial should be erected in the metropolis of Scotland to the memory of Sir WALTER SCOTT, on a scale worthy of his great name, and fitted to convey to future time an adequate testimony of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries."—Professor WILSON, in seconding the motion, thus concluded his speech, "it was right that such a monument be erected, that men of genius yet unborn should kindle into enthusiasm when they see the light of the rising or the setting sun striking to the top of the monument, and instigating them to similar deeds of immortal fame. Tower and temple will disappear—the acylle of Time will sweep them down, but his memory will

— "A mightier monument command,  
The mountains of his native land."

Before the meeting separated, 1100l. was subscribed. Among the persons present were, the Duke of BUCKLEIGH, Marquis of LOTHIAN, Earl of DALHOUSIE, Earl of ROSBURY, and Lord DELMEY.

The master butchers of the metropolis have formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of procuring a law for the general suspension of all trade and labour on Sunday. The barbers of Bristol have come to a resolution to discontinue the practice of opening their shops on Sunday morning.

A person of the name of WILLIAM HIND, was charged before the Magistrates with conveying a goose from the spit of Mrs. WINTERBOTTOM, in Green-street, Little Sheffield, who had invited a party to partake of the same, and who were thus unceremoniously

deprived of their anticipated treat. The Magistrates committed him for trial.

Whether the remission of the punishment of death for forgery and horse stealing will ultimately have the effect of diminishing those offences, time alone can show. But at present the very contrary effect appears to be produced, both those crimes having much increased. Several forgeries of Bank of England 5s. and 10l. notes have been recently detected.—The alteration in the Game Laws was to have prevented poaching, but we are sorry to say that that offence is also upon the increase.

MARCH OF INTELLECT AT GLOSSOP.—An announcement of which the following is a verbatim copy, was left at a house in Glossop one day last week, by a person who fancies she has all the necessary qualifications to "teach the young ideas how to shoot:—"This is to inform you that E. K.—will hold a school this morning for Boys and girls with Alohahit 2d Testament and Bible 3d Nitting and sowing 3d Marking 4d work Also a night school attendance with Evening any time when boys Or girls is at liberty any that is desirous to learn to write Bring Slate and pencil after On paper Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Nights 3d Also take in all Kind off sowing for Men Women Or Children at a reasonable rate Turn of the Lane Near Glossip Please to inform your Neighbours the Children Bring their Books."

CURIOS INSCRIPTION.—An old grave stone in St. Paul's church-yard, Bedford, has lately been renovated; we give the inscription verbatim:—

"Here lies interred the body of PATIENCE, the wife of SHADRACH JOHNSON, by her had 12 sons and 12 daughters; she died in child-bed the 6th day of June, 1717, aged 38 years."

The above monumental inscription having become almost obliterated by time, was restored at the sole expense of an individual some years since.

GOOD SPORT.—A short time since Mr. STIMPSON, of Oakham, was taking down a bean-stack, belonging to Mrs. FINCH, when two terrier dogs which he had with him killed 310 rats!

That hero of the local prize-ring, in the vicinity of Boston, "Tambourine Sam," is, we understand, locating in his majesty's gaol at Newgate, having borrowed a horse and forgot to return it to the owner.

Restoration of Sight to the Blind. We learn with much pleasure that Mr. MAYHEW (clerk to JOSEPH JESSOP, Esq., solicitor), who was struck totally blind by lightning during a tempest in August last, has recovered his sight. He suffered considerable pain at the time the powers of vision were mercifully restored to him by the hand of Him who withheld them.—*Essex Herald.*

In a parish church, not an hundred miles from Chobham in Surrey (remarkable for faithful and evangelical preaching), a sermon was announced to young persons, occasioned by the sudden death of two young females; when, after a forcible appeal to the feelings of the congregation, on the important subject of religion, &c. the clergyman broke out into a most violent strain of invective against the inhabitants at large, assuring them that his health, rest, and comfort were destroyed by the prevailing profaneness of many of the inhabitants, and abruptly concluded—"Reform, Reform! under this word has been well nigh broken all the bands of social order!"

ALNWICK.—On the arrival of Lord HOWICK, his friends hired men to drag the carriage, and barrels of ale were given away in the streets, where a scene of confusion ensued; boys and lads drunk, scrambling, and fighting, which disgusted all genuine Reformers. No apology has been made for this violation of public morals, and unnecessary risk of producing the epidemic.—*Tyne Mercury.*

THE HUNT.—Preparations are making at Melton and at Leicester to accommodate the sporting world during the season. Sir HARRY GOODRICK is expected in about a fortnight's time at Thrusington, to join in the cub-lunting till the first week in November, when he will commence the regular season. At Melton splendid apartments have been taken for the Russian Ambassador and several other distinguished members of the Jockey Club. The hounds will meet at Six-hills for the first time this season.

THE BITER BIT.—A few days ago, a small square deal box, weighing about 60lbs., and appearing from its weight and the careful manner in which it was secured to contain bullion, was looked at the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, by the Hastings mail, addressed to Earl ASHBURNHAM, at his seat in Sussex. Two fellows (members of the swell mob, from their appearance) were seen hovering about the office when the parcel was laid upon the counter, and shortly afterwards, on its being deposited inside the mail, it was missing. An inquiry was immediately set on foot, when it was discovered that one of the fellows had taken his place by the mail, and paid his fare to Hastings. He was seen inside the mail a few minutes before it set off, but not afterwards. Upon making further inquiry, it was ascertained that two gentlemanly-looking men had hired a hackney coachman to drive to Broad-court, Long-acre. They gave the coachman a sovereign, and so great was their anxiety to get off that they started without waiting for change. The box (which had cost these fellows so much pains and anxiety, and two sovereigns besides) contained 56lbs. of shot, value about 14s.

A Gulliverian Sheet of Paper.—A sheet of paper has been recently manufactured at Whitehall Mill, in Derbyshire, which measured 13,800 feet in length, and four feet in breadth, being 6,133 yards square and a third, and would entirely cover a statute acre and a quarter of ground, or 6,050 square yards!

An honest old labourer, residing in Northamptonshire, being asked, by his employer, what was his opinion of the Reform Bill, replied, he did not expect much benefit from it. "Why not?" said his master, "you ought to expect a great deal from such a measure; when that Bill is passed, you will be able to purchase as much bread and cheese and ale for twopenny or threepence, as you can eat and drink in a day."—"May be, we may," said the old man, "but we shall only have a halpenny to buy it with."

The following extract from a French paper, the *Mémorial des Pyrénées*, may be supposed to contain a more correct account than that already given of the melancholy fate of Mr. PATTISON and his lady:—"A young English Gentleman, of large fortune, who about a year ago, married a charming lady, went out to take the air with her on the border of the deep and rapid torrent that flows at this thermal establishment. The husband was amusing himself with lifting up with his cane the shining rockwork that lies in the water along the bank, when the cane escaped from his hand, and on leaning forward to catch it he fell into the torrent. His wife, who beheld his fall, rushed to his succour, and succeeded in grasping the flaps of his coat; finding that the violence of the water would carry her away, she seized a dry branch, but, this breaking off, the two soon disappeared in the foaming stream of the gulf. Their servant, who was at a short distance, cried aloud for help, and assistance, was very promptly afforded. The lady, and afterwards her husband, were taken out of the water, but life was totally extinct. The servant's howls signs of the deepest sorrow for his loss, and the whole village of Cauterets is thrown into affliction by this distressing event."

The *Journal de Frankfort* has the following, dated Coburg, Sept. 26:—"Late, a journeyman blacksmith clandestinely broke into and entered the vault in which are deposited the mortal remains of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. His object, as he confessed,



1 of "Constable's Miscellany."











## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Numerous licences, including Sauter's Wells, Adelphi, and Pavilion theatres, and the King's Ancient Court rooms, were renewed without opposition.

Renewal of the following licences was refused.—White Conduit House, on the ground that theatrical performances had been permitted there contrary to law; the Eagle Tavern and Grecian Saloon, City-road, on the ground that it was a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and was the resort of hundreds of profligate persons, where the utmost licentiousness prevailed. The charges were strongly denied, and a memorial, respectfully and numerously signed, was handed in, in favour of a renewal.—The Orange Colleege house.—Refused on account of being a place where theatrical representations took place. The hand bill was read, announcing the representation of *Spalazzo; or, The Sympathetic Lover*—the scene on the coast of Barbary (!). Mr. Meyrick, the landlord, said, these representations were held in an adjoining garden, not belonging to him.—The Crown Tavern.—Refused because not quite built.—The Garrick Theatre.—Refused as not managed by responsible persons, and on no other ground.

Mr. Alley applied on behalf of Mr. Rayner for a licence for the Strand Theatre.—Mr. Adolphus opposed the application, and did so without any wish to injure Mr. Rayner; but it was a notorious fact that performances were nightly enacted at the present moment in this theatre under the name of Mrs. Waylett, a married woman, and a Jew bankrupt, so that any proceeding for penalties would not meet with a chance of success. After a short reply from Mr. Alley, Mr. Rayner moved that the application be rejected, and the motion was carried.

The application for a licence for the new Portman theatre was rejected after a short conversation, because the building was not yet finished.—The Court then adjourned.

**THE KING'S DAUGHTER, AND WINDSOR CASTLE.**—A beautiful portrait of Lady Sophia Sidney, eldest daughter of his Majesty, (with a memoir), and a splendid engraving of Windsor Castle, we perceive are announced to be given on the 1st of November, in the "Court Magazine," edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The plate of Windsor Castle forms No. 1. of the Landscape Gallery of the Seat of Nobility and Nobles, Royal and Noble, from original drawings by Daniell, Esq., R.A., to appear monthly, in addition to the Female Portrait Gallery, by the most eminent painters and engravers, and the Coloured Engravings from original drawings, by Mr. Parris. All orders should be given immediately for the November number of the "Court Magazine," to prevent disappointment.

Wednesday's Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following gentlemen were stationed:—*Duke of York*, Capt. R. Locke; *Scotch Castle*, Capt. J. Hillman; *Warren Hastings*, Capt. T. Sandys; *Kellie Castle*, Capt. R. Pattullo; *Buckinghamshire*, Capt. C. Shea; *Castle Huntly*, Capt. C. Johnstone; *Vansittart*, Capt. R. Scott; *Bengal and China—Bombay*, Capt. J. Kellaway, St. Helena, Bengal and China—*Marquis of Huntly*, Capt. J. Hine; *Duke of Sussex*, Capt. W. H. Whitehead; *Herefordshire*, Capt. B. Ford; *James*, Capt. S. R. Whitehead; *Lady Melville*, Capt. P. Shepherd; *Farguherson*, Capt. J. Cruikshank; *Bombay and China—Lougher Castle*, Capt. H. Harris, St. Helena, Bombay and China—*Waterloo*, Capt. W. B. Blakeley; *Thomas Grenville*, Capt. J. B. Burnett; *Mervia*, Capt. —; *Ingia*, Capt. J. Dindman; *Rose*, Capt. T. Marquis; and *Prince Regent*, Capt. —, China direct.

**MONUMENT TO SIR D. BAIRD.**—The monument to the memory of the late General Sir David Baird, Bart., was recently finished. The building, which is of Aberdeen granite, and stands upon the hill of Tom-o-Chastel, about two miles west of Crieff, forms a most commanding and magnificent object in the landscape. It is a model of Cleopatra's Needle. The base of the pedestal is eighteen feet on the side of the square, nine feet nine inches at the top, and fourteen feet high. The height of the monument from the foundation is eighty feet four inches on the sides, and seventy feet on the front. The apex about fifty-four inches. There are four inscriptions on the monument, one on each side, situated a few feet above the base, which is of a darker stone than the rest of the building. Each of these measures five feet and a half square. The whole is to be surrounded with pavement six feet broad, and enclosed with an iron railing.—*Stirling Journal.*

The trial of the Bristol Magistrates will, it is supposed, take place before the senior Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster. The Jury are to be freeholders of the county of Berks, and the reason assigned for selecting them from that county is, that it is supposed they are more likely to have less feeling or prejudice against the Bristol Magistrates on account of the late disturbances than any other individuals.

The Radical and the Press.—The thick and thin Reformers—the assaults on dissenting institutions—the partisans and abettors of Ministers in all their policy, foreign and domestic, are still, under the flimsy pretext of favouring the Dissenters, keeping up the out cry against the Church. Let the Dissenters beware of these wolves in sheep's clothing. Should they by their machinations, succeed in seducing a portion of the Dissenters to desert the Church, and to join the ranks of the Church—destroy it they cannot—they would soon turn round upon their besotted tools, and destroy and devour them *en masse*.—The Church itself, with its supporters, they cannot devour: for in the latter is comprehended more than one-half of the entire population of the country, and more than three-fourths of its rank and wealth, its talent and respectability. If that portion of the community, with its rank, wealth, and talent, were to desert the Church, and to join the ranks of the Church, it would soon, in the pride of its strength, laugh to scorn its puny and malignant assailants.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Part of Bablake Hospital at Coventry is appropriated for the residence of a number of poor boys, on a foundation instituted by Thomas Beatty, Mayor, ironmonger, and wine merchant, in consequence of the following singular incident.—Having sent his servant to Spain in 1556, to purchase some barrels of steel galls, or ingots, he bought, by some inexplicable mistake, and brought home, a number of casks filled with ingots of silver and cochineal, which were offered for sale in an open fair, as the articles he was directed to purchase. His worthy master made afterwards every effort to discover the person who sold them, but ineffectually; and finally converted the whole value, together with all his property, to the establishment of this charity.

At the late Gloucester fair, we learn that a countryman was robbed of 96l. (the produce of two tons of cheese, which he had sold to a factor), by a trick so stale that we wonder any in these days could be so palpably duped. By the example of some chance pot-house companions, he was induced, with their assistance, to wrap his money up in a paper, and, for the sake of a small profit, to sell it for "about," to a dealer in a public market in his watch-tob. On reaching home, however, a distance of some miles, he found, to his unspeakable distress, that he had nothing but a parcel of waste paper, his quondam friends having appropriated the cash to themselves.—Another person, we hear, had his pocket picked of 70l. in the kitchen of a public-house.—*Bath Chronicle.*

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.—On Tuesday, a woman named Thompson was committed for debt to the gaol of the County of St. John's market. The prisoner appears to have had much more regard for her character for diligence than for honesty. The property found in her possession when taken into custody, and the produce of her day's exertions, were a shoulder, a leg, and two loins of mutton, a cow's head and a half, half a pig's head, five pieces of beef, two pieces of bacon, three pigs' shanks five sheep's plucks, and half a hundred eggs.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

**Hudson's Tooth Powder and Tincture.**—Are recommended as remedies for all disorders of the mouth; they not merely cleanse and beautify the teeth, but preserve them from decay, to the latest period of life, and used regularly will entirely supersede the necessity of a dentist; they remove the tartar and scum from the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness, and where the teeth are discoloured or become carious, they arrest the progress of decay, and restore them to their pristine beauty, and yet they do so powerfully and gently, so that no innocent child may take the contents of a box of the powder, and the tincture is an excellent stomachic; they possess the same properties, but the powder acts more readily in cleansing the teeth, and the tincture in fastening such as are loose; it is also an excellent remedy for the Tooth-ache.—Also, Hudson's Tooth Brushes, in sets of three, made on unerring principles and warranted.—And Hudson's Huxley Dyeing, or Copper's Specific, for the growth and preservation of the hair, is recommended by the great Doctor and other very eminent physicians. *Cuticura*—As there are some very near counterfeiters, the Genuine is signed "Hudson and Co." and counter-signed "James Atkinson." Sold by the proprietor's agents, J. and E. Atkinson, Perfumers, removed from 44, Gerrard-street, to 24, Old Bond-street, and by all the principal perfumers.

## MISS KEMBLE'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

Miss Kemble, if not destined to fill the place of Mrs. Siddons in the drama, already revives the memory of her illustrious kinswoman, and proves that her mantle could hardly fall on worthier shoulders. Her playing in the fifth act of *Fazio*, last night, was never approached upon the American boards. At least, in our recollection, none ever produced so thrilling an effect upon the house. The success of her *debut* reminded us of Kean's popular day here. In the early appearance of *Bianca* upon the scene the quiet and playful manner of Miss Kemble seemed not to be understood by the audience; her air had nothing of the "Tragedy Queen" about it. The points she made were of the most delicate kind, and half of them—the most beautiful and touching—were lost upon the majority of the audience, from the noises of all descriptions which prevailed in the lobbies. In the second act her character was better understood by the audience, and they began to appreciate the fidelity with which Miss Kemble personated the loving and devoted wife of *Fazio*. And now, as each trait of her fond and impetuous nature was unfolded—as love, engrossing, absorbing love, now melting into tenderness, now maddening into jealousy, was depicted by the fascinating actress—it was impossible not to share each emotion, and sympathize with her in every phase of the passion. It was thus that, till the fifth act, she stole into the hearts of her hearers; and there, having now the mastery, there was an end of all criticism. The approval of the audience was already sealed; their judgment was completely made up about Miss Kemble. They thought no more of her; it was *Bianca* alone, in whom, through the recollection of the scenes they had witnessed, if any one could have seen that young and lovely creature, her girlish figure dilating into queenlike dignity while sweeping to her revenge, or heard her tones of anguish while each fibre of her heart was wrung with unavailing remorse, or dwelt upon the deep paths of unavailing tenderness, or marked her mien as in her piteous distraction she stood like the ideal forms of sculpture, the very embodiment of tragic truth, if not of passion, however used, she would have been regarded as witnessed this without emotion, he should be put to life living beyond the pale of civilization, and be denied, when dead, "the bringing home of bell and burial"; he should be compelled to pass his days among such barbarous people as Mrs. Trollope describes, and be embalmed, after his decease, in her immortal pages.—*From the New York American of Wednesday, Sept. 19.*

## DAILY REPORT OF CHOLERA CASES.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—New cases, 193; deaths, 116; recoveries, 137; total cases from commencement, 57,888; total deaths, 23,903.

**IRELAND, Oct. 17.**—New cases, 125; deaths, 48; recoveries, 96.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**—We are requested to state that the following works are just published by Mr. J. M. Hollis, 5, St. George's Lane, London:—*The Bible in its own words*, 3 vols. 2. Records of My Life, by the late John Taylor, Esq., author of *Monsieur Tonson*, 2 vols, with Portrait.—3. The Biblical Annual for 1833, comprising finely executed engravings, beautifully coloured, of all the Tribes and Countries mentioned in Sacred History, with plans of the City of Jerusalem and the Temple, &c., in 1 vol., elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.—4. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—5. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—6. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—7. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—8. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—9. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—10. 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The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—355. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—356. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—357. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—358. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—359. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—360. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—361. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—362. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—363. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—364. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—365. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—366. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—367. 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The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—381. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—382. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—383. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—384. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—385. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—386. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—387. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—388. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—389. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—390. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—391. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—392. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—393. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—394. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—395. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—396. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—397. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—398. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—399. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—400. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—401. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—402. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—403. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—404. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—405. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—406. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—407. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—408. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—409. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—410. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—411. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—412. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—413. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—414. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—415. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—416. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—417. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—418. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—419. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—420. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—421. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—422. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—423. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—424. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—425. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—426. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—427. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—428. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound in Turkey morocco.—429. The Geographical Atlas, 1 vol., uniformly bound

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Office of the paper will be best—to which, if the address of the "Travelling Gentleman" is sent, he will receive a reply.  
We quite agree with "An Old Friend of Bull"—nothing could be more infernally stupid.

The letter of Miss AUGUSTA MELVILLE, of Euston place, New-road, containing observations on Lord Lansdowne and Mr. MACAULAY, is inadmissible—she had better apply to the box-keeper at the Adelphi Theatre.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

## THEIR MAJESTIES are at Windsor.

The KING came to Town on Thursday and held a Levee, after which there was a Council, when the Recorder's Report was read. His MAJESTY did not leave London till ten o'clock at night.

Their MAJESTIES are in the enjoyment of good health.

So!—The SOULT Ministry is installed, and M. DE TALLEYRAND is in London, professing to draw closer the bonds of union between France and England—and a blessed consummation is his success to look forward to; M. DE TALLEYRAND at the Foreign Office here, is like a venerable spider coiled in his web of hair and neckcloth, first besliming the buzzing PALMERSTON, and then rolling him over and putting him by till he wants him again for food.

The KING of the FRENCH has a large family of sons and daughters, and we firmly believe that he is, at this moment, guided in his public proceedings by his private anxiety about the profitable settlement of some two or three more of them. One daughter on the Throne of BELGIUM identifies his interests with that slice of a kingdom. If PEDRO succeeds, and DONNA MARIA is put upon the Throne, he has a son ready for her, to whom she will be united, as a return for the aid and protection which he has afforded to the Pretender—thus will he draw the bonds of union extremely close with Portugal; and such is the readiness of the present Government of England to enter into French views, and lend itself to French policies, that we should not be at all surprised, after the preliminary union of the national fleets, if Lord PALMERSTON was not induced to propose a French Prince as the future husband of the Princess VICTORIA, and a French Princess as the future wife of Prince GEORGE OF CAMBERLAND. Nothing is too preposterous to anticipate—nothing too absurd to apprehend.

As to the Belgian question, the whole world—old and new—rings with the stupidity and blindness of the English Government; the American newspapers teem with the ridicule of our Cabinet, for the ease with which it has been thrown over, in the paper war of protocolism, and induced to co-operate with our natural enemies against our old allies for purposes which must be beneficial to her, and which, in spite of the value of Prince TALLEYRAND's word, may be destructive to us.

As to the affairs of Portugal, the flagrancy with which troops are enlisted, supplies raised, and ships fitted out, under the nose, if not with the sanction, of a neutral and "non-intervention" Government, is perhaps wholly unparalleled in the history of nations; not only are houses regularly opened for the reception of recruits, both for the army and navy, but our own officers of rank are permitted to proceed openly from our ports upon service under Don PEDRO. Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, with a large detachment of troops, has actually sailed; and Major BACON, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Pretender's service, and so called in all our newspapers, has taken his departure to assume the command of his cavalry; ships are openly purchased for his service, manned and victualled in our ports, and favoured with every facility in their equipment.

This is "non-intervention"—but the breach of faith, the violation of pledge and principle—base as they are, as far as the Ministry is concerned—are of infinitely less importance than the damage and injury accruing hourly and daily by the occupation of Oporto by the Pretender's army. The property of the British merchants—domesticated and almost naturalized as they are in Oporto—is in the greatest peril; the stoppage of trade, both in exports and imports, begins to be seriously felt; and those who even at first supported the liberal policy of revolutionizing the kingdom of Portugal and overthrowing the Monarch, are beginning to awake to the bad policy of the scheme which, in the enthusiasm of the moment, their revolutionary feelings had taught them to admire.

But these are mere secondary points, strong as they are, when compared with the eventual mischief which must accrue to England, from the success of the ministerial machinations now so meanly carrying forward. PEDRO's success for his daughter, if he really means her to be Queen—which, *inter alia*, we take leave very much to doubt—will be the signal for his intertwining himself more closely with France; the marriage at which we have already glanced, will cement the union, and thus, in a few months perhaps, French influence will extend itself from the Texel to the Douro,—and if England escape the degrading contamination, she will have to begin again, in her own defence, all the work which she had so triumphantly concluded at the battle of Waterloo.

We are in anxious hopes of some further news from Oporto before we go to press. We trust that the King of PORTUGAL will press upon his unnatural assailant, and not suffer him to accumulate strength by remaining where he is.

No news has arrived from Oporto up to the time of our going to press—this is extraordinary and provoking. It is needless to say, that all the various and varying rumours, afloat in the City, are of home manufacture.

WELL!—here we go. A war of bullying and blockade is resolved upon—but as we have elsewhere said, we doubt the fight. Barring the degradation and disgrace of brigading a French and English fleet, we doubt most seriously the possibility of an effective blockade of the Dutch coast for any length of time, at this season of the year. Let it blow hard—away must come the Anglo-Gallican—Not, as heretofore, the Anti-Gallican—fleet, and send for Harwich.

Lord PALMERSTON is a great "crechor," but he has not perhaps discovered—and Sir JAMES GRAHAM is not at all likely to help him—that the wind which blows a blockading fleet off a shore, is quite fair to let a blockaded fleet out.

Sir JAMES, who never saw a ship till he went to sea with the experimental squadron, as First Lord of the Admiralty,

and in which the *ultima* *thulé* of his expedition was (most appropriately) Scilly; has come back so disgusted with his nautical excursion, and so completely confused as to the practical part of the profession, that he is incapacitated from giving an opinion,—while Lord PALMERSTON, whose ideas of naval tactics are derived from his own experience, gained on board a punt in a pond at Broadlands, persists in the opinion that, blow or not blow, the French and English fleets, under the command of Messieurs VILLENEUVE and MALCOLM, can maintain an effective blockade during the winter. How small in the pronunciation of the English language, is the difference between the words *effective* blockade and *ineffective* blockhead!

The good people of England, who, much to their credit, believe themselves superior to everybody in the world, perhaps don't know that the King of HOLLAND has, at this very moment, a navy in commission, which comprises upwards of a hundred ships of war—these, to be sure, are not all at hand, nor concentrated at one point; but, really, with such a naval force in his hands we think it extremely unlikely that the Dutch King will truckle to the mongrel cross in the breed of French and English, by whom he is to be assailed. The King of HOLLAND will fight by land and by sea, and the first gun which is opened will be the signal for the downfall of the weak and ridiculous Ministry, by whom we have been now for nearly two years ridden. The truth is, KING WILLIAM of Holland will not be bullied, and notwithstanding all the folly and wickedness of the Government KING WILLIAM of England must not fight.

LORD CARLISLE, it seems has resigned—and a very droll resignation too—he held no office, and never was able to attend the Cabinet, of which he was a member—An unpaid functionary, without a place, who never gives an opinion, may resign, we should think, without much effort to himself, and without creating any very great sensation in others.

THERE is no experiment in private life, however popular a man may fancy himself—more dangerous than hiding behind a screen or a curtain, in order to ascertain the real opinion which his most affectionate friends really entertain of him. In greater things a similar system may, however, be sometimes advantageous. Sir JAMES SCARLETT, we recollect, was killed by the Newspapers a few years since, and he thus found the opportunity of getting at the estimation in which his merits and virtues were held; and now, to soar even higher, the King of SPAIN, by committing a literary suicide, has found out the baseness of his Ministers, the treachery of his friends, and the duplicity of his faithful Councillors.

The discovery of a conspiracy, headed by CALOMARDE, to restore the *salic* law, and to proclaim Don CARLOS King, to exile the QUEEN, and entirely to subvert the Government, has been the result of His MAJESTY's physical or political lethargy. His MAJESTY's recovery has, however, changed its results. CALOMARDE is imprisoned, ALFUDIA banished, and the government of the country, during the continuance of the KING's illness, confided to the QUEEN.

The new Prime Minister is the Chevalier ZEA BERMUDEZ, late Ambassador here; and certainly, if general political knowledge, a sound understanding, unimpeachable integrity, sincere devotion to his Sovereign, and love of his country, are claims to the KING's favour and countenance, M. ZEA BERMUDEZ is most fit for the office which he is called to fill. His departure from this country will be regretted by those who knew and appreciated his merits, as much as his appointment to the Ministry will be disliked by those who, filled with a rebellious and unnatural spirit of hostility to the monarchy of Spain, have incessantly laboured to libel his character and misrepresent his conduct.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT met the electors of the new-fangled borough of the Tower Hamlets on Thursday evening, at a tavern with the appropriate sign for "a sailor officer" of the Mermaid, at Hackney, upon which occasion he plainly and candidly spoke his feelings with regard to the pledges demanded of him, and was accordingly hissed and hooted by the lowest orders of Radicals, and proportionately cheered by the respectable part of his numerous auditory. The confusion at length became worse confounded; and we would advise the gallant Captain, if he proposes to make himself understood by his vagabond opponents, to frame a new code of signals, by which means he may telegraph his sentiments to them. We believe him, nevertheless, to be pretty sure of succeeding.

OUR readers will again laud the Ministry to the skies, when they are told the incredible truth, that the Order in Council which decreed that Slaves without beards should be shaved, and shod, and crammed with food after the fashion of Norfolk Turkeys for Christmas, and which enforced regulations which were wholly incompatible with the comfort of the black and the safety of the white; for the enforcement of which impracticable regulations the Colonies were agitated, excited, and nearly lost—will it be believed, we ask, that this order, concocted, as we suspect, by Lord HOWICK, and fathered by Lord GODERICH, its sponsor and guardian being Mr. STEPHEN, is now suspended, and virtually repealed?

Lord GODERICH, in a letter to the Government of TRINIDAD, announces this important fact—important, not because it is evidence that what is impossible cannot be done, but because it proves the total incapacity of the Colonial Minister in legislating for a population, of the construction and condition of which he has no adequate knowledge, and because it places Lord GODERICH in the awkward situation of appearing to eat his own words, and sit down in the Cabinet defeated in an attempt to do something about which he understood nothing, and rendered hateful to the Colonists by the proposal of measures, either wilfully or weakly, destructive of their property and tranquillity.

OUR readers are sure will sympathize with us in admiring the noble spirit which pervades the following speech of the King of HOLLAND. It is something different, we think, from what was expected by our vain Government of intimidation, and the resolute tone by which it is characterized, is, we have little doubt, derived from a conviction on the part of the Dutch Monarch of the ridiculous folly of the system adopted by the English Cabinet, namely, of "showing its teeth without being able to bite."

"Noble and Mighty Lords,

"During the last months of your late sitting, a strong hope more than once arose that, by the opening of the present Session, I might

be able to communicate to you the termination of the weighty difficulties in which our beloved country has been involved for upwards of two years in consequence of the revolt in Belgium; but my reasonable expectations have not been fulfilled.

"The moderation evinced by the northern Netherlands, and the sacrifices which I myself offered, instead of leading to a reasonable adjustment, have ultimately only produced an augmentation of the demands upon us. You will be convinced, from the communications which I shall lay before you respecting the state of the negotiations on my part, that on our side we have gone to the utmost bounds of condescension which were traced by the very existence and the honour and independence of the country. In the mean time it is gratifying to me that I am able to inform you, that I receive from the foreign Powers many proofs of the deep interest they take in our affairs.

"It is not less gratifying to me, in this situation of affairs, to give to the Assembly the assurance that our means of defence, on the whole extent of the frontiers, are highly satisfactory and sufficient, and that the state of the land and sea forces, whose experience and discipline, as well as their persevering courage, merit the highest commendation, answer in every respect the endeavours which are unremittingly employed for that end. Should, contrary to our hopes, the necessities of the country require a still greater development of force, then sufficient means are prepared by me from henceforth, with a full confidence in the disposition of the nation.

"The provincial and local authorities have again this year, with order, management, and the best result, executed the labours respecting the calling out and levying for the National Militia and Schutters. The recruits shew every readiness to join their brothers in arms. Every one of them emulates the regular force in a faithful discharge of his duty. The condition of the families of the defenders of the country is honourably protected and supported; and those in arms are, moreover, encouraged by liberal donations of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the extraordinary inland equipments, our colonies are provided with the necessary shipping and troops, and protection is given to commerce and the fisheries.

"In the transmarine possessions a desirable internal order prevails. The more economical establishment which we have been able to form in the East Indies, and the advancement made there in agriculture (the beneficial influence of which is already felt), justify the hope that our East India possessions in future will open a still more enlarged source for trade and prosperity. Also in the West India colonies a more simplified form of government has lately been introduced; the saving resulting therefrom, combined with other favourable measures, will immediately lead to an alleviation of the difficulties which there pressed on industry, and the further promotion of which shall be my constant endeavour.

"In our commerce and navigation there is observable rather an advance than a decline. Obstructed in some branches by the force of circumstances, they are, by the enterprise of our merchants and shipowners, considerably extended in others. We thus still occupy among commercial nations the station which properly belongs to us, and which I hope, whatever perils or force may endeavour to deprive us of, to secure to my beloved subjects in future.

"Agriculture has been blessed with an abundant harvest, and also in many other branches of industry we have enjoyed a share of prosperity which, amidst the evils that affect our country, should call forth our gratitude. In every department of the local administration there has been a regular course; and the several local authorities have discharged their duties with good order and correctness. The state of our sea and river works is satisfactory, and this year we have experienced no particular misfortunes. Arts and sciences flourish, though the present state of affairs is so unfavourable. Education, to which every class is indebted for that sense of true liberty for which the Old Netherlands are so renowned, maintains its eminence.

"The destructive sickness which has attacked nearly the whole of Europe, and from which we, till within a few months, mercifully had escaped, has at length penetrated this kingdom. The sum total of the attacked, and also of those who have fallen victims, compared with that of other countries, does not give an unfavourable view. General, provincial, and local measures, planned and managed with care, and supported by the diligence of the medical practitioners, co-operate, as much as possible, to check and palliate the evil, and offer an encouraging prospect that, with the blessing of God, the pestilence will soon disappear from amongst us.

"Many weighty points of legislation will again occupy your particular attention. Several projects for modifying the civil code are now ready to be submitted to your High Mightinesses; and I cherish the hope that the entire civil code will be completed in the course of this session.

"Continuing in the course already adopted, I shall also, within a short time, bring under the consideration of your High Mightinesses the budget for the ensuing year, and those measures which have appeared most effectual to meet the exigencies of the State.—For the extraordinary expenditure which may result from a continuance of the present state of affairs, I wish again to use those means which before were approved of by your High Mightinesses, and received so fully the approbation of those interested, that the necessity of forced contributions has soon declined, public credit is improved, and the Treasury, conducted with order and economy, has remained in such a state as to render it able to meet all demands.—Heavy, however, are the burdens which the nation must yet bear, and the future remains still clouded. But the sense of honour and patriotism which unanimously pervades the whole nation makes her bear those burdens with a universal good will, and contribute with enthusiasm to the maintenance and protection of her national character.

"Those feelings, High and Mighty Lords, must give us confidence. A nation who do not forget the glory of their ancestors, and who render themselves so eminent in the present day by their attachment to law and good order, has a claim to respect from foreign countries. In the unanimity of the people and in the justness of our cause we find the strongest support; and by a mutual participation in the exigencies of the State, we have the firmest hope that, with full confidence in the Omnipotent Ruler of the world, in proper time we shall be enabled to let our fellow-countrymen reap the fruit of the noblest perseverance."

This must be a gratifying picture of Holland—its principles—its prospects—and its population, to the dunces of Downing-street, who have been for a year and a half protolling to no end. It must, indeed, as a *pandant* to their wanton and unconstitutional favouritism of Don PEDRO in Portugal, be a most agreeable production—as we said, a few weeks ago, the benefits of their handy work are daily and hourly becoming more evident; but, luckily, they have not the means of doing very serious mischief—all their struggle is to make a *coup* without further expenditure, and go to war with a peace establishment, and, in order to effect this purpose, they nail the Tri-coloured flag of revolutionized France alongside of the Union Jack of England, and, conjointly with our natural enemies, propose to overthrow one of our oldest Allies without, as we have already said, the smallest chance of advantage from her subjection.

In order to make the squadron destined to bully the Dutch respectable—the armament now employed in threatening the Portuguese is to be withdrawn from Lisbon, and the follow-

ing vessels, according to the *Courier* evening newspaper, form the force destined for the honourable and respectable service, in conjunction with a French fleet, commanded by the son of the man whom NELSON defeated.

|                 |    |                   |    |                 |    |
|-----------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Salaverra ..... | 74 | Southampton ..... | 52 | Chilvers .....  | 18 |
| Wellfleet ..... | 74 | Sing .....        | 46 | Scout .....     | 18 |
| Revenge .....   | 78 | Castor .....      | 38 | Scout .....     | 18 |
| Spartiate ..... | 76 | Conway .....      | 28 | Satellite ..... | 18 |
| Donagel .....   | 78 | Volog .....       | 21 | Larne .....     | 18 |
| Vernon .....    | 50 | Nimrod .....      | 20 | Snake .....     | 16 |

and the *Rhadamanthus* and *Dee* steam-vessels. These two latter vessels are armed with guns of extraordinary power.

All these vessels are to rendezvous at Spithead, and, in order to keep the people in mind of the day of meeting, it has been fixed that they should assemble on the 5th of November—the anniversary of GUY FAWKES'S conspiracy for blowing up the KING, the Royal Family, and both Houses of Parliament. This is a curious coincidence. GUY FAWKES, however, was detected even with the lantern in his hand—and GUY FAWKES was hanged for his villany—and—but, no—here we stop for the present.

It appears that the INCAPABLES are not likely to be able to dissolve Parliament till the middle of January—the *Times* finds fault with the expense of working the Revolutionary Bill, but the INCAPABLES themselves are more puzzled with the difficulty of working it at all. Expensive as it might naturally have been, increased charges are hourly incurred, by the absolute necessity for increased assistance; and with all this expenditure of time and money the work of destruction will not be completed until, perhaps, the INCAPABLES themselves shall have passed away; for it must be now pretty manifest to those Right Honourable and Honourable personages that their friends, having got all they could out of them, by mingled threats and flattery, the first desire of their hearts is to consign them to the comforts of private life.

SUCH of our readers as are acquainted with the proceedings and publications of the Anti-Slavery Society, and with the various means by which that weak and miscellaneous body is daily disturbing the peace of our Colonies, and endangering their existence, will have seen frequent references to two publications in Jamaica—the *Watchman*, and the *Christian Record*. Both these publications originated with, and are supported by, the Anti-Slavery Society, and their direct object is to excite the slaves in that island against their owners, and feelings of jealousy and ill-will between the coloured and white inhabitants, and above all, to invent and circulate calumnies against the planters. The recent papers give us some trials, and we had the Editor of the *Watchman* convicted of a gross libel on the Rev. Mr. Derridge, a member of the Kirk of Scotland, and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. We allude to this libel because we perceive the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* echoes the sentiments of the *Watchman*, and continually refers to it as an authority.

Actions for libels have been brought against the Editor of the *Christian Record*, and verdicts and damages obtained against him. Will the Anti-Slavery Society indemnify these Editors? Will they again quote these publications as authority?

We perceive a serious disturbance at Savanna la Mar. Will the Baptists now proclaim their non-interference with the state of society in that Colony, and their love of peace and order, when Mr. REDDON, a Minister, is found in a house with an armed body of slaves, and is present in the room from whence musketry is fired by them against the white inhabitants of the town.

We have not forgotten DR. LUSHINGTON'S declaration, that all the coloured people would unite to a man against the whites, nor the Resolutions of all the parishes, with the exception of Kingston, disclaiming the Doctor's authority, and expressing their cordial union with the whites. We can see what he and his adherents are attempting, but the great body of the coloured people will not be misled. It was with great satisfaction, we perceived, that a numerous Meeting of the most wealthy and respectable people of colour was held for the express purpose of reprobating the sentiments which some ten disaffected people of colour had expressed at some Meeting which they had contrived to get up.

It is quite lamentable to see the efforts which are made in this country to effect the total destruction of this valuable Colony.

IRELAND is on the edge of Rebellion—Lord ANGLESEA having declared his determination not to be dictated to, by a pert upstart Secretary. Mr. STANLEY has returned to London, having been assailed by O'CONNELL in a letter, which has, we believe, no parallel in the annals of abuse or impudence.

WE see by the Newspapers that THOMAS HARDY, Esq., the Radical shoemaker, who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, is dead; he is also buried—which, although in the present state of English society is a *sequitur*—is of some importance, inasmuch as no pains were spared by certain Liberal gentlemen to get up something like an "affair" upon the occasion.

The *Times* of Friday has this announcement:—

"Yesterday the funeral of that worthy and persecuted friend of Reform, the late THOMAS HARDY, took place at Bunhill-fields, according to the arrangements which had been made by the Committee of Management, and which have been already described."

The fact is, that at one o'clock on Thursday, the members of the different Political Unions by which this country is at present governed, began to assemble at Charing-cross, and at a period when about nine hundred or a thousand of these exemplary persons had congregated, a hearse containing the remains of Mr. H. followed by fifteen mourning coaches and one private carriage, being that of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, made their appearance, and proceeded, followed by the friends of liberty, six a-breast, along the Strand, and through the City, to the Bunhill-fields burying-ground.

In one of the carriages sat Mr. HUNT and a friend, not in mourning, as if to prove that that Honourable Gentleman, who no doubt had "that within which passeth show," was resolved not to waste "blackings" even upon his own portly person. THIELWALL, still alive, spouted a speech over the shoemaker's grave, and the rabble dispersed.

The *Times* also publishes an edifying letter of the said HARDY to LAFAYETTE, and LAFAYETTE'S answer thereunto, in which the wonderful advantages of revolution are set forth and duly bemoaned. HARDY, by way of compliment to Lord GREY, tells Citizen LAFAYETTE that his Lordship and his colleagues are turned Parliamentary Re-

formers, and are, in fact, guilty of the same crime—if it be," says he—for which he HARDY and his exemplary colleagues of the Corresponding Society, were tried at the Old Bailey.

We cannot conclude this account of the obsequies of this Times-called worthy gentleman without placing before our readers an extract from MIRABEAU'S Letters, vol. 1, p. 131, for the selection of which we are indebted to the *Morning Post*, but which we think right to submit to our readers, in order to assuage in some little degree their grief and affliction for the loss of this worthy patriot:—

"A valuable manuscript which I was about to publish disappeared from my residence in Hatton-garden; suspicion fell upon my servant Hardy; we had remarked that of late he had been very constant in his visits to the Bell Tavern, and indulged most freely in his punch potatoes, and I could not understand whence he was supplied with the cash. My HUSBAND and her femme de chambre, during his absence, having examined his trunk, we found a quantity of linen and other wearing apparel which belonged either to me or my fair companion; he impudently asserted in the hurry of leaving Paris these articles had been packed by mistake in his portmanteau. On making further inquiry we had every reason to suppose the manuscript in question had been sold to some amateur of autography. HARDY was in consequence taken before a Magistrate, and after several examinations committed to prison. His trial will take place shortly. A few days after his commitment I was arrested at the suit of this same HARDY for a considerable sum he had sworn I owed him. Revenge had prompted him to commit perjury!"

—VALE—VALE—requiscat in pace.

KIDDERMINSTER.—A second canvass has just been made of this borough. The Dissenters, who always take advantage of passing events to increase their political power, have kept alive the ill-feelings which unhappily existed between the master manufacturers and their men, and are endeavouring to persuade the masters, who are all high Churchmen and Tories, to vote for Mr. PHILIPS, the present Member for Steyning, who is a Whig, and whose family are supporters of the present Ministry; but they have not yet, and we hope that they will not, obtain their votes. This conduct is just the same as that upon which they act with respect to the Colonies. They foment the discord between the planters in order to procure political influence for themselves. Of the two candidates, who are both reformers, we hope that the electors will prefer Mr. GONSON, the present independent Member for St. Alban's, who is a good churchman, and not a Whig—although we should be happy at hearing that a Church and King Tory had presented himself to the notice of the electors.

#### PEMISCAN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday the customary form of proroguing Parliament was observed, in the House of Lords. The Commissioners were, the Lord CHANCELLOR, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. The Commons were represented by some of the officers attached to the House. After the commission had been read, the Lord CHANCELLOR declared Parliament to stand prorogued until Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. The house has, during the recess, been greatly ornamented.

The report that the SPEAKER has met with no opposition from Lord GREY, on the subject of his Peerage, is unfounded.

The Duke of BRUNSWICK went out alone from the town of Orbe on the 6th of this month, and did not return. Every search was made for him, ponds were dragged and villages searched, and all in vain. He was generally supposed to have been murdered. The *Journal de Commerce*, however, says, that as a *Besimcom* newspaper has announced two days before that he had returned to France by the frontier of Franche Comte, he may yet be safe.

VISCOUNT DILLON, who, by the death of his father, has lately succeeded to his title and estates, to the amount of 30,000l. per annum, is about to be united to the beautiful Miss SROEY—so the story goes.

The Marquess of ABERCORN'S marriage with Lady LOUISA RUSSELL takes place on the 25th inst. at Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, the young lady's uncle.

RICHARD MEE RAIKES, Esq. has been elected Deputy-Governor of the Bank.

AMENDING THE LAWS.—During the last eighteen months no less a sum than 105,422l. has been expended upon eight Parliamentary Commissions, which were appointed, not for amending the laws, but for merely "inquiring what certain laws really are." The Commission for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Common Law, has cost the country 52,589l.

In the registration of votes for the city of Edinburgh, it will be seen that the Whigs have got considerably the worst of it. Out of 518 Whig votes, the Sheriff has struck off 497—leaving but 21.—After commenting ably and at length upon the facts connected with this registration, the *Edinburgh Advertiser* concludes its observations thus:—

"It is not our general practice to give advice to those on whom we have every reason to rely. But, whilst touching on the point, it is right that we should call their attention to what is passing in the City. The tide of popular opinion is changing. The eyes of the people are daily opening to the weakness of the present Government. They are opening still more to the absolute inefficiency of the Government Candidates for the adequate representation of the true interests of the citizens. Let the signs of the times be carefully watched. Let it never be forgotten that Edinburgh is the stronghold of the Conservative interest; and that its property, its wealth, and its patronage belong almost exclusively to the Conservative party. These sources of influences will and must have their weight, and we doubt not that they will be felt at the approaching election."

Thirty millions of bushels of barley are annually converted into malt by the breweries of Great Britain; and upwards of eight millions of barrels of beer (of which more than four-fifths are strong, are brewed annually. This enormous consumption attests the fondness of the people for this beverage of their forefathers.

We ought, however, to add, that this fondness for beer does not seem at all to interfere with a national affection for gin; for although, since the passing of the Beer Act, the consumption of that article, as might have been expected, has considerably increased, the consumption of spirits has increased even still more. That the consumption of beer has increased the official returns shew; the increase in the duty on malt, from 1830, being no less than £1,303,580! So that, while the Game Bill of the Whigs, for the suppression of poaching, fills our jails with poachers, the Tory Sobriety Bill increases in a most surprising degree the drunkenness of the nation.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—On Wednesday evening last a woman was found by the policeman on duty, lying on the steps of a door in the Walworth-road, quite insensible from the effects of drink; she was conveyed to the station-house, and presently an alarming change came over her. The Inspector immediately sent for a surgeon, but he arrived too late, for the poor woman died during the absence of the messenger.

On Thursday night, the 11th inst., some poachers being heard near the Duke of NORFOLK'S new farm at Fornham, near Bury, one of the keepers concealed himself in a ditch to observe

them, but, on their coming up, he was discovered by their dog, when they immediately poured a volley of stones at him, one of which struck him a violent blow on the back of the neck. They then pursued him into a covert, but he succeeded in hiding himself, and counted no fewer than twenty-two men, who passed him, uttering the most violent threats. Not succeeding in finding him they wreaked their malice on a great coat which he had left in the ditch, and which was torn completely into tatters. The keeper having joined three of his companions they followed eleven of the men towards Bury till they had recognised seven of them, and then retired, having declined several challenges to fight. On Sunday two of the poachers were apprehended, and warrants are out against others of the party.

The pleasure-boat *Harriet*, of Troon, belonging to the Duke of PORTLAND, was lost on Monday off Ballantrae, with all the crew. It is reported that the vessel was on her passage from Belfast to Troon, and that the crew consisted of Norman M-Leod, the master, and two other individuals.

The Cholera, which is at length evidently on the decline in London, has, we perceive, again broken out in Paris.

The King of BELGIUM is by no means in a good state of health—he was, previous to his second marriage, attended by an eminent English surgeon, and has been much indisposed since that event.

RAILROAD FROM BRISTOL TO LONDON.—It is in contemplation to establish a railroad from this City to London, through White Horse Valley. The probable expense is estimated at 1,500,000l. two-thirds of which sum it is certain the Government will advance at four per cent. interest.

RIGHTS OF VOTERS.—It may be necessary to state, as great misconception exists on the subject, that individuals whose names were not included in the church-wardens' lists, and who have since delivered in their claims, must appear *personally* before the revising barristers and *prove their qualifications*, otherwise their names cannot be inserted in the corrected list, and they will not obtain the right of voting. None but those who have given notice of their claims can have them investigated by the barristers.

The Yorkshire people, proverbially the most Theatrical portion of the English population, still maintain their character, and while almost every other Playhouse, provincial or metropolitan, is beggared and ruined, we find the Doncaster Manager pronouncing the following *finale* to his season:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—A popular author has observed—

Custom exacts—and who denies her sway?—

An epilogue to every five act Play.

And custom requires that a Manager should, at the close of the season, offer his acknowledgments to his patrons for the favours which he has received from them. How gratifying the task, when the season has terminated prosperously! In the present instance I do most sincerely return my acknowledgments, for the season has terminated far beyond my expectations.—(Applause.)—I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that I shall be excused, if, on the present occasion, I say, that to the mayor and the members of the Corporation I owe a deep debt of gratitude for their many and repeated acts of kindness and liberality. (Applause.) And I will only say, that so long as I may have the honour of catering for your amusement, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to preserve a continuance of your favours and support. Allow me to express my sincere acknowledgments for the most distinguished patronage conferred on me this evening; and accept my best wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must most reluctantly bid you farewell."

DREADFUL FIRE AT MORTON LODGE, NEAR STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.—This capital mansion, the property and residence of the Rev. T. M. REDD, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of Friday week. The cause is not accurately ascertained, though no doubt it was purely accidental: the servants had been up late in the laundry, but had all retired to bed, as they thought, in safety. About three or four o'clock of the above morning, Mrs. REDD awoke, rather unwell, and on proceeding to the drawing room was met by a volume of smoke, which so alarmed her that she ran instantly and roused Mr. REDD and the family generally. On approaching the staircase, the volume of smoke was so dense, that Mr. and Mrs. R. were compelled to creep down the steps. The utmost exertions were used, and a great part of the valuable furniture was saved. Fire engines were brought from Stockton with all possible speed, but too late to save the building, which fell a prey to the fury of the blast-impelled conflagration. We regret to learn that no part of the property was insured.

The coming of age of Lord BOSCAWEN, the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of FALMOUTH, was celebrated on the evening of the 5th inst. by a grand ball and supper at Tregothan House, the Noble Earl's seat, to which about 500 tenants upon the estates in different parts of the county were invited. The ball, which was commenced soon after seven o'clock, was opened by Lord BOSCAWEN and Mrs. WALKER, one of the oldest of the tenants. At ten o'clock supper was served, after which, loyal, family, and local toasts, occupied the attention of the party till one o'clock, when dancing was resumed and kept up with great spirit till five o'clock. On Saturday, the gratifying event was celebrated by the Noble Earl's labourers, with their wives, to the number of about 300, who were regaled with a good substantial dinner, and plenty of strong old stingo.

Mr. PELHAM, at a reform dinner at Horncastle, stated of his own knowledge that Ministers, if they have not actually prepared a Bill for Church reform, have some plan for the purpose under consideration. We confess the circular letters containing *questions*, issued by the Commissioners, give strength to the Hon. Gentleman's statement.

The following is a pleasing illustration of the system at work:—The churchwardens of Birmingham have again failed in their endeavours to obtain a rate to defray the current expenses of the year. There was a most stormy vestry meeting, when the report of the auditing committee was read by Mr. McDONALD (a Catholic Priest). They stated that the estimates had been reduced from 1940l. to 940l. but declined to recommend the granting of any rate whatever. A three-penny rate was proposed. Mr. PARKES said the exaction of money from the pockets of those classes dissenting from the Establishment, for the purpose of supporting a Church to which they did not belong, was odious, indefensible, and abhorrent to every principle of justice, and to the spirit of the age. Such extortion must and would be terminated. The Government must and would propose a complete Church reform; but until that took place, he considered that they ought to obey the present law and allow the rate. This proposition not being palatable, Mr. P. proposed a subscription to pay the expenses for which church rates were imposed. The Rector considered such a proposition as illegal, and would not put it. Mr. EDMONDS said that if this rate were refused, the inhabitants would most likely be obliged, by legal proceedings, to pay more. The rate was ultimately refused, and the meeting was adjourned for three months, leaving the churchwardens without any funds to defray the church expenses!

"Again"—says the *Dublin Evening Mail*—"have our most sapient and successful Law Officers brought the administration of justice either into ridicule or contempt; to ridicule, if the postpone-



ment of the title cases at Limerick has arisen out of their ignorance; to contempt, if the decisions have been with their connivance. In either case incalculable mischief must necessarily accrue; for the people, the rabble so called, will not, indeed they cannot, bring themselves to think that the Government is serious in its denunciations against resistance to tithes, or that it is earnest in its pious declarations of punishing the aggressors. We understand that the mere preparations for prosecutions on the Munster Circuit will cost the country over ten thousand pounds; and this, as it now turns out, without being able to bring one of the persons under accusation to trial."

The same paper informs us that—over twelve hundred attachments were this day (Monday) issued from the Court of Chancery against persons in arrear for tithes which are now the property of the Crown; and it is said to be the fixed determination of the Government to force their payment at all events. For this purpose there has been a march of troops upon the several points where the law is to be put in execution, and where resistance may be expected; and this will account to our Morning Contemporary, the Register, for the military movements which he this day announces as follows:—"Military Movements.—March of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery for Carlou! 11.—Marched from this garrison yesterday morning two troops of the 9th Lancers for Carlou; three companies of the Guards—two for Carlou, one for Leighlin Bridge; half a troop of artillery for Carlou. Colonel POWERS is in command of the Guards, and Captain Wicks in that of the Lancers."

Our readers have had frequent opportunities of reading in the Ministerial papers puffs in favour of Ministerial economy, and details highly lauded of the decrease of public expenditure. This latter has been chiefly effected by the sweeping dismissal of hundreds of artificers from our Dock-yards. The *Kentish Gazette* gives the following account of some of the agreeable results of this wise and humane proceeding:—

"On Wednesday the *Howe* (120) was attempted to be docked at Chatham, during which operation she grounded, being part in and part out of the dock; she continued in that situation about twelve hours, when she was docked. She could have been docked at Sheerness with the most perfect ease, but having to undergo a thorough repair, the docks at Sheerness could not be occupied by her so long, as if a ship arrives at this port she can be docked with all her stores, guns, and ammunition, be inspected, and out again in a few hours, and that without the possibility of her getting aground, thereby preventing all injuries liable to be incurred. The establishment of this (Sheerness) yard is by no means adequate to the work which requires to be done in it. We were credibly informed by one of the leading men in the yard that it very frequently occurs that the men are obliged to leave one piece of work unfinished to go to another. There are not sufficient joiners in the yard to keep the shipwrights at work, and yet there are men belonging to this yard (in that capacity) lent to Woolwich-yard, and who have been receiving extra allowance in consequence of being from home after being there nearly eighteen months. After the immense expense to which the nation has been at to erect and build this yard, it is hardly right that it should not have sufficient mechanics (for we speak of them principally) to perform the various duties therein required."

MR. SPRING RICE is come to town at last.—We wonder who has been doing the Treasury business since Mr. ELLICE's resignation.

Government is taking every possible precaution against the meditated escape of some great delinquent, whose name has not yet come before the public. The American packet now lying at Portsmouth was a few days ago minutely examined all through by the police, but no culprit was found. Similar measures of vigilance are adopted at all the other outports of the United Kingdom.—*Globe*.

A good deal of difficulty appears to have arisen, on the licensing day, about different places of public resort, which have hitherto been favoured by magisterial protection. Sadler's Wells, however, got its licence unopposed; as did the Cherry Tree, at Southgate; the Green Dragon; the Adelphi; the Angel, at Edmonton; the Bayswater Tavern; the White Hart, Chelsea; and various other places of entertainment; while, to the surprise of many people, White Conduit House was refused, the Garrick Theatre was refused, and the Orange Theatre, in Piccadilly—where the performances are excellent, and wonderfully reasonable as to price—was rejected. At the last of these theatres, we believe the admission, to the boxes, was not more than fourpence-halfpenny, and a private box, holding six, might have been secured for eighteenpence. We really do not see, in discussing this very important, and, indeed, almost vital, question of the state of the drama, why cheapness, in such matters, is not to be taken into consideration. Much talent lies hidden in these small theatres, and we believe, if proper attention were paid to the subject, half a dozen GARRICAS per week might be procured—if anybody, in these days, wanted them.

A recent elopement is the gossip of the day; the accomplished lady is the daughter of a former Representative in Parliament for Armidel, and the gay innamorato a neighbouring clodpole.—*Brighton Herald*.

DUBLIN.—The city registry is still going on very slowly. It is whispered here that the barristers received a hint from headquarters, that if more late was not made with the business Government would try how others would go on. They have dissolved the Court of Error, and each now decides in his booth according to his own view of the case. By a computation just made, it is thought the registry of Dublin will occupy 1,000 days! which, deducting Sundays and holidays, will give us three years, two months, and ten days. We are all here anxious to know from what fund this is to be paid. Should it come in the shape of a grand jury assessment on the citizens of Dublin, it will beggar two thirds of the householders. The business in the county is also progressing very slowly. A prosecution has been commenced, by order of the Attorney-General, against a person who, on the first day of the city registry, produced forged receipts for his taxes.

Lieutenant-General Lord MACDONALD, whose death is announced as having taken place at Burlington, on the 13th, in the 67th year of his age, was an Irish Peer, although of Scottish lineage. His Lordship's ancestors acquired the Western Islands by the marriage of a TRANE, of Argyll, who, early in the twelfth century, married the daughter of OLAVUS, King of Man, and assumed the designation of King of the ISLES, which his successors held independent of the Scottish Kings, until his descendant ANGUS acknowledged his subjection, and styled himself Lord of the ISLES, by which title the Lords MACDONALD are still distinguished in Scotland. The late Lord assumed the name of ROSSVILLE in right of his mother, the eldest daughter of GODFREY ROSSVILLE, Esq., and sister to the present Viscountess DUDLEY and WARD. His Lordship embraced the military service, and succeeded to his hereditary honours on the death of his brother, ALEXANDER WESTWORTH, the second Lord, in 1824. His Lordship married ELIZABETH LOUISA MARIA, daughter of FARLEY ENSIE, Esq., and has left by her four sons and eight daughters. The Honourable GODFREY WILLIAM WESTWORTH MACDONALD, a Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, succeeds to the title of his Noble Father.

RECOVERY OF THE PAISLEY UNION BANK STOLEN NOTES.—It may be recollected, that upwards of twelve years ago, the

Paisley Union Bank's Branch here was broken into and robbed, and that a greater portion of the stolen notes was shortly thereafter recovered. But there was a considerable sum of the Company's 20l. notes, which could not then be traced. In the end of August last, five of these notes having been put in circulation, the Bank determined upon making another attempt to recover the whole of them, and employed that intelligent and active messenger, Mr. HENRY MILLER, of this place, who, after many weeks spent in persevering inquiry and exertion in Edinburgh, London, and Birmingham, succeeded in recovering and bringing to Scotland the whole remaining amount of the 20l. notes.—*Glasgow Courier*.

By the Leeward Island Mail we have a variety of Colonial Journals to the 3d ult. The Orders in Council are suspended. The following is the official communication on this important subject:—*Circulars addressed by the Governors of the West India Islands to the Legislatures.*

The Governor has the honour to acquaint the Speaker of the General Assembly, that he has received a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directing him to inform the Legislature of this Colony, at their first meeting, that the recommendation to them to adopt as a law the Order in Council of the 2d Nov. is, for the present, not to be pressed upon them, in consequence of the appointment of a Committee of the House of Lords, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the actual state of society in the West India Colonies, and into the laws by which the mutual relations between the owner and slave were regulated.

WE copy the following letter from yesterday's *Times*, as highly illustrative of the practical excellence of the Reform Bill in one particular point alone:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.  
Sir,—A very clever barrister, one of the voting-list-revising barristers, has declared, that he has been calculating what the working as to these lists will cost; and he says, that the expense throughout the country will be at least 100,000l., of which the barristers will get about 50,000l., and that if they honestly do their duty of not admitting any votes but what are legally established (I mean votes for counties), it will be so disagreeable and arbitrary a proceeding, from the exposure of titles, &c., that it must necessarily lead to vote by a 10l. payment, proved by the mere production of the receipt, to which he, a strong Tory, added, "and far better that it should be so." TRUTH.

#### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 17th October, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—When I last wrote to you LOUIS PHILIPPE was without Ministers, but in the course of the past week he has found them, and we may now truly say that the counter-revolution has fairly begun. The men now called to office are, I admit, not popular, arraigned at by the liberal journals, and are distrusted by those who raised the barricades; but the men who are now Ministers are, with two exceptions, in their hearts royalists, and their appointment is the beginning of the third restoration. The Duke de BROGLIE, who is in fact Prime Minister, although Marshal SOULZ bears the title, is an enemy to revolutions—is opposed to the triumph of the *canaille*—spoke in favour of an hereditary Peerage, and voted against the most obnoxious expressions and articles in the law of M. BRETTEVILLE, which went to expulse the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon from France—opposed various democratical measures of the Chamber of Deputies last session, and has been seeking ever since the revolution of July to atone for his errors and opposition during the reigns of CHARLES X. and LOUIS XVIII. It is true that the Duke de BROGLIE is not a royalist to be depended on as you would rely on CHATEAUBRIAND, FIZJAMES, or HYDE DE NEUVILLE; but he is nevertheless an enemy of the revolution of 1830, and sees no happiness for France but in a return to the external and internal policy of the restoration. I do not say that the Duke de BROGLIE would ever be named Minister of HENRY V., or hold a portfolio under a legitimate Government—but he is the stepping stone from revolution to legitimacy, and his administration may be made eminently useful. The Duke de BROGLIE cannot ensure to France permanent happiness, but he closes the books of the revolution, opens the history of the country at August, 1829, when MANTOUXAC's Ministry went out of office, and will at least put down all propaganda, republicanism, clubbism, insurrections, and the assertion of "popular rights," and *canaille* intrigues or Jacobinical manoeuvres. In some respects, therefore, the nomination at the present moment of the Duke de BROGLIE is even more desirable than would have been that of the open and declared royalist. His appointment will prepare the way—it will excite less opposition than that of the true legitimist party, and in the course of a few months will lead to something better, and, finally, to the restoration. It is thought by some that the Duke de BROGLIE will not have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. This is possible—but what then should he do? Dissolve the Chamber—make an appeal to the royalist electors through France—promise to return at least to the principles of the restoration, and secure for himself a majority in the then new session; then he will at least vanquish the revolution, and prepare the way for that which must succeed in the shape of a legitimate Government. You will observe that I am not treating the Duke de BROGLIE as the end, but only as the means. M. CASIMIR PERIER vanquished the revolution in the streets; it is now for the Duke de BROGLIE to conquer the same revolution in the Chambers. Do this, and the rest is certain.

M. Guizot, who is next in importance to the Duke de BROGLIE in the Cabinet, is, in common with his friends the Duke and M. HUMANN, a French Protestant. M. Guizot is appointed Minister of Public Instruction. This is a triumph to the Protestant party, and at this success I cannot but rejoice. It is true that M. Guizot is a *Doctrinaire*—it is true he was insincere to the last dynasty—it is true that his conduct in joining the defection of AZEIN in 1829-30 was one of the causes of the revolution of the latter year; but it is also true that he is in heart a royalist—that he hates the doctrines and practices of the revolutionists—that he deeply retracts his conduct under the reign of CHARLES X., and that in his heart he loves the ex-royal family. M. Guizot went to Gand in 1815, during the hundred days, and espoused the cause of legitimacy against NAPOLEON; M. Guizot is a zealous anti-republican, and an enemy to the recent revolutionary act passed in England under the titles of Reform Bills; M. Guizot is an enthusiastic admirer of the old Constitution of England, before it was changed by concessions to Catholics and Jacobins; and M. Guizot has a sovereign contempt for the Belgian Revolution. It is true that he subscribed, in August 1830, to the subscription then set on foot by the Court for making a revolution in Spain; but his friends excuse him, on the ground, that he did evil that good might come—a much greater good than the evil—in fine, that he might not be too much suspected and too violently opposed by the Liberals who were then in power, and who would have succeeded in excluding him from office, and from serving the cause of legitimacy, if he had not, at least, appeared to have supported the revolution. I am not about to defend all this—that is no business of mine. I am merely shewing that M. Guizot's nomination may be made useful to the legitimist party in France, inasmuch as he will lend his eloquence and talents to assist in destroying, for ever, the party of the revolution. M. Guizot would never be the Minister of HENRY V., but he may do much good in the Cabinet of LOUIS PHILIPPE.

M. HUMANN, the Minister of Finance, is also, in his heart, a Royalist. He belongs to the Royalist Liberals, and, during the reign of CHARLES X. voted with the Opposition; but the experience of the last two years has convinced him that there can be no repose—no

security for France—but in the doctrines of the restoration. M. HUMANN made his fortune during that period of French history; he is therefore convinced that legitimacy and a Royalist Administration of public affairs are favourable to trade and commerce; and he knows, by experience, that the principles of LAFITTE and DUPRE de L'EUVE, LAFAYETTE and MAUGUIS, can never give employment to the poor, or keep the manufactories of France in a state of prosperity. M. HUMANN knows, by his constant intercourse with the labouring classes, that a good deal of bread and a little liberty are much preferred by the working people, to a great deal of liberty and a little bread. He is fully convinced that those who took the lead in the revolution, and who, when CHARLES X. offered, on the 28th July, to withdraw the Ordinances and to appoint the Duke de MONTMANT and M. CASIMIR PERIER for his Ministers, replied, "It is too late," were the worst enemies of the people; and M. HUMANN knows, that all the multiplied evils of the past year might have been spared to this country, had the insurrection been there arrested.

Of M. THIERS, who is appointed Minister of the Interior, I cannot write so favourably. It is true that M. THIERS is a dashing speaker, an eloquent writer, and may be made an useful man in the hands of BROGLIE, GUIZOT and HUMANN; but then M. THIERS' previous history is not calculated to inspire, with confidence, any party whatever. M. THIERS is a poor man—a needy man—was the founder, or one of the founders, of the *National*; set up that Republican paper to attack and to assist in the overthrow of the late dynasty; and was altogether an out and out revolutionist. But M. THIERS, like CASIMIR PERIER, saw the error of his ways, the folly of his previous conduct, and the madness of yielding to the revolutionary party in France. So much the better—but this did not qualify M. THIERS for the post of Prime Minister. The Duke de BROGLIE, M. HUMANN, and M. GUIZOT, took no part in the revolution of July. This cannot be said of THIERS. He was one of the journalists who excited the people to revolt, and then encouraged them in it. I am glad that M. THIERS regrets his conduct, and deplors the sad results to which it led. We should, therefore, forgive him, but not place him in the post of Minister of the Interior. He who has changed so suddenly, once, from revolutionary to moderate Royalist principles, may, perchance, turn back again. Still, however, he will not attempt to arrest the progress of the counter-revolution which has now begun; and he will not, though Minister of the Interior, attempt to arrest the Duchess of BERRY.

M. D'ANGOULT, and Marshal SOULZ, are three of the old Ministers under M. CASIMIR PERIER who remain in office. They are all attached to the Restoration. M. D'ANGOULT did all he could in July, 1830, to prevent the abdication of CHARLES X. and to bring about afterwards an arrangement in favour of HENRY V. M. DE RIGNY, who is the nephew of Baron LOUIS, was named Minister of Marine by CHARLES X. although he did not accept the office; and by his connexion with Baron LOUIS, who was also Minister of Finance under LOUIS XVIII. is necessarily Royalist in heart, and by education. And as to Marshal SOULZ, he has never uttered a word against the Ex-dynasty—was the constant attendant at Court during the reign of CHARLES X. and used uniformly to join in all the religious ceremonies of the Tuilleries and St. Cloud. It is true that Marshal SOULZ, by nature a soldier, and by experience doubly so, thinks but little of politics and dynasties—and most of all of his profession. In the Cabinet, therefore, he is, I will not say useless, but unimportant as a policy politician, and he would never be placed in the cause of legitimacy on the field of battle. The system of Marshal SOULZ is one which rather belongs to the Empire than to the Restoration, and the old General would rather be looked up to as a warrior than as a Statesman. He is quite right; for in his former capacity he may claim some respect—in his latter, none.

M. HAVRE remains Minister of Justice. This is the most objectionable portion of the whole arrangement; and if the present Cabinet is to last, or if it is to dissolve the Chamber, and make an appeal to the Royalist electors for support, it must turn out HAVRE and get rid of THIERS. The other six will do very well—and if to their names be added a good counter-revolutionary Minister of the Interior, a good counter-revolutionary Minister of Justice, and if the portfolio of Religion, now in HAVRE's hands, be placed in those of a good counter-revolutionary Minister of Religion—then the counter-revolution will march rapidly—and not in years, but months hence, we may look for a third Restoration.

I have gone through an examination of the new Cabinet, because I am anxious, my dear BULL, that your readers should distinguish between those who now compose the Cabinet of the Citizen King of the French, and those whom we generally term the Liberals. There is but one Liberal in the present Cabinet. Those who compose the new Administration are middle men, between the Liberals and the Royalists, but with a decidedly Royalist tendency—and above all decidedly opposed to the spirit and the doctrines of the revolution.

The new French Ministry has named a batch of 60 Peers. Their nominations also demonstrate that the counter-revolution has begun—not one of them belongs to the party of the Revolution—not one revolutionary General or Commander or Commissioner—not one revolutionary, has been named Peer. Most of these 60 Peers are lovers of military and even despotic Governments; none of them believe in the doctrine of popular Sovereignty and the divine right of the people. Many of them, under the Empire, have attacked the *canaille* scores of times, and if any thing they are too absolute, and not sufficiently constitutional in their political views. Those who do not belong to the party of the Revolution are divided into two categories:—first, those of former Deputies or present Deputies, and former or present functionaries who assisted the party of defection in the time of CHARLES X. with the view of frightening the Throne, which they, by this line of conduct, assisted most unintentionally in overthrowing, instead of as they thought, intimidating. These men now weep tears of blood at the recollection of their former mad and ruinous opposition. The second category consists of those who, during the storm of 1829 and 1830, retired from public affairs, but who have ever remained sincerely and devotedly attached to the principles of the Restoration. Thus you perceive that there is nothing savouring of revolution in this new batch of Peers, but on the contrary, they are all disposed to assist the majority of the Cabinet in conducting, with a sure and successful march, the counter-revolution.

The new French Ministry has arrayed against it all the revolutionary army, and I am sorry to say, that the Royalist journals too. I think this is an error. If they are prepared to accept the present order of things, with BROGLIE, GUIZOT, HUMANN, D'ANGOULT, RIGNY and SOULZ, as the end, instead of the means, I should say oppose them—but inasmuch as no one dreams of this, and even the men themselves scarcely desire it, I do think that the true duty of the Royalist party in France is—first, to demand the removal of the present Cabinet; and secondly, to demand that the new Government should be as the one destined to finish with the Revolution—and third, to join heart and hand in aiding to bring about with all possible and desirable speed, the third Restoration.

As the foreign news of the past week has not been of a decisive, but only of a preparatory character, I have devoted the largest portion of my letter to the domestic concerns of this country. In truth, those concerns just now are of the most important character. Since the French and English fleets have been ordered to sail for the coast of Holland, and since the counter-revolution has fairly begun, and that the end of this counter-revolution must be a third restoration, it is not at all improbable that she will delay her preparations for war, and wait till the spring before she adopts any hostile measures. My foreign budget is simply these, as follows:—The Duke of BAVARIA has been lost at Orbe, and no one of his daughters in marriage him. LOUIS PHILIPPE has proposed one of his daughters to marry the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Emperor of Russia has refused to assist the French forces, now on the Belgian frontiers. The Prussian Government has refused its assent to the entry of the French army into Belgium. The French and English fleets are said to be about to sail for the coasts of Holland, to carry into effect the long threatened blockade. CHARLES X. and HENRY V. have travelled through Prussia, and been everywhere received with marks of the greatest attention and respect. The Austrian and French troops are said to be about to leave the Papal States. There have been plenty of mob attacks, and charivaris at Brussels—and M. GRENPEUR, Duc de Rois. In Switzerland they are preparing for a noisy meeting of DEMAGOGUES in the Canton of Lucerne. In Germany the Diet is occupied with the military affairs of the smaller States; and finally,

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**BIRTHS.**  
October 12th, at the Rectory, East Clandon, Surrey, the lady of the Rev.  
Edward John Ward, of a daughter.  
On Friday the 19th inst. in Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mrs. Edward  
Ward, of a daughter.

At Coupland Castle, Northumberland, on the 14th inst. the lady of Matthew Culley, Esq. of a son and heir—On the 15th inst. at Warwick, Mrs. George Birkbeck, of Cadogan-place, of a daughter—On the 17th inst. Mrs. Charles Kirkman, of a son, still born—On the 17th inst. the wife of Mr. Joseph Thomas, of No. 4 Birchin lane, of a son—At Chanton House, Hants. on the 14th inst. the lady of

Edward Knight, Esq. jun. of a daughter—On the 19th inst. the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst, of a son.

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MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. at Street, by the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Rev. William Wilkins Gale, to Caroline, youngest daughter of George Tuson, Esq. of

On Thursday, the 11th inst. at Iwerne Minster Church, Dorset, by the Rev. Geo. Seymour, Capt. FERRIS Loftus, of the Grenadier Guards, son of the late General and Lady Elizabeth Loftus, to Louisa, only child of the Rev. John Baskin, of West Lodge, Dorset.—On the 15th of August, at Brockville, Canada, Rev. John B. Fife, Chaplain, to George Henry Campbell, Esq., of Vice-Admiral

On the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. at St. Pancras, Mr. W. J. Billings, of Lowdham, Notts, surgeon, to Emma Mary, second daughter of J. N. Hallett, Esq. of Mornington-crescent.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. at Basing, Hants, Charles Ring, Esq. of Doctors'-commons, to Eliza Sarah Bonth, second daughter of Richard Bonth, Esq. of Basing House.

On the 17th inst. at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Joseph Jones Stephenson, of Prospect House, Enfield, to Elizabeth Downes, second surviving daughter of George Wildbore, Esq. of Shoreditch.—At Liverpool, on the 16th inst. George, youngest son of Richardson Bonradine, Esq. of Balham, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Tobin, Esq. of Liverpool.—On the 16th inst. at Salisbury Cathedral, George, eldest son of John, Esq. of Merton, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Devenish.

youngest daughter of the Rev. William Holmes—On the 16th inst. at Wharfedale, Suffolk, Sidney Smith Dipnall, Esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Taylor Hicks, Esq. of Chatterham-place, the same county.

DIED.

At Hastings, October 16. Mary, the widow of the late Rev. George Day.  
On the 17 h instant, at Upper Clapton, Miss Emily Auber, aged 56.  
On the 13th inst. suddenly, at Burlington, in the East Riding of the county  
York, Lieutenant General Godfrey Bosville, Lord Macdonald.—On the 15th inst.

at Hampstead, George Vincent Joseph, fourth son of James Vincent, of Woodley-lodge, Berks.—On the 15th inst. at Brighton, in his 81st year, Charles Elliott, Esq. of Westfield-lodge.—On the 17th inst. Rebecca, the wife of Mr. Chas. Miles, of Hamilton-place, North Brixton, aged 56.—On the 17th inst. at his house, Upper Stamford-street, C. W. Harry, Esq. late of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, aged 42.—On the 17th inst. Mary, eldest daughter of

of Jamaica, aged 3.—At Hastings, on the 17th inst., aged 71.  
Lambert, Esq. of Bedford-row, London.—On the 15th inst. in his 83d year.  
Davy, Esq. late of Alibington, Devonshire, and formerly of the Island of Tortosa.  
—Suddenly, on the 13th inst. at the official residence of his brother. In Queen's  
square, Westminster. George Gregory, Esq. formerly of Christ Church, Oxford.  
In his 40th year.—At Taunton, on the 15th inst., aged 78. Ann, relict of the late  
for hours, aged 3.

Rev. Isaac Toser—On the 15th inst. after a short illness of a few days. He was born at  
Mr. John Plummer, of 148, High-street, Southwark—On the 16th inst. at 7  
House, Kensington Gore, the Hon. Thomas Windsor, in his 81st year—On the 7  
of May last, at the Government House, Paramatta, New South Wales, Elizabeth  
Jane, wife of his Excellency Major General Richard Bourke, C.B. Governor Mac  
quarie, died at the 15th April last. Lieut. Ewen Cameron Col  
on the 15th April last.

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## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 24th October, 1832.

**DEAR BULL.**—After two years of positive misery, added to yet more terrible uncertainty, it is enough to make a man weary of an European war. Unable to satisfy the wants of social life by the arts of peace and the cultivation of commerce and manufactures, and unable to assure to the poor man his loaf of bread, and to the rich man a continued possession of his comforts, the French Revolution is obliged to make war, in order to prevent itself from being crushed by the very people it professes to render happy and to govern. The counter-revolution, which has been the only appearance of disturbance to have to combat anew with the last efforts of the revolution, and when that Revolution shall find that from war it can derive no more assistance than from peace, and that on the field of battle, as in the streets of Paris, it is vanquished—then the counter-revolution will march to a rapid and triumphant termination. It is indeed possible, that the people, who are already wearied out by the results of the Revolution, may refuse to wait with patience for the final effort of the counter-revolution by foreign forces, and that a general insurrection in favour of monarchical and legitimate principles may terminate the tragedy long before an European war would be completed. On the other hand there are so many persons who are gravely compromised both in person and property by the Revolution, who, dreading a Restoration, and the consequences to which it must lead, will fight out to the last for the Revolution, that the arguments and promises obtained since July 1830—well knowing that it will be impossible for legitimacy to grant any more amnesties—but that the only course it can pursue to prevent the recurrence of similar insurrections will be to exterminate the present race of democratical and republican disturbers. Yet as those who have gained by the Revolution are certainly not more than one out of every thousand souls in France, it can scarcely be expected that the hundred and nine-tenths will permit the mere unit act of every thousand to continue to involve the country in civil war, bankruptcy, anarchy, and ruin, merely to preserve to themselves the little-gotten wealth, honours, and offices, which through the Revolution they have illegally and forcibly obtained. Yet it must not be forgotten, that the mass of the people feel and admit that they have lost so much, and gained absolutely nothing by the Revolution, that they are almost ready to part with that which exists however repugnant to their feelings and passions, rather than by renewed insurrections expose themselves to the certainty of losing the scanty pittance which remains to them. I know that the working classes of Paris reason this way—and say “we do not care who is King, or who are Ministers, if we can but have the means of subsistence; but if the little which remains is taken from us, then we must begin again and fight on the field of battle, and we have lost.”—If this is the case, we will be entirely favourable to trade—in which case the mass of the people will remain quiet, and wait till the Revolution is vanquished on the field of battle, and then drag into Paris amidst the loudest acclamations the car of legitimacy—on this war shall be unfavourable to trade, and if, as I expect, it will take away from the workman even the few francs and the morsel of bread which remain to him, he will probably consent to the triumph of legitimacy, terminate the conflict with foreign powers, and secure to France, peace, order, prosperity, happiness, and true liberty—the liberty of the written law. This is our position—the French democrats hope to save their Revolution by war! The French “*juste milieu*” hope to silence the clamours of their political adversaries by war; and even the French *Doctrinaires*, who form the mass of the people, are connected with the Revolution, hope to preserve their places, and satisfy France that they are not intentionally recalling HENRY V. by war! But they all forget that the war they desire will ruin their respective schemes, and that the result of a war in which France shall be on one side, and all Europe on the other, must of necessity be the triumph of legitimacy. To this it is replied, that if the armies of Europe are for the King of France, the Governments of Europe dare not march armies against the French nation. Now this I flatly deny. I will grant for the moment that this might have been the case in three or four countries, in the autumn of 1830, or in the spring of 1831; but I deny that this would be the case anywhere in the winter of 1832 or the spring of 1833. The dissatisfied spirits in some states of Italy and Germany, in Poland, and in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1830, been revolted by that no confidence is to be placed in France; that France is the most selfish of all nations in Europe—that France never honestly intended to aid the insurrections she encouraged, and that her sole object in exciting revolutions in Belgium, Poland, Lithuania, Italy, Germany, and on the frontiers of Spain, was not to aid even the democrats and republicans of these various states, but was solely intended to produce a war, which would be ruinous to France, then, might appeal even to the revolutionists in vain—a war of *propagandism* could not now succeed—the “*Marseillaise*” and “*Ca Ira*” would be sung no where. Solid Austrian, Prussian, and Russian battalions would march through Germany and Italy to France without any interruption on the part of the people; and even in Spain no movement of importance would be made, except on a reactionary character. The revolution has not, then, merely been vanquished in the streets of Paris, but through all Europe; and France could not raise if she were permitted to do so, in November, 1832, ten thousand partisans to defend that revolution in all the Continent. The people are every where now convinced that the French Liberals are charlatans, rogues, impostors—and that no confidence can be placed in either of them, except in the least portion of their fact, and one which must not be overlooked in the estimate to be formed of the result of the approaching conflict. The war in which France appears, then, likely to engage must terminate in the triumph of legitimacy, even should it not be cut short by a general rising of the people in favour of that principle long before the natural conclusion of the war. Why, then, you will ask, does France engage in war, especially at a moment when the mass of the people are so convinced of the power of the King of France? To this question I reply, because the mass of the people are not, it appears, at this moment prepared for the counter-revolution which has begun; and therefore, as the Government of France cannot consent at this time to the immediate triumph of legitimacy, it is obliged to defend the revolution from foreign attack. The pretext for this war is the simple question of the free navigation of the Scheldt, which the Government of France has refused to be refused by the King of Holland. But the real motive of the war is the revolution of 1830. If the French Government could at this moment consent to the triumph of legitimacy in France, the Belgian question would be settled in twelve hours afterwards. This, however, the French Government feels it has not at present strength and root enough to agree to, and therefore, in order to defend the revolution—which Europe requires should be defended—the Government of France is obliged to make war. Some persons think that this war will not begin before the spring. So much the worse. The sooner it begun, the sooner it would be over. The present prolonged state of uncertainty and of misery is terrible to all parties; and the democrats and republicans, who profess so much love for the lower orders, appear wholly to forget that this continued condition of neither war nor peace, neither revolution nor counter-revolution, leaves the poorer classes in a state of actual destitution.

And now, my friend, being exposed with frankness, and I hope with clearness, the present state of affairs in this country, let me proceed to an outline of the events of the past week.

**Thursday, 15th October.**—Marshal GÉRARD has arrived at Paris, to receive orders for the entry of the French troops into Belgium. Marshal GÉRARD and Marshal SOULT are not agreed as to the manner in which that entry shall be effected, nor as to the mode proposed for the occupation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Opposition Deputies at Paris have held a meeting at M. THIERS', and have been resolved to attack the present Ministry with fury. The Duke de BROGLIE has returned the Hanoverian Minister a letter signed “*William I.*” which that person had delivered in the name of the King of HANOVER, in answer to that of LOUIS PHILIPPE, announcing the marriage of the Princess LOUISA with the King of the BELGIANS. The alleged reason for this rejection is that the King of the Netherlands is the husband of the Princess LOUISA, and that the King of HANOVER has been less prompt than the King of ENGLAND in acknowledging the new throne. The Queen of Spain appointed regent until the complete re-establishment of KING FERDINAND. A general amnesty has been granted by her Majesty, and the Universities have been ordered to be re-opened on the 18th instant; and, finally, a President of the Council of Ministers has been appointed for the first time. We must wait to learn the names of this new Administration before we either approve or blame the choice. One, however, we must all approve, and that is the nomination of M. ZÉA BERNARDEZ. Don Miguel's fleet put into Vigo Bay guns and 2000 men. Disturbances at Nantes, and disturbances at the School of Arts and Trades at Chalons. At St. Caste, in the north of France, the cholera has made such dreadful ravages that all

the inhabitants abandoned the commune, without burying the dead, and leaving the sick to shift for themselves.

**Friday.**—Public attention is almost exclusively occupied with the trial and glorious acquittal of M. BERNAY, the friend and advocate of the Ex-Royal Family of France. Notwithstanding the crimes of forgery, fraud, and perjury were resorted to, in order to obtain the conviction of this distinguished individual, he nevertheless was unanimously acquitted, both by Judges and Jury. A Procureur du Roi was convicted of having forged a report in order to injure M. BERNAY in the eyes of the public, and a general officer of the new Dynasty was self-convicted of perjury. However, M. BERNAY was acquitted, and the next day was received every where at Blois, where a military took place, with joyous acclamations. Marshal SOULT has ordered a greater number of active troops to march upon Paris. It is whispered that the Police are to get up a conspiracy about three or four days before the opening of the Chambers, in order to frighten the Deputies, and it is to be called a Carlist plot. It is well to know these things before hand. Very serious disturbances at Nantes—many persons killed and wounded. The riots are occasioned by the nomination of an unpopular officer. The liberal journals maintain, that where any public officer is unpopular, he ought to be instantly changed.

**Saturday.**—The French Government has resolved to enter Belgium. The present Ministry think they have no other chance of keeping their places. It may be so, but an entry into Belgium will bring on war. The Ministers hope the contrary, and still flatter themselves with the famous motto of the Emperor, “*Je ne suis pas vaincu*,” but this hope will vanish like a multitude of others indulged in by those who have undertaken to manage the affairs of France since 1830. The King of HOLLAND's speech has arrived at Paris. It is every where admired for its firmness and dignity, and even the Liberals exclaim, “Behold a real King!” Bad news from Greece. It appears that the appointment of Prince ORLOFF will, if persevered in, probably excite a civil war. The liberal journals maintain, that where any public officer is unpopular, he ought to be instantly changed.

**Sunday.**—The French Government has received by telegraph the result of the late negotiations with the Court of Berlin, and it has now learnt that the Prussian Government will not consent to the entry of French troops into Belgium. The answer is decided and unequivocal, and if those troops should advance, the Prussian Army would be at Paris to demand a passport and to draw the French Government into a civil war. It is said that the Ministers talk of resigning. The *Doctrinaires* are averse to make war, but the *Gauche* and *Extreme Gauche* will compel them to do it.

**Monday.**—The Duke DECAZES is sent for by LOUIS PHILIPPE to counsel him on the present situation of political affairs. The Duke remained with the King for nine hours, and came away, it is said, more than ever satisfied that an European war, or a restoration in Belgium and in France, are inevitable. It is said that the Duke has advised the King to order the French troops to enter Belgium on the 27th inst. Admiral DUCLOSSE, who is charged with the command of the naval expedition, has had orders sent to him at Cherbourg, to prepare for his departure. The Queen of SPAIN has increased the pay of the army. Don CARLOS and his family are said to be banished to Italy, and are about to proceed to Rome without delay. Bad news from Constantinople. It is said that the Sultan is aware of his danger, and is making preparations for a departure, should his capital be attacked. The Greek Deputation has arrived at Munich, and the poor youth ORMO, with streaming eyes, told them that he was sorry to leave Bavaria to be King of their country. It is said that CHARLES X. and the other members of the Royal Family will take up their residence at the beautiful palace of Austerlitz. The Count de PEYRONNET is very seriously indisposed.

**Tuesday.**—Fall in the French Army. The French Ministers state that, in spite of the efforts of Prussia and Russia, they will enter Belgium without delay. The friends of the Ministers attacked an European war. They also begin to doubt whether Lord GREY's Cabinet will last long, and they know that no respectable Administration in England could or would encourage a war against the King of HOLLAND. It is said that orders have been sent to the French troops at Ancona to embark for France, since the Emperor has refused to allow the Prussian land and the French cannot allow the battalions to remain in Italy, for fear they should be cut to pieces or made prisoners. General GONZALEZ has formally demanded of the French Government the execution of the guarantee stipulated by the 25th article of the Treaty of November 16, 1831, and has threatened to resort to war against Holland, unless aided, without delay. Report of a conspiracy at Neully to attack the person of LOUIS PHILIPPE. It is said that the sentinel was shot with a pistol.

**Wednesday.**—It is said that the plot at Neully was got up by the police. It is said that troubles are to break out on the 16th November at Paris. It is not denied by the French Ministerial Journals that war is imminent; but still some faint hopes are entertained by the French Ministers that the King of HOLLAND may accept some new offers which have been made him, and stop, like all the rest of the world, the march of the French Army of the North, which or be dissolved, for disease and mutiny are amongst them, and nothing but war or a dissolution of the army can stop these evils. A new Belgian Ministry has been formed, which cannot last two months. Bad news from Constantinople. The Isle of Cyprus is said to be in the possession of the Egyptians. Count de PEYRONNET is better.

It is my budget for the last week. The French Government must, in the next seven days, either resolve on yielding to Europe on the Belgian question, and thus carry on the counter-revolution; or by not yielding to Europe must incur the dangers of an European war. These are pleasant prospects for November. Adieu, dear Bull. Ever truly yours, P. H.

**Tuesday** the Marquis of Salisbury gave a grand entertainment at Hatfield House, to the Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which his Lordship is Colonel, and a large party of the nobility of the county, on the occasion of the inspection of that regiment by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Upwards of 400 persons were present. The company partook, at an early hour, of a sumptuous dinner, after the inspection had taken place. There were many beautiful cloisters, several hundred feet in length, was tastefully decorated and ornamented for the occasion, in which the noble guests and a large portion of the company dined.

In the Calendar for the present Dorset Michaelmas Sessions a surgeon was indicted for an assault on a boy whom he had found throwing stones at his wain, when he brought him into his surgery and cut off a tooth from the young delinquent.

**Wednesday morning**, soon after nine o'clock, as police constable 24, E division, was on duty in Foley-street, Portland-place, he discovered a young man lying on the foot pavement, apparently in a state of madness. The constable attempted to raise him on his legs, but quickly found it was of no use, as the poor sufferer attempted to bite him, and he then sprang his rattle for assistance. He was labouring under strong symptoms of hydrophobia, and was barking and foaming at the mouth. He was then placed in a truck, and with considerable difficulty conveyed to Middlesex Hospital, where he was not, however, admitted, and was thence taken to the Marylebone Infirmary, in the New-road.

**THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.**—Five females, all sisters, have been committed to Salop jail, on a charge of shop-lifting in the shop of Mr. George Collier, Wellington. It appears from the statement of the prisoners, that finding it very difficult to obtain husbands on reasonable terms at Wellington, they committed the thefts, in the hope of more easily securing mates at Botany Bay, where, as report says, ladies are much in request.

A deadly feud seems now to exist between the country people in Ireland and the police. Last week some of the former, coming from the fair of Ballinasloe, meeting the police patrol, began abusing them, and one of them seizing the patrol's gun, turned it upon him, and discharged it, killing the patrol. The police were then called in, and the man, whereupon another patrol drove his bayonet through the assailant's carcase, and killed him.

“One day last week, Thomas Riddell, a small farmer at the village of Kexby, near this city, purchased of Mr. Bellerby, bookseller, a small bottle of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, for the use of his daughter, a young woman who had been long troubled with a severe cough and asthma; and who had tried the best medical advice that could be obtained, without finding any beneficial effects. A few days after, the farmer called on Mr. R. to return his own words, “*My daughter has been working upon his daughter—who had not taken the medicine three hours before she felt herself greatly relieved; and, excepting her debilitated state, the consequence of her long affliction, she is, he says, as well as usual.*” The farmer then related the circumstances of the cure, and said that he had seen all disturbed the cure, and the remainder was given to a neighbour, a respectable elderly female, who had been long troubled with an asthma, which prevented her from ascending a pair of stairs without resting. She has also been greatly benefited by taking the medicine. The parties particularly wished these facts to be made public.—*Yorkshire Gazette*

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counterfeit.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend's account of LORD GREY'S visit to Hanover Square is quite correct, and not calculated to create surprise in anybody who knows what is going on. In the present state of affairs, a private audience does not necessarily imply an interview. We should be glad to know how often the person named by our friend has been seen or spoken to by the Premier since the day he was at Windsor.

We have not heard from RALPH, from whom we are for several reasons anxious to hear.

We are extremely obliged for the letter and communication from C.P., and should feel much gratified by witnessing the evolutions—this, however, circumstances prevent. We have awaited ourselves of the pamphlet which accompanied the letter—the author shall hear from us.

We shall next week review the Landscape Annual and the Amulet, which are the only Annuals we have yet received.

The able letter of A. M., on the Colonial Question, shall appear next week.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in Town during the week, but are now at Windsor.

The Ministerial changes, which we announced as likely in our last Monday's Edition, have not yet taken place. The probability is, that, under existing circumstances, the alterations will be somewhat more extensive.

ALL our speculations upon the probable issue of the prolonged absurdities of Protocolism, are put an end to—the last Conference—last, as having been held on Friday night, and last, as being the final one, terminated most abruptly upon the announcement that the French army was actually moving upon Belgium.

This announcement at a moment when the discussions and negotiations by which such movement was to be regulated, were going on, somewhat startled the Prussian Minister, who, it is said, immediately on hearing the extraordinary statement took up his hat and retired.

It may be considered extremely clever and very honourable to "steal a march" in this manner, but it does not appear, by the sensation it has created, to be sanctioned by many precedents; however, we are in for it, and, as we firmly believe, our present precious Ministers will be out for it. Prussia refuses to agree to the attack of France upon Holland, Russia remains in a state of silence, which, by no means, gives consent, and England, unable from the reduced state of her Dock-yards, and the means of fitting out a Squadron, is now left in the humiliating position of waiting to be joined by a French fleet under the tri-colour flag. But even this glorious union cannot, as we have elsewhere said, be "cobbled up" before the 12th or 15th of next month—so that, as for a simultaneous movement against our friend and ally, the King of HOLLAND, we are unable to make it; and the chances are, that a naval defeat of the French, if not of the English forces, will be the first coup of this glorious, wise, and honourable campaign.

For fifteen years did the Tories keep this country at peace; her honour untarnished—her glory unsullied. In about as many months the retrenching—non-interfering Whigs have brought us from tranquillity and increasing prosperity into all the difficulties, dangers, and debts of a Continental war, the consequences of which they never have calculated, and the end of which they cannot anticipate.

When—when will the SOVEREIGN be aroused to a sense of the feeling, and of the peril of the country, and dismiss men from his councils whom he hates, and whom his subjects despise?

HAVE you read the Protocol, Number 70?—that is the question—Have you read the answer of the States General to the noble Speech of the KING of HOLLAND?—Have you, to descend to the very sink of the bathos, read the articles in the Times newspaper of Wednesday and Thursday?

The Protocol No. 70, is what Mr. CHARLES GRANT, if he were not too proper, would call "infernally long." To the answer to the KING of HOLLAND'S Speech, which will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper, we refer with pride and pleasure—to the paragraphs in the Times, with pity and compassion.

On Wednesday the Times states that the Treaty, by which the operations against Holland are to be regulated, was signed the day before—that the degrading and debasing junction of the French and English fleets were to assemble on Thursday at Spithead, and that they were to proceed to the Scheldt without delay—that the French troops are immediately to march to Belgium and reduce Antwerp, which is to occupy 50,000 men exactly twelve days, and Prussia and the other Allies consent to the movement.

On Thursday the Times, in a laboured article, eats its words, and after a hearty meal, admits, first, that this affair is not to take place immediately, and as he fears, not simultaneously. That the Times is wrong even in its recantation, is now evident.

Now, with respect to the diplomatic part of the affair, the Times ought to have known—or the Viscount ought to have known, even if M. DE TALLYRAND kept him in the dark—that the KING of PRUSSIA has no intention of being a party to the marching of French troops into Belgium. Talking of marching French troops into Belgium is very like nonsense; because the French troops are in Belgium now; the army called Belgian is French in every essential—it is officered by Frenchmen, and the people at Brussels consider KING LEOPOLD'S standing force to be neither more nor less than the advanced guard of the French army. If the French move more; troops towards Belgium, it will be the signal for a general war.

But as to the time when the English fleet can be ready to consummate its degradation by brigading with the *Fil-leaumes*, surely Sir JAMES GRAHAM could have given the Times better information upon the point. So reduced—so weakened—so beggared are the Dock-yards for the sake of making a show of economy, that labour as they will, if the fate of England depended upon it, the ships and other vessels required for the bullying service cannot be ready before the tenth of next month.

Why, last week, a fine 120-gun ship, the *Earl Howe*, was strained to pieces in an endeavour to get her into dock, because there were not sufficient men to do the duty—twenty or thirty thousand pounds' damage is thus done in a minute, as a set-off to the shameful, reckless, barbarous reduction of hundreds of industrious men, who have sacrificed

the best part of their lives, and all their other prospects, upon the assurance that as long as they conducted themselves well, they should be assured a livelihood. The indignation which is growing upon this subject, when augmented by the infamous union of our gallant sailors with their natural enemies, will be something serious.

So it is, however, and no blow could be immediately struck, however important it might be; in the meantime, it seems that France has decided upon marching her troops. The KING of HOLLAND has 120,000 men under arms—perhaps, therefore, the Blackfriars calculation of the time it will take to reduce Antwerp may be a little erroneous. The KING of HOLLAND has a body of subjects unanimous in his cause, he has upwards of 100 vessels of war in commission; and all this we are going to defy and irritate, in company with the CITIZEN KING of the BARRICADES, for no earthly purpose but to increase his influence and extend his dominions.

One purpose, indeed, may be answered—the country, when Lord ALTHORP comes to lay war taxes upon us, and increase our burthens to defray the charges of a general combination which must ensue, will turn round upon this liberal and independent advocate of non-intervention, and, comparing the warlike proceedings of the present civil Ministry with the tranquillity of Europe during the military Administration of the Duke of WELLINGTON, cry louder and louder yet to the KING to dismiss a set of men whom he himself despises and whom the country loathes.

AT last we have news from Oporto, and pretty news, too, for my Lord PUMICESTONE, as our venerated friend, Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM, calls the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom it should indeed appear that all affairs are foreign. The despatches which have arrived are all well flavoured with PEDROISM; yet, nevertheless, they admit so much as to make us confident that when, according to the old story, the lion turns sculptor we shall have a very different grouping.

SARTORIUS, the all accomplished, has been beaten admirably, and wounded personally—the brag of this very inferior officer about knocking over the King of PORTUGAL'S fleet, and towing the whole of them into Oporto like so many City Companies' barges, is now exposed—he has had vastly the worst of it in an engagement off Vigo.

The KING'S fleet were ordered to avoid an action—their object being to land artillery and supplies for the besieging army, else the admirable SARTORIUS would, at this moment, have been most probably walking about and whistling in the streets of Lisbon swordless and shipless; we subjoin the official account of Admiral SARTORIUS'S brilliant retreat, in the words of Don Joao Felix Pereira de Compos. Admiral SARTORIUS is called by the English, in opposition to the Portuguese Admiral, Non Compos; but that, as one says at sea, is a mere trifle.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE.

Sir,—I have the honour to send you the details of the action which took place on the 11th between the squadron which I have the honour to command, and the naval force of the rebels.

On the 10th, at a quarter past seven in the morning, I got under way to sail from the Rio de Vigo, the force of SARTORIUS being at that time anchored, to the East, near the islands of Bayona. This force consisted of two frigates, a corvette, three gallees, three brigs, and a steam-boat. A little after I sailed, the enemy's squadron also began to get under weigh, going further from us towards the North; here it remained becalmed, at the same time that our squadron had a fresh breeze from the north, but the enemy, by the help of the steam-boat, which they had, and of an aid in the wind joining them during the day, succeeded in getting out, first the two frigates, and the others following. Our squadron sailed in two columns, formed in line of battle, that to windward consisting of the Don Joao VI. and the Princess ROYAL frigate; that to leeward of the two corvettes, the Isabel MARIA, and CENELLE, and the two Brigs ADRAZ and TEGO. The enemy's squadron followed keeping to windward out of the reach of our guns, till about half an hour past one o'clock, on the night of the 11th they began to bear down upon us, and to throw rockets, the first of which were by way of trial; the others, however, were passing beyond our line.

The ship of the line, the frigate, and corvettes, sustained some damage. The Don Joao VI. fired 1430 shot, the Princess ROYAL above a 1000; the two corvettes also fired a considerable number—but the rebels being very bad sailors could not keep up with the rest of the squadron. The Don Joao VI. killed 6 men killed and 18 wounded, the Princess ROYAL 13 killed and 25 wounded, the CENELLE 1 killed and 5 wounded, the Isabel 1 slightly wounded. I could not judge of the damage the enemy sustained from our fire being at so great a distance from us when day broke, but the two frigates seemed to have suffered severely in their rigging.

(Here the admiral adds the due commendations of the officers and men.)

On board the Don Joao VI. at anchor in the Tagus. To the Conde de Bastos, Minister of the Marine.

JOAO FELIX PEREIRA DE COMPOS,  
Commander of the Squadron.

As a proof of the total want of skill in the Portuguese navy, we should observe that Admiral SARTORIUS, late a Captain in our Navy, was so roughly and scientifically treated, that his ship caught ninety balls in her hull—her main-mast was wounded in three places, and two of her yards were shot away.

It may be as well here to give the return of the killed and wounded on board the Pretender's squadron—not so much for the sake of exhibiting the efficacy of the shot of Admiral COMPOS versus the ci-devant Captain NON-COMPOS, but in order to gratify Lord PALMERSTON'S eyes, and the understanding of the country, as to the purity with which the non-intervention system is maintained, and the activity with which the Foreign Enlistment Act is carried into operation.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Squadron of her Faith-ful Majesty.

On board the frigate Donna Maria II.—Killed—James Pitker, Isaac Harvey, Daniel W. Cullum, Michael Looney, John Woolfe, John Kremer.

Dangerously wounded, and since dead—Mr. W. Dawson, officer of Marines; George Allen, seaman; Wm. Towers, marine.

Dangerously wounded—Hugh M. Case, Henry Williams, John Kelly, Richard Cox, John McKee, Bery Dixon, George Patterson, John Thompson, Richard Sims, Henry Jones, Wm. Wainwright, Robert Morland, Wm. Porter, and Mat. Sowerby, seaman.

Slightly wounded—Vice Admiral Sartorius, Lieut. Ross, Joseph Jennings, James Robinson, Joseph Thompson, John Pascoe, Mark Jones, John Carpenter, Robert Rogers, W. Frishe, Robert Easterbrook, Joseph Constance, and George Reilly, seaman.

On board the Rainha de Portugal.—Killed—Lieut. W. Gibson, Henry Fitz-Henry, master at arms, and John Spent, seaman.

(Signed) GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, Surgeon.

"So much for BUCKINGHAM."—English, every man

Jack of them. Now for military matters.

Nothing can have been more brilliant or enthusiastic than the attack of the KING'S troops upon Oporto. The English and French brigades of Pedroites have been so miserably mauled that they are ordered to the rear, while a desperate contingent of discontented vagabonds are placed in the gap created by their almost annihilation. As for the respect or gratitude which PEDRO and his friend, POLICHI-NELLO alias PALMELLA, exhibit for all this loss of blood and character, it may be comprised in a nutshell, PEDRO—

he—PEDRO, the exiled Cacique—the deposed, kicked out Constitutional of South America, openly calls the English his mercenaries, and when they are killed, or are starving to death, he only laughs, and says he pays them for it.—GOOD GOD—coupled at the moment with the attempt of our own Ministers to brigade an English and French fleet under the tri-coloured flag, the idea of having our countrymen called mercenaries by a beggared outcast, supported only by the money and intrigues of the King of the FRENCH, is beyond endurance!

To show that we speak "by the card," we copy the following from the private correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, a great PEDROITE authority:—

"I would wish to avoid topics of irritation, but while on this subject I cannot help complaining of the manner in which the last ceremony was paid to poor Col. BURRELL, who was one of the most regretted victims to Don PEDRO'S service on the 29th. It was impossible for Col. HODGES to withdraw any of the few officers and men left to him from the lines, as the enemy were close up, and hourly expected to renew the attack, or to be present himself at the funeral. He could only, therefore, spare the people who supported the coffin; and Major SHAW, though labouring under the effects of his wound, and Captain ROSE and Mr. CHAMBERS, of the fleet, though not in their duty, made it a point to attend. But the Portuguese Government neither sent a guard, to make up a procession, an officer of any rank to head it, nor a musket to fire over the body; and were it not that the marines of the Childers were engaged at the same moment in discharging, in a manner creditable to their service, and disgraceful by contrast to this, the last duties to a comrade who was shot by the Guerillas, the remains of poor BURRELL would not have had the usual tribute of a soldier's grave. Considering the rank that Col. BURRELL held, I think it would have been proper for the Count de Villa Fibra to have gone in person or sent some of his staff. There are several other points in which this service has neglected their British allies, which I may dilate on at another time if I find the wrongs renewed; and will abstain from saying any more at present than that nothing like justice has been rendered to their gallant ally, as my published account of the battle of the 29th, not even in that which I see by your papers has been sent home by the Marquis of PALMELLA."

We are at a loss to understand who Colonel BURRELL (we mean by his name) could have been. We regret that he was not better treated by Field-Marshal Lieutenant HODGES, whose military character in England is so completely established as to render any neglect on the part of his Excellency very important; but we think we have in this paragraph something more astounding than either the death of a BURRELL, in such a cause, or the carelessness of a HODGES, upon the occasion of that death—we mean the fact that the Royal Marines of His Britannic Majesty's ship Childers did the duty of firing over the grave of a rebel officer in the service of the Pretender to the Throne of Portugal. What will they think of that at Cockermouth?

The next paragraph to which we shall allude in this correspondence is one in which, after giving the highest praise to Colonel SORRELL, the Consul at Oporto, the writer proceeds to say that a Commission was appointed to proceed to the head-quarters of the KING'S army, to suggest the removal of the wines from Villa Nova, and we beg to call particular attention to the passage.

"The gentlemen employed in this commission, one the First Lieutenant of the Childers, and the other the Purser of the *Talavera*, being both men of the world, and of excellent address, have executed it in a manner to avoid all the irritation produced on former occasions, and they report that, though they were not permitted to go much beyond the outposts, they were treated with the utmost politeness, and that they found the Miguelite officers of all ranks anxious to be considered as their friends, and to be treated without difficulty into the nature of the contest, and gave infinite credit to the gallantry by which all their attacks have been repelled, at the same time they appealed to the spirit with which their men approached the lines, as evidence of the devotion which, right or wrong, they entertain for Don MIGUEL. They also expressed their regret at finding themselves in the hands of British, and many of them had served with us in the Peninsular campaign, and they declared that, so far as they should have the power, they would protect our property should the town be entered, a circumstance of which they entertain no doubt, sooner or later. This was the substance of the conversation; but I understand that the answer of GARCIA TEIXEIRA to the Consul and Admiral was, that he recommended the English to remove their families to Villa Nova, which would be safer, and that he would not forward the application about the wines to his government, as it was a matter beyond the line of his duty. Our officers were conducted with safety out of MIGUEL'S posts; but the best part of the joke is, the moment they were seen from one of the batteries of Don PEDRO, an ignorant gunner discharged a nine pound shot at them, which he happily passed without injury, and it was well for them that the officer of the battery would head in prevention, a repetition of the dose. Such are the incidents of this ridiculous warfare, the persons being most endangered who take no part in the quarrel!"

There is a proverb in the English language which saithly, "One man may steal a horse, while another may not look over a hedge." The writer of the letter tells us that "the best of the joke was, that an ignorant gunner of Don PEDRO'S fired a nine-pound shot at two English Officers," and great fun it is—but we will ask, if an ignorant gunner of Don MIGUEL'S had done the same thing, what would have been said? Why that he was a villain, and a miscreant, and a murderer, and that Don MIGUEL himself was at his shoulder. The best of the joke indeed! We suppose that no Englishmen who can beg bread in England and get it, will go out to Don PEDRO the Pretender, to be called mercenary—shot at from batteries as a good joke, and buried afterwards like dogs—No, no—the game is up—the great hold was the squadron and the admirable SARTORIUS—he has been settled, and the mist is dispelled.

To crown the whole, the KING has, in opposition to the advice of his Ministers, gone forward to head his army. Brother against brother is, as POPE said of DENNIS and GILDON, upon a very different subject—

"barbarous civil war," but if the one can, in defiance of law, justice, reason, and the voice of PORTUGAL, persevere in his attack upon a throne, to which he or his daughter has no more right than Sir GREGOR M-GREGOR or Doctor EADY, Don MIGUEL is justified in vindicating his cause personally. This will deprive the puffy, puffing Cacique of any pre-eminence as to personal courage, and, we are sure, will animate the army to continue their zealous exertions in defence of their Sovereign.

The order of the KING we subjoin:—

(OFFICIAL).—WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO THE DUKE DE CADAVAR.  
"Having resolved to go and review my army, which is acting against the rebels, to show to these brave troops, in the honour which I do them, the high esteem which their brilliant services excite in me, and it being proper under such circumstances to take the necessary measures for the safety and tranquillity of the capital, I am pleased to confide to you the command of all the troops now on both sides capital and province of Estremadura, and the fortresses on both sides of the Tagus, and those, which may in the sequel come; authorizing you to employ all such means as you may judge necessary to execute this and preserve tranquillity, giving you full powers to execute this and important duty with the dignity proper to your rank and qualities, and the zeal you have always manifested. You are further authorised to

LISBON, Oct. 18.

and such orders as you judge necessary to the competent authorities, and to communicate directly to me what you shall do.

"Palace of Caxias, Oct. 8.

"The King to the honoured Duke of CADAVAL, my beloved and esteemed Cousin."

His Majesty has been pleased to confer on the Duke of CADAVAL the rank of Field-Marshal.

This is as it should be. Convinced of the right of Don MIGUEL, we shall never cease to hope that Providence will aid the just cause; but, under Providence, we are quite sure, as we have already said a hundred times before, promptitude and decision are the essentials—the rebels must not rest—they must not nestle nor harbour—the blow must be struck at once. SARTORIUS and his squadron are contemptible, except as transports for the flying enemy—delay is destruction—the French King and the London Radicals will furnish money, and if the Pretender remain, it becomes a war of finance. It is the duty of every loyal Portuguese to lend a hand for the achievement of the great object; to drive from the shores the *soi-disant* Constitutional Emperor, who was forced, by the last great nation he took under his gracious and liberal protection, to jump out of a one pair of stairs window, and save his valueless life by the most ignominious flight that ever Radical Monarch condescended to.

As a set-off to all the favourable news for Don MIGUEL, we are furnished with the history of a riot, at the door of Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL'S house, between a Spanish servant of his Lordship (who no doubt selected his domestic from that nation in compliment to the Portuguese) and the Police, which riot ended in the said servant's being shot. In repeating this affair, the liberal writers never mention it as being anything of a joke—no—it is an event of so serious a character, that if the English Government takes it up as it ought, there will be an end of Don MIGUEL—Capital!

AMONGST the numerous interesting articles in the *Quarterly Review*, published yesterday, that, upon the pamphlet of M. DE POLIGNAC, is one of the most powerful—the part which most directly comes home to the feelings is its conclusion, in which the reviewer suggests a course to be adopted by LOUIS PHILIPPE, the King of the Barricades; the passage is very remarkable, and, although we have no hope of its having a salutary effect upon the personage most implicated, we cannot resist extracting it for the benefit of our readers.

Speaking of LOUIS PHILIPPE, he says—

"He has still to maintain a struggle with the principle of democracy, which only attained half its object in placing him upon the Throne. With what difficulty he has been able to form a Ministry has just been seen. The Chamber which that Ministry has to meet has been recently thus described:—'Fear—fear of a republic on one side, and of a Carlist revolution on the other, actuates it; but this fear is of such a nervous, unsettled, fluctuating sentiment, that there is no accounting what influence an orator, or an insurrection, or any of the chance accidents of public life might have upon it. As to a veritable principle, any thing fixed, or to be depended on, it is not to be found.' And what says the trumpeter of La Fayette, that La Fayette—that old incorrigible—who, as his trumpeter declares, est toujours la plus haute et la plus pure personification de la révolution de Juillet—an Avatar of the revolutionary principle, its Krishna, or its Rama,—he tells us that the actual question is now less a question of liberty than of equality; that Louis Philip is roi de par les pavés; that torpor within, and peace without, are the conditions upon which the system of his government exists; it cannot therefore, exist during a war which must appeal to all the national strength, and to all generous passions; that the duty of the popular king was to press forward with all sails set upon the tide of the revolutionary waters; that legitimacy fell, eight and thirty years ago, with the head of Louis XVI. (†); that the present is a system of terror, which, like that of Robespierre, must have its 9th of Thermidor; that if Louis Philip, roi de par les pavés, refuses still to obey the impulse of the movement,—of the La Fayetteists—of those who hold before the flame of an insurrectionary war over Europe,—in that case—le refus de l'impôt est le sens littéral, le sens complet, et en quelque sorte le dogme en pleine vigueur du système représentatif.

"Et alors que faire? Des ordonnances? des coups d'état? Mais si l'on n'était pas de force à jouer ce jeu—

"Attendons le jugement de Dieu!"

"And with these words, which, under the profanation of the holy name, threaten insurrection and appeal to physical force, M. Sarraus, formerly editor of the *Courrier des Electeurs*, and late aide-de-camp of La Fayette, concludes a work which has this merit, that it faithfully represents its hero and his times.

"The power to which this agitator appeals has been described by the *Belgian Catholic* in graphic language, which would be weakened by translation.

"L'Emeute,—puissance mystérieuse qu'a fait éclore le soleil de Juillet, qui a ses agens, ses ministres, sa police et sa diplomatie: drame politique qui se joue dans la rue, soumis, comme celui du théâtre, à certaines règles de temps et de lieu, aux applaudissemens ou aux sifflets des curieux; science nouvelle, qui a ses maîtres et ses docteurs, ses doctrines particulières, son langage, sa discipline: L'Emeute—personnage robuste, au teint plombé, à la voix rauque, aux bras nus, à l'œil fier, à la démarche hardie, qui marche ou s'arrête, s'avance ou recule, à l'ordre d'un chef qu'on ne voit pas, et qui est partout; personnage ténébreux, qui se fait un devoir de l'audace, jouit au milieu du désordre, frappe sans haine, tombe sans se plaindre: L'Emeute—prodigieuse invention de notre siècle, mélange singulier de courage et de férocité, phénomène moral horrible à voir, précieux à observer, dans lequel l'extrême civilisation semble se rattacher au premier anneau de la barbarie, et qui montre, au milieu de la nation la plus polie de l'univers, une masse d'hommes conduits à l'état sauvage, ramassés à une enfance brutale par la corruption des mœurs et par l'athéisme—L'Emeute enfin, produit de la capitale—spéculation politique et financière, exploitée maintenant, dit-on, par des étrangers ennemis de la France, et qui du lieu de sa naissance se répand partout où il y a des hommes à ruiner, un commerce à détruire, partout où l'autorité peut être attaquée avec succès. L'Emeute est la vie de la France depuis les glorieuses journées de Juillet."—pp. 49, 50.

"But when Mr. Sarraus asked what was to happen if the Government should not be strong enough to put down this insurrectionary power, he ought to have asked himself also what was to be expected if it should. 'Let not he that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.' The sort of language which he holds towards Louis Philippe's Government was held towards the Directory by the last and fiercest of the Jacobins, and the Directory appointed Buonaparte to answer it. The party of the Movement may deceive themselves, but they cannot long deceive others. No Government can be carried on by a legislative body that refuses to vote the indispensable supplies, nor with a press which, when they are voted, excites the people to refuse payment. No people, who are civilised enough to feel the necessity of order, will be contented with a Government which cannot make itself obeyed. The more sincerely they have long repented of the Three Days Government in any measures that are necessary for preserving internal peace. If this can be done only by a military despot, they will submit to him as entirely as they did to the Emperor Napoleon. If a Restoration be required for it, the French will again consecrate

the spot upon which a restored Bourbon shall first set foot, and kiss the ground upon which he has trod.

The principle of order must triumph in France, unless the world is to be re-barbarised; and in Europe that principle is incompatible with democracy, whatever it may be in America. It must rest upon the foundation of religious obedience to lawful authority; this is a Christian duty, and 'other foundation can no man lay.' Through what a long and bloody road the world must pass before the foundation can be re-laid, it is impossible to foresee.—But if in the Bourbons the sins of the fathers have been so heavily visited upon the children, what has the house of Orleans to look for? The crown which Louis Philip has obtained in consequence of his father's crimes, may be expected to carry with it a curse,—if it has been taken as ambitiously by the son, as it was sought by the father. No man, who has the least sense, before the opportunity of becoming so truly great as Louis Philip would have made himself—by accepting the Regency, and faithfully administering it for the young Henry of Bourbon;—not even Buonaparte, at the peace of Amiens,—for he had already exhibited his remorseless character,—but the Duke of Orleans might have answered the best promises of his best days. It is possible that he may yet answer them. He has hitherto preserved the Monarchy,—he has hitherto withheld the people from blood,—he has hitherto maintained peace. He may affect reforms in the Church which no Bourbon would originate, and which, if once effected, no Bourbon would overthrow; and if, having done this, he were to transfer the Crown to the legitimate Heir, so doing, he would best consult the welfare (and we verily believe the wisdom) of France, the real happiness of his own family, and his own honour, for his character would then be raised above all parallel and all praise. So to act would, indeed, be to make the utmost possible reparation for his father's crimes, and might entail a blessing upon his posterity."

THE acquittal of M. DE BERRYER has created a powerful sensation in France. As his was a prosecution under the liberal Government of CITIZEN LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French—the idol of the people—the Deity of the three days,—we beg to select from the *Times* newspaper of Tuesday the following editorial remarks upon this liberal proceeding—one of the most splendid "*fruits*" of the glorious revolution:—

"Having attacked the Jacobins of the press," says the *Times* of Tuesday, "and the ringleaders of the republican tumults, the Government thought it necessary to evince their impartiality by attacking likewise the Royalists connected with the press, and in public life. Hence their several prosecutions of the *Gazette de France*,—their imprisonment of CHATEAUBRIAN, with his friends,—and their trial of M. BERRYER. This latter distinguished Deputy and barrister has just been tried and acquitted at Blois, in circumstances calculated to make him a popular character in France, if any popularity could attach to a partisan of the Bourbon dynasty among a people who detested their reign and expelled them from their throne. He was arrested in the beginning of June, or the end of May, and has consequently been imprisoned for nearly five months. The charge brought against him was that of high treason, in having combined with the Duchess de Berry to excite rebellion in La Vendée, and it is proved that his object in proceeding to Nantes was to prevent and to kindle a civil war. On the report of the Chamber of Deputies, through an alleged interrogatory of M. BERRYER, on the 3d of June, by the Procureur du Roi at Nantes, M. de CHATEAUBRIAN, M. de FITZJAMES, and M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, were arrested at Paris, by the advice of that officer. It is proved on the trial that the accused Deputy underwent no interrogatory on that day, or before the 11th of June, and therefore that these noblemen were arrested *ex officio*. Papers were seized, and the trial was conducted in possession of M. BERRYER on his arrest, which went to establish the charge of conspiracy with the Duchess de Berry. One of those papers was signed C. B., which was understood to be the initials of CAROLINE BERRYER, but it was proved on the trial that this paper was *old as 1817*, and that some of the convectors of the accusation had signed the date and torn away the process-verbal with which it was connected. One of the charges against the prisoner was, that he had attempted to enlist one Colonel TOURNIER in the service of HENRY V. This person was called a witness for the Crown, and was found to be a liar, and an informer, of whom his employers were ashamed. In short, not a particle of evidence, either documentary or oral, could be brought in support of the indictment, *white forgery, fraud, and perjury had been employed to give it a plausible colouring*. Even the Law Officers were obliged to abandon the prosecution."

VIVE LOUIS PHILIPPE—VIVE LA REVOLUTION!!

WHEN things are at the worst they must mend—We quite agree with the axiom propounded in this somewhat musty adage—quite sure are we from the aspect of things in general that a powerful re-action has taken place; the pretexts and shufflings of the Ministers in domestic matters, apply corroborated by their deplorable weakness in foreign politics, are every day becoming more and more evident, and the tone assumed by the PEOPLE all over England is precisely what we anticipated. The country is rallying from the blow it has received, and if the zealous Conservatives now put their shoulders to the wheel, the mischief which threatens them may be averted, and the machinations of the place-loving, time-serving hypocrites, by whom we have been too long ridden, brought to nought.

It is highly gratifying to find that the prospects of the Conservative party in the North division of Nottingham are very encouraging. The cause of the Earl of LINCOLN is rapidly progressing to a complete triumph. His Lordship has been actively engaged during the past week in a personal canvass, and in every place where he has visited he has met with the most cordial demonstrations of attachment, and the strongest promises of support. Yesterday week his Lordship canvassed the vicinity of Widmerpool, Broughton, and Hicking, with every prospect of success. We indeed cannot permit ourselves to doubt the certainty of his return.—The Earl of LINCOLN is the friend of agriculturists, the advocate of social order, the supporter of our laws, our institutions, and our religion: he must be elected.

On Thursday last, the friends and supporters of Sir HONORE SR. PAUL, in number 334, of whom 302 were electors of the borough, dined together at the Dudley's Arms Hotel, Dudley. The proceedings passed off with the utmost hilarity and good humour, and by ten o'clock in the evening every one had returned to his own home.

Sir RICHARD VIVIAN, Bart, has accepted the invitation presented to him from a numerous body of the electors of Bristol, and has publicly declared himself a candidate for their suffrages. The return of Mr. BAILEY is said to be secure, and the contest therefore will be between Mr. PROTHORP and Sir RICHARD.—Mr. PROTHORP was in Bristol last week, and attended a meeting of the electors on Thursday.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from a friend at Bristol, dated at eight o'clock last night, from which we learn that last night Mr. BAILEY issued an Address, announcing that he did not intend to solicit the suffrages of the citizens at the next election. This was wholly unexpected. Sir R. VIVIAN has arrived in Bristol; his reception was most flattering, and his return is deemed secure. Mr. BAILEY's friends have determined to put him in nomination.

City, Thursday Evening.—We find by the Hull accounts that the Whig candidate to represent that town had arrived there with a cargo of political coquetry quite novel to the straightforward constituency of that place. Such was this gentleman's dread of "undue influence" that he had determined not to personally canvass any one for a vote. This affectation of independence seems to have excited some little mirth at the scene of its exhibition, and had caused some misgivings among many who were disposed to think that the candidate's honestly facing those he asked to trust him, savoured more of real and honest freedom than the hide-and-seek system the Learned Gentleman seemed disposed to introduce. According to the advice we have given in our various writings, there is a lack of common sense in the Whig candidate's resolution, for it would appear that from the

feeling entertained in that quarter personal solicitation would indeed be but a loss of labour.

GRANTHAM ELECTION.—On Monday last, Mr. Welby, accompanied by a very numerous retinue of friends, commenced a personal canvass of the Borough of Grantham, and received such general promises of support, that success cannot for a moment be doubted.

From a Correspondent at Dudley.—"On Friday last, Mr. PARINGTON, who had been met on the borders of the parish, made his public entry into Dudley; he was accompanied by nearly 400 Freeholders on horseback. The procession passed along the principal streets, and the honourable Candidate was most favourably received by all the respectable inhabitants. Some Members of the Political Union had occupied two waggons in the front of the Hotel, with the determination that Mr. PARINGTON should not be heard, and they conducted themselves in the most riotous and disgraceful manner.—After they were removed, Mr. PARINGTON addressed the numerous assemblage without any interruption, and with considerable effect. In a few days the honourable Candidate is expected to canvass that district, where a decided majority of the Freeholders await his arrival.

It is stated in the *Carlisle Patriot* that a requisition to Lord LOWTHER is in progress, in Westmorland, requesting the Noble Lord to offer himself again for that county, in conjunction with the Hon. Col. LOWTHER. It is natural that the Electors of Westmorland should desire to secure his Lordship's valuable services, but his acceptance of the invitation, though honourable to both parties, is problematical.

In Middlesex there can be little doubt that Lord HENLEY will oust HUME. HOBHOUSE is in peril in Westminster. SANDERSON is sure of his return at Colchester—FOLLETT at Exeter—VELBY at Grantham, and Sir CHARLES WETHERALL at Oxford. The Right Hon. Mr. THOMPSON is in distress about Dover, where he will not be returned, and is coquetting at Manchester as a forlorn hope; while Lord PALMERSTON is endeavouring to get smuggled in for Lambeth. One of the electors of that Borough has sent us a facetious parody upon the "*Ram of Derby*,"—of which we dare only trust ourselves to use the first stanza:—

"As I was going to Lambeth,  
All on a canvass day,  
I met as proud a Viscount  
As ever was made of clay." &c.

In the *Quarterly Review* published yesterday, there are some observations upon "Milliners," appropriately enough introduced into a review of what are called "*Fashionable Novels*."—It may be recollected, that some years ago, we took up this subject, and are therefore highly pleased to find it treated in such a work as the *Quarterly*. The reviewer says—

"Many is the milliner's apprentice whom every London season sends to her grave, because the dresses of fine ladies must be completed with a degree of celerity which nothing but night-labour can accomplish. To the question, 'When must it be done?' 'Immediately,' is the readiest answer; though it is an answer which would perhaps be less inconsiderately and indiscriminately given, if it were known how many young creatures have come to a premature death in consequence of it, and how many hearts have been hardened by the oppression which it necessitates. Nor does the evil stop there. The dressmakers' apprentices in a great city have another alternative; and it is quite as much to escape from the intolerable labours which are imposed upon them in the London season, as from any sexual frailty, that such multitudes of them adopt a vocation which affords some immediate relief, whilst it ensures a doubly fatal termination of their career. The temptations by which these girls are beset might be deemed all-sufficient, without the compulsion by which they are thus, as it were, driven out into the streets. Upon them, 'the fatal gift of beauty' has been more lavishly bestowed than upon any other class—perhaps not excepting even the aristocracy. They are many of them, probably, the spurious offspring of aristocratic fathers, and inherit beauty for the same reason as the legitimate daughters of aristocrats, because the wealth of these persons enables them to select the most beautiful women either for wives or for concubines. Nor are they wanting in the grace and simplicity of manner which distinguish the aristocracy; whilst constant manual occupation produces in them more vacuity of mind than even that which dissipation causes in their sisters of the superior class. They are thus possessed of exterior attractions, which will at any moment place them in a condition of comparative affluence, and keep them in it so long as those attractions last,—a period beyond which their portion of thought and foresight can scarcely be expected to extend: whilst, on the other hand, they have before them a most bitter and arduous servitude, constant confinement, probably a severe task mistress (whose mind is harassed and exasperated by the exigent and thoughtless demands of her employers), and a destruction of health and bloom, which the alternative course of life can scarcely make more certain or more speedy. Goethe was well aware how much light he threw upon the seduction of MARGARET, when he made her let fall a hint of discontent at domestic hardships:—

"Our humble household is but small,  
And I, alas! I must look to all.  
We have no maid, and I may scarce avail  
To wake so early and to sleep so late;  
And when my mother is in each detail  
So accurate."

"If people of fashion knew at what cost some of their imaginary wants are gratified, it is possible that they might be disposed to forego the gratification; it is possible, also, that they might not. On the one hand, they are not wanting in benevolence to the young and beautiful; the juster charge against them being, that their benevolence extends no farther. On the other hand, unless there be a visual perception of the youth and beauty which is to suffer, or in some way a distinct image of it presented, dissipation will not allow them a moment for the feelings which reflection might suggest:—

"Than vanity there's nothing harder hearted;  
For thoughtfulness of all sufferings unseen,  
Of all save those which touch upon the round  
Of the day's palpable doings, the vain man,  
And often still the volatile woman vain,  
Is busiest at heart with restless cares,  
Poor pains and paltry joys, that make within  
Petty yet turbulent vicissitude."

We entirely sympathize with the *Quarterly* reviewer in his feelings touching this interesting class of personages—we are glad, moreover, to find, that the grave censors of morals sufficiently intermingle with general society to ascertain practically the dangers to which these delicate creatures are exposed.

THREE WAYS OF TELLING THE SAME STORY.

CAPTAIN SARTORIUS gives the following account of the result of his brilliant engagement with the Portuguese Admiral:—

"The result of this was, that the enemy's fire—consisting at that time of grape shot—was directed against the frigates and the brig 'Twenty-third of July,' but more particularly against the flag ship and the Portuguese corvette. The fire was returned with invincible spirit by the officers and crew for four hours and a half. My attention was then called to the rigging on the larboard side, which had

been much injured. I took care to wear round, and attack from the starboard quarter. This movement I accompanied with a well-directed fire upon the enemy's frigate, and had scarcely carried it into execution when the enemy set sail for the south. This afforded me sufficient time to repair the damage done to the rigging, and I trust that to-day, by four in the afternoon, I shall be in a condition to pursue the enemy without loss of time, and compel him to another battle."

The Portuguese Admiral tells the same story thus:—

"As we were now within gun-shot, we kept up a fire for two hours, which the enemy returned with sufficient vigour and much energy; the combat became very active on both sides, but ours was so great, that the enthusiasm of our men was so great, that about four o'clock in the morning the enemy was obliged to put in practice the usual mode of taking flight, being able by the assistance of his steam boats to get entirely out of our reach; they were, however, pursued till five o'clock by our ships, whose fire they hardly returned. The enemy accelerated their flight as much as they could, but were pursued for some time by the Princess Royal, which endeavoured to draw them nearer to our squadron; and the enemy then, retreating and returning the fire continued their retreat, so as to separate from us in the most speedy manner. Thus the combat ended; the enemy having learned by fatal experience the courage which inspires the faithful Portuguese, in defending the glory of the throne and their own honour."

To judge which of these stories is the true one, we beg to call attention to the following extract from the official letter of the head of Captain SARTORIUS'S Staff—which we should think was pretty good authority:—

"The result of all this was, that we were crippled, riddled in the hull, and so dreadfully cut to pieces in the sails and rigging, that we could with difficulty work the ship; however, having several of the larboard guns dismounted, we put about to attack on the starboard side, when we were not far from the enemy's mainmast, and we made sail and went to the S. W. for our masts and yards were so miserably wounded, and our cartridges nearly expended, having shot away 1500, that we should have been quite unable in five minutes more to have continued the action. How we escaped as we did, under the close fire of those heavy vessels so long, is quite a miracle."

SARTORIUS must be very much obliged to the head of his Staff!

THE convenience, intelligibility, and facility in working, of the Reform Bill, are becoming every day more manifest. It is a part of our duty to endeavour, now that the thing is done, to try to elucidate its provisions, and endeavour to exhibit its novelties—we have, therefore, collated the following from different sources, metropolitan and provincial:—

"IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS IN BOROUGH.—It has been decided, before Wm. WILKINSON MATTHEWS, Esq., the revising Barrister for the Borough of Leeds, that no person is entitled to be registered, whose name is not upon the Poor Rates made between the 31st of July 1831, and the 1st of August 1832, at the time such rates were made. As this rule will apply to future years as well as the present, it behoves every person who conceives himself otherwise eligible to vote, to see that his name, or the name of his firm, is properly inserted before the rate is confirmed by the Magistrate, because no subsequent alteration or insertion of the name will entitle the party to be registered."

"In the Eastern division of the county of Gloucester 7118 persons have sent in claims; of these 1795 have been objected to. In the Western division there are 7003 claimants, and 2257 objections. The Gloucester Journal says, the Revising Barrister, Messrs. Swabey and Kinnear, have already decided that the Office of Collector of Taxes does not disqualify—that the receipt of parochial relief does not disqualify—that a Trustee in actual receipt of rents and profits is entitled to vote."

"RIGHT OF VOTING IN BOROUGH.—A question has arisen whether tenants, who are occupiers of houses, are entitled to vote, the rates assessed thereon having been paid by the landlord under an agreement between himself and his tenant. Messrs. DEXTER has been consulted on the point and has given the following opinion:—

"I am of opinion that the tenant is not disqualified, but may vote in respect of the house for which he is rated, though he pays the rate by the hands of the landlord. T. DENHAM."

"Westminster Hall, 21st June, 1832." A question has been raised whether Dissenting Ministers are qualified or disqualified to vote for counties under the Reform Bill. The Registering Barristers will have to decide according to the previously existing laws that relate to elections for counties. It is also a matter of doubt whether the Trustees of Dissenting Places of Worship are not eligible to vote under the Reform Bill.

"RIGHTS OF VOTING.—It may be necessary to state, as great misconception exists on the subject, that individuals whose names were not included in the churchwarden's list, and who have since delivered in their claims, must appear personally before the revising Barristers and prove their qualifications, otherwise their names cannot be inserted in the corrected list, and they will not obtain the right of voting. None but those who have given notice of their claims can have them investigated by the Barristers."

"The Crown Lawyers in Ireland have given as their opinion that the distance required for residence under the Reform Act, 'is to be computed by the nearest convenient place of residence,' by a straight line drawn from the Borough to the place of residence."

"The Reform Bill seems to have yielded the Crown Lawyers a pretty considerable harvest. On the presentation of a case for the opinion of the Attorney-General, a few days ago, it was stated that it would be at least eight days before he could give it his consideration, owing to the multiplicity of cases then before him."

"From a Correspondent.—MOST IMPORTANT DECISION.—(Copy).—The Barristers appointed for revising the lists of voters in the Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, have determined that a notice of objection, given to the overseers of any parish (in such Southern Division) by a third party, to a person claiming to vote in such Southern Division, which does not set forth the place of abode of such third party, the objection is invalid!—Thus you will see the notorious tools of our radical reformers have unintentionally benefited the good old cause, as every objected vote has been registered, and those vagabonds completely floored."—*Stamford Bee*.

"REFORM BILL.—The wife of an old tinker in Girvan, who has borne the matrimonial yoke for the long period of fifteen years, with meekness and propriety, was last week delivered of her first child! 'I tell'd ye, gudewife,' said the hero of the budgets, bags, and wallets, on being presented with his heir, 'what the upshot of the Reform Bill was be.'—*Glasgow Courier*.

"IMPORTANT TO THE ELECTORS FOR THE SOUTH DIVISION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Wednesday last, the Revising Barristers, Messrs. BURNARD and ALEXANDER, held their first Court for the above division, at Southwell, when it was decided that all the notices of objection to the voters as to the place of residence, were to be served on the parties on whom such objections were so unceremoniously served, need not appear before the Barristers, to support their claims. The ground of informality consists in the objecting elector's place of abode not being specified.—We asserted in the week during which the notices were served, this omission would invalidate the objections."

In the Barristers Court at Chelmsford, it has been decided—

1. That a Dissenting Minister, who is removable by the congregation, or the Trustees of the place of worship, is not entitled to be registered as to entitle him to vote in respect of any property annexed to it—he being considered merely a Tenant at Will. *See dem. Jones v. Jones*, 10 B. & C. 718—*Doe dem. Nichol v. McKeag*—1b. 721.

2. That neither of two persons occupying jointly a farm, for which they pay a rent of 50l., and below 100l., is entitled to vote—inasmuch as neither of them is *bonâ fide* liable to a rent of 50l.

3. That a person occupying lands or tenements for which he is liable to pay a rent of 22l. 10s. is entitled to vote notwithstanding he may under-let a part of the premises at a rent of 22l.

At Colchester the following has been ruled:—"An important decision has been given by the registering barrister here, in the case of Mr. BLAND, a free burgess. Mr. BLAND's permanent residence is in London, but he occasionally resides at Colchester, paying a yearly rent for an apartment, which he furnishes, and a separate sum for board, the whole amounting to more than 50 guineas. The registering barrister decided that this was good, the Act not requiring a permanent residence, if the rent were paid."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES."

"Sir—It seems to me that a great deal of time has been wasted by

the registering barrister for the Tower Hamlets, and that the Learned Gentleman could not have read the 79th section of the Reform Act, in which it is distinctly stated,

"That no *misnomer* or inaccurate description of any person or place, named or described in any schedule to this act annexed, or in any list or register of voters, or in any notice required by this act, shall in anywise prevent or abridge the operation of this act with respect to such person or place, provided that such person or place shall be so designated in such schedule, list, register, or notice, as to be commonly understood."

"This appears to me to be so clear, that I cannot perceive the necessity of Mr. Russell's having waited for a decision on the Dorsetshire petition, nor of his having given so much trouble to JONAS BUTLER, Esq. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Hackney, Oct. 24. JOHN STEWARD, Esq."

We think we cannot better conclude this collection of anomalies, incongruities, and absurdities, than by borrowing from our excellent contemporary the *Morning Post* the following *jeu d'esprit*, from the same able pen, we suspect, as afforded us the admirable satire, "I am no Tory now," in the preceding week:—

STANZAS BY A TEN-POUNDER OBJECTED TO.

*Sanctarum inscitia legum.*—Hon.

I'm quite amazed;—twelve months and more

I've taken monstrous pains

To rouse my friends from shore to shore,

And make them break their chains:

And much I've plotted, much I've planned,

With energy and skill

And yet I cannot understand

The clauses of the Bill.

The Patriots in the Papers wrote

To pay the right was won;

Yet some maintain I have a vote,

And some assert I've none:

And, bless me, do what'er I can,

And ask where'er I will,

I never find a Gentleman

Who comprehends the Bill.

Attorney FLEECE is very good

At any thing obscure;

If nonsense can be understood,

He'll understand it sure:

There's no man better at a lease,

Or sharper at a will;

But, bless your heart, Attorney FLEECE

Is bothered by the Bill.

At Greek and Latin you may swear

The schoolmaster is quick;

They say he'll construe, I declare,

Right through a wall of brick;

But he's been poring for a week,

And may be poring still;

It's infinitely worse than Greek—

He can't translate the Bill.

My landlord, old Sir CHARLES, was sent,

In the most flattering way,

From—shire to Parliament,

To help Reform and GREY;

He sat, Sir, for the nation's sake,

Till sitting made him ill;

But then 'twas easier far to make,

Than to make out, the Bill.

At last, to set the matter right,

Two Counsellors came down;

And each, to make our darkness light,

Has brought a wig and gown:

But one says "Yes," and t'other "No!"—

A "Black," "B," "White"—until

I don't think either seems to know

The meaning of the Bill.

They say Lord BRADSHAW has power to teach

All sorts of puzzling things;

From alphabets, and parts of speech,

Down to the crimes of Kings:

If yet, in pamphlets and reviews,

He loves young minds to drill,

I hope some day he will diffuse

Some knowledge of the Bill.

WE last week gave the noble and high-spirited speech of the King of HOLLAND to the States General—with pleasure we now submit the answer of the States General to that kindly and constitutional address:—

REPLY OF THE STATES GENERAL TO THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

"Never did the States General approach the throne with feelings similar to those of the present moment. They had fostered the well-grounded hope that equitable arrangements would have put a period to the pressure on the country, but this just expectation has been disappointed. The States General are grieved at the course of the negotiations. Whilst we are moderate and indulgent, demands are made on us which are in opposition to the honour and the independence of the nation; a small but glorious state is sacrificed to a presumed general interest. It makes a deep impression to see that foreign powers entertain a feeling in favour of a people torn from us by violence and perfidy—a feeling leading to our destruction, instead of experiencing from the great powers aid in upholding our rights. The clouds that darken the horizon might lead to discouragement, were it not for the conviction of the nation that she does not deserve this treatment, and that the moral energy which enabled her to make the sacrifices already rendered, remains in undiminished strength to support her in the further sacrifices necessary for the conservation of the national independence; that energy ever shone most brilliant when the country was most in danger, and had to resist the superior forces of united enemies; that energy enabled her to re-establish her political edifice which had been demolished by the usurper; and the same energy must, under our King, maintain that edifice against the usurpatory demands or attacks of an unjust defection."

"The result is anticipated with confidence. The nation glories in her powerful means of defence, and in her sea and land forces, which are in arms to obtain equitable terms of the peace that is still so anxiously solicited."

After having expressed the satisfaction which the favourable prospects of commerce, navigation, agriculture, &c. afford, and having acknowledged the Divine blessing with respect to the favourable issue of the disease, during which infection the nation has not belied her character, but has remained calm and resigned, it is mentioned that the proposal of new laws from the King will be taken into calm and serious consideration. The civil code will thus be completed. The utmost care will be taken in arraying the finances and in upholding the credit of the State.

"The charges are heavy, but the circumstances that render them necessary are unexampled; and there is no native of the country who would not cheerfully make the utmost sacrifices when the honour and independence of the nation are endangered. Much may be conceded for the sake of the peace of Europe, but self-preservation puts a limit to concession when they have approached to the utmost boundary. The Netherlands have ever made, willingly, great sacrifices for the defence of their rights; but never have they voluntarily relinquished their national existence, and many times they have defeated them with small numerical forces against far superior numbers. This same feeling now glows in every heart; and still there is the God of our forefathers, who has preserved us in times of the most imminent peril. In unison with their King, the States General put

their confidence in God; and, strong as they are in their unanimity of sentiments, and in the justice of their cause, they confidently look forward to the reward of a noble and magnanimous perseverance."

That their cause may prosper, we most fervently pray.

It is gratifying at a time when every effort is making by the Revolutionists to vilify and ridicule the most sacred institutions, and to hold up to execration Religion and its Ministers, to find such announcements as the following in our Provincial Papers:—

"Wednesday last, the 17th inst., was observed by the inhabitants of Droichead as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his mercy exhibited towards them, in removing from their habitations the dreadful pestilence with which they were for a short time most grievously afflicted; the shops were closed, all business suspended, and the churches crowded with grateful and attentive congregations."

"Tuesday last was observed, by the inhabitants of Tewksbury, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for their deliverance from that dreadful pestilence the cholera. The shops were all closed, business was wholly suspended, and the church and chapels were remarkably well attended. No case of cholera has now occurred in the parish for more than a month."

"Wednesday last was observed at Crediton as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, in that, while neighbouring towns had been visited by cholera, that place had been mercifully spared. The day was kept with the greatest propriety by all classes of persons; the church, though large, was quite full; indeed, so large a congregation was scarcely ever remembered in it; and the other places of worship were also well attended. Thursday last was observed in a similar manner at Topham and Dawlish; and this day (Wednesday) is fixed on by the inhabitants of Dartmouth, for a like solemn purpose."

The Worcester Journal has the following:—

"CHOLERA.—We state with no common feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that our city is now free from cholera, after being more or less affected by the malady since the 14th of July, during which period there have been seventy-nine deaths. That the disease has not proved more fatal may be ascribed, under the blessing of God, to the skill and unwearied perseverance of our medical practitioners. The last patients were discharged from the Hospital this morning. There has been no new case since the 12th inst."

"There is now no case of cholera at Bewdley."

WE extract the following article from the Times newspaper of yesterday, as a specimen of that decency and moderation for which the present Government and its adherents are so generally distinguished:—

"We readily insert a letter from our correspondent 'W.' on the subject of Dr. HODGSON, the pluralist, and the Bishop of London. He totally mistakes (if he supposes we meant to cast any reflection on his Lordship, whose disinterested declaration, that the clergy must begin with itself, must not be forgotten, and to whom we attribute all due honour for his share in originating the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the series of questions now submitted to the Clergy."

"On the score, however, of this most singular man, Dr. HODGSON, with four valuable pieces of preferment in four different parts of the kingdom, where is he now? *He adventures him.* He is at St. George's, Hanover-square; he is not at Hillingdon, on the remotest borders of this county towards Buckinghamshire. Is he in Cumberland, at the place upon the sands? *Would he were stranded there!* It is such men as he that have nearly stranded the Church of England. Or is he at the Deanery of Carlisle? How many licences for non-residence has he? Who has signed them? and on what pretext?"

It must be highly agreeable to Dr. BLUMFELD's personal vanity—if he have any—to be made the subject of praise in the beginning of an article, the end of which is so full of piety, gentlemanly feeling, and respect for the Church and its Ministers.

As to Dr. HODGSON's licences for non-residence, we presume, as the Bishop of LONDON is his Diocesan, his Lordship can give the editor of the Times every information he may require upon the subject.

#### PEMICAN.

JEROME BUONAPARTE is expected here, on a visit to JOSEPH. The *ci-devant* King of WESTPHALIA travels under the title of Duc de MONTFORT.

MR. MARRIOTT has been elected Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates in the room of FRANCIS CONST, Esq., who has filled that office for many years with so much honour to himself and advantage to the public. A vote of thanks, on his retirement, was moved by Colonel Woon, when nearly half the Court rose to second it; seconding was, however, needless. It was carried amidst the loudest and most general acclamations.

LORD ALTHORP's brother is one of the officiating Priests at the Cathedral at Ghent.

On Tuesday, Lord MILTON, accompanied by his family, laid the foundation stone of a new Methodist Chapel, at Hoobert, for the erection of which he has given the requisite quantity of stone, and also the piece of land on which it is to be built. His Lordship has also given and procured 150l. towards defraying the expenses of erecting the building.

We have this week the painful duty to announce the death of a highly-respected Nobleman, the Rt. Hon. Lord CLINTON (Rt. Hon. JOHN TREPUSIS), of Hush, Devonshire, and Maxtoll, Warwickshire. His Lordship, who for some time had been in a declining state, was on his journey to the south of Italy, for the purpose of re-establishing his health. The melancholy event took place near Florence, and has caused extreme affliction to his Lordship's Noble relatives at Bicton. Lord CLINTON was a Colonel in the army, and distinguished himself under the Duke of WELLINGTON in the Peninsula, and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. He was born 28th of April, 1757, and succeeded to the Barony on the demise of his father, 1797. On the 4th of August, 1814, his Lordship married FRANCES ISABELLA, eldest daughter of W. S. POYNTE, Esq. of Cowdray Park, Sussex, by whom there is no issue. His Lordship was the sixteenth Baron Clinton, and the eldest co-heir of the ancient Harony of Say, which has remained in abeyance for several centuries. The Honourable CHARLES RODOLPHUS TREPUSIS, brother to his Lordship, succeeds to his title and estates.

Sir CHARLES COLVILLE has not been re-called from the Government of Mauritius—several months since, he applied to be relieved, in consequence of the indisposition of his lady, and in consequence General NICOLAY was appointed.

The Essex Standard says:—"Much laughter was caused at Saffron Walden, by the observation of a farmer in the crowd, on the speeches of Mr. WESTERN and Mr. BRAND, on Saturday last. Mr. WESTERN having several times used the word 'Agriculture'—the man of corn (who is not a man of straw) roared out 'Agriculter! what the devil's that got to do with farming?'"

The Dublin Evening Mail has the following observation upon Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL's marriage:—"Our readers are already aware that MAURICE O'CONNELL, the member, has been running away with a Protestant heiress, to whom he is now (we hope happily) joined in the bonds of matrimony. Bringing a heretic into the family was bad enough, but the evil does not rest here—he has added to the Derrinane fund amongst other valuables, an income of 1,400l. a year, even though it be drawn from Protestant acres. Softly, sweet Sirs, the annuity arises out of what? land?—ho, stock? Softly, sweet Sirs, the annuity arises out of what? land?—ho, stock? Well then funded property, government annuities, interest on monies, proceeds of securities? ho, ho, ho. We tell you, it is re-



celebrated out of the titles, the ruin of the country and the curse of Ireland!!—and will Maurice, himself a patriot upon a small scale, condescend to accept money wrung from the widow's blanket, and extracted from the orphan's potato-pot? (This is the slang of the party.) Ay, will he, and be right glad to catch it; and there is little doubt that two or three more such windfalls to the family would render it easy of collection, and bring them into repute as a very pretty and well circumstanced description of property. Mr. Scott, the father-in-law of MAURICE O'CONNELL, is a very considerable lay-impropiator in the county of Clare, and this settlement upon his new connexion proves him any thing but a foolish calculator."

"We wonder how that simple-minded man, the Duke of Devonshire, feels when the Tythe question is under discussion."

At the Adelphi Theatre, which is crowded night after night, the pathos of Mrs. Yates and the fun of Mr. John Reeve, are beyond praise—the drama of *Rip Van Winkle* is one of the best adaptations we have seen; but above all praise and wonderment is an exhibition of the phantom ship—an exhibition which, as described in the bills, one might fancy to be no exhibition at all, for it is advertised as an "imperfect appearance"—If it were quite correct as an announcement, we should suppose it to have been one of the Spanish Armada, which the Governor of Tilbury Fort "could not see, because they were not yet in sight"—The appearance, however, of the Phantom Ship is quite perceptible, and very beautiful.

"CHOLERA.—Remarkable Fact.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Dumfries, which, among other details of the ravages of the cholera in that town, mentions the remarkable fact, that not a single butcher now remains alive in that place—all have fallen victims in succession to the ravages of the pestilence. The number that have died is not mentioned, but in so large a town it cannot be inconsiderable."

Mr. MURRAY has just published another volume of his *Byron*, which seems to us to be fuller of anecdote and illustration than any of the preceding ones. The following stanzas, which we do not recollect to have seen in print before, may be seasonably addressed to the active partisans of the Portuguese Pretender PRINCE:—

"When a man hath no freedom to fight for at home,  
Let him combat for that of his neighbours;  
Let him think of the glories of Greece and of Rome,  
And get knock'd on the head for his labours."

"To do good to mankind is the chivalrous plan,  
And is always as nobly required;  
Then battle for freedom wherever you can,  
And, if not shot or hanged, you'll get knighted."

We have read with great interest some "Remarks on the proposed Regulations for the Instruction, Formation, and Movements of the Cavalry." Without professing to understand the matter technically, the plain sense of the statements the *Remarks* contain, must strike everybody; and to add to the interest of the pamphlet, it appears simultaneously with "Military Figures," invented by the author, by which the principles laid down in the book may be practically illustrated. These figures are sold by FONES, at the corner of Sackville-street; and, even to those who are not of a military turn, form an exceedingly amusing toy.

We hear that the West Indian proprietors intend sending to England all the old and useless slaves and their properties, in order to obtain for them an immediate emancipation—thus the humane and charitable will have an opportunity not only of seeing the slaves emancipated, but of subscribing to support them in their old age and freedom.

We last week gave a romantic history from the French papers concerning the Duke of Brunswick; the following still more romantic history we extract from the *Constitutional* of Wednesday:—  
"The Duke of Brunswick met one day at a coffee-house, a young man whose features struck him by their resemblance to his own. He addressed him, and made him his companion and friend. The intimacy between the German Prince and the French citizen had already existed several days when the Duke was informed that the French Government intended to arrest him. An arrest would naturally thwart his views, and it was moreover disagreeable for a pretender to be apprehended by the police, and sent out of the country like a vagabond. The Duke consequently opened his mind to his friend, when the following colloquy took place:—  
"Would a journey to a foreign country suit you?" "Money is required for travelling, and I have none to spare." "But if it was not to be at your expense, I think you; the police may I should be obliged to leave my money, which I should not like to do without necessity." "Very well; but would you not do it to oblige me?" "To oblige you, my dear Prince, I would do any thing you please." "Your family would not regret your absence long, for your journey would be but short." "I repeat, Sir, that I am entirely at your service." "Let me tell you, then, my dear friend, that I am to be arrested to-morrow; you are my friend, and I think you will help me to escape; you are taking you, that they have possession of me; will you suffer yourself to be arrested in my place?" "If it can be of any service to you." "This will afford me sufficient time, and the means of going off quietly." "Very well." "The police will, no doubt, show some respect to me, that is to say, to you; you shall, moreover, want for nothing." "I will go whenever the time comes." On the day fixed for the Duke of Brunswick's departure, he called upon his old friend. "To night," said he, "you will be arrested. Come to me in the evening, when we will prepare every thing for the journey." When the police officers arrived, they found in a dressing gown and a velvet cap the person above mentioned. He knew a few words of German, attempted to speak his own language like a foreigner, and declared that he protested against the violence exercised upon his dual person. He got up, wrapped himself in his dressing gown, refused to put on other clothes, stepped into the coach that was waiting for him, and suffered himself to be conveyed in silence to Orbe. In this small town no one knew the Duke of Brunswick. When his arrival was made known, every person of consequence visited the persecuted Prince; then followed invitations to dinner parties and fêtes. The mystification, perhaps, exists at the present moment. The real Duke of Brunswick, it is said, is at Paris on the same night as his friend, to whom he has already given some account of himself in Switzerland."

IRELAND boils on, and blood continues to be shed. Lord ANGLESEA is gone to Kilkenny to tranquillize it!!

The following Tithe-prosecutions have been tried; and, as it will be seen the Anti-tithe conspirators convicted:—

The first conviction in the prosecutions, instituted by the present Government, was obtained at the Kevry Assizes on Friday. At Tralee, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, Jeremiah O'Connor, Gerard O'Connor, and W. McCarthy, were placed on their trial before Judge Moore, and a special Jury, composed of nine Protestants and three Catholics. The indictment generally charged the traversers with an illegal conspiracy, and inciting others to conspire against the payment of tithes.

Mr. TENNENT, K.C. stated the case for the prosecution; Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. FRYER appeared for the traversers. Six witnesses, all policemen, were examined on the part of the Crown. The first, a sergeant, named Giles Sullivan, deposed that he saw Jeremiah O'Connor in the chapel of Ballyduff, on the 3rd of July. He addressed a large number of persons there, telling them that a title-sale would take place at Ballyduff on that day week; that he would bring with him any person who should purchase the cattle; if a tailor, he would give him as well as his lapboard; if a publican, he might take down his sign; and the 10th of July he saw O'Connor at the sale, where he heard him say he would rather his head be severed from his body than pay tithe. Witnesses deposed that on a subsequent occasion he heard J. O'Connor address the people in Irish.

Mr. O'CONNELL insisted that the witness should give this part of his testimony in the mother tongue as well as in English, and he did so.

[Translation.—"Brother, Do you know what the varnish of

your tyrant's varnish is made of? It is made of the marrow of your shin." By tyrants were meant the Ministry or proctors.]

This witness's testimony went more or less to inculpate the other traversers, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan.

On Friday Mr. O'CONNELL spoke to evidence. He contended that there was not a particle of evidence, even supposing it to be true, to support the indictment. If the Anglessey Government wished to bring into a conspiracy, he would demonstrate it to be a conspiracy on the part of the traversers, on the rights of men who had the courage to assert them. The moment the people got an intimation of the alleged illegality of those meetings by the publication of the Gosset Proclamation, through the Tralee paper, the meetings were instantly discontinued. No stronger argument could be adduced to prove that they had no intention to conspire against the laws. Mr. O'Connell then contended—Can it be deemed illegal to look for the extinction of tithes, when that sentence has been already pronounced on them by the Government? It is the essence of political honesty to meet for the abolition of so unjust an impost. When I say this, I do not mean that men who have devoted their time and talents to the Protestant Ministry should be cast friendless and penniless on the world. I think them entitled to a full compensation. I consider, however, that the most just right to be nothing less than spoliation. Such is, has been, and shall be my doctrine; but with this reservation—I am an advocate for the total abolition of tithes." In the course of his address, Mr. O'Connell declared that he would never pay one shilling of tithes.

Judge MOORE having charged the Jury, they retired; and, after a session of two hours, returned with a verdict of guilty against the two O'Connors and McCarthy, but acquitted the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan.

In the course of Saturday Judge MOORE pronounced sentence. J. O'Connor and McCarthy to be imprisoned one month, and fined 10l. each; G. O'Connor to be imprisoned two weeks, and fined 10l. It would appear that the object of the Crown was more to obtain a conviction than to inflict a large measure of punishment.

THE following instance of the correctness and authenticity by which newspaper histories are distinguished, is sufficiently curious to be noticed.

In yesterday's *Times* we find the following letter descriptive of a savage outrage committed on a lady at the Olympic Theatre by some ruffian, who threw a stone bottle into the pit from the gallery of that place.

"Sir,—Whether your account of the accident at the Olympic Theatre in this day's *Times* has reference to Monday evening's performance I know not, but I was a witness to a similar diabolical act on that evening, when the young lady assaulted was sitting in the pit, about three benches in advance of the centre boxes, and not where you mention. Her cries at first excited the attention; I cannot say compassion, of some persons in the pit; but will be credited, that a rather interesting part in the new burletta was sufficient again to direct their curiosity to the business of the stage, and hence the matter was there permitted to drop? I left the box where I was sitting, and instantly informed the box-keeper and the check and money-takers of the outrage; an expression of pity escaped their lips, certainly, but no steps were taken to secure the villain, nor were any steps taken as stated by you to inform the police; and I am, who sought for them in vain. I am a non-exaggerator; I assert that two pocket handkerchiefs were requisite to stanch the blood that issued from the wound; indeed, so severe was the blow, that had it not been for the lady's curls or comb, I verily believe the bottle (a stone flat one, used for brandy) was sufficient to have caused immediate death.—Your obedient servant "E. S."

The following appears in yesterday's *Post*—

"We are assured that the bottle stated to have been thrown into the pit at the Olympic Theatre was dropped accidentally and hurt no one."

The following has been published and circulated at Arundel:—

"SWALLOW BREWERY."

"GEORGE CONSTABLE begs most respectfully to acknowledge with his warmest thanks, the generous support conferred on him by his friends, since his engaging in the Brewing and Spirit Trades, &c. and assures them, and the Public in General, that every attention will be manifested, to insure a continuance of their favours."

"G. C. feels it a duty incumbent on him to inform the public that the New Brewery about to be established at Arundel under the patronage of the Castle, is, according to the express declaration of the Earl of Surrey, formed principally to oppose and injure him, for having in the exercise of his political rights at the last election for the Borough given offence to the Duke of Norfolk, or, what is the same thing, to the Duke of Norfolk's Steward. He thinks it right also to state, that when Mr. EDWARD PERRUCK retired on a former occasion, from the same description of business, he gave the most unequivocal pledges that neither himself nor his son would ever establish another similar concern at Arundel; and that upon the faith of those pledges alone, he (G. C.) was induced to become the purchaser, greatly to his disadvantage, of the large brewery plant then belonging to the firm of PERRUCK and Co. He now learns that, in defiance of all this, Mr. E. PERRUCK is one of the partners in the new brewery; that he has united himself with the Duke of Norfolk's Steward in opposition to the very person whom he has deceived by his assurances; and that having disposed of a cumbersome property under pretence of retiring from business, he has now availed himself of Mr. WATKINS's patronage to forget his pledges, and enter into another concern."

"In making this statement G. C. has no other object than to explain his situation in reference to the New Brewery; and express a hope that an establishment formed by such means, though supported by the Castle, and upheld as a terror to refractory Electors, will not be suffered to effect its object."

"Arundel, October, 1832."

#### THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

TO JOHN BULL.

Edinburgh, 19th October, 1832.

SIR—From your paper of the 14th inst. I observe, that an opinion has been obtained from the lawyers of the Isle of France, regarding the legality of the Orders of Council of the 2d of November, 1831, issued for the regulation of what are called the Crown Colonies.

The translator of this document, it seems, has added a note, which you very properly say is worth notice, inasmuch as it looks at the question generally, and as affecting all the Colonies, whether ceded, captured, or chartered. This note sets out with stating that "the simple question between England and her Colonies at this moment, or rather crisis, seems to be—whether the planters have any right of property in their slaves? If the affirmative is admitted, the Colonies must necessarily precede to follow any Act in the Legislature depriving them of this species of property." The writer then proceeds to shew, that this species of property has been recognised by the law of the land and universal usage for more than a century and a half.

It may appear to be a work of supererogation, but my purpose is to shew, that so clearly has this species of property been recognised, that the Government of the Colonies itself has acquired, held, and sold it, has received the prices, and applied them for the benefit of the people of the United Kingdom, as you more particularly appear from what is now to be stated.

During the French Revolutionary war, and when this country attached more consequence to the Colonies than it has of late been the fashion to do, Government advanced very considerable sums to the West India Colonies upon the security of their estates, and, specifically, in 1803, a great mercantile house in this country, having valuable estates in the Colonies, deeply mortgaged to Government, failed; and upon this occasion, Government applied for, and obtained, an Act of Parliament, restoring the property of such estates, and of several hundred negroes upon them, in trustees, with full powers to cultivate the estates by such negroes, and when a proper opportunity should occur, to sell the whole. The trustees for a time carried on the cultivation of the estates, and then sold them, as well as the negroes upon them. The prices were recovered

by the trustees, by them paid into the Exchequer, and applied in liquidation of the debt that was due to Government. Thus did every subject in Great Britain participate in the proceeds arising from the sale of these negroes; and it may not be improper to remark, that the Bill upon which the Act of Parliament proceeded was revised by Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, the then Solicitor-General of England, who, if he had intended the most remote purchase of the slaves, would have given his sanction to it. In proof of what has been stated, I beg leave to refer to the Act 46 Geo. III. c. 157, and the proceedings under it.

Here, then, the Government of the country—at a time when Mr. Fox and Lord GREY were Ministers, and Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was Solicitor-General—acquired, held, and sold negroes as property, and then transferred the proceeds on such terms as the country now supports the Government of the present day to come forward with a Bill, the object of which should be, to obtain from Parliament an Act for emancipating these very negroes, which their predecessors in office had sold, would not the present owners, in all justice, be entitled to address Government thus—"You sold to us these negroes, and transferred them to us as good property, and of course like other vendors, who receive a valuable consideration, you were bound to guarantee us in the security of possession of it. We think that by your emancipation of them, more especially now, when they are unfit to receive the blessing of freedom, you are about to do an act of which the folly can be paralleled only by the wickedness of it; but if you are determined, by an act of power, to carry through the measure, you will surely do us the justice to restore the prices which we paid to you, as well for the negroes and their lands, and the purchase money rendered worthless if you take the former from us. In other words, we trust, that you will give us full compensation." What other answer could be made to such an address, consistent with reason and justice, than that compensation would be allowed?

To this case, I do not refer merely for the purpose of shewing the universal sense of the Government, of Parliament, and of the country, who regard the West India Colonies as property, but I refer to it for the purpose of shewing, that Government itself—among whose members, at the time, were Mr. Fox, Lord GREY and Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY—thought it incumbent upon them, in the exercise of their duty, to hold such property, and to sell it for the benefit of the country at large. So being the case, I would beg leave to ask, why individuals who had lawfully acquired the same species of property, by purchase, or by inheritance, or by bequest, should be traduced, calumniated, and loaded with every species of abuse?

From this plain statement it follows, that to emancipate the negroes in the Colonies, without full compensation, would be a gross violation of the right of property; and that those candidates for seats in Parliament, who should pledge themselves to vote for such emancipation, would, in effect, pledge themselves to vote for an act of spoliation and robbery. Let such an act once be consummated, and these gentlemen may depend upon it that their own property, if any such they have, will soon go in its turn. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, S.

#### ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. JAMES DEACON has been instituted to the vicarage of South Walsham, in the parish of St. Mary, in the presentation of the Most Reverend the Bishop of Exeter, and the Dean of Exeter.

The Rev. CHARLES HAUGHAM COOPER, M.A., to the rectory of Morley St. Botolph, with the chapel of Morley St. Peter annexed, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Robert Brassey Cooper, Esq., of North Parade, in the parish of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rev. HENRY DEANE, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been presented to the vicarage of Gillingham, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Fisher, patron the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. CHARLES SMITH, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the rectory of Newton, Suffolk; vacant by the death of the Rev. John Whitehurst, M.A.

The Rev. GEORGE R. B. C. L. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester to the vicarage of Newnam, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Henry Douglas, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Landaff.

The Rev. E. C. QUERKE has been elected a Fellow of Winchester college, in the room of Dr. Berkeley, deceased.

The Rev. G. NEWBY, to the vicarage of Stockton; patron, the Lord Bishop of Durham.

The Rev. A. L. KAYE, M.A., to the rectory of Thornton in Craven, Yorkshire; patron, Sir John L. Kaye, Bart.

The Rev. JOHN KEAL BING, M.A., to the rectory of Penselwood, on the presentation of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., patron pro hac vice, on the resignation of Charles Digby, clerk, the last incumbent.

#### OBITUARY.

At his house in Micklegate, York, the Rev. T. LUND, rector of Barton-le-Street, in the 89th year of his age.

On the 24th inst. at Fotheringhay, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. ROBERT LINTON, Vicar, and more than 40 years Master of the Free Grammar School of that town.

At Penwortham, Sussex, the Rev. JOHN LITTLE, D.D. in the 95th year of his age.

At Tavistock, at a very advanced age, the Rev. WILLIAM ELFDON.

#### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 25.—On the 21st inst. Edward Wells was admitted Scholar of New College, and on the 22nd inst. Henry Holford Kelsey was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society as of kin to the founder.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*—Christopher Wm. Puller, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. J. D. Shafte, Brasenose, Grand Compounder; John Robert Hall, Student of Christ Church; Atkinson Alexander Holden, Christ Church; Charles Henry Bell, Christ Church; Traverses, Trinity, Fellow of University; Edward Parker, Oxford; Richard Morgan, Scholar of Jesus; Rev. W. Bowling, Jesus.—*Bachelors of Arts*—Hon. John Thomas Pelham, Christ Church; Wm. Reed, Queen's; Thomas Francis Barker, Brasenose; Wm. Frederick White, Trinity; Alfred Menzies, Scholar of Trinity.

In a convocation holden the same day, George Bland, M. A. of Gonville College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 26.—On Wednesday last, JOSHUA KING, Esq., M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, was, by virtue of a Royal Dispensation, elected President of that Society.

At a congregation on Tuesday last, the Rev. THOMAS WEBSTER, of Queen's college, vicar of Oakington, in this county, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity.

At the congregation on the 18th inst. the Rev. HENRY PARSONS, M.A., of Balliol college, Oxford, was incorporated a member of this university.

The Stratonian Prize, (for the best poem on *The Plague Stayed*) was on Wednesday last awarded to the Rev. T. E. HANCKINSON, M.A. of Corpus Christi college.

It is worthy of remark, that the President, Fellows, and Scholars of Queen's college, in this university, were in 1642, without one exception, ejected, for refusing to subscribe the covenant.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

RE-OPENING OF BRADFORD PARK CHURCH.—It is with pleasure that we announce the re-opening of this sacred edifice, which has lately undergone a complete repair, under the direction of Mr. John Clark, of Leeds, architect. The fabric has now a neat and substantial appearance. We understand that the cost of the repairs considerably exceeds £1000, of which sum only £200 have been contributed by the parishioners by way of rate, the difference having been very handsomely subscribed by some public-spirited individuals connected with the town.

On Sunday se'night the Lord Bishop of Landaff held a general Ordination in the cathedral at Landaff, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders:—*Deacons*: Richard Evans, B.A. Jesus college, Oxford; John Llewellyn, B.A. ditto; William Lewis, B.A. ditto; Thomas Gosselin Smithers, Literate; James Henry Gabb, B.A. Jesus college, Oxford; Edward Dodderidge Knight, B.A. Exeter college, Oxford; John Tighe Wells, B.A. University college, Oxford.—*Priests*: Arthur Williams, Literate; David James, Literate; William Williams, B.A. Worcester college, Oxford; Edward Price, Literate; Edward Stanley Bosanquet, B.A. Trinity college, Cambridge; George Neale Barrow, B.A. University college, Oxford. The Bishop of Ferns held an Ordination in the cathedral of Ferns, on the 18th inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted to the orders of Priests and Deacons:—Rev. G. C. Smith, F.T.C.D.; Rev. James Armstrong, Rev. T. C. Dixon, Rev. Hans Atkinson, Rev. Loftus Nunn, Rev. W. Hazlewood, Rev. W. Tomlinson, Rev. T. B. Armstrong, and Rev. A. N. Bredin.—*Priests for the Diocese of Leighlin and Ferns*: Messrs. William Mitchell Burnell, A.B. for the Diocese of Clonagh; William Knox Marshall, A.B., and C. A. Scholcs, for the diocese of Derry, Deacons.

## CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol market has been buoyant within the last day or two, in consequence of an idea entertained by the speculators, that the Protest of the three Continental Powers against the marching of the French army, will avert the threatened outrage upon Holland. The quotation of Consols rose from 93½ to 94, and this afternoon closed at 94½. In the foreign market, the warlike Consols have improved in corresponding rates with the English Securities.

Belgian Bonds from 76½ advanced to 76½, Russian are 98½ 99, Danish 67½ 68½, and Dutch 41½ 42. Portuguese Stock has been as high as 50, but has since gone back to 48, and is now 49 to 50. The Scrip is 31 to 32.

Bank Stock..... 188 189 New 34 per Cent..... 92½

India Stock..... 2004 2014 4 per Cent. 1826..... 104½

3 per Cent. Consols..... 83½ 84 5-16 8

3 per Cent. Reduced..... 83 India Bonds..... 16 17 pm.

34 per Cent. Red..... 90½ Exchequer Bills..... 26 27 pm.

Consols for the Account..... 83½ 84

We learn from Paris that on Wednesday evening the Convention agreed upon by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand was received in that city, and, of course, ratified.

By the *Austrian Observer* of the 19th inst. we learn that the Sultan is organizing forces to meet Ibrahim Pacha on his march towards Constantinople. The plague, or cholera, is committing dreadful ravages in that city.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN YORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Friday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred in York-street, Westminster, by the falling in of the roofs of two houses—No. 25, occupied by Mr. Jobson, a coffee shop, and No. 26, occupied by Mr. Phillips, a furniture-broker. Both houses were full of lodgers, chiefly persons in humble circumstances, with their families. The accident was so sudden that none of the inmates had time to escape. The roof gave way with a tremendous crash, and carried away all the floors in both houses, and the inmates were almost in an instant buried in a pile of rubbish. The overseers of the parish immediately set a number of hands to work, and in a short time thirteen individuals were dug out alive; six of them were so severely injured that they were conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, and the other seven, who were badly injured, were bodies were dug out dead, and also taken to the hospital, mangled in a most dreadful manner.

A poor fellow named Perry, a journeyman tailor, and his wife, who lodged with his family in the back room on the first floor, had a most miraculous escape. He stated that he had just sat down to breakfast with his wife and children when he heard a sort of rumbling noise as if a fire and mine were running behind the wall, when, in a moment the ceiling and floor gave way, and they were all buried in the rubbish. By some means he and his wife got through an opening into a cellar, and were saved with only some slight bruises, but his two children could not be found.—An elderly female had a most extraordinary escape. She occupied one of the upper rooms, and a small part of the flooring on which she was standing when the roof fell did not give way. A ladder was procured, and she was with great difficulty taken out of the window.—It is a most providential circumstance that the accident did not happen about an hour later, for on the ground floor there is a school for children, with between 50 and 60 scholars, who would, between nine and ten o'clock, have all been in the house, and the sacrifice of human life which must have inevitably taken place is dreadfully contemplate.

During the day the dead women were indefatigable in their exertions in removing the rubbish, particularly as it was well known that the two children of Mr. Perry, one of the lodgers, were buried in the ruins. A little after three o'clock, a moaning noise was heard by one of the men to proceed from underneath where he was working. Every attention was now paid to the spot, and the overseers and police encouraged the men to exert themselves to the utmost. At last, at four o'clock, the bodies of the two children were found, the eldest, a fine little girl about eight years of age, was dead, the other, a boy about three years of age, was however alive, and had only received a few trifling scratches about the face and arms. The surprise and joy of the assembled multitude can scarcely be conceived when it was announced that one of the children was living. Mr. Griffin, the surgeon, and one of the police officers, the parish, took the child in his arms and carried it to the hospital, where the child was except that he was very hungry, and wanted something to eat. It is needless to say that the poor child's wish was instantly complied with, and the greatest care and attention paid to him at the Hospital where he was taken to. The child was taken out of the ruins exactly nine hours after the fatal catastrophe had occurred; a more miraculous escape is scarcely to be met with. About six other children were had succeeded in clearing away all the rubbish, which was piled up in the street, just leaving room for one carriage to pass. All the inmates of the house were now mustered, and it was ascertained, we are happy to state, that no more lives were lost. The number of bodies taken to the Westminster Hospital are, four dead, viz.:—Louisa Herbert, aged 18; her sister (Ellen Herbert), aged 9; Susan Herbert, aged 24; Perry, aged 31; and three other children were injured, and are at present in the Hospital, where every attention has been paid to them. One woman, we are sorry to state, is not expected to recover; but the rest are likely to do well. A body of police are still on the spot to protect what little property has been got out, which, however, is very trifling.

**BRIAROT RIOTS.**—The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was further proceeded in yesterday, and at five o'clock the Court adjourned till Monday.

By the arrival of *De Kok*, Captain Fleming, from Batavia, at Cowes, we have dates from the former place of the 4th July inclusive. They communicate the dreadful account of the loss of the *Frindsbury* whaler, and, it was feared, of the captain and 28 of the crew.

Friday night, between six and seven o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed at the shop of Mr. Lamb, Jeweller, No. 11, Cockspur-street. Mr. Lamb and his wife, and a son, were in the shop, and the back of the shop, when a fellow sneaked in on his hands and knees, and possessed himself of a case that was lying on the counter, containing gold rings, most of which were set with diamonds, and other precious stones, a gold watch, and other valuable articles, to the amount of 300l. and upwards, and ran out of the shop. Mr. Lamb, jun., saw the fellow's back as he went out at the door, and he instantly ran after him. In vain did he follow him, and he was followed by the 3d Guards, seeing the fellow running from whence the cry proceeded, stopped him, upon which the villain threw the property into the road, and the rings were scattered about in all directions. Knight, a policeman of the A Division, came up at the moment, and searched him on the spot, when eight diamond rings and other articles were found upon him, but the gold watch he threw away with the rest of the property. He was immediately conveyed to the station house, where he gave his name William Tinsley, and is a hackney coachman.

Several persons were employed with torches in looking about the spot where the prisoner was taken, for the property, but not one-half was found. The prisoner underwent an examination before the Magistrate at Queen-square, and was remanded.

Friday night, about ten o'clock, a false alarm of fire was given from the gallery of the Colburn Theatre, and in an instant after the rush from all parts of the theatre was so tremendous, the theatre being exceedingly full at the time. At the pit entrance the scene was distressing in the extreme. So instantaneous was the rush, and the anxiety so great to reach the outside of the building, that numbers forced the descent of steps, and the consequence was, that they fell, and before they could rise others stumbled over them. Thus was the entrance blocked up by the females shrieking, and the men scrambling up the boxes in all directions. In vain did the audience endeavour to stage, that the alarm was groundless; the rush to the doors continued until half the audience had reached the street, and many accidents had occurred. Several persons had their limbs broken, and one poor boy, about fourteen, was conveyed to the hospital in a senseless state. It was reported he died on his way thither. Numbers were brought out senseless, but shortly afterwards recovered, and were enabled to proceed to their respective residences. It was said many lives had been lost, but we are happy to state that, after some inquiry, it was ascertained that, with the exception of the poor boy (and his death is as yet doubtful) no person was killed.

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## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The business of harvest, some time since concluded in the most forward districts, will, no doubt, have a universal finish in the end of the current month. It commenced early and suddenly, and would have had an equally sudden termination but for the notable and universally-noted ten to fourteen days' rain on the end of August, and in some parts the 1st and 2d of September. The wheat seed season following the harvest has been somewhat retarded by the similar cause. The commencement of wheat sowing, however, is various in different districts, whether from experimental causes in regard to soil and climate, or whether it may be the mere consequence of local custom and prejudice. In the north, no great delay of consequence, nevertheless, the above causes must necessarily have their natural and proportionate effects; and, on the whole, granting any error of practice in the case, it probably resides with those who sow too late. In fine, late sowing seldom succeeds, and it may be safely ruled that such should never be practised but on the necessity of the case. The lands have been generally in sufficient forwardness for this important purpose, but the weather in either extreme has once or twice presented an obstacle to exertion. The continued drought rendered it impracticable to proceed on the light and dry lands, whilst the farmers of heavy and moist soils, their moisture also increased by the thick night fogs usually attendant upon drought by day, were enabled to persevere without hindrance in the business of the season. The light land farmers have been subsequently relieved by several days' rain, of which it is to be said that the rain is superior, and the drought has since occurred, occasioning a defect of herbage of the stubbles, and making the pastures quite bare, except on the most fertile graminaceous soils. The capriciousness of grass seeds also in the choice of soils is a well-known and curious fact, and further, the different quality and even colour of the grasses upon different soils, there being a reddish tint observable on the verdure of the grass upon poor lands, particularly in the case of the clover, and the weather permitting wheat sowing will be finished throughout in the course of next month, to be shortly after succeeded by the Christmas agricultural vacation, when we heartily wish our farmers a merrier Christmas than they have enjoyed for several years past. As high as 70s. per quarter has been given for seed wheat.

Oats are a large crop, but have partaken to a considerable extent of the common disease of the ear, this year is superior, and the straw in some parts has been rusted by blight or blast. Clover seed has been well preserved, with this peculiarity in many parts, that two-thirds of the heads have contained no seed; whence it is conjectured that the haulm or straw will be so much the more nutritious to cattle. If potatoes be not an average crop in point of quantity, such effect may be attributable to a smaller breadth than usual spring being planted, and the soil in some parts being inferior. Such has been the case in Scotland we have no doubt. As to the boasted resurrection of the turnips, there appears to be a considerable flaw. Even *Scotia* complains of turnips. Fortunately the stock of hay and straw is large, for since the commencement of the present month easterly winds and drought have prevailed so constantly that in many parts the pastures are as bare as a footpath. These are serious considerations for sheep and cattle winterers, and necessarily reduce their store price, even that of sheep. Cows are cheaper. Lambs have lately declined two or three shillings a head; yet we hear that at the great fair of Weyhill the number of sheep penned was not so large by twenty thousand as at some former fairs. At the fair Mr. James Mills had the honour of providing the King with a choice pen of South Down ewes in row in the Park at Windsor.—*Monthly Magazine.*

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On Tuesday morning a party of gentlemen were out shooting at Lethbridge, when a pheasant flew up, and one of them turning round sharp to observe it, his gun resting upon his arm, with the muzzle a little elevated, it came in the direction of one of his companions, Mr. J. Cozens, of London, went off, and lodged its contents in his head, just below the ear, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Not a shadow of blame is attributable to the unfortunate gentleman, who died from the melancholy accident proceeded. Mrs. Cozens was then upon the road to meet her husband at dinner.

**ROBBERY OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.**—A most daring robbery was committed on Monday night, as his Lordship was proceeding to town from Dover, on his return from Paris, when his Lordship's writing-desk (containing private papers of importance), and a large and valuable quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, were carried off by the robbers. It is supposed that the robbery must have been committed between Blackheath and town, and effected during the momentary absence from the dickey of the two servants whilst lighting the carriage-lamps. The leather of the hinder boot, under the dickey, was cut through, in order to get at the property, which was carried off, the lighting of the lamp and foggy, without leaving any trace to the perpetrators.

At St. Peter's, France, William Toop, 89, was married to Mary Barrow, 52, being his fourth wife. Toop has recently declared that he would prefer a younger woman, but he was fearful of having a young family. Prior to his marriage he went to a jeweller's shop for a wedding-ring, which was instantly handed to him as a present. After the nuptial knot was tied, they were regaled at the house of an honest baker near the church with refreshment, and the wedding of the same a party appeared in the room of the house with a drum, fife, and other music, and after playing for some time, the bride and bridegroom, with the band, proceeded to the Pack-horse Inn, accompanied by a couple of followers. After partaking of a cup or two of ale, the bridegroom danced a hornpipe, and requested his wife, in the most loving terms, to join him, which she refused, on account of her never having learned the dance. They then returned to the inn, and to enjoy themselves as they pleased. Toop for the last 50 years has been well known in France and the neighbourhood as a vender of vegetables and water-cresses; in crying the latter, which was generally in the evening, his voice being very shrill, he has often been heard at a distance of two miles. Toop resided for nearly 60 years at Fensley, Wilts, which is a distance from Fome of about four miles, and he went nearly 60 to 65 miles further to the country, and was regular with them in Fome every day, Sundays excepted, parading the town for several hours. It is consequently supposed that during the last 50 years he has travelled 100,000 miles. Toop never would strike either of his wives, for he considered it unmanly, but he did not hesitate to drag them backward and forward over a large gooseberry-bush which was in the front of his house, if they transgressed.—*Path Herald.*

On Sunday last a pitman, who had occasion to go down the Retton shaft about some business, was standing at the bottom, the rope by which the coals are drawn up got entangled with his leg, and he was drawn to the bank, a distance of three hundred yards, in an inverted position. He arrived laughing. Reflecting immediately afterwards, however, upon the perilousness of his situation, he was so overpowered that he started at the top of the shaft, had some difficulty to keep him from falling into the bottom.—*Standard.*

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## POLICE.

**UNION-HALL.**—Thursday, a decent looking woman, named Lyons, living in Brandon-street, Walworth, came to this office in a state of great affliction, to make the following statement relative to the mysterious disappearance of her son, a lad fourteen years of age. The applicant said that, being in reduced circumstances, and having a family of young children to maintain by her own exertions, she sent her son on Tuesday morning last to the shop of a grocer, at Walworth, to inquire if he could obtain employment. The boy having made the inquiry, then left the shop, and had not proceeded many yards from the door, when a man, whom he described as being dressed like a gentleman, stopped him, and asked him if he was in want of a place. The applicant's son having replied in the affirmative, the stranger then inquired whether he could light a fire and mend a stove, and whether he had been educated with 2s. a week and his food for his services. The boy having expressed his willingness to agree to his terms, the stranger then desired him to go home to his mother and acquaint her of his obtaining a situation, adding at the same time that he should call upon her the following day himself. The next morning the stranger called at the applicant's lodging in his absence, and left word that her son should meet him at the Beehive, near the Zoological gardens, at twelve o'clock. The boy went at the appointed time, and although he had strict injunctions from his mother to return home for his clothes, as well as to acquaint her where his employer resided, yet he had never heard of since. As it appeared the stranger man had met with the boy at the grocer's door where he went to apply for work, inquiry has been made there as to whether he was known, and also at the Beehive, where he had to arrive at twelve o'clock, but no person known to a person known. Although the man left word for the applicant's son to go direct to the Beehive from home on the day in question, it has now been ascertained that he did not reach that public-house, and this has led to the belief that the stranger, whoever he may be, met the boy on the way thither, and conducted him to some place where he has had no opportunity of communicating with his mother. The poor woman is now in a state of great affliction about her son, and in reply to the Magistrate (Mr. Murray) she said that the boy was always a well regulated lad, that he kept early hours, and never mixed in improper company. Mr. Murray gave directions that an officer should be forthwith sent to make inquiries, and ascertain, if possible, what had become of the applicant's son.

**MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.**—*Recherches Historiques.* A fellow who gave his name Smart was placed on the list for re-examination.—Notwithstanding the many complaints of robberies in gentlemen's houses, the same gross neglect and misconduct on the part of the servants still prevails. It cannot be wondered that robberies occasionally take place. It is even singular that they do not occur oftener, as every facility is afforded by the servants' neglect; mentioning of molten silver, and the allowance to walk up and down the areas, and however great a quantity of plate might be lying about in the kitchen, it rarely ever happens that either an araga or a kitchen door is shut. The servants are all up stairs, and the rubber has a *carte blanche* to do whatever he likes. Since the institution of the new police they have relied to a considerable extent on their protection, and although the same carelessness has manifested itself, yet there are considerably less robberies on this division than there were before. Mr. Baker, the superintendent, had been informed of this negligence, and he very properly ordered the men under his command to pay particular attention to the areas and kitchens of the houses of the nobility. In the present instance the street door of Mrs. Green's, 11, Little Portland-street, was left invitingly open, and the prisoner walked in and helped himself to two small bottles of wine, and on the morning of the 28th, he was re-arrested, leaving a large quantity of valuable portable property in the room. Sergeant Tomkins, of the C Division, was outside the door, and observing him upon the sneak, took him into custody.—Mr. Conant was of opinion that, in consequence of the very trivial value of the article, and some question of identity, the case was insufficient to send to a Jury, and he therefore discharged the prisoner.

## IRELAND.

## ASSASSINATION OF THE REV. GEORGE HOUSTON.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

We stated in our last that on the morning of the 25th inst. the Rev. George Houston had been assassinated near his own house, and that an inquest was expected to take place that day. About 12 o'clock the Hon. J. F. Pomeroy, Major Fandy, and Mr. Tim (of Newark), who had before the morning of the 25th inst. been in the barracks, Colonel of the 5th Dragoons, Major Daniels, of the 66th, and several officers and gentlemen, assembled. But from this number, many being Clergymen, officers, or Magistrates, only four or five could be selected who were eligible to act as Jurors; and such were the feelings of the neighbouring farmers that they all left their houses to avoid that duty; and an inquest was necessarily adjourned to the next day. At ten o'clock on the 26th, in consequence of summonses given by G. Harrison, Esq. the Coroner, to the police, a most respectable Jury was procured and sworn in, who, after a patient and minute investigation of two days, gave on Saturday evening the following verdict:—"That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound on the morning of the 25th, which there was good reason to believe had been inflicted by George Houston, a man who will have to undergo a trial on the capital charge, we forebear publishing any detail of evidence that came out on the investigation, further than to state that Dr. Lowe, of Rathangan, proved that the gun-shot wound which the deceased received, the ball having entered the left shoulder blade and coming out at his breast, was sufficient to immediately destroy the life; that George Houston, a man named Gaoil on Saturday evening. Mr. Houston was a mild amiable man, and had ever lived on good terms with his neighbours, by all of whom he and Mrs. Houston were much liked, until agitation had been actively preached and inculcated by the rambling demons who inlaid this ill-fated country. Poor Mr. Houston had gone from his house early on the morning of the day that he was shot to his potato field, and on his return about eight o'clock, he was shot in the left side, not over two hundred yards from his door. He has left an unhappy widow, to whom he had been a good husband for 43 years, perfectly destitute. He had a small rent charge, which died with him, and nothing remains for this wretched old lady except one hundred pounds now due in the parish of Feighoullan, to the receipt of which she has so many obstacles to encounter. And will it be believed?—the husband of the murdered man, who will be allowed that his assassination was "murder." "It is no murder," say they, "to shoot a robber;" and two witnesses on the inquest, on their oath, swore that, though he was shot dead on the road near his house, they could not call it a murder. Not a man, except Magistrates, Clergy, military, and police, with Preston's Protestant Colony, attended his funeral; nor could his body be interred in his late churchyard, his parishioners, who would have gladly taken his place in a respectable Roman Catholic neighbourhood, proposing to their neighbours to attend his funeral, he was told that he had "a good haggard, and had best take care of it; and this is a civilized country! It would make New Zealand civilized by the contrast.

The country from Kildare to Athy and Monasteren is becoming more disturbed every day; the night before poor Houston was murdered, a horse of a respectable Roman Catholic who had displeased the ruling power, was killed; ploughing and farming utensils of every kind are nightly destroyed, and all the tenants who have taken fresh grounds within a few years are ordered to quit, and are surrendering their grounds; another of "the Duke's" tenants is one. No one can live in peace or safety who does not submit, or appear to submit to the dictation of our masters.

**CONSUMPTION SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.**—Sir George Rich announced that the weekly rent of the week's rent as seven hundred and seven pounds two shillings and one penny.—(Dublin Evening Mail.)

His Majesty the King of Holland, after the President of the First Chamber had read the Address to him, replied—"That he received this Address with the liveliest pleasure, particularly under existing circumstances, as it gave proof of a unanimity of feeling between the Sovereign and the people, and that he acquired thereby augmented strength to persevere in the maintenance of the national interests, and to wait the course of events with a reliance on Providence."

**ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The brig *Havanna*, of this port, from Jamaica, bound to Quebec with a cargo of rum, &c., was destroyed by fire at sea on the 12th inst. The crew, we understand, escaped, and have arrived at New Providence.

Accounts from Rome of the 18th ult. speak of the drought being so severe as to seriously menace the existence of the cattle, which depend on the pastures for their support. Letters from Syracuse of the 4th ult. contain similar complaints, and also mention that Sicily has been infested this year with extraordinary swarms of locusts.

**DOX PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.**—During the week several women, some with infants in their arms, were advertised for sale privately, and the greater portion with two, three, or four children, have applied

to the Magistrates for orders for their admission into the workhouse, or to compel their husbands to support them. In consequence of the husbands having deserted them to join Don Pedro's expedition, and left England without leaving them anything for their maintenance. One young woman who was *enroute*, and appeared overwhelmed with grief, said she had only been married five months, and her husband had induced her to leave Warwick, her native place, and come to London, where he had not been many days before he enlisted in the service of Don Pedro, and was by this time at Oporto. She was relieved by the parish authorities, and removed to her native place. Other applicants said their husbands had gone out in the *Lord Wellington* to join the fleet of Admiral Sartorius. The Magistrates said the women and their families must be relieved, and taken into the workhouse or passed to their legal settlements. The overseers completed the list of names, and attached to the names of Don Pedro's sailors in the manner adopted by them, according to law, was a seaman in the English merchant service leaving his wife and family chargeable to a parish. The burden thrown on the poor rates is in many cases very heavy.

**ADUACIOUS ROBBERY.**—Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the shop-window of Mr. Thomas Harding, watchmaker, 25, Charles-street, Whitechapel, was cut with a diamond, and five silver watches and eight gold brooches were abstracted, with which the thief made clear off.

**FIRE.**—About half-past 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, a barn and out-houses at Potter's-bar, near Barnet, in the occupation of Mr. James Thorne, were discovered to be on fire. Between 30 and 40 quarters of beans, and a large quantity of oat straw, together with a wagon and cart, and various agricultural implements, were consumed. From the rapidity with which the flames enveloped those buildings, all endeavours to save them were useless; but from the direction of the wind the fire was prevented from extending itself to the barns and stables adjacent. We are happy to hear that the property was insured: the loss will not exceed 350l. There is no doubt that this was the act of some diabolical incendiary.

## THE EX-QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Just published, in one vol. price 25s. bound. **MEMOIRS, ROMANCES, ET MUSIQUE DE HORTENSE DE BRUNSWICK, Duchesse de Saint Leu, Ex-Reine de Hollande, Daughter of the Empress Josephine; embellished with Twelve Plates, illustrative of the Scenes of the several Romances, beautifully engraved on steel, from the original designs of the Duchess; and accompanied with her Portrait and Fac-simile.**

A curiosity in literature has just appeared; a little work of which the writing, the music, and the pictorial designs, are all by the same person, and that person a royal lady. The Ex-Queen of Holland, now known by the title of the Duchess of St. Leu, is the poet, musician, and painter, to whom we allude. The book is a collection of romances, selected from the daughter of the most pleasing woman and the sister of the most gallant cavalier (Prince Eugene) of the age. Hortense Beauharnois exhibits all the amiable graces of the mother, all the chivalrous ardour of the brother.—Times.

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**THIS** Eye-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING** is prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeits.

"So, after so many protocols, we are to send a fleet to the Scheldt. The speech of the Dutch Kixse is admirable; and *that* is a protocol which you may depend upon it, will be acted upon. His opponent declare him obstinate—there are not so many kingdoms in this world, we have as to induce a man to give one up without a remonstrance. We have *protocolled* ourselves into a mess, and our *non-interference* has mixed us up in an affair which we shall have some difficulty in getting out of with any credit, and which, under the most auspicious results, will



only benefit other parties, and be disadvantageous to ourselves. The King of Holland has not been well treated, and we never felt much respect for him as we do now. In a word, we have quarrelled with our old ally, to give his property to our natural enemy; for Belgium, sooner or later, will be added to the French empire."

Then, is there not the *United Service Journal*, edited by a distinguished Military Officer,—a work which we have no hesitation in saying is at once one of the most useful, most instructive, and most advantageous to the nation at large, that ever yet was printed. The services of our defenders—the claims of the deserving—the neglects of the worthy—the inventions of the ingenious—the discoveries of the scientific—everything connected with the army and navy, whether in interesting details or minute information, is to be found in its pages.

FRASER'S shines like a meteor—the genius of BLACKWOOD, Anglicised and Hibernicised, beams through it, and we believe its success is commensurate with its deserts.—The *British Magazine*, full of excellent writing and orthodox principles, serves as a strong and powerful antidote to the blasphemous attacks making upon our venerable Church and its estimable Ministers; while the "New Monthly," conducted by Mr. LYTTON BULWER, a gentleman and a Member of Parliament, furnishes its quota of amusement to the chosen friends of reform. From this last work we extract two notes which occur in the first few pages; as we read no farther we cannot continue our criticism:—

"George IV. was the incarnation of true vulgarity; a mixture of the butler and the bully; but he was incomparable in a procession—he beat the beef eaters hollow. To him might indeed have been applied the Latin distich made on Pius VII.—equally vain of his wig and his leg:—

"Aspicie, Roma Pium, Pius haud erat, aspicie-minum,  
Luxuriance comit, luxuriance pede."

"Canning, from the clearness of his mind, was as ill judged as his poor jokes; as if his heart had been malicious, which it was not. The terrible levity of Voltaire would not have dared the jokes on dis-ease—would not have ventured on the "revered and ruptured Oden,"—which the wonderfully small genius of Canning could not even perceive to be ill-natured."

—Ha-Ha-Ha!!!

There is another Magazine of smaller price, and apparently humble pretensions, but which, although its price is but one penny, is making rapid strides in circulation, and doing an incalculably great deal of good in the country; we mean the *Saturday Magazine*—its objects are the best, its principles are purely constitutional, its aim being to inculcate virtue and morality in the minds of the middling and lower classes! so that amusement may be blended with instruction, and instruction characterized by piety without pretension, and religious feeling divested of the gloom of the recluse or the violence of the fanatic.

"The "Annals," we are sorry to hear, are now become losing concerns—the zest is gone—the novelty is over—and the number is encreased. HOOD'S Comic is the thing—and nothing can so successfully prove the failure of these grave affairs—none of which are so good as one single month's magazine—as the success of the ludicrous. The *Landscape Annual* must always be effective, because it furnishes well-executed views of interesting places; but the engravings of pictures with which the eye is perfectly familiar, "in little" and diminished transcripts of subjects which lose their charm when rendered so minute, illustrated by the sort of prose and verse which generally adorn their pages, cannot, as taste goes on improving, retain any hold upon the public mind. An Almanac is the only Annual worth buying. The bubble has burst. The humbug has exploded.

WE cannot, when speaking of talented and economical publications, omit noticing the *OLIO*, which, after a very successful career, has completed nine volumes, containing not only a fund of amusement and instruction, but a collection of wood-cuts, (of which we have already made honourable mention), which really exceed in merit any contemporaneous productions of a similar nature. The work goes on and prospers; but we should think it advisable for those who wish to complete their sets to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of doing so, as we have reason to believe that a very few copies remain on hand. Several of the most popular dramas now acting at our best theatres, have been derived from this most interesting source.

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE concentration of talent by which this celebrated periodical has been exalted to its present eminence has been so frequently the subject of praise and admiration, that a word upon its ability, its impartiality, its truth, or the authenticity of its statements, must be unnecessary.

In other quarters, however, this does not appear to be the opinion. That extremely well-conducted literary Journal, the *Athenæum*, has taken upon itself to make the veracity and knowledge of facts, for which the Review is already so celebrated, even yet more manifest. And the *British Magazine* has undertaken, even more at large, and in detail, to give us the particulars of an Article which appeared in the last Number of *The Blue and Yellow*, which we think will prove extremely amusing to our readers.

In the Number for July last, at p. 450, there is an Article on the Spanish Church, in which the Reviewer, after attributing all the ignorance and misery of SPAIN (which, by the way, is neither miserable nor ignorant) to the Church, says, that it is useless to argue that point, and he therefore leaves the "account to speak for itself"—he thus proceeds:—

"The Spanish Church rejoices in 58 archbishops, 684 bishops, 11,400 abbots, 395 chapters, 127,000 parishes, 7000 hospitals, 23,000 fraternities, 46,000 monasteries, 135,000 convents, 312,000 secular priests, 200,000 inferior clergy, 400,000 monks and nuns."

"Then follows the usual declamation about idleness, and superstition, and prevention of knowledge, &c. &c.; which, with the figures, has travelled the round of the radical papers. Now no one means to accuse the Reviewer of having wilfully mistated facts, nor of having drawn up a paragraph (as is clearly the case with some Reviews and Journals) which, though disgracefully false, may be used for circulation through the radical papers, with a little authority. That is not the case here. "Such a one," said a Yorkshire servant to her mistress, "has not sense enough to be wicked." So the extreme absurdity of this statement effectually removes all suspicion of intentional falsehood. Fifty-eight archbishops in Spain! Would the Reviewer tell us the names of their sees? No one, to be sure, knows the number of archbishops in a country by inspiration—and there would be no disgrace in saying, that there were six, eight ten, or twelve in Spain, further than must arise from an inaccurate statement. But a child must laugh at the absurdity which could talk of fifty-eight archbishops (the only book at hand at the moment) states, that since the Moorish conquest, there have been eight. So that this learned Reviewer has only added fifty archbishops to the eight really existing, at one stroke of his pen. But six hundred and eighty-four bishops! This is better still. The real number is forty-six! One hundred and

twenty-seven thousand parishes, too, in Spain! The population, as every one knows, is about eleven millions; so that this ingenious gentleman figures to himself a country so well divided, as on the average to contain about 86 souls per parish! The real number of parishes is 18,752; so that he has only added one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and thirty to the real number. Then come 23,000 hospitals, besides 200,000 inferior clergy, and all the monks and nuns! That is to say, there are about 15 priests to every parish of 85 souls! "The real number of parochial clergy is 16,889, besides which, there are 5,771 curates (Tenientes de Curas), i. e. altogether rather more than one to each parish of about 600 souls. So that the real account says, Spain has about 18,000 parishes, with about 600 souls in each; and after supplying every parish with one priest, there are a few supernumeraries to assist probably in the larger parishes, or in cases of age and infirmity. The false account says, there are 127,000 parishes, each of them having only 85 souls, out of which fifteen are priests!"

"But the account of the monks and nuns is, after all, the cream of the jest. One hundred and eighty-one thousand monasteries and convents! that is, more than one in every parish, even according to the Reviewer's notion of 127,000 parishes, and actually ten to every real parish in Spain. And yet only four hundred thousand monks and nuns! that is, not quite three monks or nuns and a half to a monastery or convent! Sensible Reviewer! Clever Newspapers which have copied this nonsense! Enlightened public which has swallowed it. The truth is, that the whole number of monks, nuns, and novices, including all their servants, is only 34,000, and a monstrous number for 127,000 parishes!"

"From Florida Blanca's second census, taken in 1787, it appears that the real truth is this. There are beneficiaries, 23,692; parochial clergy, 16,889; curates, 5,771; monks and nuns, 34,117. There are besides these, 10,000 sextons, 10,000 persons in the minor orders, (the Reviewer says 200,000!) many of whom, in the country, discharge offices not very unlike some duties of our parish clerks, and 15 or 16,000 collectors, servants, and dependents on the various churches, convents, and orders. The real number of clergy, monks, and nuns (including, however, convent servants) is under 150,000, while this correct Chronicler makes it about 750,000, adding only six hundred thousand to the real number of the clergy in Spain!"

"Nisi alicui (Ecclesie) coecisset, mortuus esset. But if men can be thus deluded by their own feelings in the case of a church against which they have no particular or party cause of anger, what may not one expect where they have? How many of the wicked falsehoods against our church does this explain!"

We think this exposure of either woeful ignorance or wilful misrepresentation must have its effect upon the character and pretensions of the greatest Whig and Reforming authority extant.

#### PEMICAN.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR is very unwell—we suspected at first that he was labouring under a *Political indisposition*, and hanging back from the Cabinet, during the preparations for the most unpopular war that ever was undertaken; but we are told that his Lordship is really suffering from a quinsy.—Lord TENTERDEN is also extremely unwell—indeed, from accounts we have received we fear that his Lordship is not likely soon, if ever, to resume his judicial station in the Court of King's Bench.

The Metropolitan of this month enquires why Mr. STANFIELD is not a Royal Academician.—Mr. STANFIELD is a Royal Academician.

The *Morning Post* states that the portrait of Sir DAVID BAIRD, which forms the frontispiece of that distinguished individual's life, just on the eve of publication, is engraved by FINDEN, from a picture by ALLAN RAMSAY—this is a mistake—the picture from which the print is taken was painted by Sir HENRY HARRISON.

Sergeant SPANKIE has been appointed a King's Sergeant, and Messrs. JOY, BEAMES, SWANSTON, and ROLFE, have been appointed King's Counsel.

The Messenger of Wednesday has a mysterious story of King LEOPOLD and his Queen going to Compeigne in the strictest incognito on Wednesday in the last week. The Duke of ORLEANS, it is set out, is in the middle of the night to receive them, and the whole of the visit and reception part in the greatest mystery. LEOPOLD set out on his return at five o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Queen followed at noon. It is added, as a report, that LEOPOLD had urged the difficulties attendant upon the entrance of French troops into Belgium, as it would bring with it the intervention of Prussia.

A letter, dated Rotterdam, Wednesday, says, "The Dutch steamer *Batavier*, which did not arrive before Rotterdam until yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, and should have started this morning at five, has been obliged to remain in the river, in consequence of orders received from the Hague. Several of the passengers already booked for her then went on board of the *Atwood*, that was to start at six; and even the stewardess of the *Batavier*, with her female servant, and a man of the crew (being British subjects), have taken the same opportunity for reaching London. I am, however, firmly persuaded that the orders sent to the *Batavier* were not intended to stop her departure absolutely, but only to detain her until another Government messenger can arrive with further despatches. Nevertheless, there was a panic among the English travellers, and perhaps all of them would have left if they had been ready for the voyage at that early hour."

To-morrow His MAJESTY'S Buck Hounds meet at Salt-hill; and on Friday at the Black Dog, Bellont, each day at half-past ten o'clock.

The Craven Hounds meet to-morrow at West Woodham House; Wednesday, at Sevenoaks; Friday, at Hants-green, Saturday, at the Hare and Hounds, Lamborne—at half-past 10.

MISS KEMBLE'S success in America has been unequivocal and unqualified. The receipts of the houses have been immense, and the result of her triumph is a determination on her part and that of her father to remain in the United States for two years.

LORD HENLEY'S canvass in Middlesex has been most gratifying—every exertion should be made to counteract the efforts of the Radicals, who are hard at work.

It is said that Mr. STANLEY, a spell of the insults he has received from the party, both in and out of the Government in Ireland, has returned to Dublin, at the desire of the Duke of Richmond, who is to succeed Lord ANGLESEA as Lord Lieutenant, and who wishes to have Mr. STANLEY there for some time after his appointment; so that, in all probability, Lord GODERICH will continue to hold office until Mr. STANLEY is ready to relieve him.

Sir EDWARD SUGDEN has received a most flattering requisition from the town of Cambridge, to which he has replied favourably. The names of the requisitionists are in the highest degree respectable, and from information we have received we believe Sir Edward's return certain.

Hinchinbrook House in Huntingdonshire, will be the scene of splendid festivities on Thursday next and the ensuing days, to celebrate the coming of age of the young Earl of SANDWICH. His Lordship has had a minority of fourteen years, the late Lord SANDWICH having died in 1818. The Noble Earl has recently entered the army.

LORD WARREN DE TABLEY attained his majority on Sunday last, when the event was celebrated with due honour by his Lordship's tenantry at Tabley House, Cheshire, where his Lord-

ship and newly-married Lady are at present residing. Lord DE TABLEY succeeded to his hereditary honours on the death of his father, the first Lord, in 1827, and his minority has consequently lasted five years. Lord WARREN DE TABLEY formed a matrimonial alliance in June last with a daughter of the Countess DE SALIS, of Rokey Hall, in the county of Louth, and in April he obtained his Majesty's permission to assume the surname of WARREN, in addition to his title of DE TABLEY.

We regret to state that Lord DUDLEY's health has in all respects declined considerably during the last three weeks.

T. R. KEMP, Esq., M.P., is shortly to lead to the hymeneal altar FANNY HERVEY, relict of the late Viscount HERVEY, Esq., of Killian Castle, Wexford, and only daughter of CHARLES WATKIN JOHN SHAKESLEY, Esq., of Somerford Park, in the county of Chester.

The Melton season begins next Wednesday; it is thought, in spite of elections and politics, that the meeting will be splendid and numerous.

A Coroner's Jury last week returned a verdict of *Man-slaughter* against a Mr. JESSONS, for cutting away part of his chimney.

The Marquess of ABERDEEN was married, on the 25th of last month, to Lady LOUISA RUSSELL. The accounts say, that the people of Fochabers kept up their festivity for twenty-four hours incessantly.

The following scene occurred at the Court of Revision for Middlesex, held at Mile End old town:—

In the list of St. Anne's, Limehouse, a lady made a claim to vote; she had paid her shilling. The overseers inserted her name in the list and objected to it.

Mr. PALK said that there could be no question about the correctness of the objection, as the Legislature had not enfranchised the ladies.—(A laugh.)

A Gentleman attended on behalf of the lady to support her claim. He stated that she was a most zealous Reformer; that during the discussion of that important measure she debated the question at every tea party she attended.—(Laughter)—that she was an advocate for universal suffrage and vote by ballot.—(Laughter)—and that she had a right to participate in the blessings of a measure which she had lent a willing hand and an active tongue to promote.—(Laughter.)

Mr. PALK regretted his inability to increase the lady's political privileges, and trusted that she would not visit her displeasure upon him, but direct it against the Legislature.—(A laugh.)—He struck her name out of the list. The Barristers, in cases where objections had been made by the overseers after the notice was stuck up at the church door, disallowed them as sufficient notice had not been given to the persons so objected to.

The charges and finding of the General Court-Martial lately held at Chatham upon Captain B. H. BURCHELL, of the Buffs, were to the following effect:—

FIRST CHARGE.—For conduct highly unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having applied to Mr. WHITMARSH, Assistant-Surgeon of His Majesty's Dock-yard at Chatham, on the evening of the 12th of August, the words, "It is a lie. Do you think I am to be questioned by such a vagabond as you? If I were not on duty you should very soon measure your length on the ground;" or words to that effect.

SECOND CHARGE.—For repeating his offensive language after Mr. WHITMARSH had acquainted him that he was an Officer, residing in the Dock-yard, and had offered him his card, saying, "Damn you, Sir, I don't want your card," or words to that effect; such conduct being unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman, and in direct violation of the eighth Article of the Orders to be observed by the Officer commanding the Main Dock Guard.

—The Court having duly weighed and most maturely considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what has been adduced by the Prisoner in his defence, is of opinion that, with regard to the first charge, Captain BURCHELL is *Not Guilty* of conduct highly unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman in having applied to Mr. WHITMARSH the language imputed to him (Captain BURCHELL) in that charge, Captain BURCHELL at the time not knowing Mr. WHITMARSH to be an Officer or a Gentleman, and to which language Captain BURCHELL was provoked by the *officious, insulting, and unwarrantable* conduct of the Prosecutor; and the Court does, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit the Prisoner, Capt. BURCHELL, of the same. With regard to the second charge, that he is *Not Guilty*; and the Court does, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit Captain BURCHELL of the whole and every part thereof.

On Tuesday last 200 of the friends of Mr. MILES, the candidate for the eastern division of Somerset, including the leading gentlemen and the most respectable yeomanry, dined together at the Old Down Inn, Somerset. Some most excellent constitutional speeches were delivered by Mr. MILES, Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Bart. (the Chairman), the Rev. S. JOLLIFFE, the Rev. Sir ABRAHAM ELTON, Bart., and other Conservatives of high character. Among the toasts were—"King William the Fourth," three times three; "The virtuous Queen of England," three times three; "The Princess Victoria, and the Royal Family of England," three times three; "Prosperity to the Church;" "The House of Lords, and may it continue the best barrier against tyranny and anarchy;" "The Blues of Bristol, Sir R. Vyvyan, and success to him," &c.

We rejoice to say that Sir RICHARD VYVYAN has every prospect of complete triumph at Bristol.

THE question respecting the liability of the Royal horses and carriages to the payment of toll at the turnpike gates, was argued, on Friday, in two places. In one, the exemption was established—in the other, negatived. The cases are curious, for more reasons than one, and we therefore give them.

#### THE LIABILITY OF THE KING'S SERVANTS TO PAY TOLLS.

Thomas Blow, one of the coachmen of the Royal Establishment, appealed against a conviction obtained against him by Mr. Levy, keeper of the toll-gate called the Queen's Elms Bar. Blow was exercising the King's horses, and refused to pay the toll demanded by Mr. Levy, who summoned him before Mr. Gregorie, at Queen's Square Police Office, who fined him 5s. and the amount of the toll, with liberty to appeal.

Mr. BODKIN appeared for the respondent, and Mr. ADOLPHUS for the appellant.

Mr. BODKIN contended, that the 7th of Geo. III. in conjunction with the provisions of the 3d Geo. III. proved, that the carriages and horses of the King and Royal Family were liable to all tolls, except the King himself were present. He called three witnesses, John Colson, Daniel Bates, and Joseph Ainge, who had all acted as toll-gate keepers at Hyde Park, on the Kensington road, and at other western bars, and they all stated that they had invariably demanded and received the toll for the Royal carriages and horses when the King himself was not present. Colson said that he took opinions from six Counsel on the question, who all gave it in his favour.—Among those from whom he received opinions were Mr. Alley, Mr. Const, and Lord Tenterden.

Mr. ALLEY observed that a man could always get an opinion conformable to the manner in which he stated his case. (Laughter.)

Colson further stated, that on Sunday he demanded and received toll from the King himself. Bates said that he had taken toll from George the Third's servants and guards when they accompanied his Majesty. This was at Ball's Pond, and he had many times taken toll for his Majesty's eight cream-coloured state horses at Hyde Park, when they were merely exercising. Ainge stated that the Prince of Wales used to pay him the toll, even while he was Regent.

THE COURT, at the close of the examination of these witnesses, said the private opinions or acts of toll-gate keepers could form no guide

to the Court as to the way in which an Act of Parliament should be construed.

Mr. BODKIN observed, that this case had been adjourned, because it was supposed that it would turn upon some prerogative of Royalty, which the appellant ought to produce to the Court.

Mr. ANOLPHUS said all that could be said upon the subject was comprised in a passage from Sir Henry Williams's edition of Lord Bacon, which was to this effect—that if there be any prerogative, right, title, or interest, divested or taken from the King by any Act of Parliament, the King could not be bound by such Statute, unless he was expressly named therein.

The CHAIRMAN said the law was clearly defined in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. i., p. 261, where he says, "The King is not bound by any Act of Parliament, unless named therein; the words 'any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate,' are the most general terms that can be used, but such words affect not the King." He said the King was liable to the toll, the Act alluded to by the respondent would undoubtedly have contained the exception; but the Act could not affect the King any more than one of the laws of another country could.—The King quashed the conviction.

Mr. BODKIN said he had been instructed by Mr. Levy to say, that he had tried the question merely to prevent the recurrence of disputes and collisions with the King's Household, and that, in future, His Majesty's servants would experience no difficulty in passing the gate.

This was the conclusion of the affair before the Middlesex Magistrates, at Clerkenwell.

During the time at which these proceedings were going on at Clerkenwell, the Magistrates of Union Hall were discussing the point in the Borough.

Joseph Wingate, a coachman in Her Majesty's service, attended upon a summons to answer the complaint of Everett, one of the lessees of the Surrey and Sussex roads, for passing through the Vauxhall turnpike gate, and refusing to pay toll for four horses which he was driving.—Everett stated, that having been at the Vauxhall turnpike gate on the 25th ult., the defendant, who was driving a break and four roan horses, refused to pay toll, saying that he was the Queen's coachman, and that he claimed exemption, on the ground that the horses and vehicle were the property of Her Majesty. Complainant distinctly asked the defendant whether he was going to attend on Her Majesty, or returning therefrom; and the answer, being in the negative, he was then informed that a summons would be served upon him for refusing to pay the alleged demand.

The Secretary to the Master of the Horse stated, that the coachman received instructions to exercise the horses in a break: and as they were intended for the Queen's service, in travelling to and from London, it was considered that the toll was their best place of refuge. The toll was to be paid on the day in question, and the defendant was to be performed in any of the parks, but as they were intended for the work he had named, the coachman received instructions before he left Carlton stables on the day in question not to pay toll at any of the turnpikes that he might happen to have occasion to pass through in the performance of the above duty.

Everett submitted that the defendant was not exempt from the payment of the toll, although he was driving Her Majesty's horses at the time; for the General Turnpike Act expressly stated that to bring the case within the clause of exemption it must be proved that the horses and vehicle were then going to attend on Her Majesty, or any of the Royal family, or returning therefrom. In this particular instance the coachman, although in the Queen's service, was neither going to attend nor returning from attending Her Majesty, but was merely exercising the horses. Under these circumstances, he submitted that the defendant had rendered himself liable to the penalty for evading the toll.

The Secretary to the Master of the Horse contended that the defendant being in Her Majesty's service, and employed in breaking some of the horses belonging to her stud, was therefore exempt from the payment of the toll.

Everett referred to a case, similar, he said, to the one in question; it was that of a gentleman named Spearman, holding a situation under the Master of the Horse, and who was summoned to that office for refusing to pay toll for a horse and gig which he was driving, and which belonged to his Majesty. Upon hearing the summons, as it appeared that Mr. Spearman was not at the time either going to or returning from attending on Her Majesty, the toll was paid, but was liable to the penalty, and fined him accordingly. The defendant in that case gave notice of appeal, which was argued at the last General Quarter Sessions at Kingston, and the magistrates confirmed the conviction.

The Secretary to the Master of the Horse said that Mr. Spearman's case differed from the case in question, inasmuch as although the gig and horse belonged to the Master of the Horse, yet the gentleman referred to was not proved to have been attending on His Majesty at the time, but merely in the exercise of his own business, it was therefore a case of some doubt. With respect, however, to the present case, it was distinctly proved that the break and horses belonged to the Queen, and that the defendant was in the performance of Her Majesty's duty at the time he was called upon to pay the toll. Under such circumstances, he contended, therefore, that the coachman came under the clause of exemption.

Mr. Wrenwood said that he had read with attention the clauses of exemption, both in the General Turnpike Act and the local Act, and he was still of opinion that unless it were proved that persons in His or Her Majesty's household were "going to attend or returning from attending them," they were not exempt in passing through the turnpike without paying toll. The Magistrate then placed a fine of 3*l.* and costs on the defendant, who did not intimate his intention of appealing to the Sessions.

Everett said that several persons who described themselves as in His Majesty's service were in the habit of passing through the gates under his control and refusing to pay the toll. From henceforth he was determined on shutting the gates against them unless they paid, and he would run the risk of an action.

This gentle resolve comes with double force from the exulting turnpike-man, by being placed so immediately in opposition to the much milder determination of Mr. LEVY, two of whose subordinates, we perceive, have been fined for extortion. One of these, WILLIAM ENGLAND, a boy, stationed almost constantly at the Queen's Elm-gate, might, advantageously to Mr. LEVY and the public, be summoned very frequently for insolence and negligence. Perhaps his present punishment may induce his employer to keep a stricter eye upon this remarkably pert and impudent lad, than heretofore.

THE subjoined letter is from the pen of the lady, from whose first Address to the Females of England, we some time since made some copious extracts. What follows is quite worthy of the amiable and exemplary Authoress:—

#### TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I am again emboldened to obtrude myself on your attention, and again to request your serious consideration to what I am about to advance. I do not apologise for my seeming presumption, because I am not afraid of being misunderstood, nor am I apprehensive that any motive but that which really actuates me will be ascribed to my interference. To you alone, my countrywomen, I address myself, and I am the more explicit in this avowal as I am particularly anxious to avoid the most distant appearance of dictation to those on whose judgment I, in common with my sex, am bound to submit. I feel but as a woman, I write as a woman, I reason as a woman, and, as a woman, I pretend not to prescribe any line of conduct to our superiors, while I confess I consider no earnestness too powerful to enforce my observations on my female readers.

That the age in which we live is one of the greatest anxiety and apprehension—that a general spirit of insubordination, of disaffection to all the powers that be, and of contempt of everything that was formerly considered venerable and holy—is a truth too lamentably obvious to be denied. Depravity flourishes amidst unprecedented knowledge, and professing ourselves to be wiser than preceding generations we are become fools—fools in the true and Scriptural acceptance of the word, though the dim taper of science which enlightened our forefathers may be utterly lost in the resplendent beams which illuminate their posterity. We are wiser

than our teachers, not, indeed, because the commandments of God have been our study, but because we have dared to pursue our enquiries in paths from which they shrunk as the interdicted fruit of that tree, whose mortal taste—

"Brought death into the world, and all our woe."

It is not my intention, however, to enter into any discussion respecting the good or evil consequences arising from this general advancement in knowledge, which superficially, at least, pervades all ranks; my view is rather to inquire into the cause of this universal deterioration of feeling, and to entreat your influence in stemming the baneful torrent that threatens to overwhelm us, and to convert the land, which was once for loveliness as the Garden of Eden, into the abode of wicked and malignant spirits.

Not to the licentiousness of the press, as it is usual to assert, may this moral and religious, this civil and social, delinquency be attributed; but to the encouragement it receives, to the sanction even bestowed upon it by the almost universal adoption of evil journals, in preference to respectable ones, into the strong citadels of our homes—into the holy circles of our hearths. We it is, who, professing ourselves the friends and advocates of our country, our Constitution and our faith, we it is who arm the hands of our enemies, who "muse the rage, assist the storm," who fix the poisoned arrow in our own breasts, and who, amidst lamentations and sighs, supply the materials which are to frame the engines of our destruction. With strange inconsistency we reprobate and encourage; we burn with indignation to-day for no other purpose than to feed the fuel of to-morrow. Time was when the introduction of such sentiments as are contained in these journals was considered as a profanation, and the mother of a family would have blushed at being detected by her offspring in the act of reading what was acknowledged to be reprehensible. It was then believed that the morals of youth must be preserved from contamination, by thus being kept in ignorance of the boldness of wicked men; but it has been left for the sagacity of this age to discover that we may all not only touch pitch without defilement, but may even become purer for the contact.

"It is well to see the worst," is the frequent excuse urged in defence of the practice deprecated. "We can form our own judgment upon the right side of the question; but we like to hear what our opponents say, and it is prudent to keep an eye upon them." But is not this motive at best questionable—in its bearings most censurable. Is it, it may be fairly asked, the result of curiosity, or of prudence? Is it the sign of a good or a bad taste—the indication of a solid relish for truth—plain, sober, and calm; or of the feverish thirst of excitement, piquante, glowing, and intoxicating? Is virtue to become more lovely, its precepts and the self-denial it imposes, more palatable because we make our conversation of vice, and exhaust ourselves in invectives against that which flaunts in the broad day rather than in exhortations to that which is never heard "to strive nor to cry in the streets," and whose still small voice may therefore be in danger of escaping unheard in the clamour of tongues? Does prudence suggest that it is wise to teach our youth to argue before they can reason with precision, and that to repel doubts before principles are established is the safest plan to confirm faith? That to make them good men, good subjects, and good Christians, it is most advisable to present to their meditations and view what evil men, in the height of their boldness and impiety, have dared to say, and attempted to do? Oh, surely the maxims of true wisdom, and the hard tried experience of past ages, will confirm the assertion that they only who drink of the pure and living waters of health can be healthy, and that the constant inculcation of virtuous principle is indispensably necessary for the growth of virtue.

Nor must the evils arising from example be forgotten. We, indeed, may be able to form a correct judgment on all points of importance, and association with informed persons necessarily serves to correct any erroneous opinion we might be otherwise inclined to adopt; but this is not the case with the inferior members of a family. Servants in particular are exposed to imminent danger. Incapable of discernment, and ever more inclined to listen to the dictates of passion than of reason, it is next to impossible that they can read such language and such statements as are contained in these journals without the most serious mischief. Unsuspicious of peril, and fairly concluding that what is proper for their superiors cannot be improper for them, they seize with avidity what is in their reach, and in too many instances become infected with the poison thus insidiously conveyed, before they are aware that they have made shipwreck of their principles. In this manner we betray those for whose good conduct we are responsible, and add to the number of unhappy beings whom by our words we condemn as amenable to temporal and eternal justice.

But allowing the evil to our families and ourselves to be nugatory, what can be said in defence of thus increasing the profits of these enemies of good order and good principles, and of thereby affording them extended means of mischief? Surely we forget this important consideration, and overlook that we are in reality as much their supporters and benefactors as those who openly profess the same sentiments and the same views with themselves. Can such an appropriation, though in a small degree, of the wealth with which Providence has blessed us, be reconcilable with the strict maxims of duty, or afford satisfaction, when it is remembered that for the use of every part of our means we are responsible to Him from whom we received it? Surely, if we thus enrich iniquity by the encouragement of iniquity, we contract iniquity ourselves, and the wages awarded by impartial justice will be shared by both. Oh! let us not then take our portion with the wretched, but let us come out of their association and "be separate and touch no more the unclean thing." In persisting in this deviation from strict rectitude we shall not err through ignorance, nor can we delude ourselves that though we but follow a multitude to do evil, we shall find safety and refuge in numbers, or extenuation from universal practice.

How respectable persons (as it is said) can derive their income from such a polluted source as that afforded by the sale of journals of this description, is a question which can be answered only between their own conscience and their God. "The price of blood" was ever considered as unholy gain, even by those who scrupled not to condemn the righteous; and what blood may not be shed, what numbers of unhappy souls may not be irretrievably and eternally lost by the diffusion of principles which have for their end—anarchy among men, and rebellion towards God, is a thought worth consideration by those not entirely insensible to the claim and to the miseries of their fellow creatures. The philosophy of more recent ages no doubt regards the subject in a different light, and they who profess it are they who "would be lords over us." May they not find ere too late that the old paths from which they have wandered are the only safe ones, and the fair seeming fruit of intellectual advancement nought but wormwood and ashes in their mouths. Their end is problematical—our course is plain and certain: the friends of virtue must be the supporters of virtue,—the decided, uncompromising opponents of vice.

It is, however, frequently urged in defence of the custom now under consideration, that the talent displayed in journals of this description is "so much superior to that which characterises those which are conducted on proper principles." Is then talent to be preferred to integrity? The eloquence and subtlety of the serpent to the simplicity and innocence of the dove? The most impudent and glaring falsehood to fair-dealing and truth? The skill and ability of the unrighteous cause to the sober, and oftentimes dignified, defence of the righteous? Are we thus vitiated in taste, thus demoralized

in sentiment? and do my countrywomen also share in this dishonour?—O England, dear land of my birth! thou whose safety has been purchased by the blood of these I love,—thou who art the grave of her who first taught me to value thee, and once the abode of all that was upright and honourable and wise and good in our sex, can it be that thy sons, those polished pillars of thy national temple, have thus departed from their own glory and thine? Oh, no—I wrong them whom I would honour, and in grateful confusion acknowledge my injustice. The ark of thy peace shall yet be their bosoms, and ages to come shall yet rise up and call them blessed.

But to return from this digression—If there be truth in the assertion that more talent is displayed in the leading articles of those journals whose principles are most reprehensible, it may not be difficult to discover to what cause it is attributable. Men of literary attainments are not, generally speaking, persons with whom the tide of life flows smoothly; but "chill penury," worse even than was in cottage known, "is too frequently the concomitant of superior abilities. Compelled to labour for their subsistence, the most powerful of temptations is laid before them to offer their talents where they will be most profitably received. The encouragement, therefore, given to evil journals has the twofold mischief of enervating the needy, though able, and of weakening the good and holy cause, by withdrawing from it efficient advocates, from inability alone adequately to remunerate their exertions. Thus too in many cases where principle is stronger than necessity, the worthy possessor is left to languish on the scanty earnings of those labours on which a nation's welfare in a great degree depends, and to sorrow in retirement, while others, hardened by success, shake off their remaining scruples, and bear with unblushing effrontery their ill-acquired honours and exult in wealth.

My countrywomen! this ought not to be—it is neither sound policy nor Christian propriety: on the contrary, both worldly wisdom and religious obligation forbid us to furnish our adversaries with weapons, and to weaken our defenders. In time alike like the present, the bold outlines of virtue and vice ought to be clearly defined and strictly preserved. They who do not rather, scatter—they who do not repel, countenance, evil; and while we thus appear to halt between two opinions, between Baal and the Lord, or to compromise that which eternal wisdom has declared cannot be compromised, the interests of God and Mammon, the enemy will indeed come and take away both our name and our nation's.

Spurn, then, I beseech you, these journals from your homes, and act worthy of your station as guardians of public and domestic morals. I am aware that in many cases it is not in your power to chuse what journals shall be admitted into your houses; but numerous are the instances in which you are left entirely to your own decision, and under every circumstance it is in your power to counteract the mischief by keeping the sentiments of those you disapprove from the observation of your families. You may thus resist, if you cannot overcome, the evil, and materially lessen its effects; and sweet hereafter will be the reflection, that you have contributed to stem the torrent of infidelity and democratic feeling, and to promote good will among men and piety to God. Then, too, if weighed in the balance, and found, alas! wanting, it should please the Almighty Arbiter of the fate of nations to scourge us in the day of his fierce wrath, and BRITANNIA, like the daughter of JUDAH, should mourn in the garments of her widowhood, and call upon the careless passer by to behold her great sorrow with which the Lord hath afflicted her, you will be spared the miseries of self-reproach, and though doomed to drink to the very dregs of that potion which our national sins and our follies have prepared, some drops of sweetest comfort will be infused into the bitter draught, and the testimony of a conscience void of offence shall bring peace to your hearts and rest to your souls. Long, however, long may the threatened calamity be averted. May the glory of our beloved country pierce through the heavy clouds which now darken her horizon, and may national prosperity and national righteousness diffuse plenty and happiness through the land. May she rise again, mistress of the seas, the refuge of the destitute, the fear of the aggressor, the avenger of the oppressed, and the favoured of heaven.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Nov. 1, 1832.

SIR,—I have been reading "Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau," and I was much struck with the following passage. It gives the plain effusion of a man's real feelings. This Garat, nevertheless, was a defender of the Septemberists. Is it possible that those who defend the Political Unions (the Jacobin Clubs of England) can be equally alive to the good which they run the risk of destroying.

A. B. "On our arrival at Dover, Garat got upon the coach-box, and I followed his example. Having adjusted his spectacles, he began to examine every thing with as eager a curiosity as if we had just arrived in the moon. The most trifling differences affected him to a singular degree. He uttered the most amazing exclamations on the small cottages, the little gardens, the cleanliness which everywhere existed, the beauty of the children, the modest appearance of the country girls, and the clean and decent apparel of the inhabitants of the country villages; in a word, this appearance of ease and prosperity, forming so strong a contrast with the poverty and rags of the peasantry of Picardy, struck him forcibly. I was proud of doing the honours of the country, and I thought I was again looking at these things for the first time, so greatly did my seeing him admire them increase their impression upon me. 'What a pity,' said he, 'what a pity, if ever this fine country should be revolutionized! When will France be as happy as England!'"

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Oct. 18th, 1832.

SIR—In your journal of the 14th inst. in referring to the results of a consultation of the Lawyers of the Isle of France on the legality of the Order in Council of the 2d Nov. 1831, you add—"The simple question between England and her Colonies at this moment, or rather crisis, seems to be, whether the planters have any right of property in their slaves? Because, if the affirmative is admitted, compensation must necessarily precede or follow, any act of the legislature depriving them of this species of property." On which subject there can be but one opinion, I contend, unless the day is arrived that the public of this country have come to the conclusion that might may supersede right—when it also may become questionable whether the Duke of NEWCASTLE (or any other individual) may do what he pleases with his own! In this good moral England. But to my present subject:—In a Treaty which now lies before me, between our Queen ANNE and his Catholic Majesty of Spain, I find:—

Whereas the Asiento agreed on with the Royal Guinea Company settled in France, for the introducing of negro slaves into the Indies, is determined, and the Queen of Great Britain being desirous of coming into this commerce, and in her name the English Company, as is stipulated in the preliminaries of the Peace, and that this Asiento should continue for the time and space of thirty years; Don MANUEL MANSARES GILLIGAN, deputed by her MAJESTY of Great Britain, did, in pursuance thereof, put into my hands a draught made for that purpose, containing forty-two articles, for the regulating this contract; and being fully informed of the whole matter, notwithstanding the objections made thereto by both my Juntas, it being my intention to conclude and finish this Asiento with all possible consideration and complacency towards the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN, I have thought fit, by my Royal decree of the twelfth of this present month, to admit and approve of the said forty-two articles, &c. &c., all which in the manner following:—

1st, First then, to procure, by this means, a MUTUAL and RECIPROCAL advantage to the Sovereigns and the subjects of both Crowns, her

length of the church from east to west will be 71 feet by 41 feet wide, with galleries round the two sides and the west end. It will accommodate eight hundred persons; and from its fine elevated situation, will become an agreeable picture in the surrounding landscape.—*Derbyshire Courier.*







TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

**WAR OFFICE, Nov. 6.**—Memorandum.—The half-pay of the unretentioned officers has been cancelled from the 81st inst. inclusive, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions.—Capt. Lionel L. Lascelles, 20th Hussars, £97 10s; Lt.-Col. Sir John de la Motte, £100; Major-General H. Pollock, 26th Foot; Asst.-Surgens E. Cutler, 1st Foot Guards, £204, 28th Foot; Ensign T. Holder, 5th Royal Vet. Batt.; Lieut. T. Dumkin, 1st Foot Gds; Ensign J. Gough, 57th Foot; Lieut. F. Pope, 1st Royal Vets. Batt.; Capt. A. P. Williams, 2nd Dragoon Regt.; Lt.-Colonel R. D. Mordaunt, 1st Life Guards; Lieutenants W. C. and H. Dragons; Lieut. H. Young, 3d Foot.—Quartermaster J. Marchmont, 96th Foot, who has also been permitted to retire from the service, receiving a commuted allowance for his commission.—Ensign G. P. Bliss, late of the New Brunswick Fencible Battalion, admitted to receive a commuted allowance, instead being placed on half-pay.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

**J. and C. PITT, Worcester, goldsmiths.**  
**BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.**

ELN, Langport-place, Camberwe  
BANKRUPTS

[illegible]

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1832, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—This day the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Denman was, by command of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board according to

**FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 9.**—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Pouson, now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies; the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, now Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Vienna, to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony; the Hon. Wm. Thomas Horner Fox Somerset, Esq., now First Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Vienna, to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna; and the Hon. John Kennedy, Esq., now First Attaché to his Majesty's Embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Naples.

**ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 31.**—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major Francis Paul Gardner, one of the Hon. Company's Officers, and on Charles Louis de la Motte, Chevalier of the Order of St. Ferdinand, of the Kingdom of Third of Spain, and late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish service.

**ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 6.**—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant-General Thomas Browne, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Also upon Sir John Russell, Civil Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED**

**J. PAUL**, Exeter-street, Siennee-street, furniture-broker. At Williams, Elm place, Holsborn; J. UPALL, Ickington-carpet-warehousemen. Atts. H. and W. Oldershaw, Islington-road; T. G. LINDEN, John-street, Groves street, offmanagers. At Anderson and Inneson, 7, Church-lane; Thos. M. CHURCHILL, W. and T. SIMPSON, Leather-lane, Holsborn, builders. Atts. R. Wilks and Minworth, Plumby place—J. MOSS, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road—Wm. B. DICKINSON, 6, St. Andrew's-church-yard, Clerkenwell; J. WILKINS, 10, St. Andrew's-church-yard, Clerkenwell; Warner-street, Commercial-road, victualler. At Heathcote, Colman-street—M. U. SEARS, Clatterhouse-square engraver. At Skogg, Trafalgar-place Hackney-road—J. CALLOW, Birmingham, silk-mercer. Atts. Gredson, Farnham-road, Putney; J. C. COOPER, 18, St. George's-parish, Clerkenwell. At Owen and Dixon, Mining-lane—J. BOUCANT, Albany-road, Camberwell, merchant. Atts. Batford, Horselydown-lane—T. TAYLOR, Egham, Surrey, iron-merchant. Atts. J. W. BARNES, 19, St. George's-parish, Clerkenwell; E. POSTER, Huddersfield, carver and gilder. Atts. Garke and Co. Lincoln Inn fields; and Robinson, Huddersfield—A. FIELD, Canterbury, linqueperier. Atts. Sylvester and Waller, Furnival's Inn—J. BRUNTON, Southwick, Ludlow-shire, upholsterer. Atts. J. W. BARNES, 19, St. George's-parish, Clerkenwell; Mildred's-court—H. PIKE, Ayl-ham, Norfolk, machine-servicer. Atts. Beechwith and Day, Norwich; and Clarke, R-chards, and Medel, 29, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Atts. J. W. BARNES, 19, St. George's-parish, Clerkenwell; and Bondford Forum, Dorsetshire; and J. Bishop, 6, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane. —J. BAGLEY, Liverpool, haberdasher. Atts. Holden, Liverpool; and Walmsley, Keighley, and Parkin, Chancery-lane—W. and S. LANE, Manchester, drapers. Atts. E. Bent, Manchester; and Milne, Farny, Milne, and Morris, Temple.

*Records of my Life, by John Taylor, Esq.*—It is remarked by a able writer, "This interesting and important work is a curious series of illustrations which serve to throw considerable light on some of the great events, as well as on the characters of the more eminent and singular men of our times. Amongst the number whom anecdotes, and occasionally letters, are given, will be found Sir R. Walpole, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Walsingham, Dr. Blount, the learned, Irish Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Chatham, Fox, Burke, Pitt, Earl of Guildford, Col. Blauvelt, John Kemble, Dr. Johnson, Thompson the poet, Duke Richmond, Lord Chesterfield, Jack Spencer, Dr. Parr, Professor Porson, Walking Stewart, President West, Opie, Fuseli, Northcote, Lord Mansfield, the learned, Earl of Galloway, Lord Camden, Highwaysman, Dugard, Mair, Dr. Dodd, Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Falkland, Earl of Eldon, the Earl of ventry, and Lord Byron.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR. — The editor of the *Exeter News Letter* gives the following good anecdote:—"Probably many of our readers are familiar with the story of the ship-master from New Bedford, who, after performing many whaling voyages, commanded a small brig named *Demerol*, and was one day engaged in an English whaling voyage. He was in a public coffee-house, which he had invited to the Yankee, on the part of the British officer, to meet him on the beach next morning. His antagonist, with his friends and a host of spectators, were astonished to behold the New Bedford captain, when proaching the spot, attended by his mate, bearing two harpoon-ropes. He put one into the hands of the astonished officer, then measured his ground, and took his station, exclaiming, 'As I am the challenge-party, I am entitled to the choice of weapons—I have accordingly selected harpoons—distance eight paces. Here,' continued he, addressing his mate, 'take the end of the line, and stand by to hoist that fellow in.' He then raised the ugly-looking weapon, poised above his head, and was on the point of throwing, when the English officer, not particularly liking to have a harpoon thus unceremoniously driven through his body by the stout-looking Yankee, started back, and, disdaining the offer, said, 'I will not fight with such unbecomingly weapons.' The Yankee, as obstinately persisted in fighting with any others—and the duel did not take place.

**ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID;** or, **Vegetative Hair Oil.** This article has long been known and very generally adopted at the toilet of modern Ladies of fashion. It is generally preferred to Oils, Extracts, &c. for dressing the Hair, making it, however harsh, soft and glossy, and it is also the best and most efficacious means of restoring softness and elasticity to the Hair, that it retains its curl in exercise or in the dampest atmosphere. **CAUTION—**A variety of imitations of this article is sold in the country; some mis-spelling the name, others the streets, &c. the genuine may always be known by observing the Proprietor's Signature, and also a small Ad Stamp, printed in the form of a similar stamp, on the wrapper. **LAURET'S** is the **greatest** stimulant to female beauty, superfluous hair on the face, neck, or arms, removed in a few minutes by **ATKINSON'S DEFLATOR**, leaving the skin softer and whiter than before the application. **ATKINSON'S MILK OF ALMONDS**—This is a highly condensed emulsion of the best Almonds, and is the most efficacious means of softening the fruit, imparts a fragrant perfume, and is very refreshing in use; and in a short time, it removes freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, &c. from the skin, and where the skin has lost its youthful bloom either from hard labour, inclement atmosphere, care, or sickness, it gradually, but infallibly removes every imperfection, and makes the complexion as soft and glowing as the fairest of maidens. It is also useful in arising from bleak winds, or the use of strong alkaline soaps, and is a relief. Prepared and sold by **J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, 24, Bond-street,** and by appointment by most Perfumers.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1832, present  
the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders.

[illegible]

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*The Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General.*—The close acquaintance with the secrets of legal practice which is apparent throughout the volumes just published under the name of "OUR ISLAND," would seem to fix their authorship on some experienced professional hand. The best result, however, of this position on the part of the author, will be felt to be those bold personal sketches of high characters in the law which he has urged into his second volume. For instance, of Lord Brougham and Sir Thomas Denman, the likenesses of which they will probably be themselves among the first to assent.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN LESLIE.—We regret to announce the death of Professor Sir John Leslie, who expired on Saturday afternoon after a very short illness, at his seat of Coates, in Fife. We have not heard that was the particular cause of his illness, but it is not hard to find fault with roses in the leaf, but the disease that carried him off so suddenly we have understood to have been a affection of the heart. Dr. Thompson was sent for by express from Edinburgh, but before he reached Coates Sir John was no more. The death of this distinguished philosopher will create a mighty blank in the scientific world. For original genius, profound literature, and energy, he was never surpassed. He was a man of the people. For the long period of twenty-seven years he filled in succession the Chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in our University; and few brighter names than his occur in its annals. His reputation was equally high in foreign countries as in his own; and his talents had obtained him the most flattering distinction from almost every scientific society in Europe. The loss sustained by our country is irreparable, and not to be compensated by the loss of very few individuals in Scotland whose attainments in that branch of study would warrant them in aspiring to fill the vacancy.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

On Monday last, a poor man named Joseph Tarrant descended into a large beer cask which was foul, at a Retail Brewery in Cheltenham, where he died in a few minutes by suffocation.

**Counterfeit Sovereigns.**—The public should be on their guard against a new species of counterfeit, more difficult of detection than perhaps any former one. It contains a considerable portion of gold is of full weight, and differs but slightly in sound from the genuine coin; it has, however, a silvery hue, and will not pass through the guage; the impression is the early one of Geo. IV. but the head much more full than in the mint impression.

For a few days last week the prison at Birmingham was tenanted by WHIG TIRANNY.—We pledge ourselves that the following answer was repeatedly given to Lord Brudenell, in the course of his canvass in a district usually considered as Lord Milton's strongest hold. We know of no names, and we have no authority for the names of the several friends who are being solicited for their votes, except to Lord Brudenell thus:—"My Lord, we are so situated that we cannot vote for you; it is not in our power to vote against Lord Milton; but for this your Lordship may rest assured, that nothing shall induce us to vote against you. Since we are not permitted to assist you, we will not injure you—we will not vote at all."—*Northampton Herald.*

The *Severn* free trader touched at the island of the Mauritius on her homeward-bound voyage, and found all the inhabitants of the Colony in mourning, armed, and calling themselves National Guards. In fact, the settlement seemed to be in a complete state of rebellion.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House when Captain James Kellaway was sworn into the command of the ship *Bombay*, consigned to St. Helena, Bengal, and China.

The residence of Sir Francis Sykes, at St. Leonard's, Hastings, has been robbed of plate, and valuables, to the amount of nearly £1,000. The loss is not yet ascertained, but the police are on their guard, and a suspicion has fallen on some of the domestics.—*Brighton paper.*

One of the candidates for the Pottery borough, on calling at the house of one of the electors, who happened to be from home, was accosted by the worthy dame, saying, "How do you do, Mr. —?" "Very well, madam," he answered, "I have known you twenty years."

"Yes," replied the candidate, "I hope you are well, I hope Mr. — is well. I have called to solicit his vote." "I am so sorry he is not home," rejoined the old lady, "but he has promised the other candidate to call on him to-day, and I cannot promise you, he has not yet returned."—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, a man was observed ascend the parapet of London Bridge, and instantly throw himself over into the water; he disappeared for a few seconds, and then rose upon the surface of the water, the tide at the time being at flood. Two watermen put off instantly to his assistance, but before they could reach him he had managed to rise to the surface, and another travelling pack belonging to the deceased was afterwards picked up, but there was no marks in it to lead to a discovery as to who the deceased was. The body has not been found.

**MARINE WONDER.**—On Tuesday morning the keeper of the tugate at the Menai Bridge was awakened by a great splashing of water, and looking out he saw a monstrous fish working about in the straight, and spouting water from its nostrils (so says our informant) among the rocks. The creature was about twenty feet in length, and the assistance of thirty-five men, in four boats, and the animals, which were floundering among the rocks, was assaulted with muskets, but no purpose, the balls appearing to glance from its skin as though it had been made of cast iron. A tow-line was thrown round its tail, but at this time the creature began to show his strength, and nearly swamped some of the boats. At length a cannon was brought, and firing was commenced, but the monster rowed near the shore, and the head and a bill took effect under his jaw, he struggled for a few minutes, but was at length dragged ashore. It proves to be of the Grampus tribe, and measures twenty-four feet from the snout to the tail, twelve feet in girth, and is supposed to weigh from four to five tons. He was placed in the boat-house near the bridge, and during the week a great number of persons from both counties have flocked to see the creature, and will be charmed to see it made by the captors, who, we understand, will release it a few days, and then put it up. Our informant supposed the creature came into the straits in pursuit of a school of herrings, and got entangled among the rocks, as was the case with one of the same species about two years ago.—*Welshman.*

On Wednesday evening a dreadful accident occurred in the Westminster-road, near to Astley's theatre, in consequence of a parcel of idle boys letting off their fireworks. It appeared that about six o'clock in the evening a man named Valentine, in the service of Mr. Croft, a well-known tradesman, who carries on an extensive business as a seed and agricultural implement dealer, in the neighbourhood of the coach-makers' yards, in Thames-street, was sent home a four wheel fly hansom, which had been under repair. Valentine was returning to Brighthelm, with the vehicle, when, just as he got opposite to Phoenix-street, in the Westminster-road, the horse took fright at some squibs which boys had let off, and sprang with great violence across the road. Before Valentine could check the animal the vehicle came in contact with a post, and the shock was so violent that he was thrown off and pitched head foremost on to the pavement. He was taken to a police constable of the L division, where he was attended by medical assistance; he was bleeding profusely at the head, and was quite senseless. He took him to the shop of Mr. Ridgway, chemist, in Stangate-street, where he expired in about two minutes. The body was taken to the Rodney public-house, to await the coroner's quest.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH,**

THURSDAY.—As it was generally understood that the new Lord Chief Justice would take the oaths and his seat in Court this morning the attendance of Barristers was very great, the inner and outer Bars being completely filled by them. Shortly after ten o'clock the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Justice Taunton, and Mr. Justice Patterson entered the Court, and, after the entire of the Gentlemen of the Bar rose, and bowed to them, the Lordships. The Clerk of the Crown Office then administered the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the Chief Justice, who, having taken them, made the usual declaration that he would not use the influence he possessed by virtue of his office to the injury and detriment of any one of his Majesty's subjects. The oaths and declaration were then signed by his Lordship, and thus concluded the ceremony during the whole of which the Judges, Counsel, and officers continued standing. Their Lordships having taken their seats they went through the new trial paper.

**POLICE**

UNION HALL.—*Daring Highway Robbery in the Kent Road*.—Geo. Jarvis was finally examined, charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. Carr, of No. 8, New-cut, Lambeth, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, near the Elephant and Castle, in the Kent-road. The prosecutor was surrounded by the prisoner and his companions, of the robbery of his hat, papers, &c., when a police constable seized two of the villains, and secured the stolen goods in the booth, but a fellow-thief then rushed and struck him a violent blow on the head, which stunned him, and one of the villains escaped.—A fellow named James Preston was now brought up, charged by the constable with being the person that threw the stone at him, which caused the escape of one of the prisoners.—Mr. Carr could not identify Preston to be one of the men who surrounded him, but the Magistrate committed him to trial for the robbery, and fined Preston £5, for the assault on the constable. In default of payment he was committed for two months to the House of Correction.

**THAMES POLICE.—*Ludicrous Mistake.***—Captain Robert Ellis, Master of the *Dingo*, a trading vessel from Zante, was charged with assaulting Mr. R. F. Farraby, one of the Trinity House branch pilots. The complainant, who is a professional seaman, said he boarded the *Dingo* to go ashore to bring her up to the Customs office. A sea pilot had not left the ship, and was at the wheel. The Captain, who did not appear in his right senses, and was quarrelling with the sea pilot, said he could not manage the vessel, and tripped him up. He went to his assistance, and received a kick on a part of his body unable to defend itself, and was also knocked down. The sea pilot had, however, forgiven the Captain, and he wished to go the same way as the defendant. The latter did not do so, and the sea pilots must be protected in their authorised duties.—The defendants said the pilot could not manage the wheel, and he wanted to take it from him, when he put his fist in his face, and swore if he was fourteen years younger he would serve him out.—Captain Richbell asked it was miraculous the schooner was not run aground in the confusion. It was nonsense to say that a Trinity pilot could not manage the wheel, and that the defendant did not know how to handle a vessel. There was a sailor, and told a long story, without interruption, about a West Indian man hauling out of the West India Dock, and while he was at the capstan, then two young men came on board and beat him, drove him against the caboose, and then—Here he was interrupted by the Magistrates, who asked him what he was talking about. He stared when the defendant said the man was not his witness; and then he said that they were both witnesses. When the defendant's evidence against two men, when hearing his name called he proceeded into the Justice Room, and was sworn. Concluding that the persons against whom he complained were at the bar, he went on with his evidence.—The discovery of this mistake caused great amusement, and after the confusion it created had subsided, a Welch sailor boy was called, who did not understand a word of English. A translator was sent for, who translated his words into English, and then the first witness, the Captain's face and pushed him.—Mr. Ballantine said it appeared that no great harm had been done on either side, and allowed the parties to retire and settle the matter. The pilot ultimately accepted of a sovereign and his expenses as compensation.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—*Outrage at the Council Office, Downing-street.*—Thursday, a young man, named Robinson May, dressed rather shabby-genteel, was caught up suddenly and taken to the Council Office. White charged with committing the following daring offence. The prisoner was in Downing-street, and appeared to the evidence that, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner was in Downing-street, when, without any provocation whatever, he took up a large stone, and in the most deliberate manner threw it with great violence against the windows of one of the Council Offices. The stone hit one of the panes, and on the force with which it came in at the window, he had a very narrow escape of receiving a serious injury. Police constable Culwick, of A division, No. 25, saw the transaction, and seized him by the collar to prevent him doing further mischief. The prisoner, it appeared, had just before broke the windows at the Board of Trade Office. A number of persons were soon attracted to the spot, and the constable endeavoured to clear the crowd, but he could not do so. On searching him, a pocket-book was found, containing nothing but memorandums of no consequence, and a razor. The constable produced the stones which the prisoner had thrown. They were very large.—Mr. White asked whether any person knew any thing of the prisoner? The constable replied in the negative.—Mr. White then asked the prisoner what motive he could have for committing such a crime? The prisoner replied that he had no other object in view than his wrongs.—Mr. White observed, that it was a most extraordinary method of obtaining redress.—The prisoner replied that he was the expected Saviour come on earth to put his Majesty and Lord Brougham to rights; they owed him two millions of money, and he was confident that he should have it.—It appeared from the prisoner's questions that he had lived clerk some time ago with Mr. Ramsden, and that he had no more to do with him. He said that the damage done to the windows was estimated at 15s., which the prisoner was unable to pay, and he was committed for one month to the House of Correction.—Mr. White directed the constable to go to Mr. Ramsden and make inquiries about the prisoner. The prisoner was then removed to the House of Correction.

Some time after, a brother and sister of the prisoner's, who had heard of his being apprehended, came to the office. The brother said that his brother was a very good man, and that he was as insane; he had lived with Mr. Ramsden about fifteen months ago, and he had been compelled to support him ever since. He had a delusion on his mind that Government owed him money, and some time ago he wrote to Mr. Ramsden to lend him 300l., telling him that he need not be frightened of his money, as he must be aware that Government owed him a large sum. A short time since he was taken to Westminster Office for a similar offence.—Mr. White referred the case to the Old Bailey, and the case in the case to the Visiting Magistrate, and he was certain that they would see that he was properly taken care of for the future.—The applicant thanked the Magistrate and withdrew.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—*A Good-natured Wife*.—Andrew, a man advanced in life, whose face showed he had been in some hard service, was turned into the dock by a private soldier and a middle-aged woman, who observed that the man entered—*Mr. Conant*. What was he charged with?—*Soldier*.—He was given into my charge just now.—*Mr. Conant*. What for?—*Soldier*.—As a deserter.—*Mr. Conant*. By whom was he given into your custody?—*Soldier*.—By this woman. She was leaning on his arm; but when I approached she let go, and gave him into my custody.—*Woman*. I know of nothing having deserted from his regiment.—*Mr. Conant*. What do you know of the prisoner?—*Know of him?*—*Why*.—*My husband?*—*Yes*.—*My husband!*—*He* calculated the wondrous magnitude of “What, do you charge me with?”—*Woman*.—*Yes*, my lawful husband.—*The prisoner* denied that he was a deserter.—*The wife* declared—*Yes*, he was, but did not know what regiment he had belonged to.—*Mr. Conant* said that it was a very singular charge for a wife to make against her husband. He could not possibly detain him on such evidence. He was therefore discharged.

**LORD MAYOR'S DAY.**—The annual metropolitan festivities of Lord Mayor's Day, rendered Friday a day of considerable bustle and gaiety. There is a triumphant sort of joy always lighted up in the countenances of the citizens on the 9th of November. The pomp and splendour of the procession—the dinner—dances and visits to the more and more especially the ball, are fascinating objects to the Londoners, and, naturally, many of the people have gone forth in the morning, their lovely tresses embellished by ROWLAND's MACASSAR OIL, while the lily-faded cheek received a roseate glow from the GODDESS OF BEAUTY, and sanctioned by the GRACES.

**VALUE OF A HOUSE.**—One of the Revising Barristers for Salisbury having asked the value of a house, the reply was, "Salisbury is a city where the value of a wife is in it."



**THIS** Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by **ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London**; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "speech" forwarded to us by T. B. is not correctly reported, and has been denied by the gentleman who is said to have made it. We are equally obliged to our correspondent.

It is suggested to Sir JOHN MARSHALL—the quarantine department is not solely to be employed in election matters at Rochester.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND and Prince GEORGE intend going to Hastings next week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA have arrived at Kensington Palace, after having received the most flattering testimonials of public affection and loyalty during their progress.

No news from PORTUGAL—M. DE PALMELLA it is said is expected in London, and the newspapers say he is to reside at the house of Colonel HARE, a very brave and distinguished officer, who is, we believe, attached to the mission of Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL.

It is said that some of the French ships have taken shelter in the Texel—We trust if KING WILLIAM knows of the detention of his ships in time, he will, with his naval force, prevent their quitting it. It is added that the crew of one of the French frigates has mutinied, and that she has been sent back to France.—We do not vouch for this.

In domestic matters, it is said that the CHANCELLOR is coquetting with Sir JOHN LEACH to resign the Rolls—for a Peerage—in order to batch up the intended law promotions. DENMAN is to be made a Peer—but when, or how, we know not. We presume, if the KING concedes this, his Lordship's speech against the "Slanderer" will form part of the preamble of his Lordship's patent.

In spite of the oft-times repeated declarations and asseverations of the Ministerial Papers, that there would be no war, and that the cry of "war" was a mere party cry of the Conservatives, we find the thing at hand—we find embargoes laid upon Dutch vessels—and, above all, we find the Times of Friday announcing that the "sword of the French army will soon cut the entanglement" of Treaties.

So! this non-intervention—neutral—liberal Government, which has done more in fifteen months in meddling with the concerns of other countries, than any other English Ministry ever did in as many years,—has brought us to the scratch. For the sake of pleasing our natural enemies at the expense of our ancient friends, we have sent our ships, with the disgrace of French assistance, into the perils and dangers of the sea, at a season when nothing but woeful ignorance or wanton carelessness of consequences could have induced such a proceeding.

We cannot imagine what influence has been exerted over the SOVEREIGN—a sailor—an experienced sailor, and a sailor in heart and spirit, to induce him to permit such an enterprise. Sir EDWARD OWEN, who has been at Windsor, we are quite sure could have given his MAJESTY such accounts of the difficulties of a Dutch blockade in the winter, (even the blockade of a fleet of men of war, leave alone a close blockade, with a view to the stoppage of commerce), as might have satisfied the KING of the danger to which our fleet is to be exposed—but the rough-shod riders are taking their gallop, and will ride, themselves, and drag the country after them to that place whither a certain class of persons suddenly set on horseback are said invariably to go. But the Times is delighted with the rigorous manner in which the French, after the reduction of Antwerp, and its delivery to Belgium, are to march back again to France—Blessed ignorance, enviable innocence!—Does the Times really suppose that under a SOULT Administration, this methodical quiet proceeding is likely to take place?—let the Tiger once taste blood, and you are no longer safe with him—let the French succeed in taking Antwerp, and "forward" will be the word—and, what then?

Why, then, says the Times—If France were to behave so ungenerally as to remain in Belgium after the capture of Antwerp—then, indeed!—but it will not contemplate such business—then if France should prove profligate and tyrannical and break her word, the natural result is, that we, linked, bound hand and foot, flag to flag—must be profligate and tyrannical too, and support her through her career, which must inevitably produce a general war; or if we break with her involve ourselves in a war with her.

If we had not meddled against Holland, we might have remained the tranquil spectators of a war between revolutionized France and the rest of Conservative Europe. We have no interest in the overthrow of Holland—we can gain no advantage by the separation of Antwerp from the Dutch dominions—we have no object to gain, no point to carry; but we have plunged into a conspiracy or league in which we are to furnish an expensive and extensive naval force, with the chance of its destruction, and the certainty of its degradation, without a prospect of the slightest possible advantage.

The Times tells us that it is a master-stroke of policy to allow the French army to take possession of Belgium now, that it may not take possession of it hereafter. It also tells us that it is very wise on our part to strengthen France, in order that it may make head against RUSSIA, and so eventually restore the Kingdom of Poland. This is very comical—it praises the Ministry for strengthening France, and yet gives them the greatest credit for not permitting her to take Belgium, and glories in the certainty with which she will abstain from meddling with Holland.

Every hour teems with events. The sensation created by the opening of the unjust war is more powerful than the poor purblind authors of it yet know: addresses from all parts of England are preparing—some have been already transmitted to the KING—denouncing the proceeding as base, unconstitutional, and destructive to the honour and interests of the country; and Lord GREY must have heard a little of the popular opinion, on Friday afternoon, from his friend and supporter WALTHAM, at the Lord Mayor's dinner.

The KING has it in his power to assemble his Parliament, and the Ministers surely cannot be afraid to submit their conduct to the Parliament which carried the Reform Bill; they cannot have so much exceeded their accustomed liberality to fear the decision of their own

packed friends. It is the only resource, short of dismissing his Ministers, which the KING has left to prove to his people that they are represented somewhere, and that the Constitution of England does not recognise the absolutism of eleven very respectable gentlemen in their way, but who are merely servants of the Crown and the Country, and who are not tested by the PEOPLE with the power of issuing ordonnances from a back drawing-room in Downing-street.

It is in the breast of the King to declare war or make peace, but we believe the present is the first instance since the last revolution, in which Ministers have ventured to incur so grave a responsibility as advising the Monarch upon such a point, while there was no Parliament sitting.

We always prefer the opinions of able men than ourselves, to those which, *Jaute de mieux* we occasionally venture to express. We last week offered a few suggestions to the Electors of Middlesex as to the comparative claims upon their support of Lord HENLEY and Mr. HUME—we spoke strongly—perhaps coarsely—at least we felt so; but we felt also that the cause we espoused justified the course we took, and that great evils require powerful correctives.

The Times, which "shudders at a gross idea," and is absolutely horrified at "personality and invective," with which it ingeniously, but certainly not ingenuously, endeavours to stigmatize BULL, has been good enough, upon the present occasion, in the following mild and considerate article, which appeared in its columns on Wednesday, to add its testimony to the importance and value of Mr. HUME's public services as a legislator and statesman; and as we are desirous at once to prove our impartiality, and the moderation of the Times, we beg to select its own words for the special edification of the "worthy and independent electors of the Metropolitan County," who will, no doubt, profit by the advice of the "leading journal," more especially as the opinions it expresses are wonderfully strengthened by the curious fact, that, however much politicians may vary upon other points, upon the question of Mr. HUME's fitness to be our representative there is no difference of opinion—all parties agree, and, as SHERIDAN says in the Critic, "When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful."

The Times of Wednesday says:—

"It was not without reason that we charged Mr. JOSEPH HUME some time ago with the manifestation of a spirit of forward, obtrusive, troublesome, and foolish busybodyism, with reference to the general election. If this pedantic person had not engaged to foist a little article of his own into Parliament, then are his doings as incomprehensible as they are, upon the face of them, offensive. What is he about now at South Shields? Why should he pester the constituency of that borough, and endanger the election of a liberal gentleman of known integrity, a worthy supporter of the Reform Government, by smugling into the contest, upon the strength of a hole-and-corner requisition, a fourth candidate, one Mr. GOWAN, whose only admitted qualification seems to be that Mr. HUME has taken him by the hand, and said to the electors 'Here is my man—he will do your business and mine together, which is good economy, you know—therefore choose him.' Mr. HUME is mistaken if he fancies that he can everywhere play the rabble of this island against both the middle classes and the upper. He is much mistaken if he imagines that the length of his own political tether is not accurately known. A man who sees nothing—literally nothing, in any political measure or system, but the cost of it in shillings and pence, may be a fit teacher of hedge school arithmetic, but he has as much pretension to the title of Legislator or Statesman as had the personage ridiculed by SKEWTON to that of 'critic,' when he tested GARRICK's acting by the stop-watch. Mr. JOSEPH HUME may as well be quiet. He has not stuff in him for the leader of a party. He is too ignorant—too obstinate—too narrow. He never can take into his contemplation more than a single object, and that never in all its bearings; and he knows men's minds as imperfectly as their interests, political or social. When all other banks come to be restrained within their proper bounds, let us hope that the race of mountebanks will not be forgotten. Mr. HUME might be an important person if he would or could take a right measure of his own capabilities: his intentions we believe to be honest, but his inordinate vanity counteracts his indefatigable industry, and neutralizes his usefulness, by shutting up his understanding against all suggestions, except those of his own conceit."

This is good classical abuse—Junius redivivus—whether it emanates from the shores of the silvery Isis, or arises from the margin of the muddy Cam, we cannot pretend to determine—whatever its source may be it comes from the liberal.

## WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

True bills having been found against CHARLEY GREY alias the Gaffar, JEM GRAHAM, a waterman, who plies at Whitehall, JOHN LAMBTON (a coal-heaver), known in the neighbourhood of Tothill-fields as the "Mustard-Man," HARRY TEMPLE alias the Romsey dandy, one of the "swell mob," CHARLEY LENOX, a General Postman, nicknamed "the Duke," JOHN RUSSELL, commonly called "Tiny Jack," CHARLES GRANT alias "Lazybones," and GEORGE SPENCER alias "ALLTRIPPE," a Grazier, and several others not yet in custody.—The above-named were put to the bar, charged with conspiring wilfully to defraud Mr. WILLIAM HOLLAND, a most respectable gentleman, of certain parts and parcels of his estates and property.

A second count charged the prisoners with threatening to do the said WILLIAM HOLLAND some deadly injury, and putting him in bodily fear.

The principal witness for the prosecution was a seafaring man, whose name—at least, that which he gave to the Court—was PUTTY MULCOMBE. He gave his evidence with fairness and clearness, and stated that the prisoners at the bar, as he believed, acting under the advice of one BROOM, an obscure Barrister, who maintained himself chiefly by carrying a bag—in which there never was a brief—(and who, it seems, has been shamming sick in some of the London Hospitals in order to avoid the consequences), and several others, not known by sight to the witness, had formed a design, for what purpose he could not imagine, to deprive HOLLAND of a considerable portion of his property and estates—that he had reason to believe that one Mr. L. PHILIPPE, a Frenchman, who had himself got possession of this uncle's property in a very queer way, was at the bottom of the plot, and had engaged an eminent Quack, called Dr. TALLXROO, to persuade the prisoners to join in it—that he (PUTTY MULCOMBE) had hesitated to join in it—that he was Frenchman was to have anything to do with him, but as the tall prisoner JEM, the waterman, (standing at the end of the dock,) had hired his boat before-hand, he could

not well back out of it, specially as since the passing of the Reform Bill it was hard work to turn a penny anyhow—and so he agreed to join in the scheme.

From the evidence it appeared, that Mr. HOLLAND, amongst other property, has a large water-mill, the working of which depends upon the state of certain dams, called by distinguishing names, and PUTTY undertook, by mooring his boat across these streams, to destroy HOLLAND's trade, and so make him give up the mill to Squire LOOPHOLE, a naturalized English gentleman, who, for the sake of her fortune, had married Mr. L. PHILIPPE's daughter, and whose father, as a *quid pro quo*, had bargained with his son-in-law for the mill.

When PUTTY was asked what possible interest the prisoners could have in the issue of such a proceeding, he did not seem able to give an answer; but he expressed himself in terms of honest indignation when he found that a servant of old PHILIPPE's, of the name of VILE-ENOUGH, or VILLAINOUS, (he could not pronounce French well) had been sent with a boat of his, to go along with him.

PUTTY MULCOMBE appears a resolute man, and once was sent abroad in charge of one of the greatest and most desperate villains ever known—he declared his dislike to the concern altogether; and as he stated, went to Whitehall, and asked JEM the waterman what he really was to do for the money; JEM, in answer, told him, that they only wanted him and the Frenchman to go to the head of the stream and bully HOLLAND, who was very often at the mill, and if he did not pay attention to their abuse, they might pelt him with stones, or even throw shells at him, until he let LOOPHOLE into possession.—And, JEM added—"You need not be afraid—for old PHILIPPE is going to send some of his reg'lar chaps across the fields to kick up old Nick's row on the other side."

PUTTY admitted, that, in consequence of this conversation, he undertook the task, but that his two men would have been much better pleased to have tossed the French Johnny Crapaud overboard, and do the work themselves—or, better still, to have left it undone—for, as was proved afterwards, Mr. HOLLAND is a man universally beloved, who only wished for a quiet life and to keep his own.

A variety of evidence was adduced in support of the prosecution, and it was shewn that the prisoners at the bar had amongst other things seized on a brig loaded with corn belonging to HOLLAND, which they had good-naturedly offered to moor in the river Thames for her master; and that, without saying a word more, they pulled aboard of her, went down to the cockpit, and swore in the most violent manner that out of the river she should not go.

These, and a variety of proceedings too base to be detailed, were proved against the prisoners.

When they were called upon for their defence, GREY nudged GRANT to speak, but GRANT said he would rather be hanged than take any trouble about it. GRAHAM could say nothing for himself, and the Romsey Dandy was so overcome by the smell of the Court, that he was quite unable to do better, and they agreed that GREY should speak for them all. He accordingly did speak, something like the following:—

"May it please your Worships and Gentlemen of the Jury, —I do assure you it is a very painful thing at my time of life, with a large family such as I have (and God knows how hard I have worked to provide for them), to stand here as I do now. As to Mr. HOLLAND, the prosecutor, I do assure you I know no more of him, nor of anything relating to him, than the child unborn—nor, I believe I may safely say, does any one of my unfortunate companions at the bar. I remember hearing, about a year and a half ago, that he wrote some note or letter or something to my fellow-prisoner TEMPLE there—him, your Vorship, with the nice viskers—but TEMPLE, as he'll tell you, never opened the letter for a week, and when he did, as he said himself, he could not read it—and that's all I know about Squire HOLLAND."

"And now I put it to your Vorships—and you, Gemmen of the Jury—this way. The gentleman what conducts the persecution says, says he, these men are guilty of conspiring against Mr. HOLLAND to get away part of his estates. Why, common sense, gentlemen, will acquit us—when men conspire to do a thing, they must have some kind of object in doing such a thing; what object can we have? Mr. HOLLAND lives on his estates—and a very nice gentleman, too; and why should we be committing breaches of the peace and making disturbances about him? The thing speaks for itself!"

Chairman—But, prisoner, it has been proved against you that you did conspire to do him mischief.

Prisoner GREY—I'm coming to that, your Vorship. I admit it has been proved that some of us have done something agin him, but I'll defy your Vorship, or the Gemmen of the Jury, to show anything like a conspiracy between us; you must acquit us of that.—Whatever was done, HARRY TEMPLE did of himself. I was down on a job, digging 'tatoes in the north—JEM GRAHAM was out attending some gemmen in a yacht to Silly—the mustard-man had got a place with Doctor NICHOLAS —

Chairman—The prisoner LAMBTON is your son-in-law, is not he?

Prisoner—He is, my Lord, and I've perwided for him accordingly; but we are not upon no terms vatsoever, on account of his temper. But as I was a saying, to continue, he was there—LAZYBONES was in Scotland—that jolly-looking chap ALLTRIPPE was keeping nightly watch after his flock in Northamptonshire—CHARLEY, the post-man, had got a holiday, down in Sussex, and TINY JACK was in Devonshire; everything was done by HARRY TEMPLE himself, which we can prove; and if so, there's an end of the conspiracy, gentlemen.

Chairman—What is that thing sticking out of your coat-pocket, GREY?

Prisoner—This, my Lord?—(producing it)—This, my Lord, is the half-pint pot presented to me yesterday by my neighbours to keep up my spirits just at this here time; it was bought by a farden subscription at the pewterer's shop at the corner, because I—

Chairman—Hold your tongue, Sir; I don't want to hear any such nonsense. Have you anything more to say in your defence?

Prisoner—No—Sir—my Lord—that is, your Vorship—only that I submit there is no conspiracy proved.

Chairman—Where do you get all this law from?

Prisoner—Mr. Counsellor BROOM, Sir—he was at first, I believe, included in the bill of indictment, your Vorship; but I assure you he had no more to do with it than I.

Chairman—I wonder he did not, as a gentleman, ende-

your to clear himself, and if what you say is true, I wonder that you had not availed yourself of his assistance here to-day.

**Prisoner**—He hates me like fire, your Worship.

**Chairman**—Why?

**Prisoner**—Why, about two years ago I got into a bit of a scrape, and I sent to him to come and help me, and I made a confusion, being an old and ignorant body, and fancied that I could make him do duty for me, as my attorney; so I sent him a note, and begged him to come to me, and offered him six and eightpence for his trouble; and he took the note and tore it, and spit upon it, saving your Worship's presence, and I was forced to send him a nice new bag to make it up with him, and that's the bag he carries about now.

**By a Jurymen**—Prisoner TEMPLE, what induced you to take upon yourself to hire these boatmen to annoy Mr. HOLLAND?

**Temple**—Why—ah—the fact, ah, is—that I have been uncommonly talked over by Doctor TALLYHO—he is a wheedling old creacher, a French creacher—he knows the world, ah—and what with his neckcloth and his head o' hair, ah, and his long-established character for sincerity, virtue, religion, morality, consistency, ah, and all that, ah, I rather believe he has succeeded in what is called, in the vulgar tongue, ah—hum—bugging me, ah.

**Chairman to the Jury**—Gentlemen, I believe the prisoner is very ingenious upon this point. Have you anything more to say, GREY?

**Prisoner**—Nothing, your Vorship—only that you will consider my age and infirmities, and how I have been led into trouble.

**Chairman**—Have you any evidence to character, any of you?

**All**—No, No, No.

**Allright**—I believe, Sir, the late Lord Mayor would speak in my behalf, but he is not here.

**Chairman**—No—and he is not Lord Mayor, so what he says now would not do you quite so much good as it would have done two days ago.

The Chairman then summed up, and gave GREY credit for his defence as to the conspiracy, and the prisoners were acquitted—not upon the merits of the case, but because TEMPLE had been foolish enough to take all the responsibility upon himself, and thus bore all the odium, while his lazy companions escaped scot free.

Upon the second count it was impossible to convict them; for Mr. HOLLAND, who regarded their vulgar blustering exactly as he ought to do, could not be persuaded to swear that he ever had been in the slightest bodily fear of any of them. He told the Chairman that they were a set of silly vagabonds, who seemed to delight in doing mischief, without a chance of doing good; but he gave them fair notice, that if they came bragging and blustering about, near his ponds again, he should make no bones of administering such a dose of Prussic acid to any of the fellows he caught on his premises, as might better serve the ends of justice, than a mild code of laws, which, however judiciously framed, may be evaded by the special pleading of superficial culprits, or the conscientious scruples of a brave man.

We regret the issue of this trial—in consequence of the technical difficulties which occurred, a set of men are again thrown loose upon the public of the most dangerous character. We put the town upon its guard against them; and if we had room we should publish a description of their persons, in order to render our caution more effective; and if any of them should be apprehended again upon any fresh charge, our readers may depend upon the earliest possible intelligence.

THE late LORD MAYOR concluded his double reign one day last week by consummating the presentation of three Penny Cups, &c. cups bought out of a penny subscription (as they say), one to Lord GREY, one to Lord ALTHORP, and one to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The account of the ceremony is beautiful. One of the Common Council, or Livery, or whatever it is, undertook to explain the classical figures with which the cups were ornamented—He told Lord GREY that Bacchus was the God of Wine, and hoped that his Lordship would drink success to Reform out of it. The same Tom-Fooleries were practised upon the other two victims of City civility. Report says, which we cannot believe, that the Noble Lords were themselves the principal subscribers.

One mistake the engraver of the plate made, which is curious enough, and it was not discovered until too late to alter it. As the Devil is said to quote Scripture for his own ends, so these deputies and delegates thought it necessary to have a verse from the Bible inscribed upon the Cups, and directed the silversmith to place there the 5th verse of the 25th chapter of the book of Proverbs; and accordingly on the Cup we read this:—

"Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne shall be established in righteousness."

The verse immediately following was by mistake omitted:—

"Put not forth thyself in the presence of the KING, nor stand in the places of great men."

The fifth verse clearly forms the context of the sixth, and the latter distinctly shews that, the wicked who are to be taken from before the KING, are those to whom the verses are addressed, and that the caution not to put themselves in the places of great men is a seasonable piece of advice, given under scriptural authority upon the Cups, to Lord GREY and his colleagues.

The allusions of the Reformers to Holy Writ are generally unsuccessful. BROUGHAM's reference to him who bore the bag, is a very good pendant to this.

WE have not space for accounts of all the election dinners now in progress; but of one given to the Hon. Col. GREY, the son of the King's Prime Minister, by the electors of WYCOMBE, it is necessary to say a word or two.

Colonel GREY's banners—he is a soldier, reader—decorated the room, and a huge banner, inscribed "GREY and REFORM," completely overshadowed the bust of the Duke of WELLINGTON—to be sure—well then—

"After the dinner was concluded, the Chairman gave the ordinary toasts. 'The King' was received with three times three. 'The Queen' was drunk in melancholy silence. 'The Duke of Sussex and the rest of the Royal Family' was received with affectionate ardour; but the toast of 'The People, the true source of legitimate power, was welcomed with cheers which made the room ring again.'

The mainly and gallant intention of this statement nobody can doubt—its delicacy is equal to its loyalty; but as a set-off to the insult offered to the QUEEN of ENGLAND, by the friends of the KING's Prime Minister, with his son at the head of them, in the independent borough of Wycombe, we would ring in the ears of that high Officer of the Crown, the

deafening shouts of applause which rent the Guildhall of the City of London on Friday, when Her MAJESTY's health was drank by hundreds of assembled guests.

We next proceed to give the speech of the son of the KING's Prime Minister, which, as the Gallant Colonel had been taught it by his Noble Sire, may be considered the development of that great and constitutional person's own views and intentions.

The healths of His MAJESTY's Ministers having been given—

"Colonel GREY trusted that they would not deem him guilty of presumption in returning thanks for the last toast, when they considered how closely he was connected with the individual whose name was prefixed to it. (Cheers.) In alluding to that individual he would not say more in his praise than this—that he had been a reformer in times of danger and adversity, when it was not quite so fashionable to be a reformer as it was now. (Cheers.) Recent events had proved that the efforts which his noble relative had made in that cause from his youth upwards had not been thrown away. The seed had been cast upon the ground, and after many years of expectation had produced at last an abundant harvest. During the last four years the cause of rational liberty and reform had made rapid progress in this country. The first triumph which it had achieved was the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, a repeal which had been opposed with great pertinacity, nay, he might add with great bigotry, by most of the leaders of the conservative party. (Cheers.) When one class of Dissenters was relieved from the fetters in which ignorance and intolerance had bound them, it was impossible that another class of Dissenters could long be held in similar trammels. In the very next session of Parliament the Catholic Relief Bill was passed by the Legislature, and all classes of His Majesty's subjects were left at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, without fear of penalties or civil disqualifications. The Catholic Relief Bill being passed, the Reform Bill followed as matter of course: for men, being no longer hampered with a subject, on which appeals were more frequently directed to their prejudices than to their reason, were enabled to look with a steady eye at the real causes of all their grievances, from which their enemies had diverted their glance too long by means of the Catholic question. The Reform Bill had now become the law of the land; and having become so, gave the people a right to expect that they would soon obtain other reforms equally advantageous. He had no doubt but they would soon have a reformed and beneficial Church Reform (great cheering); not a rigidly bit-by-bit church reform (great cheering), like the Pluralities Bill of last session (cheers), but as full and efficient, and because full and efficient, as satisfactory a church reform, as our own Reform Bill. (Immense cheering.) They would also have a speedy abolition of slavery (cheers); for it being impossible to suppose that, being free themselves, they would be much longer to keep others of their kind in slavery (cheers). (Cheers.) They would also have a more rigid economy observed in every branch of the public service; for the economy of a reformed Parliament would not be an economy in name, but a rigid, searching, all-pervading economy. (Cheers.) He knew that many persons were of opinion that the system of intimidation and coercion, which the Tories were at present pursuing in all parts of England, ought to be punished in the next Parliament by the adoption of the ballot. He admitted that the Tories had done enough to provoke such a punishment; but he was not inclined to adopt the ballot until he had seen more of the practical working of the Reform Act. The Reform Act was an experiment on a great scale; and if, unfortunately, it should not be as successful in its working as many of his friends anticipated, then he should be ready to vote for the adoption of the ballot, in order to get rid of that improper interference in elections which honest men of all parties equally deprecated. In conclusion, he told the company that the Reform Act was merely a means to an end, and that the end to which it was a means was good government. He had no doubt that if the people were true to themselves, and performed their duty at the approaching election, they would secure that end, and by securing it, would impart additional elasticity to all the various springs of their productive industry. (Cheers.) On that point he felt no doubts—he apprehended no difficulties; for if the people had in the last four years achieved such great victories as those to which he had already alluded when they had the 150 members of schedules A and B ranged against them, they would certainly redress their despair of overcoming when those 150 members were swept away, and as many friends of reform were introduced in their stead into Parliament. (Cheers.)

Colonel GREY having taken to his excellent relative the credit of abolishing the Test and Corporation Acts, and the concession of the Roman Catholic question, with which he had nothing upon earth to do, adds that those two points having been carried, the Reform Bill followed, of course; by which we are to understand that no credit whatever is due to Lord GREY or his colleagues for the "great experiment," but that to the Ministry, who gave way before him, the country is entirely indebted for the present measure.

What the Colonel said of things past, however, is not so important as what he said of things to come—a sweeping Reform of the Church—a speedy Abolition of Slavery—and the punishment of the Tories by the Vote by Ballot. These are the pledges of a Prime-Minister's son—followed in the expressions of his sentiments and opinions by whom—by whom will the reader expect?—By Mr. JOHN THELWALL, a gentleman who has been tried for High Treason:—

"Among other observations which Mr. THELWALL offered to the meeting was one in praise of the consistency of Earl GREY. In the year 1792 he had heard Earl Grey, then Mr. Charles Grey, in the Society of the Friends of the People, lay down a system of Reform not differing in many respects from that which had recently become the law of the land under Lord Grey's Ministry. (Cheers.)—He (Mr. THELWALL) was then an all-length Reformer, and thought that it did not go far enough: still he should have been glad to have got it, as it would have saved the country from the overwhelming expenditure, and the desolating wars, into which it was subsequently plunged. Earl GREY in 1832, in office and in old age, had brought forward and carried a plan of reform more general and more extensive than that which he had brought forward in the year 1792, when out of office and in the spring tide of youth. (Cheers.) As he was not an elector of Wycombe, it might perhaps be presumptuous in him to recommend the son of so worthy a father to their favourable consideration."

Mr. THELWALL, one of "the 150 electors assembled," admits himself to be no elector—as we suspect at least half the company might with equal truth have done. He was brought there, no doubt, to support the political character of the Premier, and to remind the people, that, although his Lordship had not, like Mr. THELWALL, been tried for High Treason, he was, at least, one of the Society of the Friends of the People, as well as himself. The compliment paid Lord GREY, for having put into execution in old age the wild schemes of his boyhood, sounds somewhat equivocal—Lord GREY, as every body knows, had long given up Reform—laughed at it—sneered at it—and, in the House of Lords, evinced a remarkable tendency to Toryism, which only wanted a very little encouragement on the part of the Duke of WELLINGTON to have ripened into a close adhesion to the Conservative party in the State: but when the opportunity offered of serving himself, all his relations, and the country, by returning to the toys of his childhood, he became the most violent advocate of a policy which for years he had contemned, and the colleague of a man whom for years he had been laughing at. However, he is patronized by Mr. THELWALL, one of his earliest political friends and associates, and Colonel GREY and the Wycombes must be highly flattered at that tried Patriot's attendance and civility.

Towards the close of the evening, a Dr. MITFORD, of whom, some years since, we had occasion to speak—but not an elector of Wycombe, mark that—appeared as the

proxy of Mr. WALTER, of the Times Newspaper, who is a candidate for Berkshire; and, after a great many facetious observations upon the religion of the Jews, in Buckinghamshire—consistent in the highest degree in the strenuous advocates for Roman Catholic Emancipation, on the ground, as Colonel GREY had said, of "all His MAJESTY's subjects being left at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences"—the Doctor ended his speech with this observation:—

"In conclusion, the Doctor told them that he had been all his life a Reformer, and for the last thirty years of it a Magistrate of Berkshire. How the Government had been persuaded to make him a Magistrate, he could not tell, for he had always been independent in principles, as he saw they were.—(Cheers.)"

This last touch was just one too many. He tells his hearers that although he has always been as violent a Reformer as he is now, the Tory Government made him a Magistrate. Nothing the Doctor could have said, if he had spoken for six hours, could more satisfactorily have proved how totally the Tory Government was unwavering by political feelings or party considerations, in the appointment of the Magistracy.

We are then told that the guests, at the upper table! retired; but that the hilarity was kept up till a much later hour. We had no idea that the farce of distinctions of persons or places, was yet kept up at these Meetings of the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE best commentary on the appointment of Sir THOMAS DENMAN to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, is to be found in the Speech which Lord BROUGHAM made in the House of Commons on the 7th of February, 1828, when moving for a Commission to enquire into the State of the Law:—

"The great object of every Government," (says Lord BROUGHAM) "in selecting the Judges of the land, should be to obtain the most skilful and learned men in their profession, and at the same time the men whose character gives the best security for the pure and impartial administration of justice. Sorry am I to say that our system of judicial promotion sins in both these particulars. Government ought to fill the Bench with men taken from among the most learned lawyers, and most accomplished advocates—men who have both knowledge of the depths of jurisprudence and sagacity to apply it. There ought not to be, in choosing Judges from the bar, any exclusion or restriction. But there is a custom above the law—a custom, in my mind, more honoured in the breach than the observance—that party as well as merit must be studied in these appointments. No man can be a Judge who is not of a particular party; unless he be the known adherent of a certain system of Government—unless he profess himself devoted to one scheme of policy—unless his party happen to be the party connected with the Crown, or allied with the Ministry of the day, there is no chance for him—that man is surely excluded."

"In Scotland, it is true, a more liberal policy has been adopted, and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel) has done himself great honour by recommending Mr. Gillies, Mr. Cranston, and Mr. Clerk, all as well known for party men there, as Lord Eldon is here. Now when I quote these instances in Scotland, I want to see examples of the same sort here; for however great my respect for the law and people of the North may be, I cannot help thinking that we of the South too, and our jurisprudence, are of some little importance, and that the administration of justice here may fairly call for some portion of attention. But, Sir, what is our system? If at the present moment the whole of Westminster Hall were to be called upon, in the event of any vacancy unfortunately occurring among the Chief Justices, to name the man best suited to fill it, to point out the individual whose talents and integrity best deserved the situation—whose judicial exertions were the most likely to shed blessings on his country, can any one doubt for a moment whose name (looking at Sir J. Scarlett) would be echoed on every side? No, there would be no question as to the individual to whom would point the common consent of those most competent to judge; but then he is known as a party man, and all his merits, were they even greater, than they are, would be in vain extolled by his profession, and in vain desiderated by his country. I REPROBATE THIS MISCHIEVOUS SYSTEM, by which the empire loses the services of some of the ablest, the most learned, and most honest men within its bounds."

We have nothing further to add to this, than to express our conviction that if Westminster Hall had been called upon to point out the man by his talents the least suited to fill the vacancy made by Lord ENTERDEN, to name the man whose judicial exertions were the least likely to shed blessings on his country—the name of Sir THOMAS DENMAN would be chorussed by Judges, Barristers, Attorneys, and Sutors.

Lord GREY may possibly not know this. He is far too proud and self-sufficient a person to make it any part of his business to become acquainted with the real merits of any professional man. But Lord BROUGHAM does know it—he is thoroughly aware of the utter incompetency of Sir THOMAS DENMAN to fill the office of Lord Chief Justice of England; yet, with a desperate defiance of the man's professional reputation, and in the teeth of all that he has spoken, he promotes Sir THOMAS DENMAN, because he is the "known adherent of his party," and neglects Sir JAMES SCARLETT because he is not "allied with the Ministry of the day."

Lord BROUGHAM must not be surprised if the public turn with contempt from his professions, and if the satire which he intended for Lord ELDON should recoil upon himself.

LORD BROUGHAM, one of the able defenders of the late QUEEN CAROLINE, having been made LORD CHANCELLOR by Lord GREY, because Lord GREY could not help it, has thought proper to place another of her late MAJESTY's Counsel in the high office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench—right!—both of these appointments must be highly gratifying to the Sovereign, more especially the latter.—No matter, Sir THOMAS DENMAN, the champion of virtue, and the knight-errant against slanderers, represents in law, the Majesty of England—bravo gentlemen—go on.

Of Lord BROUGHAM we certainly thought better—although he turned slave emancipator after having written two volumes, to prove that a black ought never to be free until he had become white; and although he has done a great many odd things, we charitably attributed them to a lightness nearly allied to great genius, which some poet has, perhaps, rather more strongly characterized; but when we see him appointing the COMMON SERJEANT, ATTORNEY-GENERAL DENMAN, to the Lord Chief Justiceship of England, there is an end of all things.

We do not appeal to events—we do not appeal to circumstances—we appeal to Lord BROUGHAM himself, this very Lord BROUGHAM—we have been, perhaps, anticipated by other newspapers, but we must submit to our readers a portion of the famous seven hours' Speech which the Noble and Learned Lord made on the 7th of February, 1828, in



the House of Commons—in which we have the most remarkable evidence against his present conduct that ever was offered by man—read it—read it—read it—and learn from it what Whigs in and Whigs out are; and how contemptible the pledges and promises of liberal politicians universally are, except when the redemption and fulfilment of them happen to serve their own present views, and answer their own particular purposes.

"The great object of every Government in the choice of Judges ought to be, to obtain the most skilful and learned men, and also to take care that the excellence of their character afforded the best security for their pure administration of justice. He was ashamed, to state so mere a truism, but the House would presently see its application. Their system, however, singled lamentably in both these respects. In the appointment of judges they would naturally require that the whole of law should be thrown open, in order that the selection might be properly made. They ought to choose their judges from amongst the men most learned, most accomplished as advocates—men who had judgment to try causes ably—men who had large and enlightened views of legal questions, and who were prompt and expeditious in seizing on bearings of a case. There ought not to be, in choosing judges, the least exception to the rule. They ought to be selected in whom talent, integrity, and experience most abounded, and were most united. The Ministry of the Crown might go into Westminster Hall, and choose the ablest man there. Be his talent what it might, be his character what it might, be his party what it might, no man to whom the offer was made would refuse to be a judge. But in consequence of a custom that would be 'more honourable in the breach than the observance,' party was too much studied in these appointments. One half of the bar was excluded; for no man could be a judge who was not of a certain party. Unless he was a person known to adhere to a certain system of Government, unless he professed himself to be devoted to one system of policy, unless his party happened to be the party connected with the Crown, there was no chance for him. That was sure to be included in every person point to him; if he could, a single instance where a man, known to be in party letters, and opposed to the Government, had, during the last 100 years, been promoted to the Bench. He knew of no such instance in England. He had, indeed, known one or two instances where promotion of that kind had been conferred on men who had changed their party. This was not precisely the case in the Bench; but then, it was known to be a party man, and that being the case, all his merits, even were they far greater than he was admitted to possess, would not commend him to promotion. He blamed this mischievous system by which the country lost the services of some of the ablest, most learned, and most honest men in the country. But judges must always be Tory judges, though for what reason he knew not. Why should the bench be for ever a ministerial bench? And yet it always was a ministerial bench, except, indeed, during those visits, 'few and far between,' when the Whigs came into office for five or six months; and then, perchance, they might happen to have a Whig judge. He wished to see the choice extended: he wished to see it fall on men, not because they were party men, but because they were strictly impartial men. He spoke impartially; but when there was a crown case, a case of libel, or any case of that kind, there was a bias—there must be—uniformly a certain leaning one way. They had this leaning, and they could not help it, because they knew that they were there, and could not forget how they came there."

Hear him, ye Gods!—how well he talks it. Will it be believed—not only as far as the principle of this speech goes, not only as far as the theory is concerned, but as far as the practice is concerned—that the man, of all others, in BROUGHAM'S opinion, to be a Judge, is Sir JAMES SCARLETT, and that, in the teeth of this personal conviction, and a patriotic denunciation of all political feeling, he puts Sir THOMAS DENMAN in a position which it must be almost as uncomfortable for him to attempt to fill, as it avowedly is, to BROUGHAM to try to be a LORD CHANCELLOR in the Court of Chancery?

The feelings of the Bar are unequivocal—what then?—there he is—of course, because he has "extended views," and is "prompt and expeditious," and all the rest of it. As for his promptitude and expedition, like all new brooms, the new Chief has already begun his alterations. No sooner had he seated himself on the Bench, while the scarce cold remains of his honourable, excellent, and amiable predecessor were yet unburied, than DENMAN began to show off—vide the following proceeding:

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—FRIDAY.

The Court was occupied all the morning on the "special paper." In one case which had been put down for argument, Mr. Follett prayed that it might be postponed. He made the application by consent of all parties.

The Lord Chief Justice enquired the grounds upon which the application had been made.

Mr. Follett replied that new facts had been discovered, and that both parties were very anxious that the whole case should be before the Court.

Mr. Justice Taunton appeared to object to postponement.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Let the case be struck out of the paper; the parties will then have plenty of time for preparation; and let it be understood that this will be in future the practice the Court will adopt. It may also, perhaps, be as well, as I am upon this subject, to state that in many of the papers the facts of the case are stated, and then all that is added to the words "the question is, whether under these circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to recover." Now that is the question, I suppose, in every action; but that is not sufficient; we must have the points of law intended to be argued stated. In future, if that be not done, the case will be struck out.

COCK A DOODLE DO!!!

The following is the Treaty to which we owe the happiness of War. It is a State-paper which will be hereafter referred to for stronger reasons than could be afforded by its wisdom or its justice.

COPY OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED AT LONDON ON THE 22D OF OCTOBER.

His Majesty the King of the French and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been invited by his Majesty the King of the Belgians to carry into execution the Articles of the Treaty relative to the Netherlands concluded at London on the 15th of November, 1831, the execution of which according to the 25th Article of the said Treaty, has been conjointly guaranteed by their said Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias:

Having moreover recognised that all the efforts made in common by the Five Powers who signed the said Treaty to arrive at its execution by means of negotiation have hitherto failed of effect;

Agreeing besides that further delay in its execution will seriously compromise the general peace of Europe, have determined notwithstanding the regret they experience at finding that their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, are not at this moment prepared to concur in the active measures which are called for in order that the Treaty may be carried

into effect, on fulfilling, in that respect, without any further delay their own engagements, and on carrying on by mutual consent the measures best calculated for that purpose, their Majesties the King of the French and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Majesty the King of the French M. Ch. Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, &c. &c., and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the Right Hon. H. John Viscount Palmerston, &c.

Who after having exchanged their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles:—

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of the French and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will notify to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Majesty the King of the Belgians respectively, that their intention is to proceed immediately to the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, conformably to engagements which they have contracted; and as a first step towards the accomplishment of this end, their said Majesties will require his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to enter into an engagement, by the 2nd of November at the latest, to withdraw on the 12th of the said month all his troops from the territories which by the first and second Article of the said Treaty ought to form the kingdom of Belgium, of which the contracting parties to that Treaty have guaranteed the independence and neutrality.

And their said Majesties will also require his Majesty the King of the Belgians to enter into an engagement on the 2nd of November of the present year, at the latest, to withdraw on or before the 12th of the said month of November his troops from the territories of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, so that after the 12th instant there shall be no Netherlands troops within the limits of the kingdom of Belgium, nor any Belgian troops in the territory of the King of the Netherlands. And their Majesties the King of the French and the King of Great Britain and Ireland declare at the same time to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to his Majesty the King of the Belgians respectively, that, if this requisition to their Majesties is not complied with, they shall proceed without any further notice or delay to the measures which shall appear to them necessary to compel the execution of it.

Art. 2. If the King of the Netherlands refuses to agree to the engagement mentioned in the preceding Article, their Majesties the King of the French and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will order an embargo to be immediately put on all the Netherlands vessels in the ports of their respective dominions; and they will also order their respective cruisers to stop and bring into their ports all the Netherlands vessels they meet with at sea; and a French and English squadron combined will be stationed on the coasts of Holland for the more efficacious execution of this measure.

Art. 3. If, on the 15th of November, the Netherlands troops shall be still in the Belgium territory, a French corps shall enter Belgium for the purpose of compelling the Netherlands troops to evacuate the said territory, it being well understood that the King of the Belgians shall have previously expressed his wish for the entrance of the French troops upon his territory for the purpose above stated.

Art. 4. If the measure pointed out in the preceding Article becomes necessary, its object shall be limited to the expulsion of the Netherlands troops from the citadel of Antwerp and the forts and places dependent upon it; and his Majesty the King of the French, in his lively solicitude for the independence of Belgium as that of all established Governments, expressly undertakes not to occupy any of the fortified places of Belgium by the French troops which shall be employed in the above service; and when the citadel of Antwerp and the forts and places dependent upon it shall have been evacuated by the Netherlands troops, they will be immediately delivered up to the military authorities of the King of the Belgians, and the French troops will immediately retire upon the French territory.

Art. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within eight days, or sooner if possible. In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the preceding Articles, and have affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, Oct. 22, 1832.

(Signed)

TALLEYRAND,  
PALMERSTON.

WE borrow the following *jeu d'esprit* from the *Cambridge Chronicle*—

Long Chambers, Eton, Oct. 30.

SIR,—Encouraged by the admission of my last letter into the columns of your excellent paper, I again venture to address you upon the subject of Reform. It is remarked by many admirers of the Ministers' "Reform Bill," that nothing has been, is, or ever will be like it—possibly there never is, nor ever will be again—but I think, there has been something very like it, and that is the "Wooden Horse" which effected the destruction of Troy. You will be at a loss to discover many points of resemblance, but if you consult the 2nd Æneid of Virgil, I think you will acknowledge some. Taking Æneas' tale to the sympathising Queen of Carthage as my authority, I find this Horse built by the republican Greeks to crush the power of Priam—a good "Tory," for he is called "Troios Heros," which, by metathesis, is "Torus Heros," a "brave Tory." Now nobody can doubt but there was a strong party within the walls aiding and abetting the plans of the Greek architects. It seems the Greeks were heartily tired of a long war, and the Whig party in Troy no doubt scandalized at the heavy expence of a ten years' siege, which had exhausted PRIAM'S coffers, and begun in anything but a "Holy Alliance." The architecture of the "Gigantic Horse" resembled much the framework of the "mighty Bill," for we are told it was built by PALLAS herself, and if I am right in my rendering of "secta adit," it was built of "foreign deal." Now the Greeks were "Scandinavian Whigs" to get this "Horse" within the gates of Troy was truly amusing. They spread the rumour that the Greeks had sailed—which threw the Tories off their guard—the leading article in a Paper, called the *Cretan*, confirmed the rumour, and the populace were instructed to regard this "extraordinary Horse" as the Palladium of security to Troy. How they gulled the people, I shall now inform you. They hired a "sheep" to tell an enormous lie—almost as big as "the Horse," the Horse being as big as a mountain, who avows "Oh tempore," I can't say what—but, that the introduction of this machine would mount the Clouds of Phrygia upon the horses of Epirus—and that they would have Greek wines instead of the muddy water of the Tivolis. This took mightily with the small-beer drinkers, and the sheep-herders in their esteem by visiting the city, and the city was won. One staunch supporter of Old Priam dashed a spear at it, which makes "the machine" quake—but he being burked or be-witted by the populace, Whigs and Tories unite in helping the fatal engine within the devoted walls. Then came out the ten-pound horse-holders "with angry fykes," and began to cut down the Tories. So far, so good—but mark the sequel. The Whigs in vain endeavoured to stop the young Colts in their fierce career, are run over, kicked, and trampled on, regretting, as they bit the dust, that they had ever introduced such an incubus into happy Ilium as the vicious foreign night-mare.

#### PEMICAN.

The pageantry of Lord Mayor's day was completely destroyed by the denseness of the fog. The banquet at Guildhall was very brilliant. Lord GREY was present, Lord MELBOURNE, and some other Ministerial personages, and the SPEAKER. Dancing commenced early in the evening, and continued till late.

The Church at Kingston, in the Isle of Purbeck, requiring extensive repairs, has, with its tower, been entirely pulled down, and is now being rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and in a beautiful style of gothic architecture, at the sole expense of the venerable Earl of ELMON.

HONITON.—An important change in the aspect of elec-

tioning affairs has unexpectedly taken place in this town, by the appearance of Lord VILLIERS, as a Candidate to represent it in Parliament, and the sudden withdrawal of their present Member Sir G. WARRENDELL. Lord VILLIERS commenced an active canvass this morning, with every prospect of success.

The increase of incendiarism is frightfully alarming, and deserves the serious attention of the Home Department.

We are assured that HARDY, the Republican shoemaker, who was tried with THRELWALL and others at the Old Bailey for high treason, and who is recently dead, never was in the service of MINA-BEAU, and that the references in his letters are to a man of the same name, who was his domestic. We state this fact in justice to the shoemaker's memory.

A NICE POINT.—At the registration for the Hull district of the East Riding of Yorkshire on Monday, Mr. HENRY, the barrister, decided that the claim of a person arriving from sea, made since the day appointed by the Act, if made immediately on his landing, would be allowed; but if time were suffered to elapse after coming on shore, before the claim is preferred, the name could not be inserted in the list.—The decisions of the Registering Barristers in respect to the right of voting of the new constituency under the Reform Bill, are so contradictory as to give rise to the serious apprehension that the whole of the first Session of the new Parliament is likely to be employed in ascertaining whether it is a Parliament or not, instead of being occupied with the pressing and important practical business of the nation.

A letter from St. Ives states,—"Our market was let the day after the election of the new Mayor (Friday, the 2d ult.), when one poor fellow, MATTHEW BARAGWANATH, was excluded the market, although he has held a standing there for upwards of twenty years. The taker of the market was obliged to enter into a condition to pay a fine of £5 for each day that he should let a standing to MATTHEW BARAGWANATH. This condition HALSE read himself. On Saturday this poor fellow was obliged to sell his meat in the open air, on the right of one of the late Sir C. HAWKINS' houses. But what HALSE intended as an annoyance proved beneficial, as our fellows, John Bull like, could not bear to see him oppressed, and purchased from him, so that he had not a bit of meat left at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. His crime and reason for expulsion, having promised to vote for Mr. Praed.

We regret to announce the death of Lord TENTERDEN, an event not altogether unexpected by those who were acquainted with the declining state of his health. His Lordship, when he attended the trial of Mr. PINNEY, the Mayor of Bristol, on Saturday week, appeared to be in the most infirm state of health, and was frequently observed to lean back in his seat, apparently in an exhausted state. He was unable to leave his house in Russell-square after he returned home on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, an unfavourable change took place in the symptoms of his complaint, and his Lordship continued to get worse until twenty minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, when his Lordship expired. He continued in possession of his faculties until the last moment, and died apparently without the slightest pain. His Lordship was in his 71st year, and has left a family of two sons and two daughters, who were with him at his death. Lord TENTERDEN was elevated to the Bench in 1816, when his Lordship succeeded Mr. Justice LE BLANC, who died in that year. In the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1818, Lord ELLENBOROUGH resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, where he had presided since April 1802, and he was succeeded by Lord TENTERDEN (then Sir CHARLES ABBOTT), who was sworn into office on the 4th of November, and took his seat as Chief Justice on the first day of Michaelmas Term. His Lordship was distinguished for the mildness and urbanity of his demeanour on the bench, as well as by his profound knowledge of the laws of his country. He was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and it will not be easy to supply his place.

—So says a correspondent. Since this was written, his place has been supplied!!!

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.—PILATE'S question to our SAVIOUR, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus:—"Quid est veritas?" These letters transposed make "Est ver qui adest." "It is the man before thee."

If popular feeling is to be judged by popular conduct, the following paragraph from the *Suffolk Herald* affords a somewhat satisfactory proof of the sentiments of the people of Bury:—

"The Theatre has enjoyed some profitable nights since our last notice. On Tuesday evening, under the patronage of Capt. BENNETT and the 2nd troop of Suffolk Yeomanry, there was an overflowing house; the following night, under the patronage of Colonel and Mrs. RUSHBROOKE, there was a highly genteel and numerous though not crowded one; on Thursday, we cannot say so much for the influence of his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON over the play going part of our population, the audience being the thinnest of any patronised night during the season; but on Monday evening compensation was made by a very excellent house in consequence of the bespeak of the Marquis and Marchioness of BRISTOL. The noble party, consisting of the Marquis and Marchioness, Lord and Lady CATHERINE JENNYS, the Hon. Mr. and Lady AUGUSTA SEYMOUR, and Lady GEORGINA HERVEY, were cordially cheered from all parts of the theatre on their entrance."

—The reforming Duke of GRAFTON is left "alone in his glory," while the Conservative Marquis of BRISTOL, and his family are surrounded by their neighbours, and welcomed with cheers and plaudits.

On Saturday week Mr. Justice MOORE passed sentence on the several persons who had been found guilty at the Cork Assizes. M. W. Godfrey Twiss, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of entering into a conspiracy against the payment of tithes, and for publishing an inflammatory notice, was ordered to be imprisoned four months. Dominick P. Ronayne, barrister-at-law, and candidate for the representation of Dungarvon, who by the advice of Mr. O'Connell pleaded guilty to all the counts in the indictment, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months; Jeremiah O'Lomanney to be imprisoned six weeks; Michael Delehay to be imprisoned one month; and John Henessey, who was convicted of assaulting Geo. B. Lowe, Esq., a magistrate, was sentenced to be imprisoned nine months.—On the same day, Mr. Justice TORRES pronounced the following sentences upon the anti-tithe conspirators, who had been convicted at the Clonmel Assizes.—J. L. Pennefather to be imprisoned four months and fined one hundred pounds; J. K. O'Dwyer to be imprisoned five months and fined one hundred pounds; Dorney, Laffan, and Mulcahy to be imprisoned three months and fined fifty pounds each. Lord Galmoy, and those who pleaded guilty, were not brought up for judgment, as the Solicitor-General considered that the majesty of the law was vindicated by their withdrawal of their plea of not guilty.

TO JOHN BULL.

Nov. 8th, 1832.

SIR,—In my first to you of the 18th ult., inserted in your Number of the 4th inst., I deemed it best to try to put a damper on the proposed violation of the Colonists' rights, previous to the laying before the public of this great (and I yet hope to find it, just) nation, the relative position the Colonists view themselves as standing in with

respect to the parent State, as collected from the best authorities (both oral and documentary) which I could procure—and for the full elucidation of which it will be necessary for me, first, to take a cursory flight to the reign of Henry VII., in the year 1496, in which I find the copy of a Commission or Grant (the original of which was recently brought to light from among the papers found in the Record Office), written in Latin, from that Monarch to JOHN CABOT and his three sons, authorising them to sail with certain vessels under their command from Bristol, and giving to them powers and authority to set up his (the King's) standard in any lands, islands, towns, villages, camps, &c., which they shall discover, not in the occupancy of any Christian Power; and that this CABOT, his sons and their heirs, may seize, conquer, and occupy any such lands, islands, towns, &c., as his liege vassals, governors, lieutenants, or deputies may hold dominion over and have exclusive property in the same.

Here, it may not be improper to remark that, generally speaking, from this period to the time of the Commonwealth, our respective Sovereigns considered the lands in the Colonies as his demesnes, and the Colonists as his subjects in their foreign dominions—not his subjects of the realm or state.—The Colonists were settled on those lands by his licence and grant; the constitutions and powers of Government were framed by the King's charters and commissions—and the Colonists, understanding themselves as removed out of the realm, considered themselves, in their executive and legislative capacity of government, in immediate connection and subordination to the King their only Sovereign Lord—from whom they also had tacit or express permission to migrate from, and settle in, places out of the realm; and those who settled under Charters had, in those Charters, licence, by an express clause, to quit the realm, and to settle on land out of the realm; as, also, acknowledgment that they and their posterity were entitled to enjoy all the liberties, franchises, and immunities, of free denizens and natural subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm. No Government less free than that which they had left, could, by any justifiable power, be established over or amongst them; and therefore the Colonists were established in a Government conformable to the Government of England. They had power of making laws and ordinances, and of laying impositions by a General Assembly, or Representative Legislature; the power of erecting Courts, and creating Magistrates of the same power and operations, by the same modes and proceedings, *mutatis mutandis*, as were used in the Government of England; nay, in some cases, by a mode adapted to a democratic and even elective Government—as was the case in the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, (which chose their own Governments,) Providence, Connecticut, who established, among themselves, the like powers of an elective Government—so, also, in the charters granting the Caribbe Islands to Lord CARLISLE, of Louisiana and the Carolinas to Sir ROBERT HEATH, of Maine, to Sir FERNANDO GORGES, of Massachusetts Bay and Pennsylvania, &c. &c., to other persons.—From an old Colonial Proprietor and Subscriber, who is, Sir, yours obediently, A. M.

\* In Journals of the House of Commons, April 25th, 1621, and April 29th, 1624. When the House was about to take cognizance of a Petition from the settlers in Virginia, upon the Speaker's producing, and reading to the House, a letter from the King, concerning the Virginia Petition. The Petition, by general resolution, was withdrawn.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

London, Nov. 9, 1832.

SIR—I beg leave to call your attention to the declarations of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM at the Meeting at Christchurch parish the day before yesterday. No man, I believe, is so ready to pledge himself to consideration in himself, but as I, and I suppose, everybody else, consider him as the puppet and mouth-piece of his brother, the CHANCELLOR.

Mr. W. BROUGHAM begins by declaring that he will not enter Parliament bound by pledges, yet he proceeds to pledge himself to everything which he fancies will secure his election; and yet the Master in Chancery says that Brougham is bound by declarations faithfully made to his future constituents. If these declarations are not pledges, let the Master in Chancery explain what meaning he affixes to the word pledge. Does he mean a penalty bond?

He then goes on to pledge himself to vote for the Abolition of Negro Slavery, in support of which his brother, the CHANCELLOR, some years ago, published a most laboured vindication.

He next promises to vote for a general Income Tax, against which his said brother not only laboured most assiduously whilst it existed, but proposed and carried, against all reason and common sense, a vote from the House of Commons, that every official paper connected with that oppressive Tax, as he called it, should be destroyed, so as to prevent, as far as possible, its revival at any future period.—So much for Whig consistency.

Mr. W. BROUGHAM then says that he will vote for a repeal of the present Corn Laws, substituting a permanent duty. This is mere evasion—for where is the difference in principle between them? Both are intended to raise the price of corn, and are only various modes of effecting the same purpose; the present being the scheme of the late Mr. HUSKISSON, whose wisdom was applauded to the skies by Mr. W. BROUGHAM and his party, at least as soon as that talented person quitted the Duke of WELLINGTON.—Yours, &c. CIVIS.

#### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 7th November, 1832.

DEAR BULL.—We hear of nothing but war from day-break to midnight, and there remains but a short space of time between the present hour and the commencement of hostilities. This war is said to be made to preserve peace—a droll way of accomplishing the object, and, as the result will prove, an unsuccessful one. This war is made by French democrats and English radicals against the Throne of Holland and the existence of monarchical governments. It is all nonsense to talk about the Treaty of the 15th November; the King of HOLLAND is no party to it—has always rejected it—and the Conference of London itself has long since abandoned it. It is a mere pretext, and at least thirty times, even King LEOPOLD refuses to execute the provisions of that Treaty, for he will not evacuate Venloo or Limbourg, though by the document in question he is required to do so. And was this Treaty ever ratified by all the Powers without reserve? No. Were not the ratifications of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, all limited and conditional ratifications? and has not the conference been engaged during the last eleven months, in the work of altering and amending the clauses of the Treaty? It is, then, wholly false that this war is even made to enforce a Treaty signed by the Powers of Europe, and unsigned by the King of HOLLAND. The Treaty in question is a dead letter—it was submitted to King WILLIAM, and he rejected it. The Courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg hold it to be null and void. And now, a war is decreed against the Dutch for not complying with the conditions of a Treaty which has been repeatedly altered since it was first made, and which is now a mere memorandum of what was proposed in Nov. 1831, but which has since been held to be inexecutable by every Power except England and France. But besides this preliminary objection, there is another which must not be overlooked; it is this—that the basis of the acts and discussions of the Conference of London was an unarmoured intervention of the King of HOLLAND in the affairs of the close of 1830, that was the war as it always is and must be, an immense evil, proposed that their Ambassadors at London should interfere as arbitrators, with the consent of Holland and Belgium, in their internal affairs and disputes, and should propose some arrangement by which the independence of Belgium and of Holland might be secured without plunging the two countries into war. In June, 1831, this object was accomplished; a just and equitable treaty was prepared; the King of Holland consented to it; and Belgium alone objected to the scheme of the Conference. For this refusal to comply, neither France nor England made war against Belgium, because the Tories were in office, and the Tories said, that but a mere amicable intervention of arbitrators to propose, and not enforce a Treaty, therefore they would not compel Belgium by force to accept propositions which she had the right of rejecting. Then came the proposed Treaty of November; in his turn the King of HOLLAND

refused to accept the conditions of this arrangement, and he represented to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, his reasons for such rejection. The Treaty was then ratified, not positively, but conditionally; and the Conference of London has been since occupied in endeavouring to conquer the repugnance of the litigating parties, and by mutual concessions to secure to each nation an honourable and durable peace. But the Conference has not yet succeeded; the King of Belgium still maintains his spirit of violence and rapacity; and HOLLAND is obliged to maintain a large army on a war footing because the revolutionists in Belgium demand conditions to which it cannot yield without sacrificing its best interests. In the midst of these negotiations the Whigs and the Liberals interfere, and charge themselves with the execution of a Treaty which has been under consideration and modification for twelve months, and which, as originally proposed, was not only a violation of the spirit of the Conference, but of the interests of both Holland and Belgium, but especially of the former country. The Governments of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have protested against this war, and they have done well—they have withdrawn from the Conference, and they have done well—and they have refused to be parties to hostilities commenced to enforce a Treaty which all parties had agreed ought to submit to modifications—and again, I say, they have done well. But here the duty of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, does not—cannot end. If France and England shall be so absurd, as well as unjust, as to make war against Holland to enforce a Treaty modified thirty times during the last year, and which Treaty was never accepted by King WILLIAM, then it is the duty of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to maintain their claim to enforce the Protocol and conditions of June 1831, which were accepted by the King of HOLLAND, and rejected by the Belgians. The Northern Courts have quite as much right to make war against the Belgians to enforce the unfinished and unratified Treaty of June, as France and England have to make war on Holland to enforce the unfinished and unratified Treaty. Besides all this, the King of Holland is on his side.—What right has Belgium to navigate in Dutch waters? Do they claim it as a right of conquest? The first of all let them go to war and conquer it. Do they claim it as secured by any Treaty? Then let them produce any such Treaty to which Holland was a party. They can do no such thing. The shieked navigation of the Scheldt and the Dutch waters, is the penalty the Belgians receive for a usurpation of most unprincipled and revolting sort in the history of the world. Do they claim it as a natural right? No; history and geography—nature and truth are opposed to them. Then why should the King of HOLLAND yield? To encourage revolt and insurrection in other countries by rendering it successful in Belgium? No—to please the "juste milieu" party in France, whose system is to establish a new dynasty without war?—No—to please the Ministers of the French Government, who are the Extreme Gauche party, whose arrival at power would speedily lead to republicanism, and then to legitimacy and the old order of things in France? No. To prevent an European war, which must nevertheless break out unless France shall of her own accord destroy her own Revolution of 1830? No. Then why should the King of HOLLAND yield? No reasonable answer can be given to this question. All the truth, justice, and honour of the case are on the side of the King of HOLLAND, and his yielding, would be, on his part, an act of cowardly deference to bad principles and a bad system. And after all, even should he yield now, this would not settle the question for more than a year or two. LEOPOLD is merely the tenant, at longest for life, of the French crown. The French "juste milieu," as well as the French liberals, and Extreme Gauche, have all made up their minds to attack and take Belgium at some future date, and endeavour to annex it to France. On whatever other projects they may differ, they all agree as to this; and therefore all that England is now doing in behalf of Belgium—all she is now doing by assenting to extended Belgian frontiers, and to the destruction of Belgian fortresses, will one day or other be so many concessions made to France, which will attack the whole of the country, and then will turn her own department. The conduct of the French Government, in exerting itself to the utmost in favour of Belgium, is perfectly intelligible, though jesuitical, since as one day it purposes to take the whole of Belgium, it wishes to secure before hand as large a territory and as many advantages connected with it as it possible, so as to render it eventually a more desirable prize. But that even *English Liberals* should lend themselves to such schemes, does appear to me only very surprising, but reasonable. Every concession now made to Belgium will render its conquest by France, one day, more easy, and its possession more desirable; whilst every concession made to Holland will render that conquest less easy, and the possession of Belgium by France less important. Surely Lord PALMERSTON cannot so grossly ignore the facts of the present European political parties in France, as to know that the union of Belgium to this country is considered, by all, as the *sine qua non* of their eventual success and triumph. No party in France could long govern the country if it were known and avowed that it relinquished all idea of the conquest of the Belgic provinces. Thus the French desire to bombard the Belgians, and to take possession of the country, to attack Maastricht, and obtain the whole of Luxembourg for Belgium. This system is clear, though it is vicious; but that of the British Government is unprincipled, anti-national, and treasonable. It is all stuff to say that the stronger you make Belgium the more you render it independent of France. Who in the world would ever dream of the Belgians making war against France, or resisting her, when she shall send a hundred thousand troops to her aid, and take her country? None but a madman. Every concession then made to Belgium is a concession made to France, and every advantage secured to the Belgians is an additional temptation offered to the French to carry into effect, as soon as possible, their long-harboured project of uniting the two countries.

The French are very loud in their boasts and swaggerings as to the speedy conclusion of a war against Holland. They talk of two months, and of a more rapid march than that of the new crusade, at Antwerp, and sleep at Amsterdam—and their dandy officers, both of the army and navy, say, "We will eat up all the cheeses, and make a bonfire of the whole country." These heroes of the paved streets and barricades, imagine that they have only to show a *drapeau tricolore* on the frontiers in order to frighten the Dutch army into flight; and I yesterday heard one of their crack Generals declare, that the French would take the city of Antwerp in less than the days of Antwerp to ashes. I reminded him that the city of Antwerp was more important than the citadel, and that two could play at bombardment, if such were French intentions. He replied that, if the Dutch should dare to bombard the city, the French army would march on to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and de throne the King of HOLLAND; and then, he passionately added, that he had heard a similar declaration from the Duke of ORANGE and Nassau. But the Dutch are not so easily alarmed. They have sixteen vessels of the line, carrying from 74 to 84 guns each. They have 21 frigates of 44 guns each, 9 frigates of 32 each, 18 frigates of 28 each, and 39 smaller vessels, of from 12 to 6 guns each. These, added to corsairs, pirates, well fortified ports, and an army of observation along the sea coast, will give MAJOR and VILHELMUS plenty of occupation, not only during November and December, but even in the next days of 1833. And as to the French army, the Government cannot spare one hundred thousand troops. The rest must remain at home, must form an army of reserve in the east, must look after the insurrection in the west, must be marching and counter-marching in the south, and there must be always, at least, from 40 to 50,000 men in the environs of Paris. Thus divided and distracted, they cannot send an army of 100,000 men to invade France, which would be to Belgium as easy as finding it impossible to conquer Holland; and without the conquest of Holland, the King need never consent to the infamous conditions attempted to be imposed upon him. It is not, then, true, that even if the King of HOLLAND shall receive no support from the other powers of Europe, that he will be unable to withstand the joint attacks of England and of France. On the contrary, he may hold out for a long time, and he may, by the aid of Russia, if not of Prussia and Austria. The French Government and its agents attempt to believe that King WILLIAM will not bombard Antwerp, though attacked in the citadel; and that, on the contrary, he will yield the moment he perceives the large forces of France and England. Both these suppositions are as injurious as they are presumptuous and ignorant. The King of HOLLAND is now collecting an army of 100,000 men, of 100,000 men, of 100,000 men, supplied to him by his own loving and adoring subjects, is not preparing to yield, but to attack; not to submit, but to conquer. And the King of HOLLAND, in raising a levy of troops *en masse*, sending them to the ports and along the whole coast, and preparing on every point of the frontiers for attack, is not doing all this for the purpose of yielding to the *drapeau tricolore*, but for that of committing it to the Dutch and the Belgians, who are affecting a vast deal of indignation, and are now in the prospect of entry of the French army to fight their battles. These cowardly rebels pretend that they desire no aid, that they wish to fight single

handed, and that, if left to themselves, they should be victorious. But LEOPOLD knows them too well, he will not trust them, and therefore he has consented to the entry of the French army into Belgium. If the Belgian Government would consent even now, late though it be, that the questions at issue should be decided by the two armies, the King of HOLLAND will not complain, will joyfully accept such a challenge, and will leave to the God of battles the result. But the *braves Belges* will not hazard such a contest, and therefore France is appealed to, to most intensify the question, and nearly sixty thousand men are to cross the frontiers, and an army of reserve of 20,000 men is to be formed at Valenciennes. Notwithstanding, however, the superior forces of France, England, and Belgium, I should not despair of the cause of the King of HOLLAND, even were he left to his own resources; but when I recollect that the monarch is principally an Englishman, which is not attacked, that the object is to destroy the King, kindle revolutions, encourage propagandism, and give a vent to democracy to let loose some of its fury and thirst for blood, I feel increasingly satisfied that the Kings of Europe will not permit the intrepid, generous, noble, prudent, wise, virtuous, and incomparable Monarch of HOLLAND to remain unassisted, but that by an immediate or an eventual intervention, they will secure to the Dutch their rights, and to Europe freedom from the principles and agents of Jacobinism and revolution.

I have felt it necessary, my dear BULL, to devote the whole of this letter to the subject of the approaching iniquitous war against Holland. No other matter of nearly equal importance is upon the tapis, and until this question shall be decided all others will be in suspense. Continuing, I advocate these principles, for which you are attacked by the unprincipled and abused by the vulgar; but which were the principles of our greatest warriors, statesmen, judges, and philosophers who conferred honour on the country which gave them birth, and believe me to be as ever, your very affectionate Correspondent, P. H.

#### ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. FRANCIS FULFORD has been preferred to the living of Trowbridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. CRABBE, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The Rev. JAMES COX, D.D., the former Master of Gainsborough School, has been presented to the livings of Hoxne and Dedham, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Major-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. The circumstances of this preferment are highly honourable to both parties. Mr. Cox was personally acquainted with the patron only as the alternate preacher at Belgrave Chapel, London, the congregation of which the family of Sir Edward Kerrison formed a part.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon the Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON, late Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, Rector of Louth, Westmorland, and Minister of St. James's Chapel, Whitehaven.

Sunday last the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD read himself into the archidiaconal stall of Cleveland, in York Cathedral, void by the Ven. and Rev. LEYSEON VERNON.

##### ORTUARY.

At Corston, on the 31st of October, the Rev. WM. HENRY QUICK, Rector of Clewston, and Vicar of Corston, Somersetshire, and fifth son of the late John Quick, Esq. of Newnham, died.

Oct. 29, the Rev. JOHN HIND, D.D., the deservedly valued and respected Pastor of Findon, Sussex, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Nov. 7.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor of Arts*, the Earl of Lincoln, Christ Church, Grand Comptroller; W. H. Howley, New coll.; H. Blackall, Scholar of Christ Church; C. B. Brown, Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 2.—On Sunday last the Rev. WM. WEBB, D.D. Master of Clare Hall, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the ensuing year is "The Conduct and Preaching of the Apostles an Evidence of the Truth of Christianity."

Monday last being the Anniversary of Gunpowder Plot, the Sermon at St. Mary's Church was preached by the Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Master of Jesus college, and the Latin service in the Senate House was delivered by the Rev. EDWARD BAINE, M.A. Fellow of Christ's college.

At a congregation on Friday last the following degrees were conferred:—*Honorary Master of Arts*: T. S. Rice, Trin. coll.; *Masters of Arts*: Rev. R. Bond, Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. W. Butler, Trin. coll.; R. Buckley, St. Peter's coll.; Rev. W. Sidwick, Trin. coll.; *Bachelor in Civil Law*: Rev. H. J. Williams, St. John's coll.; *Bachelors of Arts*: W. Hodgson, Queen's coll.; J. C. Umpleby, Queen's coll.

At the same congregation a grace passed the Senate to appoint Mr. GRAHAM, of Jesus college, and Mr. JACKSON, of St. John's college, Classical Examiners of the Questionists who are not Candidates for Honours.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been ordered by his Majesty's Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury should prepare a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest, and that the Archbishop's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of the said thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in all the cathedral, collegiate, and parochial churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

The parish church of St. Oswald's, Durham, being at present in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, the Dean and Chapter of Durham have appropriated to the use of the parishioners the Galilee Chapel, within the precincts of the Cathedral, as a temporary provision for the performance of divine service on Sunday mornings. Service has been performed in this beautiful chapel on the last two Sundays.

On Wednesday last the National Society for the Education of the Poor held a Meeting for general business, at the residence of the Lord Bishop of London, in the Chair; the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Chichester, Rev. H. H. Norris, William Davis, Esq., James Timmer, Esq., Anthony Hammond, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walmesley, Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, Rev. J. Wigram, Rev. R. London, Richard Twining, Esq., Hon. Mr. Justice Park. The schools of five places were addressed by the Bishop, and the society and grants voted in aid of building new school-rooms, amounting in the whole to £1,000.

On Tuesday last the sum of 531, 19s. 7d. was collected at St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, for the Female Charity School, after a most beautiful discourse by the Rev. Dr. CHISHOLM, the highly-esteemed Minister of that Church.

On Sunday last the Rev. W. POWLEY took leave of his congregation at the parish church of Sprengham, on his removal from Speen to the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew's, Dorsetshire, Devonshire. The chapel, on this occasion, was crowded to excess, and the feeling existed in both preacher and auditors was reciprocal. The worth of this respected individual may be estimated by the facts, that after the two first years of his entry into holy orders, as curate of Newbury, the inhabitants raised a subscription, and prebends him with the value of between sixty and seventy pounds; and so now, in like manner, the inhabitants of Speen and Sprengham, after the close of the next four consecutive years of his sacred labours, have raised a subscription (to which every subscriber was limited not to give more than a guinea) of between £70 and £80 for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of their affection. This testimonial has been presented to him, accompanied by a letter, and a list of names, to which all the subscribers' names are appended—beautifully written, and in elegant and elegant embossed cover.—The parishioners of Speen, and the frequenters of the Church and Chapel therein, being anxious to record their feelings of respect to the Rev. William Powley, A.M. one of their officiating ministers during the last four years, and deeply regretting the close of his ministerial labours among them, request him to accept of this testimonial, and to be assured that they will be most anxious to assume his duties, his exemplary piety, his devotedness to his professional duties, his public preaching and private instructions, have justly endeared him to his parishioners, and will long be remembered by them with feelings of gratitude and affection. They desire to add their sincere wishes for his temporal and eternal welfare, and to express the humble hope that he may not have laboured among them in vain, but that, which he has sown in righteousness may be reaped in mercy.

On Sunday morning an appropriate sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, Leeds, by the Rev. MILES JACKSON, after which collection was made in aid of the funds of the Leeds General Infirmary, amounting to £46 7s. 6d.

Saturday Nov. 3 the Rev. Mr. HADLEY resigned the chaplaincy to Worcester Jail. The following gentlemen are already announced as candidates for the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Rev. Mr. Hemming; Rev. E. Faulkner; Rev. A. Smith, of Upton. The salary is 200l. per annum.

To the LIVERYMEN and ELECTORS of the CITY of LONDON

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## ARREST OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI.

We last week announced the arrest of this noble but unfortunate lady. We now intend to give a more detailed sketch of it. It appears that the Duchess resided at Nantes, about the foot of the Breton mountains, and took up her abode at an obscure house; her husband, however, known to one Dhinz, a Jew by birth, and apparently converted to the Catholic faith, under the name of Hyacinthe Gougeon. This wretch sought out his victim, and under a specious pretext, succeeded in obtaining an interview with her. In a few days he came to her in the disguise of a physician, and a party of whom were about to force the door, when it was opened from within, and the soldiers rushed up the staircase and entered the chamber of Mademoiselle Duguigny, whom with two other females, they placed under arrest, and confined in a room. During its time what a scene was passing in the real place of concealment! The poor ladies, alarmed by the Duchess's communications in misfortune, concealed themselves in a closet, opening door by door by an iron door, where they remained fifteen hours, narrowly escaping suffocation. Their situation became at length unbearable, for two landladies having lighted a fire these unfortunate refugees were nearly suffocated with the smoke, and the dress of the Duchess caught fire. The unfortunate princess, however, persisted in her concealment, but the flames were too violent, and the door awakened the attention of the gendarmes, and the door being forced open, the descendant of monarchs appeared with her hands and feet scorched, and her dress nearly consumed. On the arrival of the civil Authorities, a change of dress having been given to the Duchess, she was immediately placed under arrest, and has been since confined by her husband in the same company, but allowed to accompany her. The request was at first refused, but ultimately acceded.

**GENERAL ELECTION—SCOTLAND.**  
**THE CONSERVATIVE CAUSE.**—The counties are doing their duty.

Wherever there is a contest the Conservative candidate is sure to carry the election. Amongst others we can state, on the best authority, that Aberdeenshire (by a majority of 415), Kincardineshire (by a majority of 175), and Banffshire (by a great majority) will return Conservative Members.

majority of 115), and Banffshire (by a great majority), will return conservative Members. Of the result of these contests there is no doubt entertained. We call upon the other counties to follow the example.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

COUNTY OF LANARK.—We had the pleasure on Tuesday last of announcing that the county of Lanark was to be rescued from the clutches of Radicals, Liberals, and Political Pledge-brokers, that it

as to be contested by a gentleman of Conservative principles, and at his success would be certain. That gentleman has now declared himself, and it is with no little satisfaction that we direct the attention of our readers to the work, and strictly-forewarned address of Duke

The Whig candidate is Mr Maxwell younger of Balloch, son of

The wing candidate is Mr. Maxwell, younger, of Tonock, son of John Maxwell, President of the Paisley Political Union, and candidate for the representation of that town under its auspices; and the Radical candidate is Mr. Hamilton, younger, of Dalzell, who

Initiated as Chairman the other day at a public dinner given in Glasgow to that respectable old gentleman, William Cobbett. The latter gentleman has been skipping "like a hen on a hot girdle,"

Having first offered himself for Kentreshire, next for Glasgow, and now for Lanarkshire.

LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH'S MEMOIRS BY HIMSELF.—The publication of this highly amusing work is announced for the 20th inst. It understood that the rich fund of anecdote with which it abounds furnishes a most lively picture of the manners of the times. The

ROYAL EXILE, who, it is known, possessed literary talent of no ordinary kind, is said to have written a great portion of these *Memoirs* while in this country.

WINTER HOME CIRCUIT.—Before Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Baron Gurney.—*Hertford*: Thursday, Nov. 29, at Hertford.—*Essex*: Saturday, Dec. 1, at Chelmsford.—*Kent*: Monday, Dec. 10, at Maidstone.

The sound of the hammer, the hatchet, and the saw, never ceases at Plumstead Dock-yard, in which the workmen are not allowed a

moment's respite from the morning to night. The artisans work double tides, that is they perform two days' labour in one; and even the Sabbath shines no holiday for them, for not only is the night made

joint labour with the day, but Sunday, no longer divided from the week, has ceased to be a day of rest in Plymouth Dock-yard. The same extraordinary activity prevails at Portsmouth and other dock-

ards, in which the finishing, fitting, and repairing of ships of war of every description, give dreadful note of preparation.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

THE LATE LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday afternoon an Inquest was held at the King's Head, Jamestree, Westminster, before J. H. Gell, Esq., and a respectable Jury, on the body of Mrs. Susan Herbert, aged fifty, who died in conse-

the body of the poor fellow, who died on the 10th inst., and the influence of the injuries he received at the late lamentable accident in York-street, Westminster, and, having heard the evidence, returned verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. F. Jossens.

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Vandrabers, Drawers, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c. at R. WALKINGTON'S.

**LIABILITY OF PAWNBROKERS.**—The Court of King's Bench decided

On Thursday, that Mr. Ballantine's construction of the Paw-rokers' Act is wrong. Mr. Cording was brought up by Writ of Habeas Corpus, and Sir J. Scarlett took objections to the warrant of

commitment. After Mr. Campbell was heard on the part of the Magistrate, the Court gave their opinion *seriatim*. The Lord Chief Justice said, no subject of the King is to be restrained of his liberty

am not prepared to say that all the objections taken to this warrant are not good. It is, however, enough to say that in my opinion there is no power of commitment, given by the Act of Parliament, even

supposing the destruction of property by fire is such a "loss" as contemplated by the Act. Mr. Justice James Parke was of the same opinion. He could not see, that under the 24th section any

power of commitment was given in such a case as this; and he did not think that the Legislature meant that the same authority which was given by the 14th section, where the pawnbroker had it in his

power to deliver up a pledge, or to pay its value, should exist in a case where the property was lost, or that the Magistrate should have the power to commit without giving the party an opportunity of appearing to be heard, and that the Magistrate should be empowered to order that the party should be liable to pay the costs of the proceedings.

assent to the doctrine that pawnbrokers could be held responsible for the loss or destruction of property which had occurred without their "default, neglect or wilful misbehaviour." Mr. Justice

Taunton and Mr. Justice Patteson concurred. They were of opinion that a loss by fire was not a loss which this Statute contemplated. Mr. Gording was ordered to be discharged.

The following is an extract of a letter from W. O. West, Esq., in Rotterdam, to his house, Messrs. R. R. Thornton and West, dated Rotterdam, Nov. 13:—

I have now the pleasure to advise the safe arrival of the *Magnificent*, Captain Campbell, before the town. She will commence discharging to-morrow morning, no interruption being offered by this Government.

ment. I have had always in view the fatal effect of the policy of a  
 an imbecile Government, which will only retaliate on themselves; for  
 this country, which ships nothing except butter cheese, madders,  
 and such like, which are sold to the exports from England.

and some flax, risks nothing compared to the exports of raw cotton. The English merchant or manufacturer not being allowed to export will have his wools returned protected, and therefore it is only England that suffers.

It is stated that an Austrian vessel from Smyrna, laden with fruit, was captured off the Land's End, and brought into Penzance, in consequence of her being destined for a Dutch port. The seizure of the vessel was in accordance with the Order in

his vessel is supposed not to have been warranted by the Council, which only applied to Dutch vessels, or to British vessels destined for Holland.

**MAMMOTH STEAMER.**—A steam-vessel was launched at Elizabeth Town, Pa., near Pittsburg, said to be the largest on the western waters. She has a 173 feet keel, and will carry 800 tons.

besides engine, wood, and furniture, &c., which will make the tonnage 1,000. Her cabins, when thrown together by opening the folding doors, will measure 170 feet in length. She is to be propelled by an engine of 350 horse power and is destined to run between

New Orleans and Louisville.—*American Paper.*

## WAR WITH HOLLAND

A meeting of the Merchants, Shipowners, and others, anxious for the preservation of the pacific relations between this country and Holland, was held on Tuesday at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty upon that subject. The requisition calling the meeting was signed by a great many of the leading merchants of the city, and among those present at the meeting were Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Sturt, Mr. May, the Countess Mr. Richard Thornton, Mr. Raffles, Mr. Heath, jun., Mr. Ward, Mr. John Ray Reid, &c. Thomas Wilson, Esq. took the Chair shortly after one o'clock. The meeting was addressed at considerable length by the Chairman, Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Tree, and Mr. Atwood, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Rd. Raikes; Sir Francis O'Mannay also took part in the proceedings.

Mr. Tree believed the meeting was unanimous in the expression of their feelings of disapprobation. There might be a few exceptions, but those exceptions established the rule, and if the majority had treated them as the King of the Netherlands had been treated, they would have speedily been forced to evacuate. (*Laughter.*) It would surely then have been a war to preserve the peace, and was not for him to point out to them the unprecedented interference of the King of the Netherlands in the peace of the Continent, the continuance of quarrelling with a country to which we imported two millions annually, and in trading to which we employed about 350,000 tons of shipping. He asked why were we once taught to look on that country as a close and solemn ally, and now to witness a sudden and violent check on its commerce? It was only in August last, at the expiration of Parliament, they were told in the King's speech that the King of the Netherlands had declared war on the Treaty general peace. (*Hear, hear.*) Was this a general peace? Was the peace which the commerce of the country wanted, or which the interests of the country required. (*Hear, hear.*) Among those whom he saw around him were men who had the entire confidence of the country, and who strove to preserve its best interests. Their Hon. Chairman had been a representative of the City, as had another Hon. Member, Mr. Thomas Sturt, and both of them had confidence in them, and had not withdrawn that confidence, but those gentlemen were retired because they could not devote enough of their valuable time to their public duties. Mr. A. concluded by moving a resolution to the effect of deprecating a war, without Parliamentary information, and without motive, against a free people and an ancient ally, connected with this country by the dearest ties.—(*Cheers.*)

The following address by his Majesty was agreed to:—

"We, the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the Under-Secretaries of State, the Admiralty, and others of the port of London, humbly approach your Majesty, with unabated feelings of loyalty, and renewed assurance of attachment to your Royal person.

"We have seen with deep concern and alarm, the appointment of a squadron of British men of war, avowedly intended to co-operate with a French force against Holland, and the issuing of an Order in Council for the seizure of all ships and cargoes belonging to the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

"The hostilities threatened do not appear to have been provoked by any injury inflicted on British interest, nor by any insult offered to British honour, and we deprecate the commencement of war, the termination of which no human sagacity can foresee, and for which, in the absence of all Parliamentary information, we are unable to account.

"We earnestly entreat your Majesty to withhold your consent to any exercise of coercive influence until the real wishes and feelings of the nation be unequivocally declared."

Friday evening an inquest was held at the Yorkshire Stingo, on the body of George Silk, Esq., a Proctor of Doctors' Commons. He died at Gloucester, and was taken to the Stingo on Tuesday evening, after returning from the house of Mr. Adams, York place, with whom he had been dining. He went to bed, and his housemaid ran for a doctor, and on her return found her master had expired. Mr. Cox, of Montagu-square, surgeon, said that he had known the deceased for several years, and he had suffered from complaints in the head. Water on the brain was the cause of his death. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

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**JONES'S COUGH BALSAM.** For Hooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Shortness of Breath. This invaluable Medicine has the almost certain effect of removing the cause of the complaint. It is equally efficacious in the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the violent and protracted Colds, such as hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, loss of voice, flatulency, and momentary removing the cause of that annoying tickling in the throat, which distresses by a perpetual hacking Cough, and deprives the patient of sleep. It will also remove the cause of the complaint, and in recent Colds one bottle will effect a cure. Hooping and Chronic Coughs, and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs, in extreme cases, even where life has been despaired of, and the sufferers have not been able to lie down in their beds for months, for fear of suffocation by the accumulation of thick phlegm, this Balsam has not its equal. It will remove the cause of the complaint, and in recent Colds one bottle will effect a cure. 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BY the concurrent evidence which comes from every part of the kingdom, the Conservative portion of the people may be satisfied that the cause of the CONSTITUTION thrives, and that the reaction which has been for months in progress is

now developing itself in the most unquestionable shape. In every county, east, west, north, and south, the common sense which characterizes the national character is coming to its aid; in every considerable town, in every division of a county, where, a few months since, the Reformers fancied themselves secure of uncontested returns, men of known character, extensive property, and sound principles, are coming forward, and coming forward at the request of their neighbours and townsmen, who eagerly pledge themselves to their support.

Who, a few months since, would have believed that HUME, the patriot—the constant, plodding, boring drudge of Radicalism—would have been driven to an ignominious flight from Middlesex?—who would have fancied that HOBHOUSE would have trembled for Westminster, or that the Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, rejected by Cambridge University, scouted in the new-made borough of Lambeth, warned off, in his own county of Hampshire, should be reduced to an attempt upon Penryn, where, if it comes to a contest, he is equally sure of being defeated?

In the midland counties the whole political appearance of the country is changed. In Shropshire, Worcestershire, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire, and Devonshire to the west, manifestations are making of powerful Conservative exertions. In Essex, in Suffolk and Norfolk, the declarations of the electors are unequivocally strong and constitutional; and these salutary effects of an alteration of popular feeling upon the merits of a reforming Cabinet will not in a small degree be increased by its last ordinance for a war upon Holland.

We set our faces against the system of pledges; but of this we are quite sure, that no man who proposes to support the present Government, when its conduct in the Dutch war comes before Parliament, will be either encouraged or supported at the General Election. The insolence and incapacity of the Ministers must be punished, and exposed, by the next House of Commons. If we are asked upon what grounds we speak so strongly, we beg only to refer to the speech and resolutions of Lord GREY himself, in another part of to-day's paper.

Upon one point, it may be as well to give a hint to our readers. The day of the dissolution of Parliament will be kept a secret, and the proclamation burst upon the country just at the moment when Ministers fancy it may operate most favourably for their interest. The electors must, therefore, be on the alert, and not delay their arrangements for securing the return of good men and true to the House of Commons.

NOTHING can more plainly show the effect which the great City Meeting of Tuesday has had upon the Ministers than the intemperate anger of the *Times*, which, while it affects to ridicule and despise the proceedings, and impugns and libels the character of every gentleman who distinguished himself upon the occasion, admits that the very circumstance of such a Meeting had the effect of lowering the Funds!

The truth is, that never in this—the wealthiest City of the world—was there assembled together so many men of weight, character, and mercantile importance, for a similar purpose; never was there made a more important declaration of popular feeling—at a time, when Ministers choose in the KING's name to involve the nation in an unjust and injurious war, without either the advice or concurrence of Parliament, than that which is embodied in the Resolutions moved and carried by them upon that occasion.

The speech of Mr. BARING was most powerful, and, under the circumstances, most extraordinary. His contrast of Lord GREY, in 1830, with Lord GREY, in 1832, was eloquent, cutting, and convincing—and the effect of the address of Mr. FRESSE upon the Meeting was literally electrical. It not only breathed the genuine spirit of the British Merchant, but gave powerful evidence of a classical and highly-cultivated mind.

We regret that we are unable to give it entire, but it will be found unanswerable upon any point, for—and our extracts from the resolutions of Lord GREY in 1791 will serve admirably for its illustration—its arguments are founded, and its principles rest, upon the injustice and danger of the Dutch war, which injustice and danger have been over and over again distinctly admitted in various cases by the very Ministers who are now involving the nation in hostilities.

Farther proofs than the virulence of the *Times* newspaper of the effect produced by this Meeting will very shortly be obtained. In Lancashire and Yorkshire similar meetings are in the course of arrangement for next week. The spirit of the country is roused, and the people, who find themselves after seventeen years of honourable peace, obtained by the triumphant successes of the British arms, suddenly plunged into the debts and difficulties of a war, utterly useless except to increase the power of France by oppressing Holland, naturally enquire why all this should be? They find that in London, the mart and centre of commerce and intelligence, all those most conversant with the subject, denounce the war as unjust and impolitic;—their own doubts are thus strengthened, their suspicions confirmed, and they see the necessity, first of protesting against such wanton measures, and if their appeals are unattended to, the justice of sending such men to Parliament as will steadily and honestly exercise the right of investigating the conduct of the Ministers who have reduced us to this extremity.

The *Times* finds great fault with the meeting, because it reckoned amongst its members many merchants connected with Holland and the Dutch trade. This is capital. Who are the people most proper to meet upon West India affairs? West India merchants and planters. Who so fit to discuss agricultural questions as the farmers? The merchants connected with the trade between England and Holland are the men best calculated to give a mercantile community a just idea of the mischiefs to which the trade between the countries will be subjected by hostilities. And the *Times*, in discussing a great national question, surely does not confine itself to the effects producible by a war upon any one or two houses belonging to one or two individuals who may have afforded the meeting the advantage of their experience. It is the national commerce which is jeopardized—her general trade and manufactures. It may be that through some of the houses, the heads of which have been libelled and calumniated in the *Times* Newspaper, much of this commerce may be carried on, but a reference to the exports of Holland will shew that something more than individual interests are to be affected, and that something more than private views have actuated the great mass of London mer-

chants in protesting against the most fatal measure of the weakest or wickedest Ministry with which England was ever cursed. We have heard that the Address will be presented to the KING at Brighton by a deputation.

WE find in Friday's *Post* the following letter, which contains an allusion to part of a correspondence, which we have never seen, and which, we conclude, Mr. JOSEPH HUME has never seen—it is so entertaining that we beg leave to extract it bodily, as the Scots say, from our constitutional Contemporary, and lay it before our readers!—

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.  
SIR—You are, I observe, at various public meetings, imputing to Lord HENLEY and his Committee that they have brought against you the charge of Atheism. You know very well that you have no ground whatever for this imputation. You are quite aware that the only thing of the kind which has occurred was merely the act of an individual member of that Committee, who, in writing to some of his neighbours, used the term Atheism in such a way that it might perhaps be construed as you suppose, say of whether this was incorrect or not, or whether it was unjust or not, no one knows better than yourself than that it is impossible for a Committee of a hundred and fifty gentlemen to be collectively answerable for the acts of each individual of their body. The simple fact is, that neither Lord HENLEY nor his Committee knew any thing of this said imputation until they found themselves attacked by you on that score at a public meeting.

Lord HENLEY's Committee have indulged in no personal assaults upon your character. It may suit your taste to go about the country maligning his Lordship, but no such line of conduct has been, or I trust will be, adopted on this side. To impute such attacks to his Lordship, or to his Committee, is a gross and unfounded calumny. It is of a piece with that conduct which forced Mr. HOBHOUSE, in his last letter to the electors of Bath, to say of you, "after all Mr. Hume's falsehoods and dishonesty, which are before the public, I conclude that the electors, like the rest of the world, will not believe a word he says."

But although it is grossly false to say that Lord HENLEY's Committee have made any such attack upon you, I will point out to you an imputation of a very kindred nature which has appeared in the public prints for more than a month past, but which is still unnoticed by you. In the *Record* newspaper of October 8, and again on the 11th, on the authority of another correspondent, it is imputed to you that you did, on the 4th of August last, while travelling on the Worthing coach, distribute the writings of Tom Paine among the passengers, praising them, and declaring that you could see no harm in them!

This charge was gravely and deliberately brought against you, not by Lord HENLEY's Committee, but by two distinct individuals writing to a public print long before Lord HENLEY's Committee was formed. You have left the imputation unanswered for several weeks; possibly it may never have met your eye. It is from such a supposition that I now bring it under your notice, through a channel that you cannot disregard.

MEMBER OF LORD HENLEY'S COMMITTEE.  
This is sharp language, and is of a piece with the cruelty of the *Times* towards poor JOSEPH. BURDETT and HOBHOUSE have set their faces against him in Middlesex, and he has no chance. PLACE, who is sick of BURDETT and his Zany—for reasons which anybody who reads a certain qualifying clause as to the requisite age for official assignees in the new Bankrupt Bill, will quite well enough understand—means to set up HUME for WESTMINSTER, and perhaps placard BROUGHAM's letter about "working the Lords" on the hustings. HOBHOUSE will be beat, and so will Sir FRANCIS, if any well-known constitutional Conservatives will come forward. BURDETT will be lifted out of the scrape, by Lord GREY, as a Peer—HOBHOUSE will go to the wall; and one—aye, even two men of known gallantry, honour, and integrity, of right principles, would be sure of their return.

EVERY thing gratifying to the country, and more especially to the KING personally, has been done, by the Ministers—as far as providing for Queen CAROLINE's retained lawyers goes—BROUGHAM, Chancellor; DENMAN—*Sir-nomore* DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice; TINDAL, Chief of the Common Pleas, and LUSHINGTON the Doctor pushed up to the head of his Court: WILDE has been foiled, but he would also have been lifted in, if Lord BROUGHAM could have tempted Sir JOHN LEACH to give up the Rolls for a Peerage. All, however, but WILDE and BILLY AUSTIN are now provided for; and, accordingly, the *Times*, after vainly urging the Learned Serjeant upon the people as Solicitor-General, puts forward BILLY as a fit subject for a public subscription.

It appears that this person obtained possession of his more than mother's property at Como, by a legal decision, and then squandered it away in dissipation, which, accompanied by intemperance, and an habitual imitation of his great patroness, has reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. As for funds, we believe, in addition to the property he thus legally obtained from the executors, the whole of the subscription for a service of plate for the unsunned CAROLINE, was handed over to him—at least, if he did not get it, nobody knows who did.

MR. HUME is evidently preparing to beat a retreat from Middlesex; he has put forth an address to the electors, in which he expresses a doubt of his success, treats it with a bold carelessness, and tells them if they won't have him he knows of a constituency that will—a small, snug body—a remnant yet left of the delectable rotten boroughs, by which he is pretty sure of getting into Parliament.

We seldom—we believe we never have yet done it—copy from ourselves, or recur to anything which has already appeared in our columns; but a song which we gave to the world on the 3d of March, 1822, in which the merits and virtues of our present representative are set forth to the best advantage, together with a few exposures of some of his mistakes and miscalculations, seems to us to be a fit object for re-print. Ten years have fitted—it is hardly to be believed so rapid is the flight of Time—since its first appearance in this paper, and fresh as it may be in the memories of many of our friends, still it should be recollected that boys who were then eleven or twelve years old, and cared nothing about HUME or his absurdities, have since grown into electors of Middlesex; and that dear little girls, then mere cockchafers of nine and ten, have since been converted into wives and mothers; and considering moreover that HUME is just precisely what he was then—barring a few more ruts and wrinkles in his physiognomy—and that no picture can be more accurate, no history more correct, than the song we then gave, we re-submit it as a *rechauffé* which our friends who have tasted it will not no doubt relish again, and those who were too young to sit at table when it was first served up, "will throw in" with a highly constitutional appetite.

"O, WHAT WILL BECOME OF ME?"

A NEW SCOTCH SONG, TO AN OLD SCOTCH TUNE.

"The House, which was used to cheer,

Is now more inclin'd to laugh,

And many, who thought me a Seer,

Begin to think me a calf:

And 'tis oh, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

The Whigs grow suspicious, and some o' my

Radical cronies look blue—

—ue, ue, ue, &c.

Radical cronies look blue!

"In India I first rose to sight,

As Paymaster, Surgeon, and Clerk;

Fat bullocks I bought in the light,

And sold them again in the dark.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

I grew pretty rich, in a summary

Way—which is nothing to you—

—ou, ou, ou, &c.

"I heard that the House called the Commons,

Was venal, and stupid, and base!

And I felt in my bosom, a summons

To fill so congenial a place.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

The voters they ask'd a large sum o' me,

Which I paid—with a larger in view!—

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

"So, when I got into the House,

I voted with LORD CASTLEREAGH;

But sat quite as mute as a mouse,

Because—I had nothing to say:

But I thought of what would become o' me,

And puzzled at what I should do,

I question'd Sir JAMES MONTGOMERY,

Who bid me do nothing but *boo*—

—oo, oo, oo, &c.

"I bowed, and I voted, quite dumb,

I think it was two or three year,

Expecting some profit to come,

But it seem'd not a whit the more near.

And 'twas O, what will become o' me?

O, what must I do?

The Ministers make a mere hum o' me,

And give me no share of the *brew*—

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

"No longer the dupe of their stories,

I began to talk loud and look big;

A very small man 'mongst the Tories,

Is a very great man as a Whig!

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

I rattled, and seated the rump o' me

On the bench of the Radical crew—

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

"I hasten'd my genius to show,

Though I dealt not in figures of speech;

But speaking of figures, we know,

Is even in MANNING's reach.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

I proved, with a great deal of mummery,

One and one to be equal to two!

—wo, wo, wo, &c.

"I wish I had stuck to that text,

My fame had continued alive;

But, alas, I grew bold, and tried next

To prove two and two to make five:

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

I swore it, and WALTER and some of the

Editors blustered it through—

—ough, ough, ough, &c.

"But there was a fellow called CROCKER

Who never was heard of before,

And with the assistance of CROCKER

He showed two and two to make FOUR.

And 'tis O, what did become o' me?

O, what did I do?

He proved all my arguments, flummery,

And all my figures untrue—

—ue, ue, ue, &c.

"The Navy I next took in hand,

And I just mistook *honest* for *ships*;

And, mixing the sea and the land,

Made seventeen millions of slips.

And 'tis O, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

CROCKER took down every sum o' me,

And showed not a sum to be true—

—ue, ue, ue, &c.

"The devil take the ominous name!

The CROCKERS and CROCKERS and CROCKERS!

They're destined to put me to shame,

And leave me the bye-word of mockers.

O, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

The newspapers make quite a drum o' me,

And keep up a pretty tattoo—

—oo, oo, oo, &c.

"In vain would I eat back each word,

And shift, or deny, or explain:—

I am *timed*, like a poor captive bird,

And I hoot, and I flutter in vain!

And 'tis O, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

None to the rescue will come o' me,

Except an attorney and Jew—

—ew, ew, ew, &c.

"My fame to its drear is ran down!

Even CORP will no longer believe!

Addresses, from county or town

I never again shall receive!

And 'tis O, what will become o' me?

O, what shall I do?

My *elder* is changed into *mum*—ah, me!

Gold boxes and tankards, adieu—

—eu, eu, eu, &c.

\* Scotch broth. † Quere, an owl!

## PEMICAN.

It is confidently stated that Prince POLIGNAC has escaped from his confinement. *The wag* observes, "That having cut Ham, he will, no doubt, save his *Bacon*!" This is a poor joke, and the escape of the Prince is, although a matter of rejoicing, not of jesting—but some people never can be grave.

The *Chronicle* says, that on Thursday evening Dr LUSHINGTON addressed a meeting of his friends at the King's Arms Tavern, in the Mile-end-road. The learned Doctor, in the course of his address, stated, that, in the department of Ecclesiastical Law, he could inform them that a Bill was prepared, and would be brought forward at the earliest opportunity, which would abolish three hundred and sixty Courts, and also abolish twice that number of sinecures in the gift of the Church, and which amounted to very many thousands of pounds a year. To the honour of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, he begged to state that his Grace cheerfully relinquished the whole of his great sinecure patronage.

We shall not stop here either to question Dr. LUSHINGTON's veracity in the last part of this statement, or the right of Dr. HOWLEY, the Archbishop, to dispose for ever of a Patronage in which he has only a life interest. We believe that Dr. HOWLEY will not listen to the fawning and cowardly suggestions of his inferiors, who, conscious of their own *rattery*, and recollecting the principles in which they

You "dare also to say," PLURALIST, "that you have nothing to do with it." Has cause nothing to do with effect? Is not a payment for subaltern service in the *blue and gold* —for reiterated distillations of the gleanings from BAYARD's Encyclopedia, and other revolutionary horrors in the *Albion* and *Reckie*, a payment for such work, in plain English, of canopies and benefices, the very worst instances of burning sin, that casts upon our hallowed Church







The owner may be treated with if required.





## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, 21st Nov. 1832.

DEAR BULL.—We live in interesting times—as compared with ordinary years we live twelve months in a week, and every hour as it passes along brings us new magnitude and European importance. When Prince POLIGNAC was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by 221 to 181, I then told you that every vote of the forty majority against him would cost France a million of pounds sterling, and as many months, if not years, of anarchy and trouble. My predictions were little heeded in those “glorious days” which succeeded, but by this time yourself and your readers cannot but have remembered my prophecy; and now we are at the end of nearly forty months since. First of all you would have seen the Chamber of Deputies of forty against the French monarchy; and we appear to be only at the beginning of our troubles. Millions and millions of pounds sterling have been already expended in defending the revolutionary principle, and thousands of lives have been lost in anarchy, *emueutes*, and civil war.

To complete the catalogue of crimes which the French revolutionary calendar is composed, an attempt has this week been made to assassinate LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French! Thus, the men who raised the barricades and cried “*Vive le Roi des Français!*” “*Vive le Roi Citoyen!*” are now plotting against his life, and fire on their own hero from the Pont Royal.

I am not about to enter into the discussion which occupies the attention of the French public at the moment, whether the assassin was excited to this frightful act by the police, or by the republicans, as the individual is not arrested the discussion is founded on conjecture; but of one thing we may be certain, and that is from the testimony of a witness who cannot be mistaken—the assassin was a young man, and “a man of the people!” His hands, his face, his air, his voice, his manner, his dress, his language—all proved him to be a man of the people. He was not a professional assassin, as indeed has been made by the republicans to fix the stain of such a crime on the Carlists or Royalists, but this is too absurd to need refutation—the Carlists would not and could not encourage assassination, and above all, the assassination of a King. This would be to fire on their own principles, and to attack their own system—besides, should LOUIS PHILIPPE even have been shot, the Royalist and Carlist parties would have been overthrown, and the assassin would be ready at a moment's notice in the person of the young Duke, the eldest son. The supposition, then, that it is a Carlist act, is monstrous, and nothing but the most resolute determination to pervert the intentions and wishes of the most honourable men in France could have possibly led to such an insinuation.

The facts of this attempted assassination are very few, and may be given in twenty minutes. The assassin, proceeding on horseback on Monday last from the Tuilleries to the Chamber of Deputies, an individual of about 24 years of age, belonging to “the people,” rushed forward, placed himself before a young woman arrived from the country (who is the daughter of a postmaster in the north of France), and at the moment the King passed by, drew from his pocket a pistol, levelled it at LOUIS PHILIPPE, and would probably have shot him, but that this postmaster's daughter, observing the intention, jerked his arm at the moment of firing, and thus saved the King from being shot. The assassin escaped over the Pont Royal—his flight was not observed—he has not since been heard of; and the police up to this moment have made thousands of useless searches and hundreds of useless arrests. The King, at the moment of going off, said to a Deputy afterwards, “I perceived the aim was not well taken.” When the shot was fired LOUIS PHILIPPE raised his hat from his head and exclaimed, “all is well, I am not hurt.”

He passed on—opened the Session of 1832 by a speech, to which we shall hereafter allude—returned to the Palace—informed the Queen of what had happened—was immediately visited by a large body of Peers and Deputies. The next day he came from his pocket a pistol, levelled it at LOUIS PHILIPPE, and would probably have shot him, but that this postmaster's daughter, observing the intention, jerked his arm at the moment of firing, and thus saved the King from being shot. The assassin escaped over the Pont Royal—his flight was not observed—he has not since been heard of; and the police up to this moment have made thousands of useless searches and hundreds of useless arrests. The King, at the moment of going off, said to a Deputy afterwards, “I perceived the aim was not well taken.” When the shot was fired LOUIS PHILIPPE raised his hat from his head and exclaimed, “all is well, I am not hurt.”

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attention, will make thousands of converts in France to the principles of legitimacy, as it will tend to open their eyes to the fact, that in this principle alone is there either order or peace.

During the last week the Session of 1832 has commenced. On Monday, LOUIS PHILIPPE delivered his third speech from the Throne, and it supplies us with another proof of the anarchy and ruin to which the revolution is conducting France. I cannot avoid directing your attention to the leading facts it communicates, and the troubles and difficulties it reveals. The taxes which press so heavily upon the nation are not to be diminished, the public charges are not to be reduced. The army, which is so immense, is not to be placed on a peace footing. The “general disarmings,” which poor Monsieur PERIER hoped to effect a year ago, is no longer spoken about. The Duchess de Berry is to be confined as a hostage for a peace which she has no right to demand. Legitimacy has triumphed. The Republic and the Carlist parties are to be attacked by a Government which is to defend itself. And, in one word, the speech announces no one satisfactory fact, except that of a good harvest just got in, and which has somewhat reduced the price of bread. I have read the speech over with great attention several times, and I cannot find a single word of real hope or solid consolation, but in the single phrase relative to the harvest—Do I blame then M. GUIZOT, the Duke de NOUËLLE, or M. HUMANN, for this state of things? By no means! These men did not make the revolution, and regret its being made; but these men have now undertaken to govern a revolution which is ungovernable, and sooner or later they will discover that all their efforts are fruitless.

The Duke de Berry, who has been confined, is suffering her fate with composure and dignity. She has all the talent, honour, wealth, and virtue of France on her side; and whether she is to be tried by the House of Peers, or by the Court of Assizes, she does not tremble for the result. She has already charged M. HENNEQUIN with the preparation of her case; and BERRYER, CHATEAUBRIAND, HYDE DE NEUVILLE, and a host of others have arrived at Paris, to concert their measures for her defence. Her friends are not without acquittal. Her health is good—her spirits are not affected by her confinement—she says she leaves her case in the hands of Providence, and to the care of her friends—and she has the conviction that no jury and no court will find her guilty of TREASON AGAINST FRANCE.

The King of HOLLAND remains firm. BARON CHASSE remains resolute. The French troops have advanced into Antwerp. The Prince of ORANGE has headed his army. The Prussian Government has sent an army into Venloo and another army to the banks of the Rhine. The citadel of Antwerp will hold out. The city will be most probably bombarded. The Dutch will at any rate only retire into their territory until after the French troops shall have retired according to the Treaty between LORD PALMERSTON and PRINCE TALBOT. The Dutch will then return to their charge to attack the Belgians, and put them to rout; and then the French shall return to attack the King of HOLLAND, and his army, the Prussian army will unite with that of King WILLIAM—and an European war will begin which may last, not months, but years. Some apprehensions were entertained a few days since, and when I last wrote to you, that the King of Prussia would not support his friend and relative the King of HOLLAND, and other reports, and the King of Prussia has proved himself to be all that was expected—and King WILLIAM and the Monarchies of Europe are from this moment saved.

Let us, then, dear BULL, rally with all our hearts and souls for this good old cause of the Monarchy—the hearth—and the altar—even the altar of Protestantism—and let us pray God to grant an abundant success to King WILLIAM and the FLAG of HOLLAND. And believe me to be, dear BULL, your affectionate correspondent. P. H.

PIRATES OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.—The new work which Mr. Macfarlane has just put forth, “*Lives of Banditti and Robbers*,” contains many really admirable and extraordinary stories (all perfectly authenticated) of Italian, Sicilian, Spanish, German, Hungarian, East Indian, and other robbers, and contains a spirited sketch of the History of the Buccaneers, and a detailed account of the Chinese pirates. This last section is perhaps the most wonderful in the book. The pirates of the celestial empire, to the number of seventy thousand men, were commanded for many years by a woman!—*Chronicle*. At the Court of Aldermen last Tuesday, the hitherto usual vote of thanks was proposed to the late Lord Mayor; and the Mayor, in his colloquial remarks, said that the popular person could not get one to second it. Surely this man could not be serious in his attempt to represent the City. We should advise him to try Coventry; he is likely to be resident there for some time.—*Guardian*.

REAL PATRIOTISM.—[Fatherland.]—An application was made to the Governor of the province of North Holland, on the 14th inst., by the Dutch General and Commander in Chief, to keep upon the coast what terms the steam-boat called the *Noord Holland* would be disposed of to the Government for the service of the country under the present circumstances. The reply of the Governor of the States of North Holland to this request is dated from Haarlem on the 16th inst. After commenting in touching language on the times and circumstances in which every vessel in which every citizen of the independence of the country, the answer proceeds to express the satisfaction of the States of North Holland in being enabled to afford assistance in the hour of trial to their beloved Fatherland, and concludes by not only making a present of the vessel for the use of the State, but also offers to pay all the wages of the crew, amongst whom is the experienced pilot Duinker, who has a perfect knowledge of the coast.—*Chronicle*.

TO LADIES IN WANT OF HUSBANDS.—It appears from the *Sydney Gazette* that in the Sutton Forest district of Australia there are only 140 females to 540 males, and that four years ago there were in the whole colony not more than 8,957 females to 27,611 males, leaving a melancholy deficiency of 18,624!

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—On Friday Lord Lyndhurst made the rule absolute for the payment of the legacy duty on 20,000. The trustees of the late Mrs. Cholmondeley, under the lady's will on her marriage. This sum was vested in trustees for the use of her father for his life; after his death it was to go to her husband for life, and if she survived and had no children, she had power to dispose of it as she thought proper, which she accordingly did. The police offices of an extensive degradation at Brecon, supposed to have been committed by London thieves. On Sunday evening, while the family were attending divine service, the dwelling-house of Mr. Lloyd, a watchmaker at Brecon, was entered by thieves and plundered of banknotes and gold to the amount of 60l., 12 watches, silver spoons, and other articles of plate. Two men are suspected who had arrived on the night of the robbery, and were seen at the Brecon inn on Sunday and Saturday nights, dined there about 2 o'clock on Sunday, and went away between 3 and 4 o'clock. Two persons answering their description were seen near Mr. Lloyd's house about the time of the robbery. One of them was a tall well-made man, of ruddy complexion, and apparently near 50 years of age, the other much younger, little more than 3 feet high, awkwardly made, and much marked with the small-pox. They were very well dressed, both in very light, tapering, and high-crowned hats, and genteel-looking olive great-coats, with velvet collars, and had valuable watches. They had with them an oil-skin black bag, about a foot square, for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying off their booty.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE LAST WHIG JOB.—Among the innumerable instances of dereliction of public duty which the Ministry are daily convicted, it is perhaps unnecessary to add one more monstrous than the rest. But the following case, common to the Scottish and English Whigs, will have the effect of exhibiting the consistency of our rulers in a point of view, which we should not be justified in withholding from our readers.—The parish of Swinton, in Berwickshire, happens to be vacant, the presentation to which is vested in the Crown. Men ignorant of the mode of proceeding now adopted, might suppose that those who have so long clannishly for popular rights, would gladly have availed themselves of the opportunity of extending the principle of representation to the most degraded parish. Will it be believed, then, that although two different Clergymen, every way unexceptionable, have been recommended by the parishioners, a presentation is about to be given, and is perhaps by this time actually made out, in favour of a third individual, who is notoriously obnoxious to the whole parish, high and low, and recommended only by one Hon. Baronet, whose sole objection with the Church is, that he has no estate in the parish, and who is in the neighbourhood. To account for the fact that it is so, it may be necessary to mention three circumstances. The Baronet, whom Ministers are so anxious to conciliate, was a convert at the eleventh hour to the cause of Reform—having, not six months ago, been amongst its most violent opponents. His son is a candidate for Berwickshire in the Ministerial interest; and the Rev. Gentleman, for whom they are so desirous to provide the living of Swinton, has for some time past been evincing his capacity for the Ministry by his zeal and activity as a politician. Let the friends of the Ministry talk now of Tory corruption, if they dare.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We next week shall give a brief review of the numerous new publications which we have received, and which has hitherto been unavoidably delayed.

We have purposely selected from the mass of letters and papers which have arrived from Portugal, the communications of the Times correspondent, as not being likely to give too favourable a picture of the state of things at Oporto.

A. M.—An Elector of Finsbury—G. D.—A Parish Priest—and various other communications, must stand over till next week.

Katy's lithography about ball tickets, to catch votes, is not worth notice.

Loyal Addresses and Election Advertisements must be sent early in the week.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Brighton, leading a quiet life and receiving at the Royal Table each day some of the Nobility and Gentry who are at that place. The Duchess of GLOUCESTER and the Princess AUGUSTA are also there.

The KING appears in good health, and the release from business and the toils of state seem to agree with his MAJESTY. The QUEEN, universally a favourite wherever seen, is also well in health.

Before Christmas the KING will proceed to Hastings on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND, who are honouring that watering-place with their presence, and we rejoice to hear that Prince GEORGE has found considerable benefit from the sea air since his arrival there.

THE KING will come to town to-morrow or Tuesday, to arrange about the dissolution of the Parliament, which will take place in the first week of the next month.

Lord GREY intends upon that occasion, whether as a last effort before his retirement, or with a view to strengthen his tottering Government, we do not presume to know, to press upon his MAJESTY a small creation and elevation of Peers. Among the persons so to be honoured are Lord TAVISTOCK and Lord UXBRIDGE (eldest sons), Mr. BYNG, the Member for Middlesex, and (we believe) Mr. STANLEY.

If this last is decided upon, it is merely a preparatory step to his appointment to the Colonial Department. Two other names have been mentioned to us, but not being sure of the fact, we decline mentioning them.

It is said that His MAJESTY has given his consent to this measure. It has been kept a profound secret to the last minute.

WE suppose the sophistries of the Foreign Secretary and the declarations of the Times newspaper are, about this period somewhat of equal value. The war has begun; and what makes a very serious thing extremely comical is, that the Ministerial journalists lay the entire blame of the failure of all the Whig speculations and calculations upon the TORIES—upon the influential, scattered, fallen and defeated TORIES!—How can people talk such nonsense!

The Speech of the King of FRANCE—a royal composition of *eau sucrée*, as far as the French are concerned—contains one or two passages which must taste, to our precious Ministers, somewhat like gall, or myrrh, or aloes. What do they think of this particular bit?—

"The close alliance, which has been brought still closer, between France and England will be for the two nations a fruitful source of welfare and of strength; and for Europe a new guarantee of peace."

"One question was likely to have kept Europe in a state of inquietude. In spite of the efforts of my Government, the treaty of the 15th November, 1831, which went to effect the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted; the end was not attained."

"I conceived that such a state of things could not be prolonged without compromising the dignity and the interests of France. The moment had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to fulfil the engagements contracted towards Belgium."

"The King of Great Britain participated in my sentiments. Our flags float together at the mouth of the Scheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equal its valour, arrive at this instant under the walls of Antwerp. My two sons are in their ranks."

"In giving to the King of the Belgians my dear child, I have strengthened by a new tie the intimate connexion of the two nations. The act which has sanctioned that union will be laid before you."

This portion of the speech—which is the only part apparently interesting to this country—contains, as we read it, the most contemptuous exposure of the idiotic policy—policy indeed!—of our Government, that can be imagined. After having told his people that the country is peaceable and happy within itself, and threatened with no attack from without, the King of the FRENCH states, that finding it impossible, by means of his own Government, to settle the Belgian question, and finding, moreover, THAT THE DIGNITY AND INTERESTS OF FRANCE required the settlement of that question; the King of GREAT BRITAIN—God bless the KING!!!—the King of GREAT BRITAIN participates in his views, and therefore furnishes him with means which he could not otherwise have procured, to bully Holland, and to assist in its subjection, if necessary, to maintain the dignity and strengthen the interests of France.

Why was there ever such a disclosure—was there ever such an insult offered to the common sense of a country as this? Even the King of FRANCE does not hint one syllable as to any possible advantage to be derived by England in the affair; but he announces that the two national flags are floating together at the mouth of the Scheldt, and that his army is the finest in the world, and that his sons are in it, and that he has given his dear child to the King of the BELGIANS—and that to settle everything according to his wishes, we find the means which he did not possess.

After the patriot KING—the beloved and worthy son of EGALITE—the Citizen King of the FRENCH, had delivered himself of this oration, he returned home and was shot at, as people say, was agreed upon, for effect, by a person not yet in custody. This *coup de theatre* following the announcement of the *coup d'etat*, caused addresses from the Chambers, which, of course, were graciously received, and the Citizen KING shewed himself at a window, and the air was rent with *Vive le Roi*, &c. &c. &c.

The fate of the Duchess of BERG remains as yet involved in doubt. But upon the inevitable change of the French Ministry in a few days, much depends. DUPIN's election as President will, no doubt, be followed by the accession

to power of ODILON BARROT, GUIZOT, and Co., and in less than a fortnight, from this day, the war in Europe will be GENERAL.

Those of our readers who have heard that Lord PALMERSTON calculates that Antwerp will fall in a certain number of days, and that when Antwerp has fallen, the French troops are to march back again into France, do not perhaps ask themselves how many French troops were originally proposed as the force necessary to do this—perhaps they are not aware that, in consequence of the Prussian movement, a pretext has been raised to increase that force to upwards of 100,000 men—perhaps they do not know that this force includes a powerful body of cavalry, and perhaps they do not consider that fortified citadels are not taken by Lancers and Hussars; perhaps too, they are not aware that over and above all the wise calculations of Lord PALMERSTON, and the candid avowals of Prince TALLEYRAND, LOUIS PHILIPPE and his royal son-in-law, King LEOPOLD, agreed upon a separate article, while they were at Compeigne, of which it is more than probable Lord PALMERSTON has not heard, even privately—publicly and officially he certainly has not—and that, upon this little family compact more depends than they have been led to believe—more, we mean, towards "strengthening the dignity and interests of France."

The die, however, is cast—the country on every hand and on all sides, is crying out against the wanton folly of the Ministry, while Lord GREY, hedged in with a family "wall of flesh," shuts himself up at Sheen, hears nothing, but through the medium of his large family circle; and like another ANGESEA, loaded even to surfeiting by his creatures and dependants, actually believes at this moment that the Dutch war is popular with the people of England.

We refer with pride to the bold and dignified conduct of our ill-used ancient Ally—his conduct, with respect to the embargo, and detention of English vessels, so totally at variance with the mean and paltry proceedings of our Government, weak even in its wickedness, and vacillating in its rindictiveness. Embargoes laid on—merchants ruined—vessels sinking—crews starving—as may be seen by a reference to an article in this day's paper, headed "Naval Annals," and then a revocation of the embargo, just in time to show the original blunders of the Government, and just too late to be of any use in repairing them.

But it is not only the present policy of the Government which these proceedings bring to light; they also exhibit in the most advantageous colours its past operations—Now come into view the practical advantages derivable from the destruction of the fortresses—marks of our glorious successes under the Duke of WELLINGTON—fortresses which cost him eight years to establish, and the nation nearly half as many millions of money to erect; these have been recklessly swept away by the Whig Government—for what?—Let the Citizen King answer—"to support the dignity and interests of France!"

What poor Lord GREY, when he was a Tory, said about Reform—it is mighty easy to open the flood-gates, but it will be a task of incalculable labour to shut them again—we say about this useless and unjust war. It may be all very well for England to sacrifice her means to increase the dignity and maintain the interests of France, and TALLEYRAND has made Lord PALMERSTON believe it is a very fine thing for him to have the doing of, but the flood-gates are now opened, and no prescience of the gentle P. can afford his Lordship a guess when they are to be closed again.

The first visible—we might add sensible—effect of the general war will be the overthrow of the present Cabinet—certain it is that their conduct will become one of the earliest questions for discussion in the new Parliament, and certain it is that no man who advocates the war, or who does not express a very decided opinion against it, will be returned to that Assembly by a Reform Constituency—the consequence is evident—and, although Lord HOWICK may exult in the belief that "they have got the country into such a state that no men will be found willing to take the Government from them," they may rest assured that there are men who will outbid even them in the game they have been playing, and that the first vote the present Ministers propose in the House of Commons, either for Supplies to defray a War Establishment—for Taxes to defray War Charges, or for a Loan to support a War Expenditure, will be the signal for their defeat and overthrow.

The People want no WAR—They have already felt it to be useless and needless, and the public feeling will not be soothed upon this point by the imprudent declaration of the King of FRANCE, that England has undertaken it, in order to support the DIGNITY AND INTERESTS OF FRANCE. And we can tell his MAJESTY's Ministers this—that two or three more addresses such as those which have already been presented to the KING OF ENGLAND may even induce his MAJESTY when he comes to London, to summon the Parliament instead of dissolving it, and postpone for the present the creation of Peers, into which he has been worried by the rough-riders of the Whig Cabinet.

WE have received some private information with respect to the French army, which serves to convince us, that however well made the soldiers' coats may be, and however smart the uniforms of the officers, it is for the service on which it is to be employed in Belgium perfectly inefficient and ill-adapted. The privates are raw boys, the subaltern officers worn-out protégés of SOULT's, and if they experience bad weather during the siege of Antwerp, the elements alone will send the greater part of them to their graves.

Every account we hear confirms the determination of the Dutch to hold out to the last, and to make use of all the means which nature and art have put at their command. Military men anticipate that the defence of Antwerp will afford one of the most splendid military spectacles that has been for many years exhibited, and of the results expected, some little notion may be obtained by the following observations by King LEOPOLD to an English officer, a few days since, for the truth of which we vouch:—

"I do not know," said His BELGIC MAJESTY, "what may happen, but dis I know—de fires is light at Claremont, my plate is all cleaned at RONDALL and BRITCH, and I am quite ready for a start."

MR. HUME's ill success on his canvass, and the general feeling of disinclination of the electors of Middlesex to his return, have induced that gentleman, after a few desperate, and, we must say, discreditable speeches, to intimate to his particular friends his intention of abandoning a contest for the county; but we should not be surprised to see him an-

nounced as a candidate for Westminster with Colonel EVANS, much to the grief of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, who, in the true spirit of liberal reform, fancied themselves immovable from their rotten borough of Westminster.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has discovered that exacting pledges from candidates is inadmissible and unconstitutional; and Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE takes the same ground, and refuses to give pledges. We think both he and BURDETT are perfectly right; but we are very much surprised, nevertheless. Colonel EVANS, who, naturally enough, does not see why "dear Sir FRANCIS" should be shocked and grieved at his "coming forward," pledges himself to every thing in the world, and a little bit more; and then Sir FRANCIS, after having answered "dear Evans" in a crying letter, sends it under cover to "dear De Veay," to read to his party; while another detachment proceed to "dear HOBBHOUSE," and tell him he will lose his seat if he does not give pledges. HOBBHOUSE, now a placeman, and at the head of the flogging department of the army, bows out the deputation, and repeats the history of the meeting to Lord ALTHORP and JOHNNY RUSSELL, as one of the proofs of the insolence with which the reform measure inspires the people.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT may be saved any mortification by Lord GREY's carrying his point about his peerage; and as we believe his Lordship pledged that way, whenever he can manage it, we should not be surprised if a small addition were made to the Upper House; but as for HOBBHOUSE, if he is beaten at Westminster, he has no place to get in for. Lord PALMERSTON may also go to the Peers, for he will not be returned. HORNE, the Attorney-General, can get no seat, and is therefore, they say, to be made a Judge. The Solicitor-General will get no seat. POULETT THOMPSON has not a chance at Dover, and they will not hear of him at Manchester; and SPRING RICE, the Treasury Secretary, has not a chance of a return,—nor has Lord DUNCANSON, another Minister, in Ireland—This we know.

## NAVAL ANNALS.

"Rule Britannia!—Britannia rules the waves!"

It is with the pride and enthusiasm of Englishmen, that we to-day record the feats of the British Navy—feats which appear to have been able to accomplish with the aid of the French squadron. As we have not the advantage of any private communications with the Admiralty, or the orders issued therefrom, under the superintendence of Sir THOMAS HARDY—NELSON'S CAPTAIN—and his pupil Sir COCKERMOUTH GRAHAM—remember NELSON'S CAPTAIN—as we have no opportunities of knowing anything about the lugger-mugger conceits of these two worthies, we select from the common newspapers a register of the proceedings of His MAJESTY's Channel Fleet during the last week.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 17.—The *Comway*, 28, Capt. EDEN, arrived this morning with two Dutch East Indianmen, which she detained on Thursday night, both from Batavia; one is called the *Henrietta Clara*, of 700 tons for Amsterdam, out 103 days, and the other the *Maria*, of 360 tons, for Rotterdam, out 106 days. They bring no particular news from Java, are both valuably laden with coffee, sugar, and block-tin, and were stopped off Ostend, between which port and the Goodwin Sands the *Comway* was cruising. They unfortunately ran foul of each other this morning, at two o'clock, off Selsey Bill, by which the *Maria* carried away her foremast and the *Henrietta* her bowsprit, and each received considerable damage in the bows. The crews were much alarmed and jumped overboard, and were picked up by the *Comway*'s boats. The *Comway* took the *Maria* in tow and brought her to Spithead, and the *Messenger* steamer towed her into harbour; the *Henrietta* has 40,000 dollars in silver on board. The *Comway* will return to her cruising-ground to-morrow.

The *Castor* frigate has *stranded*, off the Texel, a Dutch ship called the *Kron Princess*, from the West Indies, bound to Bremen; and the *Satellite* has detained off Dungeness, the Dutch brig *Diana*, from Berbice, bound to Amsterdam.

DEAL, Nov. 18.—The British and French Admirals of the combined squadrons left the Downs on Friday evening for the North Sea, with the *Donaigal* and *Talavera*, 74's, and some frigates and sloops of both nations. The French Admiral had previously shifted his flag from the *Suffren*, ship of the line, to a frigate. The ships left in the Downs were the *Suffren*, 66 guns, a large frigate, and a corvette, and one English sloop of war; and as the commander of the latter is a junior officer to the French Captains, the command of the Downs was left, therefore, in charge of the French.

In order that there may be no mistake as to the French being here, the French ships have to-day hoisted immensely large Ensigns. The *Suffren*'s is an enormous one.

Nov. 20.—On Saturday night, or rather about two o'clock on Sunday morning, H. M. S. *Talavera* and the French frigate *Calyso* got foul of each other. The *Talavera*, in her station on a wind, and going at the rate of about five-and-a-half knots per hour, saw a strange ship running off the wind, and approaching her. The *Talavera* showed lights; the stranger ran first one way, then another, until at length she ran completely athwart the *Talavera*. The confusion and alarm cannot be described; both ships were expected to go down, the shock was so severe. About sixty Frenchmen jumped on board the *Talavera*, and the English pilot of the *Calyso*, who got on board her, exclaiming, "that if he did go to the bottom, it should be in an English man-of-war." The *Talavera* has suffered much, and the *Calyso*, a double-banked frigate, is cut down nearly to the water's edge, and both vessels will require considerable repair. The *Donaigal* saw nothing of the mishap, but sailed on. We may easily imagine Sir P. MALCOLM's surprise on finding out. We should think his original surprise at seeing her in the squadron at all must—or ought to have been much greater.

H. M. S. *Vernon* is not taken by the Dutch.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 21.—Sailed H. M. S. *Comway* for the Downs. At two p.m. she was observed to fire a few working up Channel, and brought her to. She proved to be a Dutchman, and is now at Spithead.

The report of the loss of H. M. S. *Larne*, Capt. SYDNEY SMITH, is not confirmed.

A British cruiser has carried into Falmouth a Dutch ship laden with American produce, the property of citizens of the United States, the consequences of which will be a series of representations to the Government of the United States, which we have no doubt will cause a sensation on the other side of the Atlantic, and lead to results of a very unpleasant nature.

Three Dutch fishing boats, laden with cod and oysters, were captured by one of His Majesty's line-of-battle ships last week, and sent into Ramsgate. We are happy to add no lives were lost. The boats have since been permitted, after searching the fish, to proceed to Katwyck.

(From a Correspondent.)—The captains and crews of some of the Dutch vessels brought into English ports are suffering the greatest inconvenience and privations, owing to the iniquitous system pursued by the British Government. Many of the ships from the East and West Indies, it is well known, upon coming naturally refuse to require supplies, but the agents at the outports naturally refuse to supply the Dutch vessels that are detained, until they know from whom payment is to come. Neither the owners, nor their correspondents in London, are willing to become responsible for the things



that are required, as they cannot tell whether the vessels that are detained may not eventually be declared by the Ministers as lawful prizes—the result of all which is, that the crew of a West Indian man-of-war is likely to starve in a British port, unless immediately relieved!!! and another ship is likely to sink, because the Captain can get no one to do the needful repairs.

The *Dolphin*, BARNES, from Marennes to Bergen, has been sent into Newhaven; the *Leinster*, from Surinam to Amsterdam, has been sent into Scilly; and the *Regent*, from New York to Amsterdam, has been sent into Portsmouth.

HAVE, Nov. 20.—Letters from different seaports mention the appearance of French and English ships of war on different parts of the coast. A pilot reports that on the 16th inst. an *English frigate of 44 guns* was grounded; everything was prepared on the shore to save the crew, but it was off by its own bow.

His Majesty's sloop *Children*, 18, Commander ROBERT DEANS, is refitting at Spithead with all possible dispatch, to join the squadron under Sir POLLEXFEN MASON, in the *Dowra*, whither she is expected to sail about Thursday next. The *Messenger*, steam transport, arrived on Saturday from Plymouth, and in the course of the day towed into her the *Maria*, Dutch merchant ship, having been run foul of by her consort, the *Henrietta*, on their way to this port late on Friday night, when in charge of His Majesty's ship *Conway*. The *Harmony*, Dutch merchant brig, of four guns, was brought into Spithead yesterday, 96 days from Batavia, bound to Rotterdam, laden with sugar and coffee, detained by his Majesty's ship *Stag*, off the Goodwins. A melancholy accident happened on Saturday evening last, between six o'clock and seven, on the return of the *Children* boat to Spithead, in which were Mr. LOWN, midshipman, and two seamen. By the sail jibbing suddenly the boat upset, and Mr. L. and one seaman sunk to rise no more; the other happily regained the ship, and was picked up.

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

WE last week observed that nothing could more strongly prove the effect produced upon the ductile creatures of an incapable Ministry by the City Meeting, held to express the disgust and detestation of the great mercantile and monied interests, created by the useless, unjust, and iniquitous war with Holland (bad, base, and infamous in itself, but worse, and more destructive, as leading to the inevitable result of general hostility all over Europe), than the virulence and violence of the *Times* newspaper.

That high-minded admirable journal, which scorns personality, decries invective, and shudders at calumny, all of which it is in the habit most falsely and scurrilously of charging upon papers utterly and entirely innocent of any such outrages, began, immediately after this Meeting, to belabour the BARINGS, and more especially one, who is about to be put forward as a candidate for London, on the strength of the power and ability which, in a maiden speech, he displayed upon that very occasion. But not content with the use of every opprobrious epithet which it could furnish up from the armoury of Printing House Square, to attack, wound, and injure the different speakers at that most powerful and influential assembly, it began to misconstrue contempt of its calumnies into fear of its power, and on Saturday produced in its columns the following letter, professing to give a true, full, and particular account of the history of the life of RICHARD THORNTON, Esq., which it accordingly posted in the most conspicuous part of its brazen columns.

We give it entire as it appeared—

#### THE PACIFIC FACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Can any of your readers inform the public—Ist Whether the Mr. THORNTON who made his debut as one of the tools of the factions Tory meeting held at the City of London, on Tuesday, is the Mr. THORNTON who had a mercantile establishment at Antwerp, but who, well knowing the blood-thirsty character of the Dutchmen in that city, has deemed it prudent to remove to Rotterdam?

2nd. Whether the said Mr. THORNTON is not owner of several "foreign" vessels engaged in the Dutch colonial trade, all sailing, not under English, but under either Dutch or Russian colours?

3rd. Whether the said Mr. THORNTON has not a coffee establishment at Batavia?

4th. Whether the said Mr. THORNTON is not engaged at this moment in some Oporto wine transactions of a "highly creditable" nature?

5th. Who is the Mr. THORNTON who is horse-shipped at Samarang, and was kicked out of Singapore?

Lastly, Whether the Mr. Wilson who presided as the chief of the Tory cabal is not agent for several Dutchmen, and whether they did not prompt him to exhibit that "very upright" and "most impartial" bearing which compelled your querist to quit the meeting in utter disgust with the unprincipled Tory clique, and to blush for that day's conduct of

#### A "BRITISH MERCHANT."

This letter,—written to the Editor of the *Times*, and inserted in that paper, by a gentleman who quitted the Meeting in "utter disgust with the unprincipled Tory clique, and to blush"—attracts the attention of Mr. THORNTON, who knew that the things stated and implied in it were calumnies of the basest and most shameful nature. He applies to the *Times*, and his name appears in the notices to correspondents in that paper on Tuesday in these words:—

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. RICHARD THORNTON, who has applied to you for the name of the correspondent through whom the questions of which he complains were put to him, is informed that his letter has been referred to that gentleman, who will, no doubt, afford him every proper explanation."

We have supplied the *Italics*.

Well, the *Times* man writes this, thinking this will get him out of the scrape, and that something may be cooked up—but no—he fails—fails entirely, and the "gentleman" who is obliged to retire from a Meeting of the Merchants of London, in whose presence he in all probability never was permitted before—writes the following "proper explanation" to Mr. THORNTON, which appears in the *Times* Newspaper of Wednesday:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir—Having been influenced solely by political feelings to address a letter to you (which appeared in your Journal of Saturday last) reflecting on the personal character of Mr. RICHARD THORNTON, relative to occurrences in India, and finding myself wholly in error, I have no hesitation in withdrawing, in the most unqualified manner, the offensive imputation, and in declaring my entire conviction that it was unfounded."

"I must express my great regret at the outrage committed on him, and therefore I beg of you to give immediate publicity to this declaration."

"A BRITISH MERCHANT."

This appears in the "great leading Journal," which despises and contemns calumny and libel, and never states a fact, which could militate against the character of an individual, except on the highest authority.

But, pray observe the excuse for libelling in the grossest manner one of the most eminent and respectable of real *British Merchants*—(which, he it remembered, the man, in his first letter, never assumes to be)—"He was influenced solely by political feelings"—so that, according to the writer's views, and, of course, those of the Editor, who admits his confessed falsehood, political animosity justifies any calumny and any libel. Whether Mr. THORNTON knows the "gentleman" to whom he was referred or not, we cannot say, but we think the following Editorial remark upon this

crouching, word-eating admission of falsehood is curious, it says—

"We have been desired to add to the above, our assurance, which we willingly give, that this letter, and that which contained the imputations against Mr. THORNTON, are both from the same party."

To whom does the Editor give this assurance—to Mr. THORNTON—if he does, Mr. THORNTON was not referred to the gentleman himself—for if he had been, he would, no doubt, have taken care to ascertain personally that the apology came from the "same party" who penned the falsehood. If the Editor gives his "assurance" to the Public, we can only say, it is a most noble and extensive donation.

On Thursday the following appeared in the *Times* newspaper:—

"Yesterday morning, while a groom of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who was apparently in liquor, was exercising his master's horses in Hyde-park, he rode up against a one-horse chaise, in which were two ladies; their horse took fright, and after running a short distance, overturned the vehicle and threw the ladies to the ground; one of the ladies severely bruised, the other fortunately escaped unhurt. Two policemen who were near at the time of the accident refused to interfere with the groom, on the plea that they were off duty. We are sure the Duke of WELLINGTON will not let this outrage pass unpunished. Proof will be given if required."

Here are certain facts positively stated, of which proof will be given if required.

We find the subjoined paragraph in the *Times* newspaper of yesterday:—

"In the *Times* of the 22nd of November we published a paragraph, sent us by a respectable correspondent, relative to an accident alleged to have happened in Hyde park on the preceding morning, and occasioned by the Duke of WELLINGTON's groom. We were sure that an inquiry would be instituted. The result is, that none of the police, on duty on that day, in Hyde-park from 8 o'clock a.m. till 10 on that night, or the park-keeper, heard of or saw any accident. It was ascertained that not one servant connected with the stables of the Duke of Wellington had been in town since Tuesday morning last, and that the stables had been locked up since that period. We have since been informed by a correspondent (Mr. HURST) that the groom was a servant of Lord PALMERSTON."

A fact is distinctly stated on Thursday, of which proof if required will be given. "A groom of the Duke of WELLINGTON"—exercising his master's horses—the style of this ought not to pass unnoticed—rode up against a one-horse chaise, &c." "We are sure the Duke of WELLINGTON will not let this outrage pass unpunished."

On Saturday it is admitted by the *Times* not to have been a servant of the Duke of WELLINGTON, but, as a correspondent (Mr. HURST) informs it, a servant of Lord PALMERSTON, who, we suppose, was exercising, not his "master's" horses, but his "Lordship's" horses. This is a new edition of BARNES, but the exposure is forty times more perfect, because the inferences which the *Times* meant its pot-house readers to draw as to the intolerant recklessness of the Duke of WELLINGTON's overbearing servants, and from its "assurance that his Grace would not suffer the outrage to pass unpunished," not only melt into "thin air," but all the odium which the *Times* intended should fall upon the illustrious Duke, is transferred to the shoulders of the Right Honourable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There are two little peculiarities in this contradiction of its undoubted fact by the *Times*—one is, that it does not suggest that Lord PALMERSTON ought not to let the outrage pass unpunished; and the other, that although it publishes the name of the gentleman who has told them the truth, it does not publish the name of the knave or fool who told them the falsehood.

One more instance of the accuracy of the *Times*, and we have done; and, perhaps, as Lord PALMERSTON's groom is the hero of the preceding history and refutation, this is the best place to notice what relates, in some degree, to his "master."

On the 13th of November the *Times* newspaper said this:—

"We repeat, for the hundredth time, that the Continental Powers have, one and all, pronounced their full conviction that, if the King of HOLLAND does not peaceably yield Antwerp, he must be made to yield by that species of interference now in course of execution."

The *Times* had said this ninety-nine times, before the 13th of November, and once on that day—making the hundredth—

On the 16th of November—three days after the appearance of this hundredth time told tale—the Declaration of the King of PRUSSIA arrived in London, announcing his royal determination to use no coercion against Holland.

Will it be believed—on the 17th, exactly four days from its hundredth repetition, that "ONE and ALL of the Foreign Powers had agreed to force the King of HOLLAND to yield"—the same *Times* prints and publishes the following:—

"The article in the *Hamburg* papers extracted from the Berlin demi-official journal has nothing in it of a warlike character. It was well known from the beginning that Prussia had refused her co-operation in measures of coercion, as well as her consent to the same measures, against HIS DUTCH MAJESTY."

The only palliation for these two articles, is the supposition that there are more editors than one belonging to the *Times* newspaper, and that they all have the good sense and good taste never to read what their colleagues write. It is an example well worthy of general imitation.

At length then the bubble has burst—at length, all we have predicted has come to pass, and long before this paper appears, the shameful struggle against the King of PORTUGAL will be over.

Shameful we call it, upon every ground, and upon every principle—shameful, because Don MIGUEL is the rightful King of PORTUGAL—shameful, because, being the rightful King of PORTUGAL, he is also the popular—the elected King of PORTUGAL—shameful beyond all, because, although Lord PALMERSTON personally hates him, and because, as some people say, he is silly enough really to doubt his claims, he has neither had the wisdom, for the sake of justice, to acknowledge him—nor courage, for the sake of consistency, to start forward and uphold "the CACIQUE" and his daughter.

But now, the game is up—HODGES, DOYLE and Co. have quitted the concern; and, as these excellent and gallant Colonels and Lieutenants, or Lieutenants and Colonels, must, by the game they have been playing, have been actuated either by a desire for glory, or for money, it is quite clear, by their coming home to the very low places they hold in their own country, that there are neither pence nor praise to be got in Portugal.

As for SARTORIUS, the Admiral, if so he spell himself—

"A Rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet!"

—He is fast in Oporto—out of which he cannot get, over the weather bar—he has anchored himself in the midst of the merchant ships, and the King of PORTUGAL has raised a

battery which commands the river, the consequence is, that unless the said SARTORIUS surrenders—as it is impossible to make nice distinctions with shells—all the ships, British and others, steam-boats, &c., none of which can get out—must fall victims to the bad tactics, or perhaps good tactics, of our Sartorius.

We never take accounts from those who are on our own side—we borrow the best and most favourable descriptions from our opponents; and we beg just to select from the intelligent correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, a few particulars as to the state of Oporto. We should think, after the reports furnished by that authority, recruiting in England would go on slowly; but we leave the *Times* to tell the history—would we had room for it all; as it is, we only curtail when the correspondent gets diffuse, or where there are repetitions—as it is originally in the shape of diary, we give it in that form, compressed—retaining the FACTS.

#### PORTUGAL.

Oporto, SUNDAY, NOV. 11.—I have, in the first place, to announce to you the assumption of the commander-in-chief of the army by the Emperor himself, the Count Villa Flor's resignation having been accepted some time since. This, however, no means ill-received; indeed, on the contrary, was, as I am informed, rather a relief, as measure with the army, and at the same time every compliment which the Portuguese language, abundant as it is in laudatory phraseology, could convey, has been heaped on the late commander-in-chief, who has been created Duke of Terceira, with in *forturo* estates from the national domains, of the value of 100 contos of reis, for his services to the country. His resignation, however, is really unconnected with that of Count Villa Flor, has also taken place. I mean that of M. Mouzinho d'Albuquerque, the Minister for the Marine Department. This is not as yet announced in the *Gazette*, neither is any successor appointed; and while matters remain in this provisional state, I do not feel myself at liberty to mention more than the simple fact. While on this point I may observe, with respect to the fleet, that Admiral Sartorius, that the frigates are cruising on the coast, while most of the smaller vessels are anchored within the bar, where they are likely, from what I shall presently mention, to have warm work.

You are aware that the *Children*, Captain DEANS, has left the river, and is ordered home, supposed to be for the purpose of joining the Scheldt expedition, and the command here now devolves upon Capt. Orestes, 18 guns; the *Nautilus*, 10 guns; and the *Echo*, formerly a bomb ship, but now with her cutter engaged, under the command of Captain Belcher, as a surveying vessel, and not to be considered, in point of fact, as a ship of war. The *Leveret*, 10 guns, is also at present in the river, but has merely come in to water, and will proceed to Lisbon, in case she can get over the bar. The *Echo* steamer also remains here. To proceed, however, on Tuesday last, to Don Miguel's lines with a statement from the Consul respecting the breaking open and plundering of a merchant's lodge, at Villa Nova, by some of the troops at the south side. He was received as a predecessor, Mr. McDonald, had been, with the utmost courtesy by the officers of the picket, and his manner of addressing them was exactly suited both to win confidence and inspire respect. The latter, however, told him, some of them asking after their friends in Oporto, and amongst other topics saying that they were in want of wine. He asked them, jokingly, how that could be, while they had Villa Nova in their possession; but they said strict orders were given to prevent any one from leaving anything there. On Wednesday he went for the reply to his communication, and it came from the Commodore of Santa Martha, who is now in command, Gaspar Teixeira having gone to Lisbon, whether in disgrace or not I cannot say. The answer was to the effect that the officer lately in command had given the most particular orders to respect the merchants' property at Villa Nova; that inquiry should be made, and the recurrence of any such event strictly guarded against. On Thursday, however, a communication was sent from General Santa Martha to the British frigate, the bar and river Douro were to be considered in a strict state of blockade; that no vessels of any nation would in future be allowed to enter; that batteries upon the south side would proceed to sink and destroy all Don Pedro's troops or stores for him, no matter what flag they bore; that all ships in the river would do well to provide for their safety, as Don Miguel's Government would not hold themselves accountable for any injury which might result from the measures that must be resorted to for this purpose; and that this notice was given in order to save the framing of protests, which would not be attended to.

A meeting of merchants, and not interested in shipping, was yesterday held at the office of the Consul, who read to them this communication. They did not come to any determination on the subject; and if they were inclined to leave the port, it is now out of their power, the bad weather having set in, and it was impossible for either the *Pike* or the *Pantolon* packets for England to have any communication with the coast, and they were in consequence obliged to sail for England without mail. At the very time this meeting was holding at the Consul's, Santa Martha was giving proof that his threats and his notice were not a mere *brutum fulmen*. Two batteries from the south side began to play upon Don Pedro's ships, and were answered very briskly by them. Shells were thrown from a howitzer on a hill behind the quarantine ground, and after some time got so good a range that I saw them burst right over the ships, to which they could not but have done mischief. A battery of light guns, half a mile lower down on the hill of St. André, over a house well known as Donna Rosa's quinta, continued to play, answered by the ships, and this lasted until night, when the darkness, accompanied with tremendous rain, put an end to the cannonade. The shooting from Don Pedro's ships, particularly the *Filla Flor*, was excellent, the shots constantly striking close to the batteries, but could not be a judge of the damage they may have done. Those from the land, however, the ships, and one of them, the *Filla de Praya*, was obliged to be hauled on shore, or she would have sunk. She is since got off, and came up the river. While this was in progress, the batteries from this (the north side, higher up) began to play, and necessarily every shot moored upon the opposite side, a large English ship of war, which are now the batteries opened, in order that they might be kept open yesterday, when the guns from which will bear up the river. What the object of this may be, whether to silence the batteries on this side, or to play on any of the ships below that may drift up, I cannot say, but the inevitable result is, that not merely the ships are in danger, but every ship in the river, will be exposed to a cross fire, from which it is impossible but they must receive damage. A shell burst close to the vessel in which an English gentleman's family are residing, and my wonder was yesterday how the masts of the ships-of-war escaped. Mr. Dickey, of the *Orestes*, went out again yesterday with a despatch for General Santa Martha, communicating to him from Captain Glascock that the English ships-of-war had, in order to be out of the line of fire, gone to the south side of the river, and also conveying from the Consul an extract of a letter from Lord Palmerston, declaring, that in the event of any injury being committed upon the persons or properties of His Majesty's subjects in Oporto, the fleet of Admiral Parker would immediately inflict punishment upon Lisbon. This may be a satisfaction to you at home, but it is awkward and ineffectual for those that are here; and while I write the same cross fire is going to be sent from the letter, I am told, says that the reason for the fleet at Lisbon being called upon to avenge us, is that the force in the Douro is too small to defend itself—a most injudicious admission, if made, and certainly a needless one—I think also not true, as if British officers are not hampered by such orders from persons at home, who can know nothing of the difficulties they may meet with, let their force be ever so small, experience has proved that they will not be respected.

Within the city all is quiet, and everything goes on as usual. Fresh meat is considerably dearer than it was, every exertion being made on Miguel's lines to prevent it from coming in. To the Portuguese the want of this is no privation, as at any time they would give up roast beef for salt fish, and there is a sufficiency of that article, as well as rice, flour, and salt meat, to supply the town for 12 months, should our blockade last so long. I am confident, however, that it will be soon raised, as independent of what I have said, the weather has latterly been so excessively cold, and is now turned so wet, that it will be impossible for the troops on the north side to continue in out-quarters.

As regards the army of Don Pedro, there is no necessity for me to

The late lamented Countess of ABOYNE (whose we at once and last week) was a distinguished favourite of his late

Majesty GEORGE the Fourth, to whose household Lord STRATHAYEN was attached as a Lord of the Bedchamber. Her Ladyship was CATHERINE, second daughter of the late Sir CHARLES COPE, Baronet, and at the age of twenty was united in 1791 to the present Earl of Aboyne, by whom she had a family of nine children, viz. Lord STRATHAYEN, the Ladies CATHERINE COMPTON CAVENDISH and CAROLINE SOPHIA GORDON, the Hon. and Rev. G. GORDON, and the Hon. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY CECIL, and FRANCIS GORDON. Lord STRATHAYEN is married to Lady ELIZABETH CONYNGHAM, eldest daughter of the Marquis CONYNGHAM. Her Ladyship's remains were removed on Thursday from Oak Bank, near Sevenoaks, to the family vault at Orton Longueville, near Peterborough.

**DOVER, Nov. 20.**—This morning the Revising Barristers opened their Court for the borough voters, and the result of this day's proceedings argues well for the good cause; as, on comparing the claims and objections of the Reform candidates with those of Sir JOHN REID, there will prove a result of about 35 in favour of the latter. The friends of Sir JOHN REID are now quite confident of success, and those of Mr. HALCOMB are said to be equally so; consequently Mr. POWELL THOMSON must try his strength at Manchester, and should he there prove unsuccessful, he must again return to Broad-street-buildings, and study the fruitifying system with a little more attention.

The crisis is fast approaching—it is reported that the writs for the election of the Members of the new Parliament will be in the hands of the Sheriffs by the 4th of next month; and the report is accredited in well informed quarters. Ministers, we suspect, begin to perceive the course the reform mania is taking, and to feel that delay to them will be certain defeat. Let any one look at the aspect of affairs in this part of the kingdom, and contrast it with what presented itself but three months ago. In West Suffolk, where scarcely the idea of contesting the representation was entertained, there will be returned one sturdy Conservative, and another that way inclined; in Essex, Tyrell and Baring are secure; in Norfolk, for CHROMWELL and PEACH there is no doubt; and in East Suffolk, where the Reformers flattered themselves that FITZGERALD and SHAW would have walked over the course, a requisition is in course of signature to two Conservative candidates. Nor in the boroughs are Conservative principles less warmly echoed; at Sudbury the return of the present Members is beyond all doubt; at Ipswich GOWDER and KELLY are brought forward with every chance of success; at Bury, Colchester, and Cambridge, one; and at Harwich there will in all probability be two Conservatives returned.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction we announce that two Conservative candidates, Sir B. W. BRIDGES and Sir E. DERING, have come forward to represent this city; and it is with equal, if not greater, satisfaction we add, that though late in the field, appearing only at the eleventh hour, there is no reason to doubt of their success. —*Kentish Observer.*

We are happy to state, from good authority, that little doubt now remains as to the triumphant return of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL for Oxford.

A second candidate for the representation of the borough of Cheltenham has appeared in the person of the Hon. GRANVILLE DUDLEY RYDEN, second son of Lord HARROWBY, who is now actively canvassing the electors of that town.

Five candidates have started for the Borough of Southwark; viz., Mr. W. BROUGHTON, Mr. Sheriff HUMPHREY, Mr. ELLIS, Mr. ALLEN, and Major KEYELL. The latter gentleman is at present confined to his bed, by a brain fever.

We doubt this last report. The Major, we believe, is suffering severely in the head.

**REPRESENTATION OF PONTEFRAC.**—John GULLY, Esq., Ackworth Park, near Pontefract, has addressed the electors of this ancient borough as a candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing election. He stands upon the reform interest. The Earl of Mexborough and the Hon. H. V. S. JERNINGHAM, the sitting members, were previously in the field.

Of course our readers are aware that the new candidate is the gallant champion of the Prize Ring, and we have reason to believe that he will turn out as "ugly a customer" on the stage at Pontefract, as he has been found elsewhere.

We find that a requisition to Lord LOWTHER to stand for Westmorland, a county which he and other members of his family have so long represented, is in circulation. We suppose that there can be no doubt of his success if he starts, as of course he will. —*Standard.*

The Earl of DARLINGTON is a candidate for the South Division of Shropshire, in place of Mr. CRESSET PELHAM, on the same (conservative) side of the question.

**POPULARITY.**—Mr. SKEL was burned in effigy, in Dundalk, on Saturday evening, by his late supporters.

**DUNDAS,** they say, will oust one of the Worcester Members. The spirit is stirring, and no man ought to sleep on his post.

**DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF CASSILIS.**—We are sorry to learn that the Right Honourable the Countess of Cassilis died at Edinburgh on Friday evening, at half-past eight o'clock. Her Ladyship (who was the only daughter of Alexander Allardice, Esq.) has only survived her Lord, three months. Nine children of the marriage are thus left orphans, the youngest but four years and a half old.

Mr. MURRAY is preparing for publication a new Monthly Work, illustrative of the pages of Holy Writ, consisting of Views of the most remarkable Places mentioned in the Bible. It will appear in the month of February next, and will be called *Landscape Illustrations of the Old and New Testaments*. The Drawings, exclusively made by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., are copied from original and authentic Sketches taken on the spot by Artists and Travellers, the utmost regard being paid to the fidelity of the views. The Plates will be engraved by WILLIAM and EDWARD FINEEN, and other eminent Artists under their superintendence. They will be executed in the best style of the Art, and sold at a very moderate price. A detailed Prospectus and a Specimen Plate will be issued immediately.

That poor old nobleman Lord GREY will find that his troubles are only beginning. The cry against the House and Window Taxes is now getting up—Ecco!

**HOUSE AND WINDOW TAX.**—A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's parish took place on Wednesday last, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the House and Window tax. Some strong resolutions were passed without a dissentient voice, and a highly-respectable committee was formed to carry the proceedings into effect.

The Theatres are very flourishing—Covent Garden has been obliged, even under the spirited LAPORTE, to reduce its acting nights to three in the week, and Drury Lane has produced an Italian Count to support the British Drama in *Zanga*. The Strand Theatre is closed, and Mr. DAVENPORT is prosecuted twenty-five times over for acting in an unlicensed playhouse—poor Mrs. E. BEVERLY, an actress, pretty, and of promise, has died in Lambeth Workhouse of absolute wretchedness. We do not know, if this was the lady whose

name was Cook, and who was some years since honoured by the notice of a worthy Alderman—it was a Mrs. BEVERLY—but surely such a man could not allow a favourite to die in a workhouse.

A requisition is in the course of preparation, inviting the Right Hon. Lord HENRIK and Sir C. VANE, K.C.B. to become candidates for the eastern division of the county of Suffolk.

EDWARD GOULBURN, and FITZROY KELLY, Esqrs. have declared themselves candidates, in the Conservative interests, for the borough of Ipswich.

**WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION.**—A deputation of gentlemen, with a requisition, signed by no less than one thousand of the most respectable freemen, yesterday waited upon W. S. DUDALE, Esq. M.P. at Blyth, and solicited him to offer himself for the northern division at the next election. Mr. DUDALE accedes to the wishes of the electors.

During the past week Sir RICHARD VIVIAN has, in conjunction with his friends, been pursuing his canvass through various of the large parishes in our city, with increased success. The return of Sir RICHARD is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Sir EDWARD STODDEN's announcement of his determination to give every elector of Cambridge an opportunity of recording his vote, has been received with the greatest satisfaction; and we have little doubt that when the day of election shall arrive, the result will show that his confidence in his supporters was well founded. We are well aware that his opponent had every advantage, in having so long possession of an uncontested field; and that many electors promised their votes to Mr. RICE, under the full expectation that there would be no competitor. We understand, however, that the friends of Sir EDWARD STODDEN are undismayed at this disadvantage, and look with confidence to the result.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—A requisition very numerous and respectfully signed, has been presented to Mr. HORSLEY PALMER, Governor of the Bank of England, requesting him to come forward as a candidate for Birmingham, and there seems reason to suppose that he will comply with the invitation.

Lord RADNOR is still covertly using his influence to oppose the return of Sir JOHN ASTLEY for the Northern Division of the county. In a letter to a friend of Mr. RADNOR's, his Lordship says, in effect—“As a British Peer, I cannot take a decided step in favour of any candidate for a seat in the House of Commons; but although I do not know Mr. RADNOR, yet, believing him to be a consistent Reformer, I would rather lend my influence in his behalf than Sir JOHN ASTLEY's, and you are welcome to shew this to any of your friends!” —*Devizes Gazette.*

**WHIG TYRANNY.**—We pledge ourselves that the following answer was repeatedly given to Lord BRIDENELL, in the course of his canvass in a district usually considered as Lord MILTON's strongest hold. We know the names, although, for obvious reasons, we conceal them, of several farmers who, being solicited for their votes, replied to Lord BRIDENELL thus:—“My Lord, we are so situated that we cannot vote for you; it is not in our power to vote against Lord MILTON; but of this your Lordship may rest assured, that nothing shall induce us to vote against you. Since we are not permitted to assist you, we will not injure you—we will not vote at all.” —*Northampton Herald.*

To the number of Conservative candidates in this district, we are happy to add the name of Mr. BURKE, a gentleman already well known as an active, intelligent Member of the House of Commons. He is a candidate for Oldham, with every prospect of success. —*Manchester Herald.*

**EFFECTS OF THE WAR WITH HOLLAND.**—We are convinced that nineteen-twentieths of the merchants, bankers, and ship-owners in this country, and ninety-nine hundredths of the people generally, stigmatize the war as unprincipled and unjust, and one in which Great Britain should never have engaged. The effects of the war are already beginning to be felt all over the island. A gentleman in this town, when calling a few days since on an insurance broker, to insure a cargo from Petersburg, could not effect an insurance, the hazards of war being indicated, under ten guineas per cent., the usual winter risk being thirty shillings. —*Paisley Advertiser.*

A great Meeting was held on Thursday of Merchants, Bankers, and others, in Bristol, to address the King against the war with the King of the NETHERLANDS.

A loyal Address from the town of Dudley was voted at a Public Meeting on a requisition previously circulated throughout the town. The Meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Mayor in the Chair, and the Resolutions were carried with one dissentient voice only. The Address is signed most numerous and respectfully, and has been sent to the Duke of WELLINGTON, who will cause it to be laid before his Majesty through the Secretary for the Home Department.

Some notion may be formed of the state of political feeling in the City of London from the fact, that at the first Court of Aldermen held under the new Lord Mayor, the usual vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor could not be voted, because out of nineteen Aldermen present, not one could be found to second it. Sir KEY must now begin to see the real state of things, and the real value of his importance and popularity.

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD.**—We stop the press to announce, which we do with feelings of regret, the sudden death of the Lord Bishop of WATERFORD. This distressing event took place yesterday suddenly, his Lordship having been down to a few hours before his demise in the enjoyment of the most excellent health. —*Evening Mail.*

We find the following in the *Dublin Evening Packet* of Monday—

“THE VACANT SEE.—The Provost, Dr. SADLER, and the Hon. Dean PLUNKETT, son of the Lord Chancellor, are severely talked of as likely to succeed to the Bishopric of Waterford, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. BOURKE. We shall not be surprised if Dr. SADLER shall succeed. His sacrifices in favour of the education plan and the mutilation of the Bible, give him strong claims upon a Whig Ministry. He is just the kind of person that will suit the enemies of the Church.” —*The Times* of Friday, however, states that the Bishop of Waterford is not to be filled up. This will be quite as effective a blow as the appointment of Dr. SADLER.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following official communication:—“In consequence of the diminution in the number of cases of cholera throughout Great Britain, the same will be published by the Central Board of Health on Monday in each week only in future.” —*Council Office, Nov. 21, 1832.*

It is a fact, no less true than extraordinary, that cholera has not visited any places where mineral waters abound, Cheltenham, Bath, Hotwells, Tunbridge, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, Llangrannog, and other watering places, have entirely escaped its ravages.

Two young ladies of the name of TURTON, living at East Sheen, have been charged with robbing CROCKFORD'S Bazaar. They are suffered to depart—are then followed to their house. The jeweller to whom the things belonging applies for a warrant to apprehend them, but refuses to go with the officer, as also does the girl from whose stall the things are said to have been stolen. The said jeweller, however, admits before the Justices that he has been down to their house, to tell them that he should get a warrant against them—and then ends by writing a letter to the *Times* newspaper. Mr. DOWNS, such is the jeweller's name, does not in the letter mention his visit to Mr. TURTON's house at Sheen—nor does he say whom he saw there, nor what was the character of his conversation. If the police reports are correct, it was not until after he had tried a visit to the parties

implied, that he applied for this warrant. As to the doctrine of sending the prosecutor to apprehend culprits, it is more monstrous. In nine cases out of ten, suspected persons are apprehended without even the knowledge—much less the presence of the sufferer. As the case now stands, it appears an extremely hard one upon the young ladies, whose characters are as much damaged as they can be, and who have no opportunity afforded them of making a defence, even if they have a favourable case. The story about the two thousand pounds we do not believe.

A fellow who was brought before the Justices, one day last week, for obtaining a servant's place with a false character, by his defence, said that he had lived in the family of Mrs. HOARE (which was proved to be the case), but not for the length of time he had stated in the letter. Not being able to obtain a character, he was induced to accept the offer of a person of the name of DEVOUS to write one, and which enabled him to obtain Sir STAFFORD CANNING'S place.—Mr. DYER: Who is DEVOUS?—Prisoner: He formerly lived in the service of Prince TALYRAND, but when I met him he had left. Since that period he has obtained a commission in the service of Dom Pedro, and is at present in Oporto.

## ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. W. TURNER, Vicar of Chedham, has been installed Prebendary of Seaford, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester.

The Rev. R. BARRETT, Curate of Llandow, in Wales, has been lately instituted by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, to the Rectory of Selwyn, vacated by the decease of the Rev. Edward Morgan, on the presentation of John Dillwyn Lewis, Esq., Penllergare, Esq., Commissary for Institution, the Rev. Robert Nicholl.

The Rev. Mr. STATTEN, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Curate of St. Ann's, of Lancaster, is appointed Curate of the parish of Sheffield, vice the Rev. Joseph Brown, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge. Mr. Brown has been presented to the new church at Highwood Hill, in the parish of Hendon, Middlesex.

The Rev. N. J. STUBBS, jun., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Offton cum Bricot, on the presentation of James G. Sparrow, of Gosfield, Essex, Esq.

The Rev. THOMAS CURRIE, B.A. has been presented to the Vicarage of Milton Parva, in the county of Norfolk, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. A. T. Currie, B.A., Fellow of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The Rev. W. L. WEDDALL, M.A. of Selby, and of Catherine Hall College Cambridge, has been inducted to the Vicarage of Danham, in Suffolk, on the presentation of the Earl of Stradbroke.

The Rev. W. P. POWELL, M.A., Head Master of Evesham School, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great and Little Hampton, Worcestershire.

### OBITUARY.

The Right Rev. Dr. BURKE, Protestant Bishop of Waterford, suddenly, at his residence in that city, on the 16th inst.

The Rev. John PRICHAL, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Marlborough.

The Rev. WILLIAM HOWES, aged 55, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel in Long-acre, London.

### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 22.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: T. Shaw, Brasenose, Grand Compounder; Rev. H. Purrier, Worcester; R. W. Goodenough, Student of Christ Church—*Bachelors of Arts*: R. J. Uinacke, St. Alban hall; Wm. Hingray, M. Aikin, M. Mitchell, E. C. Strickland, University; G. Garbett, E. Jones, Scholars of Brasenose; A. B. Walker, Fellow of Balliol; C. Marriott, Scholar of Balliol; T. Batchelor, W. B. Bradford, Magdalen hall; T. W. Carr, Merton; G. Candew, Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 23.—On Wednesday last, ROBERT BINKETT, M.A. of Emmanuel College, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that society. An exhibition of £50 a year in Queen's College, Oxford, is now open to natives of Wills, Lancashire, and Cheshire. The election will take place December 4. Candidates to present themselves to the Provost, with testimonials and certificates of baptism, on or before Thursday, Nov. 29.

HENRY COCKBURN, Esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been unanimously re-elected by the Nations Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

### ORDINATIONS.

His Grace the Archbishop of YORK held an Ordination at Bishopthorpe on Sunday, when 51 Priests and seven Deacons were ordained. On Sunday evening, his Grace held a general Ordination at the same place, when Mr. HENRY SENIOR, Head Master of Bayley Free Grammar School, was ordained to the Curacy of Woodkirk, near Wakefield.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD and COMWORTHY the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Priests*: A. De la Mere, Caius College; C. Smith, B.A. Trinity College; and H. G. Walsh, B.A. Corpus Christi College.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A subscription has been raised amongst the congregation of St. James's church, Poole, to purchase a handsome silver tea-pot and certain jug, which were presented on Monday last, to the Rev. W. M. DUMBY, on the occasion of his marriage. The following inscription was engraved on them:—“To the Rev. W. M. DUMBY, Curate of St. James's Church, Poole. From numerous members of his congregation, in token of their affection and esteem, Nov. 15, 1832.”

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has lately published a pamphlet on the subject of the Commutation of Tithes.—His Lordship considers Tithes to be “an impolitic and objectionable mode of provision for the Clergy.” He is aware of the injury which they inflict upon the agriculturalist, and through them on the nation; but he thinks that the Church and her Ministers are the principal sufferers by the continuance of the present system.—He therefore recommends that the Tithes should be commuted for land; and the rents, of course, paid to the Clergy. He considers this to be “the most secure, the most unvarying, and in every point of view the least objectionable plan” of remunerating them. In order to effect this commutation, he proposes—“That a Committee of our Legislative body might, in the first place, be chosen to determine, in the several counties, the effecting a general Commutation of Tithes for Land. That a Commission might then be issued under legislative authority, appointing the most respectable personages in each diocese, or district. Commissioners for accomplishing the measure agreed upon. And that Sub-Committees might afterwards be fixed upon by them, for each parish, consisting of the parsons and incumbents of the livings, together with the most respectable occupiers of land, in their respective or the neighbourhood. These might appoint a surveyor, by whom the average value of the benefice for the last seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, should be ascertained. This being accomplished, the tithes of each estate might be sold under the guarantee of Government, upon a principle similar to that already recognised in the redemption of the Land Tax; and with the amount arising from such sales, land might be purchased, and buildings where necessary, erected, for the benefit and remuneration of each tithe-owner.”

CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED.

JONES'S COUGH BALSAM. For Hooping Cough, Asthma, Consumptions, Shortness of Breath. This valuable Medicine has almost magical effect of instantly removing all the distressing symptoms of recent and protracted Colds, such as hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, huskiness, flatulency, &c. &c. instantly removing the cause of that annoying tickling in the throat, which distresses by a perpetual hacking, and induces the patient of sleep, immediate relief will be found by taking one dose; and in recent Colds one bottle will effect a cure. Hooping and Chronic Coughs, and all disorders of the Chest and Lungs, in extreme cases, even where life has been despaired of, and the sufferer has not been able to lie down for many months, for fear of suffocation by the accumulation of viscid phlegm, this Balsam has not only equal for certainty, safety, and efficacy; one dose alone has produced such beneficial effects that it has induced many actuated by feelings of gratitude for their merciful relief, to express their warmest thanks to the author, and to the proprietor. For the encouragement and satisfaction of those afflicted with these dreadful complaints, the following, among the many, are selected for their brevity:

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. H. Williams.

Sir,—In consequence of my early infancy I was, before it was quite dry, the cold damp stroke to my lungs and brought on asthma. For some years the violence of the cough was such that a recumbent position was followed by almost instant suffocation; to the astonishment of my husband and friends, after using one dose of your Cough Balsam, in a few days the expectoration ceased, and by continuing its use I have gradually recovered my health and I remain, Sir, gratefully yours,

MANNAN WILLIAMS.

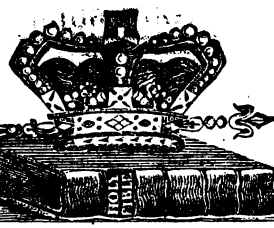
St. John's Wood.

Mr. Parry, of 55, Hoxton Old Town, was afflicted with a violent Cough for 20 years; by taking a few bottles was entirely cured, and is now as healthy and well as at 20, he being at this time 50 years of age.

Prior 1834, and 2s. 6d. containing three bottles at 13s. 6d. each. Prepared by Samuel Jones, Dulwich, and sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 56, Farringdon Street; J. S. Newbery, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Messrs. B. and S. 56, Farringdon Street; J. S. Newbery, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by all respectable Chemist and Medicine Vender throughout the kingdom.







# THE LANCET.

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

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1832.

Price 7d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—To-morrow Evening will be performed the Historical Play **WILLIAM TELL** (with alterations by the Author,) William Tell, Mr. Sheridan Knowles; Albert, Miss Poole; Emma, Miss E. Tree. After which, **BLACK EYED SUSAN**. William, Mr. T. P. Cooke; Black-Eyed Susan, Miss Taylor. To conclude with **THE VISION OF THE BARD**.—Thursday, To-morrow.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—To-morrow, and during the Week, to commence with the new Domestic Burletta of **HENRIETTE THE FORSAKEN**. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, John Reeve, Buckstone, O. Smith, Henning, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Daly, and Mrs. Honey. After which, a new Burletta, in one Act, called **MRS. BUSHY**. Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, Henning, W. Bennett, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Miss Novello. With, **JOHN STREET, ADELPHI**. Mr. Thos. Tomkins, Mr. Yates. To conclude with **REDDING**; or, a Meeting of Managers: being the Prelude to a new Burletta and Ballet of Action, called **CRIMSON CRIMES**; or the Blood Stained Bandit. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, O. Smith, Miss Daly, and Mrs. Honey. Private Boxes to be had at Same Library, St. James's-st., and at the Theatre.

**NEW AND FAVORITE FOREIGN OPERAS**, arranged for one and two Performers on the Piano-forte, by Diabelli and others. Published by T. DOUSEY and Co., 28, Holles-street.

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| 1. Zampa, music by Herold 2bks. 4s. 4d.    | 1. Fidelio, music by Beethoven 2 bks. 4s. 6d. |
| 2. Anna Bolena, Donizetti 3 do. 4s. 4d.    | 2. Anna Bolena, Donizetti 2 do. 2s. 7d.       |
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| 4. Il Pirata, ... 3 do. 4s. 4d.            | 4. Il Pirata, ... 2 do. 2s. 7d.               |
| 5. Ginevra, ... 3 do. 4s. 4d.              | 5. Ginevra, ... 2 do. 2s. 7d.                 |
| 6. Eliza e Claudio, Mercadante do. 4s. 4d. | 6. Eliza e Claudio, Mercadante do. 4s. 4d.    |
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- "Come over the mountain Sea, Duett" ... Mr. and Mrs. Wood ... 2s. 6d.

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**HOUSES WANTED TO WINTER**, in a very dry and warm yard surrounded by high walls and convenient outbuildings. They will be well looked after, and have constant attention.—For terms apply to Mr. Milton, 10, Great Marlborough-street; or Mr. Joseph Sergeant, Ascot Heath, Reading Hill.

**EXTRAORDINARY BEAUTIFUL CHINESE, BROCADED SILKS, &c.**, with the most perfect, assemblage of useful and ECONOMICAL Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture ever submitted to the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry, at MILES and EDWARDS' extensive Furnishing Ware rooms, 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street. December 1st, 1832.

**FALL ON WINES.**—In consequence of the fall on Wines at Oporto and Cadiz the FOREIGN WINE COMPANY offer their very Old Port and Sherry Wines at 36s. 6d. per dozen, Cash on delivery. If not sold highly approved of the Month of January, the Wines will be sent out as Sample. No connection with any Wine concern in England. FOREIGN WINE COMPANY'S extensive Stores, 56, Newmarket-st., Soho.

**LIVE AND BURBIDGE** respectfully invite the Public to view **NOTT'S PATENT VENTILATING STOVES**, for warming Churches, Public Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, &c. which, after more than twelve months' trial, they can now strongly recommend as the most economical stove now in use; they will burn any kind of fuel, and do not require replenishing for EIGHT or TEN HOURS. The above stoves may be seen in daily operation at Laid's 130, Fleet-street, who also have a sale of elegant Register Stoves, Furnaces, and all other Articles in the above trade. Approved references for Brick Yards, &c. for the Presentation of INCELANDISM.

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**TURKEY COFFEE**, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL and Co. beg to announce that they have just received of the very reduced prices at which this TURKEY COFFEE has been sold at the East India Company's last Sale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased—

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At John Marshall and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

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**THE PUBLIC AND PARENTS** most especially are respectfully informed that "TAYLOR'S LAXATIVE AND FEVER POWDERS," the preparation of W. Taylor, Esq., a regularly educated Surgeon, and in extensive practice at Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, are recommended by the certificates of more than fifty persons of Rank and the noble Families of high Respectability, whose testimonials may be seen on application to Mr. Roope, of London, the sole proprietor; and Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and 21a, by all respectable Venders of Medicine. Foreign orders immediately attended to.—The Aperient Powders, and also the Fever, are given quite dry, and are as palatable as sugar.

**MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION OF PICTURES**, Leicester-square.—The Gallery has undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE, **THE JUDGMENT upon GAIN**, are now OPEN to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admittance 2s. Children 1s.

**TO THE CLERGY.—WANTED TO EXCHANGE, A VICARAGE**, of the value of between 500l. and 600l. a year, with a good house, within twenty miles of London, either for a Prebendal Stall of inferior value, or a living in a Western County of nearly equal value.—Apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, 4, Red Lion-pass, Fleet-street, London.

**TO THE CLERGY.—A Clergyman** in full Orders is desirous of UNDERTAKING THE DUTIES of a PARISH, situated in the County, during a limited period. Address, free of postage, Rev. F. E. A. Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square.

**CHARTER-HOUSE.—The Founder's Day** will be publicly celebrated on WEDNESDAY, December the 12th. Preacher—the Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D. STEWARD.

Earl of Huntingdon Sir John Gibbons, Bart. Rev. George Pearson William Wix, Esq. F. Warden, Esq. N. Goldsmid, Esq. Service will begin at the Chapel at Four o'clock. Dinner will be on Table in the Hall at Six o'clock. Gentlemen proposing to attend the Dinner, are particularly requested to send their names, on or before Monday, the 10th December, addressed to the Maniple, Charter House.

**NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** for the relief of DISTRESSED PERSONS in the MIDDLE RANKS of LIFE.—Founded by the late Peter Henry, Esq. in 1818. TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Devonshire The Marquis of Lansdowne At a GENERAL MEETING of the Life Owners and Subscribers, held on the 29th of November, at the Freemasons' Hall, The REV. H. J. KNAPP, M.A., in the Chair: After disposing of the business connected with the General Meeting, the Subscribers proceeded to Ballot for 25 additional Pensioners, when the following were declared duly elected, the numbers polled for each respectively being—

| For No.              | No. of Votes | For No.                | No. of Votes |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 67 Mrs. A. Somersall | 33,498       | 13 Mrs. S. Forrest     | 16,437       |
| 110 Mrs. F. Ewbank   | 22,153       | 82 Mrs. F. J. Smith    | 16,283       |
| 42 Mrs. J. Jaques    | 20,381       | 96 Mrs. C. Thomas      | 16,104       |
| 98 Mrs. S. Budd      | 15,779       | 96 Mrs. S. C. Thomas   | 16,104       |
| 12 Mrs. M. Cooper    | 18,696       | 57 Mrs. E. Lovell      | 15,654       |
| 78 Mrs. S. Maxwell   | 17,447       | 184 Mrs. M. Moss       | 15,570       |
| 108 Mr. J. P. Smith  | 16,443       | 93 Mr. J. H. H. H.     | 15,429       |
| 46 Mrs. E. Sutton    | 17,475       | 63 Mrs. A. Strutt      | 15,236       |
| 169 Mrs. A. Robinson | 16,833       | 71 Mrs. M. Butterfield | 14,977       |
| 89 Mrs. P. Oliver    | 16,711       | 93 Mrs. S. Byers       | 14,960       |
| 22 Mrs. J. Sheldon   | 16,648       | 15 Mrs. R. E. H.       | 14,855       |
| 58 Mrs. S. Bayley    | 16,638       | 85 Mrs. J. Jackson     | 14,449       |
| 54 Mrs. E. Salter    | 16,493       |                        |              |

Subscriptions and Donations are received at Messrs. Drummond's, Charing-cross, and at the Office of the Institution, 45, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, from 10 till 4 daily. By order, FRANCIS SCOTNEY, Secy.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION** It having been resolved, at a Meeting of Members of the Senate, held at Cambridge on the 27th of November, 1832.

That "JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq. Vice-President of the Royal Society, is a fit and proper person to represent this University in Parliament, both on account of his scientific attainments and of his general character," a Resolution, unanimously signed, was adopted, and Mr. Lubbock, inviting him to offer himself as a Candidate for the Representation of the University.

To this Resolution Mr. Lubbock has returned the following Address:—Gentlemen.—Having received a Requisition, very numerous and most respectable signed, calling upon me to come forward as a Candidate for the University, and to make up my mind to accept of the honor, I have most gratefully to acknowledge the honor which is thus conferred upon me. Should I be returned to Parliament as your Representative, no efforts will be spared on my part to merit your confidence by attention to the interests of the University, and to make up by my own exertions the deficiency of my political principles are in general accordance with those of the present Administration; but I shall endeavor, on every question which may be presented for consideration, to form independently the best opinion of which I am capable, and to resist every attempt to change that opinion.

I shall support only such gradual alterations as are required by circumstances, and for which the country is prepared. Should any measure of Reform be proposed in the distribution of the property of the Church, which does not tend to alienate the property from Ecclesiastical purposes, it will have my most anxious attention: I shall not, however, support any measure which involves interference with the vested interests of individuals, as I consider that the security of property ought to be the first object of every Government.

With these views I venture respectfully to solicit your support on the day of Election, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of paying my respects to each of the Electors as it will be within my power to wait upon.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant. JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK.

A Committee has been formed in London for securing Mr. Lubbock's return, who sit daily at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, where it is requested that all inquiries and communications may be addressed to G. SHAW LEFEVRE, Chairman. British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street.

Mr. Lubbock's Committee Room, 29th November, 1832. Sir, I have to request that I will insert in your Journal the following letter from Professor Airy, addressed to myself as Chairman of Mr. Lubbock's Committee.—The Members of the Senate most anxious to know the qualifications of one who, for the first time, offers himself as a candidate for the representation of the University, and as one of them might be acquainted with Mr. Lubbock's high rank as a man of science, I wrote to Professor Airy, in the name of the Committee, requesting the sanction of his opinion on that single point. He is never lavish of his praise, and his reply is not written in the spirit of a party man, but it places Mr. Lubbock's scientific claims in a point of view sufficiently exalted to satisfy his warmest supporters, and founds them upon statements against which no one will venture to raise a cavil. Not wishing to diminish by any comment of my own the impression such a letter is fitted to produce on every unbiased mind, I enclose herewith a translation of the letter, and I have the honor to beg, to the University of Cambridge, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle. A. SEDGWICK.

Observatory, Cambridge, Nov. 28, 1832.

My dear Sir—I understand that it is wished by yourself, and by several of Mr. Lubbock's friends, that I should publicly express my opinion of his scientific talents and reputation; perhaps I can do that in no way better than by referring to those of his papers which have appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and as some of them might be unacquainted with Mr. Lubbock's high rank as a man of science, I wrote to Professor Airy, in the name of the Committee, requesting the sanction of his opinion on that single point. He is never lavish of his praise, and his reply is not written in the spirit of a party man, but it places Mr. Lubbock's scientific claims in a point of view sufficiently exalted to satisfy his warmest supporters, and founds them upon statements against which no one will venture to raise a cavil. Not wishing to diminish by any comment of my own the impression such a letter is fitted to produce on every unbiased mind, I enclose herewith a translation of the letter, and I have the honor to beg, to the University of Cambridge, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle. A. SEDGWICK.

I have not mentioned Mr. Lubbock's contributions (of the same kind) to the Royal Astronomical Society, nor his acquaintance with the philosophical and commercial view—the tides; I am willing to rest my opinion on the investigations above referred to, nor do I think myself entitled to allude in detail to his conduct in the prominent situation which (by the consent of all parties) he has occupied in the Royal Society. I shall content myself with saying, as the general opinion is that his is due in no small degree the zeal of co-operation, and the spirit of unanimity, whose absence once seemed likely to overthrow the most venerable scientific association in Europe.—I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, Professor Sedgwick, Chairman of Mr. Lubbock's Committee. G. B. AIRY.

**HODGSON'S BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY**, G. at Marylebone-street.—From the great and increasing accumulation of Books, and the abundant and instant supply of New Publications, the Proprietors trust this establishment will be found at least equal, if not superior, in accommodation to any other Library.

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**TO THE LIVERYMEN AND OTHER ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**

**GENTLEMEN.**  
As I fear that misapprehension may have arisen out of the condensed report of some observations which were made by me at a recent Meeting of my Friends with respect to the Repeal of the Taxes upon Houses and Windows, I feel it due to myself to state, that from a perfect conviction of their inequality and consequent injustice, I am and always have been an advocate for their Repeal, at the very earliest moment that may be practicable.

The observations which I am reported to have made upon the Assessed Taxes generally were distinctly and especially confined by me to the Taxes on Carriages, Livery Servants, Pleasure Horses, and other Luxuries, which I have always considered to stand on a very different footing, from that portion of the Assessed Taxes to which I have adverted as pressing so unequally and severely on the industrious classes of the community.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful and obedient Servant, City of London Tavern, Dec. 1, 1832. GEORGE LYALL.

**CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 1830.**  
A new Candidate for the Representation of the University having appeared in the person of Mr. Lubbock, of Trinity College, We, the undersigned Members of the Senate, do engage immediately to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to secure the RE-ELECTION of our present Representative, the Right Honourable HENRY GOULBURN and WM. YATES ESQ.

Fraser, Barmen, D.D., Master of Peterhouse  
R. T. Cory, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College  
J. Proctor, D.D., Master of Catherine Hall  
Christy, Woodworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College  
W. Chafy, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College  
J. Wood, D.D., Master of St. John's College  
W. French, D.D., Master of Jesus College  
W. Freke, LL.D., Master of Downing College  
Ralph Tatham, B.D., President of St. John's Coll., and Public Orator  
R. Hollingworth, B.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity  
H. Adams, D.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College  
W. Clark, M.D., Professor of Anatomy  
W. H. Miller, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, and Professor of Mineralogy  
Frederick Thackeray, M.D., Emmanuel College  
Hugh James J. Ross, B.D., Trinity College, Christian Advocate  
Thos. Caton, B.D., F.R.S., Senior Fellow of St. John's College  
J. L. Hubberter, M.D., Senior Fellow of Queen's Coll., and Deputy High Steward

George Hewitt, Esq., Fellow of Queen's College  
Francis Benson, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College  
W. Mandell, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College  
William Jones, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College  
A. Archdall, B.D., Senior Fellow of Emmanuel College  
J. Welier, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College  
R. Jefferys, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College  
Temple Chavallier, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Catherine Hall  
A. Archdall, B.D., late Fellow of Emmanuel College  
John Graham, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, and Pro-Prætor  
H. Hughes, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College  
R. Waterfield, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College  
G. Dewe, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College  
E. Bushby, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's  
J. Evans, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall  
G. B. Paley, B.D., Fellow of Peterhouse  
W. Smith, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, and Pro-Prætor  
Jos. Taylor, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College  
S. Fennell, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College  
W. F. Wilkinson, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College  
G. Bloch, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College  
John Brown, M.A., Vice-Master of Trinity College  
J. P. Hignam, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College  
Hy. Howark, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Junr. Proctor  
W. Evans, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
Aldous E. Henshaw, M.A., Trinity College  
H. Kirby, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall  
T. Cantley, M.A., Jesus College  
H. Crick, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College  
H. Colvington, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College  
O. W. Burrell, M.A., Senior Fellow of Catherine Hall  
J. Gresham, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall  
A. Smith, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall  
H. Jackson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
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John Graham, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College  
W. Keeling, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
D. Pettward, M.A., Trinity College  
J. Hyman, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's Coll., and Moderator  
Robt. Cory, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Emmanuel College  
Robt. A. Bunch, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College  
Chas. Yale, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
Geo. Edw. Wood, M.A., Queen's College  
H. Thompson, M.A., St. John's College  
Chas. Peter, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity College  
W. Smith, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
J. H. Evans, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of St. John's College  
Henry Philpott, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Cath. Hall, and Moderator  
Thos. Lund, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
J. Baldwin, M.A., Fellow of Christ College  
J. C. Snowball, M.A., Fellow of St. John's  
J. S. Smith, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Caius College  
W. Carus, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College  
W. Smith, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College  
Geo. Cherie, M.A., Queen's College  
Jno. Woodworth, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College  
Thos. Oreston, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
R. Birbeck, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College  
H. S. Hilliard, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. Peter's College  
George Phillips, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's  
Hy. Alcock, M.A., Fellow of St. John's  
W. Potter, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College  
Thos. Fell, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College  
T. Dunsany, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College  
J. Desborough Walford, M.A., Trinity College  
W. Stokes, M.A., Fellow of Caius College  
Chas. Goodwin, M.A., Fellow of Christ College  
Rob. Devereux, M.A., Downing College.

**GLASGOW LOTTERY.**  
THE SHARES DEALT agreeably to the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, authorising the Lottery, are now on sale. The Scheme contains THREE PRIZE LOTS OF £10,000 EACH, BESIDES OTHERS OF £2,000, £1,200, £1,000, &c. &c.

The estimated Value of each Prize will be paid in MONEY, as soon as drawn, if required. The present Price of A WHOLE CHANGE IS £112 12s.

And Shares in the usual proportion. Schemes at large are delivered gratis at all the Lottery Offices.

**LOTTERY OFFICE.**  
SWIFT and CO. respectfully inform the Public that they have removed to FACING THE EXCHANGE, from their old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry, established in the year 1739.

SWIFT and CO. are the authorized AGENTS for the SALE of the SHARES in the GLASGOW LOTTERY, and are duly guaranteed in offering the MONEY for the PRIZES as soon as drawn. Schemes at large, gratis.

These observations will enable you to understand the information I am going on in France, and will prepare you for the Chamber of Deputies about to communicate. The PRESIDENT of the Chamber, when consulted, is M. DUPIN—the same M. DUPIN who, when consulted, in the Chamber of Ordinances, replied, "glorious days," as to the legality of the Revolution. The PRESIDENTS and SECRETARIES of the Chamber of Deputies are all men who abhor the Revolution, and who supported M. CASIMIR PERIER, who said, "Well, that is the way and do you not suppose I should be very happy if I thought I could ever succeed in making France as happy as she was under the Restoration." The Members of the Commission appointed to prepare the address to LOUIS PHILIPPE contain among them one DUPELOUX who refused to vote for the appointment of the Duke of ORLEANS, in July 1830, to the post of even Lieutenant Governor of the Kingdom, and do not contain among them one Member who belongs to the party of the Revolution. The project of address which this Commission has prepared is completely "counter-revolutionary," although it talks of rallying round the throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and it takes care to let it be understood, that before all things we must of democracy is to be made to bite the dust; and let whoever will be King, he is to be King, not with the assent of the Chamber of Peers is



**ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London;** and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d. and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The names of the two men who refused to drink the health of the KING and QUEEN at a public dinner at Staines on Friday week, are CARPENTER and COX—they are zealous supporters of Mr. HUME. How can a sensible man like our Correspondent at Gloucester, refer to the "wisdom" of TALEYRAND?—if he will look back to the pages of history, he will see what his policy always has been with regard to England; and if he will refer to the policy of the Duke of Devonshire, he will find that policy minutely developed—Is it because he is so much older, that people suppose him so much less mischievous—or do they believe, because he has changed his politics fifteen times, that they are one bit more friendly towards this country?—We had thought that nobody but Lord PALMERSTON had been so weak.

The letter of Mr. WYLLIE HARRIS's complaint against Ministers seems too confidential for the public eye, but it has been in the press, there is no doubt, and so has his friend ROBERT, the Messenger, who, we have no doubt, will resign, on the strength of Lord BROUGHAM's behaviour.—The saving clause by which Mr. PLACE was cut out of his appointment is of the same school; but the real fault is with the gentlemen themselves—our reasons for saying this we would rather not give.

We cannot insert the letter signed "PETER ALEY," and professing to be addressed by the Old Bailey Lawyers to Sir SINEMORE DEANMAN, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, without a regular authentication—we think it must be a hoax—and even if serious, what a thing by way of compliment.

In answer to the complaint of an Old and Often-wounded Post-Captain, "we beg to inform him that the person of whom he, in common with hundreds of others, complains, has no martial power over him—we think, perhaps, his proposition of putting that person's nose in, at the Captain's time of life, rather hazardous, because he is a tall and strong man; but he might bring the "insolence of office" to its proper bearings without any manual exercise.

We have a strong feeling of sympathy for the Princess OLIVE of CAMBERLAND, SEBASTIAN, but we really think her Royal Highness's letter not calculated to serve her present purpose.

Individuals wishing for copies of this paper had better apply to their own particular newsmen.

We are of opinion that the publication of Expositor's letters would considerably decrease the effects which it is desirable to produce.

We object to admitting the letter of W. K. R. in its present form, because we have never from the first establishment of JOHN BULL, noticed anything so disrespectful in any of our Sunday newspapers, if he will shape his observations anew, and without reference to who has been printed through that medium elsewhere, we shall be extremely glad to avail ourselves of his facts, as we perfectly agree in his opinion.

"The Freeholder of Middlesex" need not trouble himself; in all probability, the gentleman to whom he alludes, will be ennobled before our next number is published.

"A Middlesex Freeholder" who writes about another person, need not trouble himself for a very different reason—the attempt is too ridiculous to be talked of.

The letter from Amesbury, however, avails the subject of it, does not appear to be of sufficient interest for publication.

A. B. must favour us with his name before we insert his communication.

We are requested to state, that in the hurry of preparing Mr. Courtenay's Address to his Constituents, just published, an important error has occurred in the wording of page 13. It is said, "It was a part of the same arrangement that the franchise of East Bedford should pass to Birmingham;"—instead of Birmingham, it should have been, the hundred of Bassettlaw. And, going further, after the other part of the arrangement, there should, for clearness, have been added, "by transferring the East Bedford franchise to a great town."

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

THE KING will come to Town to-morrow, and, if nothing interferes, will settle the dissolution of Parliament, which will be announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.—People say the Ministers are afraid of the elections—we shall see.

Their MAJESTIES are in good health. We rejoice to add that Prince GEORGE of CAMBERLAND has derived great benefit from the sea air.

TO-MORROW—His MAJESTY having very much to the chagrin of Ministers postponed his visit from last Monday—comes to town; and we presume the first duty of the Secretary of State for the Home Department will be to present the various Addresses and Petitions of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND against the iniquitous war in which the country is involved.

Of the number or importance of those Addresses there is now no question, for in spite of all the exertions of "THE DESTRUCTIVES" to oppose, not only by words but by all the weapons of the bludgeon and brickbat school of eloquence, the determination of "THE CONSERVATIVES" all over the kingdom to send the expression of their feelings to the foot of the Throne has been proclaimed—Lord MELBOURNE has an official duty to perform, from which he must not flinch.

When the KING has seen these Addresses—and he must see them BEFORE he agrees to any propositions of Lord GREY, as to the Dissolution of the Parliament, or the elevation of his Lordship's friends to the Peerage—we think and believe that his MAJESTY will hesitate in continuing his confidence to a Ministry, who, like their Premier, are not only wicked enough to involve us in needless and iniquitous hostilities, but weak enough to believe that the war is popular.

But the misconduct of Government, mixture as it is of mischief and credulity with respect to Belgium and Holland, has not yet reached its acme—they have led England into such a position, under the advice of Citizen CARDINAL TALEYRAND, that they venture to threaten the country with the certainty of a war with France if the policy they have adopted is changed—So be it in God's name—let us fight—if we are to fight—against revolutionized France and the Tri-colour flag—and not with FRANCE against our Allies, without a chance of advantage, or the slightest hope of glory or honour.

Has Lord PALMERSTON enquired of his old friend, why the French navy is in such a rapid state of augmentation?—Count MATURKOVIZ no doubt has made some such research, and the answer is to be found in the rapid augmentation of the Russian fleet. In case of a general war, is England to be tacked to the fate and policy of France, against all her allies—or is she to assist the French fleet, by sea, to spread French glory and French influence over the whole surface of Europe? Is she, even now, when Don MIGUEL, the rightful King of PORTUGAL, has defeated the rebel forces of his unnatural brother, to step forward at the urgent request of the most respectable Marquess de PALMEIRA, to take up the weaker side, and assist, by sea, in the overthrow of Don MIGUEL, while France good-naturedly lends her aid by land? and so, while she gets possession of Belgium on one side, secure the occupation of Portugal on the other—merely in a friendly way—and while she gradually stretches one protecting hand over Spain, put forth the other over Holland—and, if she is very kind indeed, over Hanover.

If in her good-nature, supported by our amiable friend-

ship, she is pleased to do all this, and play the game over again which England and the allies seventeen years ago, won, the allies will again rouse—undaided by us—for, besides being the friends of France, we should not be able to spare any troops from Ireland, nor raise any more in England—and the result would be that the allies would conquer France of themselves, and visit their retributive justice upon England, in common with their common enemy, and place our once free and happy country in a position of danger, from which she would have neither foreign aid to deliver her, nor domestic resources to protect her.

Lord GREY, to-morrow, will stand before his KING—however much that event may annoy His MAJESTY to-morrow, for once it must be so—and let him think before he is permitted in the Royal Presence, of the weighty responsibility he is incurring—let him see that the Addresses and Petitions of the PEOPLE are laid before his SOVEREIGN—and if he finds, which we very much doubt—that these powerful appeals have no effect upon a PATRIOT MONARCH, let his Lordship, in the spirit of truth, honesty, and justice, of himself, repeat the following Resolutions moved by his LORDSHIP, upon a similar occasion in the House of Lords, on the 12th day of April, 1791.

Lest Lord GREY should not have a copy of his own Resolutions at hand, we print them again—they never can be too often before the PEOPLE. We trust to his Lordship's honour to take care that by to-morrow afternoon they shall be once more before the KING:—

## RESOLUTIONS MOVED BY MR. (NOW EARL) GREY,

12th APRIL, 1791.

"1. That it is at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country to preserve peace.

"2. That it is neither reasonable nor just to take up arms for the purpose of dictating terms of peace between nations engaged in hostilities, without any reference either to the cause of the dispute, or the circumstances of the war.

"3. That the refusal of an offer of mediation is no just cause for a war!

"4. That during the progress of the war between Russia and the Porte (now Belgium and Holland), and since the taking of Oczakow, this House has received repeated assurances from the Throne that the situation of affairs continued to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

"5. That convinced of the truth of the assurances which we have received from the Throne, this House has hitherto considered the interests of Great Britain as not likely to be affected by the progress of the Russian arms on the borders of the Black Sea.

"That we are not bound by any treaty to furnish assistance to any of our allies, except in the case of an attack upon them.

"7. That none of the possessions of this country, or of any of its allies, appeared to be threatened with an hostile attack from any foreign nation.

"That the expense of an armament must be burdensome to the country, and is, under the present circumstances, as far as this House is informed, highly inexpedient and unnecessary."

Since writing the above we have heard that the PUBLIC VOICE—no thanks to Lord GREY—has reached the MONARCH'S ear, and that after all the boast and braggadocio in which the English and French Ministers have been so liberally indulging, the King of ENGLAND has decreed that there shall be no war. The King of the FRENCH has been compelled to withdraw from the contest, for the reports of General GERARD (perfectly corroborative of the accounts we last week gave of the actual state of the French army) have convinced His Citizen Kingship that nothing but distraction and annihilation awaited his troops if ANTWERP were to be attacked from the country, and King LEOPOLD was compelled, by the general voice of the Belgians, not to permit it to be attacked from the city.

In this dilemma a separate treaty was sent over to England, the object of which was to pledge England to support the French in their demands; a compliance with which, must infallibly destroy a fine town, and involve its innocent inhabitants in one general ruin. GERARD, feeling his position most uncomfortable, solicited further and immediate instructions; and the end of it is, that a fresh negotiation has been entered into; and, upon condition of ceding Antwerp, the "allies" have granted the King of HOLLAND the freedom of the Scheldt. The foiled besiegers will, therefore, commence their inglorious retreat; and Lord PALMERSTON will have the satisfaction of seeing his MAJESTY'S ships return into harbour and dock, without having incurred any greater damage than a wasteful expenditure of money, and a disbursement of so much of the national character as is equivalent to the absurd display of teeth, without being permitted to bite.

The war was iniquitous—but the guilt was in the intention, and the absurdity in the impotence of its execution. Ministers may, for a few weeks, shelter themselves during the outset of a general election, but the day will come—and we speak advisedly—when they will be called to render an account of all their misdeeds, in a solemn manner, at the bar of the highest tribunal—THAT OF THE NATION ITSELF.

The King of HOLLAND, in every step of the nefarious attack made upon him, has conducted himself with a firmness and dignity worthy of a Monarch; and we rejoice to believe that in the noble, patriotic, and gallant feelings which his MAJESTY has so nobly displayed, WILLIAM THE FOURTH of ENGLAND fully and entirely sympathizes.

The ridicule which will fall upon the returning heroes of France, who were, according to Lord PALMERSTON'S calculation, to reduce Antwerp in three days, sixteen hours, and four minutes and a half, will not, luckily, be shared by our brave sailors, who, so much against their feelings, were forced by duty to league with our bitterest enemies in the destruction of our oldest friends; but for their land colleagues, never was opportunity so fit to repeat, wherever they come, this old jingle—

"The King of France, with fifty thousand men,  
March'd up a hill—and then marched down again."

THE Ministerial papers have, ever since the return of Lord DURHAM, been long and loud in their praises of the entire success of his Lordship's most magnificent mission to Russia; they have flourished considerably as to the powerful impression his Lordship contrived to make upon the mind of the Emperor of RUSSIA, not only with respect to the case of Holland and Belgium, but upon a subject of even greater importance to the philanthropic portion of the political world, namely, the melioration of the condition of the Poles.

Lord DURHAM, we perceive, is again distressed by a domestic affliction—of him personally, or of his abilities for the delicate negotiation which it is supposed he intended (if he had found an opportunity) to undertake, we shall therefore say nothing to-day: but it may perhaps be permitted us to observe upon the high-flown panegyrics which have been bestowed upon the diplomatic skill of his Lordship, by the newspapers of

his Lordship's party, and the flattering announcements of his Lordship's complete success in convincing the Emperor of RUSSIA, not only of the humanity and the policy of entirely new-modelling his conduct towards Poland, but of the Noble Baron's generosity and patriotism, of which he expressed his high sense by presenting his Lordship with the Cross of the seventeenth class of one of his minor Orders, and a table with a glass top, made to imitate a piece of Malachite.

These presents at his Lordship's departure remind us of an anecdote told by IRELAND, in his *Illustrations of Hogarth*, of the once celebrated Chevalier TAYLOR, who was boasting in company that he had never yet visited a foreign Court without receiving an Order.—"How's that," said one of his companions—"The King of PRUSSIA did not give you an Order?"—"Indeed he did," replied TAYLOR; "he gave me an order to quit his dominions in four-and-twenty hours after my arrival at Berlin." However, leave us Lord DURHAM alone.

As to the success which crowned the mission, that,

"God bless my soul, is quite another thing."

As far as the "credit" side of the diplomatic account, we confess we have yet seen no very striking proof of it. As to the resolution of Russia with respect to Holland, the English Cabinet know no more than they did on the first day of protocolling; and as for the result of Lord DURHAM'S interference in behalf of the Poles, the most complete and unequivocal answer to that part of the question will be found in the following collection of official documents. Of the Emperor of RUSSIA'S private opinion of the policy of England with regard to Belgium, a fair estimate may be made by the fact that, when he was asked what he thought of it, his MAJESTY'S answer was—"Lord PALMERSTON has been duped; and now he is trying to repair a fault, by committing a crime."

Some people give Lord DURHAM more credit than his immediate friends, as far as the Poles are concerned, for they are decidedly of opinion that he never ventured to open his lips about them. The proofs of his success follow, which, although they have not reached England officially, bear every mark of authenticity.

I.

## ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCES TO THE GOVERNOR OF PODOLIA,

OF THE DATE OF 9th (21st) NOV. 1831.

"His Majesty the Emperor has condescended to promulgate a supreme order to make the necessary regulations for transplanting, for the first time, 5,000 families of Polish gentlemen of the Government of Podolia to the Steppes, under the controul of the Treasury, and by preference on the line or in the district of Caucasus, and that those thus transplanted may there be enrolled in the military service."

To carry into execution the above translation it is necessary to select 500,000 persons who took part in the late insurrection; those also who have been comprised in the third class of offenders; and who have consequently obtained the favour and pardon of His Majesty; secondly, those persons who, from their mode of life, in the opinion of the local authorities, excite the distrust of the Government.

"According to this, your Excellency will make use of all necessary means (without publishing or making known the tenor of this order) to register the families who ought to be transplanted, in order that you may leave, without delay, the execution of this order, according to the rules which will be ultimately communicated to you."

II.

## LITERAL EXTRACT FROM THE ANSWER OF THE GOVERNOR OF PODOLIA

TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCES, NOV. 29 (DEC. 11).

"I have had the honour of receiving your Excellency's communication of the 9th of November, No. 1,183, reproducing the order of His Majesty for transplanting five thousand families of Polish gentlemen of the Government of Podolia to the Steppes, and the title inhabitants of the Caucasus. In hastening to fulfil in the strictest manner this supreme wish I consider it my duty to fix the attention of your Excellency on the following points:—

"The Polish gentlemen in the Government of Podolia may be divided into four classes; the first is the class of proprietors; the second are occupiers, farmers, labourers, artisans; the third are serfs, and other persons employed in the estates of the proprietors; and the fourth are the countenours (avocats), lawyers, and the title inhabitants of the towns. As to the first class, it promises nothing good for the prosperity of the country; the second has taken no great part in the late insurrection; the third, which is very numerous, consists of persons who frequently go from one place to another, from one district to another, and from one Government to another, and who, having nothing to lose, are not bound to any place, and who, in serving the masters that pay them, are given up to all the practices which are inimical to commerce and integrity; mercenary servants, they are ready to perform any orders of their employers; ambitious in all their plans, they serve as machines, and were principally accomplices to the leaders of the revolt during the insurrection; these are dangerous persons, who may yet be very mischievous in unforeseen circumstances. It would be very beneficial, in every point of view, to depopulate the country of this people. The countenours and lawyers, whose interest it is to prolong civil suits, and who acquire their fortunes to the injury of the citizens, possess so much the more influence over them; and it is desirable for the good even of this country that their number should be considerably diminished by transplantation (Signed) The Governor LUBRENOWSKI."

Kamieniec, Nov. 29 (Dec. 11)."

III.

## EXTRACT FROM AN ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

TO THE GOVERNOR OF PODOLIA, DATED APRIL 18, 1832.

"His Majesty, in confirming these regulations, has deigned to add, in his own hand-writing—

"These regulations are to serve not only for the government of Podolia, but also for all the eastern governments."

Independently of this his MAJESTY has ordained—

"1. That in no case will the Government be responsible for the debts of the persons transplanted; nevertheless, those who are to be transplanted shall not be previously apprised of it; the creditors shall act according to the laws; but this shall not create an obstacle to transplantation.

"2. In the first place, the persons who are capable of working must be transplanted; their families shall be subsequently sent."

"III. The *ci-devant* Gentlemen non-proprietors, who have no other means nor permanent occupations, who change their residences, or remain unemployed, shall be transplanted to the line of the Caucasus, amongst the Cossacks, and shall be inscribed amongst them; and as for the future they will form part of the Cossack troops, their colony must not be in any relation with the colonies of the *ci-devant* Polish Gentlemen."

St. Petersburg, April 6 (18), 1832.

Received at Kamieniec, April 29 (March 1).

(Signed)

"BLUDOW."

IV.

## LITERAL EXTRACT FROM THE LAST ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF THE

INTERIOR TO THE GOVERNOR OF PODOLIA, DATED THE 14th (26th)

AUGUST 1832, NO. 653; RECEIVED AT KAMENIEC 20th AUGUST (10th SEPT.).

"If the Polish Gentlemen have no wish to let themselves be transplanted you are authorised to constrain them to do so by force."

V.

## LITERAL EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF THE GOVERNOR OF PODOLIA

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE POLICE.

"For the first time a transplantation is to be made from the district of Kamieniec, 150 families, to Proskuro, 50; to Tytyczyn, 100; Lityn, 100; Winieta, 100; Bracław, 100; Haysyn, 100; Olinopol, 100; Balta, 150; Jampole, 75; Mohyliew, 75; Usszyz, 100; selecting those gentlemen having families, proprietors, farmers, and townspeople, by commerce by those who have taken part in the revolt, and who by their manner of living and by their conduct are suspected and dangerous. (Signed) LUBRENOWSKI."

RECRUITING EXTENDED TO THE SOLDIERS ARMESTED BY

The Decree of Field-Marshal PASKEWITCH, imposed in virtue of

the order of the Emperor NICHOLAS, dated the 26th of Feb. 1832.

All the inferior officers and soldiers belonging to the old Polish

army, and the soldiers who have given in their resignation, as well as those persons, strangers to the military service, who have been called to it by the Government, and who, whether raised to the rank of officer or not, shall be embodied into Russian regiments, and employed according to their duties for service in the field or in garrison; the others shall enter as simple soldiers.

"There shall be excepted from this obligation only such persons as are sick; and those who, being in possession of a farm, shall be registered in their communes as estate holders, and who have returned immediately on the extinction of the revolt to their agricultural labours."

"The duration of the military service shall be fifteen years. In the case of inferior officers and soldiers belonging to the old Polish army, the years of their service completed before the 29th of November, 1830; the others who entered into the military ranks during the revolt are obliged to serve the full fifteen years, counting from the day of their entrance into the Russian army."

"The enrolment of these men must be finished before the 1st of September, 1832, and must increase the ranks of the Russian army to twenty thousand men at least."

(Signed) "The Prince of WARSAW,  
"PASKIEWITZCH ERYWANSKI."

#### ABOLITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, AND CONVEYANCE OF THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF MEDALS BELONGING TO IT TO ST. PETERSBURGH.

"OFFICE OF THE STAFF MAJOR GENERAL OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO THE LIEUTENANT OF THE KINGDOM, FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE OF WARSAW, COUNT PASKIEWITZCH, NOS. 882 AND 994.  
The Emperor having been acquainted by the Minister Secretary of State, Count Grahovitch, the letter which you addressed to him on the 26th of March, No. 3168, in order to obtain permission to leave the University of Warsaw a portion of its library, His Majesty has commanded me to inform your Highness that he gives permission to leave at Warsaw the works on medicine, theology, and those which are necessary for the labours of the observatory. With respect to the books on jurisprudence and others, the Emperor, considering the continuation of this faculty in the University of Warsaw is impossible, consistently with the principles of its ancient foundation, commands that they should be sent to Petersburg conformably to his first order. In communicating to your Highness this supreme decision I have the honour to apprise you that it has pleased his Majesty that the debts with which the National Library of Warsaw is oppressed, amounting to 150,000 florins, should be delayed from the revenues of the kingdom, seeing that, as the Russian troops had taken Warsaw by force of arms, all these articles belong to Russia by right of war."

(Signed) "The General Aid-de-Camp,  
"CZERNISZEFF."

WE regret to find that Mr. WILLIAM PERL, on account of illness, retires from the representation of Cambridge University. Colonel EVANS persists for Westminster, and his friends say, with every chance of success—to be sure, to find the Radicals vindictive HORHOUSE for not giving pledges, when they have been screaming for pledges all over the country, is rather ludicrous, but not more so, than one of the pledges which Colonel EVANS gives in a placard, which we read yesterday. We there find that the Gallant Officer declares his intention never to relax until he has obtained for the PEOPLE the right of scot and lot voting—which very identical right the electors of Westminster had, till it was taken away from them by the Reform Bill, of which Colonel EVANS himself was one of the warmest supporters.

Colonel EVANS is a clever and spirited man, and *ultra* as he may be, we must confess (considering that at this moment he is not more violent than BURDETT and HONHOUSE were) we should support him in preference to those gentlemen, who, in the purity of their love of Reform and independence, rise up indignant against their constituents, because they venture to suggest that the first city in the empire is not a close borough.

A Requisition, numerously signed, in preparation, to be forwarded to Sir GEORGE COCKBURN, than whom a fitter Representative on the Conservative interest could not be found—but we suspect Sir GEORGE is too much pledged at PLYMOUTH, where he is sure of success—to comply with the request. His success at Plymouth is, we think, made evident, by an intention suggested of giving him a command on the West India station. His return, however, will be settled before his departure—which, although it sounds Irish, is, nevertheless, true.

We find the following in the *Times*—

"The *London Merchant*, after waiting two days, with the Marquis of PALMELLA and suite on board, for smoother water on the bar, and having Government despatches of great importance on board, besides the Marquis's desire to get to England, finding that no pilot would venture to sea, Captain Belcher, of His Majesty's ship *Ena*, was kind enough to offer Captain Fenwick, the assistance of his Second Lieutenant, who had lately been employed sounding on the bar; so that on Thursday morning, the 23d inst., at 2 A.M., the *London Merchant* left Oporto, and with some difficulty got to sea, there being a tremendous surf upon the bar. Having despatches on board for Her Majesty's ship *Ena*, the *London Merchant* went in and brought up in Vigo bay at 7 o'clock the same evening. Next morning at daylight (23d), the *Ena* left the *London Merchant* and proceeded to sea, the former in search of the *Ena* cutter, with despatches for Admiral PARKER, and the latter for Oporto, leaving the *Donna Maria* and *Portuense* refitting at Vigo, and the *Don Pedro*, (late the Marquis of Wellington) at anchor under the Bayonne Islands, under orders for Oporto. At 4 P.M. the same day the steamer left Vigo for England, and arrived at Bristol the 29th day, at 2 P.M., where she landed the Marquis and suite in good health, after experiencing nothing but gales of wind from the time they left Oporto."

This kindness of this English Captain seems rather more than neutral—as to the Marquis PALMELLA, he no doubt feels proverbially safe at sea—and his security from suffering a "watery death" appears to be hourly increasing with the success of DON MIGUEL.

The PEDROITE Papers—that is to say, the English Revolutionary Journals—have been for the last three days hammering away, calling on the Government "to resent an insult to the British flag"—as if they cared for the honour of the British flag, who support its union with the blood-stained Tri-colour of France—because the powerful batteries which the King of PORTUGAL has erected to command the river at Oporto, "fired upon His BRITANNIC MAJESTY's cutter *Raven*." The true version of this history is, that the *Royal Adelaide*, which took out forty horses and thirty-five men to reinforce the army of the Pretender PEDRO, got into the harbour, but being unable to get her animals bled or quadruped ashore, thought fit on the 18th to attempt a communication with the city, following close to the stern of His MAJESTY's said cutter, *Raven*.—This is the history of the shots.—The sequel is distressing—all the horses sent out, are dead, and all the men starving.

WE last week took the liberty of pointing out a few of the sillinesses of the *Times*—its anonymous libels upon Mr. THORNTON, and its abject apologies for them—its expressed opinions on the 13th of November with respect to the consent of all the European Powers to the use of compulsion against Holland, and its memorable contradiction of it three days afterwards; and thence we proceeded to make a few remarks upon an account which appeared in its columns of

the 22d ult., of a most violent outrage, committed by a groom of His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, who was exercising his "master's" horses in Hyde Park.—We will trespass upon our readers for one moment by re-stating the facts, and the observations we ventured to make upon them—

"On Thursday the following appeared in the *Times* newspaper—

"Yesterday morning, while a groom of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who was apparently in liquor, was exercising his master's horses in Hyde Park he rode up against a one horse chaise, in which were two ladies; their horse took fright, and after running a short distance, overturned the vehicle and threw the ladies to the ground; one of them was severely bruised, the other fortunately escaped unhurt. Two policemen who were near at the time of the accident refused to interfere with the groom, on the plea that they were off duty. We are sure the Duke of WELLINGTON will not let this outrage pass unpunished. Proof will be given if required."

"Here are certain facts positively stated, of which proof will be given if required."

"We find the subjoined paragraph in the *Times* newspaper of yesterday—

"In the *Times* of the 22nd of November we published a paragraph, sent us by a respectable correspondent, relative to an accident alleged to have happened in Hyde Park on the preceding morning, and occasioned by the Duke of WELLINGTON's groom. We were sure that the paragraph was untrue. The result is, that none of the police constables on duty in Hyde Park from 8 o'clock a.m. till 10 on that night, or the park-keepers, heard of or saw any accident. It was ascertained that not one servant connected with the stables of the Duke of Wellington had been in town since Tuesday morning last, and that the stables had been locked up since that period. We have since been informed by a correspondent (Mr. HURST) that the groom was a servant of Lord PALMERSTON."

"A fact is distinctly stated on Thursday, of which proof if required will be given. 'A groom of the Duke of WELLINGTON's—exercising his master's horses—the style of this ought not to pass unnoticed—rode up against a one-horse chaise, &c.' We are sure the Duke of WELLINGTON will not let this outrage pass unpunished."

"On Saturday it is admitted by the *Times* not to have been a servant of the Duke of WELLINGTON, but, as a correspondent (Mr. HURST) informs it, a servant of Lord PALMERSTON, who, we suppose, was exercising, not his 'master's' horses, but his 'Lordship's' horses. This is a new edition of BARNES, but the exposure is forty times more perfect, because the inferences which the *Times* meant its pot-house readers to draw as to the intolerant recklessness of the Duke of WELLINGTON's overbearing servants, and from its 'assurance that his Grace would not suffer the outrage to pass unpunished,' not only melt into 'thin air,' but all the odium which the *Times* intended should fall upon the illustrious Duke, is transferred to the shoulders of the Right Honourable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"There are two little peculiarities in this contradiction of its undoubted fact by the *Times*—one is, that it does not suggest that Lord PALMERSTON ought not to let the outrage pass unpunished; and the other, that although it publishes the name of the gentleman who has told them the truth, it does not publish the name of the knave or fool who told them the falsehood."

The cases of Mr. THORNTON, and of its self-contradiction as to the European Powers, the *Times* took no notice of; but on Thursday last it takes up the cudgels, and we find in its columns the following statements, and observation upon ourselves, thereto appended—

"CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning Mr. BAKER, the coroner, and a respectable jury, assembled in the house of JOHN BURNBY, Esq., in Kensington-square, to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. BURNBY."

"Miss ELIZA BURNBY, who was much affected, was first sworn, and stated that on Wednesday, Nov. 21, her mother and herself were driving in a one-horse phaeton down the Wellington drive in Hyde Park, and had nearly arrived at the bottom when a groom, mounted on one horse, and leading another, rode furiously towards them, and crossed in front of them; the horse upon which he was knocked against the horse, and caused it to start back; and as soon as he had passed on, or his horse set off at full speed, and almost immediately overturned the carriage. Her mother, who was driving, was thrown heavily on the ground, and was taken up insensible; they were obliged to put her into an empty postchaise that was passing at the time, which conveyed her home. She was immediately put to bed, and medical advice was called in. She lingered in great pain until Monday evening, when she expired at 11 o'clock."

"Mr. MATTHEW, of High-street, Kensington, a medical gentleman, stated the nature of the injuries that Mrs. BURNBY had received, and gave it as his opinion that they were the cause of her death."

"Mr. GEORGE HURST, of No. 5, St. George's-terrace, corroborated the testimony of Miss BURNBY; and added, that as soon as the accident occurred, he went up to the house and demanded his name, and that of his master; he was evidently much intoxicated, but seemed frightened at the accident, and after some hesitation gave his name HENRY RAINER, and said that he was groom to Lord PALMERSTON. He then rode off, so fast that witness was unable to keep up with him; he saw him, however, leave the park by the gate opposite Stanhope-street, and followed as quick as he could. In passing through the gate he asked one of the keepers at the lodge if he knew whose groom had just passed. He said he was a servant of Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. HURST then proceeded to Lord PALMERSTON's house in Stanhope-street, and inquired of the porter if there was a groom on the establishment of the name of HENRY RAINER; and if he was out that morning with his master's horses. The answer was in the affirmative. On the following day he called on Mrs. BURNBY, whom he knew by sight, to leave his address, and he then learned, for the first time, that the accident was so alarming."

"The jury almost immediately found a verdict of 'Manslaughter,' against HENRY RAINER, and the Coroner issued his warrant for his apprehension."

"This is the accident the cause of which a respectable correspondent erroneously imputed to the groom of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who the *Times* had heard nothing of; but which has now become matter of record in a criminal court. The braying ass who calls himself John Bull denied the fact altogether."

In reply to the polished gentleman, who writes the *Times* Paper, we should have contented ourselves with saying, that as we of ourselves, knew nothing of the affair beyond what we saw in his excellent, constitutional, and always accurate Paper, we had certainly not denied 'the fact altogether,' nor is there anything in our observations of Sunday implying such a denial—we certainly put some words in Italics, because we could not help doubting that a vigilant police could have overlooked so serious an occurrence."

As we have no inclination to call names, we shall merely state these few facts:—No accident whatever did occur—no groom either of the Duke of WELLINGTON's or Lord PALMERSTON's ran against anybody—there was NOBODY HURT—there has been no death—NO INQUEST—there are no such persons as Mrs. or Miss BURNBY in Kensington-square—there is no such individual as Mr. MATTHEW at Kensington—no such being as Mr. GEORGE HURST, of No. 5, St. George's-terrace—there is no groom of Lord PALMERSTON's of the name of HENRY RAINER—and that, in short, from the first paragraph, which appeared in the *Times*, to the last, (Coroner's Inquest and all included,) the history is one tissue of falsehood, without the slightest foundation, in any part or portion of it."

And this is the accuracy of the *Times* Newspaper—this

is the sort of fact, for the truth of which, "proof will be afforded if required"—and this is the romance for merely implying a doubt of which, he that calls himself "JOHN BULL" is dubbed "A braying ass."

This unfortunate exposure of the poor *Times* has afforded us an opportunity of exhibiting, in perfect good-nature, the difference between an ass and a fool. The ass brays in his own paper, but the fool is brayed in his own mortar.

We should like to know how the Misses PERFECT and their BARNES friends feel after such an exposure as this. Another specimen, and we have done.

In Tuesday's *Times* comes this "from a Correspondent"—

"At the very extensive soap manufactory of Messrs. HAWES and Co., where the soap and less coppers and boilers are of the largest capacity, a fine youth, on Friday last, fell into one of the liquid was in a boiling state, and in the extremity of his indescribable agony made two violent but ineffectual springs towards its margin. He was ULTIMATELY DRAGGED OUT, AN OBJECT OF HORROR, AND IS NOW DEAD. Is there not something in the construction of these canldrons essentially defective in guarding the poor labourers who are employed night and day on their slippery deers?"

On Thursday appears the following—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES."

"Sir—We take the liberty of requesting your insertion of the following notice of a paragraph which appeared in your paper of yesterday, as from a correspondent, in allusion to an accident which unfortunately occurred in our works on Wednesday last."

"The boiler into which the boy fell had not been heated for five days, and was nearly empty at the time."

"The boy, we are happy to say, is fast recovering!!  
We think it right to mention, that so far from our works being attended with danger, during the forty years our works have been established only one similar accident has occurred, and the man is now in our employ."

"We have always been, and always shall be, ready to adopt any improvements which will lessen the risk to which those in our employment are necessarily subject."

"We should not have troubled you with this letter had not the paragraph in question been copied into other papers, and commented upon by them.—We are, Sir, your obedient Servants."

"Old Barge House, Nov. 28."

"B. T. and W. HAWES."

"The letter was sent to us by a near neighbour of Mr. HAWES."

Is there a Mr. HURST in Southwark too? The painful part of this contradiction, however, is, that one of the HAWSES—B. or T. or W. is a candidate for LAMBETH, who has already beaten poor Lord PALMERSTON—whose groom did not kill the lady who was not killed—out of that new-fangled borough, and that he and his brothers jointly admit that as for the rhodomontade nonsense of the boy being boiled to death in an empty copper, they never should have taken any notice of it, if it had only appeared in the *Times*—not they.—We say, the firm, "should not have troubled you with this letter, had not the paragraph been copied into other papers." This is really an indignity. However, nothing cures the *Times*. One day last week it published the following—

"A correspondent at Rochdale informs us, that the people of that town were struck with astonishment when they saw it announced in the *London papers* the other week that a petition from that borough had been sent to the King on the Dutch war. About that Petition not a single individual in Rochdale knew a syllable till it made its appearance in the *London journals*, except the factious crew who got it up. The Magistrates, with the Rev. Mr. HAY, of Manchester notoriety, at their head, stand forth as the leaders of the Tory faction. Then there are the underlings of those personages, with an old gardener at the vicarage, and his five sons, that come up to the vicarous square of patriots, who think proper to advise His MAJESTY how he is to treat 'his ancient allies the Dutch.'"

On Friday we find the subjoined in its columns—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES."

"Sir,—Supposing that you would not intentionally admit any thing into your paper which is incorrect, as that when pointed out you would feel glad to be set right on any subject, I write to say that the statements of your Rochdale correspondent, which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last, the 24th inst., are wholly destitute of truth!!!

In the first place you say, relying on his veracity, 'that the people of the town were struck with astonishment when they saw it announced in the *London papers* the other week, that a petition from that borough had been sent to the King on the Dutch war.'—Who were the persons so 'struck with astonishment?' I know not, but this I know, that nine-tenths of the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the town, and whose petition it professed to be, knew of it, and a large number of these individuals signed the memorial."

Again you observe, 'about that petition not a single individual in Rochdale knew a syllable till it made its appearance in one of the *London journals*, except the factious crew who got it up.' To this it will be a sufficient answer, which I doubt not you will admit, viz., that the memorial lay the whole of the market day nearly in the Town Hall, which is a public news-room, frequented by men of all parties, who read it, commented upon it, and some of whom refused to attach their signatures. The truth is, the memorial was signed by nearly 100 persons of the first respectability: men of each party, both Whig and Tory; if I may be allowed the expression, joined in the prayer, and the names of a number of additional names might have been procured had there been sufficient space in the memorial."

The Rev. Mr. HAY, whom you accuse of originating this document, knew nothing of it, nor had he any hand whatever in the business, being one of those doubtless who you say were 'struck with astonishment' when he read it in the *London papers*, for he was 40 miles hence at the time."

More fragments of your correspondent's fancy. Neither gardeners nor mechanics of any description were allowed to sign the memorial. The writer may probably allude to a gentleman, who, I am sure, possesses the respect and esteem of all parties—a man who, from humble life, has raised himself by industry and the strictest integrity to that station which he so deservedly occupies in the disinterested esteem of his fellow townsmen. Of his fitness I can only say, that they are well known as some of the more wealthy and respectable individuals in the town."

As a banker, and the person who drew up the memorial in question, I trust you will consider this statement as deserving of your notice, to the truth of the particulars I can pledge myself, and I respectfully request your insertion of this letter."

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant."

Rochdale, Nov. 28."

"Many years ago, I understand, this gentleman was gardener at the Vicarage, but not during the Rev. Mr. HAY's incumbency."

"We know nothing of the circumstances ourselves, as we stated, but relied on the account sent by our correspondent."

Mr. ROBY, who writes this letter, is a gentleman extremely well known—not only from his high character as a banker, but as having published some extremely valuable statistical works, connected with Lancashire. The reliance of the *Times* upon its anonymous correspondents, appears to be unbounded."

WE have had for a long time books innumerable crying out to be reviewed and noticed; but really the crisis is so important, and the time so full of interest, that literature and the arts, like the drama, obtain but very little of popular attention."

There are certain works in progress which go steadily on their way, and which, forming only parts of a whole, are not so much affected by passing circumstances as those which come forward on their own individual claims. Of



this class we must again warmly praise the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—the additions to which are most valuable and important, whilst the mechanical part of the undertaking, both as to printing and illustration, increases in merit as it proceeds. MURRAY'S *Family Library*, too—not yet concluded—has afforded us, in the *Life of Peter the Great*, an interesting subject, at a time when Russia and Russian politics are much before the public. Nor can we withhold the meed of praise for the last number of VALPY'S *Family Classical Library*, which fully maintains the high character secured to the work by its precursors.

Miss LONDON has condescended to edit a very beautifully-illustrated work, called *The Drawing-room Scrap-book*. Some of the engravings we have seen and admired before, others are new to us, and all of them extremely clever; those which are familiar to our eye are the same which have appeared in that cheap and excellent work, *The National Portrait Gallery*, and which we hope still continues its successful career, although by some accident we have not seen the last number or two, if they have been published. The poetry in the *Scrap-book* is quite worthy of Miss LONDON'S genius; and although she has gone the length of dedicating the work to poor PALMERELLA, and illustrating it with a portrait of the little Brazilian *Pretendress*, we must admit the work to be at once clever and beautiful.

A book, called *The Year of Liberation*, which gives an account of the defence of Hamburg in 1813 against DAVOUST, is extremely interesting, particularly at this juncture, when the Gallomania of our Ministers requires all the enlightenment of history to exhibit its merits and virtues.

A Memoir of Sir DAVID BAIRD, in two volumes, has also appeared, illustrated with a finely-engraved portrait, by FINDEN, after RÆBURN, and several maps and wood cuts. The military life of this great and good man is full of interest—the various positions in which he was placed—the different duties he had to perform, from the days of his captivity in Seringapatam until his capture of that place—his successes at the Cape of Good Hope—his services at Copenhagen—his conduct in Spain, together with the various oppositions and disappointments which he encountered during his long brilliant career, render the book a desirable addition to our biographical literature. No great merit is due to the Editor or compiler of the work, for the documents and papers whence he has derived his materials are so copious, and in such detail, that very little was requisite to put them in a shape to interest and gratify the reader.

#### ADDRESSES.

The following is a copy of a requisition addressed to the High Sheriff of the county of Hertford:—"We, the undersigned nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of the county of Hertford, request you to convene a general public meeting, for the purpose of addressing his MAJESTY, that he would be graciously pleased to withhold his consent to a war against the Dutch, our ancient and faithful allies, until the real feelings and wishes of the nation can be constitutionally and unequivocally declared." The requisition is signed by the following noblemen and gentlemen, viz.:—The Earl Verulam (Lord Lieutenant), Lord Rendlesham, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, Sir William Heygate, Bart., Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., Chas. Phillips, Esq., Grove Field, Esq., W. R. Phillimore, Esq., Thomas Dorian, Esq., and about eight hundred other individuals of all classes of the community, and of every variety of religious and political opinions. The High Sheriff, in pursuance of a requisition, convened a county meeting to be held at Hertford yesterday, the 1st December.

We learn from authority on which we can entirely rely, that the Duke of PORTLAND has withdrawn his political influence from the side of the Ministry, and will in future be found in opposition both in the senate and out of it. His Grace's reasons for secession we are not at liberty to state; but we may say thus much, that they are such as every lover of the country must cordially approve. They show that the Noble Duke does not profess one thing and practice another. He supported Lord GRAY while he apparently acted the part of an honest Minister. He now sees cause for a change of opinion in that respect, and will no longer lend himself to impolicy and injustice.—*Newcastle Journal*.

**THE DUTCH WAR.**—The address of the requisitors for the late public meeting at Leeds, against the Dutch war, has received upwards of five thousand signatures, embracing the names of the most eminent mercantile gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. It will be forwarded this morning to his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, for presentation to the King, the Earl of HARROWood, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, being at present in the country.

On Thursday, a meeting of the leading bankers, merchants, and traders of Bristol, was held in St. George's Chapel, in the Guildhall of that city, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty against the unjustifiable Dutch war. An address, strongly deprecating hostilities, was unanimously agreed to.

A great Meeting was held, on Thursday, of merchants, bankers, and others, in Bristol, to address the King against the war with the King of the NETHERLANDS.—Strong resolutions were agreed to, and his MAJESTY implored to withhold his consent from hostile proceedings against Holland, until the sentiments of the King's subjects could be known through their Representatives in Parliament.

An Address in the town of Shrewsbury is now in course of signature against the Dutch war.

We are glad to be able to call the attention of our readers to an Address to the KING, which lies at the Town Hall for signatures, on the subject of the Dutch war.—*Leicester Herald*.

It is gratifying to us, as it must be to the whole British public, to perceive that a Meeting of the merchants, bankers, shipowners, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of this city, is to be held here on Wednesday first, for the purpose of deprecating the anti-national and unprincipled hostilities against Holland. We trust every one who sympathizes in the cause of the heroic Dutch will come forward and subscribe an Address to the Throne on that occasion.—*Glasgow Courier*.

There was a meeting at Newcastle on Saturday, relative to the Dutch War, which is falsely proclaimed, like the Leeds meeting, a "triumph over the Tories." The fact is, the meeting was not a public one; it was one of "bankers, merchants, and ship-owners," who disapproved of the Dutch war, and the requisitors represented property to the amount of at least a million and a half sterling. They assembled, not in the hall, but at an inn, and were rudely broken in upon by Lord GRAY'S leading men, who united on the occasion with certain leaders of the Political Union, and the result was, the Mayor and those who came under the designation of the requisition, retired to another room in the same house, (the Queen's Head inn), and there adopted an Address; while, in the room thus vacated, Mr. DOUBLEDAY, the Unionist, was called to the Chair, and Resolutions of censure were passed, but no Address in support of the Ministry; so that, after all, the Address against war, said to have been defeated, is the only one gone up from Newcastle! The persons who have signed it, we are told, own property amounting to more

than three millions. This is an odd sort of "triumph" for Ministers.

An Address to His MAJESTY, expressing distrust in the professions of France, and representing the serious and perhaps irreparable evils consequent upon the Dutch war, has been agreed upon at a public Meeting at Norwich.

**NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE, November 24, 1832.**—**DUTCH WAR.**—At a Meeting held this day, at the Queen's Head Inn, of the Merchants, Bankers, Coalowners, Shipowners, Manufacturers, and others, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, anxious to preserve uninterrupted pacific relations between this country and Holland, JOHN BRANDLING, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair, at the solicitation of upwards of 200 gentlemen, an Address, expressive of the abhorrence entertained of the shameful war against Holland, was unanimously agreed to.

#### PEMICAN.

Lord ELPHINSTON is the new Lord of the Bedchamber in the room of the late Lord CLINTON; and Sir CHARLES ROWLEY, groom, in the room of the late Mr. CAVENTISH BRADSHAW.

Mr. ROGERS was, one day last week at Brighton, discussing HUME with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Sir FRANCIS was saying that HUME'S great pretensions to popular favour were founded upon an incessant advocacy of economy. "His whole system," said Sir FRANCIS, "seems to me to be made up of saving!"—"Except as regards a saving faith," replied the Banker.

Mr. SPRING RICE is to be Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. RICE is the Government Candidate for this great distinction, and his election to it is, of course, a matter of no doubt.—*Limerick Herald*.

This is not the case. So far from being Speaker, the chances are that Mr. SPRING RICE will not be in Parliament. Mr. LITTLETON is the Ministerial Candidate for the Chair; but, if a proper opponent comes forward, he would not gain the race, and we know who would.—WYNN.

We very much regret to announce the death of Colonel FRANCIS RUSSELL of the Guards, and Member for Tavistock, which took place on Saturday evening. Colonel RUSSELL was in his 37th year, and had been only a very short time. He was an exceedingly popular man in society, of most agreeable manners, and possessing an excellent temper and disposition. In the extensive circle in which he moved, his loss will be long and deeply felt. He was the eldest son of Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, by the Lady CHARLOTTE ANNE VILLIERS, sister to the Earl of JERSEY, and nephew to the Duke of BEDFORD.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—On Tuesday a poor fellow, named BROWN, one of Britain's best bulwarks, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting two police constables named MERRITT and TRAUMAN. It appeared from the statement of the officers that the defendant, as he was standing against the railings of a Nobleman's house in Piccadilly, was railing against the conduct of the present Ministry in suffering the dirty tri-coloured to fly alongside of the union jack. The police ordered him to go on, and being intoxicated he refused. They laid hold of him, when he immediately struck them both very violently, and added with an oath it was just the way he should like to serve the Ministry.—Mr. DYER, considering that the constables in the performance of their duty had a right to be protected, fined him 15s. for each assault, and in default committed him to four labour for three months.—On the worthy Magistrate taking their seats on the bench on Wednesday morning a messenger waited upon them with the following letter:—

"Lloyd's Subscription Room, Nov. 23, 1832.  
"TO THE MAGISTRATES AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.  
"Gentlemen.—Commiserating the situation of the rough Jack TAR, JAMES BROWN, committed by your Worship to the House of Correction for a too strong ebullition of British feeling when in liquor, a few individuals beg leave to forward the same for his relief. We respectfully beg your Worship will have him again before you, and after reading him a lecture on intemperance, whatever may remain after paying the fine be so kind as to hand over to him."

Two overcoats were enclosed in the letter.—Mr. DYER immediately ordered WILKS, the scolar, to proceed to the House of Correction and bring the sailor up again. On his way the worthy Magistrate said that he hoped, now the effects of the liquor had subsided, he regretted that he had assaulted the officers. Some gentlemen had very kindly enclosed the fine for him in order that he might be liberated. They had even done more for him; they had ordered a few shillings also to be given to him. He was now discharged, and he hoped he felt grateful to the gentlemen for their kindness.—Probably the poor fellow would have turned his quid, but that, unfortunately, he had no quid to turn; and on leaving the dock he hummed the beautiful lines of DRAYTON,—

"There's a sweet smiling cherub that sits aloft  
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack."

We are most happy to add that various subscriptions were made in different societies in various parts of London for the purpose of effecting this poor fellow's liberation. It is all mighty grand to fine a man for defending himself against a constable; but why should the constable interfere, or what good does the Magistracy anticipate by putting down the spirit of our seamen, of which the country has been from time immemorial so proud. The constables never interfered to prevent the most treasonable songs against the KING and QUEEN of England being belted out from the streets—on the contrary, when spoken to, they said they had no orders—and here, because a true Englishman denounces a Ministry, as every Englishman has a right to do, for doing what no Englishman has a right to do, he is dragged to gaol.—Shame!

Mr. Serjeant WILDE has been seriously indisposed. The lawyers were afraid his illness arose from mortification!

**The Brighton Gazette** says, "The town has been this week placarded with bills calling upon the inhabitants to express publicly their opinion of the Dutch war. We have heard in every quarter so unanimous a condemnation of this attack upon our Dutch allies, that we are sure nothing but a fear, a most unbounded one, we believe,—of the light in which the step would be viewed in certain quarters, can have prevented such an opinion from having been long since declared."—"Of course we do not pretend to know anything about the Court; but we have every reason to think that nothing would be more acceptable in the high quarter alluded to, than the declaration which the loyal inhabitants fear to make."

**PROVINCIAL THEATRICALS.**—Warrants, we understand, have been issued against Messrs. F. G. HOOPER, TUTT, YOUNG, DAVIS, and THOMLINSON, of the Royal Clarence Theatre, Teignmouth, for performing unlicensed pieces at that place, two of which were intended to ridicule the magistrates. One of these persons, we further understand, was taken into custody on Monday.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the new Solicitor-General, is generally understood, as applying to the electors of Stafford to know whether they will again return him, if he pays up. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the difficulty which the new Law Officer of the Crown finds in getting a seat, than this offer—and nothing more clearly shews the facilities which present themselves to men in high station. At Dudley Mr. CAMPBELL is utterly defeated, and Sir HORACE ST. PAUL sure of his return.

**REFORM ACT.**—In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, Mr. CAMPBELL moved for and obtained a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against certain persons at Coventry, for a conspiracy to make up fifty fictitious votes for Mr. FRYER at the approaching election, by claiming a right to vote for persons not resident in or within seven miles of the city of Coventry.

The rule was granted as far as respected four persons—named JOHN SON, HEDDER, WILMET, and WOODCOCK.

It appears that Mr. ALGERNON TALMASH will be one of the sitting Members for Grantham. Even betting Lord LINCOLN heads the poll for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire.

Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. MANNERS canvassed the Leicestershire freeholders in Lord R. MANNERS'S behalf on Saturday last, without meeting with a single case of refusal. His friends have generally been on the alert, throughout the district, during the last week, and no doubt exists as to his Lordship's election.

#### THE REGISTRY.

Account of the number of Electors Registered in each County, City, Town, and Borough in Ireland, up to the present period.

| Electors.              | Electors. |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Armagh city .....      | 195       |
| Bandon .....           | 230       |
| Belfast .....          | 1,225     |
| Carlow county .....    | 1,235     |
| Cavan county .....     | 1,677     |
| Clare county .....     | 1,700     |
| Carlow town .....      | 275       |
| Dougal county .....    | 1,500     |
| Down county .....      | 3,127     |
| Dublin county .....    | 2,050     |
| Dublin city .....      | 7,080     |
| Downpatrick .....      | 561       |
| Drogheda .....         | 558       |
| Unduland .....         | 305       |
| Ennis .....            | 205       |
| Enniskillen .....      | 202       |
| Fermanagh county ..... | 1,660     |
| Galway county .....    | 3,320     |
| Galway town .....      | 2,115     |
| Kilkenny city .....    | 1,300     |
| Kilkenny county .....  | 2,600     |
| Limerick city .....    | 609       |
| Londonderry city ..... | 530       |
| Malloy .....           | 1,538     |
| Meath county .....     | 2,300     |
| Monaghan county .....  | 1,000     |
| Newry .....            | 695       |
| Sligo county .....     | 418       |
| Sligo borough .....    | 1,500     |
| Waterford county ..... | 1,057     |
| Westmeath county ..... | 1,238     |
| Wexford .....          | 132       |
| New Ross .....         | 1,300     |
| The College .....      |           |

Mr. BORTON, at a recent meeting of the Dublin Conservatives, gave the following estimate of the Irish returns—"I have searched all the counties, cities, and boroughs that return 105 members to Parliament; and with every search I could make, it does not appear that the Government can have in the next Parliament more than the following number.—One for the county of Armagh; one for the borough of Belfast; one member for the county of Cork (for, be it observed, we are sure of one member for that county); one for Down; one for Dungannon (and even there they are not very sure, but I will give the Government the benefit of it) one for Galway (supposing Lord CLANRICARDE'S nominee to be returned, which is not quite certain); one for Kerry; one for Kildare; two for Kilkenny; one for the King's County (for I am happy to state Lord TULLAMORE is secure); two for the county of Limerick; one for the city of Londonderry (and it is doubtful whether Sir R. FERGUSON will be returned or not); one for Malloy; two for Mayo; and one for Meath (for, whatever happens, they cannot have a second there; the only Government member will be Lord KILLEN; for I presume that should Mr. H. GRAITAN be returned, which is more than doubtful—or whether my honourable friend opposite (Mr. R. PLUNKETT) should be returned, in either event the Government will not find a supporter. But to proceed to the list—one for the Queen's County; one for the city of Waterford; one for Wexford; one for the county of Wicklow; making together, out of 105, the enormous number of twenty-one returned to support the Government! I am sure it will not be twenty-two, and I think it will not be twenty-one."

**AN IRISH ELECTION BILL.**—A true copy of an account furnished to Sir MARCUS SOMERVILLE, by a publican of Trim, after an election:—"To eating sixteen freeholders above stairs, for Sir MARKS, at 3s. 3d. a head, £2. 12s.—To eating sixteen more below stairs, and two clergymen after supper, £1. 15s. 9d.—To six beds in one room, and four in the other, at two guineas every bed, three or four in a bed every night, and cheap enough, God knows, 22l. 10s.—To twenty-three horses in the yard all night, at 13d every one of them, and for a man watching them all night, £5 5s. Breakfast and tea next day for every one of them, and as many as they brought with them, as near as I can guess, 4l. 12s.—For beer, and porter, and punch, for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but I think for the three days and a half of the election, as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, is in all, or thereabouts, as near as I can guess, and not to be particular, £79. 15s. 9d.—To shaving, dressing, and cropping, the heads of forty-two freeholders for Sir MARKS, at 13d every one, cheap enough, £2. 5s. 6d."

N. B.—On inquiry it was found that the publican furnished one shoulder of mutton, two barrels of beer, three beds, and a spacious back yard for the horses.

In Exeter the Conservative cause is flourishing.—A highly respectable party of the Electors of Exeter, supporters of Mr. FOLLETT, dined together on Wednesday last, at Pratt's Old London Inn, Col. MOLESWORTH in the Chair, with Mr. HUNNARD and Mr. ROOPE as Vice-Presidents. The dinner was excellently served, and the utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed. Toast, sentiment, and song, in turn had their places, and the health of Mr. FOLLETT having been drunk, in bumpers, with 9 times 9, Mr. JOHN FOLLETT, his brother, returned thanks; and, in the course of his observations, said, that if at former times it was judged necessary for a Representative to be a man of independent mind, and possessing of a sound judgment, how much more was it now, in these times of excitement, and when the Parliament would be called together under a new law, and consequently partake of a new character. In these times it was expedient for such a constituency as that of Exeter, to send a man to Parliament who added to an unimpeached private character, ability to discuss, and firmness on all occasions to express his independent and unbiased opinion. They had, in having invited his brother to become a candidate to represent their interests, been kind enough to consider him possessing such qualifications, and in accordance with their wishes, he now was before them, the free and independent Candidate for their suffrages.

On Saturday, the friends of Mr. FOLLETT, residing in the North quarter of the city, dined at Taylor's Barnstable Inn, when a highly respectable party sat down to an admirably served dinner; Mr. W. S. DEWONEY presiding, and Mr. BUNT and Mr. SCOTT sitting as Vice-presidents. Here, too, hilarity and good fellowship was the characteristic of the company, the toast and sentiment went round, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, nor did the company separate until a late hour.

On Monday the supporters of Mr. FOLLETT, in St. Thomas, sat down to a noble dinner, provided by Mr. HEX, of the Plymouth Inn. For the accommodation of his numerous friends, Mr. HEX had obtained the use of the spacious loft of Mr. PARSONS, coach-maker, the opposite his house, which was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion, but even this was found insufficient, and a table was obliged to be laid for 30 of the guests in one of the rooms of the inn, and these with many others after dinner joined the other company. At the principal table Capt. GREENWAY, R. N., presided; Mr. Wm. GAY and Mr. BENJ. SALTER sitting as Vice-presidents, and here 140 and persons sat down. A band of music was stationed in the room, and among the company were a party of glee singers. The usual still further enliven an otherwise most joyous scene. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given and drunk, and the cheering ended, plaudits, and having been drunk in bumpers, his brother, in an elegant speech, was acknowledged by Mr. JOHN FOLLETT, his brother, in an elegant speech. The company were by no means inclined early to separate, nor was it until late in the evening that anything like diminution of numbers was to be seen.

A very large attendance of Mr. FOLLETT'S supporters intended dining

at the Globe Hotel on Wednesday next, at which Mr. FOLLETT it is understood will be present.

**REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.**—Mr. Alderman THOMPSON's committee, consisting chiefly of respectable shipowners, have been canvassing the electors this week; and we are informed that the number of his supporters is considerably increased. Mr. BARCLAY, in person, waited on the electors last week to solicit their suffrages; and the Hon. Captain BARRINGTON, we understand, will visit the town again in the ensuing week.

**CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.**—It is with sincere pleasure we state that from this county alone, there is no doubt of six Conservative members being returned to the next Parliament—viz. Sir John T. Tyrell and Alexander Baring, Esq., for the Northern Division; R. W. Hall, Esq., for the Southern Division; R. Sanderson, Esq., for Colchester; Q. Dick, Esq., for Maldon; and the Right Hon. J. C. Herries for Harwich.

A splendid dinner of the friends and supporters of Lord JERMYN at the ensuing election, at which his Lordship was invited to attend, took place at the Concert Room, Bury, on Friday last. The large number of 160 and upwards sat down, composed of, with but few exceptions, all the respectability, wealth, and talent, of the Town of Bury and neighbourhood. Orbell Ray Oakes, Esq., was in the chair, supported right and left by Earl Jermy, Sir T. G. Culham, Bart., Col. Rushbrooke, H. S. Waddington, Esq., T. Hallifax Esq., P. Bennett, Esq., P. Bennett, Jun. Esq., Rev. Dr. Colville, R. Dalton, Esq., H. J. Oakes, Esq., Colonel Ray, R. Bevan, Esq., the Alderman, J. T. Waddington, Esq., Rev. T. Anderson, Rev. H. Higham, Rev. — Cartwright, Rev. J. White, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., Capt. Blake, Rev. E. Gould, Dr. Probert, James Borton, Esq., Captain Murray, &c.

A meeting was held at Wickham Market to present a requisition to Lord HENRIKER and Sir CHARLES BROKE YERRE, inviting them to become candidates for the eastern division of Suffolk, on Conservative principles. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were present, and the requisition was signed by more than 1300 electors. Lord HENRIKER and Sir CHARLES YERRE have consented, and will shortly commence their canvass. When it is considered in how short a time the signatures have been obtained, success may be confidently looked for.

**TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Once more I venture to present myself to your notice. We are all apt to grow bold from encouragement, and but little stimulus is required where sincere devotion to a cause exists. You have hitherto borne with me even beyond my hopes: suffer me then, though with no abatement of former humility, to assume on this occasion a higher tone, and to address you on a point of equal delicacy and importance.

We have beheld the foul attack made upon the Heads of our national Church, and are too fully conscious of the decay of respect and affection which almost universally prevails towards the Clergy in general. We are ready to acknowledge the effect, because it is too notorious to admit of contradiction; but the origin of the evil is not perhaps so clearly understood. This, it is apprehended, is not to be found solely in the opinions of the Clergy, and the few and false does it proceed from misconduct in themselves, for whether considered in reference to their moral characters or to intellectual attainments, the Ministers of the Established Church, as a body, were never more worthy of regard and veneration than at present. The baneful source is in the false notions of *liberty* which infect society, and which have diffused general lukewarmness towards all religious opinions, and engendered those numerous and lamentable schisms and heresies with which we are reproached.

In our terror lest we should be esteemed *prejudiced*, and shrinking from "the world's dread scorn," we have first been ashamed to defend, and next incapable of protecting, the ancient landmarks of our holy and venerable institutions. We allowed them to be depreciated in value both in our own eyes and in those of others; and bold and artful men have profited by our remissness, and have well nigh obliterated their traces. The Church, shorn of her beams, is seen through mists and thick vapours, and still heavier clouds appear gathering in her horizon. Of the children whom she has "brought up and nourished," many have departed from her, and others regard her troubles with indifference or averted eyes. The few and diminished number of the faithful weep on her breast in the fear that wrath is already gone forth, while she, like a bereaved mother, weighed down by the unnatural defence and ingratitude of her offspring, mourns in the bitterness of sorrow, and refuses to be comforted "because they are not." Her glorious Head is divided and dishonoured, and while some presumptuous hands would snatch it for his entire vesture, others have sacrilegiously torn it into a thousand parts.

God forbid that I should wound, or even unnecessarily wound any individual, however far he may have strayed from sound doctrine and the first principles of faith. This is the One above, to whom all judgment is committed, and whose mouth must be dumb before Him; but if there be truth in the Scriptures—if the word of Jehovah can neither be revoked in heaven nor in earth—then all who contribute to such evils as are here deprecated, however innocently they may have been led into the offence, incur a degree of responsibility which the most inconsiderate may view with awakened terror, and at which the stoutest may tremble. In vain will the fashions of the world be picked up, and the fashions of first rebellion—liberalisms will not then be the standard by which reward or punishment will be regulated, nor our attachment to our Divine Master be measured; but a worse, a heavier denunciation than that which was pronounced against Him who restored the treasure committed to his charge unimpaired and whole, will be awarded against those who have wasted their Lord's goods so that but little remains.

And will we, who are so ready to condemn, be any the less a better criterion whereby we may judge of the estimation in which we regard a possession than the care that we take to preserve it? We are not wont to be so liberal in temporalities as to leave unbarred our doors, or to throw down our hedges and fences. We have not such a dependence in the honesty of those who surround us as not only to remove our securities, but openly to applaud ourselves for having done so. We are not so ready to trust that the honesty of the world is the boundary duty of the prudent as well as the good man to prevent every temptation to encroachment and dishonesty, and we certainly are never inclined to grant much pity to him whose carelessness or want of discretion has enriched the depredator. But the children of this generation are even wiser than the children of light. We regard the slightest claim to an earthly inheritance from infringement of the law of God, and every passer-by may pluck off the grapes of the sacred vine which has been planted, and the wild boar of the forest may even root it up; unchecked; and why? Our heart is interested in the preservation of the one—it is uninterested in the horror of the other.

To such an extent, indeed, has the liberality of our notions been carried, that it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that persons have preferred to be reckoned devoid of religion rather than to be accused of being ignorant of the Christian religion. They nevertheless profess to repose their hopes of eternal salvation. The Bikon, in fact, has been considered as a stronger term of reproach than the Infidel or the Sceptic; and hence, the right hand of fellowship has been given in many instances where Christian obligation would have enforced the duty of forbearance alone. The consequence is obvious. The great lines of demarcation being swept away, the deceiver and the deceived are alike lost; and the world which we see upon us with the words of blasphemy and menace, and woe innumerable have sprung up, all eager to destroy every vestige of an Established Church, and to divide the spoil. Fanaticism and Infidelity, outrage twin sisters of indifference, infest every corner of the land, outrage all decency and good sense, and insult the sacred Majesty of Heaven. Not a spot, however remote in the kingdom, has altogether been exempt from their pernicious influence, nor solitary delver unprofound by their steady and unflinching attack. "The world which we see by day," or "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," they have their thousands in the valleys, and their tens of thousands in the streets. We everywhere breathe a corrupted atmosphere, and every day have occasion to mourn the defection of some whom we had esteemed as living members of our establishment.

The time, however, is arrived, in which all who have escaped the contagion, and who yet hold undivided the doctrines of our Apostolic

Church, must openly declare themselves, and meet the adversaries of their Redeemer and of their own salvation. We have indeed admitted the enemy into the very fold, and a more mischievous, because a more insidious, schism has been the consequence; but all is not lost; the error is not yet irretrievable. We may, at least, oppose the violence of the error, and we may, by the aid of God, maintain the doctrines of those principles which we professed at our baptism, and which with mature judgment we solemnly ratified and confirmed. We can, at least, resolve with the venerable Patriarch of old, that we and our house will serve the Lord in the beauty of that worship which He has appointed; and we may preserve our holiness and our connection with others, whose principles and conduct are in our estimation as reprehensible as ours, at least, we may tell the proud waters which are lifted up against us, that they shall come, and no further. We may, at least, be consistent in our conduct, and separate the sweet from the bitter, the bitter from the sweet, which mistaken and designing men have equally placed before us. We may encourage the professors of sound doctrine—we may discountenance the propagators of false; and still preserving the spirit of charity and the bond of peace, walk distinctly and uncompromisingly as followers of that pure branch of Christ's Church which the best and most holy blood of this island was shed to transmit to us.

Al! let it not have been shed in vain. Let not our very privileges and blessings turn to our condemnation, and make that which should have been the ensign of our glory, the badge of our disgrace. The good spurned will assuredly be converted into evil, and the work which is neither hot nor cold will be visited with destruction. Truth is immutable, and in the eternal records of the God of truth, the dreadful fate of the first will worshipper and the first schismatic are inscribed for our instruction and warning; while the consequent command given us not to divide the body of Christ, makes it evident that the disobedient have no right to expect greater mercy under the new dispensation, than under the old. The sin of separation is deadly, light as the liberal notions of the present day would make it, and direful in its consequences to all who shall either directly or indirectly be guilty of it.

May the men to perceive their error, and adjust it, be granted ere it be too late for repentance; but shall we, to dishonour our holy mother—the Church—who embraced us with the arms of mercy, at our admittance into her fellowship; and who sent us forth, in her strength, on our way rejoicing; and who, when our cruise is ended, will again receive us to her rest, and hallow that slumber whose waking, to the faithful, shall be joy ineffable! Shall we, too, wipe off our brow the holy sign she has imposed on us, in token of our communion with her, and with Him in whose light and beauty she shines? Shall we, too, become the enemies of our Redeemer—and shall the same reproachful enquiry be made to us which was to his former disciples—"Will ye, too, go away?"

Oh no, whither should we go? Much trouble, much sorrow, much suffering may await us here. The birthings of iniquity may again, alas! be born, and the servants of God may be again taken through the waters of tribulation; but He that has "the words of eternal life," will preserve life, and endue us with fortitude to suffer, and grace to sustain the trial. We may, indeed, be cast down, but our ancient and venerable Church she shall not be destroyed; sorely smitten, but not put out, it still tulle to Him, to our duty, and ourselves, and to our posterity, the light of His word, the word of spirit and in righteousness of life, the stem which is fixed in the everlasting foundations of the earth, shall again bud forth and blossom; the voice of the blasphemer and aggressor shall be heard no more; and God, even our own God, shall bless us in the restored light of his countenance for ever and ever. AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

**TO JOHN BULL.**  
Sir.—As many Tories did, unfortunately, at the commencement of the debates on the Reform Bill, and at later periods, promise their votes to Whig candidates, and are now anxious to withdraw their promises and vote for Conservative candidates, will you be kind enough to give your opinion on this question, and to state on what grounds it can be done with propriety: for the Whig candidates seem determined to insist upon the performances of the promises.

When the votes were promised the Ministers had promised peace, economy, and non-interference with other nations; they have now entered into a war, which, in the opinion of nine men out of ten, must, unless it be speedily discontinued, be disastrous to this country, and to all our best interests, against one of our oldest and best allies, contrary to the principle of all our old alliances, in favour of our oldest, most inveterate, and, it may be said, hereditary enemy,—promoting her old views of aggrandisement, against which this country has hitherto always taken a prominent part, and to which we must ascribe the burden of our present miseries.

Does the altered position of the country, and the altered proceedings of Ministers, so much at variance with the principles they professed when they entered office, absolve the promises made to candidates who support them in this war by men who are decidedly adverse to it?

Or even, there was a time when a vote ought to be national, and not personal, is not this the time?

We answer most decidedly in the affirmative; and if the KING were to-morrow (instead of taking the advice of the Ministers, by whom he is ridden and insulted) to summon the present Parliament for the despatch of business,—which he can do, as well as make war, or peace,—we would stake our existence that the same House of Commons which passed the Reform Bill would leave Lord GREY'S Cabinet in a fatal minority upon the very first question on which they divided. The very people who supported the measure most strongly, now see its infamy and iniquity; and even the knaves who led the fools, are backing out of it.

**TO JOHN BULL.** Nov. 20, 1832.

Sir.—In my last of the 14th inst., I stated, that from the period the constitutions of the Colonies were treated as being the same with that of the Island of Jersey (part of the Duchy of Normandy) &c. &c. under which the main ideas of the Constitution of our Colonies, it was most fortunate circumstance that the Island of Jersey had a right to hold a convention or meeting of the three orders or estates of the Islands, in imitation of those august assemblies, known by that or some other name in great kingdoms and monarchies,—a shadow and resemblance of an English Parliament; in which the King's Governor or Lieutenant had a negative voice. The great lines of demarcation being swept away, the deceiver and the deceived are alike lost; and the world which we see upon us with the words of blasphemy and menace, and woe innumerable have sprung up, all eager to destroy every vestige of an Established Church, and to divide the spoil. Fanaticism and Infidelity, outrage twin sisters of indifference, infest every corner of the land, outrage all decency and good sense, and insult the sacred Majesty of Heaven. Not a spot, however remote in the kingdom, has altogether been exempt from their pernicious influence, nor solitary delver unprofound by their steady and unflinching attack. "The world which we see by day," or "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," they have their thousands in the valleys, and their tens of thousands in the streets. We everywhere breathe a corrupted atmosphere, and every day have occasion to mourn the defection of some whom we had esteemed as living members of our establishment.

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orders—even to the revealing the effects of Acts—suspending establishments of pay, paying services, doing Chancery and other judicatory business—if matters of this sort—done by these votes and orders—never reduced into the form of an Act—have their effect without ever being sent home as Acts of Legislature, or submitted to the approval or disapproval of the Colonies, it is to be found that many, or any, of the Legislatures of the Colonies carry the powers of legislation into execution, independent of the Crown, by this device, "how and what manner is it to be prevented? We have as above stated the actual and rightful relation between the King and his American Colonies and Plantations, and by the rule of this relation, we ought to review and decide these several points, wherein the Crown, and Government acting under its own laws and instructions, differ with the people. Upon such review it will appear under this first general head, in various instances, that the two great points which the Colonists labour to establish, is the exercise of their several rights and privileges, as founded in the rights of an Englishman; and secondly, as what they suppose to be a necessary measure in a subordinating appointment—the King, through his own hands the command of the revenue and the pay of the officers of Government, as a security for the conduct of those officers towards them.

In my next I propose finishing what I have to offer on the subject of what our North American Colonists, &c., claimed as rights appertaining to them as such; having completed which, I shall then examine how far, and in what light, our Government and Parliament, by their Acts, have violated the rights and privileges of the Colonies, thus claimed on the part of all our Colonists, offering such further comments thereon as the subject may require.—From an old Colonial Proprietor and Subscriber, who is, Sir, your's, A. M.

A device subsequently resorted to and adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, on the passing of the Act of the 14th Geo. III., depriving them of the charter granted to them by William and Mary.

## ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

**PREFERRMENTS.**  
The Rev. W. BLENNEHASSSET has been presented to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster, Dorsetshire, by the Bishop of Bristol; the Dean and Chapter of Windsor having transferred the presentation to the Bishop for this term.

The Rev. JONATHAN TURNER, M.A. has been presented, by the King, to the Vicarage of Hildesheim, in the diocese of Sarum, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Jones.

The Rev. ROBERT HOUSTON, has been presented, by the King, to the Church and parish of Dalmington, in the prebysitry and shire of Ayr, vacant by the death of the Rev. Gilbert M'Ilven.

The Rev. JAMES LOGAN has been presented, by the King, to the Church of St. Andrew, in the parish of Swinton, in the prebysitry and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Hunter to the Town Kirk of Edinburgh.

The Rev. THOMAS STARLING NORGATE, A.B. has been licensed to the Impropriate Curacy of Brimingham, in Norfolk, on the nomination of Richard Reeve, of Barney, in the said county, gentleman.

The Rev. J. G. BRAY, late Vicar of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln and Coventry, Minister of Christ Church, in Birmingham, in the room of the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, who has resigned.

The Rev. WILLIAM WARREN has been inducted to the Rectory of Wroton, in the diocese and county of Lincoln. Patron: the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. W. J. BUSSELL, M.A. Master of the Grammar School, Chard, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the perpetual and augmentative Curacies of Callington and Seavington, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett.

The Rev. CHARLES BUCHANAN PEARSON, A.M. has been preferred to the Prebend of Forthington and Writlington, Dorset, founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, vacant by the death of John Fisher, A.B. of Salisbury.

The Rev. STEPHEN REED CATELEY, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Rectory of Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Norris. Patron: G. N. Chaden.

**UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.**  
OXFORD, Nov. 29.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: J. Spink, Wadham, Grand Compendium; Rev. J. J. Vaughan, A. Mand. Berton, *Bachelors of Arts*: C. B. Ross, Scholar of Merton; W. Harrison, Scholar of Brasenose; T. W. Allies, J. P. Keigwin, scholars of Wadham; H. F. Cheshire, Wadham; G. T. Clare, Fellow of St. John's; W. Froude, Oriel.

On the 22d instant Joseph Walker, B.A. and scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected Fellow of Brasenose College in the University.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 31.—At a congregation held on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctor in Physic*: J. Johnson, Trinity College; *Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. G. Wilkinson, St. John's College; *Honorary Masters of Arts*: Hon. W. C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Trinity College; *Masters of Arts*: J. W. Lubbock, Trinity College; L. Thompson, Trinity College; S. Marindin, Trinity College; W. P. Ray, Clare Hall; W. P. Hutton, Trinity College; *Bachelors in Civil Law*: W. Lowndes, Trinity Hall; (comp. Rev. R. A. Horne, Rev. H. B. Hall, Trinity Hall; T. Wigram, Trinity College; *Bachelor of Arts*: W. J. Havart, St. John's College.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
On Sunday morning last the Bishop of Loxnon preached an excellent sermon to a large and respectable congregation at the parish Church of St. Stephen, Snow-hill, in behalf of the Boys' Parochial School. The Right Rev. Prelate took his text from Isaiah chap. 54, v. xii. "And thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children;" and enforced, with much earnestness, the importance and necessity of educating the children of the poor in the principles of the Christian religion. His Lordship's charity, and a liberal collection was an earnest appeal on behalf of the school.

The parishioners of Clawley, in the county of Devon, have, by subscription, raised a sufficient sum for the purchase of a handsome piece of plate, on which a suitable inscription was engraved, and then presented to the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, who took leave of them by preaching a very impressive farewell sermon.

It is with much pleasure we announce the success of a very spirited effort made in the small parish of St. Andrew, in the town of Loxon, in place of the old one, which has probably been in the church upwards of 200 years, as it appears from the parish books that it was lent to the University in 1681. A new instrument of a superior kind has been built by Messrs. BUCKWELL, of London, at an expense of more than £200, with most any charge whatever on the parochial rates. The chief part of the cost has been raised by voluntary contributions from the parishioners and others, assisted by the Rev. Mr. A. Horne, and Catus colleges, and a handsome donation of £30. from the Lord Bishop of the diocese. We understand the organ is to be opened on Sunday next by Mr. Pratt, when it is hoped the remaining deficiency will be made up by the collections after the service.—*Comb. Chron.*

In the Press, &c.  
**ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA; illustrated** with Official Papers and authentic Documents. By Sir JOHN MACCORMICK, John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**MRS. AUSTIN'S BIBLE SELECTIONS.**  
This Week, in 1 vol. 12mo. neatly bound, with a Frontispiece from Flaxman, engraved by Moore, and 2s.

**SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT; or, the Religion, Morality, and Poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures, arranged under heads.**—By SARAH AUSTIN.

"My sole object being to put together all that presented itself to my own heart and mind as most persuasive, consolatory, or elevating in such a form as to be easy of reference, conveniently arranged and laid, and freed from matter either hard to be understood, unattractive, or unprofitable (to say the least) to young and pure eyes."—*Preface.*  
"Selections we believe are now generally used in Schools, but none that have fallen under our own notice at all equal the present attempt. It is not every one that can be entrusted with making these selections. The present is made by a person of singular power of not translating, but transmuting German books into English ones."—*United Kingdom, Nov. 25.*  
London: published by Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

**DEATH BLOW TO FRAUD AND ADULTERATION.**  
Just published, price Five Shillings bound in cloth.

**DEADLY ILLITERATION AND SLOW POISON UNMASKED;** in which the various adulterations of the Food and Drink of the Necessaries and Luxuries of Life, particularly Wines, Spirits, Beer, Bread, Tea, Confectionery, and Medicines, are discovered, with ready Tests Methods for detecting the fraudulent Adulterations, or the Food and Bad Quality of the Necessaries of Life, and of the Food and Drink of the Poor. By J. W. L. LLOYD, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

"The use and excellence of this admirable volume should be known to every person who values health and life."—*Monthly Gazette of Health.*  
"We have not lately met with a volume which contains more useful information and more interesting matter than the present one."—*Monthly Review.*  
Published by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

**CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.**—The Public

[illegible]

**BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE** for general purposes having gained such great appreciation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, **JOHN BURGESS and SON** beg most respectfully to offer thus the best quality of the same, and to inform their friends that they have been supplied with great convenience in all climates have recommended it to their most distinguished foreign customers, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation, and that in the event of their own being disappointed in its quality, they will be most careful to have it returned to, and to be replaced by, the same firm, 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 famous **WARRHOUSE** is situated in the Strand, and is the same place as where they after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—**WARRHOUSE, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-ates, London.** (The Ori-

**MINERAL SUCCEEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED**  
**TEETH** without Heat or Pressure, and Inconspicuous ARTIFICIAL  
**TEETH** without Wire or other ligatures—Monsieur MAILLAN and SON  
 Surgical Dentists, No. 39, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, and 9,  
 HALF-MOON-STREET, Piccadilly, grateful for the high and extensive patronage  
 which has secured their Mineral Succeedaneum, professional advertisements they are  
 enabled to publish in British Metropolitan and Foreign Newspapers, and to inform the  
 Public in general, that they still continue to reatone Decayed Teeth with their  
 MINERAL SUCCEEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of  
 London and Paris. The operation of FILLING TEETH is performed in a few  
 minutes, and the Mineral Succeedaneum is so perfectly adapted to the DISEASED  
 TEETH in a manner singularly efficacious, whether arising from neglect, or  
 disease in the gums, or from the use of Calomel; and supply whole or partial  
 Sets of Teeth of the above Inconspicuous Mineral, or Natural substances, without  
 wire or other ligatures, and guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation  
 and mastication, and to retain in the mouth as long as the patient enjoys the  
 successful result of the Mineral Succeedaneum.—CHARGES, as in Paris.

**DEFICIENCIES OF TEETH.**—**MR. A. JONES**, Surgeon-Dentist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, his Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and his Majesty the King of Spain, writes: "I have the honor to be successful in rectifying defective articulation, by the substitution of his improved TERROR-METALLIC TEETH for those which had decayed, or were otherwise rendered useless. I have observed that the articulation, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes, to the importance and utility of the above named unvalued remedy. The TERROR-METALLIC may be used in all cases, and will guarantee the patient to restore to the world the advantages of the genuine one in articulation, as well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the original. Carious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and the operation of Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. at home from ten till five.—64, Lower Grosvenor-street."

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**  
**MINTER'S SELF-ACTING, RECLINING, AND ELEVATING CHAIRS.**—By His MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, 33, Gerrard street, Soho.—G. MINTER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that he has invented an EASY CHAIR, that will recline and elevate into innumerable positions, without the least difficulty. There being no machinery, &c., to be worked by the hands of the patient, the reclining and elevating of the chair, is effected by the action of the muscles of the body, and the patient is enabled to recline and elevate at will, without the least assistance. G. Minter, particularly recommends them to invalids, who may have lost the use of either their hands or legs, as no exertion or assistance whatever is requisite. The Chair is made by the Inventor only, at his Manufactory, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho, and is sold as cheap as any other reclining chair, and is perfectly safe, and does not elevate or recline the patient on account of their complicated construction and machinery, and which also subjects them to be fretted out of repair and even dangerous. G. M. is confident that any person honouring him with an inspection of his Chair will be sufficiently convinced of its superiority over all others. Warranted to act perfect

**FOR RECEIT AND CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, &c.—**  
**LETUCE LOZENGES** introduced into practice by Professor Danes, of Edinburgh, composed of the white juice of the Con-Lettuce, Taro, Ipecuana, and Liqueur, by allaying irritation in the windpipe, restoring natural perspiration, promoting expectoration, and allaying fever, are not only perfectly safe, but also the most efficacious remedy for the cure of Cough, &c. **RECEIT** and **CO.** feel it a duty, which they owe to the memory of the late celebrated Professor, to caution the Public against the numerous fraudulent imitations of these Lozenges which the great demand for them has called forth. The Lozenges are prepared by the following Recipe, and are illustrated by the accompanying Engraving. In taking them, be careful to observe the signature of "RECEIT and CO." in the label, without which none are genuine.—Sold with ample directions for their use, at the Medical Hall, 176, Piccadilly, opposite

| GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN   |        |      |         |       |         |
|--|--------|------|---------|-------|---------|
| Per Imperial Quarter of England and Wales, for the Week ending Nov. 23 |        |      |         |       |         |
| Wheat  | 53s 3d | Oats | 18s 1d  | Beans | 34s 10d |
| Barley   | 31s 2d | Rye  | 32s 5d  | Peas  | 37s 3d  |
| Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates the Duty.               |        |      |         |       |         |
| Wheat  | 52s 7d | Oats | 18s 1d  | Beans | 34s 9d  |
| Barley   | 30s 1d | Rye  | 32s 10d | Peas  | 38s 2d  |
| Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week                              |        |      |         |       |         |
| Wheat  | 34s 8d | Oats | 19s 9d  | Beans | 18s 3d  |
| Barley   | 30s 1d | Rye  | 32s 10d | Peas  | 38s 2d  |

| STOCKS.                    |        | PRICES OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. |        | SAT. P.M. |        |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                            | Mon.   | Tues.                      | Wed.   | Thurs.    | Friday |
| Bank Stock.                |        | 186                        | 183    | 186       |        |
| 3 per Cent. Stock Reduced. | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2                     | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2    | 82 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent. Stock.         | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2                     | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2    | 83 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per Cent. 1816.      |        |                            |        |           |        |
| 3 per Cent. Red.           | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2                     | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2 |
| New 3 1/2 per Cent.        | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2                     | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2    | 91 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent. of 1826.       | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2                     | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2    | 90 1/2 |
| Bank Long Annuities.       | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2                     | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2    | 16 1/2 |
| Consols Bonds.             | 17 p   | 17 p                       | 17 p   | 17 p      | 17 p   |
| 4 per Cent. of 1826.       | 23 p   | 23 p                       | 23 p   | 23 p      | 23 p   |
| India Bonds.               | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2                     | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2    | 13 1/2 |
| Exchequer or Accts.        | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2                     | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2    | 27 1/2 |

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 25th ult, at his house in George-street, Hanover-square, the lady of George Wm. Webb, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 26th of November, at Marseilles, the lady of Francis Baring Atkinson, Esq., of the 23d Regt. Foot, of a son.

On the 26th ult, at Manchester, Mrs. Ernest Percival, of a daughter—On the 25th ult, at Manchester, Mrs. John W. G. Gurney, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult, Lady Isabella St. John, of a daughter—On the 23d ult, at the Hall, the lady of Edwin Barnaby, Esq., of a daughter—On the 23d ult, at the lady of Wm. Markes, Esq., of a daughter—On the 25th ult, at Capbreton, Northumberland, the seat of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 25th ult, at London, the lady of Wm. W. Bowden, Esq., of a daughter—On the 14th of October, at London, near Convent-hole, the lady of Charles Simpson, Esq., of a daughter—On the 25th ult, at London, the lady of Wm. W. Bowden, Esq., of a son—On the 25th ult, at London, the lady of Wm. W. Bowden, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult. at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Robt. South, A.M., John F. South, Esq., of St. Thomas's, Southwark, to Ann, widow of the late John Wrench, Esq. of Camberwell, and second daughter of the late Thos. Leitch, Esq. of Lambeth.

On the 27th ult. at Isleworth, James Newton Heale, Esq. of Chingford, Essex, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benson, of Hounslow Middlesex.

**DIED.**  
 On the 25th inst. at Northampton, Frances wife of Edwin Briggs

On the 23d ult. at Daventry, Northamptonshire, Frances, wife of a chemist, Wigmore street, London.

On the 26th ult. in Old Quebec-street, the Dowager Lady Palmer, relict of the late Sir John Roger Palmer, of Castle Lacken, in the county of Mayo, Bart.

On the 26th ult. at the residence of his daughter, in Harley-street, John Lord Esq. of Maldon, Essex, in the 66th year of his age.—On the 23d ult. at Twyford Lodge, Surrey, in the 84th year of his age William Luther Sewell, Esq., many

years one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.—On the 26th ult., in Bermuda, died, aged 70, John Russell-square, Mr. Richard Wingham, in the 53th year of his age.—On the 28th ult., at Peering House, Essex, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Goodrich, Mary, relict of the late Bartlet Goodrich, Esq. of Saling Grove, in the county.—On the 8th ult., on board his Majesty's packet *Emulous*, on his return to England from the Mining Province of Brazil, for the recovery of his health, Captain Mrs. Elizabeth Hankin.

George Francis Lyon, R.N. aged 37.—On the 28th ult. Mrs. Anne, widow of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., of Westminster.—At Winchester, on the 27th ult. Anne, widow of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., of Westminster.—At Winchester, on the 27th ult. Anne, widow of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., of Westminster.—At Winchester, on the 27th ult. Anne, widow of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., of Westminster.

Crawford, M.D.—On the 29th ult. Ann, wife of Mr. J. White, Imperial Hotel, Covent-Garden.—At Jessore, in Bengal, on the 16th of June last, Robert Renny Taylor, Esq., eldest son of Alexander Renny Tailour, Esq. of Borrowfield, North British Bank street, Glasgow.

tain.—On the 25th inst. at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, at 10 o'clock, a son, aged 89th year of his age.—At Jamaica, on the 4th of October, Louisa, daughter of Arthur Coape, Esq. of the 84th Regiment, and youngest daughter of Richard Franklyn, Esq. of the Royal Mint—Sudden'y, on the 11th inst. at Ludlow, the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, aged 64, Groom of the Bedchamber to his present Majesty, which office he held under their Majesties George the Third and the present Lord Waterbury.

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A (post paid) are received.











## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**REVENUE—REVENUE—REVENUE.**  
*The three of M. H. are inadmissible—the last couplet would, we think, secure their rejection anywhere.*  
 The Address to the French Nation has been received.  
 Sir JOHN LILLIE's address is too long for insertion, even to comment upon.—We suspect the Chairman of his Committee must be a linen-dressmaker of the Speaker's LENTIL, "who had neither eyes nor ears of his own." We never saw such a farrago of stupidity as the resolutions passed under his auspices.  
 The letters connected with the Bazar case—more particularly that pointedly relating to the interview at Sheen—ought to be put in a more official channel than a newspaper can give them. The packet is ready when called for.  
 We regret the impossibility, for want of room, of inserting "The Grey List" from that well conducted and truly constitutional paper, the Newcastle Journal. We shall scrape its bones and give a skeleton of it.  
 JACQUES will see we have availed ourselves of one thing—the other we must beg, with thanks, to decline.  
 Philoques and A. M. are unavoidably delayed till next week.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Brighton in good health.

THE paramount interest excited by the approaching elections so completely absorbs all other topics, that we make no apology for devoting the principal portion of to-day's paper to the subject. Before we proceed to say a few words upon the duty of electors generally, at this crisis—for crisis it is—we would only beg to call the attention of our readers to the occurrences of yesterday in Covent Garden, where BURDETT—the most outrageous patriot of his day, the hero of Coldbath-fields, the martyr of Piccadilly, the imprisoned, the ill-used saviour of his country, the pride of Westminster, and the glory of England—was hooted and hissed and pelted with mud, sharing the honours of filth with his equally patriotic, and likewise imprisoned friend and follower, Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE.

Is not this a lesson—is not this a proof, satisfactory and convincing, that something more is required of the DELEGATES of the MOB than ever was yet expected from the REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE?

What has BURDETT done to effect this most extraordinary change?—HOBBHOUSE has taken office—he is—like the denouncing, blustering Sir JAMES GRAHAM, a salaried Privy Councillor—he has undertaken the superintendence of military flogging, which he swore to abolish—But BURDETT is the same—older and therefore wiser—yet what has he done, but vindicate his friend in his resolution to give no pledges, and express his dissatisfaction, that when OLD SARUM was disfranchised, Westminster should presume to wish to be FREE. This is no fault in BURDETT, it is the frailty of human nature—touch all the world but ME, says the Patriot, and all will go well—distrust ME in my seat, or trouble my Right Honourable Salaried Friend with pledges, and there's an end.

Such a scene BURDETT never expected to witness—and the expression of his countenance could not be controuled. He always despised the mob, because he is a gentleman—as heartily as Lord GREY ever did, who hates and loathes them—and BURDETT has this day given Lord GREY fair warning in his own person of what his Lordship is to expect from his penny cup friends of the Political Unions, when the KING commanded him to dissolve—but which, dissolve, he DID NOT.

It is quite clear that the country will no longer be imposed upon by the Ministers, any more than the mob will be duped by the charlatans. They find the nation engaged in a war, the end of which they cannot see—PRUSSIA is ready with 100,000 men to avenge the first blow struck against Holland by France—Russia is raising a loan—her fleets in a state of progressive improvement and organization; and Austria on the eve of joining the great confederation against the growing pretensions of France—growing, too, under the connivance and support of England.

The Brazilian Pretender, upheld by a whipper-snapper politician like PALMERSTON (merely because DON MIGUEL displeased him while in London) is beaten and baffled, and the poor, unfortunate, unlung, and half-starved beggars and thieves, who have been deluded into his service, are left to be quite starved or quite hanged, without a penny in their pockets, or the slightest pity or commiseration on the part of the Pretender. As for the situation of the British Empire, while Ireland is in a state of actual rebellion—upwards of fifty papists ready to be showered into Parliament, murder and desolation stalking through the land; England is affrighted and ravaged by incendiarism just as fierce and flagrant as it ever was at the very worst period.

The country will rally—the present Government must fall—the reports from every part of the country give the most triumphant returns for the CONSERVATIVES—while, as we have seen yesterday, the PEOPLE no longer deluded by false promises, or the tricks of the creatures of the Ministers—are resolved to get rid of them all, and, at least, choose for themselves as the first measure of a Reformed Parliament.

EVENTS with regard to the Dutch war have turned out differently from what we last week expected, but the results do in no degree affect the accuracy of our information—however they may vary from our anticipations. It is not choice, on the part of the French, that keeps the army before Antwerp dying, as we foretold, of diseases, which must infallibly increase with the extension of their stay—it certainly is not desire, on the part of the Belgians, that their country should be overrun by the French army, which prolongs their occupation of it—it is the firmness and resolution of the King of HOLLAND, who will now listen to no terms such as our panic-stricken Ministers have to offer—to these causes may be attributed the failure of negotiations, which, it was hoped, would patch up the grievances with which Holland has been attacked, and from these causes will result the annihilation of the troops now suffering a martyrdom in the trenches and batteries which they have been suffered uninterestingly to construct.—"Let them alone," said General CHASSE, "they are digging their own graves, and it would be wasting powder and shot to accelerate their occupation."

We have elsewhere placed, in to-day's paper, the details of proceedings during the week; but we are most anxious to hear further news from the scene of action, for the Times of Friday mentions that the French have now opened a fire

from mortars "triangularly," which have produced a most surprising effect. What the Times means, it would be difficult to understand; and although the Standard is good enough to endeavour to explain, we are still left in the dark.

The casualties which have already occurred in the French army, are said to exceed a thousand.

In the reply of the Citizen King of the FRENCH to the Address of the Chambers, he repeats the promise, that the French army shall return to France so soon as they have accomplished the reduction of Antwerp.

A battle, it appears, has been fought at a place called Galtener, between General MONTEZUMA, with a force of 5,000 men, and General BUSOAMENTE, the Vice President, with 3,500 men, who gained a complete victory over the former, killing fifteen hundred men, and entirely scattering the rest of the army. Such are the effects of liberalism and independence.

IN the course of some observations made upon the ill usage of Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY by Lord BROUGHAM, with respect to the Secretaryship of the Charity Commission, we have occasionally represented ROBERT, the Messenger of the Office, as being a personal friend of Mr. HARVEY's—Perhaps the term, friend, was too strong—we know not—but we have received the following letter from ROBERT, the Messenger himself, in which, although he disentangles himself from Mr. HARVEY, he negatively praises the LORD CHANCELLOR—Our love of impartiality, however, induces us to give ROBERT's letter as he sends it—

13, Great George-street, 3d Dec. 1832.

SIR—Several paragraphs having appeared in your paper in which my name has been mentioned, and in your Notice to Correspondents in your last publication it again occurs. I must request you will not mix up my name with Mr. HARVEY's or any other person's complaint.

Whoever may be the author cannot be any friend of mine. I assure you I have no ground whatever to complain of the LORD CHANCELLOR, or any other member of the Board of Charity Commissioners.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BONING, Messenger.

ON the Fourteenth of January, 1831, the following lines appeared in this paper:—

## THE PROPHECY.

I care not a house  
 For JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE,  
 He may fume and may fret,  
 And may tude BURDETT;  
 He may think himself witty,  
 Cut a dash in the City,  
 Vent vulgar abuse,  
 Or hiss like a goose;  
 To St. Paul's he may ride  
 With a sword by his side,  
 Or may follow the Queen  
 Like Jack on the Green:  
 But a Palace-yard fool,  
 Or a Radical tool,  
 Do whatever he will,  
 Is a little man still;  
 He'll be laughed at, and scouted,  
 Be trumped and be flouted;  
 Ignoble his fate,  
 Be it early or late—  
 He will live in a spitter,  
 And die in a gutter!

When the author of these lines re-reads them to-day, and recollects that he really wrote them, we should think that he must have some compunctious visitings. As far as we are concerned, he is safe—but surely he cannot hide himself from HIMSELF.

WE raised—not a laugh—but groans loud and numerous against poor Lord GREY, by quoting upon him his speeches and resolutions against involving this country in a useless war, in 1791, but some persons were yet to be found—and those out of his own family—not eating his mutton and drinking his wine, and not even receiving any part of the numerous thousands per annum which the Newcastle Journal proves to us find their way into the pockets of his Lordship's relations—who said, "Aye, but the case was different then"—because you see—and you know—and he was younger—and the Russians were different—and, in short, he was then OUT, and he is now IN—and so we thought, perhaps there might be some allowance made, and being now somewhat worn out, his Lordship excites pity, and being aged, commands respect, and therefore we rather regretted having raked up what made his Lordship very uncomfortable.

But if the partisans of this Minister, and his adherents, make the distance of time and the difference of circumstances pleas in abatement of the charge of nefarious and interested tergiversation, which the exhibition of these speeches and resolutions would involve, what will they say to the following extract, from a speech delivered in the House of Commons, not on the 12th of April, 1791, but on the 18th of February, 1831, not upon the affairs of Russia and Turkey, but upon the affairs of Holland and Belgium, not by a youthful Oppositionist as Lord GREY was in 1791, but by a middle-aged Minister forty years afterwards, in reply to a notice from papers, made by the indefatigable Mr. JOSEPH HUME—hear the middle-aged nobleman—for such he is—and we beg to express our thanks to a correspondent of the Standard for having hunted up the speech in question)—hear him, we say—

"But let us see what is the right which this country, or the other powers of Europe, have to intermeddle, as he calls it, in the affairs of Belgium. I will tell him, and it is the only title by which we are called upon to interfere. Belgium, in the history of modern times, never was an independent state—it was first Spanish, then Austrian, then French, and finally was conquered from France by the united efforts of Europe when all Europe differed with Buonaparte what should be the limits of his empire. He (Buonaparte) happened to think that the fit limits were the confines of Europe and Asia—the other powers thought it would be more convenient that they should be nearer to France; the result of that difference of opinion was, that Belgium was severed from France. The natural course would have been for Austria, the last preceding master, again to enter into possession; but Austria surrendering the right she might have set up, the powers of Europe, including France herself, by treaty united Belgium to Holland, not for the purpose of advantage to Holland, or as a favour to the King of the Netherlands, but as that disposition of Belgium which it was thought would be more conducive to the security and peace of Europe. Events having occurred which rendered that union no longer possible, the powers, parties to the treaty, by which that union was established, had a right to concern themselves with the sepa-

ration of those countries, they were not to concern themselves with the question, whether Belgium, having won her freedom with her arms, should or should not again be subject to Holland, and no such interference took place; neither were they to concern themselves with the internal government of Belgium, and accordingly there has been no interference with its internal government."

"I say, Sir, that the other powers of Europe have a right to look narrowly to proceedings in which their own interests are so nearly connected; they have a right to say to Belgium, 'You never have been an independent state—never had a national King; you have been the servants of one master after another; you have no right to deprive Holland of her ancient boundaries; you have no right to convert your ancient language, customs, and laws into a jargon of rights and wrongs.' Holland is a state whose existence is known to the world; Holland is a state which the powers of England and Europe have united to maintain; Holland is a state whose independence and integrity concern the welfare of other countries; we have a right to say to Belgium: 'You are a legislature of yesterday, your independence has hardly been established, and you have no right to claim as young that which of right belongs to another people; therefore, that the powers of Europe, and England especially, have not only a right, but, in my opinion, are bound to see, that by no separation between Belgium and Holland, shall the ancient territories of Holland be prejudiced.'"

The speech, from which this is an extract, was delivered in the House of Commons on the 18th of February, 1831, by the Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, G.C.B., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and P.C., but not at present an M.P. It is quite worthy the notice of the Electors of PENRYN (if that is his Lordship's last hope), and exhibits a more beautiful specimen of consistency than we have met with for some time.

THE follies and violence of Don PEDRO, the absolute ignorance he displays on all military matters, joined to his insolence towards those who have joined his standard, and the callous inhumanity with which—more especially the English—they have been treated, have so reduced his means, that before this time we have little doubt the superior skill and force of the King of PORTUGAL have put an end to the unnatural contest, to which—shame to them—our Liberal Ministers have been covertly lending their patronage; but as some of the Pedroite Papers—since the arrival of PALMELLA on a money-hunt—have thought proper to endeavour to make out a case of infraction of neutrality on the part of Don MIGUEL, we think it right to publish the following correspondence between General SANTA MARTHA and Colonel SORELL, the British Consul:—

No. I.

Colonel Sorell to General Santa Martha.

Oporto, Nov. 16, 1832.—The batteries on the southern bank at the entrance of the Douro have this morning fired on the pilot boats employed to sound the bar, for the departure of several British vessels desirous of leaving for England, that operation being necessary after the bad weather, as the sands change their position.

As it cannot be your Excellency's intention to hinder the departure of any vessel belonging to subjects of his Britannic Majesty, I do not doubt that your Excellency will give orders that the pilot boats employed to sound the bar, or tow vessels under the British flag, shall be respected by the gunners under your Excellency. Receive, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. S. SORELL.

To his Excellency Gen. Santa Martha, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

No. II.

General Santa Martha to Colonel Sorell.

Head-Quarters, Aguas Santas, Nov. 17, 1832.

SIR—In answering your letter of yesterday it is at the same time my duty to inform you that I have just received instruction from my Government, by virtue of which the communication, by means of boats, with the distinctions proposed, is allowed whenever it may be necessary for the conveyance of mails to the packets, as the latter are among the vessels interdicted from entering the Douro. As regards the merchant vessels at anchor in the said river, they may go out, provided they leave within ten days from the date of the intimation.

As regards the pilot-boats employed in sounding the bar, they will not be fired upon if they wear a British pennant, a distinction which I trust will not be employed except for British vessels.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Viscount de SANTA MARTHA.

To Thos. S. Sorell, Esq., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## DON PEDRO FOR EVER.

Why does not every man of spirit and liberality enlist for Don PEDRO—he is the liberator—and having liberated Brazil by means of a Constitution, has himself been liberated from any further care of his Empire by being kicked out.

The English dupers and dupees are almost all returned—the game is up—the people of Portugal, with their rightful MONARCH at their head, have vindicated that MONARCH, their laws and customs, against a Pretender supported by the money of France and the influence of England. The state of the case may be judged, not only by the speedy retreat of most of the English officers, but by the dreadful state to which the unhappy wretches who have been cheated into supporting the bubble cause, have been reduced. The two following Police reports will not only serve to shew the callous barbarity of the crimps and panders to the rebel cause, but exhibit the actual state of helplessness to which the Brazilian Ex-Emperor is reduced.

From the Times of Thursday.

QUEEN SQUARE.—On Wednesday, a body of men, fifty in number, apparently in a destitute situation, came to this office, to apply for assistance to Mr. White, the sitting Magistrate, having been reduced to a state of the greatest misery and distress, owing to the treatment which they had received from the agents of Don Pedro in London.

It appeared that in the month of November they sailed for Oporto, where they arrived on the 18th, but were unable to effect a landing in consequence of the batteries erected by Don Miguel; and being short of water, they were brought back to England, and landed at Portsmouth in a most destitute state, without money, clothes, or provisions, and left entirely at the mercy of the charitable and humane. In 32, walked to London, subsisting on charity, and sleeping at night in barns, many of them without clothes, shoes, or hats; and on their arrival in London on Monday, the 3d inst., they proceeded to the Ship, in Chancery-street, where they had been enlisted, and there saw Captain Mallars, to whom they applied for pay or redress, and he, applying to the principal agent in these transactions, Mr. Mendizabel, of No. 1, Broad-street, told them that the answer of the agent was, that as they were in their own country, they might shift for themselves.

Mr. White told them that he could do nothing for them, and that they must apply to the overseers of the parish.

The applicants said they had, and the overseers would not grant them any relief.

Mr. White said it was very probable they had acted perfectly right, and he could not assist them.

The applicants, after stating that they were sent to the office by Lord Melbourne, departed.

The following is from the Post of Friday:—Don PENNO's RECRUITS.—Shortly after Mr. White had taken his seat on the Bench on Wednesday evening, another batch of Don Pedro's recruits, consisting of about 24 men, came to the office to apply for relief.

The officer in waiting shewed one of them into the Magistrate who was selected as spokesman, while the others waited outside.

The story was similar to the application of upwards of 50 men who came to the office in the morning. They had enlisted in Don Pedro's service in London, and had been shipped to Oporto, where they could not effect a landing in consequence of the batteries erected on the banks of the Douro by Don Miguel, and the had been brought back and landed at Portsmouth in a most destitute condition, and had

travelled to London, subsisting upon charity, and could not get the farthing from Don Pedro's agents.

Mr. White asked him why they did not remain at Portsmouth? The applicant said that they could not, and they came to London in the hope that the agents would relieve them.

Mr. White told him that all he could do was to send them to prison as vagabonds, which he should not like to do.—The applicant said that they had applied to the overseers of the parish, but they had refused all relief.—Mr. White said they had no claim upon the parish, and that the overseers had done right.—The applicant then withdrew, and communicated the result of his application to his comrades, who appeared to be in a most deplorable state of misery. The poor fellows begged hard to be allowed to sleep in the lock-up cells, as they had no money or a place to lay their heads. This, however, could not be allowed, and it was some difficulty that they could be got out of the Office, so anxious did they appear to get a shelter.

And, in the teeth of all this, we are told that PALMELLA is come to London to raise a Loan—and has, moreover, succeeded, and his success is a matter of rejoicing to the Times. Now, if it be possible that there are fools enough so soon to part with their money, we see no harm in laughing at them. Where are Don PEDRO's resources—in Brazil, whence he has been expelled—or in Oporto, whence he must speedily disappear? Citizen PHILIPPE may help him with money, but why not in that case apply to the City direct?

If the PEDROITE finances are in so deplorable a state as these Police Office Reports seem to prove, who is to find £200,000 to repay the people who lend to PALMELLA—and if they are not, was there ever, in a civilized world, so complete an exposure of flagrant barbarity and callous indifference to the sufferings of hundreds of poor wretches, who, lured by the PEDROITE Government, and permitted to engage in its service by ours, now return to London beggared, naked, forlorn, and starving, and driven from the Office of the Home Secretary to the Police to entreat for permission to rest their heads in the lock-up cells of a felons' gaol.

Lord MELBOURNE, of course, could do nothing for them.—Lord PALMERSTON, perhaps, might spare them a few hundred pounds to set them to rights—yet, just upon the eve of an up-hill election, under the pure arrangements of the Reform Bill, his Lordship may want all his little means. One thing is quite clear, that the recruiting from England, in the cause of the Brazilian Pretender, is at an end—us, indeed, we dare say, by this time, his Pretenderness's pretensions are.

In addition to the already recorded proceedings of Don PEDRO's agents, we have the following:—

**CAPTURE OF ONE OF DON PEDRO'S AGENTS.**—A middle-aged man, very respectably attired, named FRANCIS BURSLEN, and one of Don PEDRO's agents, was charged with robbing his lodgings. From the statement of a Mrs. FITZGERALD, of Belvedere-place, Borough-road, it appeared the prisoner had lodged in her house between eight and nine months, and the week before last he absconded, leaving her in debt about £1. She discovered after he was gone that some of the bed clothing had been stolen, and suspecting the prisoner, she gave information to the police, who had in vain endeavoured to trace the prisoner or the property. Yesterday, however, Mrs. FITZGERALD accidentally met with him at a place in Westminster, where the individuals attached to the cause of Don Pedro are in the habit of meeting. She gave him into the custody of the police, and he was immediately conveyed to this office.

The prisoner strongly denied any knowledge of the property, but on Mrs. FITZGERALD asserting she was positive no one but the prisoner could have taken the property, he was remanded.

Amongst the disasters which attend this well-supported cause we regret to lay before our readers the subjoined account:—

Letters from Galway of the 4th inst. state, that the brig *Rival*, of London, was wrecked on the western part of that coast. She left the Clyde on the 22nd ult. for Oporto, and is understood to have had 400 men on board. *Don Pedro* was about 340 tons burden, commanded by Captain Pallas, and the crew and passengers were all drowned. A number of their beds had been found on board, and some casks of rum.

"The torrent roars, and they shall buffet it  
With lusty snaws, throwing it aside  
And stemming it with hearts of controversy."—

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Believe it who may  
That the DONKEY shall bray,  
Or blossom in winter, the WOOD,—  
That the SCALES shall weigh down  
Constitution and Crown,  
Public weal!—Come, that's rather too good!  
Hah!—SILKY once more,—  
That's a bit of a bore,—  
Well! struggle, and bluster, and try all;  
Revolution may vote  
Revolving coin is a GHOAT,  
Independence shall give them the LIE-AL!

5th Dec.

SQUIB.

THE hour of struggle is at hand—the old Parliament, upon which the odium and disgrace of passing the Revolutionary Bill will rest and remain for ever, is dissolved; and the writs have gone forth for summoning a new one.

We have endeavoured to collect and concentrate all the information which may be serviceable either in the way of guide or beacon at the crisis. It is clear that the popular feeling has changed in England,—that reflection and reason have come to the aid of the great mass of the population,—that a maturer investigation of the merits of the hated Bill has completely opened their eyes to the trickery and chicanery of its contrivers. That the complicated polities and wickednesses of the present weak and profligate Ministry, exhibited in all their other acts, have no doubt wrought this consummation much sooner than even their friends anticipated, is, we admit, true; but so it is—and, as a proof of it, the leading men of their own Cabinet, as well as their more subordinate associates, are unable to get places in a House of Commons which is to be constructed according to their own plan and proposition.

Lord PALMERSTON is actually dodging about all over the country to try to get a seat. Lambeth spurns him, because they don't know him there—Hampshire rejects him, because they do—and Cambridge, which once was proud to return him, has already thrown him over with such a fall that never more can he rise again.

The Right Honourable Mister TOXSON is in a similar predicament; to be sure, he is not a Cabinet Minister, nor ever will be; but he is a very efficient Vice-President of the Board of Trade, as his personal abatement of the duty on barilla proves. That "ere Toxson," as we heard a Dover pilot say the other day, "has no more chance here than a cat has in ——" (a place which we cannot name to ears polite.) "without claws." We believe the pilot; and we believe him the more, because he was rather affected towards the Right Honourable T. when he was in the soap line.

Then comes that most agreeable—for most agreeable he is—fainant, Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT—delightful as a companion, and accomplished, and all that; but as idle and as unfit for a Minister as any of his colleagues, fraternally addicted to ease and port-wine.—He is about as uncertain with respect to Inverness, as the very gentlemanly nice little SPRING RICE is about Cambridge town, whom Sir EDWARD SUGDEN (to whose pursuits Lord BACONIAN and YAUX legends

every kind assistance) will, we have little doubt, "put out most entirely."

For what place is Mr. STANLEY to sit—his county? We think not Lord DUNCANNOON—Woods and Forests—is settled; he writes to say: he will stand for Kilkenny, but he shall be beaten three to one, and so he comes away, and tries Nottingham; and then for the greatest of all little men in the world, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the author of *Don Carlos*, a farce in five acts, and the Reform Bill, a tragedy, in one. Where is he to make his election? Of himself he does not know: our belief is, that he will be beaten in North Devon, and if he be, his only resource will be to get litted along with the jaded, worn-down, PALMERSTON, and the defeated DUNCANNOON, into the House of Peers. What does it signify? If BURDETT is beaten—if BYNG is beaten—if any of their old men are beaten, there's a peerage ready,—and why not for the sedate DUNCANNOON, the middle-aged PALMERSTON, or the small-sized JOHNNY RUSSELL?

HOBHOUSE—Sir JOHN—(Right Honourable also!)—is equally placed in a ticklish situation in Westminster; he gives no pledges—having, with his party, denounced all men who would not give them—he—the muddly CAM, of whom before we have sung—(vide another part of to-day's Paper)—is as uncertain of his return as may be; ride in he may, upon BURDETT's back—as we have seen in Covent Garden Market, a monkey bestride a camel—but for himself—EVANS—DELAKEY—a brave soldier, and a thorough-going chap, who was made Lieutenant Colonel in five months from the day he was a Lieutenant, and then complains of professional neglect because he is not a Lord's son—will beat him out and out; and yet, we suppose, after all, Westminster is to be a rotten borough, and the two matters will be returned; and if they be, never was more beautiful illustration of the advantages of Reform. Sir GEORGE COCKBURN, it is said, is appointed to a command—mark that!—and Sir GEORGE MURRAY is not sure of coming forward—*n'importe*—we are all for BURDETT and EVANS, or EVANS and MURRAY, if so it be—but no HOBHOUSE.

As to the Metropolitan districts and all that trash, we subjoin a list of the quarters and the Candidates—one of the Candidates is put up in a name which does not belong to him—these petty squabbles are all to the general good; who the "*alias*" is we do not exactly know, although we might perhaps give a guess.

**FINCHBURY DIVISION (Middlesex).—Two MEMBERS.**—Its boundaries comprise the parishes of St. Luke, St. George the Martyr, St. Giles, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. Mark, Newington; St. Mary Islington; the Liberties of Salfron hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-vents, Ely-place, the Rolls, Glass-house-yard, and the Charter-house; Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn; the parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; and those parts of the respective parishes of St. Sepulchre and St. Andrew, Holborn, and of Fumival's Inn and Staple Inn. The candidates are Mr. R. GRANT, Mr. BABBAGE, Mr. Sergeant SPARKIE, Mr. TEMPLE, and Mr. WAKLEY.

**LAMBETH (Surrey).—Two MEMBERS.**—Boundaries comprise the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, except Dulwich, and such part of the parish of Lambeth as is situate to the north of the following line, including the extra parochial space encompassed by such part:—From the point at which the road from Clapham to Dulwich, by Red Lion, leaves the road from London over Herne Hill, in a straight line to St. Matthew's Church at Brixton; and thence in a straight line to a point in the boundary between the respective parishes of Lambeth and Clapham, 150 yards south of the middle of the carriage way along Acre-lane. Candidates, Mr. TENNYSON, Mr. B. HAWES, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. D. WAKEFIELD.

**MARYLEBONE (Middlesex).—Two MEMBERS.**—Boundaries comprise the several parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington. Candidates, Sir W. HONNE, Colonel JONES, Sir S. WHALLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MURPHY.

**SOUTHWARK (Surrey).—Two MEMBERS.**—Boundaries comprise the old borough of Southwark, the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Old Christchurch, and Saint Saviour. The candidates are Mr. W. H. HONNAY, Mr. ALLEN, Sheriff HENRY, and Mr. MURRAY.

**TOWER HAMLETS (Middlesex).—Two MEMBERS.**—Boundaries comprise the several divisions of the liberties of the Tower, and the Tower division of Ossulton hundred. Candidates, Captain MARRYAT, Mr. CLAY, Dr. LUSHINGTON, and Colonel STANHOPE.

**WESTMINSTER (Middlesex).—Two MEMBERS.**—The boundaries comprise the old city of Westminster, the liberties of Westminster, and the Duchy liberty. Candidates, Sir F. BURDETT, Sir J. HOBHOUSE, and Colonel EVANS. It is said that Sir J. MURRAY will be put in nomination.

**GREENWICH (Kent).—Two MEMBERS.**—return two Members. We have only heard of Mr. PERRY and Mr. DUNDAS as Candidates. CHARTHAM (Kent) returns one Member, London, as before, returns four Members. The Candidates are—Mr. LYALL, Mr. GROTE, Sir J. KEY, Alderman WATMAN, Alderman WOOD, and Mr. SCALES. Alderman VENABLES has resigned.

SPARKIE, a clever man, once a reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, coeval with Sir J. MACKINTOSH and others of that stamp in the good days of PERRY, (who, though a Whig, was a respectable and most kind-hearted man,) and ROBERT GRANT, are the best of the Finchbury bunch. HAWES, the soap-man, and Mr. MOORE, of whom we never heard before, are the best of the four, now PALMERSTON is kicked over, for LAMBETH. For MARYLEBONE, HONNE ought not to succeed, because he is Attorney-General, but he probably will; and of course Mr. PORTMAN, because he is a gentleman; all the rest are *done*.

In Southwark, Mr. ALLEN, who receives the bounty of his namesake the player, at the Charity House, called a College at Dulwich, we suppose has no chance, because the idea of being represented by a man who receives alms in the shape of support from this institution, is rather too absurd; as for the rest, they are all equally amiable; but we are quite certain, that if WILSON, or any man who has found by experience the rascality of Radicalism, or any man who has never tried the experiment, would come forward, Conservative principles would at least return one.

In the Tower Hamlets, MARRYAT, we consider, secure—a brave officer—a despoiler of trammels—a plain, and moreover, well-spoken fellow, who, with quite enough liberalism in him to keep him clear of all suspicion of fawning, sees his way for the good of his country, and as he always fought for her gallantly on his quarter-deck, will, no doubt, do the same on the floor of the House of Commons. As to his colleagues, we like the STANHOPEs, we confess, but we do not love LEICESTER STANHOPE's politics—yet we prefer him to LUSHINGTON. CLAY, we know nothing of, but we conclude he is an ultra Radical. If not, CLAY and MARRYAT; if he is, STANHOPE and MARRYAT, and if that fail, why, MARRYAT and anybody.

In the City, WOOD, WATMAN, LYALL, and GROTE are the uppermost—SCALES no chance—KEY very little—Why the LORD MAYOR does not stand, we do not exactly comprehend.—Mr. LYALL's return will give a lesson, which the Radicals ought to learn, for their own sakes, and for the sake of whatever property they may possess.

One of the most important elections is that for the University of Cambridge.—Mr. WILLIAM PEELE, being, under medical advice obliged to retire from Parliament, has resigned the representation.—A Mr. LUBBOCK has offered himself, a toad-eater, we presume, of the Duke of SUSSEX, who took the opportunity of making a Meeting of the Royal Society an election party, much to the disgust of a large proportion of the Fellows, and as we fear, to the endangering of the continuance of the Society itself—unless, as we some time since ventured to suggest, his Royal Highness would himself quit it.—We again refer to the flagrant case, in which Mr. PETTIGREW was most innocently and shamefully implicated.

Upon this occasion the Duke of SUSSEX enlisted Mr. LUBBOCK, who was set up as a Candidate *fruits de mieux*. At present, the late SPEAKER of the House of Commons is in the field—he has accepted the invitation of a large body of the Senate—indeed since the political cowardice of Lord GREY, added to the injustice which his recent meanness has drawn him to commit, in staying Mr. MANNERS

SUTTON's elevation to the Peerage, Mr. SUTTON could not resist the flattering requisition, and we conclude that the return of that Right Honourable Gentleman with Mr. GOULBURN is certain. The Cambridge paper says:—

"Although the retirement of Mr. W. YATES PEELE from the representation of the University, in consequence of the precarious state of his health, and his reply to his constituents, and occurred at a moment when it was important that no time should be lost, yet we trust that no injury whatever will have been done to the cause which he supported. His amiable private character, and the manliness of his public conduct, had justly conciliated the regard of the great body of his constituents; yet the triumphant termination of the last contest for the University in his favour, was mainly to be attributed, not so much to the esteem for him individually, as to the approval of the great public principles which he professed."

"On the retirement of Mr. PEELE, the Right Hon. C. MANNERS SUTTON has accepted a requisition most numerous and most respectfully signed, and has declared himself a Candidate on the same general principles as those to which the University so lately gave its sanction."

"We consider it most fortunate that the University have now an opportunity of securing as their representative a person of the splendid talents and unequalled parliamentary experience which Mr. MANNERS SUTTON possesses. It is in the highest degree probable that in the ensuing Parliament questions will be discussed relating to the interests of the University as a body, and especially to those of the Establishment; and in such circumstances it would be of the utmost importance, that the University should be represented by one who has recently received from the House of Commons a vote of thanks so perfectly well deserved as the following:—

"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker of this House, for his eminent services in the six Parliaments during which he has discharged the duties of Speaker with a zeal and ability alike honourable to himself and conducive to the progress of public business: that he be assured that this House feels the strongest sense of the advantage which it has derived from his attachment to the interests of his country—from his unwearied assiduity during a period of unexampled labour in this House—from the statements during which he has discharged the duties of Speaker with a firmness with which he has on all occasions maintained the dignity and privileges of the Commons House of Parliament—from the attention which he has paid to the order of our proceedings—and from the urbanity and kindness which he has uniformly displayed in the discharge of his high and important duties."

With these claims upon the country, and with the strong support which Mr. SUTTON is receiving from all quarters, as well as from the supporters of Mr. W. PEELE, we cannot doubt that he and Mr. GOULBURN will be returned. We venture, however, to repeat the observation which we were induced to make last week, that the friends of Mr. LUBBOCK may very probably rely upon the inconvenience which many members of the Senate, resident in the country, may feel at leaving their homes at this period of the year, and to express our hope, that all those who wish to maintain the same principles which so recently triumphed in this University, will record their votes. The poll will open on Wednesday next, and finally close on Friday the 14th, at noon."

We find from Worcester that Mr. DUNDAS does not intend proceeding with the contest. Mr. PACKINGTON seems well in for the Eastern Division of the County, and Mr. HODGETTS FOLEY is pretty secure in the Western Division.

Mr. SKIRROW, of the Chancery Bar, starts for Evesham.

In Gloucestershire, for the Eastern Division the Candidates are, the Hon. G. C. BERKELEY, the Hon. A. MORETON, and Lord R. E. SOMERSET.—For the Western, Sir B. W. GUISE, the Hon. H. MORETON, and Mr. C. W. CORNINGTON.—For the City, Capt. M. F. BERKELEY, Mr. PHILIPOTS, and Mr. HOPE.—For Cheltenham, Captain BERKELEY will be returned without opposition.—The Hon. P. BOURVERIE (brother of the Earl of RADNOR), offers for Cirencester, on Reform principles. The other Candidates are, Lord ASLEY and Mr. CRIPPS.—The Election for Tewkesbury is fixed to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Candidates are, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. DOWNESWELL, and Mr. TRACY. The contest will be a very severe one; all parties appear to be confident of success. The number of voters, as settled by the revising barrister, amounts to 386.

**HEREFORDSHIRE.**—It is expected that Sir R. PRICE, Mr. HOSKINS, and Mr. F. FOLEY will be returned without opposition for the County.—The Candidates for the City are, Mr. E. B. CLIVE, Mr. HINDLEIGH, and Mr. BLAKEMORE. There will be a sharp contest between the two latter.—For Leominster, the only Candidates are, Lord HOTHAM and Mr. BISH.

**BRISTOL.**—The candidates are, Sir R. VIVIAN, brought forward by the Conservative party, and sure of success, and Mr. PROTHOROX and Mr. J. WILLIAMS, K.C. by the Reformers. There is a report of another Conservative candidate coming forward, or of Mr. BAILLIE being put in nomination. Mr. WILLIAMS was at Bristol last week, but said, at a meeting of his friends, that his professional engagements would prevent his making a canvass. He left for London the following day.

**BATH.**—Gen. PALMER, Mr. HOBHOUSE, and Mr. ROEBUCK, are the candidates. The Reformers are divided, so that the contest between the two latter gentlemen will be a sharp one.

At Wells, Mr. LEE LEE, who, at the last election was brought in upon Mr. EDWARD VAUGHAN's interest, is sure. The ill state of Mr. VAUGHAN's health has recently prevented his visiting his constituents, but he is now convalescent and in the field, and ought to be returned, for he has fought the freemen's battle valiantly. A Mr. LAMERT, or LAMONT, or some such person, is also put in nomination, and a fourth candidate, whose name we do not recollect.

At Exeter, Mr. FOLLETT is carrying all before him. On Monday last his friends had a grand muster at Hex's Plymouth Inn. A sumptuous repast was laid out in excellent order, and 154 dined on the occasion.

Captain GREENWAY presided over the numerous company in a very able manner. The cloth being removed and "*Non Nobis Domine*" sung in a masterly style by the professional gentlemen present, the health of the King, and the usual royal and constitutional toasts were drunk with due honours.

The worthy President then gave "The man of our choice." He had been selected as a candidate to be our representative in the Commons House of Parliament. At present (continued the President) he is an untied man, but he tells you that he is not wedded to institutions that may be considered defective—and to amend those he will give them his best and undivided attention; but in so doing he will never lend himself to revolutionize this happy land. Such, Gentlemen, is the man we want, and, I trust in God, we shall have. His private character is such, that I dare the most fastidious to breathe a sentence against it; and it would be presumption in me to utter a syllable touching his transcendent abilities; those, gentlemen, are before the world, and will speak for themselves, I am sure we shall do such a character ample justice, when we drink the health of WILLIAM WEND FOLLETT, Esq. This was drank in bumpers, with nine times nine, and one cheer more.

Mr. J. FOLLETT acknowledged the compliment in an animated speech.

The health of Mrs. FOLLETT, the amiable wife of the learned candidate, was also drank, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The company, who were in high spirits, and which amounted to nearly 300, enjoyed themselves to a late hour, and broke up highly gratified at the harmony and good feeling which characterized the proceedings of the evening.

**DEVONSHIRE.**—We are happy to find that the coalition between Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. BUTLER is operating in a way which its originators little anticipated, and that many of those who were induced to promise Mr. BUTLER support, on the belief that he would act according to his professions, have now determined, when they

and that they have been deceived, to withdraw their proffered aid, and leave that gentleman to the protection of his new friends.

In Lancashire the good cause appears to be as well sustained as it is in any part of the kingdom; and we confidently anticipate the return of a full proportion of Conservative Members. If the support of a large majority of the wealthy and intelligent portion of the electors of Manchester may be regarded as an assurance of success, Mr. HOPKINS is already secured; and the same may be said of the Conservative candidates at Oldham and Ashton, Mr. BURGESS and Mr. HELES. There is no doubt of the return of Mr. BOLLING for Bolton, of Mr. FLEETWOOD HESKETH for Preston, of Mr. ENTWISTLE for Rochdale, or of Mr. GREENE for Lancaster. The prospects of the Conservatives of Liverpool, Blackburn, Warrington, Wigan, and Clithero, are generally good; and we believe a majority of them will be returned.

But encouraging as these prospects are, we would strongly deprecate any abatement of zeal, any relaxation of exertion on the part of the friends of the Conservative candidates. There is much prejudice, much misrepresentation to overcome; and, as they value the best interests of their country, as they desire to see it prosperous and happy, they will labour whilst there is time to secure the election of Representatives on whose judgment and integrity they may confidently rely.

We deeply regret we have not room for an account of the splendid dinner and reception given to Mr. HOPKINS at Manchester. Eight hundred gentlemen sat down to the banquet—an assembly equalled in that place only when the Duke of Wellington dined there. The enthusiasm seemed complete, and we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that the return of that able, accomplished, and excellent man is certain.

Next hear the accounts from Shropshire.—Shropshire, with its boroughs, sends up twelve Members; four for the county, two for Shrewsbury, two for Ludlow, two for Wenlock, and two for Bridgenorth. Of the five candidates for the county four are Conservatives, and one is supported by the Dissenters, Radicals, &c. *et id genus omne*. For the northern Division Sir ROWLAND HILL and Mr. ORMSBY GORE are the Conservatives, with a certain prospect of being returned; Mr. COTES, of Woodcote, is their opponent. For the southern division, Lord DARLINGTON (quite opposed, as you know, to his father, the Marquis of Cleveland, in politics) and Mr. T. WATMORE, are the only candidates; both on the right side. For the borough of Shrewsbury, Mr. CHESSETT PELHAM, Sir JOHN HANMER, and Mr. SLANEY, are the candidates; the two former Conservatives. For Ludlow, Lord CLIVE, the Hon. R. H. CLIVE, Mr. ROMILLI, and a Mr. DAVIES, are the candidates; the two former sure of success. For Wenlock, Mr. FORESTER, Mr. GASKELL, and a Mr. BRIDGES (supported by Political Unionists), are the candidates; the two first, Conservatives, certain of being returned. For Bridgenorth, Mr. T. WATMORE, son of the candidate for the southern division of the county, Mr. PIGOTT, son of Sir GEORGE PIGOTT, the two good Conservatives; and Mr. TRACY, a moderate Whig, almost a Conservative; the two former fully expected to be successful. So that in this county, out of eighteen candidates, twelve are avowed Conservatives; and we are certain of ten being returned, and the greatest hope that the whole twelve will go up to the House of Commons to help to throw out our precious Governors.

The following liberal declaration deserves record:—

"In Oldham, a placard has been published, signed 'J. KNIGHT, Secretary' (of the Political Union, we believe), of which the following is an extract:—

"We, therefore, call upon you, electors of Oldham, to perform your full share of electing a political Union of your country, by returning as your, and also our, representatives, Messrs. CORBETT and FIELDEN. If, however, you pursue a different course, and identify yourselves with the enemies of freedom, we hereby declare it to be our firm intention to withdraw our support from such of you as refuse to assist in the regeneration of the country. This determination is the result of no transient or hasty expression; but arises from a deep conviction of the necessity of distinguishing between our friends and enemies. Nor let it be imagined that this resolution will terminate with the election—we entertain no such intention—for you may rely upon it, that even after that period, we shall treasure in our recollection the conduct of those who may insult the people (!) by a reckless and unjustifiable opposition to their declared sentiments."

In the borough of Truro, we expect a sharp contest. In the resident candidate ENNIS VIVIAN, Esq., we have a gentleman identified with our interests, every way qualified to defend them, and who spends his ample fortune among us—and what more than this the electors can wish for, we are at a loss to conjecture. On the other hand we have a Mr. TOOK, a stranger from London, who has no local connection with the borough, and as far as we know, has never rendered it the slightest service.—The third candidate is Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN whose friends rely on the promises given to the gallant General when he last appeared amongst them.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

The boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth, and Launceston, will, we understand, be warmly contested. Mr. STEWART, and we understand Lord TULLOCH, are in the field for the former place; and DAVID HOWELL, Esq., and Sir HENRY HARDINGE, for the latter. Sir HENRY HARDINGE put in competition with a Mr. HOWELL seems to us the most absurd of all possible things—Sir HENRY, a man full of talent and energy, with a mind capacious and well informed, and a heart full of dauntless courage, who has served his country for more than a quarter of a century, in all the danger of the field—who has lost a limb—or nearly so—in her service, and who since has held two high and responsible offices, which no man ever filled more to his own honour, or the advantage of the country—opposed by—Mr. HOWELL—stuff. The electors can have no doubt as to their course—we have none as to the result.

Whisking away from the west, let us take a turn northward, and there see how things are going on.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF CHESHIRE.—The contest in this division, it is probable, will be far more severe than in the north-eastern. All the candidates, Lord GROSVENOR, Sir P. EGERTON, and Mr. WILBRHAM, are confident of success.

We have authority to state, that the cause of the Conservative interest in Cheshire is prospering, in a way to satisfy the most sanguine wishes of the friends of the country. Mr. TATTON EGERTON is secure for one division, and Sir PHILIP DE MALPUS GREY EGERTON, Bart., the valuable scion of a stock of "English Gentlemen," has every prospect of being placed at the head of the poll for the other.

LIVERPOOL.—A fourth candidate is now fairly in the field, in the person of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, late Governor of New Brunswick, and a staunch Tory. Sir HOWARD made his first appearance on Tuesday last, at the Corn Exchange, where he was introduced by Mr. RICHARD LEYLAND, Mr. DUNCAN GIBB, and other gentlemen.

YORK.—Mr. LOWTHER's canvass in this city has been most successful. Of the new votes a large majority are in his favour.

WHITBY.—There are 425 persons duly qualified to vote for this borough. Of these a majority have already declared in favour of Mr. A. CHAPMAN, the conservative candidate.

HULL.—The friends of Mr. CARRUTHERS, the conservative member, dine together this week. A large attendance is expected. The return of this gentleman for the borough is now considered certain.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.—The Whigs of the above district having in vain attempted to procure any one to oppose the conservative candidate, Mr. HALFORD, are now, at the eleventh hour, actually advertising for one.

At Chichester, Lord ARTHUR LENOX and Mr. SMITH have finished

their canvass, which they state to be so favourable as to leave no doubt of their success. Mr. SMITH's sentiments respecting Negro Slavery have given offence to many of his former supporters, some of the most influential of whom, we have reason to believe, will vote for Mr. CARTER, whose opinions respecting Slavery have, before his appearance, made him very popular.—After they see the emancipator, perhaps they will change their minds.

As to Oxford City, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL we consider safe; and as to Cambridge Town, we think Sir EDWARD SUGGESS secure.

Mr. CRAWFORD stands for Brighton—he is a clever gentlemanly man, but we doubt his return. Sir ADOLPHUS DALRYMPLE is a prince of a fellow, and will carry all before him.

In the county of Sussex, a candidate, Mr. DARBY, at Lewes, in a manly and Englishman-like manner, stated his sentiments upon Free Trade, upon the Agricultural and Commercial interests, and upon Tithes, and stated his full determination to support such measures as should again contribute to the prosperity of the Farming interest of the country, who were struggling against the greatest adversity. He was an advocate for increasing the circulating medium. He trusted, however, let him be returned to Parliament with whom he might, that when a measure came before the House involving the Agricultural interest of the country, that he might be found side by side with his colleague. He pledged himself to no set of men. It had been said in LEE's paper that he had received money from a club in London; which he, in the face of the county, flatly denied.

Mr. CURTIS here interrupted Mr. DARBY, by asking—"Do you mean to say that you are going to pay the whole expenses yourself, Mr. DARBY?"—"I do; and I might with equal justice state that I believe Mr. CURTIS to be in the receipt of the Government secret service money, as for him to say that I expect money from a Conservative purse, and I flatly deny that there are any grounds for the imputation. I ask not my opponents for a proof, but I ask them for a clue, which they have a right to give me. Mr. CURTIS again interrupted Mr. DARBY by accusing him with canvassing in the character of a reformer, Mr. JOAS JONES. This imputation, like the other, was denied; and Mr. DARBY said, that the said Mr. JOAS JONES had stated to him that he disliked the Reform Bill, for it was jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. He then accused Mr. CURTIS of not being at his place in St. Stephen's upon Lord CHAMBERS' motion. This occasioned considerable controversy. He concluded by declaring that he saw nothing but ruin in the policy of the Ministers, for a proof of which he directed the electors to look at the measure passed as late as August last, for saving of the peace at the expense of 3,000,000, to bring on a general war. Mr. DARBY was greatly applauded throughout, and was received by the company in a most flattering manner.

At Huntingdon, we believe Colonel PEEL and Mr. FREDERICK POLLOCK, are sure of their return; and in Leicestershire, although the radical papers have formally and distinctly announced the resignation of Lord ROBERT MANNERS, that nobleman is equally secure.

It is a curious fact, as stated in yesterday's *Post*, that of all the members of Mr. HUME's committee not one man is an elector for Middlesex.

There seems to be every probability of the return of Lord INGESTRIE and MAHON for Hertford—many reasons, beside the fitness of the candidates, conspire to render this event likely.—Lord MAHON, who is a stranger to the electors, has been most favourably received, and Lord INGESTRIE, as an old friend, most warmly welcomed. The following observations, extracted from a speech of Lord MAHON, are admirably clear, indeed we regret the want of space prevents our giving the speech entire.

"I have heard that in the meetings of those illegal and baleful associations called Political Unions (cheers), that constitution, which used to be our pride, is cried down as a reproach. They say, that our former prosperity was not through, but in spite of the constitution. Really, it is very difficult to deal with an argument of this sort. To give a homely instance, the first that occurs to me,—we have all, thanks to the care of our stewards, partaken of an excellent dinner, and we feel very comfortable in consequence. Now, perhaps, a Political Unionist might say, that we feel comfortable not through the dinner, but in spite of the dinner! They might say, we sat out, we have been much more comfortable if we had had no dinner at all! (Laughter and cheers.) One does not know what argument to take first in answer to such objections. I can only say, that it sounds very strange, and is, I humbly venture to think, very untrue."

After declaring that whatever might have been his opinion of the Reform Bill, it was his duty and desire to rally round it, now that it had become law, his Lordship thus spoke of the new cry for short Parliaments:—

"But the Radicals are not content to make the best of this measure—they cry out for further change; they try to raise another cry of Reform. Amongst other things, they propose to shorten the duration of Parliaments—to give us annual parliaments. Now gentlemen, you have had annual parliaments in this town, for the last three years; you have had an election in 1830, again in 1831, and you have a third; and let me ask whether in any line of life, whether in the pursuit of political objects or the transactions of private business, they have been found beneficial? Have they not rather created on the one hand, feverish excitement in the population, and on the other hand, stagnation and dullness of trade?—Is the business of this town so thriving at this moment as from its natural advantages, and the intelligence of its inhabitants, it ought to be? And if we should bow down to new and dangerous experiments yet untried, is it not more highly requisite to beware of repeating experiments which we have tried, and found not to succeed? (Hear, hear.) I repeat it, I am therefore anxious that we should rally round the Reform Bill as a final settlement of our parliamentary representation. Let us cling to our remaining laws and institutions. I do not mean to say they will not admit of improvement; on the contrary, there are several I should be most anxious to effect."

Lord STROMONT and Mr. SCARLETT (on the part of his father) have arrived in this city, for the purpose of renewing their acquaintance with their numerous friends and supporters. The popularity of the Noble Lord and of his Honourable and Learned Colleague daily increases, and the Conservatives of Norwich are prepared, fully prepared, to perform that portion of duty which belongs to them in this final struggle for the support and protection of the constitutional liberty of England.—*Norwich paper*.

The canvass of Mr. HALL DARE in Essex has been triumphantly successful. Maldon will not part with Mr. QUINTIN DICK, who is as popular as ever. A petition against the Dutch war has been forwarded from Maldon to Lord MELBOURNE.

J. W. BOUGHTON LEIGH, Esq. of Brownover Hall, near Lutterworth, has become a candidate for the borough of Leicester, and in the course of last week commenced an active canvass in that town. He is supported by the Conservative interest in opposition to Messrs. EVANS and WYNN ELLIS.

A contest is likely to take place for the northern division of the county of Northampton, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq. of Bulwick Hall, having offered himself in conjunction with Lord BRADENELL, and in opposition to Lord MILTON.—For the borough of Northampton, Mr. GEORGE BAINBRIDGE, of London, offers his services as the colleague of the present Member, Mr. VERNON SMITH, in the room of Sir GEO. ROBINSON, who retires on account of the declining state of his health. They are opposed by Mr. CHARLES ROSS, the present Member for St. Germain's, who succeeds to the Conservative support which used to be given to his relative, Sir R. GUNNING.

South Nottinghamshire is settled. The following is from the *Nottingham Journal*:—

"COUNTY ELECTION.—We last night received an advertisement

from W. F. N. NORRIS, Esq. from which it will be seen that he has declined the contest for the South division. The Earl of LINCOLN and J. E. DENISON, Esq. will, therefore, be elected without opposition, at least as regards Mr. NORRIS.

Lord DUNCANNOX, driven from his native county, stands for Nottingham town, with no chance of success.

BOSTON ELECTION.—We are extremely happy to be able to state, from information on which we can place implicit reliance, that the return of Mr. BROWNIDGE, the Conservative candidate for Boston, is beyond all doubt. The shameful coalition of WALKER'S and HANDELY'S party—a coalition subversive of every principle of free election—has, as the thick-heads who compose their committees might have foreseen, had they possessed a grain of sense, produced the greatest possible disgust in the minds of the electors, and a corresponding result highly favourable to the interest of Mr. BROWNIDGE.—We have been favoured with the whole of the proceedings during the canvass; but the lateness of the time at which we received them renders it utterly impossible for us to give them insertion.

PONTEFRACT ELECTION.—ARRIVAL OF THE HON. H. V. S. JERNINGHAM.—RESIGNATION OF LORD MEXBORO', &c.—Within the space of one week important events have taken place in the borough of Pontefract. On Thursday evening the electors assembled from the out townships and the old borough, to meet Mr. JERNINGHAM, who, it was reported, was to arrive on that day, at Pontefract. After a day of anxiety on the part of the assembled electors, and on the arrival of the mail, it was declared that a letter had been received from Mr. J. and that he would make his entry into Pontefract on the following day (Friday); and after a few parades of a motley procession, with drums beating, flags flying, and shoals of coloured cards with various mottoes, the borough again relapsed into a somewhat quiescent state. On the morrow all was commotion to meet the Honourable Gentleman, who had appointed the cross roads between Knottingly and Pontefract as the place of meeting. Ropes were provided, and about mid day the Hon. Gentleman was drawn into the town by the worthy and independent electors. Electioneering in its true and wonted spirit, was the order of the day: places of public entertainment were crowded, and purity of election was put in force. The spirits of the electors were, however, damped, by an untoward circumstance—Lord MEXBORO' resigned! This was a death-blow to all their hopes, as they of Pontefract, it is well known, love a contested election. Lord MEXBORO' had determined, a few days before Friday, to retire, and on that day he publicly declared his intentions, and without any "bitterness of despair" in his speech, as was stated by a Correspondent in a Provincial Paper. After he had retired he called at Mr. DAWSON'S shop, in Pontefract, to bid Mr. JERNINGHAM adieu. We understand that the friends of Lord MEXBORO' will propose, as a candidate, HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., Recorder of the borough, who is at present in London. The election of a blue candidate is still certain in Pontefract, as the friends of his Lordship are yet united, and very strong in numbers.

SUDBURY.—M. A. TAYLOR, Esq., heads the Reformers here, and boasts that, although seventy-six years of age, and the greater part of his life in Parliament, he never voted for a tax of any kind. Sir JOHN WALSH and DIGBY CAYLEY WASSHAM, Esq. are the Conservative candidates, and their friends say their success is certain.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—The committee for conducting the election of Lord EDWARD SOMERSET have announced, that the result of the revision of the registered voters for the Western Division of the County, which was completed on Saturday last, has proved highly favourable to his Lordship's interest—after inspecting the returns, and allowing for doubtful votes, they feel confident that Lord Edward will be returned by a very decisive majority.

LEICESTERSHIRE NORTHERN DIVISION.—Gen. JOHNSON, with his friend, THOMAS PAGET, Esq., attended Melton Mowbray on Tuesday, and was anything but cordially received. After walking through the town, and failing to get a public-house to speak from, he held forth from the window of Mr. CHARLES HEALEY'S house in the Market-place. It being market day the farmers present enjoyed a good laugh at the expense of JOHNSON and his quondam friend PAGET. They soon after left without obtaining the promise of a single vote.—On Wednesday he visited Loughborough, but being intimate with the PAGETS, who are not popular with their workmen, he did not receive so welcome a reception as was anticipated. A person named MOTT, a gin-spinner, (a relation of the deist FEANONS), introduced him to the notice of the crowd, among whom was not ten electors. On Thursday the General visited Ashby in company with Mr. PAGET. Here again was a dead failure, the crowd consisting of about 100 persons, and from their appearance not a vote amongst them could be mustered in any shape. Lord ROBERT MANNERS has been canvassing the whole of last week, and met with the greatest success. In the parish of Belgrave, not much under Ducal influence, 27 votes have promised for Lord ROBERT and only four against.—*Leicester Herald*.

LEICESTERSHIRE SOUTHERN DIVISION.—At present Mr. HALFORD and Mr. DAWSON are the only two candidates in the field, but there is some talk of Mr. FREDERICK TURNER joining Mr. HALFORD. We hope the report may prove correct and then DAWSON must retire. The canvass of Mr. HALFORD has been very successful, and given a majority of three to two in his favour.

LINCOLN ELECTION.—On Thursday last, the conservative candidate, Colonel SIBTHORN, commenced his public canvass, attended by nearly all the gentlemen in Lincoln, and met with as good success as the warmest friends of their country could desire. Not the slightest doubt is entertained of his re-election.

A Ministerial Journal publishes a list of candidates for the Irish representation, of whom FIFTY ARE PROTESTANT PAPISTS, and about a hundred more such Protestants as the MESSRS. GRATTAN, RUTVEN, &c. The PROTESTANT PAPISTS are nearly all sure to be returned, and about twenty-five or thirty mock Protestants with them—eighty enemies to the Church and religion of England, and to the British connexion given by the Bills of 1829 and 1832! Will not the people of England see their danger, and act with energy corresponding to it?

#### PEMICAN.

The Marquis and Marchioness of AILSA have of late been visited by severe domestic calamities, having lost both their sons and daughter-in-law within a short period. The late Countess of CASSILS, was whose dissolution took place on the 16th ultimo at Edinburgh, Esq. ELEANOR, only child and heiress of ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Esq. She was united to the late Earl of CASSILS, then Lord KENNEDY, May, 1814, by whom she has left a family of nine sons and one daughter, now in her 17th year. Her Ladyship's youngest child was lost a month old when the death of Lord CASSILS took place in August last, and it was generally believed that excessive grief for his loss contributed to hasten her own dissolution. Lady AUGUSTA KENNEDY, who was staying with their MAJESTIES at the Palace until after withdrawn from the splendid hospitalities of the Palace until after the interment of her regretted relative. The Marquis and Marchioness of AILSA and Lady ELEANOR KENNEDY have left Scotland, and are staying for the winter at their seat, St. Margaret's, near Richmond.

The following important notice was given by the Bank of England, at a late hour on Thursday evening:—

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 6th instant, they will be ready to



London Agents. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

## CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been very buoyant this week, and for the Account the quotation closed this afternoon at 83 1/4.

In the Foreign Bonds the Northern Securities have been on the advance, and Russian Stock, this afternoon, left off at 89 1/4, Dutch at 40 1/4, Danish at 67 1/4, and Belgium at 73 1/4.

In Portuguese Securities there has been some business this afternoon, and the discount was at the close. The Bonds left off at 51, and the other Stocks have shown but little animation.

Bank Stock..... 186 1/2  
India Stock..... 187  
3 per Cent. Consols..... shut  
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 82 1/4  
34 per Cent. Red..... 90 1/4  
Consols for the Account..... 83 1/4

We have no later accounts from Antwerp than what appear in the Morning Papers. The best opinions from Brussels are, that two or three days will terminate the siege.

The Nuremberg Correspondent has arrived to the 30th ultimo, inclusive.

The accounts from Vienna, of the 24th ultimo, mention the march through that city of numerous troops to Italy and Germany, and the sending of heavy battering cannon from Graz to Italy. It is added, however, that, excepting a frequent exchange of couriers, much activity in the military branches of the Administration, and a great increase in the correspondence of the Ministry, there is nothing to indicate a speedy breaking out of war.

The eastern part of the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, is said to be in a state of insurrection in consequence of the introduction there of machinery for spinning and weaving.

CRV OF LONDON ELECTION.—The nomination took place yesterday, amidst a very crowded Hall, when the several nominees addressed the Meeting in behalf of their respective friends, and a poll being demanded, an adjournment was consequently agreed upon until Monday.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—For the subjoined proceedings we are indebted to our able contemporary, the Standard, of last night:—From the earliest part of the morning, crowds of the lower orders arrived to secure their stations near the hustings; and long before the time appointed by the High Bailiff for nominating the candidates had arrived, there must, at the lowest calculation, have been upwards of 10,000 persons present. The hour fixed in the precept was 12 o'clock, but it was past one before the returning officer arrived at the hustings; he was immediately followed by the candidates, accompanied by their respective friends. The rush to obtain a place on the hustings was now terrific. Numbers of gentlemen were thrown down, lots of hats and shoes lost, and many coats torn; while the yells of dissatisfaction and contempt that were vociferated on the appearance of the friends of the people, Sir Francis and Sir John Cam, rendered it one of the most discordant scenes ever witnessed. Col. Evans was received with some, but not considerable applause; but the reception of the other candidates surpasses all description. The yellings and hootings during the time the High Bailiff was reading the precept, and going through the customary forms, were deafening, and the short speeches made by the mover and second, and the two Hon. members were altogether drowned. Not a syllable could be heard even by those who stood next to them. Cabbages and cabbage stalks, potatoes, both raw and roasted, were thrown in profusion upon the hustings; while the populace amused themselves by passing jokes, not of the most delicate kind, on the characters and appearance of their late idols. One man caused a great deal of merriment by exhibiting, in Sir John Cam's Hobhouse, a fine one of the late Sir Francis, who was ending a splendid career, the punishment of flogging, calling out at the same time with stentorian lungs to the people, to beware of 'daring to vote against the Right Hon. Baronet, on pain of the 'cat-o'-nine-tails.' At length, however, Mr. George Lyndon nominated, and Mr. Le Marchant seconded, Sir F. Burdett, as a fit and proper person to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament; and the same hour, the latter gentleman was elected through Mr. Deane and Mr. Pomeroy, on behalf of the Right Hon. Secretary at War, Mr. Simpson then nominated, and Mr. Bainbridge seconded, Col. Evans. The latter gentleman spoke at some length. The High Bailiff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Sir Francis Burdett and Colonel Evans. There appeared to be about ten to one. The friends of Sir John Cam Hobhouse then demanded a poll. Sir Francis Burdett and Colonel Evans then heard to say that when his property was at stake, he would not be afraid to go to the hour of our going to press, we had heard of no serious accident, but every thing promised a good row before the proceedings of the day were over.

BOOTHAM ELECTION.—The several Candidates were proposed, and a poll being demanded, the Meeting was adjourned until Monday.

The actions brought by the Chamberlain against Mr. Davenport, the stage manager of the Strand Theatre, have been withdrawn.

The Misses Turton are at present in Boulogne; not having changed their subjects they were not allowed to much intruding curiosity, and have determined to leave the place.

Friday morning, about eleven o'clock, the neighbourhood of Camden-town was thrown into a great state of alarm, in consequence of a report that Mr. Peter Keir, engineer, of College-street, had terminated his existence by shooting himself through the head, the particulars of which are as follows. The unfortunate gentleman, who was 72 years of age, had been heard to say that when his property was at stake, he would not be afraid to go to the hour of our going to press, we had heard of no serious accident, but every thing promised a good row before the proceedings of the day were over.

On Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, a fine young girl, six years of age, named Dixon, the daughter of a journeyman bricklayer, residing at No. 217, Regent-street, was taken away in a shocking accident which shortly after caused her death. Her mother had gone to a baker's shop, which was not more than 100 yards off, and, expecting to return immediately, had inconsiderately turned the key in the door on the outside; she remained out longer than she had intended, and on her return was horror-struck at finding her daughter writhing on the ground, her clothes all consumed, and her body burnt to a cinder. The mother then rushed in, and, as assistance was immediately called in, and every attention paid to the poor sufferer, but it was without effect; she lingered in the most excruciating agony till eight o'clock on Friday morning when she expired. This is the third accident of the kind that has occurred during the week, all owing to the unpardonable neglect of parents. A common fire-screen would have prevented the accident in each instance.

SIR WILLIAM HORNE'S ELECTION.—The ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE are respectfully informed that Committee Rooms are opened at—

26, Princes-street, St. James's court-road;  
31, Princes-street, Camden Town;  
The Chester Arms, Albany-street, Regent's Park;  
The Portman Arms, New Millam-street, Guildford-street;  
The Bay Mallon, 65, Great Portland-street;  
23, Montagu-street, Portman-square;  
Clark's Rooms, Holles-street;  
12, Lisson-grove; and the  
Central Committee, Green Man, New-road.

At either of which communications are solicited.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW will be published in a few days.

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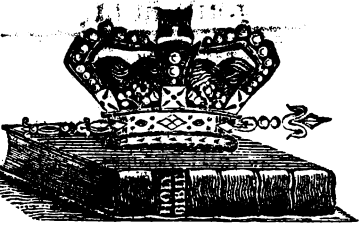
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ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest yet (as the most salutary and efficient) for the purpose of cleaning the teeth, (forming an efficient Vegetable White Powder composed of ingredients the most pure and rare), a never-failing Remedy for every Disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable, eradicating all deleterious matter, at the same time healing, strengthening, and giving to the teeth, and their action, the most perfect and PERFECTED OF PEARLY TEETH! and on the Gums operates as an Anti-Seborrheic, and sustaining their healthy appearance, and gives fragrance to the breath.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, ditto included.

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2382s. 2388s. 2394s. 2400s. 2406s. 2412s. 2418s. 2424s. 2430s. 2436s. 2442s. 2448s. 2454s. 2460s. 2466s. 2472s. 2478s. 2484s. 2490s. 2496s. 2502s. 2508s. 2514s. 2520s. 2526s. 2532s. 2538s. 2544s. 2550s. 2556s. 2562s. 2568s. 2574s. 2580s. 2586s. 2592s. 2598s. 2604s. 2610s. 2616s. 2622s. 2628s. 2634s. 2640s. 2646s. 2652s. 2658s. 2664s. 2670s. 2676s. 2682s. 2688s. 2694s. 2700s. 2706s. 2712s. 2718s. 2724s. 2730s. 2736s. 2742s. 2748s. 2754s. 2760s. 2766s. 2772s. 2778s. 2784s. 2790s. 2796s. 2802s. 2808s. 2814s. 2820s. 2826s. 2832s. 2838s. 2844s. 2850s. 2856s. 2862s. 2868s. 2874s. 2880s. 2886s. 2892s. 2898s. 2904s. 2910s. 2916s. 2922s. 2928s. 2934s. 2940s. 2946s. 2952s. 2958s. 2964s. 2970s. 2976s. 2982s. 2988s. 2994s. 3000s. 3006s. 3012s. 3018s. 3024s. 3030s. 3036s. 3042s. 3048s. 3054s. 3060s. 3066s. 3072s. 3078s. 3084s. 3090s. 3096s. 3102s. 3108s. 3114s. 3120s. 3126s. 3132s. 3138s. 3144s. 3150s. 3156s. 3162s. 3168s. 3174s. 3180s. 3186s. 3192s. 3198s. 3204s. 3210s. 3216s. 3222s. 3228s. 3234s. 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Private Boxes to be had at Sam's Library, St. James's-st., and at the Theatre. Just published, Part I., elegantly printed royal 4to. price 7s. **NATHAN'S HISTORY AND THEORY OF MUSIC**, and on the Qualities, Capabilities, and Management of the Human Voice. A new and enlarged Edition, revised and considerably improved. 2, DUFF and CO. Music sellers, 65, Old Bailey; of whom may be had, Joseph's Daughter, price 2s., and the whole of the Hebrew Melodies singly.

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A SECOND EDITION OF **WEIPPERT'S ECHO OF THE BANDS QUADRILLES**, with Alpine Fiddle and Chain Figure, and splendid Copper-plate Frontispiece, is now published, price 3s. None are genuine but bear the title "Echo of the Bands." Band Parts at the Publisher's. In Gold and Enamel, for Presents, price 4s.—At last these beautiful airs played so delightfully by the Royal Bands appear in the attractive form of a Quadrille: besides the distinguished beauty of La Poudre and La Fénice, La Trémoise (a Polish air) is a gem of the first water.—Critique.

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**UNO GUARDIA**—Arietta—composed by Signor Costa.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—EDINBURGH REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS in the EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 119, are requested to be sent to Livingston and Co. Paternoster-row, by Dec. 22, and Prospectuses, Bills, &c. to be filed in the Number in a week from that date.

**TO SAIL** from Gravesend the 20th May—FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, the Teak Ship CORNWALL, burthen 900 Tons, WILLIAM BELL, Commander; lying in the East India Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. Palmers, Blacking, and Co., 11, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; or to Barber, Neate, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street.

**PHINAGLIAN SCHOOL**, 7, Great George-street, Easton-square (exclusively for the Education of the SONS OF GENTLEMEN).—THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OF THE PUPILS will be held on the Mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th of December, 1832, at Eleven o'clock precisely. A Number of Tickets will be issued to persons of respectability. Tickets may be had at the School, and at No. 200, Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street.

**PURSUANT** to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause *Par v. Par*, the CREDITORS of WILLIAM ELLIOTT, late of Chatham Rise, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased, who died in the month of February, 1817, are by their Solicitors, forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before James William Farrer, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

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**PURSUANT** to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause *Par v. Par*, the CREDITORS of PRISCILLA RYLAND, late of Chatham Rise, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, deceased, who died in the month of November, 1827, are by their Solicitors, forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before James William Farrer, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

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**THEATRES ROYAL.**—W. SAMS, Bookeller to the KING, St. James's-street, has to let PRIVATE BOXES in the best situations by the NIGHT or SEASON, at DRURY LANE, COVENT GARDEN, and ADELPHI.

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**NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.**—All PICTURES and WORKS of ART intended for EXHIBITION and SALE, must be sent to the Gallery on Monday the 14th, and Tuesday the 15th of January next, between the hours of ten in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; after which time no Picture or other Work of Art can be received.

Portraits and Drawings in Water-colours are inadmissible.

N.B. No Picture will be received for Sale that is not bona fide the property of the exhibitor.

**WILLIAM DALLAM, Esq.** has the honour to announce, that he has been appointed by the Committee for conducting Mr. STUART'S ELECTION sit daily, from Eleven to Four, at Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where communications are requested to be made.

Conveyances will be provided for the Electors on application to the Committee. The days of Polling are fixed for Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of December.

**NORTH ESSEX ELECTION.**—The COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of SIR JOHN TYRELL, Bart. and ALEXANDER BARRING, Esq., for the Northern Division of Essex, sit daily at the Three Nails Inn, Aldgate, where every information will be given.

The Committee respectfully inform the Electors in the interest of Sir John Tyrell and Mr. Barring, that arrangements have been made for conveying them to the several polling places at which they will be required to vote.

Committee Room, Three Nails Inn, Aldgate, 6th December, 1832.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** to defray the LEGAL EXPENSES of the ELECTION of BICHAM ESCOTT, Esquire, for the WESTERN DIVISION of SOMERSET, are received by Messrs. Badoock, Taunton, Woodland, Bridgwater, and Child, Temple-bar, London.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**—The COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of LORD GRIMSTON sit daily at Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-fields, from Eleven o'clock to Four; where every arrangement will be made for the conveyance to the Poll of the Electors in His Lordship's interest.

To the GENTRY, CLERGY, YEOMANRY, FREEHOLDERS, LEASEHOLDERS, and ELECTORS, of the EASTERN DIVISION of the COUNTY OF KENT.

Gentlemen,

THE expected Dissolution of Parliament has taken place, and the day of Election for EAST KENT has been declared by the High Sheriff.

I request your attendance at BARHAM DOWNS, on MONDAY, the 17th instant; and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th and 21st, at the respective places at which the Poll is to be taken.

Gratified and flattered as I have been throughout the whole of my canvass, I shall meet you with perfect confidence; assured, by the reception with which I have been honoured, of the successful result of the contest in which I am engaged.

In your place in my canvass I should not solicit, nor sense of the obligation you have imposed upon me shall be proved by an active, zealous, and honest discharge of the duties of your Representative in Parliament.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your obliged and obedient servant,

Mersham Heath, December 5, 1832. E. KNATCHBULL.

**SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL'S COMMITTEE** sit daily at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The friends of Sir Edward Knatchbull are requested to send to the Committee any information which may be in their power, and may be useful at the approaching contest.

Carriages will be in readiness to convey Voters to and from the Poll. Committee Room, 8th Dec.

**WEST KENT ELECTION.**—SIR WILLIAM GEARY'S COMMITTEE sit daily at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where all communications concerning the Election will be immediately attended to.

THE DAYS OF POLLING will be on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th and 19th instant.

Carriages will be provided to convey Voters to and from the Poll. Committee Room, Dec. 15.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the WESTERN DIVISION of the COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Gentlemen,

THE expected Dissolution of Parliament having taken place, the day is fast approaching when the long contested struggle for the Representation of the WESTERN DIVISION of the County will receive the deciding vote of the Electors.

The continued assurances of support which have uniformly evinced the strength of our cause, leave me no room to doubt a favourable result, but, on the contrary, sanction me in using the strongest expression of my anxiety, my success on the day of trial will be made known to you by a considerable majority.

Whilst I thus look forward to be placed by your exertions in the high situation to which I aspire, I should disdain to hold out expectations not warranted by the ample returns of my canvass.

At the Nomination has been fixed by the High Sheriff for MONDAY, the 17th instant, at DURSLEY, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and as the POLL at the different parts of the Division will commence on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Nine o'clock, and be continued on FRIDAY, the 21st, at Eight o'clock in the day, I trust that my warm friends and supporters, to whom I am already so much indebted, will do me the honour to accompany me to the place of nomination, and to exert themselves in my behalf at the respective places appointed for taking the Poll on the days above-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

Bristol, Dec. 5th, 1832. R. EDWARD H. SOMERSET.

**WESTERN DIVISION, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.**—THE VOTERS for LORD EDWARD SOMERSET are earnestly requested to be on their GUARD against attempts which are now making to induce them to split their Vote in favour of Mr. Alderton under the insidious and ungodly pretence that such Division will not prejudice LORD EDWARD'S INTEREST.

The Committee for Lord Edward Somerset rely with confidence that HIS PRINCIPAL adherents will be true to the principle of UNIFIED PLUMBERS.

Committee Room, Bristol, Dec. 6th, 1832.

To the ELECTORS of OLDHAM.

Gentlemen,

IN retiring from the contest for the honour of representing you, I feel it an imperative duty to return to you my cordial thanks for the kind reception you have given me, and for the many assurances I have received of your support on another occasion.

Having offered myself solely upon Anti-Slavery principles, my object was to unmask that accursed system which appeared to me to be the great evil on which the nation would turn, and in accordance with this object, I felt it right not only to abstain from soliciting a single vote, but to restrain my friends from coming to the Poll, lest I should thereby in the least degree endanger the interest of those Anti-Slavery Candidates whom I already found in the dock.

Had Mr. Colborne, of the Free Colonies, and Mr. Burge, of the very last instant, been elected for the County, I should have presented me from contesting the election with Mr. Burge to the very last instant.

With every expression of gratitude for the opportunity which you have afforded me of exposing slavery and slave owners in their true light, and with unqualified admiration of the order and good management which have characterized this first exercise of your franchise.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant,

Manchester, 13th Dec. 1832. (Signed) GEORGE STEPHEN.

**ORIENTAL CIGAR DYAN**, 240, Regent-street.—Under the immediate Patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.—The Public are begged to leave most respectfully to examine the Proprietors, and the Public are informed that the above Establishment continues open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night (Sundays excepted).

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The Dywan is well ventilated, and supplied with Daily Papers and Periodicals.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

Gentlemen,

THE time is now come when you are called upon to return a Representative to Parliament, and they again to solicit that support which I have so frequently received at your hands, and for which my most grateful acknowledgments are due.

Having had the honour of being your Representative for so many Parliaments, it cannot be necessary for me to make any new profession of the principles on which I stand. I know that errors and abuses may creep into the best institutions, and I shall at all times be ready to assist in applying a remedy where it is called for.

There is one topic of pressing interest, upon which I feel anxious to state my opinions—I allude to the subject of Tithes. In various parts of this county proceedings have been instituted for the recovery of Tithes in Kind, from persons who have purchased their estates upon the understanding that they were exempt from such a burden, and the rule of law, upon this subject, to be extremely unequal and oppressive in its operation, and I shall most willingly lend my aid to the furtherance of such legislative measures as may effectually check these proceedings, and once more restore the Landowners to the peaceable and secure enjoyment of their property.

With respect to those cases in which Tithes have heretofore been rendered, I shall be glad to support such measures as may render the payment less onerous to the feelings of the landowners, and at the same time preserve inviolable the sacred principle of property.

I have this instant received a Requisition to LORD LOWTHER, to allow himself to be put in nomination for this County with myself. This Requisition is signed by 1870 of the Electors, and is accompanied by Promises of support from several hundred of the most respectable names in the county.

I need scarcely express my conviction that his Lordship will feel highly flattered by this additional mark of confidence, proceeding as it does from those towards whom he entertains long-cherished feelings of attachment and respect.

His Lordship is at present on his way to the County, and I am on his behalf. I have no hesitation in accepting the call of so large a Majority of the Electors of this County. As we shall both go to the Poll, you will have another opportunity of declaring your unaltered choice.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very faithful servant, H. C. LOWTHER.

Kendal, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1832.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

Gentlemen,

AS much exaggeration and misrepresentation are afloat at the present moment, respecting the situation of the Parties in this county, I deem it a duty I owe you to set the matter in its true light.

Perhaps many of you are not aware that Colonel Lowther is the older Member for the County, and sat with Lord Muncaster: that when his Lordship died, there was no Gentleman in the county could be found to fill his place; and then it was that Lord Lowther vacated another seat, and became Member for Westmoreland.

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18d. each. Be particular to enquire of Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton, where the usual tranquillity of the place has been during the week much interrupted by the proceedings at the election for Members of Parliament.

We should think the Court will return to Windsor at no very distant period.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has left the Pavilion for London.

The siege of Antwerp continues, and the French have hitherto gained little by their struggles against it but death, wounds, and dysentery. It is most gratifying to find a free and independent monarchy thus withstanding the combined efforts of its united enemies, and holding out against aggression for a sufficiently long time not to excite the sympathy but to rouse the energies of other nations, to whose aid and support their valour and patriotism have given them such undoubted claims. We have no doubt of a general war—indeed we never had from the beginning, and we can safely add, that the most intelligent persons in the Government—of course we do not mean the leaders, for they see nothing—have always entertained precisely the same opinion.

In Portugal, matters are fast drawing to a close: the repeated exposures, of the repeated delusions and falsehoods of the Pretender's faction, and the ignorance and folly by which its proceedings are characterised, have divested its baseness even of plausibility; and while the true Portuguese spurn with hatred and contempt the efforts of their Brazilian enemy, the allies who have been purchased and not paid for, join in execrations loud and deep against a system of fraud and falsehood, unequalled perhaps in the annals of history, and supported only by a portion of the British Cabinet.

Another week will bring us decisive news from Oporto; and, until that arrives, we refer our readers to a most important document in another part of our paper, in the form of a circular address from M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ, the Prime Minister of Spain, to all the diplomatic agents of that country.

TUESDAY'S *Gazette* produced four of the Peers promised by us, to a grateful country, a fortnight since. The principle of creating temporary support in the House of Lords by calling up eldest sons, is one of the boldest and most barefaced jobs of which a weak and reckless Minister can well be guilty. To us, we confess, it has the air of a set-off, in Lord GREY'S conscience, against the sin of bringing a powerful opponent to his Government into the House of Lords, in the person of the late SPEAKER; and that his Lordship, entirely beaten by the unqualified expression of popular feeling expressed in the University of Cambridge, towards that Right Hon. Gentleman, will, having obtained the Royal permission to hoist up a few more of his immediate followers, endeavour to temporize, and offer Mr. MANNERS SUTTON what, in the eyes of the whole country, is no more than his right, and which he has, hitherto, meanly and unjustly withheld.

We suspect the time is past—the old gentleman has been dabbled and haggled too long. What the feelings of any individual may be, upon particular points, it is impossible to know; but we consider the present position of Mr. MANNERS SUTTON to be eagle-high above that of the four new-made Lordlings—made for no merit of their own, but only because they are wanted.

Sir CHARLES WETHERELL said, that the Lords in the last batch who were hoisted up from Commons, were "pitchforked" into the loft—the present four have been only "raked" up.

SOME of the "DESTRUCTIVES," (perhaps to answer the purposes of the respectable fraternity of stockbrokers and jobbers,) have been, during the last week, assiduously getting up a plausible tissue of falsehoods connected, not only with Sir STRATFORD CANNING'S alleged mission to Madrid, but referring to an avowal of political principles on the part of the Spanish Government and the Prime Minister of Spain, the Chevalier ZEA DE BERMUDEZ; to which many people, in the simplicity of their hearts, have given credence. What Lord PALMERSTON may propose, or Sir STRATFORD CANNING may condescend to undertake, we do not presume to know; but we have great satisfaction in giving our assistance to the circulation of the following note, addressed by M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ generally to all the diplomatic agents of his Government.

We have long watched and admired the straight-forward plainness and openness of character which M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ has invariably displayed during his residence as Ambassador in this country, and we should have deeply regretted had any alteration in his principles or conduct, such as that which the money-hunters of the city, and those who profit by their activity in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, have attributed to him, taken place. We submit the note, and we would just add, with regard to Sir STRATFORD CANNING'S mission to Madrid—if it have any relation to the differences between the King of PORTUGAL and the Pretender from Brazil, his Excellency will be rather too late even to try the effect of his eloquence. PEDRO, the Cacique, will be annihilated before his Excellency reaches the Spanish frontier; and what will make the expedition still more disagreeable to his Excellency is, the fact that by the time he has retraced his steps in order to get en route for St. Petersburg, the Emperor of RUSSIA will have declined the honour of receiving any English Minister whatever, and will have made the declaration of his opinions with respect to Belgium, for which we took leave to prepare our readers a fortnight since—"Lord PALMERSTON," said the EMPEROR, "has been duped;—he now is endeavouring to repair a fault by committing a crime." The Russian fleet and forces are ready—a little mild weather, and the services of Sir STRATFORD CANNING will not be wanted.

But to the spirited declaration of the Spanish Minister—which, to poor Lord PALMERSTON, must be gall and wormwood:—

"The line of policy at home and abroad that the King our master had traced out for his government had already produced some advantages to the monarchy, and inspired all Europe with a well-merited

confidence. Attached to these principles by duty and conviction, every body knows that I constantly followed them as a rule in the exercise of my functions when, for the first time, his Majesty deigned to raise me to the important post which he now intrusts to me again. It would be useless to expatiate upon them at this moment; but the Queen our mistress having learned that, for some time, false ideas have circulated in foreign countries upon the actual state of affairs in Spain, that intentions have been attributed to her government which it never entertained, and that it has been supposed that a project was formed to change the system, her Majesty, desirous of removing these errors by the means which are in her power, and to prevent the pernicious results which they might produce on the interests of Spain, has charged me to make clearly known to you the invariable course which, with the express consent of her august consort, she is firmly resolved to pursue, as well for the administration of the kingdom as for relations with the allied and friendly powers. Among the recent acts of the government, that which best proves the innate clemency of our beloved sovereigns has been precisely the object of false and exaggerated interpretations—that virtue, in the exercise of which they take most delight, and which is only limited by them in the interest of avenging the public and the safety of the state. Your Excellency has already perceived that I make allusion to the royal decree of amnesty of the 15th of October last. The Queen our mistress is determined to carry into execution the provisions of this decree, with a perseverance equal to the spirit of generosity by which it was dictated; and as the most agreeable reward for her Majesty is to be able to wipe away the tears of those to whom she opens the gates of the country, she doubts not that they will answer loyalty to her maternal bounty. The gratuitous imputations do not stop her. Criticism has been extended to other measures adopted by her Majesty, with the sole view of labouring for the union, concord, and happiness of her people. Some well disposed men even have been alarmed to such a point as to believe that the form and institutions of the monarchy were about to undergo a total change; in short, they have imagined that Spain had formed an alliance with the revolution. As nothing is farther from the mind of her Majesty, the Queen our mistress could not display indifference towards this error of public opinion. Her Majesty is not ignorant that the best government for a nation is that which is most adapted to its character, its manners, and its usages, and Spain has shown several times, and in an unequivocal manner, what, in this respect, pleases her and suits her best. Her religion in all its splendour, her legitimate Kings enjoying the plenitude of their authority, her complete political independence, her ancient fundamental laws, the proper administration of justice, and the internal repose which causes agriculture, commerce, industry, and the arts to flourish. Such are the benefits which the Spanish people eagerly demand. Her Majesty the Queen, maintaining the basis that the wisdom of the King our master has laid down as fixed rules of his government, and persuaded that the Spaniards cherish a noble pride in being at all times faithful to their Sovereigns and submissive to the laws, declares herself the irreconcilable enemy of every religious or political innovation that it might be sought to establish in the kingdom or to introduce into it from abroad, to subvert the reigning order of things; whatever, moreover, might be the pretexts or the manoeuvres with which party spirit might endeavour to cover its criminal designs. But let it not be imagined that, on this account, her Majesty will refuse to adopt, in the different branches of the public administration, the ameliorations that as sound policy, and the counsels of wise men really attached to their country, might point out as useful. In like manner her Majesty, who knows that perfection is the attribute of the Supreme Being alone, and that every thing that proceeds from the hand of man is incomplete, will feel no repugnance to revoke or modify her regulations or decrees, whenever experience shall have proved the insufficiency of the danger of them. Such are the maxims that the Queen our mistress will follow in the administration of the kingdom. She will observe, with equal fidelity, those wisely adopted by the King with regard to the diplomatic relations of Spain with foreign nations.

"These maxims follow a system of policy, just, simple, and loyal, which gains by being studied. It is exempt from ambition and all private interest, and is perfectly calculated to maintain and draw closer the bonds of friendship and good understanding with the foreign Cabinets. A scrupulous observer of the treaties concluded, and respecting foreign independence, Spain only demands that all the other powers should continue to maintain with her the faith of treaties, and that her independence should be respected. As all governments give her tokens of their friendship, she hopes that the testimonies of attachment afforded by her allies in exchange for her good faith, and the efforts she has made to merit their confidence, will continue to multiply. By thus insuring internal and external peace, she will be able to apply herself to the extension of her commercial relations with all nations upon terms of reciprocal advantage, and particularly with those who, by their position, the progress of their industry, and other considerations, offer the greatest advantages to the export of the numerous and various products of our fertile country. The only political question which for some time has given disquietude to the Spanish Government, which is interested in its solution, is the lamentable contest between the two princes of the house of BRAGANZA. Her Majesty will not deviate from the path she has hitherto followed. The perfect neutrality she has promised shall be strictly observed, and applying to this circumstance the principle already proclaimed of respecting the independence of all nations, she will not interfere, provided other Cabinets observe the same conduct towards Portugal. The solemn and reiterated promise her Majesty has had the satisfaction of receiving from France and England, that they will not infringe the neutrality agreed upon, set aside all apprehension of seeing this affair become still more complicated. In fine, the good faith and candour which have always characterised the cabinet of Spain, and which the Queen our mistress is desirous of seeing still rigidly observed, is an assurance to all nations that they will find in Spain a power independent, firm, and constant in its friendship, with whom a connection will be both advantageous and durable, and who will be disposed to contribute by every means in her power to the maintenance of the general peace, which is the object and wish of all sovereigns. It is by her Majesty's commands that I address you this note, in order that the declarations and explanations it contains may serve as the rule of your conduct; that you may rectify as far as may be in your power the erroneous opinions which may have been formed with regard to the real situation of Spain, and the views of her government; and that you may make use of it in all circumstances that you may think advisable. It is with this object that it has been read and unanimously approved in the Council of Ministers at which the Queen our royal mistress deigned to preside in person. May God have you in his most holy keeping.

(Signed) "F. ZEA BERMUDEZ."

Madrid, Dec. 3.

This paper—declaratory, as it is, of the continuance of neutrality with regard to the affairs of PORTUGAL—affords in itself the best possible answer to the stupid Constitution-makers, who have been trying their hands first at Brazil, and then in Europe. "The best Government," says the Queen of SPAIN, "is that which is most adapted to its character, its manners, and its usages—the religion in all its splendour—her legitimate KINGS enjoying the plenitude of their authority." These avowals and declarations are as applicable

to Portugal as to Spain—neither one nor the other want Constitutions according to the English pattern; why, in God's name, are they to be forced upon them?—More especially by such a blockhead as PEDRO, who has tried the experiment in South America, and proved its success by being kicked out of his Constitutional Empire.

We rejoice to find that the Alley and the Exchange are the sources of the report of the change in the principles of the Spanish Minister, and we rejoice to know that the meddling of Sir STRATFORD CANNING, under the auspices of our unhappy Foreign Secretary—the rejected of Lambeth—the kicked out of Cambridge—the repulsed of Penryn, and the doubtful in Hampshire—must arrive too late to have any effect upon the Spanish Government—even if we could suppose it good-natured enough to attend to any of his suggestions.

THE Duke of ORLEANS the other day, with all the modesty for which young Frenchmen are celebrated, said to an Aid-de-camp much his senior in the service—"On Sunday the 16th I shall drink my coffee in the Citadel of Antwerp." "When does your Royal Highness expect to take the Chasse?" was the question in reply.

By the way—General SEBASTIANI is seriously wounded. This, we beg to add, although it is French news, is no joke.

MR. MACAULAY, jun., has been appointed to the Secretaryship of the Board of Control—upon this appointment a provincial paper in the DESTRUCTIVE (Ministerial) interest makes the following observation:—

"Mr. MACAULAY has received another mark of the high confidence reposed in him by His Majesty's Government. In consequence of the death of Mr. HYDE VILLIERS, Secretary of the Board of Control, Earl GREY has offered that important post to Mr. MACAULAY, by whom it has been accepted. This is the most arduous office connected with the Indian Board, and the most responsible after that of the President. On the Secretary devolves the chief labour connected with the important measures to be brought forward in the next session for the settlement of the affairs of our Indian empire, and of the trade with China. Such has been Mr. MACAULAY'S attention to this subject as a Commissioner of the Board, that he is deemed the fittest person to be called to the duties of Secretary. The conducting of the great measures of Government relative to India in the House of Commons will probably fall in a considerable degree upon Mr. MACAULAY; and the principles of this gentleman and of Mr. C. GRANT, the President of the Board of Control, both in regard to trade and government, afford the best pledge that the commercial interests of the English people will not be sacrificed to a monopolizing company, nor the claims of our Indian fellow-subjects on the justice of the British Legislature neglected. We apprehend we shall hear no more of Mr. MACAULAY being a sinecure."

This paper evidently misapprehends—because we are prepared to state that the Secretaryship of the Board of Control is a sinecure—and we state that fact, not of our own knowledge, nor as a matter of opinion on our own parts, but upon the serious avowal of the fact, made by Mr. THOMAS CREVEY, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, March the 14th. 1822, in the following words, as reported in the Parliamentary Debates:—

"Mr. CREVEY called the attention of the House to the formation of the Board of Control..... He would tell the House why he felt so disposed. It happened that he had himself been Secretary! once upon a time to this Board; during the thirteen months that he was there, there was no Board at all that he ever saw! And, as he was Secretary to it, the House might be disposed to concur with him in opinion that it was more than probable that he would have known of it, if such a thing had existed. He was not content, however, with his own means of observation over the thirteen months on this important point, so he asked a person in the office whether, in the memory of man, such a Board ever had existed. The Gentleman to whom he addressed himself, of whom he could not say too much for his industry or his talents in his situation, answered with great simplicity, that to the best of his knowledge there never had—he must also add, that during all the time he was there, there was not business enough for the situation."

So saith THOMAS CREVEY, Esq., and this saying we at the time verified at length—of which verification, as we have not the slightest wish to annoy Mr. CREVEY, we shall here repeat only so many stanzas as bear upon the evidence as to the labours of Mr. MACAULAY'S office, which the provincial newspaper "apprehends" can never be called a sinecure.

"At last we got power, and then, O then,

At last we got power, and then,

A salary clean

Of hundreds fifteen

Made me the most happy of men, men,

Made me the most happy of men.

"The first quarter-day came, and then, Oh then,

The first quarter-day came, and then,

I reckoned my score—

But I never did more!

Till quarter-day came round again, again,

Till quarter-day came round again.

"If I stayed at the office, Oh then, Oh then,

If I stayed at the office, Oh then,

I damned all the Hindoos,

Looked out of the windows,

And sometimes I mended a pen—pen,

And sometimes I mended a pen."

The rest of this entertaining ballad is merely historical, and rather personal—we confine ourselves to the description of the official duties now confided to Mr. MACAULAY—duties which, however, from that very description, we have no doubt he will perform most satisfactorily to himself and advantageously to the country.

### THE TIMES AND THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

SIR—The trial which you have reported of GIBSON v. the BISHOP of ELY, as to its general outline, is correct; but the verdict, instead of being in favour of the Plaintiff, as you stated, was in favour of the Defendant! We trust that you will take the earliest opportunity to correct this misstatement, which will oblige, Sir, your most obedient servants,

PICKERING, SMITH, AND TOMPSON.

4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Dec. 11, 1822.

[WE COPIED THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL FROM THE TIMES.—ED.]

THE result of the Borough Elections, although—as we have already shewn—in many instances highly gratifying to the feelings of the well-wishers of the country, are generally



speaking, highly favourable to the cause of the DESTRUCTIVES.

In addition to these returns, it is certain that upwards of fifty—nearer sixty—hot, bigotted Papists will be sent into the House of Commons—a result we too truly anticipated, but which was indignantly repelled and contemptuously ridiculed by the wavering rats in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation.

These are to come from Ireland, whence the returns will be handed to the Crown-office on the point of the bayonet. And with this overwhelming force of revolutionists—IN CHURCH OF COURSE, and therefore, of course, IN STATE—super-added to the Liberals, Radicals, Destructives, and Ministerialists, from the towns and boroughs, what chance has the agricultural interest?—what hope has the farmer?—unless he takes the opportunity the opening week affords him, and votes for the men who, with true CONSERVATIVE principles, will fight the cause of industry and labour in the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The farmers are to be assailed by the DESTRUCTIVES with delusive professions about TITHES, and it will be found, as it has already been seen, that even the CONSERVATIVES themselves, conscious in their own hearts of the excellence and piety and constitutionality of the Establishment, dwell less upon the absolute importance of supporting the CHURCH, not only spiritually, but politically, than the magnitude of the subject requires.

This negative advocacy—we might almost call it positive neglect in many instances, is rendered more formidably mischievous by the active and incessant attacks of the enemies of religious and social order upon the Clergy and their rights, and knowing as we do the numerous efforts that will be made to catch the farmer, by misrepresentations and falsehoods, with regard to the question of Tithes—we have taken the liberty of borrowing the greater part of an address, as we find it published in London, for the purpose of increasing as much as in us lies, the circulation of a most useful and salutary caution to a class of men, for whose protection and advantage his MAJESTY'S most liberal Ministers have never taken the slightest care or trouble.

#### FARMERS OF ENGLAND!

“Permit one who is often among you at your market tables, your rent audits, and at your parish meetings, to offer to you a few observations on Tithes, against which there is now so loud an outcry.

“I hear some of you, to my surprise, *echoing this outcry*, and joining without reflection in a clamour directed against your Church and its Ministers. ‘The Tithes, aye and the Parsons too,’ you are told, ‘will soon be got rid of, if you will but unite against them!’—pause, however, and consider the *real* object of this outcry; think a little for yourselves. lest you are unexpectedly duped and become subject to impositions far more grievous. You have Tithes to pay, and you naturally wish to avoid them; but you stop not to inquire what you would have to pay instead! You listen to the advice of those who would take from rightful owners their legal property, but you see not that *injustice* may be likewise meditated against yourselves.

“Let us now inquire, then, what are the grievances of which you complain? Tithes, you are told, must be done away with—but if they were abolished to-morrow, how will you be gainers? Your farms would certainly be Tithe-free, but your *rents* would *certainly* be increased, and that too by many more shillings per acre than you can now have the Tithes for! for I know, if you do not, that the same farms which you now rent at 20s. per acre, Land, and 5s. per acre, Tithes, you will not then get under 30s. per acre, as *Tithe-free* farms; for the Landlord can easily obtain the fullest value of land freed from Tithe, and will doubtless in most cases exact it.

“But what encouragement, you say, ‘have we now to cultivate and improve our land to our utmost means!’ for in comes the *Tithe* cart, and takes away the fruits of our labour, skill, and capital. But, pray who takes the Tithe cart come in? If when you take a farm, or renew your lease, you agree (which you may always do) with the Clergyman at a fair price for your Tithes, *this cannot happen*: recollect, moreover, that on your *Tithe-free* farm, you are quite as much liable to have advantage taken of your labour, skill, and capital for the Landlord, if you improve the land, may *raise his rent*, and there are those who will not scruple to step into your Tithe-free farms, when you have thus improved them, or force you to give the utmost improved rent, by their competition; but few, if any, ever interfere between you and the Clergyman when bargaining for the Tithes.

“I have also heard some of you say that Tithes are one cause why *Poors-Rates* are heavier, as they check the employment of extra labour on your farms; but how unfounded is this: if you rent the Tithes, (which you may do in nine cases out of ten at less than their value,) you surely will not deny that you have the full and entire benefit of all the labour you may employ: and even if Tithes are taken in kind, it cannot, I think, increase the *Poors-Rates*, as the Clergyman in such case must employ other labourers to harvest and market the Tithes, in addition (and more in proportion) to the number required by you to get in and market the other nine parts of the crop. But let us see whether the Tithes may not, instead of adding to them as you suppose, *ease* you in respect of your parochial Rates. ‘If we rent the Tithes, we have,’ you say, ‘to employ all the labourers, and to support the poor besides; true! but if your farms are to be made *Tithe-free*, will you not have to pay a *still higher value* for the land, still to employ all the labourers, and still to support the poor? Now in your bargain with the Clergyman, do you not always obtain an abatement on account of the *Poors-Rates*? and do you not *thus* still throw a portion of the burthen on him? For the composition is generally *much* increased on this account; the Tithes you well know, being mostly assessed at a *higher* proportional scale, or rate, than the farms which are subject to the payment of them.

“Just inquire in those parts of the country where large districts have been *consecrated* of Tithes by Inclosure Acts; for example, in parts of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Sussex, Suffolk, and other counties whether the *Poors-Rates* are found to be lower, or the tenants to be more thriving? You will find that they are not!

“How happens it that you see quite as many Tithe-free farms as any others advertised to be let? indeed, I think more, in proportion to their number; is it not because the landlords know and will have the *advent* value of them, and therefore that the occupation of them is not more *beneficial* than that of titheable lands? Again, if *Tithe-free* farms are so desirable, why do so many farmers leave Scotland and take titheable farms in England?—Why?—Because they are shrewd calculating men, and find that they can rent the titheable lands on better terms, when they have to agree with the Clergyman for the Tithes separately.

“If all the farms are made Tithe-free you will also have many new competitors for the ‘Friends’ as they term themselves, who, not take titheable lands, but many of that persuasion which, if Tithes are abolished, their sectarian objection being thereby removed (not that they expect to do better), probably become farmers.

“Recollect, too, that by renting your Tithes you can *sell* the *hay and straw*, which most of you like to do; though, mind you, I do not tell you that this is a good management.

“Now, then, can the Tithes be *injurious* to you? believe me, many

of you will *rise the day* on which they are done away, those perhaps alone excepted who have to do with a Tithe owner of your own class, ‘a white slag,’ as you sometimes designate him; as he, you know as well as I do, will have the *full value* of his property, whether you go to Church or not!

“Stop then, my friends, to inquire a little into the principles, habits and condition of those who profess such a *wonderful regard* for you, and you will soon discover that most of them have some object in view, very wide, of your interests! Dissenters, with some honourable exceptions, and revolutionists of various grades, either separately or together, aided by a *licentious, mercenary, and infidel* press, are throughout this once contented land all working their own selfish and desperate ends;—and at this time there are *electioneering* Adventurers abroad also, who, aware of your objections to Tithes, but knowing themselves little or nothing of their real effects, tell you ‘they ought and must be abolished,’ and perhaps endeavour to coax you with the expectation that you will pocket them!—as they the next day tell the shop-keeper, that they will vote for no Taxes and no Corn Laws!—but

“Be not deceived! In your present condition you are gainers: think for yourselves, and you will plainly perceive that it is so.

“In taking your farms you calculate (ought to do so) on having only nine-tenths of the produce, and bargain, when settling the rent, accordingly; you next take care, in compounding with the Clergyman for the remaining tenth part, (in respect of which you have already obtained recollect, an abatement in the rent), to let him know that to harvest and market the same tenth part will cost him £20 or £25 per cent, and you thus prevail upon him too to make you an equivalent abatement: now as it will not cost you so much as this by one half or perhaps two thirds, do you not think you have a considerable difference?

“This I admit is presuming that you manage so well as to make advantageous terms both with your Landlord and with the Tithe-owner: but, to speak honestly, it is not sometimes the case that to secure a farm, you give more rent than you can afford; that you cannot then pay the fair value of the Tithe, and quarrel with the Clergyman when you yourselves, or some needy landlord or screwing agent, are alone to blame.

“To say then, I am sure that Tithes (unless indeed you refuse to compound for them on fair and reasonable terms) be a loss to you: nay, I will take upon myself to assert, that notwithstanding all this clamour against Tithes, where they belong to the Clergy, there is not one case out of forty (and I go over most parts of the kingdom) where such Tithes may not be rented at less, and very considerably less too, than the value; and that, in all cases, by the advantage gained in compounding for them, you are enabled to reap at least some benefit which you will lose if Tithes are abolished.

“Often have the Clergy, to my knowledge, apprized both of your casual losses and of your industry, indulged you as to the payment of your Tithe composition, when a *non-resident* Landlord, perhaps spending his income in a foreign land, will not or cannot wait for his rent.

“Having thus shown you how little you can reasonably expect to profit by any proposed change, let me now warn you how you give ear to those advisers who would sow the seeds of disunion between you and your best friends, the Clergy, from whose residence in your parishes you derive great and obvious benefits. Not only they expend their income amongst you (an income, recollect, arising from the *reduction* of your Landlords’ rents, and not out of your pockets,) but training up by their precepts and example the lower classes in the habits of honesty, sobriety, and industry, virtues which, on all hands, are admitted to be beneficial to society, they confer upon you (at least where not opposed by these crafty and designing meddlers) the advantage of a more contented labouring servitude, fewer paupers, and, consequently, diminished *Poor Rates*! And, perhaps, it is worth a thought from you, whether, if Tithes were abolished, it may not happen (for it is impossible to say, particularly if the change takes place in some of the ways proposed, how they may be eventually appropriated) that you would in the end not only have to pay the *full* value of the Tithes, as I have pointed out, but by increased rent on your *Tithe-free* farms, but be called upon by the *RESIDENT* Parishioners, to support by some new Rate or Tax, a Clergyman who is now provided for you by the legal share the Church has in the Estates of your Landlords!—for probably you have heard that if it were not for the *private fortunes* of many of our Clergy, the Tithe alone, if *equally divided*, would not enable one of them to contribute towards your Parochial Charities.

“I have not a shadow of interest in the existence of Tithes—I say to you, FARMERS OF ENGLAND! think for yourselves, and reflect well before you turn your backs upon your best friends, and BE NOT DECEIVED!! C. S.”

The following lines on Mr. B. MACAULAY are in yesterday’s Times:—

#### A PARODY

UPON THE EPITAPH FROM GREY’S ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,  
A youth to sinners and a job well known;  
A rotten borough smiled upon his birth,  
And made him an M. P. at twenty-one.

Long were his speeches, glibly learnt by rote,  
They drew his country’s dearly bought attention:  
He gave to Ministers his all—a vote;  
He gained from them—‘twas all he wished—a pension.\*

No further seek his merits to display,  
Nor view his faults with too severe an eye,  
Sin e in the calm repose of Schedule A  
His borough and himself together lie.†

\* The salary of a sinecure office may be so considered.  
† This is not the case—Lord LANSDOWN took care that Calne should not be disfranchised, but Mr. M. does not sit for it.

#### ELECTIONS.

The fight has begun, and the DESTRUCTIVES are prospering. WOOD and WATKINS are reinforced by GAZOT and KEY in the City—We must, however, observe the anxiety of the Radical electors, even there to mark their approbation of the *gentlemanly* destructive. GAZOT the banker headed the Poll—KEY remained stationary at the bottom of it—Mr. LYALL’S defeat proves nothing against the political feelings of the important portion of the London merchants; and so high does his character stand amongst that class of mercantile men whose property and station make them influential in their country, that he has been solicited to offer himself for Middlesex, to supply the place which Lord HENLEY, in a manner the most unaccountable, the weakest and most injurious to the cause of the Church and State, of which he professed himself the supporter, has, at the moment of trial, deserted—resigned we cannot bring ourselves to call it—he has run away and left his numerous friends in the lurch—friends of his, however, they were only inasmuch as he represented the Conservative cause. The friends of that cause are still powerful and abundant, and nothing is wanting but a candidate, upon whom they may bestow their votes confidently and conscientiously to ensure the defeat of HUME—surely some eligible man will be put in nomination who may be returned with Mr. BYSS—there is yet time—but none to spare.

The election for Westminster ended in the return of BRIDGETT and HOBHOUSE. The Government interest, which is powerful in Westminster, was actively employed to return the salaried Privy Councillor, as indeed was declared upon the hustings; and the patriotic Secretary at War, thus supported, brought in upon his shoulders the once popular BRIDGETT—who, together with his *Hobbyhorse*, was pelted in the most shameful manner by his *pseudo* friends the people. Cabhages, cats (pull cats, of course), and every other missile, were hurled at his head—while the harangue of Sir JOHN CAM was continuously interrupted by groans and showers of mud. All these must be agreeable symptoms to Ministers of their popularity.

Talking of mud and cabbage-stalks, we cannot avoid extracting the following genuine letter from the Chairman of Colonel EVANS’S

Committee, addressed to the Times, in which newspaper it was published.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Having been an eye-witness of the marked disapprobation of the conduct of Sir J. C. HOSKINS, and Sir J. C. HOSKINS, who were received at their election in 1850, which ended in their being pelted from the hustings by cabbages and decayed vegetables—although on that occasion there was no candidate opposed to them, and, fearing that at the nomination yesterday some injudicious persons in the crowd might attempt to repeat such conduct, I thought it my duty, as the Chairman of Colonel EVANS’S Committee, to cause the current way all round the hustings to be well cleared, and every missile removed; which, as one of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, I was enabled to have effected, so that anything which might have been thrown at Sir J. C. HOSKINS must have been brought to the Meeting for that purpose.

I beg to add that no one can more strongly deprecate than I, the Gallant Colonel, his Committee, or myself, such conduct—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. CHARLWOOD.

Central Committee Room, Morley’s Hotel, Strand, Dec. 9.

The idea of such a preparation for the appearance of the two patriotic Members, the idols of the People, the pride of England, and the glory of Westminster, appears to us infinitely ludicrous. Instead of strewing fresh flowers along their path, to think it necessary to clear away the dead cauliflower from the space in which they were to stand, and the serious boast of kindness and attention on the part of their opponents in having got rid of the mud officially, is almost the most comical thing we ever heard of.

In Lambeth, Mr. TENNYSON, a *ci-devant* hanger-on of Government, who would not have been elected if his daughters had not objected to his being called a “Clerk,” and so persuaded him to give up his office in the Ordnance, is returned. Colonel MABERLY, a much more considerable person than TENNYSON, holding the same office, has been kicked out of Abingdon, where his father, now a bankrupt, with the most unbecoming manners, and without any talent whatever, except that of getting a great deal of money, and spending more than he got, represented for many years.

Mr. HAWES, one of an eminent firm of soap-makers in Lambeth, is Mr. TENNYSON’S colleague. It was in one of this gentleman’s dry coppers that the Times stated a poor unfortunate boy had been boiled to death, and suggested something about a little more care and humanity. No boy was boiled to death, of course, but so it was said. Mr. HAWES, therefore, shares with the *ci-devant* Clerk of the Ordnance the honour of representing this borough. A Mr. MOORE put himself up, but was soon put down, and, knowing nothing of the gentleman, we will merely repeat from the report of the Times—probably furnished by his Reverend *Whitey-brown* Correspondent—what this Mr. MOORE said—

“The extravagant manner in which the bishops were paid excited universal indignation. One bishop, when accused last session of receiving 100,000*l.* a year, modestly replied that ‘he had not quite so much.’

Who was that Bishop?—Who was that Archbishop?—we not only dare this Mr. MOORE to produce any document or authentic statement to show that any Bishop in England possesses one quarter so much revenue—but we defy him to point out, any day or hour, during the last Session of Parliament, in which any Peer was knave enough to make such a charge against a Prelate, or any Prelate, who was fool enough to make any such reply.

Mr. WAKEFIELD, a barrister of some celebrity, also made a speech about cutting and scything, and separating the Church from the State—these are fine words, and the name of WAKEFIELD stands extremely high, and he bragged, moreover, of having fought a battle of independence at STAMFORD—most hapless allusion!—at the very moment that two staunch Conservatives were practically exhibiting the folly of his puny efforts, and the disgust the people entertained for his maudlin oratory. The decent people, who still have something to lose, voted for TENNYSON, because he is a gentleman after all, and for HAWES, because he has a stake in the borough, and so far likely to be a Conservative—all the rest of the people were whistled down, and at the close of the Poll the numbers stood—

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| TENNYSON .....             | 2,632   |
| HAWES .....                | 2,093   |
| WAKEFIELD .....            | 762     |
| MOORE—the orator!!!! ..... | 174!!!! |

As we have touched on Abingdon, the poll there may be pleasant.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| DUFFELL—a Conservative.....                         | 157 |
| MABERLY (what TENNYSON was under the Government)... | 41  |
| BOWLES .....  | 1   |

—So much for Abingdon.

In the Tower Hamlets, CLAY and LUSHINGTON are returned. To the respectability of Mr. CLAY, whatever may be his politics, nobody can object. Dr. LUSHINGTON is too well known to need an observation. Colonel STANHOPE is a patriot—therefore past by; and MARYAT a brave British sailor—and therefore for the present neglected. Who cares for English sailors, when the people find the Government brigading them with the French navy, and leaving our Jacks to be commanded by JOHNNY CROPAUD. The time will come, and that shortly too, when Sir JAMES GRAHAM, for all he does wear his hat on one side and swagger over the service, will be on his marrowbones to get good officers to man the fleet, and a fleet it must be, such as we have been used to see in the good old times. Fighting days are coming, Sir JAMES, and when they arrive, you will be found in a very different posture when you talk to—or of the navy—from that which you just now assume.

In FISHERY, the amiable ROBERT GRANT came safe into port—the reverse of which always happens when brother CHARLES and he meet—the port then gets safe into him. SPANKIE is his colleague; this is right. A fellow bothered the Sergeant about Church Reform, after his return, and the Sergeant gave him as good as he brought. The mob immediately christened him Sergeant SPANKIE. If BARRAGE had consulted his own machine, it would have calculated better than he did himself. Mr. WAKLEY, the surgeon, whose house was burned down in Argyll-street a few years ago, was beaten; and a Mr. TEMPLE—“Temple quon dilecto”—bagged 787 votes.

In MARYLEBONE, Mr. PORTMAN, in right of the aristocratic influence which must always predominate, and of the property which ought to be represented, is, as everybody expected, returned triumphantly; and under his wing, as he is supposed to be affected to the present Ministers, Sir WILLIAM HONNE, their Attorney-General, has been gotten into Parliament. Three other candidates, called WHALEY, MURPHY, and JONES—the last best known as having been formerly in the Guards, and as the correspondent of the Times newspaper under the signature of RADICAL—were defeated; the gallant Officer last mentioned, had only 316 votes out of the whole constituency, who were supposed to be devoted to him on account of the services, military and civil, which he has rendered to his country.

In the Borough the LORD CHANCELLER’S brother—not as being so, but because he is perfectly independent—was returned, although too ill to exhibit his oratorical talent (of which, *par parenthese*, he has none); and Mr. Sheriff HUMPHREY, of London, is his colleague. Mr. LAUCHELOT BAUGH ALLEN, a Police Magistrate, was the third candidate, and defeated; although, we believe—we are no certain—he is the brother of one of ALEXANDER the player’s charity college-men at Dulwich, who wanted to represent Surrey, but who will be taken away before the Poll.

The election for the University of Cambridge took place on Wednesday, when the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNESS SUTTON, late Speaker, and the Right Hon. HENRY GOULBURN, were returned without opposition, Mr. LURROCK having, of course, resigned. The election of Mr. MANNESS SUTTON, who, after having been sent to the



use of your Lordship's name, I think it right to inform your Lordship of my intention to do so.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.

"T. W. BEAUMONT."

Mr. BEAUMONT, it would seem, shortly afterwards returned to London, as I find the following letter, addressed to Earl Grey, dated

"Warren's Hotel, Jan. 17, 1824.

"My Lord.—Having heard that your Lordship has asserted that I have been MAD, or used words to that effect, I am sure that your Lordship cannot refuse to inform me, if you ever made use of such an expression.—I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient servant,"

"T. W. BEAUMONT."

On receipt of the above, his Lordship sent the following reply, where he distinctly states the MALADY which your friend Mr. BEAUMONT was supposed to be labouring under.

"Government House, Devonport, Jan. 19, 1824.

"Sir.—In answer to your letter, which I have just received, I have only to acknowledge having stated, and particularly to your brother, that I considered your having been under a MENTAL DELUSION as the only excuse that could be made for your conduct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"GREY."

I have made the whole of the above extracts from that sprightly organ of the Northumberland Whigs, 'except the Newcastle Chronicle, and, in the same Paper of Jan. 24, 1824, I find the following advertisement:—

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of

"Gentlemen.—I have returned to England in order to discharge my duties in Parliament, but have found that reports concerning me have gained credit, which RENDER ME UNFIT TO ACT AS YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

"I must, therefore, DECLINE ANY FURTHER ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, until I am able to repel the infamous allegations which have been urged against me.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant."

"Warren's Hotel, Jan. 19, 1824." "T. W. BEAUMONT."

As another new ally of your party has appeared in the field of Reform—I allude to the learned Recorder of Berwick, ROBERT INGHAM, Esq. of Westoe, who has started for the honour of representing the borough of South Shields. I shall, by way of a refresher, make the following extract from his speech, "delivered" in the Market Place of that town a few weeks ago. He said:

"It was made matter of accusation that he had promised his vote to Mr. BELL, and it was asked, how then could he be a Reformer? At the election of 1826, he (Mr. INGHAM) did vote for him. He would not then enter into the particulars of that contest, farther than to say, it was not one in which the triumph of political principles was involved, and no man, whatever his political creed, could fail to admire the man who stands forth, honest, able, and truly British, in the conduct of Mr. BELL. He knew that Mr. BELL's opinions were that, so far as the borough of South Shields was concerned, it ought to be represented. So high an opinion had he (Mr. I.) of Mr. BELL's consistency, his active habits of business, his indefatigable attention to the interests of his constituents, that he promised him, should the Reform Bill no longer offer an impediment, he should on a future occasion have no objection to vote for him; and he expressed his intention to vote for Mr. BELL, in conjunction with Mr. OUP."

With these "opinions," in addition to those expressed by Lord DURHAM, Lord HOWICK, and Sir M. W. RIDLEY, furnished in a former letter, I conclude with the expression of a hope that all the Whig froth poured upon the head of Mr. BELL, manure mushroom Annihilants, will have no effect upon the real electors.

AN OLD TORY.  
Lord GREY's expressed opinion of Mr. BEAUMONT's "state of mind" had not much effect upon us, after seeing his Lordship sitting in the same Cabinet with Lord BROUGHAM—however, the affair of Mr. BEAUMONT, into which, for many reasons, we shall go no farther than "quote," is, we repeat, quite worthy of attention.

#### PEMICAN.

We rejoice to hear that His Highness Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND is rapidly recovering the sight of the eye which was injured some time since. His MAJESTY, as we before stated, is expected to visit his Royal Brother, and the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, at Hastings, from which place their constant and affectionate attendance upon the young Prince prevents their removal.

DEATH OF LORD RIBblesdale.—We regret to announce the unexpected death of this estimable Nobleman, on Monday last, at Leamington, by the rupture of a blood-vessel. His Lordship was in the vigour of manhood, having completed his forty-second year in January last. He succeeded to the title (of the creation of 1797) when Mr. LISTER, on the death of his father THOMAS, the first Lord, on the 22d of September, 1826, and formed a matrimonial connexion in February of the same year with ADELAIDE, daughter of the late THOMAS LISTER, Esq. by whom he has left an infant family of one son and two daughters. The present Lord RIBblesdale is only four years of age.

It is with extreme sorrow we have to announce to his numerous friends the demise of the Hon. and Rev. ARTHUR VESSEY, brother of the Viscount de VESSEY, and incumbent of the parishes of Abbeyleix and Ballymakay. His death took place on the night of the 5th inst. at his residence at Knapton, near Abbeyleix.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The reception of the Marquis of ANGLING in his progress, with his bride, has been most flattering and gratifying. As one of our leading Conservatives he receives this tribute, and we trust that female influence will not weaken his Lordship's claims.

A marriage is announced between Mr. SANDERSON, the newly-elected M.P. for Colchester, and Miss MANNERS SUTTON, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, the late Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. SANDERSON is a staunch Conservative, and his politics assimilate with those of the distinguished family with which he is about to connect himself.

There are now upwards of 1,350 Prisoners confined in the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields. They have got up a Petition, which is in course of signature, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, begging that they may be entitled to send a Member to the Commons House of Parliament, as they consider themselves too large a body to remain unrepresented any longer.

Everything in Ireland is truly Irish. We see by the Mayo Paper that the gentlemen of the Kilkenny Hunt were attacked by the county people, and obliged to run for their lives—these were the *Hunters à la non Huntando.*

PAULINA is gone again—he is off to Oporto—whether he has sacked the 200,000, we cannot say; the sacking of Oporto, we suspect, to be rather more probable. As a passport for his respectable person, and by way of testimonial to the character of the gentleman he has left behind him to represent his splendid and magnificent Government, we beg just to subjoin the following letter from a party of the victims of the shameful delusions of the faction, and these, being gentlemen, have not suffered half so much as the poorer wretches dragged into the service under the auspices of our blessed Government, and who are at this moment starving in the streets:—

SIR—We, the undersigned Officers (from the army and navy), beg you will give the following a place in your Paper:—

We together with several other young Gentlemen, engaged in the service of D. J. P. and, in consequence, were put to considerable expense, by our being sent to the service. We did not, however, realize as our embarkation and our arrival in the direction of Capt. BARROS, and a person designated Capt. STAM, to embark on board a vessel actually freighted, all which promises, however, proved false. Inasmuch as we still remain in *slutu quo*, not merely without any hope of being sent on the desperate service in question, but being positively refused remuneration, and told we may go and do as we please. Thus, after a loss of time and expense individually amounting

to from 200. to 500., are we left, while the different accredited agents, or more properly speaking, *handbags*, are fattened upon the funds placed at their disposal, besides the attempt to obtain from inexperienced young men money for appointments, when it is notoriously known that these appointments are not recognized in Oporto; and we consider we should not be doing our duty towards ourselves, and opening the eyes of our countrymen, without exposing their names; namely, Mr. MENDIZABEL, Mr. CARBONELER, and last, though not least in this nefarious transaction, that superlative scelerate le Chevalier de LIMA, of 35, Baker street.

In order that deluders may not longer fatten upon funds not their own, and that dupes may no longer be found, either among gentlemen or amidst the necessitous, is the wish and hope that actuates us in exposing this no longer to-be-tolerated system.

JOHN DAVIES, Lieut. St. Mary's Militia.  
F. O'SHAFFNESSY, Lieut. Lieut. in H.M. Service.  
JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq.  
JOHN GLOVER, Half-pay.

ROBERT D. ISSER.

JAMES MOORE.

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

E. LLOYD.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN.

GEORGE RICHES.

E. SMITH.

J. H. BURR.

Shades, Charing Cross, Dec. 8, 1832.

The "Shades" we conclude to be a coffee-house or hotel, but to the "shades below" all these officers might have gone, for all their cruel deluders cared—Of course we have no great pity for any of them who, under any circumstances, joined in such an enterprise; but that does not lessen the atrocity of the conduct of which they complain. We believe the happiest of the party are the four hundred men who were drowned at one fell swoop, from having been sent out carelessly and imprudently in some rickety brig, which has foundered at sea. However, the bubble has burst—the knaves have no credit, and the fools have no faith, and there's an end of Panno the Cacique.

On Monday the 10th inst. being the sixtieth-fourth Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy, a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution took place, viz.:

To Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD FOOTE, for the best Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal, and the Lectures of Professor Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed.

To Mr. NATHANIEL HARTNELL, for the next best Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal.

To Mr. EDWARD PETER NOVELLO, for the best Drawing from the Life, the silver medal.

To Mr. DAVID BRANDON, for the best Drawings of the Principal Front of the Bank, the silver medal.

To Mr. JOHN CALCOTT HORSLEY, for the best Drawing from the Antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. WILLIAM CABELLIN PICKERSGILL, for the best Model from the Antique, the silver medal.

Which was concluded with a short address from the President to the students.

The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Mr. MARTIN ARCHER SKEE was unanimously re-elected President.

OLD COUNCIL.—E. Landseer, R. Cook, W. Daniell, and T. Stothard, Esqrs.

NEW COUNCIL.—H. P. Briggs, R. Westall, R. R. Reinagle, Esqrs. and Sir W. Beechey.

VISITORS IN THE LIFE ACADEMY.

OLD LIST.—W. Etty, H. Howard, E. Landseer, and T. Phillips, Esqrs.

NEW LIST.—W. Mulready, C. R. Leslie, H. P. Briggs, E. H. Baily, and C. Rosse, Esqrs.

VISITORS IN THE PAINTING SCHOOL.

OLD LIST.—W. Etty, W. Hilton, E. Landseer, and R. Cook, Esqrs.

NEW LIST.—H. P. Briggs, C. R. Leslie, D. Wilkie, and W. Collins, Esqrs.

AUDITORS RE-ELECTED.—W. Mulready, J. M. W. Turner, and R. Westmacott, Esqrs.

There is nothing like the freedom of the press under a liberal Government. A letter from Paris says—"M. VIENNOT, of the *Corriere*, was yesterday sentenced by the Assizes to six months of gaol and 400. damages, for an article published as far back as June last, entitled *Harpyng Journaliste*, which the Attorney-General would construe into an insult to the 'best of Republics,' though its author intended it for President DURIEN. Two other writers of a pamphlet on *Civilization* were each sentenced to two years of gaol and 1200. fine, and the printer to three months of duration and a fine of 400.!!!!

We feel that we ought to apologise to our readers for not having before this pressed upon their attention the merits of the *British Magazine*, a work, at a period like this, of the very greatest value, full of authentic information, founded on incontrovertible data, amply calculated to disabuse the public mind from the shameful calumnies circulated against the Church; and containing, besides, various original articles, of high character and great merit. As far as the movements of the Clergy, connected with promotions, exchanges, and other temporal matters are concerned, it is as accurate a guide for the clerical profession as the *United Service Journal* is for the army and navy. A higher encomium we cannot bestow upon it.

Since the *Rhadamanthus* steamer brought the false account of the loss of H.M.S. *Snake* to Devonport, the wags of that place call her the "*Rhadomantide*."

The Captain FORBES, who was a candidate for Preston, is not a son of Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart. He is an officer in the navy, and a partner in one of the winter Theatres.

By our election returns, it will be seen that JOHN GULLEY, the gallant champion, is now Member of Parliament for Pontefract. He is an honest and brave man, and having been at all in the ring, it is pleasant to see his success. CRIBB, to whom it is said a requisition, numerously signed, was sent, begging him to stand for Westminster, declined on account of his age. The Hon. Member for Pontefract is a stone and a half heavier than CRIBB now, but CRIBB is several years his senior.

#### THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Monday evening, Mr. Knowles appeared as *Figaro*, in his own tragedy of that name. It was, like his *Tell*, very far behind *Macready*; his performance, however, gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience, and the applause with which Mr. Knowles was honoured may be considered highly complimentary to him both as author and actor. The *Mayor of Garrat*, intended, doubtless, as a *piece de circonstance*, followed, and was well acted throughout.

DURRY LANE.—Don Trench's long announced new Comedy of *The Men of Pleasure*, was produced on Tuesday night. The leading characters were sustained by Messrs. Macready, Farren, Dowton, Cooper, B. H. Harley, and Brindall; Messdames Nesbit, C. Jones, Humby, Miss Phillips, and Miss Cawse. We cannot afford space for the not at length, but its *materiel* consists, in the separation of a *roué* and his lady; the distresses and remorse of the former, and the generosity of the latter, which, together, lead to a final reconciliation; the intrigues of another *roué*, in abetting the gallantries of all his friends, at last finds that he loved "in private," though he assumed indifference to him before the world, "to have appearances;" and the efforts made by a citizen and his wife to marry their daughter to a man of title, which ends in her running away with "a young man about town."

The comedy boasts many original situations, some good language, and a lack of humorous points, the latter of which kept the audience in good humour till its conclusion, when its announcement for representation was hailed with loud plaudits. Macready and Miss Phillips,

as the parted but still loving pair, did the author ample justice, and their exertions were highly applauded; nor must we omit mention of Farren, in the (to him) new character of a young rabble, husband, who, although not quite "at home" in it on the first night, was quite at his ease on the second; when the whole of the actors being more perfect, and several judicious curtain-rings having been effected, the comedy went off with great *éclat*, and will, we think, become a favourite with the town. As a literary curiosity, we consider it one of the most extraordinary efforts of ability and perseverance, ever produced by a Spanish Gentleman of a Comedy in the English language, the dialogue of which is full of our national peculiarities and idioms, is as agreeably and fully written as it could have been by a native of equal ability, is to us a marvellous event—the mere facility of writing in English ought not to excuse dramatic imperfections, but when, as in this case, the play is itself intrinsically good, the praise it excites is doubly deserved.—Before concluding our notice of this theatre, we must mention the revival, on Wednesday, of an obsolete farce, because its name, in large capitals, in the bills, (*The Election*), might "draw" for a night or two at this period. There is no incident in the piece at all bearing out the title; and the audience perceiving the "clap-net," manifested their disapprobation in no unqualified terms. It has not been since repeated.

ANOTHER THURSDAY.—Novelties continue to follow in rapid succession at this house.—We have another this week under the terrific title of *The Hantle's Haunt*, or *the Story of the Skull*, which, as usual, proved successful.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Another amusing little vaudeville was produced here on Wednesday evening, under the title of *P. Q., or Bachelors' Piques*. The humour turns on an advertisement for a wife by *Samuel*, brother of *Samuel*, and the husband of *Samuel*, and the *ruess* practised by his niece, *Kitty Camelson*, to cure him of his folly, which she effects by personating a variety of annoying applicants. Mrs. Orger, who sustained this part, fully bore out the name given to it—her changes of character were among the best and most perfect we remember to have witnessed. The whole concludes by the offer of *Captain Gargat* (Mr. Raymond), a suitor to *Miss Camelson*, to rid the collector of the quarrelsome officer, and the several other troublesome applicants, by marrying them all himself. The piece was eminently successful.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—In the *Morning Post*, and *Quarterly*, of Thursday, I read with much surprise, that Sir THOMAS LENNARD, M.P. for the County of Essex, who was elected to the Poll in the Southern Division of the County of Essex, he, Sir THOMAS LENNARD, with resign in favour of Mr. WELLESLEY, I beg most explicitly to state that there is no foundation whatever for such a report. Sir T. LENNARD having been called forward by a requisition from the different Reform Committees of the Southern Division, is determined to take and abide by the result of the poll; and I beg to state, that the Electors of the Southern Division on his part, that no consideration will induce him to relinquish the honour of serving them in Parliament, if they should elect him one of their Representatives.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,  
38, Upper Brook street,  
Dec. 1832. THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD.

#### ECCLIESIALSTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PERFUMERS.

The King has been pleased to nominate the Rev. E. SCORRELL, Clerk, A.M. to the Ministry of Oxford Chapel, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the Diocese of London, void by the death of the Rev. J. Percival.

The Rev. HENRY JOHN HASTED, A. B. has been instituted to the Rectory of Bradfield Combust, on the presentation of the Rev. Henry Hasted, of Bury St. Edmund's—Also to the Rectory of Little Wilmetham, on the presentation of the Marquis of Bristol.

The Rev. Lord ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY, A. M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Ickworth with Chedburgh, on the presentation of the Marquis of Bristol.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall, Cambridge, has been presented to the Rectory of Hardingham, in the County of Norfolk. Patrons: the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall.

The Rev. ST. JOHN WELLS LUCAS, M.A. Chaplain of Downing College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Arrington, in the County of Cambridge, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College.

The Rev. THOMAS LAWSON, M.A. has lately been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the Vicarage of Fotheringay, in his Lordship's diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Lintin; on the presentation of Miss Mary Belsey, of Margate.

The Rev. SEPTIMUS COURTNEY, A.M. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Earl of Abingdon, has been elected to the Major and Commonalty of the borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, in that town. The Rev. Gentleman has ministered in the parish for the last 12 years; the former part of the time as curate to the late Dr. Hawker, and latterly as incumbent of a Chapel of Ease, erected by his friends purposely to secure his valuable services in this parish. During the whole period his department has peculiarly displayed the strict piety of a Christian minister, and the polite urbanity of a gentleman. There were six candidates, the Rev. S. Courtney, Rev. J. Birdwood, Rev. F. Pym, Rev. J. Rowe, Rev. H. Horwell, and Rev. R. Luney.

The Rev. Mr. WINNINGTON, brother to Sir Thomas Winnington, is appointed to the vacant Stall at Worcester.

##### OBITUARY.

The Rev. HUGH WARD GRAY, aged 71, of Rushmore Priory, Herefordshire. The Rev. THOMAS HOBSON, Rector of Lyddin, Herefordshire. At Redwell, near Wymouth, in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, whose talents and zeal in the cause of Christianity have earned for him a lasting memorial.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Dec. 13.—On Friday the 7th inst. Mr. George Markham Giffard was admitted Scholar of New College.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. Joseph L. Richards, Fellow of Exeter;—*Masters of Arts*: Thomas Clutton, Fellow of New College; Rev. G. Taylor, Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 14.—The office of Christian Advocate has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE. The election of a Christian Advocate will take place on the 1st of January, 1833. Any person who has filled the office of Hulsean Lecturer is not eligible to this office.

Lately, at Elphin, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, THOS. MYERS, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, was ordained Deacon.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSECRATION FEES.—The Lord Bishop of the diocese consecrated a new burial ground in the parish of Eccles, on the 23d ult. The usual fee having been forwarded to his Lordship by the churchwardens, it was immediately returned, with an intimation from the chancellor of the diocese that his Lordship had relinquished the fees due to him for this service.

It is with great satisfaction we hear that the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, patron of the vicarage of Pitchley, in the County of Northampton, has, with the consent of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, generously augmented the living of Pitchley, by the grant of an annuity of 300. and annexing the same in perpetuity to that vicarage, under the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, for the purpose of confirming and perpetuating augmentations made to small benefices.

NORTHAMPTON.—On Monday last, the Rev. W. WALKES was elected by a large majority to the Vicarage of All Saints, in this town. There were fifteen other candidates. It is not within our province, as public journalists, to notice the rumours and reports which have been afloat during the canvass for this office; but we are able to state positively, that nothing of an indirect or improper influence has been resorted to by the friends of the successful candidate.

On Sunday September 9 1832, at the Chapel of St. Hope, in virtue of a Special Commission issued by the Bishop of London, H. C. PAUNCEFOOT COOKE, B. A., Exeter College, Oxford, was admitted by the Bishop of CALCUTTA, into the holy order of Priests.—The ceremony took place in the Reformed Church in Cape Town, and is probably the first Episcopal Ordination witnessed on the Continent of Africa, since the 4th Century, when Christian Churches flourished in the north, at Hippo, Carthage, and other places, St. Augustine, and Cyprian, Valerius, &c. &c.

The inhabitants of Margate, upon the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY leaving the Curacy of St. John's, resolved to request that gentleman's acceptance of an elegant service of plate, as a lasting testimonial of their respect and esteem, and to mark the strong sense they entertained of his services in the manner in which he has fulfilled all the duties of the Curacy, and more particularly his very kind and unceasing attention to the sick poor.



~~These plants are fascicled.~~



accounts, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in bringing up the heavy ordnance from the state of the weather and of the ground, and from the well-directed fire of the Dutch.

up the heavy ordnance from the state of the weather and of the ground, and from the well-directed fire of the Dutch.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Henry Harris was sworn into the command of the ship *Lowther Castle*, consigned to St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

A boat was upset on Monday morning near Waterloo-bridge, by a concussion with a barge, and four persons were, unfortunately, drowned.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The winter speeches were delivered at this school on Tuesday, before a numerous and fashionable audience, among whom we recognised several eminent *literati*. Dr. Sleath, the High Master, presided, and delivered the annual prizes to the successful candidates, Messrs. Knox and Elsworth. The exhibition was altogether worthy of the high character which this foundation has for a length of time maintained.

## sequences to the country.

It must afford infinite pleasure to the officers of the Navy and Marines that not only is the King directing his attention to the claims, but that the Admiralty are equally desirous of aiding by every means in their power the furtherance of his Majesty's wishes. Indeed there is no doubt but that very shortly both branches of the service will be benefited to some extent.—*Western Lumina*.

Mr. Henry Hunt made a public entry into Manchester on Tuesday, and delivered a speech from the dicky of his chaise to a large assembly in the "field of Peterloo," announcing his intention to deliver a lecture in the evening at the Riding School; in which lecture he would give a full history of the Preston election, and the tricks which had been resorted to, for the purpose of putting him to a ruinous expence. Admission to his lecture, he said, might be obtained by Radicals for threepence each, but Whigs and Tories must pay sixpence each. The funds, after paying the immediate expenses, would go to defray those which he had incurred at Preston.

**DURING ROBBERY IN THE ADELPHI**—On the clerks belonging to the counting house of Mr. Sant, coal-merchant, of the Adelphi Wharf, George street, going to business on Wednesday morning as usual, about half past six, they discovered the counting house door open, and on entering, found the place in a complete state of disorder; the accounts and papers were scattered about the place, and a large glass pane in the door was broken, and a quantity of wearing apparel is missing, but it is not at present known the extent of the loss. The thieves must have entered the place from a boat from the river.

**CAUTION TO TRADESMEN.**—Thursday morning, the 20th instant, some thieves entered the shop of Lombe and Son, print-sellers, Gracechurch-street, during the momentary absence of the shopman, and, although a lad was cleaning the windows outside, contrived to carry off, undiscovered, a valuable portfolio of engravings, valued at 50l. or 60l. The number of robberies of a similar description which have lately taken place should warn shopkeepers against leaving their shops unattended for a single moment.

A singular circumstance is stated in the private correspondence of the *Times* newspaper from Antwerp, that the gallant defence of Fort St. Laurent was made by the 10th Dutch Regiment, composed chiefly of Jews. This, we understand, is strictly true. They behaved gallantly. We hear they are related to several of the most eminent Jew families.

The ladies of Rotterdam have, it is said, in the absence of the gentlemen on active service, offered to perform the *military duty of the town!*

A fishing-boat brought into Dunkirk harbour a few days ago, a large fish of the whale genus, measuring 27 feet long and 20 feet in circumference. It required 20 horses to drag it to the quay.

Thursday information was given at the London Police Offices of the commission of the following daring robberies in the town of Hull, which are supposed to have been committed by experienced thieves from the metropolis. — On Saturday afternoon between four and five o'clock, the shop of Mr. Samuel Cruckles, watchmaker, in Queen's street, was entered, and ten new silver watches, two old silver watches, a ditto with the dial broken, two pairs of silver watch cases, a silver pencil case, a silver French case, three gold keys, a few silver thimbles, and other articles of jewellery, in all worth about 200*l.*, were

carried off by the burglar. On the following night about seven o'clock, the house of Mr. Johnson, publican, Manor-street, was entered whilst the parties belonging to the house were engaged. The thieves went up stairs, opened a drawer, and stole therefrom twelve sovereigns, 2l. in silver money, one dozen of plated forks, with a stamp mark upon them, and a coral necklace, the clasp gold, and

During the evening a gentleman had just alighted from one of the Canterbury stages near the Elephant and Castle, and was proceeding on in the direction of the London Road, when a poor old match-maker accosted him with "You have dropped this, sir," holding forth a pocket book. The gentleman immediately recognized it as his own, and, finding the contents all right (bank notes and bills of exchange to a very considerable amount) presented the poor fellow with sovereign, as a reward for his honesty. The joy of the beggar can be better imagined than described, as he took no pains to conceal his delight.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—Thursday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a daughter of Mr. Henry Jarman, a gentleman residing in Smyth-street, Chelsea, attempted to destroy herself by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. It appears that the unfortunate young lady had been for several days past in a very dejected state of mind, although no reason could be assigned by her friends for her being so. On Wednesday evening she retired to rest at her usual time, and on on

of her sisters entering her apartment the next morning she discovered her lying on the bed, labouring under the effects of a poisonous draught. An ounce phial was on the table, in which it had been contained. An immediate alarm was given, and a Mr. Hayston, surgeon, who resides near the spot, succeeded in extracting nearly the whole of the poison. She remains in a very weak state, but strong hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Committee of a Woman for Murdering her Husband and Father-in-Law.

The inhabitants of Wighton, Norfolk, and the adjoining villages have been in a state of great excitement, in consequence of a report that prevailed that the deaths of two men, whose remains were interred at Wighton on Tuesday se'n'ight, were caused by poison administered in their food by a woman, the wife of one of the daughters of the other. They lived in the same cottage, and both got up good health on the Saturday morning, when the husband, a servant

to Mr. Mack, of Wighton, left home with his team for Clay, but he had not proceeded more than a mile on the road before he was taken violently ill, and was obliged to return, sending his father-in-law, named Darby, on with the team; as soon as the latter reached Clay he also was taken ill, and remained there. Medical assistance was called into both, but they expired at much the same time early on the Sunday morning.—A neighboring gentleman, Orville Orin Esq., having ascertained that the two men were dangerously ill, he immediately rode over, and administered medicine, but in vain; he wrote

the parish officers of Wighton, stating the mode, and pointing out to them the necessity of a full and immediate investigation. This case on the parish officers was promptly attended to; and Mr. Oris met the Coroner and the medical men the following morning, when the bodies were disinterred, and a course of dissection having been completed, the following observations were made:—The intestines of the stomachs were submitted to Mr. Stark, of Norwich, for his opinion thereon, and the Inquest was adjourned to Monday last, when another investigation took place before the Magistrates, and the result of analysis of the stomachs having been made known, there was no doubt of the men having been made drunk, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and adjudged, in every

appearance of her being insane. She bought four ounces of arsenic at different places at Wells; all of which she unquestionably intended to give to her husband. The father ate one of the cakes, into which was put the arsenic, and died. Two of the children of the deceased died equally suddenly and mysteriously a short time before; and little doubt remains that she poisoned them also, as, since the death of her husband, she has been prophesying that the death of her children was near at hand. Her apprehension may possibly make her a false prophetess, and save the life of another victim she had in all probability marked out for destruction. On two former occasions also, she had attempted to take her husband's life in this way: having begged arsenic of the man-servant of Mr. Mark, under pretence of killing the man, she told him that she represented herself to be very much troubled with the devil, and on two occasions the husband was subsequently taken ill. She was sufficiently powerful to kill her husband, and she was sufficiently powerful to kill her children. One of these happened but about a week before he ate the fatal cake. — On Monday she was committed to Walsingham Bridewell, for further examination at a Petty Sessions of the Magistrates on Friday last, but she still refuses to talk. The evidence against her, however, was sufficient for her full commitment to take her trial for the murders at the next Assizes. Should her insanity be established, these will make five successive murders that have passed off in this parish.



*Paris, 19th Dec. 1832.*

Removed from near the Magdalen to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , near the Bridge, three Cocks

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The able letters of *EREMIA*, and that of *MADAME DESMOUTIERS*, shall appear next week.

*A. MENDAR EFFROW* (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Their MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND continues to improve in health at Hastings.

The Duke of SUSSEX, the newspapers say, is indisposed, at Kensington Palace.

ANTWERP still holds out, and the much-vaunted fall of ST. LAURENT goes for just as much as it is worth. The conduct and firmness of the veteran CHASSE are beyond all praise.

No man—except indeed perhaps the gentleman who writes of the "bullets shooting up" and the mortars which fire round two corners at once—not versed in some degree in the art of war can form a competent judgment of the extraordinary difficulties with which CHASSE has had to contend.

In ordinary sieges the besiegers, not at all desirous of encumbering themselves with more heavy artillery and their accompanying vehicles than they actually require, restrict as much as possible the extent of the *matériel* of the army, and upon no former occasion of an attack upon a fortified place of the size and importance of the Citadel of Antwerp has one-third of the means now applied to its reduction ever been called into requisition.

The tremendous force brought to bear upon the walls and faces of the citadel during the present siege is such, that a calculation, made perfectly clear, of its violence and weight, would astonish our readers; it is in proportion therefore to the stupendous power brought against him that we are to admire the length and strength of General CHASSE'S resistance.

To the letter of our French Correspondent, who has visited Antwerp, we beg to call the particular attention of our readers; his statements of popular feeling, and the nature of the existing circumstances there, are given with something very like official accuracy. His facts may be implicitly relied on, and his views, deliberately and judiciously taken, may be considered as those of the best informed and best disposed persons most intimately connected with the affairs in progress.

We regret that we have not room to-day for any observations upon the correspondence between Lord GREY—not Lord PALMERSTON—and the Baron ZUYLEN DE NYVELT, the Dutch Minister. It presents a most woeful instance of weakness and ignorance on the side of the English Premier, and a noble display of ability and patriotism on the part of the Baron. It proves, moreover, beyond a doubt, that England and France have been making arrangements and engagements separate and apart from the other Courts of Europe; and also gives a tolerably fair view of the estimation in which Lord PALMERSTON is held in the diplomatic world, and by Lord GREY himself, who enters into this correspondence without, as it appears, the knowledge or privity of his noble colleague, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We have been a good deal surprised at seeing in the *Morning Post* during the week some observations in favour of the election of Mr. CHARLES WYNNIE to the Chair of the new House of Commons. That Mr. WYNNIE is the second-best man for that high office, we are quite ready to admit, and far and away beyond Mr. LITTLETON, to whom Lord GREY stands pledged for his support in that particular—but surely the *Morning Post* must have been asleep—for even JOVE nods sometimes—when it overlooked the paramount claims of the late SPEAKER.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON retired from the Chair, with an unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, eulogizing, in the highest degree, his conduct as SPEAKER during six successive Parliaments—the House of Commons, moreover, petitioned the KING that he would be pleased to bestow some signal mark of favour upon him—the Bill for his retiring pension passed by acclamation—but that, the House of Commons, by itself, and the House of Commons alone, with the concurrence of the Lords, and the consent of the Crown, carried; the signal mark of favour—the Peerage—conferred almost as a matter of right upon the late Speaker—has been withheld, because Lord GREY, in the plenitude of his power and influence, has admitted himself, to be afraid of admitting one individual opponent into the House of Peers; although the KING has been good-natured enough to allow him to create, and call up, and do very much what he likes, to counteract the effect of the creation of twenty Conservative Peers, instead of one. So fortified, and so supported by the negative sanction of the SOVEREIGN, who hates him, Lord GREY has turned the Royal ear from the Address of the House of Commons, and Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, after refusing various Requisitions, in the certainty that his Peerage would not be withheld, has accepted the call of the University at which he was educated, and having, although a Trinity man, been invited and entertained at St. John's—the force of which proceeding will be perfectly understood by every Cambridge man—has been returned to the Commons House of Parliament—as the Address in that House was carried—by acclamation.

Is it not a clear case that no person can have such a claim to the Chair in the new Parliament, as he who was sent up to the House of Lords with the most complimentary address ever voted, but whose progress to that place of destination has been stopped by the meanness and narrow-mindedness of Lord GREY? Those of the new House of Commons who were members of the old House will naturally seek to have him for Speaker. Knowing his value and his merits, while the Reformers who for the first time take their seats will naturally agree to such a choice, not only for the admitted ability of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but from the conviction of the wisdom of saving the country a retiring pension of four thousand pounds per annum, which Lord GREY is quite satisfied to waste, if he can succeed equally well in making Mr. LITTLETON—to whom, as we have already said, he is pledged—Speaker, as he has done in inducing the

SOVEREIGN to pay no attention to the address of the House of Commons.

Of course Mr. MANNERS SUTTON would be a much more formidable opponent to Lord GREY'S Government out of the Chair, than in it—and therefore we suppose his Lordship will throw Mr. LITTLETON overboard, or perhaps persuade the KING to make him a Peer instead of Mr. MANNERS SUTTON. If Lord GREY and his Political Unions go on much longer, the Peerage will be not much to wish for—and even as it is, as we said last week, the station of Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, the ill-used and neglected servant of the country (who, by the unanimous decision of its representatives has fulfilled the important duties of his high office in the most admirable manner), is infinitely more enviable than that of the worshipful society of PITCHFORKS and RAKES upon whom, in the most barefaced manner, the Minister has ventured to bestow the Royal favours.

In speaking of the state of the Pretender's army in Oporto, we wish—as we do upon every other occasion—to speak impartially; we therefore copy from the *Morning Post* of Monday an extract from the *Morning Chronicle*, which, as that paper is, we believe, conducted on ultra-liberal principles, cannot be supposed to give circulation to such "killing" documents without being perfectly assured of their correctness:—

Sir,—You will be kind enough to insert the following in your paper for the benefit of all whom it may concern, in every and any sense of the word.—Your obedient servants,

JOHN B. DIXON.

H. WILKINS.

JOHN FREDERICK LUNEV.

"Sir,—We left Oporto on the morning of the 1st ult. in the *Britannic*, with 25 officers of Don Pedro's service, disguised, like ourselves with the utter imbecility, 'morgue aristocratique,' and total want of honesty of those engaged in carrying on the 'Royal game of goose,' once (alas! why will people so continually change?) so popular in the far-famed city of oranges and wines, 'y'clent Oporto. The stagnation of intellect and information here in England, from whatever causes they may arise, respecting the real state of Don Pedro's 'sacred,' or, more justly speaking, 'acrid,' empire, is absolutely astonishing, and the drift of these few lines is merely to induce people to read whatever is written for the sake of bolstering up another loan for the profit of Jews, jobbers, and other rascals well known (but too superfluous at present to mention), with the most infinite caution."

"Mr. Editor, we shall occupy as little of your columns as possible; but, for justice sake, even if only to expose the swindlers still perseveringly engaged in carrying on this most 'precious of humbugs,' and to warn any of our young countrymen whose adventurous valour might lead them to covet 'six feet by three' of landed property in Portugal, we proclaim the cause totally and irreversibly lost. The foreign troops will fight for their lives, and that is all, three 'sorties' having been lately made for the purpose of driving a few pigs and bullocks within our lines; fresh provisions procured in this manner are not, as you may suppose, plentiful, and salt rations had been issued for more than a fortnight previous to our departure. Pay has been unknown for months among the officers. The troops, sometimes, when sorely pressed, extract a few dollars by making the 'ruling few' uneasy, and thus only do they find a temporary relief. The town (that is, when we left) was bombarded day and night in capital and effectual style. The south bank of the Douro and Villa Nova was studded with priests and guerrillas, whose rifles are most assiduously employed in picking off anything that might hit their fancy on the adverse side (about a quarter of a mile). The Miguelite batteries above are tremendous; and one lately constructed at the entrance of the port is a perfect citadel, and capable of blowing anything out of the water that might attempt to enter; in fact, a complete blockade. Poor Oporto! what with this mock Emperor—the mock sanctity with which he is shrouded—the mockeries of his little aristocracy (by whom, by the bye, he is carefully surrounded)—what thy fate is by this I fear is no matter of speculation. A discontented army, no chief to guide, possessed of the confidence of his troops—want of ammunition—of provisions—the impracticability of procuring more—surrounded, bombarded, threatened on every side—a very inferior force, and that any thing but unity—played upon by the opposing batteries at pleasure—let, I said, the 'belligerent classes' judge of cause and effect. The thing is too plain, the clearest of all—no one needs come to us to tell us people away, wish to prevent others suffering as we have done—families from squandering their hard-earned savings to fit out a son or brother; we wish also to assure young enthusiasts that the cause of Pedro and his 'clique' is not the cause for which 'Hampton died on the field and Stonewall on the scaffold'—of civilization—of glorious liberty. As yet Portugal wills it not; and bullets, guns, and cannon are the worst of all weapons to convert people away from their will. Portugal will be ruled by her priests and their puppet MIGNON—let her; she wants peace, repose; and time, the great and only sure reformer, will effect more in one year, than Pedro, if he even succeeded, with the heartburnings and jealousies it would produce, in ten. Of the two worthy brothers, all I can say is, in the words of Lord Byron, 'Arcady ambo,' in east, blackguards both. Broken, and all the horrors of kidnapping, and terrible for very the orange tree will yield no more fruit. Freeman's camp, Cornhill, thy insatiate jaws must now be glutted. There are other skies than this which canopy Oporto. Let a word of simple truth supersede all thy fictions."

"More in sorrow than in anger, we say again to our countrymen, put your hands in your pockets, and consider Oporto blotted from the map of Europe. Yet a few days, and all in detail, with names, &c. will appear before the public. 'Magna est veritas et prevalebit.'"

We find the following report of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery on Friday in the *Standard* of that day:—

"The Lord Chancellor came down to Lincoln's Inn this morning, for the purpose of delivering judgment in several cases. On his lordship's taking his seat, a middle aged man, evidently labouring under mental aberration, rushed before the bar, and in a stentorian voice claimed the protection of the court."

"The Lord Chancellor inquired what he wanted. The applicant replied—I have to complain of the vast number of people living in the County Kilkenny. They will call me the son of the Earl Ormond, and insist upon making me High Sheriff of the county; and they had previously forced me into the army, and then gave me a shilling a day for a pension; they have taken that from me. In every thing they abuse me."

"The Lord Chancellor was fearful he could not hear so general a complaint, especially as this day was appropriated for other business; he begged, however, that he would compose himself."

"The applicant, in a wild tone exclaimed—Oh, my lord, they have followed me all the way from Kilkenny—they parch my mouth with thirst—they burn me, beat me, and they—"

"The Lord Chancellor—My good man, rest satisfied, and compose yourself; I will take care that none of them shall do you any harm."

"The unfortunate man appeared soothed by this assurance, and in a few minutes left the court, much more composed than he entered it."

It is quite surprising how this sort of persons contrive to tranquillize one another.

We last week submitted to our readers a circular note from M. ZEA DE BERMUNDEZ to the diplomatic agents of Spain, in which the Resolution of his Excellency's Government touching the affairs of Portugal, is pretty clearly and distinctly stated. The following note of the Prussian Minis-

ter deserves equal attention as far as regards the position of Holland.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA, MADE TO THE GERMAN DIET ON THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1832.

It is known to the Most Serene Diet, that Great Britain and France have projected coercive measures against Holland, in order to put into execution the 24 articles of the treaty of London, dated the 15th of November, 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures, according to the terms of a convention concluded between the two said Powers, are limited to the capture of Antwerp, of the Diet that orders have been given by the King his master that the 7th corps d'armée, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Guldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps, stationed on the Rhine, shall serve as a corps de réserve in support of the first.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia have not failed to take steps to oppose these measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that those Three Powers have refused to take part in, or to approve of them.

However, as Great Britain and France, in their own position and their relations with Belgium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned Representative of Prussia, as a consequence of the confidential communication made some time since to the Federal Legations, has been authorised to cause to be entered in the Protocol of the Diet that orders have been given by the King his master that the 7th corps d'armée, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Guldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps, stationed on the Rhine, shall serve as a corps de réserve in support of the first.

Information of the meaning of this measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, nor the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops, who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp.

By virtue of superior orders, the undersigned communicates the preceding for the information of the Diet.

Frankfurt, Dec. 6, 1832.

NAGLER.

We should think the "meaning of this measure of precaution" might have been understood by Great Britain, and her present mistress, France, without any communication.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Post* of yesterday says:—

"Lisbon, Dec. 12.—Since I last addressed you, on the 5th inst., scarcely anything has occurred worthy of communication. The London mail arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing letters and papers to the 1st, and immediately after the Admiral and Mr. HOPKINS waited upon the Viscount SANTAREM, which circumstance has caused a great deal of talk, and made many believe that the British Government, seeing now the erroneous notions which they have been pursuing towards this country and her Sovereign, wish to adopt another system, by which matters may be concluded more amicably and more in accordance with the sentiments and opinions of the Portuguese nation, which has shewn so strong an aversion to Don PEDRO since his landing in Oporto. It is, however, certain that the English Consul does not shew such an eagerness as he was wont to do to make or invent complaints, and there are proofs that he has at length come to his senses likewise. There has been a payment of two months' salaries made this week to all persons employed in the various departments of Government. The Duke of CADAVAL has been inspecting the forts and batteries on the Tagus, and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm. His Excellency gives general satisfaction, and is most active in the different duties he has to perform. The greatest activity is going on in the arsenal to prepare the squadron for sea, and there is no doubt that it will sail in a very short time."

The iden entertained by this writer is in some degree supported by the following communication, which we find in the *Standard* of Friday.

"One circumstance is communicated as remarkable. A strict neutrality was observed by the belligerents on the 14th. Sir J. M. DOYLE had crossed over to the south-side of the Douro, and General SANTA MARTIA had visited the northern shore, but the object for so doing is not stated. On the previous day, the 13th, about five A.M., the Miguelites commenced a heavy cannonade of the city, which was continued until midnight, till the afternoon. Several houses were greatly injured on this occasion. Spies, it appears, are in both camps; but MIGUEL'S, it is said, convey the best information. The English are greatly dissatisfied with the treatment they experience. Twice have they threatened to throw up their arms, unless they were paid their arrears. Pedro seriously complains of their turbulence and insubordination; while, at the same time, he accuses them of their lukewarmness and determination whenever they are ordered to face the enemy. Their courage is unquestionable, as is testified by the great number in the English hospital, which is full of men with gun-shot wounds, many of whom have proved fatal. SANTAREM was at Vigo. The *Dom Pedro* frigate was cruising off the mouth of the Douro, as were his Majesty's ships *Britain* and *Nimrod*. The *Raen* had gone to Vienna, to take on board British troops. The *Arcturion*, *Northey*, *Atina*, and *Echo* steamer, were lying in the Douro. The *Nimrod* arrived on the 8th, with provisions for the squadron, which was in the best state of health."

## ELECTIONS.

The greater part of the elections are over, and the returns, to which we refer the reader, are the best proof of the working of the revolutionary bill. The constitutional triumphs in Hertfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, Shropshire, Lincolnshire, and other counties, have been overbalanced in other parts of the kingdom; and men have been returned to Parliament qualified neither by principle, nor character, nor condition, for the station to which, under the bludgeon and brick bat system, they have been elevated.

The defeat of the Constitutionalists in Middlesex is entirely attributable to the unaccountable conduct of Lord HENLEY; if, indeed, unaccountable it be—it is true, that it puzzles everybody to understand why a nobleman professing the principles which Lord HENLEY appears to advocate, should engage a majority of votes for a county—and then after repeated protestations and declarations, and public appearances, and speeches, withdraw himself just on the eve of the poll. Perhaps the recollection of his Lordship's near relationship to the Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade, and Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and his Lordship's near connexion by marriage with the Lord High Chancellor, may, in some degree, account for his Lordship's unwillingness to disturb the representation of the county, decided as it is between a Radical and a Whig.

Sir CHARLES FORBES, who gallantly came forward in the most spirited manner, had no chance—three days were all allowed for a canvass—while months had been consumed by his Noble Predecessor in consolidating and systematizing his interest, for the mere purpose, it should seem, of throwing it away. Mr. HUME and Mr. BYNG have been returned.

Sir JOHN TYRELL and Mr. BARNES have been returned for North Essex; Lord GRIMSTON, for Hertfordshire; Lord R. MANNERS, for Leicestershire; and Sir E. KNATCHBULL, for East Kent; Lord CHAMBERS, for Buckinghamshire; Lord ASHLEY and Mr. WILKIN BARNES, for Dorsetshire; Sir RICHARD VIVIAN and Mr. BAILEY, for Bristol; and Lord STROMONT and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, for Norwich. Mr. HALL DARE has ejected Mr. LONG WELLESLEY in South Essex.

The triumph of loyal and constitutional principles in Westmoreland, made evident by the unequivocal success of both Lord and Colonel LOWRYEN, is not rendered less brilliant by the knowledge that Westmoreland is called BROUGHAM'S County (as well might Middlesex, because he lives in Berkeley Square), and by the recollection, that often as he coveted the honour, he never could contrive to get returned for it. The state of the Poll at the close

stood.—Lord Lowther, 252; Colonel Lowther, 1948; Mr. BARNHAM, 1611.

In East Surry, Mr. BRISCOE, the late Member, and Major BEAUCHEK, are returned; to the exclusion of a Mr. LAINSON, a bombazener merchant, we believe, and Mr. ALLEY, one of the pensioners in ALLENBYE the player's College at Dulwich.

One thing is particularly amusing—if indeed anything can be amusing in proceedings so obviously conducing to revolution, anarchy, and republicanism,—which is the easy impudence with which the newspapers connected with the "Destructives" speak triumphantly and exultingly of the perfect tranquillity and good order with which the elections have been conducted. They hold up the dignified conduct of the newly enfranchised voters as worthy of praise, support, and emulation, when in fact there never yet was heard of anything in England at all resembling the murderous riotings which have taken place in almost all parts of the country, and more pointedly and particularly in the newly admitted boroughs.

Let us just read the following matter-of-fact reports from various places, and superadd to the brutalities there recorded, that more duels have been fought—luckily without any very serious results, owing, as some of the party papers say, to the considerate practice of the seconds upon such occasions in omitting the bullets in the process of loading—than ever took place in consequence of fifty previous English elections.

Let us see what happened at the new borough of Sheffield, where the pure hearts of independent men anxious for the peace as well as the prosperity of the country, panted for the privilege of returning, without fear, favour, or affection, men of honour, principle, and integrity, qualified on every ground properly and adequately to represent them. Well then, at Sheffield, at the final close of the poll the numbers were—PARKER, 1515; BUCKINGHAM, 1493; WARD, 1210; BAILEY, 813. We are sorry to say that there has been rioting and loss of life at Sheffield. On Friday evening a considerable number of people collected opposite the Tontine, chiefly boys and young men. About five o'clock the first symptoms of outrage commenced, by throwing stones and breaking the windows of the Tontine, where Mr. PARKER's committee sat. No active opposition being offered, the confidence of the mob increased, till they effected the destruction of the greater part of the windows. An express was sent to Rotherham for the assistance of the troops stationed there, and orders were issued for the immediate assembling of the whole body of special constables. It was also thought expedient to read the Riot Act, and much persuasion was used to induce the mob to depart. About seven, a body of the rioters proceeded along Bank-street, with the intention of attacking the house of Mr. PARKER. Soon after, a number of persons commenced throwing stones at his windows. The two companies of the 18th infantry, which had been removed to Rotherham during the election, arrived, and formed in the Tontine-yard. The throwing of stones still continued, and several gentlemen, who had endeavoured to persuade the people to desist from their lawless proceedings, were severely hurt. Stones were thrown with still greater violence, Mr. BOSVILLE, the Magistrate, was severely hurt, which caused the orders to be given to the soldiers to fire with blank cartridge, and several rounds of blank were fired before they had recourse to ball; but at length the troops on the gateway were compelled to fire in earnest, and several were wounded. List of the killed—John Grimes, Orchard-street, aged 23; William Howard, Lambert-street, 14; David Ogden, Eyre-lane, 14; James Turton, Wheelton-street, (married) 35; James Jackson, Brown-street, (married). Names of the wounded who were conveyed to the Infirmary—Stephen Clarke, aged 22, a ball passed through the thigh; Samuel Martin, aged 47, fractured shoulder; Jesse Fretwell, aged 19, being in an inclined position, the same ball went through his thigh and arm; Charles Eagle, aged 14, silversmith, Smithfield, wounded in the stomach. The whole ardeing well.

So much for purity and freedom of election at Sheffield—now let us proceed to Huddersfield, another of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's new boroughs. At Huddersfield a riot commenced in consequence of Captain WOON, the Radical Candidate, being so far behind his opponent at the close of the first day's poll. Shortly after four o'clock, the George Inn was attacked, and in a little time every window was more or less broken. Later in the evening, a large mob paraded the town, headed by a band, and they broke the windows of many electors who had voted for Captain Fenton. The inhabitants passed the night in the greatest agitation, but no personal injury was inflicted. On Thursday morning the polling was resumed, but though Captain WOON gained upon his opponent, it was apparent that Captain FENTON's election was certain. This led to a renewal of the disorder. A party rushed into the polling booth in King-street, but did not succeed in their object. From thence they went to the Court House, where they seized the polling-book, and committed the most outrageous violence. The riot became general; a number of special constables were forthwith sworn in, and an express was sent off for military aid. JOSEPH WALKER, Esq. the magistrate, particularly distinguished himself by his efforts to restore order. He read the riot act, and exhorted the populace to return to their homes, but in vain. At length the military arrived, and the mob became infuriated. They attacked the Court House, the Post Office, (Mr. MOORE's residence), and the premises of Mr. JOHN FISHER, Mr. D. SHAW, Mr. G. MALINSON, Mr. JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, and several others. At length, by the joint exertions of the magistrates, the constables, and the military, the crowd was dispersed without a single gun having been fired. Several persons were taken into custody, and two of them, named JOHN BARKER, of Paddock, weaver, and BENJAMIN JOHNSON, of Huddersfield, whitewash, have since been committed to York Castle for taking part in the riot. After peace was restored to Spring Grove, the residence of Capt. FENTON, upon which they commenced an attack. They broke all the plate-glass windows, and destroyed many of the frames of the lower windows; and probably they were only restrained from gutting the building by the fear of the military approaching. Captain FENTON was alone in the house with his domestics, and he fired upon the mob all the arms he had at hand, charged with shot, and told them that the soldiers were coming, upon which they made off. In the midst of the conflict Capt. Woon resigned, in the hope of putting an end to the outrage. On the following morning Captain FENTON was declared duly elected—the numbers being for Captain FENTON 267, for Captain WOON 152. The town has since been tranquil, but at the request of the inhabitants, a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards, under the command of Capt. Evans, still remains.

What a blessing have Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his foolish faction bestowed upon the people of Huddersfield in the shape of the elective franchise, and what an admirable use for their privilege his Lordship's adherents have made—what can more fully justify the boasts of this noble tranquillizing of the people than these extracts?

At Brighton, under the very eye of the King himself, and within his hearing, outrages the most dastardly and abominable were committed—treason the most unqualified was talked of; occurred the Royal Family will not again subject themselves to such disgraceful insult, but quit a place which has grown into importance and importance under their smiles and protection.

At Norwich, the booths were torn to pieces and burnt, and although

the Returning Officer can make no return without some official document whereon to frame it. At Coventry, similar outrages have been committed, and the rebellious spirit of the Political Unions controlled only by the presence of the military.

At Hull the election ended Wednesday the 12th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, after an arduous struggle. The numbers were, for Mr. M. D. HILL, 1674; Mr. W. HOTT, 1806; Mr. D. CARRUTHERS, 1433; and Mr. ACLAUD, 433. The first two were declared duly elected. During the procession to the nomination, some ruffian, one of whom has been identified as a member of ACLAUD's committee, seized Mr. HILL by the throat and hair, forced him from his friends, and kicked him in a most brutal manner. He was with difficulty rescued, and conveyed to a neighbouring hotel, where he was bled, and is now out of danger.—Mr. ACLAUD, the unsuccessful patriotic candidate, is in Bury Jail, to which place he has been recently sent for eighteen months for publishing libels.

At Preston the polling took place on Wednesday and Thursday, and on both days there was much rioting and disturbance. In the evening of the former, the windows of several houses in the interest of the obnoxious candidates were broken, and so violent was the conduct of the mob, that the Mayor felt it his duty to read the riot act, and send off an express to Chorley for the military. Though some few individuals were much hurt, no lives were lost, and there is consequently no truth in the report that Mr. HUNT had been committed to custody in consequence of a verdict of wilful murder having been returned against him. It is equally untrue that Mr. HUNT had his nose cut off in the affray. The following was the final state of the poll:—FLEETWOOD, 3369; STANLEY, 3291; HUNT, 2053; FORBES, 1928; CROMPTON, 117. First two elected.

At Wolverhampton another new borough—blessed with the elective privilege—we have the following account of the proceedings. On Thursday morning two polling booths were opened at Mr. TUDON'S Repository, Cleveland-road. A large crowd soon assembled in the road, and shewed very hostile feelings against Mr. WHITMORE and his friends. The poll was suffered, however, to proceed peaceably for some time, till, on the arrival of some of Mr. WHITMORE's voters, stones were thrown and other violence offered. A large quantity of special constables had been sworn in, and, on their attempting to capture the offenders, a regular attack was made upon them by the populace, who hurled against their volleys of sharp flint stones. A dreadful scene of outrage and violence now commenced; no sooner did one of the constables or any respectable looking person present himself from the booths, than he was marked out and pelted by the mob; the voters of Mr. WHITMORE and Mr. HOLYOAKE were prevented from coming to the poll, and several who attempted to do so, received severe cuts and contusions. We believe we speak quite within compass when we say that, at least, twenty heads were broken; and one poor fellow had his skull severely fractured. By this time the mob had mastered the constabulary force, and now became outrageous in the extreme. They began to throw showers of stones upon the roofs of the booths, which had to stand a regular bombardment. So great was the confusion and alarm, and so utterly impossible was it for the voters to obtain access to the booths, that Mr. RYTON adjourned the poll, and despatched a note to the magistrates, requiring a force to protect him in the discharge of his duty, and the electors in giving their votes. A troop of the Scotch Greys, who had been temporarily removed to Tellenhall and Compton, was accordingly sent for, as also another troop of the same regiment stationed at Wednesbury. In about three quarters of an hour the Rev. Mr. CLARE rode up Cleveland Road at the head of Captain HULL's detachment of the Greys, who were cheered by the populace as they arrived. They took their ground in two lines opposite the gates leading to the booths, and for some time the crowd amused themselves with mingled groans and cheers. At length some stones were thrown, and Captain HULL ordered his men to ride up and down and clear the road. At this time some fellows made an attack on Mr. CLARE and knocked him from his horse. The riot act was now read by Sir J. WROTTESLEY, Bart., and the soldiers received orders from the magistrates entirely to clear the road. This they did with great good temper and forbearance, although exposed to severe blows from stones, and repeated insults and annoyances. They effected their object in a very cool and quiet manner by pushing their well-managed horses against all who made resistance, and driving them onward. When they had cleared a passage they divided into two parties, and kept possession of both ends of the road. In the mean time, the troop had come from Wednesbury, and taken their station in the market-place. The arrival of the military immediately restored order at the poll, which was now resumed. A complaint, however, having been made by Mr. FAYE's and Mr. NICHOLSON's friends that their supporters were prevented by the soldiers from coming to the booths, it was proposed by Mr. WHITMORE and agreed to by the other candidates, that two or three of the friends of each should go to the end of the road, and secure free access to all. After this arrangement the poll continued peaceably till four o'clock, when the gross numbers were as follows:—Mr. WHITMORE, 589; Mr. FAYE, 522; Mr. HOLYOAKE, 452; and Mr. NICHOLSON, 262. We regret to add that the violence of the mob revived as the Candidates returned from the poll; stones were thrown at Mr. WHITMORE and his party, and several windows of the Swan Hotel were broken. The effervescence in the crowd continued throughout the evening; stones were thrown at the military in the market-place, and so great was the danger of a serious breach of the peace, that it was thought necessary to read the Riot Act a second time, and the soldiers received orders to clear the market-place. This they soon effected by driving the people before their horses. About ten o'clock of the soldiers was severely hurt in the face by a bottle being thrown at him from the old church-yard. The military now were ordered to fire blank cartridge over the heads of the crowd, and the discharge of one or two pieces had the desired effect of restoring order. Patrols, however, were appointed, and relieved each other during the night.

Here we have another splendid illustration of the beautiful working of the infernal Bill—the insane, idiotic Bill. Why, good God, the pride of the Englishman was, that he could go to the poll and vote for whom he pleased; and in order that a Government might use no influence over him, the law provided that the soldiers—even them regularly quartered in the different towns—should be marched out; and hence, under the damning dominion of two such things as Mr. LAMBTON—made a Lord, of by the Duke of WELLINGTON out of good nature—and Lord JOHN RUSSELL—called a Lord out of good nature altogether—the freedom of election is endangered, damaged, and destroyed, by way of amending the Constitution and its operation.

At half a dozen other places, the same sort of "budgeon and brick-bat" scenes occurred. At Bolton—another new borough—the military were called in; and we perceive that, at Kendal, serious riots took place, and yet these yelling and drivelling supporters of the "Revolutionary Bill" tell us, that one of the most splendid proofs of the excellence of Reform is to be found in the tranquil and peaceable manner in which the elections have been carried on.

For the peaceable returns we refer our readers to the general list; and although the Ministers have been successful in getting themselves returned—through an influence which Mr. ANGLADE, at Greenwich, and Mr. RANNEY-PARRY, at Chatham, make no bones of characterizing, and which the very fellows who are now crawling about in the slime of the Whigs would have "damned to everlasting hell" if it had been exercised by the Tories—the triumph is but fleeting. The new House of Commons may not be Tory—may not be Conservative—may not be destructive—but we can tell Lord

Gray what it will be, and that is, with the exception of the placemen, anti-Ministerial.

The Government—bolstered up with the senseless cry about Reform, at which the people laugh now—have never been tried upon any one single question of policy or government—that is to come—and we should like to see the force of the House of Commons—force, mercy on us—the grazier, the dandy, the idler, and the tomtit—try to defend any one of the positions they have collectively taken up—Holland, Greece, the Colonies, Portugal, Italy—and that will be a pretty job—Ireland, the Bank, the East India Company! The poor wretched creatures, will be swept from their uncertain seats before they are three months older. This they know, and although they affect to look gay and unconcerned, they know their peril. However, they must wait their trial—and we certainly admit, that if the returns are not favourable to the Ministry, they are still less so to the country. The stone has begun its downward roll, but the certain result is, that it will first drag the reckless crew who set it in motion into the gulph which is yawning for the Constitution, and with the Constitution of course! But no more of this.

At Sudbury, poor dear little MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR—the laughed at of the Rollad now nearly half a century ago, has been returned. Sir JOHN WALSH, one of our ablest Conservatives, is his colleague; but WANGHAM, full of talent and zeal, is beaten by the juggling tricks of the veteran Whiggamore. The following comes from Sudbury:—

"The Election for this borough commenced on Monday last, at eight o'clock. The Candidates were—the Right Hon. M. A. TAYLOR, Esq., for the Reform, and Sir JOHN WALSH, Bart., and D. C. WANGHAM, Esq., in the Blue interest. On Tuesday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were—TAYLOR, 263; WALSH, 253; WANGHAM, 234; BAGSHAW, 46.

"Sir JOHN WALSH and Mr. TAYLOR are consequently the sitting Members; and Mr. WANGHAM, after all his exertions to preserve his privileges, is so rough when they are menaced by the Reform Bill, is so often rejected. The ground he made use of to secure the overthrow of the late talented and respected representative, Mr. WANGHAM, who took leave of the borough immediately after the election, in an eloquent and affecting farewell address.—We are happy to be able to announce that the friends of Mr. WANGHAM have resolved to present him with a piece of plate, as a public tribute of unfeigned respect for his many virtues, and an acknowledgment of the important services he has rendered the borough; and no sooner was the proposal made, than it was met by an immediate subscription, which already amounts to more than 400 guineas, to which sum many of the poorer freemen have gladly contributed."

A similar mark of respect, we perceive, is to be paid by the electors of Exeter to Mr. FOLLETT. The provincial paper says:—

"On Thursday last, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. FOLLETT took place at PRATT'S Old London Inn in this city, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting that gentleman with some testimonial of respect for the readiness with which he obeyed the call of the electors of this city, and for the manner in which he conducted himself during the contest. WILLIAM NATION, Esq. was called to the chair, and after passing a merited eulogium on the public and private character of Mr. FOLLETT, proposed the following resolution:—"The electors of the city of Exeter, do hereby bear their ready testimony to the high opinion which they entertain of the talents, independence, and integrity of Mr. FOLLETT, and at the same time to evince their sense of the serious loss which, in their judgment, this city, as well as the country at large, has sustained, in having been deprived of his valuable services at this important crisis, in the Commons House of Parliament, are desirous of presenting him with some memorial of their unfeigned respect and regard, which while it may, they doubt not, be gratifying to him, they feel can only reflect honour on themselves." This was supported by the Rev. Dr. COLLYNS, who, in an eloquent address, ably defended Mr. FOLLETT's character and principles. Mr. R. BARNES spoke to the same purport; and the resolution being unanimously adopted, Mr. NATION was appointed treasurer, and a committee appointed to carry the object into effect. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been received, and it is determined that the names shall be engraven on the plate, but that the amount of the individual subscriptions shall be unknown."

While we are on the subject of this gratifying and well-deserved tribute to Mr. FOLLETT's talents, principles, and character, both public and private, it is as well to observe, that the reports of his speech on the day of nomination, which appeared in some of the London Papers, are wholly at variance with what he really said. He is reported to have avowed his readiness to support the present Ministers on every question except the Dutch war. We are told from good authority, that what he really did say was in substance as follows:—"He did not, nor would he go to Parliament for the purpose of opposing His Majesty's Ministers; on the contrary, he should be happy to support them whenever he thought they deserved support, for he did think that a strong and able Government was the thing most wanted; but he would not support them in any measures which he, in his conscience, imagined likely to prove injurious to the interests of the country." Certainly, if he went there, he would not support any measure likely to end in the necessity of adding to those burdens by additional taxation. He alluded to the war which was on the eve of breaking out." The reader will perceive the injustice which the report to which we have referred did to Mr. FOLLETT, and how totally different the expression of a determination to oppose a Ministry upon one point, is, from the declaration of a resolution to support them upon every other.

The Conservatives of Leicester intend to present their beaten candidate, Mr. LEIGH, with a piece of plate, in acknowledgement and commemoration of the manly and patriotic manner in which he has come forward, and fought the battle of the Conservatives, and to testify their high respect of his truly Constitutional principles, a subscription (of not more than five shillings each) has been commenced for that purpose, at B. PAYNE'S Office.

The High Sheriff, on Thursday last, declared the state of the poll for the Eastern Division of Suffolk to be—For Lord HENRIKKA, 2038; R. N. SHAW, Esq. 1990; Sir C. BROKE VERE, 1787. The Conservatives are considerably elated, that, notwithstanding the late hour at which they entered the field, they have driven one Whig Candidate (Mr. FITZGERALD) from the poll, and have asserted the supremacy of the Conservative cause in the county, in the election of Lord HENRIKKA by a majority of 50 over his opponent, Mr. SHAW.

The inhabitants and electors of Maldon are delighted at the honourable, impartial, and efficient conduct in which the Mayor, C. C. PARKER, Esq. and officers of the town, managed the whole business of the election. The triumphant return of QUINCY DICK, Esq., the Conservative, for this borough, is hailed with the most satisfaction by those friends of the Constitution who wish to repair and not destroy the venerable fabric of this country.

The Berkshire Chronicle of yesterday, in alluding to the election for that county says:—

"We see the Times, ever first in falsehood, affirming Mr. WATSON's return to be a triumph of Radicalism over Toryism. We answer to this will be a reference to the state of the poll. There it will be seen that Mr. PALMER, a staunch Conservative, heads the poll by a majority of hundreds over the Radical Candidate; and the plumpers which some thoughtless friends of Mr. PALMER gave that gentleman would have turned the scale, if divided, against WATSON. It is, therefore, some consolation to find that the latter has not been elected by the majority of the county, and that he has only succeeded as a bribed minority. We say "bribed," and this was undoubtedly the mystery of the majority of 38. For weeks and months past, a degrading system of treating has been pursued by Mr. WATSON and his itinerant agents. In many of our rural parishes a retired reporter, or gentleman of the Times press, has taken up his abode, canvassed the little freeholders and copyholders, invited them to repeated suppers, and in the evening plied his liquor, extracted promises to vote for WATSON. We know one parish alone, in which nine suppers were given in one night, and this is not a solitary



insure. And this is partly of election—these are the proceedings of a "Reformer." We deny the Radical party to deny these facts; they are notorious as the foundation of it. In what other manner could Mr. WALTER have expended the £40,000, which his election has cost him? Can any man who knows the state of our constituency wonder that the "Destructives" and their drunken allies mustered so strongly on the poll as to outweigh the honourable and unbought support of the gentry, clergy, yeomanry, and other respectable classes in the country?

**NOTTINGHAM COUNTY ELECTION.**—We have this week the pleasing duty of congratulating the friends of sound Constitutional principles on the decided triumph which has been obtained in both divisions of the county. In the South division, the Earl of LINCOLN and J. E. DENISON, Esq., have been returned to Parliament without opposition; and in the North division, after a severe contest, THOMAS HOULSWORTH, Esq., has been elected by a triumphant majority over his political opponent, Colonel GARDINER. On Tuesday morning, in compliance with the regulations of the new Boundary Act, the poll was opened at Nottingham, Retford, and Mansfield, and proceeded at the two former places with activity, regularity, and good order. At the latter town, however, we are sorry to state that some serious riots took place: the poll was stopped, and it was found necessary to call out the military to give an effectual check to the spirit of insubordination which had been excited. We regret that G. FRETHER, Esq. (whose manly and impartial exercise of his official duties entitles him to every praise) was roughly maltreated by the rabble, and, in the affray, his watch was stolen from his pocket. In consequence of the vigorous measures adopted the tumult was soon suppressed—On Wednesday morning the polling was resumed, and continued throughout the day at Nottingham and Retford without any manifestation of political violence; but at Mansfield there was another outbreak of malicious feeling in the afternoon: the tumult was fortunately soon checked without any very serious consequence. At the final close the numbers polled were:—MR. HOULSWORTH, 1,375; Lord LUMLEY, 1,091; Colonel GARDINER, 1,183. Majority of Mr. HOULSWORTH over Colonel GARDINER, 182.

At Sudbury such was the barefaced corruption, that numbers of electors, dead drunk, were dragged up to give plumpers to Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, who had forgot to take off WRANGHAM'S ribbons.

At Dublin University the Conservatives have gained a triumph far beyond their own expectations; 1,485 of the most enlightened men—men filling the first ranks in all the learned professions in the country, have recorded their votes—amongst these how many must there have been so circumstanced who would but vote as the Government required them. The contest was made, and the only one they have ventured in Ireland, a government question, if I may so call it. The candidates, a Solicitor-General and a Lord of the Treasury; and the result has been a most disastrous defeat. Last night the numbers declared were—LEFFROY 1,120; SHAW 1,111; CHAMPTON 335; PONSORBY 365: Giving a majority of 735 over the Solicitor-General and Lord of the Treasury!

Sergeant WILDS, to the infinite delight of Lord BAUGHMAN, who considered him a sort of barnacle, of which he could not well rid himself, has been ousted at Newark. All the other defeats will be seen in detail, and although bludgeons, bribes, and blood-money have done a great deal for the revolutionists, we are yet, at least, strong enough to make a rally.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED.

Anglesea—Sir R. E. W. Bulkeley, Bt. Brecon, County—Colonel Wood. Berkshire—Sir Palmer, R. G. Throckmorton, J. Waller. Cambridge County and the Isle of Ely—York, Townley. Cardigan, County—W. E. Powell. Cornwall—E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon. Cumberland, East Division—Sir James Graham, W. Blamire. Derby, South Division—Hon. G. B. Vernon, Lord Waterpark. Dorset, County—Lord Ashley, Hon. W. S. Ponsonby, W. J. Banks. Essex, South Division—Duke, Leonard. Flint, County—Hon. E. U. L. Mostyn. Glamorgan, County—Talbot, Dilyn. Gloucestershire, East Division—Sir W. Gube, Hon. R. M. Ker. Hants, North Division—Leffroy, Scott. Huntingdonshire—Lord Mandeville, J. B. Rooper. Isle of Wight, County—Sir R. Simon. Kent, West Division—T. Lodge, Rider. Leicestershire, North Division—Lord R. Manners, C. M. Phillips. Lincolnshire—H. Handley, G. F. Heathcote. Lancashire, North Division—Right Hon. E. Stanley, J. W. Patten. Middlesex—G. Byng, Joseph Hume. Merioneth—Sir R. W. Vaughan. Monmouthshire—Lord G. C. H. Somerset, W. A. Williams. Montgomery—Hon. C. W. Wynne. Northamptonshire, North Division—Lord Bradenell, Lord Milton. Nottingham, County—M. A. Lumley. W. Houlsworth. Nottinghamshire, Southern Division—Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison. Oxfordshire—G. V. Harcourt, Lord Norreys, R. Weyland. Pembroke, County—Sir John Oves, R. Radnor, County—Right Hon. T. F. Lewis. Sussex, Western Division—Ld. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey. Surrey, West Division—W. J. Denison. Leach. Surrey, East Division—J. I. Briscoe, Major Beaulieu. Staffordshire—Sir O. Mosely, Buller. Shropshire, North Division—Sir R. Hill, Cotes. Warwick, Southern Division—Phillips Skelwith. Wiltshire—J. Benett, Hon. S. Herbert.

#### STATE OF POLLS.

Buckinghamshire, Dec. 21—Russell, 1907; Stuart, 1871; Payne, 1675. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Dec. 21—Chandos, 2836; Smith, 2403; Dashwood, 1646; Murray, 1534. CARMARTHEN, Dec. 21—Trevor, 1556; Adams, 1430; Williams, 1247. CHESHIRE (North), Dec. 20—Egerton, 2074; Stanley, 1961; Toller-maghe, 1091. DEVONSHIRE, Dec. 20—Wynn, 2518; Biddulph, 1476; Kenyon, 1221. DEVONSHIRE (North), Dec. 20—Cavendish, 3388; Gisborne, 2380; Sitwell, 1183. DEVON (South), Dec. 21—Lord J. Russell, 3365; Bute, 3293; Buller, 2803. ESSEX (North), Dec. 21—Tyrrell, 1663; Baring, 1783; Western, 1687; Brand, 1449. GLOUCESTERSHIRE (West), Dec. 21—Hon. G. Berkeley, 2686; Hon. A. Moreton, 2554; Lord E. Somerset, 2479. HERTFORDSHIRE, Dec. 21—Sebright, 2159; Calvert, 2144; Grimston, 2021; Alston, 2009. KENT (East), Dec. 21—Plumtree, 2493; Knatchbull, 3342; Cosway, 2650. LINCOLNSHIRE, Dec. 21—Pelham, 308; Sir W. Ingilby, 365; Sir R. Sheffield, 192. NORFOLK (East), Dec. 20—Wyndham, 3020; Keppel, 2889; Peach, 2666; Cholmondeley, 2575. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (South), Dec. 20—Beaumont, 1950; Bell, 1814; Ord, 1761. SOMERSETSHIRE (East), Dec. 21—Langton, 4249; Brigstocke, 4003; Miles, 3903. Two first elected. SOMERSET (West), Dec. 20—Sanford, 3977; Tynte, 3586; Escott, 1151. SUFFOLK (West), Dec. 21—Tyrrell, 1611; Parker, 1466; Waddington, 1008. SUFFOLK (East), Dec. 21—Cavendish, 2160; Curteis, 1762; Darby, 622. WARRICKSHIRE (North), Dec. 21—Willmot, 806; Hemings, 7161; Budgeale, 448. WESTGLOUCESTERSHIRE—Lord Lowther, 2652; Colonel Lowther, 1948; Mr. Birtney, 1611. Lord Lowther and Col. Lowther elected.

YORKSHIRE (North Riding), Dec. 20—Duncombe, 2373; Ramsden, 1655; Caley, 1549; Stagginton, 451.

**SCOTLAND.**  
BANFFSHIRE, Dec. 18—Ferguson, 184; Gordon, 106. DUNDEE, Dec. 19—Kinloch, 702; Grant, 503. LANKATHRO (County), Dec. 19—Sir A. Hope, 244; Vere, 224. STRATHLY BURGESS, Dec. 19—Lord Dalmeing, 232; Johnston, 65. WIGTOWN BURGESS, Dec. 19—Stewart, 74; M-Taggart, 2.

**IRELAND.**  
BELFAST (Town), Dec. 18—Lord A. Chichester, 210; Crawford, 210; R. J. Tennant, 210; E. Tennant, 204.

CARRICKFERGUS, Dec. 19—Dobbs, 452; Chichester, 448. CORKE, Dec. 18—Callaghan, 1350; Baldwin, 1328; Newenham, 842; Boyle, 835.

COUNTY OF CLARE, Dec. 19—Macna-ara, 355; O'Brien, 337; M'Donnell, 292; Butler, 140.

COUNTY OF CARLOW, Dec. 19—Bruen, 290; Cavenagh, 287; Blackney, 263; Wallace, 262.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN, Dec. 19—Hamilton, 550; Fitzsimon, 541; Evans, 470; Lord Bracken, 316.

ENNIS, Dec. 18—F. Macnamara, 18; Bridgeman, 17. COUNTY OF LONGFORD, Dec. 19—A. Lefroy, 364; Lord Forbes, 363; L. White, 363; Korke, 361.

LIMERICK (City), Dec. 18—W. Roche, 310; D. Roche, 257; Dickson, 126; Veneker, 215.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD, Dec. 19—Perrin, 374; Blayney, 265; West, 257.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, Dec. 19—Lalor, 184; Gale, 175; Sir C. Cote, 165; Dunne, 15.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH, Dec. 19—Chapman, 385; Nagle, 381; Rochfort, 238; Lambart, 159.

WEXFORD (County), Dec. 12—Carew, 570; Lambert, 495; Rowe, 421. WICKLOW (County), Dec. 19—Acton, 254; Gratton, 200; Howard, 157. WATFORD (City), Dec. 18—Barron, 301; Christmas, 483; Hayes, 415; Wyse, 320.

#### DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD.

It is our painful duty, to-day, to report the death of this gallant and distinguished officer, which occurred at the house of his brother Lord DUFFRIN, last week. He was the youngest son of the late Sir JOHN BLACKWOOD, Bart., of Ballyleidy, County Down, by the late Baroness DUFFRIN, and CLANVINE (so created).

SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD, was born the 28th of December, 1772, and commenced his naval career under the late Admiral M-Bride. He was First Lieutenant of the *Invincible* on the memorable first of June, 1794; and during the action was bearer of a message from Captain PARNHAM to Earl Howe, received orders from his Lordship to take possession of *Le Juste*, a French 84-gun ship. Upon the return of Lord Howe's fleet, he was appointed Commander. In 1795, he was made a Post Captain—and shortly after commissioned the *Brilliant*, a small frigate; in which, after driving a Spanish ship of considerably superior force under the guns of the batteries at Tenerife, he sustained an action with two French frigates of 44-guns each, and, by the exercise of superior tactics, escaped from their overwhelming force.

Shortly after this, he commanded the *Penelope*, a new six-and-thirty, under Lord NELSON, in the Mediterranean. In her, he was employed watching Rear-Admiral DECEDES in the *Guillaume Tell*, 84, at Malta; which ship had escaped after the Battle of the Nile. On the 30th of March, 1800, this ship, under cover of the darkness of the night, put to sea; but she did not escape the vigilance of Blackwood, who gave chase to her in his frigate, and in an hour came up with her. Here, by his skill, aided by the superior sailing qualities of his ship, he contrived to continue his attack upon the Admiral, even with musket-shot, without exposing the *Penelope* to the fire of anything but the enemy's stern-guns; and so effective were his exertions, that, when the day dawned, *Le Guillaume Tell* was reduced to her head-sails and spanker, and those were so seriously damaged, that his Majesty's line-of-battle ships *Lion* and *Foudroyant* were enabled to come up with and engage her at close quarters. The action lasted for several hours, when the French Admiral struck, and the *Guillaume Tell* taken possession of by Captain Blackwood, to whom the French Admiral, with a chivalrous feeling, surrendered his sword.

At the commencement of the last war Capt. BLACKWOOD was appointed to the *Euryalus*, 36. He served in her under Lord GARDINER, on the Irish station; under Lord KEITH, at Boulogne; and under NELSON, at Cadiz, where he eminently distinguished himself by his courage, ability, and activity.

On the morning of the glorious 21st of October—for glorious will it ever be considered—even while the tri-coloured flag flies brigaded with the Union Jack in our harbours, under the command of the son of the man that day defeated. On that morning Blackwood was called by signal on board the *Victory*—NELSON said to him, "I mean to day to bleed the Captains of the frigates—I shall keep you on board till the very last minute." When the French shot passed over the *Victory*, Lord NELSON desired BLACKWOOD to go back to his ship, and, as he went, to tell the Captains of the line-of-battle ships that he depended entirely upon their exertions, and to say if any of them found the mode of attack directed by his orders to be impracticable to get into action anyhow.

Capt. BLACKWOOD, in his Journal, says—"Lord NELSON then desired me to go away; and, as we were standing on the front of the poop, I took his hand, and said, 'I trust, my Lord, that on my return to the *Victory*, which will be as soon as possible, I shall find your Lordship well and in possession of twenty prizes.' His answer was, 'God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never speak to you again.'" These are memorable words—perhaps, it is happy for the illustrious veteran (as he would now have been) that his anticipations were realized, and that he did not live to see his country and his noble profession disgraced as it is by the Revolutionary Ministry by which the nation is now afflicted.

After the action Admiral COLLINGWOOD shifted his flag to the *Euryalus*, and Captain BLACKWOOD was ordered to England, having in charge VILLENEUVE, the defeated French Admiral, whose son is now commanding, or qualified to command, the English fleet in the Downs.

In 1806, Capt. BLACKWOOD was appointed to the *Ajax*, on board of which ship, being at anchor off the Dardanelles on the 14th of Feb. 1807, a dreadful fire broke out, which overcame every effort to check it. Her gallant Captain, after having urged everybody else to seek safety in flight, remained on board his ship until he had seen them all safe—then, but not till then, he jumped overboard from the sprit-sail yard, and after having been in the water upwards of half an hour, was picked up by a boat belonging to the *Canopus*.

After the loss of his own ship, Captain BLACKWOOD acted most efficiently as a volunteer on board the flag ship of Sir THOMAS DUCKWORTH, and exerted himself to the utmost in the unfortunate affair of the Dardanelles, which, with General WHITELOCK's splendid achievements in South America, comprise all the glories achieved by our navy and army under the last Whig Government, and offer a proper pendant to the glories now achieved by the united services under my Lord GREY.

At the latter end of 1807, Captain BLACKWOOD was appointed to the *Warspite*, and in 1810 he became Commander of the in-shore squadron off Toulon. On the 30th of July, a squadron of the enemy, consisting of six sail of the line (one a three-decker) and four frigates endeavoured to liberate a frigate and convoy which had taken refuge on the coast, as well as to cut off the *Euryalus* and the *Sheerwater*, but Captain BLACKWOOD formed his little squadron, consisting of the *Warspite*, *Ajax* (new), and *Conqueror*, 74, into line-of-battle, and engaged the headmost ships of the enemy, which completely frustrated

their design. For this action Capt. BLACKWOOD received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief.

In May, 1814, when England had reached the pinnacle of her glory, and the Sovereigns of Europe came hither to mark their esteem and respect for a country which, under a Tory Administration, had so splendidly distinguished herself in the emancipation of Europe from the hated tyranny of the odious tri-coloured flag, the Gallant BLACKWOOD was appointed Captain of the fleet at Spithead under his present MAJESTY, then Duke of CLARENCE, who hoisted his flag on board the *Imperieuse*, of 98 guns—in the following month Captain BLACKWOOD became a Rear-Admiral—he was shortly after created a Baronet—in August, 1819, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, (having long previously received the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit), and appointed to the command in the East Indies. Upon his return he was, in 1827, appointed to the command at the Nile, and hoisted his flag in the *Prince Regent*, 120, in which he was succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN BRIDPORT. He was subsequently made one of the Grooms of His MAJESTY's Bedchamber.

SIR HENRY, whose death resulted from an attack of typhus fever, was three married; his eldest son, who succeeds to the Baronetcy, is the issue of the second marriage. His present widow is the daughter of the late Colonel GORE, and sister of FRANCIS GORE, Esq., formerly Governor of Canada, and now Deputy Teller of the Exchequer, and by her he has left two sons and a daughter.

To gallantry and eminent professional skill Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD united the most amiable and generous disposition, and his loss—although perhaps not so great to his country as it would have been at a period when his services might have been more urgently required, will be most severely felt by his numerous relatives and friends.

THE following statement exhibits the unanimity of the United States in glowing colours, as well as the blessings of a republic, where freedom and happiness eternally reign—where there are no taxes, nor any resistance to the benign and much-loved Government.

The States of Georgia and South Carolina are in open rebellion, but what the Americans only term "in open hostility to the Union;" they have passed local Acts to provide for arresting the operation of certain Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities. The following is an extract of one of the Ordinances.

"We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several Acts and parts of Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importations of the United States, and more especially an Act entitled 'An Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports,' approved on the 19th day of May, 1828, and also an Act entitled 'An Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports,' approved on the 14th day of July, 1832, are unauthorised by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations made in pursuance thereof, or to be made or entered into, with the purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said Acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are, and shall be, held utterly null and void."

#### PEMICAN.

We are glad to hear most favourable accounts of the health of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who, at the desire of His Majesty, has removed from Brunswick-terrace to the Pavilion, where her Royal Highness will continue to reside during her stay at Brighton.

Baron BULOW, the Prussian Minister, has been engaged in active communication during the week with the Russian and Austrian Plenipotentiaries; and the seat of his embassy in Great Cumberland-place wears quite an aspect of an affair from the arrival and departure of despatches.

LAWYERS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The members of the legal profession seem to have been remarkably unlucky during the late elections—amongst these are found the names of Wetherell, Wilde, Sugden, J. Williams, C. Follett, Wakefield, Pemberton, Temple, Moore, Freshfield, Halcombe. The following list includes the principal members of the law who are returned to Parliament:—Campbell, Horne, Scarlett, Spankie, F. Pollock, W. Brougham, Tancred, Roebuck, D. W. Harvey, Godson, Hill, Ewart, Carter, Poulter, Lushington, Jervis, Faithful, Wilks.—[Those in italics are solicitors.]—Legal Examiner.—Some of the members of the legal profession may have been unlucky, but nevertheless there are more lawyers in the new Parliament than ever were in former ones—twenty-seven practising barristers are already returned.

A wine-merchant in London who has a house at Oporto, has orders by him for 600 pipes of port wine from his friends in England and Scotland, but cannot export one pipe from Oporto. A bomb shell fell into his nephew's dining room there (fortunately late at night) and knocked every thing to pieces. We conclude that this gentleman has written a letter to Lord PALMERSTON, full of gratitude for his public services.

MR. POULETT SCROPE, the unsuccessful candidate for Stroud, is brother to Mr. P. THOMSON, and is not proprietor of Castle Combe, but resides there in virtue of a lease, and acts at present as steward to Mr. SCROPE, his father-in-law, to whom the estate does belong. This latter gentleman resides upon another property he has in Lincolnshire, and his politics are Conservative, and therefore quite opposite to those of his son-in-law, who has been defeated at Stroud and other places.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ABERCROMBY, the candidate on the liberal side for Edinburgh, after holding the high and dignified office of Lord Chief Baron of Scotland only for a short period, is now in the receipt of a pension of £2,000. per annum. Previously to his accepting office, he was M.P. for Calne and auditor to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. Sir SAM. SHEPHERD, who retired from the Scotch Exchequer to make room for Mr. ABERCROMBY, also receives a superannuation allowance of £3,000. per annum. Mr. ABERCROMBY accepted office under the Duke of WELLINGTON's Administration. Mr. RALPH ABERCROMBY, the only son of the Right Hon. Gentleman, is Secretary of Legation to the Earl of MUNRO's Mission at Berlin, with a salary of £500.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—I read as follows in your paper of this day:—"It is said that the Conservative Club advanced £2,000. towards the late contest at Hull."—I beg now to assure you such an assertion is utterly untrue. The Conservative Club have not advanced one shilling, nor have they ever been requested to do so. I am, &c. DAVID CARUTHERS, 5, Cornwall Terrace, London, Dec. 2.

P. S. I trust to your indulgence to insert this letter.

In the year 1816 a Commission of Bankruptcy was issued against Mr. JOSEPH HUNTON, tobaccoist, residing in Oxford-street, and his debts were discovered to amount to £6,311. No dividend was ever paid to the creditors, nor does it appear that any steps were taken to wind up the proceedings until within the last few months, when a rigid inquiry was made. The consequence was that on Friday Mr. Commissioner FOMBURG made an order, which he is very seldom called upon to do, viz. that a dividend of TWENTY SHILLINGS in the pound should be paid to each creditor, leaving a surplus for the benefit of the bankrupt.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, in the course of last summer, a great many fishing boats in Shetland, with their crews, were supposed to have perished in a tremendous gale. It would appear, however, that one of these







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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

**WAR OFFICE, Dec. 25**—73d Regiment of Foot: Major Charles St. John Pancoast, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Robert Anstruther, who exchanges.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

[illegible]

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

**PAY OFFICERS.** Dec. 28.—5th Regt. Dragon Guards—Lieut. J. W. King to pay pur. vice Kings; 1st Supt. retires; Cornet L. R. Shaw to pay pur. vice Kings; T. Mosley, Gent., to be Cornet by pur. vice Shaw; 14th Light Dragoons: Cornet J. Phelps to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Curwen, ret.; W. H. Archer, Gent., to be Cornet, by pur. vice Phelps—1st Foot: Ensign A. Imlich, from 6th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Mair, apt. 95th Foot.—8th Foot: Capt. E. Ensign, from 10th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Dwyer, ret.; Ensign C. D. Bailey, half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Imlich, apt. 1st Foot.—7th Foot: Lieut. Lord H. P. Chichester to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord St. Lennox, retiree; Ensign Frederick Sydney Hutchinson, on the 1st Feb. 1801, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Chichester, retiree; 13th Foot: Ensign G. Sewall, from 1st Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Foster to be Ens. by pur. vice Sewall—15th Foot: To be Capt. : Capt. J. Pasley, from half-pay 78th Foot, vice Battery, exch. : Capt. H. B. Barnham, from half-pay Unattached, vice Howard, ret.—20th Foot: E. Hill, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Hill, retiree; 2nd Buffs: Ensign J. H. Blandford, from 1st Buffs, vice Henderson, apt. 14th Lt. Drags.—57th Foot: Lieut. J. MacMahon Kidd to be Capt. by pur. vice Lane, ret.; Enn.: A. T. Allen, to be Lieut. by pur. vice Kidd; J. H. Shadforth, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Allen—60th Foot: Capt. W. Trevelyan to be Major, by pur. vice Leslie, prom.; Lieut. J. W. Cross to be Capt. by purchase, vice Leslie, retiree; 61st Foot: To be Major: W. F. de la Roche, from 61st Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cross; W. F. H. Rooke, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by pur. vice Bunbury—71st Foot: Major J. T. Pidgeon to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purch. vice Jones, ret.; Captain R. W. Myddelton to be Major by purch. vice Pidgeon; Lieut. W. Dennoy to be Captain by purch. vice Myddelton, ret.; E. Austin, to be Lieutenant by purch. vice Dennoy; Ensigns: by purchase: Wm. H. Grant, vice Austin, retiree; Thomas Penn, 7th Foot: A. Levine, Gent. vice Austen—73d Foot: Capt. A. D. Hamilton to be Major by purch. vice Pancourt, ret.; Lieut. H. B. Harvey to be Captain by purch. vice Hamilton; Ens. F. B. Atkinson to be Lieutenant Colonel by purch. vice Harvey; 74th Foot: To be Major: John H. Attkins—75th Foot: Lieut. L. Allen to be Captain by purch. vice Midway, ret.; Ens. R. Horton to be Lieutenant by purch. vice Allen; G. W. Fordyce, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Horton—77th Foot: Capt. L. Tollennache, from half-pay unatt. to be Captain, vice A. Botham exch. re diff.—79th Foot: Major J. J. Smith, from half-pay unatt. to be Major, by purch. vice Smith, retiree; receiving the 1st Renéece—89th Foot: Ensign M. V. Abbott, from half-pay unatt. to be Ensign, without purch. vice Dwrs, dc.—96th Foot: Quartermaster H. Mair, from the 1st Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Murchison, summa; 97th Foot: W. O. Malley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purch. vice Crowe, who retired.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

J. DITCHFIELD, Warrington, Lancashire, victualler—J. C. REIFFEN-STEIN, Langport-place, Camberwell merchant.

T. PERRY, Knightbridge, victualler. Att. Selby, Sergeants Inn, Fleet-street—T. B. LOADER, Grosvenor-street west, map-publishers. Att. Mues, Southampton-buildings, Canney-lane—W. H. LADD, Bank Chambers, London—J. H. BAKER, 10, Bedford-row, Brockett and Bedford-row, taylor. Att. Smith, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street—W. BUTLER, Birmingham, miller. Att. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square; Hawkins and Richards, Birmingham—W. ARMSTRONG, Newcastle upon-Tyne, timber-merchant. Att. Gray's Inn-square, Bedford-row; Brockett and Bedford-row, Newcastle upon-Tyne—S. LEVY, Exeter, silversmiths, Att. Turner, Philipson, Newcastle upon-Tyne; Turner, Exeter—G. GRAVES, Skiptonshire, Chamberlain, innkeeper. Att. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row; Tyson, Marylebone, innkeeper. Att. Gray's Inn-square, Bedford-row; Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square; Hawkins and Richards, Birmingham.

## THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

We have at length to record the capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp, which important event was agreed upon and signed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night.

The Act of Capitulation consists of 10 Articles, the purport of which will be found in our fourth page.

After a negotiation which occupied some hours, Chassé at length accepted the terms, and agreed to surrender himself and his men at the premiers of war, he not saving, as he always, any right to continue his military career, and to the loved of Lillo and Liekenshoek. The consequence of this a detachment of French took possession of the demi-lune and of the gate of the Citadel leading to the Esplanade, and on Monday it was arranged that at noon the Dutch garrison were to lay down their arms on the glacis of the Citadel, and retire to the rear of the French army. The citadel was then to have been given up to the British troops.

In uniformity with the Articles of capitulation, the French took possession of the different posts, and jointly with the Dutch, kept the guards of the Citadel.

### SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL

ANTWERP, DEC. 23. *Two o'clock, p.m.*—The battery in breach continued to fire till 10 o'clock this morning, when the shot had completely destroyed the counter forts, and made the breach practically impassable. The loss of yesterday was much less than that of the previous evening. The bombs thrown against us with small charges came with much less force and swiftness, and could be easily avoided. The battery of the right flank, of the Bastion No. 1, which had ceased firing at 10 o'clock, the 1st of the 2nd Division, resumed firing. The fire of all the batteries, which had been slackened at 7 o'clock in the evening, began again at about 11, and was continued with great force. The French continued to sap the counterscarp to the extremities of the two descents to the fosse, and every thing was prepared for throwing in the fascines to make a way to the breach, when, at nine o'clock this morning, two superior officers of the citadel, the bearer of a flag of truce, and a French officer, came to the advanced posts of the esplanade, and demanded to be conducted to the half quarters.—The fire of the besieged and the besiegers ceased half past 10, and the two officers remain up to the present in conference with Marshal Gerard.—The parapet of the citadel is covered with the officers and soldiers of the garrison, who seem quite rejoiced at coming to the conclusion of their defence. It has been agreed upon, that none of the works shall be repaired at either side pending the submission of the citadel.

the negotiations for the capitulation.

*A 4<sup>o</sup> Clock*.—An aide de camp of Marshal Gerard has been sent to the citadel, and received by General Chasse, to whom he delivered his message.—The citadel is a heap of ruins. Its defenders appear greatly fatigued. The *Union* says, that the two officers from the citadel demanded, in the name of the Commandant, that the garrison should be allowed the honours of war, retain the forts of the citadel, and the right of the *armes*, and the *matériel* appertaining to the citadel. The Marshal refused to accede to such conditions on the contrary, he insisted, as *à sine qua non*, that he should be in possession of the forts on both sides of the river.

*Sunday Midnight.*—The town has been in movement during the last two hours, in consequence of the Dutch burning the gun-boats polders at the back of the Tête de Flandres; there are five now burning, together with an allée, or provision-boat, the blaze which illumines the air for a considerable distance. It is an awful spectacle in the middle of the night.

*Monday Dec. 24, 6 o' Clock a.m.*—The mode in which the Dutch set fire to the gun-boats was by sprinkling powder on the decks. Some of the boats did not take fire at the first attempt. The Dutch sailors who rowed around them took care that they should blaze before they quitted.—The number burnt is six gun-boats. The steam-boat and four others are stated to be sunk. Two of the gun-boats blew up during the course of the night.

*Half-past 10 o'Clock.*—The French have just taken possession the citadel and its works. The garrison is to come out with honours of war, and to lay down their arms on the glacis. They are to remain prisoners of war in the citadel until the decision of the King of Holland as to the surrender of the forts Lillo and Lieke.

shock be known. The material of the plate is to remain with the victors.

There were six gun-boats blown up, four sunk, and the 31st went down the river, where it was stopped by Fort St. Marie. The prisoners on board this boat are said to be to the number of 36 persons, being the staff of Captain Koopman, the commandant of the flotilla. The prisoners are about to be brought by land to this city. The only vessel now remaining in the river and polders is a small provision boat called an algerie. The steam-boat was also burnt. I have not seen the boats which were sunk by the Scheldt rising over the water. It was a slight one. The Dutch fleet, frigates, and gun-boats remain quiet near Lilloe.

gun-boats remain quiet near Lillo. The exact details of last night's negotiations.—Colonel Prosiak, of the French staff, and Colonel Prosiak, of the Belgian staff, went at five o'clock to the citadel. The latter remained at the gate of the Esplanade, and during the delay of the former there for five hours, perceived the gun-boats, on receiving a signal by lights from the citadel, raise their anchors to go down the river. Colonel Prosiak sent notice to the forts, to the Governor of the city, and to General Desprez, when orders were sent to the gun-boats having been fired from the citadel. The gun-boats returned to the river, and the French troops were not sunk. Captain Koopman declared that he and his flotilla could not or should not be comprised in the capitulation.—The Dutch flag was removed from the mound in the citadel early this morning.—The French troops are in possession of the two demi-lunes, one near the Esplanade, and the other towards Fort St. Laurent. The treatment this evening by some of the lowest mob of the Dutch prisoners was a disgraceful example to the French troops, who were not even protested against by the best-informed Belgians. They were brought into this city tied on a large cart, and escorted by four or five French gendarmes, who were not aware of the feelings of the populace. They passed through the vegetable market, where they were looted, and some cabbage leaves thrown at them at first, and afterwards bricksbats, which wounded one of them. The gendarmes endeavored to repress the crowd, but their efforts were ineffectual until they called out their guard, and prevented the crowd from following the prisoners as they went towards Berchem, the French head quarters. The number of soldiers killed and wounded on the French side is stated to be five officers killed, 10 severely wounded, 58 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 479 severely wounded; the slight wounded are not reckoned. On the Dutch side there are said to be 15 officers killed and wounded, 86 soldiers killed, and 400 wounded in all. The Dutch troops were not doing any thing to prevent the French from sacking the ruins, being ploughed up by shells, the cemeteries most filthy; the provision store is now said not to be injured, but the powder magazine was bored by a shell, which an artilleryman had the courage to take up and throw out to burst on the outside; the hospital was also much injured by the shells, and the wounded severely treated by the projectiles that fell amongst them. Several of the more severely wounded have been removed to the military hospital in this city. It is said that General Desprez, in talking to the military council, has expressed his hopes that his defence, and his character was at stake, would be agreeable to his old military leader, the Duke of Wellington, under whom he served at Waterloo; he expressed the same hope to the Marshal and other military officers of the French army. He is willing to abide the decision of the King of Holland, and, it necessary, to go as a prisoner to France. The inhabitants of Antwerp have already begun to clear away the rubbish and dung with which they have covered their cellars and lower windows, in fear of a bombardment.

**Tuesday Evening.**—This being Christ

people assembled in all sides, &c. All seems joy and satisfaction. Crowds are moving on the other the quays, ramparts, &c., which have been lately forbidden walks to the people: the barricade are no longer wanted. The third edition of the *Independent* on this evening was published, and the following day after, the Dutch army, with drums beating and colours flying, marched from the citadel to the lunette de Kiel, where the men laid down their arms, and their band their instruments of music, &c. The General and other officers were allowed to retain their swords, and will do so until it is known that the King of Holland refuses to give up Lillo, &c.; in that case the officers will give up their swords as prisoners of war. After leaving their arms at the lunette, the Dutch returned to the citadel, and General Chassé, the General Clarke, with his staff, a rheumatic attack, was not able to come out. In the evening, the Marshal, accompanied by the Royal Dukes, paid a visit to Chassé in his quarters in the citadel.

THE MURDER AT ENFIELD.

In our Monday's edition of last week we gave the full particulars of this atrocious murder, and the evidence on the coroner's inquest, as far as it had gone, and we had hoped to be able to allow time for the officers to collect further evidence. On Monday the investigation was resumed. It was proved that a pipe-bowl which was found upon Fare, had been lent to the deceased; and a witness named Newman, proved that on Tuesday morning he was standing near the Holly Bush public-house, talking to Fare, when the deceased passed in Mr. Addington's cart. Fare said, "Tom, is that the man (meaning the deceased) that is worth so much money talking about?" Newman replied, "Yes, that is the man." Fare then said, "I wish I knew he had it, I should like to have some of it, and would cut his wrist (though if I could light on him in the dark.)"

The inquest was then adjourned until the following day morning, when the coroner held a public inquest at 10 o'clock, and continued the investigation through that day and Thursday. On the latter day, in answer to the coroner's inquiries, the officer stated that the knife with which it was supposed the murder had been committed had not been found; no had the leather cigar-case which was taken from the deceased on the night of the murder been discovered. The officer also stated that he had no further evidence to submit to the jury, but he expected

The prisoners Johnson and Furr were then brought into the jury room. They are both strong built men, about 5 feet 10 inches high; the former is about 28 years of age, and the latter 25. They appeared to be perfectly unmoved when introduced before the Coroner and Jury, but after a short time they became agitated, and trembled. They occasionally directed their attention to the crowd of persons who filled the room, but did not notice any one, although several men who stood close to them had been acquainted with them from the earliest period of their lives.

The Corner, after informing the prisoners of the awful character which had been preferred against them, proceeded to read the evidence, upon particular parts of which the prisoners made some observations; and having requested to put some questions to two of the witnesses, their request was granted, but nothing was elicited to shake their testimony.

Cooper's confession was not read. The Coroner then asked the prisoners if they wished to say anything.—Johnson said he had nothing to say. Fare also said he had nothing to state, and added "The pipe-bowl you talk about was my own."

Coroner: If the jury return a verdict against you, you will be committed to take your trial for the murder.—Johnson (with a parent indifference): That remains to be proved.—Johnson then put on his hat, and tucking up his sleeves to receive the handcuffs which were immediately placed on him, walked out of the room in an unconcerned manner. Fare and Cooper were handcuffed together and with Johnson conveyed to prison.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence, and the jury, after consulting together a short time, returned a verdict—"That Beatrice Couch Danby was wilfully murdered by Wm. Johnson and J. Cooper at or about midnight of Wednesday, the 19th inst., and that Saml. Fare aided and assisted in the commission of the crime." "The witnesses were then bound over to appear at the Sessions against the prisoners. The next day the deceased's father undertook to prosecute. Evidence was taken against Fare for having robbed the deceased before he was murdered, and for which another indictment was returned before the grand jury.

From the evidence which has been adduced in this long and laborious inquiry it should seem that the commission of this crime was the result of a long and vicious course of conduct. Johnson had been for some time engaged in a life of dissipation and had been associated with almost every abandoned vagabond who met at the public-houses, and to whom the exhibition of purse was a sufficient temptation to commit murder. The statement made by Cooper of the manner in which Johnson destroyed the life of his wife, and the fact that Johnson had been for some time considered an abandoned character, when in the cage at Enfield on Wednesday, he did not appear anxious to enter into conversation with any one, but continued to sit in the reserved state during the day. Fane was desirous to converse with the woman on the stand, and she was willing to do so, but she refused to do so, and she was determined to let his jaw. Fane pushed him, nearly the violent

Wednesday night, laughing and singing, but his fellow prisoners were perfectly quiet, and slept nearly the whole of the night. Thursday evening they were conveyed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, AND  
BOROUGHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

[illegible]

**COPY OF A LETTER FROM MRS. H.W. WILLIAMS.**

Sir—In consequence of my early inhabiting a new home before it was quite dry, the cold came upon me to my lungs and brought on asthma. For some years I suffered from the cough was such that a recumbent position was necessary almost instant suffocation; to the astonishment of my husband and friends, I took one dose of your Cough Balsam, in a few minutes recovered, and took another dose of your Cough Balsam, in a few minutes recovered my health and fast place and by continuing its use I have gradually recovered all my ailments. I remain, Sir, very truly yours,  
**HANNAH WILLIAMS.**

**St. John's Wood.**

Mrs. Parry, of 203, Hoxton Old Town, was afflicted with a violent Cough for many years; by taking a few bottles of your medicine she entirely cured, and is now as hearty and well as at 20 years of age. She has taken 80 bottles of your medicine, viz., 20 bottles at 13s.; 2d. and 2s. 9d. containing three bottles at 13s. each. Prepared by Messrs. DULWICH, and sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 55, Finsbury Street; Samuel Jones, Dulwich, and sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 55, Finsbury Street; Edwards, 67, Newbury, 45, St. James's Place; J. Hunter, Weibher-road, and every respectable Chemist and Medicine Vender throughout the kingdom.





though we should have rejoiced in Mr. Hume's defeat inasmuch as it would have exhibited the triumph of Conservative principles in Middlesex—we cannot but conceive the means of injuring him, used in the letter of CANDIDUS, to be unworthy of any cause, and their contriver quite worthy of exposure.

Mr. Hume perhaps might have thought that the *Times*, after having in other days expended columns of eulogy upon his merits, talents, and virtues, would have either named his accuser, (or as he would perhaps call him, the "Allegator,") or at least have said something expressive either of anger towards the correspondent who had deceived them, or of conciliation towards the calumniated candidate. No—instead of anything of that kind, we have the following editorial observations upon the circumstances:—

"We publish a letter, *verbatim et literatim*, from Mr. Joseph Hume, who accuses us of lending our columns 'to the purpose of raking' up stale falsehoods, and inventing new ones, to injure him." For the proof of his charge, the member for Middlesex refers to a letter signed 'CANDIDUS,' in the *Times* of last Friday, which letter we inserted without a syllable of comment, or of implied belief in its contents; it was dated only that our correspondent was willing to give his name, if required; and his statement respecting Mr. Joseph Hume was, that he had succeeded, by some means or other, to an estate in the West Indies,—a circumstance to which 'CANDIDUS' imputed the wavering or shuffling, or whatever it might be, that Mr. Hume was alleged to have exhibited on the slave question. We do not like to use the word 'impertinence,' even where it may be deserved by individuals in their addresses to this paper. We shall therefore on this head abstain from saying more to Mr. Joseph Hume than that he is no less ungrateful for our often repeated lenity, than unkind in the display of his ingratitude. One word at parting for Mr. Joseph Hume. He has done service to the public by a dogged perseverance in one pursuit; the public therefore support him, and we for the same reason do and will support him. But our friend Joseph must not forget himself; let him always keep in mind his real pretensions. He has the least possible intellect consistent with the character of an intelligent being; he has not even sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to illustrate his own very honestly made, but very inaccurate, financial statements; and yet the ignorant honest body whose defects we reluctantly mention, must be perfect, and even attempt to be lively. No, dear Joseph (for we really love a soaking for the 'deaf' gentlemen), you must not attempt to be lively; one quality of a Greek we know you have, but it is not the spritely one."

This is the redress a man obtains from the *Times*, who ventures to complain of a falsehood which appears in its columns, deeply affecting his political prospects and principles.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY has been defeated in Perthshire, after having condescended to make a regular Radical speech. Lord JAMES STUART has been also beaten.

OUR readers must remember the sensation which was created in the diplomatic circles by the appearance in the *Times* newspaper of a letter from Sir GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR upon Popish matters of temporal interest: the feeling the appearance of that letter caused here, was one of indignation and surprise at the publication in a newspaper of documents not intended for the public eye, and which could only have found their way into it from the Foreign-office. Remonstrances loud and deep were made by the different Foreign Ministers here, against such a system of communicativeness, and one or two of them were with difficulty soothed into the endurance of what they considered a violation of confidence and propriety.

The sensation which this letter caused in England, we regret to say, is faint by comparison with that which it has excited in Rome. It is impossible to describe the feeling it has produced; the Papal Government consents that it has never interfered—as it might have done—to encourage Popish rebellion in Ireland, all powerful as it is, over the priesthood of that country—wonders at such a return from a Minister who, if not trusted equally with the Roman Catholic and Greek Church Ministers of the Holy Alliance, was, at least, most kindly treated.

The results of the letter—or rather the publication of the letter here—may yet prove highly injurious to one branch of English commerce. The Americans, fully aware of the blunders of our unfortunate country, misgoverned as it is, have proposed a Treaty with the Papal Government to secure the monopoly of the supply of fish to the Roman States, stipulating, of course, for other, though inadequate reciprocities. This, if concluded, would be a severe blow to our herring and cod trade, but one which we deserve, for meddling with matters which do not concern us, in the case of a Government so peculiarly powerful in some particular points, and which, as we have already said, has never interfered, by using the gigantic means which it possesses, against the interests of Protestant England. The American Treaty is not yet signed—at least it was not when the last advices were despatched from Rome: it may be signed by this time—and if it be, the English fish-merchant will have earnestly to thank the amiable communicativeness of the English Cabinet to their newspapers, for the consequences.

#### CONSISTENCY.

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while to substantiate charges of inconsistency against a party or its adherents, whose whole course has been, ever since it obtained ascendancy, one continued series of contravictions; but one or two cases have occurred which are beyond measure amusing.

We are told that Lord ALTHORP, upon the occasion of declaring his political creed as to the Reform Bill, and expressing his anxiety to find the Thrones of all the European kingdoms assailed by what his Lordship called *liberal principles*, also seized the opportunity of eulogizing Mr. SHARP, the barber of Northampton, his Lordship's friend and partizan. He repelled with indignation the ridicule which had been levelled at him for his acquaintance and association with that worthy individual, to whom he looked with much greater respect than he did to much higher persons. "The aristocracy," said his Lordship, "were by their birth and circumstances placed in situations where they had only to conduct themselves properly to remain; but it was different with their inferiors, who could only rise to an equality with them, by merits and virtues," &c. And what Lord ALTHORP said is perfectly true—and, having the title, we have no doubt that Mr. SHARP is the better man of the two; but still, meritorious and excellent as he may be—he is a barber, and the friend and supporter of Lord ALTHORP.

Immediately following this patriotic and generous speech of Lord ALTHORP, we find an observation made upon the sore, "galling sore," subject of the return of two LOWTHERS for Westmoreland, and Lord LOWTHER's double return in Cumberland. "The gentlemen who proposed and seconded Lord LOWTHER are men of very small fortunes

in the county." So that, while Lord ALTHORP gets votes by the card for his manly support of his friend the shaver, the cause of Lord LOWTHER is supposed not to stand so high in Cumberland as it might, because he was proposed and seconded—not by barbers or tailors—but by two gentlemen of the county, who, in these days of liberty and equality, happen not to have the largest estates within it.

But there is another choice *morcelu*—the *Times* working, unconsciously in company with HUME, whom it denounces as a dunce and a fool, and all the rest of it, in its assiduity to degrade the Clergy of the Establishment, aided and abetted by its white-brown friend, proclaims its detestation of political Parsons—spreads through its lengthened columns, sneers and accusations against our Spiritual Pastors, who mingle in election matters, and influence the return of odious Conservatives to the House of Commons.

In the midst of this virtuous indignation what do we see in the *Times* Newspaper but a violently high-flown eulogium upon the Rev. Mr. GEE, whose exertions in favour of the Destructive faction are spoken of in terms of the highest praise in Essex, and, not satisfied with thus praising one political Parson, the *Times* admits a letter, in which a Correspondent begs leave to add the names of the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Halstead; Rev. Mr. CHESHYRE, of Little Easton; the Rev. Mr. HORSEMAN, of Hayden; and the Rev. Mr. MARSHALL—the latter being of advanced age, and having travelled from Northamptonshire to the Poll.

It is quite curious to see how party feelings blind men. If Mr. GEE had been a Conservative, and had quitted the more reasonable and becoming duties of his sacred calling, in visiting the sick, and comforting the poor of his parish—for the purpose of carrying seventy of his parishioners roaring and shouting into the heart of an electioneering mob, what volleys of abuse would have been levelled at his devoted head—as it is—the exertions of the Rev. Gentleman and his colleagues are accounted good, and virtuous, and godly—from all which we gather that "Politics should not be meddled with by Ministers of the Gospel, particularly those who stand forward for the preservation of the Church to which they belong, but that a Clergyman, who either wilfully or ignorantly supports the enemies of that Church, and launches forth militant against her friends, is praiseworthy in the highest degree."

To add to the general consistency of the party, we may just observe, that the letter to the *Times*, containing the names of the Rev. Divines who have so distinguished themselves, concludes with an earnest advocacy of the BALLOT, against which the said *Times* is now ordered to direct all its energies.

It may be recollected that a short time since several controversial letters were published on the subject of the unfortunate Knight of St. Bergami, and the *Holy Sepulchre*, and ST. CAROLINE—Sir WILLIAM AUSTIN, né Brownlow Street—"We happen to know" that the said Sir BILLY died raving mad in a lunatic asylum in Milan, two years ago—we state this upon authority—MAJOCCHI is established at Milan as a horse-dealer, and the illustrious BERGAMI is living in splendour in the same city.

"COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—This is become quite a fashionable court with lawyers and suitors; it is to the high legal attainments and polite conduct of Lord LYNDHURST that the great influx of business may in a great degree be attributed. It is said that upwards of 30,000 writs were issued from this court during the last year. It appears in the first report of the Commissioners that in 1827 only 8,197 writs were issued from the Exchequer, and 66,453 from the King's Bench; we believe the latter court has lately experienced a great decrease of business.—*Legal Examiner*."

We believe so too—and we know it, and nothing can be a more convincing proof of what ability in law will do—nothing can more clearly prove the folly of elevating DENMAN to the Chief Justiceship, merely because he was Attorney-General. GARROW did not step from the Attorney-Generalship to the Bench—why should DENMAN have been hoisted up, only to be as absurd as a drunken Frenchman trying to climb the soaped *Nat de Cocagne* for the sake of the leg of mutton. Lord LYNDHURST, full of talent, full of worldly knowledge—able, courteous, conciliating, and, as far as law goes, with more of it in his little finger than DENMAN has in all his head, nose included, is sure to command. The Exchequer will be the Court for all the business which can be carried there, and we shall find the witicism of BROUGHAM, who said the Barons of the Exchequer were like a covey of partridges in November, no sooner down than up, will be transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where Sir THOMAS DENMAN (soon, perhaps, created Baron BRANDENBURGH, or Lord HAMMER-SMITH) will be left to the pleasure of hearing causes which it is impossible for the Lord Chief Baron to take.

Moreover about law—we find this too going the round of the papers.

"It is stated at the West-end of the town, that one of the first questions that will be submitted to the House of Lords, on the re-assembling of Parliament, will be Lord BROUGHAM's Bill for separating the Legislative and Judicial Functions of the Great Seal. It is also said, that in case the Bill should pass into a law, Lincoln's Inn Hall will, in the first place, be offered to the present Master of the Rolls, and, in case of his declining its acceptance, which is very probable, to the Attorney-General (Sir W. HURST), but that, under any circumstances, Lord BROUGHAM will retain the Woolstack."

What is meant by this innovation we do not quite understand. We understand the deprivation of the LORD CHANCELLOR of any political functions, but we certainly do not understand dividing his authority—are there to be two LORD CHANCELLORS? What we understood Lord BROUGHAM to have proposed, was the abolition of the political character of the LORD CHANCELLOR; and we understood him to make that proposition because he knew that having made the character of the LORD CHANCELLOR purely judicial he would not himself be removed when there came a change of Ministry, and he would, supposing him to be disinterested, be more entirely at rest and quiet to carry on the business of his Court.

Now it seems, in addition to the MASTER of the ROLLS and the VICE-CHANCELLOR, there are to be two SIMON PURES, one in Lincoln's Inn Hall and the other in the House of Lords—that is, a legal LORD CHANCELLOR and a political LORD CHANCELLOR, and this too proposed by the man who was to sweep away arrears, jump over difficulties, and in less than twelve months supersede the necessity even of a VICE.

And, in this case, BROUGHAM'S HORNE is to be exalted—but what does it mean—is it that SUGDEN has by his infinitely superior knowledge—his mastery in his craft—driven the CHANCELLOR from his Chair—for BROUGHAM, clever as he is, is in Chancery a stick—is it this?—What is it that has induced the great-minded BROUGHAM to divide

the power of the CHANCELLOR, and keep the uncertain half himself—not that we can comprehend how the power is to be divided—we know that retiring CHANCELLORS sometimes split the Seal—but until the split comes we do not see how their functions are to be so nicely separated—as that BROUGHAM shall keep the Woolstack, and HORNE the Seal, which, we presume, must be the case under the proposed arrangement.

Of one thing, we think we are sure, that Sir JOHN LEACH, that excellent, upright, and estimable Judge, will not stir from the Rolls—he has refused Peerages before now, and it is not very likely he will take one, when the profligate attempt of Lord GREY to make Peers by the hundred to keep himself in office, and his meanness in refusing one, when he fears it will upset him, have rendered the honour from his Lordship's hands a disgrace, from which nothing but the expulsion of the Revolutionists from office will purge it.

#### NON-INTERVENTION.

WITH the tacit sanction given by our Government to the enlisting of troops, purchasing and fitting out of ships, and supplying stores for the service of Don PEDRO, our readers are fully acquainted—a correspondence officially published proves that beyond this negative encouragement, British troops and British ships have been employed in active co-operation with the Rebels against the King of PORTUGAL, with whom England is at peace.

The letters will speak for themselves, and, besides exhibiting the true state of the case with regard to the active intervention of our men, will display the humanity and tenderness of the patriotic English Consul, Mr. HOPPER, in glowing colours:—

#### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(I.)

There being no difference whatever in the uniform of the English soldiers who fought in the action of the 17th instant, and were left dead on the field of battle, from that worn by the Royal Marines of the British navy, I think it proper to send to your Excellency two of those uniforms, that you may clearly prove the intervention of England, and show the possibility of the Marines belonging to the British squadron being employed in aid of the rebels.

Conde de S. LORENCO.

War Office, Nov. 23, 1832.

To his Excellency the Viscount Santarem.

(II.)

I have the honour of transmitting to your Excellency a copy of the Report which the Commandant of Artillery, Luiz Guilherme Coelho, has addressed to me respecting the entrance of two vessels into the Douro yesterday, notwithstanding the fire of the Artillery from the battery of Sampaio. By it your Excellency will see that, had it not been for the direct protection afforded to those vessels by the British ships of war anchored in the river, they infallibly would have been sunk. I have, therefore, to request you may be pleased to take some measures that such intervention may be discontinued, as otherwise our exertions in the defence of the bar of this river will be useless; and it appears to me to be the most reasonable and just that the Commanding Officer of the British naval forces in the Douro should receive an intimation that, being under the protection of the British flag, his vessels ought to observe the most strict neutrality.

(Signed) J. A. de AZEVEDO LEMOS,

Brigade-General, Commanding 3d Division.

Villa Nova, Nov. 24, 1832.

To Visconde de Santa Martha.

(IV.)

His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. HOPPER, having refused to receive the six British subjects, and an English woman, whose names are mentioned in the List No. 1, and to whom I desired them to present themselves with the official letter of which No. 2 is a copy, in obedience to his Majesty's order, communicated to me in your Excellency's letter of the 27th ult., I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Majesty, that I have furnished them with beds, clothing, &c. as will be seen by return No. 3, as also an order for a daily ration of beef, bread, and wine, such as is issued to the Royal Police. These persons being in this manner relieved from nakedness and hunger to which they had been abandoned I shall endeavour to procure a passage for them to their own country by the very next opportunity that can be presented to them.

(Signed) J. G. da S. BELFORT, Intendant-General.

Lisbon, Dec. 1, 1832.

To his Excellency the Viscount Santarem.

List No. 1.

Nathaniel Flanagan and his wife, John Jossy, James Rogers,

James Allen, Nicholas Middans, and James Mean.

(Signed) C. A. BILLINGE, Chief Sec.

Police Office, Dec. 1, 1832.

No. 2.

In conformity to the Royal orders which I have just received respecting the six British subjects and an English woman, of whom mention is made in the communication transmitted to you direct by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to send to you those individuals.

Lisbon, Nov. 27, 1832.

To R. B. Hopper, Esq., British Consul.

No. 3.

Return of necessaries distributed:—Six beds with blankets, sheets, &c.; six pair of trousers, six pairs of shoes; one pair for the woman, with a chemise, shawl, and neckerchief; six shirts, six jackets, six caps, and seven pairs of worsted stockings.

(Signed) C. A. BILLINGE, Chief Secretary.

Police Office, Dec. 1, 1832.

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. HOPPER has formally refused to provide with a passage for England the British subjects who made their escape from Oporto, whether they had been conveyed by the agents of the rebels in London; and that his Majesty's Government have in consequence ordered that they should be furnished with every thing necessary for their support and comfort, until an opportunity may offer for their embarkation.

This refusal and inhospitality is astonishing on the part of the Consul towards these individuals, who are more deserving of his compassion than the other Englishmen who were lately made prisoners with arms in their hands, and to whom he so eagerly desired to afford assistance, affecting an apparent philanthropy for evils which they actually do not suffer, notwithstanding they have subjected themselves to great distress and misery by their imprudence and folly in quitting their own country, in violation of established laws, to invade another which had never injured them.

Lisbon, Dec. 1, 1832.

(Signed) C. A. BILLINGE.

To the Commissary of Prisoners of War.

When next Lord PALMERSTON ventures to remind the Country that he took office pledged to "Non-Intervention," perhaps he will furnish a few commentaries upon this correspondence.

#### ELECTION MATTERS.

These affairs are winding up, and although there may not be more than 200 real Conservatives in the New Parliament, we shall find that half those men who have ridden in upon the Liberal principles of Ministers will very soon back out, and that the Radicals whom the Ministers now openly insult will join the disappointed Whigs—the Conservatives will act for themselves, but the results will be any thing but agreeable to the much-flurried Premier and his ragged adherents.

The *Newcastle Journal* (Extraordinary) says:—

"The contest for the Southern Division of Northumberland has terminated in the return of Mr. BELL, and the rejection of Mr. OAK; and most heartily do we congratulate our readers, and the public generally, on a result so congruent with advantages to the country—so useful as an example to the country—so honourable to the pri-

chips, spirit, and feelings of a majority of the electors. It shows that the heart of Northumberland is sound. The struggle was severe, yet not doubtful for a moment to the well-informed. The coalition brought its resources into play with a desperate energy, but all its efforts have been overcome by the steady resistance opposed to it by the right-minded men of Northumberland. Thus is dissolved the unholy co-partnership of BEAUMONT, ORD, and CO; the independence of the Southern Division is rescued from a faction, that, under the specious pretext of liberality and reform, would make it in effect as despicably subservient as Malton and Calne still continue to be.—Mr. BELL's majority over Mr. ORD is 80; not a very large one in numerical amount certainly, but the difficulty of the achievement enhances the glory of the victory. This majority, however, is great indeed, if we look at the quality of his supporters. It will be seen by our report of the nomination proceedings, this day week, that Mr. BELL was attended on the hustings by at least three-fourths of the wealth and intelligence of the Division, speaking with reference to those who commonly take part in public discussions. This is the test of the estimation in which a candidate's talents and principles are held. The road to vulgar popularity is wide and beaten. A few sounding phrases—a few mountebank airs—along strings of extravagant yet empty promises—make up the stock-in-trade of a 'popular' public man. If to these he happens to add powers of face and licence of tongue, and should have boxed the compass of political inconsistency, why he is in full trim for service, and may venture to stand forth with even Mr. BEAUMONT's confidence of making the worse appear the better reason."

We regret we have not room for the rest of its observations.

Speaking of Durham politics, it says:—

"We can state, with the greatest confidence, that the friends of the county's independence will again take the field when opportunity presents itself. Their organization is complete. The late brush has enabled them to feel their way; and victory must assuredly await a renewed attempt, because in the meanwhile it is the nature of Sir HENRY WILSON to add to the proof he has already given of his total unfitness for the office of the people's representative. Notwithstanding present appearances—notwithstanding the Whigs would seem to be carrying the game of the general election pretty much in union with their own desires and party interests, we are not among those who suppose that Lord GREY's reign is destined to the crack of doom. We hear the cry set up in the ministerial haunts that Toryism is at last extinguished. We deride the idea; we condemn Whig confidence. All is not plain sailing. In the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Hon. WM. DUNCOMBE and Mr. E. S. CAYLEY have come in, in spite of RAMSDEN and the dirty trickery of those who brought him out. In Westmorland Lord and Colonel LOWTHORN have been again triumphantly returned. In West Cumberland, Mr. CURWEN, the Whig Radical, has been left in a fearful minority by the two constitutional candidates. At Whitehaven, Mr. ATTWOOD—one of the greatest of our public men—has signally beaten the Whig nominee. In Northamptonshire, Lancashire, at Norwich, at Whitby, and many other places, the electors have sent up all Tory Members. They will not be able to outvote the minions of Ministers, but they will enlighten the country through the press, and prove to the people the necessity of choosing honest men, not men who will crouch, and promise, and pledge to get in, that, when in, they may betray those whom they have promised to serve."

It subsequently adds,

"We here present an enlarged account of a matter incidentally noticed in our report. Mr. HENRY WILSON having indulged in much rhodomontade about his native county, Mr. J. W. SUMMERS, of Sunderland, put to him the following question:—

"Mr. LAMBTON, you say you are a native of this county, will you have the goodness to inform the Court in what part of it you was born?"

"Mr. LAMBTON—A gentleman on my left asks me in what part of the county I was born; I say that it is not a legal question.

"Mr. J. W. SUMMERS—I say, legal or not legal, it is a fair question, and I wish to have a distinct answer.

"At this juncture the Lambton party made a tremendous clamour of—'What is the name of the person who asks the question?'

"Mr. LAMBTON—He has no name, but I am 'a Lambton!'

"Our attention having thus been called to the subject, we have referred to the pedigree of the Lambton family, in *Hutchinson's History of Durham*, and find that Mr. HENRY WILSON, who declared that he was a 'native' of the county, was born in Italy, near Naples. So much for Lambton veracity!"

This reminds us of what literally occurred while Lord DURHAM was in Russia. He was vaunting to somebody, who knew nothing about him, that he had the blood of Kings in his veins.—"KING COLE'S," I presume, whispered a friend who overheard him.

The Leeds *Intelligencer* gives the following account of the double return of Lord LOWTHORN:—

"WESTMORLAND.—The Tories have had a glorious triumph in this county. We stated in our last that Lord LOWTHORN, Col. LOWTHORN, and Mr. BARNHAM (nephew to Lord THURLEY), had been nominated on the preceding Saturday. The polling closed on Thursday: for Lord Lowthorn, 262; for Col. Lowthorn, 198; for Mr. Barnham, 161. Majority for Lord Lowthorn, 44; for Col. Lowthorn, 37. This is indeed a great victory.

"CUMBERLAND (WEST).—The election for this division of Cumberland commenced at Cockermouth on the 18th inst. It will be remembered that on the last occasion, Lord LOWTHORN went to the poll, and resigned on the third day. Although the Noble Lord was not in England, the freeholders of the division were determined to wipe out the stain of previous lukewarmness, for of all men Lord LOWTHORN is perhaps the most fit to represent the county of Cumberland, whether we consider his talents, habits of business, local knowledge, or extent of the family possessions in that quarter, but especially in the West. Lord LOWTHORN was proposed by T. INTON, Esq. and seconded by T. A. HORSKINS, Esq.; Mr. CURWEN (Whig) was proposed by J. A. SPEDDING, Esq. and seconded by F. L. B. DYKES, Esq. M.P. for Cockermouth; and EDWARD STANLEY, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall (Tory), was nominated by H. SHERBOURNE, Esq. of Nether Hall, and seconded by THOMAS IRWIN, Esq. of Calder Abbey. Mr. STANLEY and Mr. CURWEN addressed the electors; after which W. BROWN, Esq. of Tallentire Hall, attempted to explain why he had refused to act with the Whigs as heretofore, and was proceeding to say that he considered them the enemies of agriculture and of the country, when he was assailed by a hired band of Cockermouth weavers, who threw mud and turf at him, and compelled him to desist, notwithstanding the energetic and indignant remonstrances of the High Sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, Esq. of Corby Castle. Nevertheless, the Rev. E. STANLEY, a pluralist, and nearly related to Mr. CURWEN, stood forward and made a further attack upon Mr. BROWN, and was heard contrary to the will of the Sheriff, yet when Mr. BROWN endeavoured to reply, he was again assailed and prevented from going on. Mr. B. however, afterwards joined the great body of the freeholders, who dined with Lord LOWTHORN and Mr. STANLEY's leading friends at the Globe Inn, and there he explained and justified his repudiation of the party with whom he had hitherto acted, in an able speech, and was loudly cheered; the example of his secession was also followed by a great number of the freeholders who had previously always ranked themselves under the Whig Standard; so that an important revolution appears to have taken place in the West of Cumberland. Polling began on Friday, and ended on Saturday as follows: Lord Lowthorn, 1885; Mr. Stanley, 1693; Mr. Curwen, 1508.

We should add the following from the same paper:—

"Accounts from Rome dated on the 31st instant, state that Lord

LOWTHORN was amongst the latest arrivals at that city. The statement in Monday's *Morning Herald* that the Noble Lord and the Marquis of HARTFORD intend to pass the winter at Naples amidst the festivities which the Neapolitan noblesse were preparing to honour the nuptials of their young sovereign, "is not correct as far as Lord LOWTHORN is concerned, for we hear that the Noble Viscount is almost daily expected in England."

It is said that Lord LOWTHORN will make his election to sit for Cumberland, and that Colonel WILSON, of Dailam Town, will be returned for Westmoreland.

The Southampton Paper in the following terms contradicts the falsehoods of the London Newspapers.

"There are circumstances connected with the contest just ended which should be stated and remarked upon, but, conceiving that to return to peace and quietude is desirable, we shall endeavour to promote these by abstaining from further observations.

"We cannot, however, allow the observations of some of our contemporaries to pass unnoticed, and first comes the lying *Times*, which is a disgrace to the press of the country. It announces the nomination of the County Members as follows:—

"SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 15.—This being the day of nomination for the two Members for the southern division of this county, we expected a great number of visitors, but not to such an extent as we have witnessed. The Tory party, we should think, had raked the county over to find every clod-hopper and ragamuffin to swell their numbers in what was called by them a procession, but the elements were decidedly against their presumption, for it poured with rain the whole time that Mr. FLEMING and his party were entering the town; we pity the people, as they were no doubt driven like so many pigs to a sty. A great number of gentry, as they term themselves, attended their would-be-called procession, but little or no notice was taken of them, unless it was by the hired mob of ruffians, and most of those are but pensioners under Government. The place of nomination was the Auction Room of PALMERSTON and STANTON, who were Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, by Colonel HEWITT, and seconded by W. C. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., both of whom made excellent speeches on the occasion, as did Lord PALMERSTON. Sir G. STANTON was proposed and seconded by Admiral OSMAN and G. A. SHAW, Esq.; Mr. FLEMING, by H. C. COMPTON, Esq., and Sir H. B. NEALE. The show of hands was declared in favour of the PALMERSTON, and it was decided that the persons nominated were Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, by Colonel HEWITT, and seconded by W. C. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., both of whom made excellent speeches on the occasion, as did Lord PALMERSTON. Sir G. STANTON was proposed and seconded by Admiral OSMAN and G. A. SHAW, Esq.; Mr. FLEMING, by H. C. COMPTON, Esq., and Sir H. B. NEALE. The show of hands was declared in favour of the PALMERSTON, and it was decided that the persons nominated were Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, by Colonel HEWITT, and seconded by W. C. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., both of whom made excellent speeches on the occasion, as did Lord PALMERSTON. Sir G. STANTON was proposed and seconded by Admiral OSMAN and G. A. 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