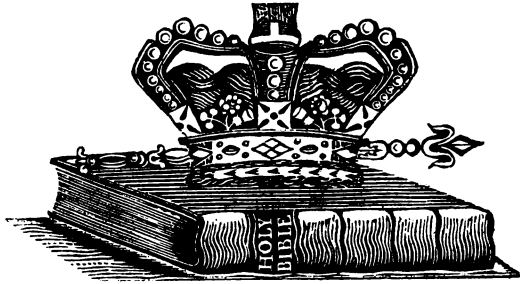


JOHN BULL.



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INDEX.

VOL. XIII.

A		Page			Page			Page
Aberdeen, Lord, Speech of, on the Foreign Enlistment Bill		180	Briscoe, Mr., Address of, to Donna Maria		300	Corporation Committee, List of the		231
Aberdeen, Countess of, Death of the		278	Bristol Riots, Compensation Claims for		166	Courtenay, Sir William, Conviction of a person so called, for Perjury		247
Acheson, Captain, Case of		236	Bristol, Marquess of, and the Church of Rome		246	Coventry, Defeat of the Radicals and Dissenters at		383
Agnew's (Sir A.) Bill for the better Observance of the Sabbath		100, 109	British Navy, Whig Degradation of the		5	Cowper, Earl, Pension of		278
Agnew, Sir A., Proceedings of the Disciples of		204	British Mothers, Address to		15	Crawford, Mr., Election of, for the City of London		260
Aldborough, Earl of, Death of the		230	British Association for the Advancement of Science. Meeting of the, at Cambridge		214	Crawford, Lieutenant, R.N., Court-martial on		400
Alexander and Co., Affairs of the Firm of, 150, 231			British Guiana, Observations on the Orders in Council for Changing the Laws of		7	Criminal Information Extraordinary		142
Althorp, Lord, Inefficiency of, for Public Business.		72	British Leaf Tea, Destruction of, by order of the Lord Mayor		334	Criticisms, Theatrical, Remarks on		356
— Conduct of, to the Deputations		92	Brougham, Lord, Remarks on the Bankruptcy Act of		109	Culley, the Policeman, Inquest on the Body of 155, 165—Remarks on the Inquest upon, 157.		
— Circular by, to the Parishes of England and Wales		397	— Reversal of the Judgment of		189	Cumberland, Prince George of, Misrepresentations respecting the Health of		86
America, the Cholera in		227	— Appointments by		198	Cumberland, Duke of, Conviction of a gross Libeller upon the, 204—Conduct of Lord Grey to the, 220—Lord Brougham's Treatment of the, 260.		
— Men and Manners in		298	— Critical Remarks on the Conduct		412	Cumberland, Duke and Duchess of, and Prince George, Departure of the, for the Continent		316
Americans, Specimens of the Character of the, 182			and Character of		412	Currency Question, Meeting respecting the		76
Amphitrite Convict Ship, Loss of the		282, 284, 301.	Brougham, Mr. Wm., and the Electors of South-west		158	D		
Anatomy Bill, Operation of the		16	Brownrigg, Sir Robert, Death of		414	Danby, B. C., Trial and Conviction of the Murderers of		2
Ancient Vessel, Discovery of an		78	Bruce, Major, Election of, for the Inverness District Burghs		181	Davies, Colonel, Motion by, of Confidence in the Ministers		181
Ancona, Establishment of a French Garrison at.		53	Buccleugh, Duke and Duchess of, Disgraceful Attack upon		323	De Beauvoir, Sir J. E., Observations on the Election Petition of		76
Anglesey, Lord, and the Government of Ireland. Editorial Comments on		4	Buxton, Mr. Fowell, Letter to		87	Debtor and Creditor, Law of		303
— and Mr. O'Connell, Remarks on the Conduct of		20	Bull, John, Correspondence with, from A.M. 14. 31—A Claimant, 14—An Englishwoman, 15, 150, 307—B. B. B., 23—Frema, 30—G. T. H., 87—94, 119, 189—Clausidicus, 107, 154—Omewa, 110—Adjutant, 117—A French Claimant, 125—An Old Purser, <i>ib.</i> —Diplomaticus Vetus, 126, 134, 151, 167—An Old Diplomatist, 127—An Enemy to "Johs," <i>ib.</i> —A Constant Reader, <i>ib.</i> —Justus, <i>ib.</i> —Nathaniel Goldsmith, 133—Britannicus, 134—An Old Subscriber, <i>ib.</i> —Spectator, 142—Joseph Liggins, 159—Dr. Shepherd, 167—Rose Price, <i>ib.</i> —Consultus, 175—Edward Baines, 191—Mr. Beamish, 199—An Old Tory, 206—Mr. Elmes, 215—Admiral Dundas, 223—Broadside, 231—Vindex, 254—An Observer, <i>ib.</i> —A Barrister, <i>ib.</i> —A Simple Friend, 255—C. Bethell Codrington, 286—B., <i>ib.</i> H., <i>ib.</i> —A Burgess of Grimsby, 295—A. J. B., <i>ib.</i> —Joseph Sparrow, 307—Mrs. Ramsbottom, 309—Don Antonio da Silva, 253—John Cockshot, Jun., 357—Johnson Grant, 358—A West India Proprietor, <i>ib.</i> —Philogresham, 367—Senix Senior, <i>ib.</i> —F. Smith, <i>ib.</i> —Templar, 375—Nauticus, 391—C. C. C. 402—Senicus, 407—One of the Clergy, 414.			Dell, Parson, Conduct of a Person so called		275
Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill		287	Burge and Barrett, Messrs., Defence of the Conduct of		269	Denbigh, Lord, Appointment of, as Chamberlain to the Queen		12
Assessed Taxes, Meeting at the British Coffee House respecting the, 165.—At St. Clement's Danes and St. Andrew's, Holborn, <i>ib.</i> —Marlybone Association for the Abolition of, 287, 294—Association in Westminster for the Resistance of, 294—Meetings in the various Parishes of London and Middlesex to Resist the Payment of, 317, 324, 330, 341, 344, 349, 359, 374, 376—Seizures for, 344, 363, 376, 382—Address to His Majesty upon the subject of, 349, 356—Proceedings in the Court of Exchequer respecting, 352.			C			Derry, Resolutions of the Clergy of the Diocese of		75
Attwood, Mr., Address of, to the Men of Birmingham		159	Calcutta, Description of the Bishop's College at		357	Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, Resignation of Medical Officers at the		332
B			— Dreadful Hurricane at		395	Dixon, Dr., the African Traveller, Lamentable Fate of		263
Babington, Dr., Death of		138	Camden, Marquess, erroneous Reports respecting the Sinecure of		413	Dominica, Petition from, to the House of Commons		263
Baker, Eliza, Most Extraordinary Case of,		126	Canada Company, Meeting of the		150	— Reply of the Council of, to the Lieut. Governor		294
Bankruptcy Court, Question respecting the, 22—Working of the, 102—Important Decision in, 323			Canterbury, Archbishop of, and the Lord Chancellor Amendment of the, to the Irish Church Bill		236	Donna Maria, Arrival of, at Windsor		292
Bank of England, History of the		246	Canterbury, Archbishop of, Address from the Diocese of Bristol to the		380	— Acknowledgment of, by England, <i>ib.</i>		292
Bank Charter Question, Observations upon the		172	Carrickfergus Election Committee		119	Doncaster, Meeting of the Clergy of		55
— Remarks on the Conduct of Lord Althorp respecting the		212	Carlos, Don, Refusal of, to acknowledge the Princess of Asturias		164	Don Pedro, Enlistment of Recruits for the Service of		173
Bank Proprietors, Meeting of the		261	Carnarvon, Earl of, Death of the		126	— Attempted Negotiation by, with Don Miguel		396
Bank Robbery		51	— Funeral of		136	Douglas, Sir Kenneth, Death of		330
Bankers' Clearing Houses, Mr. Babbage's Description of		102	Cavalry Officer, Remarks on a Letter by, in the Times newspaper		158	Dover, Lord, Death of		222
Barrington, Captain, Remarks on the Retirement of, from the Admiralty		108	Caves, curious Account of, in Ireland		295	Doyle, Sir John, and Admiral Sartorius, Correspondence between		214
Barrackpore, Discovery of a Plot at		119	Chambers Mr., and Mr. Pope, Fracas between		306	Dramatic Performances Bill, Observations on the		237
Barbarity, Inhuman Case of		136	Chancery, Court of, Arrears of Business in Chancery Reform		376	Drury Lane Theatre, Meeting of the Shareholders at		239
Bath, the Rev. Archdeacon of, Visitation of the Bazaars and Fancy Fairs, an Address to the Females of Great Britain, on the Subject of		410	Chelsea Hospital, Alarming Fire at		64	Dublin, Great Sensation produced, at by a Speech of Lord Grey		59
Beamish, Mr., Case of		189, 199	— Opening of the Gardens of, to the Public		118	— Arrival of the Marquis of Wellesley at		315
Beauchamp, Lord, Institution of a Suit against 138			Chelsea, Manifestation of the Spirit at		291	— Destructive Fire at		259
Belgian Chambers, Dissolution of the		149	— Dreadful Murder at		163	Dudley Magistracy, Abuse of the, by Sir John Campbell		261
Belgium, Commercial Distress in		315	Cheltenham, Morality of the People of		235	Duffield, Mr., Death of		22
Benloman Steam-packet, Loss of the		184	Cherbourg, Conduct of Lord Durham at		284	Durham, Earl of, Expensive Mission of the, to St. Petersburg		198
Beresford, Lord Wm., and O'Connell's Tribute to		90	China Trade, Letter from Mr. Grant, respecting the		299	— Conduct of, at Cherbourg		284
Lonsdale, Earl of, and the <i>Carlisle Journal</i>		386	China, Empress of, Death of the		304	— In the Isle of Wight		310
Berry, Duchess of		69	City of Waterford Steamer, Wreck of the		328	Dutch Embargo		94
Berkeley, Captain, Appointment of, to the Admiralty Board		100	Cholera, State of, in the Metropolis		278	E		
Berkeley, Lady Charlotte, Death of		270	— Phenomenon respecting		290	Earl of Wemyss Packet, Melancholy Occurrence on board of the		284, 301
Bible, Burning of the, by a Popish Priest, 413—Extraordinary Conduct of the Archbishop of Dublin on the Subject		<i>ib.</i>	— Dreadful ravages of, in South America		331, 360	East India House, Report of Proceedings at		402
Bills (Private) in Parliament		95	Church Rates, Resistance to, by the Dissenters		80	East India Company, Editorial Remarks on the future Prospects of the, 124—Debt of the		87
Bills of Mortality, Christenings and Burials within the, for the Year		5	Church Spoliation Bill, Irish, Remarks on the Conduct of the Whigs upon the subject of the		84	East India Bill, Abstract of the		238
Birmingham, Violent Resolutions of the Political Union of		141	Church in Ireland, Facts respecting the		127	East India Company's Charter, Editorial Remarks on the, 85—Meetings respecting the		122, 194
— Address from, to the King, for the Removal of Ministers		167	Church, the, and the Dissenters		397	East India Executive Body, Differences between the, and Mr. Grant		104
Birmingham Political Union, Proceedings of the		60	Clergy, Anonymous Calumniators of the		181	Ecclesiastical Courts		95
Bishops and the Clergy, Address of the, to His Majesty		67	Clerkenwell, Dreadful Murder at		10	Edinburgh, Shocking Accident at		90
Bishops, Bench of, False Report respecting the		236	Cobbett Mr., Rejection of the Accusations of, against Sir Robert Peel		157	Elliott, Captain, Remarks on the Conduct of Election, Oxford, 88—Marylebone, <i>ib.</i>		38
Blomfield, Bishop, absurd Conduct of		263	Cobbett and O'Connell, Opinions of		254	Election Committees		102
Northwick, Mr. Peter, Address to		130	Coast Guard Service, Parliamentary Return of the Expenses of		318	Eminent Persons, Enumeration of the Deaths of, in the Year 1832		5
Bow-street Magistrates, Judgment against the		147	Codrington, Sir E., Refutation of the Assertions of, by Sir R. Peel		101	Ennis, Dr., Death of, 166—Verdict against Sir John Jeffcott, <i>ib.</i>		300
Bradshaw, Captain, R.N., Suicide of		318	Codrington, Sir B., and the Edinburgh Anti Slavery Society		147	England, Diplomacy of, Remarks on the		214
"Brass Band," Performance of the		197	Cold Bath Fields Inquest, Reversal of the Verdict of		171	Epiris, Horrid Catastrophe in		214
Brentwood, Meeting of the Clergy at		143	Colonies, Whig Projects respecting the		5	Epsom Races, Ministerial Sportsmen at		165
Brighton, Coach Accident at		232	Colonial Union, Solemn Declaration of the		102	Erin Steam Packet, Loss of the		86
— Partial Destruction of the Chain Pier at		334, 338	Colonial Slavery, Documents respecting the		90	Established Church, Institutions and Societies connected with the		365
			— Origin and Progress of		91	Esterhazy, Prince Nicholas, Death of		398
			Committees, Parliamentary, Expenses of		279	Etty, Mr., the Artist, Remarks on the Works of		118
			Commission (Special) at the Old Bailey		259	European Monarchs, List of, and their Ages		325
			Conservative Clubs, Meetings of the,		183	European Mortality, Comparative Statement of, 290		
			Constantinople, Political Affairs at		102	Evans, Colonel, Election of, for Westminster, 148		
			— the Russian Army at		144, 160	— and the Trades' Unions		390
			Disastrous Fire at		312, 314	Exeter, Bishop of, Charge of the, to the Clergy of his Diocese		283
			Courts of Justice, Regulation of the Expenses in		54	Exmouth, Lord, Death of		29
						— Funeral of		47
						Exmouth, Lord Viscount, Death of		390
						Expediency, the Doctrine of		242
						F		
						Factory Bill, Observations on the Evidence before the Committee on the, 12—Letter upon the Subject of, 133—Defeat of Ministers upon the Question of the, 210, 212—Effects of the, at Manchester, 375.		
						Factory Commissions		365
						Faithful, Mr., Motion of, in the House of Commons		126
						Farnham, Lady, Death of		342
						Females of Great Britain, Address to the		149
						Ferna, Bishop of, Address to the		239
						Fishbourne, Mr., Desperate Attack upon		23
						Fish-Dinner, (Ministers'), Humorous Description of the		268
						Fitzclarence, Lord Frederick, Appointment of, to the Lieutenantancy of the Tower, 61—His Resignation, 68.		
						Fleming, Admiral, Violent Aspersions of, against the Inhabitants of Jamaica		189
						Foley, Admiral Sir T., Death and Biography of		22
						— Lord, Fire at the Seat of		29
						— Death and Biography of		126
						Forged Notes, Bill for the Prevention of Uttering of		279
						Forgery, Coster's Plan for the Prevention of		178
						France and Holland, Convention between		173
						France, Freedom of the Press in		350
						French Court, Foreign Policy of		381
						French Army, Punishments in the, as compared with the English		279
						Free Labour Question, Political Economy of the		93
						Funchal, Count, Death of		292
						Fursey, Committal of, for Stabbing two Policemen		155
						— Acquittal of, at the Old Bailey		215
						G		
						Gales, Destructive Effects of		282
						Gambier, Admiral, Death of		

INDEX.

India and England, Steam Navigation between, 323.	Manifold Plough, Account of a	Peers, Creation of, by the Grey Ministry	Stafford Election Committee, Ballot for the
Irish Coercion Bill, Remarks on the	Manchester, Refusal of Church Rates at	Pension Warrant, Exposition of the gross Injustice	Stallwood, Mr., Exposition of the Conduct of
Irish Tithe Bill, Debate on the	Marlborough Election, Exposure of the Falsehoods	of the	Stamp Office, New Constitution of the
Irish Church Bill, Anticipations respecting the	of the Times Newspaper on the subject of the	Petitions, Eighth Report of, from the Select Com-	Steele, Mr., Arrest of, 71—Trial of, for Libel,
Comments on the	Mariotti, Mr., Death of	mittee	Steam Carriage (Sir C. Dance's), Observations on
68, 220, 228	Mariotti, Mr., Resignation of, as Chairman of	Physians, Meeting of the College of	Stevenson, Sir John, Death of
Ireland, Whig Tranquillization of	of the India Company	Pitt, Mr., the Financial System of	St. Martin's Church, Observations upon Mr. Wil-
147, 342	Marylebone, Address to the Electors of	Pitt, Mr., Death of the	kins's Project respecting
Lord Plunkett's Patronage in	Defeat of the Ministerial Candidate at	Poetry, Original:—Annuis Mirabilia, 29—On the	St. Petersburg, Grand Masked Ball at
316	Mason, John, Trial of, for the Murder of Mr.	Election of Speaker, 37—Sketches of Character:	Suffolk (East), Agricultural Association, 294
Protestantism in, 397—Meeting of the	Sneyd	E. B. Edmonstone, Esq., 46—Colonel Abate, 54	Conservative Club, Meeting of the
Grand Orange Lodge of, 46	Mathews, Mr., Humorous Address of	The Whigs are still in Place, 46—On a Debate	Sugar Cane, Syrup of the, Scheme for the Introduc-
Isle of Man, melancholy Catastrophe at the	Provisional Election of	on the Jews, 124—Cavalry and Artillery, 133—Elo-	tion of, into England
227	Mauritius, the Inhabitants of, and Mr. Jeremie	to the "Duke of Guise," 206—Song, by Lieut.	Sugden, Sir E., Address of, to the Electors of
J	21, 277	Fitch, 253—Words of Comfort to a Great Man,	Cambridge
Jamaica House of Assembly, Singular Proceedings	McClintock, Capt. Charles, Death of	293—Disappointment, 301—Song, 309—New Song,	Sutherland, Duke of, Death of the
in the, 28—Dissolution of the, 37	M'Queen, Mr., Letter from, to Mr. Stanley	341—Miss Elizabeth Bull, 373—Song, by the	Sutton, Sir C. M., Election of, to the Speakership
Jamaica, Depreciation of the value of Property at	Mediterranean, Concentration of English Ships of	"Tribe of Fortune," 289—Sortes Iliacorum, 297	of the House of the Commons, 36—Honour of
111	War in the	Verbes in Imitation of Cowper, 405.	Knighthood conferred on, 284—Freedom of
Jebb, Dr., Bishop of Limerick, Death of	Metbourne, Lord, Reception of Deputations by	Polish Count, Robbery of a	Dover voted to
389	356, 402	Pomrei, Earl of, Death of the	Swansea, Account of an Earthquake at
Jelfcoat, Sir John, and Dr. Hennis, Fatal Duel be-	Metropolitan Magazine, Observations of the, on	Portugal, Letters published by Order of the King of	Sydenhote, Singular Ghost Story at
tween	the Whigs and Free Trade	13	174, 182
152	Mexican Bonds, Commercial transaction respecting	Portugal, Conflict between the Royalists and	T
Departure of, for Sierra Leone 159	Middlesex Magistrate, Mistake committed by	Peñoles, 109—Conduct of the English Go-	Talleyrand, Prince, Advice of, to Buonaparte
Jeremie, Mr., Remarks on the appointment to office	Miguel, Don, Knight of, to the Throne of Portugal	vernment to, 116—Capture of the Fleet of the King	Taylor, Robert, Release of, from Prison
of, at Mauritius	181	of 230, 239—Acknowledgment of the Pretender	Taxes, Observations on the Resistance to the Pay-
Jews' Disabilities Bill, Defeat of the	Military Appointments, Evidence before the Com-	to the Throne of, 237, 292—Lord Palmerston's	ment of
944	mittee on	Diplomacy relative to, 308—Stock-jobbing In-	Tea, Adulterated, Seizure of
Johnson, William, Trial of, for Murder	317, 372, 374	vestments respecting, 300, 316—Progress of the	148
2	Ministers, Defeat of, by the Duke of Wellington	War in, 364—Action at Alcares do Sal, in, 373—	Teynham, Lord, Remarks on the Prosecution of
Jones, Colonel, Correspondence of, with Mr. Hum-	180	Remarks on Don Miguel's Claims to the Throne	157
85	Ministry, Changes in the	of 380.	Teynham, Lord, and Mr. Donlan, New Trial in
K	Increased Expenditure of the	Portsmouth, Ministerial Shuffling respecting the	the Case of
Kean, Mr., the Tragedian, Death of, 158—Funeral	Consistency of the Times Newspaper re-	Naval Command at	181
of, 168	specting the	Post Office, Obnoxious Regulations in the, 197, 205,	Teynham, Lord, Refutation of the Aspersions of,
Kelly, Alderman, Proceedings against	370	206—Regulations of the, 237, 366, 373—Alleged	upon Sir Hudson Lowe
95	Motion of Confidence in, by Colonel	Abuses in the, 245.	61
Kent, Duchess of, and the Princess Victoria, Ad-	Devises	Power, the, the Comedian, Curious Letter of, from	Theatricals, 13, 29, 46, 71, 86, 118, 174, 190, 230,
dress to her, by the Inhabitants of Cowes	Mirchouse, Mr., Election of, to the Office of Com-	America	413
214	mon Sergeant	Pozzo di Borgo, (Prince), Visit of, to England	Theatricals Extraordinary
Keogh, Mr., Attempted Suicide by	238	6	"The Storm," New Version of, by Hood
Key, Sir John, Exposure of the Conduct of, 245,	Molyneux, Lord, Conduct of the Times Newspaper	Pryme, Mr., Remarks on the Conduct of	381
252, 280, 298, 293	towards	262, 301	Thompson, Alderman, Remarks on the Election of,
King's Speech, Comments on the	159	Protestants, Sufferings of, in Ireland	for Sunderland, 116—Resignation of, as Chairman
44	More, Mrs. Hannah, Death of	11	of the Committee at Lloyd's, 390.
King, Visit of the, to the City	294	Public Debt, Increase of the, by the Whigs	Times, Hoax on the, respecting a Political Poem,
184	Mulgrave, Lord, Extraneous Conduct of	326	278—Consistency of the, 347.
King's College, Meeting of the Proprietors of	Municipal Commission, Opinions of Sir J. Scarlett	Queen, the, Drawing Rooms held by	Tomes, Mr., Conduct of, respecting the Warwick
143	and Mr. Follet on the subject of the	124, 172	Election
King of Portugal, Character and Conduct of the	373	Queen of Portugal, Reception of the, at Windsor	183
Kingston, Earl of, Verdict of Jury against	Municipal Commissioners, Opposition to the Pro-	292	Town (N. W.), Conduct of the Municipal Com-
230	ceedings of the	380, 392, 408	missioners at
Kingsmill Grove, Description of a Breakfast Party	Murray, Lieutenant, Trial of, by Court Martial 392	at	210
at	Museum, British, Account of the Library of the	292	Trade, Changes in the Channels of
253	292	R	130
L	N	Railways and Steam Engines	Treason and College Students
Lansdowne, Lord, and the Bank Charter Bill, 277	National Political Union, Meeting of the, and Riot	251, 290	Treasury and Stamp Office, Gross Ignorance and
Langman, Mrs., Awful Death of	at Coldhatch Fields	328	Stupidity displayed in the
222, 235	National Convention, Remarks on the Project for	Recorder's Report, Serious Mistake respecting	278
Launceston, Whig Purity respecting the Borough	the Formation of a	205	Turkey, Preparations for an Interference in the
of	National Debt, Resolution respecting the	Reformed Parliament, Roman Catholics returned	Affairs of
337	National Vaccine Board, Report of the Committee	to the	404
Law Reform	of the House of Commons respecting the	22	U
Law, Joseph, Application of, for a Licence to	Naval Securities, Motion for the Abolition of, by	Vote by Ballot	United Service, Degradation of the
preach the Gospel	Mr. Hume	245	5
131	Naval and Military Rewards, Observations upon	Reform, Law, Editorial Remarks on	United States, Message of the President of the
Law Intelligence:—Pringle v. Cadell, 59—Wade v.	52	394	6
Andrews, 139—The King v. Baring Wall, 132—	Naval and Military Rewards, Observations upon	413	Position of the, with Reference to
Complex v. Shevelly, 147—The King v. Donlan	173	Retrenchment and Reform, Indications of Whig	Affairs of England
and Lord Teynham, 152—Howard v. Bartolozzi,	Nevo Emancipation Petitions, Affidavit of	Attention to	13
192—The King v. Dyer, 200—Fleming and Morgan	Forbes respecting the Procuring of	5	Misunderstanding between the Re-
v. Macaulay and Babington, 211—Swift v.	146	Revenge, Quarter's, Remarks on the	publics of the
Swift, 231—Brown v. Brown, 251—Collins v.	293	5	13
Hennett, 263—Freeman v. Paganini, 378—The	New York, Ludicrous Theatrical Scene at	Richmond, Duke of, Prosecution of the Court	V
King v. Grant and Others, 392—Sir E. Coddington	19	275	Ventriloquism, Ludicrous Specimen of, at Beverley
v. Woolcombe, 368—The King v. Cohen, 469	Nicol, Captain, Conviction of, for a Capital	Ripon, Earl of, Degrading Situation of the, in the	111
Leeds, Whig Dinner at	Officer	House of Lords	Veterans, Pensions of, Shameful Principle adopted
Leinster, Comparative List of Insurrectionary	Niger, Land's Expedition to the	156	by the Government
Outrages in the Province of	Northampton (North), Election, Conduct of Lord	269	Villa Nova, Destruction of the Wines at
68	Brudenell at	139	284
Leonard, Mr., Murder of	Northamptonshire Farmers, Sentiments of the	Ross, Capt., Expedition in search of, 138—Return	W
86	Northfleet, Dreadful Occurrence at	to, England, 331.	Waddington, Murder at
Leopold, King, Parsimonious Conduct of	26	Ross, Capt., Expedition in search of, 138—Return	168
253	Northumberland, Another Grey Job in	179	Waltham, Alderman, Obelisk to the Memory of
Letter of his Holiness the Pope	111	Roussin, Admiral, Contemptuous Treatment of, by	206
350	O	Roussin, Admiral, Contemptuous Treatment of, by	Warburton's (Bishop) Argument in favour of
Conduct of, in Paris	O'Connell, Maurice, Letter to	116	Church Establishments
358	394	Royal Navy, Return of Commissioned Officers in	405
Lewis, Major General, Sudden Death of	O'Connell, Mr., Charing of, in Dublin, 133—Neu-	the	War Office, Remarks on the Pension System
3	gation between, and the Irish Government, 365	Russian Church	adopted in the, 76—Petty-fogging System of the,
Lewes Races, Conduct of the Magistrates at	—Collection of Catholic Rent for, 372	Russian Church	197—Emoluments of Clerks in the, 381.
279	Official Assignments, Allowances to	Russian Church	Warwick, Lord, Attacks on, by the Ministerial
Liberty, Black, White, and Whitey-brown	367	Russian Church	Journals
397	Of, Don Pedro's Exp-dition to, Extracts from	Russian Church	278
Limerick, Speech of Mr. Seale, 174	a Pamphlet upon the Subject of, by Capt. Dixon	Russian Church	Waterloo, Anniversary of the Battle of
Lincoln, Bishop of, Exemplary Conduct of the	and Lieut. Lumley, 5—Progress of the War at,	Russian Church	Waterloo, Launch of the Ship so called
414	187, 188—Prospects for aspiring young Heroes at,	Russian Church	16
Lisbon, Capture of, 244, 248—Arrival of Don Pedro	190	Russian Church	Watkin, Captain, Arrest of, by Colonel Lord
at, 266.	Orleans, Duke of, Arrival of the, in England	Russian Church	Brudenell
Literary Humbug, Exposure of a	150	Russian Church	378
38	Ouh, King, Arrival of, in Greece	Russian Church	Watson, Sir Frederick, and Sir John De Beauvoir,
Literature:—	84	Russian Church	Correspondence between the
Metropolitan and Fraser's Magazines	P	Russian Church	Weber, Captain, Death of
37	Paris Correspondence, 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 55, 63, 75,	Russian Church	222
Letter to the Bishop of London on Church Re-	81, 91, 98, 107, 114, 123, 135, 143, 170, 178, 183,	Russian Church	Welllesley, Lord, Appointment of, to the Govern-
form, Review of a	187, 195, 206, 210, 219, 227, 235, 242, 251, 259,	Russian Church	ment of Ireland
Mr. Liggins's Defence of the West India Planters	267, 275.	Russian Church	283
61	Parliament, Opening of	Russian Church	Wellington, Duke of, and the King, Scurrility and
Southey's Life of Nelson	34	Russian Church	Falsehoods respecting
Mr. Gwilt's Translation of "Vitruvius"	Analysis of the Proceedings in, on the	Russian Church	196
62	Election of Speaker, 34—The King's Speech, 42	Russian Church	Reading of the Slave Emancipation Bill, 277
Murray's Byron, Rejected Addresses, Hints to	The Irish Coercion Bill, 50, 58, 66, 74, 82, 50,	Russian Church	180
Anglers, and Maxims of a Chess Players	106—Motion of Mr. Hume on Naval and Military	Russian Church	Memorandum of the, on the Pay
181	Securities, 50—Law Amendment Bill, 74, 98—	Russian Church	and Appointments of the Army
Jesse's Gleanings from Nature	Motion on Public Pensions, 106—Irish Church	Russian Church	309
The Magazines, and United Service Journal, 16,	Imperialism Bill, 58, 106, 154, 162, 194, 202,	Russian Church	Westminster, Marquess of, and their Majesties,
Beauties of the Court of Charles II.	218, 229, 234, 242—Jews' Disabilities Bill, 132,	Russian Church	228—Pious Wishes of, 228
205	202, 242—Constitution of Tithes Bill, 122, 215—	Russian Church	West India Dock Stock, Depreciation of
Sharpe's British Peerage; and The Abbeys, by	Motion on the Distress of the Country, 130—	Russian Church	13
Mr. Trollope	Currency Question, 106—Reduction of the Malt	Russian Church	West India Body, Memorial of, to Lord Grey, 53
214	Duty, 130, 133—Motion by the Earl of Aberdeen,	Russian Church	—Proceedings of the, 93—Refutations of the Ca-
New Sporting Magazine	138—On the Assessed Taxes, 106—The Slave	Russian Church	lumnies against the, by Mr. Liggins, 61—Plan for
New Vitruvius Britannicus	Trade Bill, 154, 162, 170, 178, 186, 202,	Russian Church	the Robbery of, 148—Appointment of a Commis-
The Infirmitates of Genius	234, 238, 266—Defeat of Mr. Cobden's Mo-	Russian Church	sion by the, 197—Correspondence between the,
230	tion against Sir R. Peel, 164—Motion of the Duke	Russian Church	and Mr. Stanley, 213—Resolutions of the, 214.
Lady Morgan's Works	of Wellington on Portuguese Affairs, 178—Limit-	Russian Church	West India Colonies, Government Resolutions re-
16	ation of Actions Bill, 186—East India Charter	Russian Church	specting the, 156—Great Meeting in the City
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Bill, 186, 218, 226, 250—Irish Tithe Act, 186, 250,	Russian Church	respecting the, 164—Examination of the Bill for
230	206, 274—Local Jurisdiction Bill, 194, 202, 218—	Russian Church	the Spoilation of the, 164, 188—Meeting at the
The Periodicals	Queens' Affirmation Bill, 194, 202, 218—	Russian Church	London Tavern respecting the, 172—Statistics of
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Regulation Bill, 194, 226, 250, 266—Bank Char-	Russian Church	the, 182—Observations on the Emancipation
230	ter Act, 212, 210, 250, 266—Mr. Fergusson's Mo-	Russian Church	of the Slaves in the, 365, 374.
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	tion respecting Poland, 218—Motion on the Con-	Russian Church	Wexford, Mayor of, Arrest of the
230	duct of the Sheriffs of Coventry, 250—Scotch	Russian Church	230
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Burgis Bill, 238—Prorogation, 274	Russian Church	Whigs, Popular Opinion of the
230	Parliament, the Reformed, Remarks on the Pro-	Russian Church	244
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	ceedings of, 275	Russian Church	Wignall, Mrs. Ann, Noble Legacy of
230	Parliamentary Petitions, Curious Coincidences on	Russian Church	346
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	the Subject of	Russian Church	Wilkins, Archdeacon, Death and Funeral of
230	Palmerston, Lord, Observations on the Diplomacy	Russian Church	187
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	of	Russian Church	Wilkins, Archdeacon, Annual Visitation of, for
230	16	Russian Church	Deacons of Reform
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	16	Russian Church	Windsor, Disgraceful Riot at, 184—Poor Knights
230	Parsons, Ex-Sheriff, Action against, in America	Russian Church	of, Order of the King respecting the
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	330	Russian Church	318
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Parkinson, alias Remington, Commitment of, for	Russian Church	Wood's Hotel, Destruction of, by Fire
230	Forgery	Russian Church	176
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Parochial Clergy, Income of the, from Tithes	Russian Church	Woodford, Sir Ralph, Opinion of, upon Slave Em-
230	139	Russian Church	ancipation
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Passive Resistance	Russian Church	Worcester Cathedral, Opinions respecting
230	139	Russian Church	the
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Patriots, Conduct of the, in the County of Sussex	Russian Church	279
230	166	Russian Church	Wren, the Incendiary, Execution of
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Pedro, Don, Disgraceful Treatment of Englishmen	Russian Church	8
230	in the Service of	Russian Church	Y
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	182	Russian Church	Yacht Club, Expedition of, in Honour of the King
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	Peel, Sir Robert, absurd Report of Acceptance of	Russian Church	of the French
230	Office by, 4—Misrepresentations of the Press re-	Russian Church	277
Mrs. Carmichael's "West Indies"	specting the Conduct of, 53	Russian Church	Yellowitzpizool, Count
230		Russian Church	277

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Honorary Residence at Paris, and are said to be very respectable.

The Netherlands Consulate at Amsterdam, under the Honorable Mr. van Nethlands Consul for Sunderland, in presenting to His Majesty's Horn, in the Exchange Rooms of that town, a bronze medal, for having gallantly preserved a child at the peril of his own life, spoke as follows:

Honour, Sir,—I have much pleasure in presenting to you an Honorary Bronze Medal, which has been voted to you by the Humane Society of the Netherlands, in recognition of your noble deed, and the heroic conduct which was made able and noble deeds, and in recognizing you as a Britton Seaman, I recognize man of courage and benevolence. Since a child which had fallen into the sea at Middelburg, on the 26th of September, 1831, and about to perish, you threw yourself into the water after it, regardless of your own safety.—You thus saved a life, and restored to the world a brave and useful individual, who will be to individuals of that heroic nation the Dutch. Your humanity is worthy of British seamen, and this honorary tribute from individuals so highly gifted with courage as the Dutch people, is a brilliant ornament for your breast, and a pledge to all men, that they may follow the example of the heart which has given it; it will continue to stimulate you through life to the same noble course, of courage and humane man. Here take this trifle from me, and with it drink the health of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the health of General Canning, the health of the King of the Netherlands, the health of the brave Dutch people, who surrounded you, and whose lives and fortunes at his feet in defence, and for the defence of their country.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, 3d Jan. 1833.

DEAR BULL.—"I wish you a happy new year." I say this, and I mean it; but I confess, while I write it, I have too little reason for expecting the realization of my desires. To wish you a "happy" new year, would imply that I believe that the aristocracy of Europe is saved—that the principle of democracy is vanquished, and that the throne, the hearth, and the altar are secure: but I do not, and cannot believe this; I know far otherwise. In the contrary, during the year 1833, if we are destined to witness its close, we shall probably see a triumph of Whiggery or of Radicalism in England—scenes of discord, bloodshed, and bankruptcy in France—civil war in Spain—a war between two brothers continued in Portugal—anation and insurrections in Belgium—and, in other portions of Europe, the development and success (I mean temporary success) of the revolutionary fiend, who may be described in the language of holy writ as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." When, then, I say I wish you a happy new year, I express more a personal than a political feeling. May you be happy in the recollection that you have endeavoured to stem the torrent of sedition and revolution—that you have laboured to preserve the throne when it would not preserve itself—that you have fought manfully for the Constitution of 1830—that you have opposed poverty, schism and fanaticism, and have defended the most perfect system of representation (notwithstanding all its imperfections) which the wisdom of man has ever been able to invent—that you have said, "let us not reject that which has been tried and found to be desirable, for that which is visionary and uncertain,"—and finally, in the recollection that though you have not been able to command success for those principles, at least you have deserved it. But there are other sources, in spite of the probable success of Jacobinism in Europe, during the year 1833, you may still be happy.—Hope! will render you so. You will have a right to be happy when you contemplate the future—not the immediate, but the coming and distant future: the immediate future will inspire you with annoyance and disgust; but you must know and feel that the triumph of evil will not be permanent—that a storm, come a calm—that we have never the right of despairing of France, and that, "the people," the "greasy, dirty," shall have "tossed up their hats in the air," and cried loud and long enough, "Freedom for ever!" and "Vive la Liberté!" they will find that their pockets are empty—that their children are in rags—that their wives are reproaching them, and that the parish is unable to support them; and then, hitting the dust and cursing the men, they retired from the aristocracy of Europe, who supported them, and showed them no mercy or succours, who deceived them, they will implore their former guardians to forgive their errors and have mercy on them. Be happy then during the year 1833, not because the events of 1833 will satisfy you—not because the results of 1833 will delight you—but because years which will succeed, if not to you personally, at least to your country and to the world, will amply atone for the annoyance and disappointment of the passing hour.

And can you reasonably entertain a doubt that such will be the case? Can you for a moment imagine that the Democratical principle will be permanently victorious in Great Britain or in Europe? If so, follow me for a few minutes, whilst I point out to you the leading facts of the last few years of increasing Jacobinical agitation, and whilst I show that the revolutionary principle in Europe is destitute of real vitality.

Let me begin with Great Britain: Is it not a fact that Lord Grey already repents of his own Reform Bill? Has not Mr. STANLEY declared that it is to be a final measure, and that the Ballot and Triennial Parliaments are not to be granted? Are not then the Whigs afraid of following up their own system? Are they not obliged to admit by this refusal of secret voting and short Parliaments that they cannot carry out the principle of universal suffrage? reverence and whose opinion they profess to homage? How many Radicals have been elected in Great Britain—notwithstanding the immense efforts made by "the mob" in every direction to intimidate the good and bring in the bad? Very few, indeed, compared with the gross population, and the gross number of voters and members. You will tell me that you would see with as much satisfaction a Radical as a Whig elected, but I will tell you that it is not the least that "the mob" do not so feel, and that the mob have no confidence in any but mob members. The mob then has been vanquished, and the Whigs alone remain to be overcome. Is it not also true that the republican party in England has been well beaten? But few now dare to avow themselves republicans. They are obliged for fear of their lives, and for fear of the violence even of the mob to cry "the King for ever"—and the cause of monarchy is thus becoming lost. When then the people shall find that the Whigs grant them no diminution in taxes—do not and cannot get rid of the National Debt—do not and cannot lessen the amount of poor's rates—but that, on the contrary, the year 1833 is less favourable to trade, commerce, and industry than the year 1832, then will they begin to deplore the progress of democracy, and will they begin to invoke the return to power of the best friends of the church and the State.

But in France the proof is yet more striking, and the argument still more conclusive. What I ask you remains in this country of the Revolution of 1830 except the new dynasty? What have become of the war of propaganda threatened to be undertaken by LAFAYETTE, his white horse, and the barricades of July, against Germany, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Spain; of the declarations of the "Dubiousses," Dumontins, and Andre Puymaure, and of the "Dubiousses," Dumontins, of the Hotel de Ville, "that this revolution shall make Europe tremble, and in one year overthrow all the Kings in Europe?" and of the attempts made by French emissaries sent to Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, to prevail on the people to make revolutions? All these threats—all these promises, and all these efforts to goad the people to insurrections have in their results proved abortive, and, for this reason, the revolutionary principle did not find an echo in the bosoms of the people of Europe. What I again ask remains of the Revolution of 1830 in France, except the new dynasty? Where is the promised liberty of the press, without "which" the barricade men said "we should die?" an answer is to be found in the Courts of Justice against the press during the fifty last months of the revolution than during 500 years' previous history of this country. Where is the promised "personal liberty or freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, domiciliary visits, and iniquitous searches of the police?" My answer is, that it is an admitted fact, that notwithstanding and 1830 there were used in fifteen years one-fifteenth portion of the private individuals arrested, and for this reason, the revolutionary principle did not find an echo in the bosoms of the people of Europe. What I again ask remains of the Revolution of 1830 in France, except the new dynasty? Where is the promised "personal liberty or freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, domiciliary visits, and iniquitous searches of the police?" My answer is, that it is an admitted fact, that notwithstanding and 1830 there were used in fifteen years one-fifteenth portion of the private individuals arrested, and for this reason, the revolutionary principle did not find an echo in the bosoms of the people of Europe. What I again ask remains of the Revolution of 1830 in France, except the new dynasty? Where is the promised "personal liberty or freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, domiciliary visits, and iniquitous searches of the police?" My answer is, that it is an admitted fact, that notwithstanding and 1830 there were used in fifteen years one-fifteenth portion of the private individuals arrested, and for this reason, the revolutionary principle did not find an echo in the bosoms of the people of Europe.

dynasty of Orleans. Has it not then been proved that in France the revolutionary principle is incapable of rendering her happy or satisfied, and that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Revolutionary faction, France is so disgusted with the conduct of her Liberal leaders, and so indifferent to the "liberty" of which they boast, that she even consents, for the time being, to arbitrary measures and an arbitrary Government, rather than engage in another revolution. LAFAYETTE, LAPITTE, MAUGUIN, and BARROT, are now looked upon as firebrands by all respectable persons, and no one in France is bold enough to wear in his button-hole the ribbon of the Order of the Cross of July.

And what has become of the BELGIAN REVOLUTION? De POTTER, and the other seditious writers, who got up that drama, are now either exiled from their country, or hidden within its territory and ashamed of shewing their faces. The manufacturers and shopkeepers, the landed proprietors and farmers, all curse the revolution and its consequences, and merely support that which exists because they have already been already by democracy, and they are afraid of allowing themselves even to think about politics, or the interests of the nation. It is a fact which no one will deny who has visited Belgium, and who understands what is there passing, that King WILLIAM is more popular than King LEOPOLD, and that no men are so abhorred by the Belgians as those who took the lead in the Brussels revolution. It is true that the Belgians, as in France, have not for the time being elected a king, but they have elected a king in the country, and the unhappy King chosen by the Conference of London, deeply regrets that he ever consented to ascend the throne. And do the Belgians enjoy more liberty than they did during the reign of the House of Nassau? Decidedly not. When did King WILLIAM declare whole provinces under martial law? as King LEOPOLD has done? When did he suppress the Journals and the Libelles of his country, and resort to domiciliary visits, secret imprisonment, and the most severe measures of secret and inquisitorial torture such as those resorted to by the reigning Government? Never. The revolution in Belgium, like that of France, has been obliged to deny its own existence, to act in opposition to its own principles, and to fire on the very people whom it proclaimed were the source of all power.

What has become of the REVOLUTION in Portugal? Portugal—1. For three years the daily liberal press of England and France poured forth against Don MIGUEL the blackest and falsest statements. They invented trials which never took place—imprisonments which never occurred—prisons which did not exist—cells and dungeons which had only their being in the imagination of the paid and bribed writers of these infamous paragraphs; and finally, Don MIGUEL was accused of crimes which could not be proved, and he was persecuted with impunity. Besides this, agents were sent with money to bribe the Portuguese officers—to hire Portuguese assassins—to excite insurrections—and to dethrone the legal Monarch of that country; but all these efforts proved vain, and Don MIGUEL still remained King. When these attempts would not succeed, an armed expedition was thought of—for eighteen months the armament was preparing—it was despatched and landed in Portugal, and the hope of plunder was joined to that of bloodshed, rapine, and revolution, in order to add zest to the expedition. And what was the result? Look at Don PEDRO now! Without one single friend—one single partizan in all Portugal—at the mercy of his brother—and exposed to the constant firing of the brave army and admirable engineers of Don MIGUEL. In Portugal, democracy has met with a resounding defeat, but as the hydra has many heads, it is not crushed, though it is stunned.

And although in Spain it cannot be denied that the Queen's party is doing much mischief, and that if the politics of her faction be persisted in, a civil war in that country is inevitable; yet it must nevertheless be admitted that the threats of a revolution which were made by ROSA, VALDEZ, RIZ, and others in 1830, have all turned out to be idle threats, and that the Revolution has not been carried out. I do not deny that the men now in office, if they listen to the liberals of France and the Whigs of England, will soon bring about revolutions on the Peninsula—but the revolution will be made by the conservative, and not by the "movement" party.

In Italy, Poland, and Germany the results are the same; and though during the year 1833 new efforts will be unquestionably made by the democratic party of France, to excite revolutions in the employes of English Whigs, yet the year 1834 will most probably witness a return every where to sound principles of order and of peace. For these reasons, then, I wish you "a happy new year," and I hope your readers will allow me to comprise them in this salutation. And now adieu!—In my next week's letter I shall resume the plan of "a week's diary."—I am, dear BULL, yours, P.H.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

It is but seldom that we experience so mild a December as that which has just passed. Winter weather it has been, as far as mist and fog and driven rains, coming over us at intervals, could make it; but the few frosts that have visited us have made their appearance rather in sport than in earnest, and neither the farmer nor the luxuriant has had his labours nor his amusements interrupted. The rain has not been excessive, nor the winds tremendously violent; and over and over again has given us a cheerful though a watery day, with mild showers have been given us, making the ground as unlike Christmas as possible. Fields, too, are green, and herbs and succulent plants unwithered, and potatoes and bulbous roots putting forth their shoots and fibres as if they felt the spring-tide of the year setting their sap in motion. It can hardly be deemed seasonable weather, but it has given opportunity to the late-sown wheat to put forth its seed, and to settle themselves firmly in their seed-bed, in defiance of whatever hard weather the lengthening days of the new year may yet have in store. The forward wheat have planted well, and by some cause, not very obvious, have not become so rank and luxuriant as might have been expected from the mildness of the season. Thus, however, farmers are enabled to rub on, saving many costly haystacks from the wide voracious jaws of winter; and it has been a blessed season for the poor, in districts where the need, in defiance of whatever hard weather the lengthening days of the new year may yet have in store. The forward wheat have planted well, and by some cause, not very obvious, have not become so rank and luxuriant as might have been expected from the mildness of the season. 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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret extremely that we are obliged still to postpone the valuable *fruits* of several correspondents, which have been already too long delayed.

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

The TITLE and INDEX, for 1832, will be ready for delivery with the Paper on Sunday next, and may be had at the Office, and of all Newsmen.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Brighton, and continue, it is said, until the 26th.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr ANDERSON the Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Brighton, one of her MAJESTY'S Domestic Chaplains, and the Reverend Gentleman will henceforth take his turn of duty at the Chapel Royal. Hitherto her MAJESTY has been a constant attendant at the afternoon Service amongst the congregation of the Chapel where Mr. ANDERSON officiated.

There have been many dinners at the Pavilion, and one or two extensive evening parties, at which all the *élite* of the fashionable world at Brighton were present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, who is extremely reduced by his late severe attack, is said to be decidedly convalescent.

WE find the following in yesterday's Times:—

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to appoint the Earl of DENBIGH as her Chamberlain, in the place of Lord Howe. The new appointment will give general satisfaction. The Earl of DENBIGH is a firm Reformer, a friend of the present Ministers, and was by them recommended to HER MAJESTY for the long vacant office. We hail the appointment as a prognostic of good feeling in all quarters to the cause of the people.

If this appointment has really taken place it proves nothing, as to the KING'S feelings about Reform. The KING, with a generosity, which does him the highest credit, gives his entire public confidence to the Ministers actually in his Government. To the good taste of Lord GREY, in taking one of his rough-shod rides, the nomination of Lord DENBIGH to an office about the person of HER MAJESTY, is alone to be attributed.

THE affairs of Ireland are rapidly drawing to a crisis: the Government are absolutely trembling at the results of their own proceedings, and yet hesitate to recall Lord ANGLESEA—without that step, IRELAND IS GONE.

Some months since we know his EXCELLENCY'S removal was decided upon, and his successor named. The Duke of RICHMOND—a man, who himself and whose family are highly popular in that kingdom, and who is not pledged, and who will not easily pledge himself, as Lord ANGLESEA, for the mere love of popularity, is pledged to the people there.

It is in IRELAND with Lord ANGLESEA much what it is in England with Lord GREY and his party—the mischief and ruin they are now producing are not the result either of conviction on one hand, or of folly on the other—For half a century and more, with the exception of a few months when he was a Tory, and crawled after the Duke of WELLINGTON, who would not have him: Lord GREY has been talking much in the BURDETT tone, pledging himself chin-deep in radicalism and republicanism, never dreaming that intellect should be so scarce, and character so degraded, that he should be called to realize in practice the follies which he proposed theoretically. Lord GREY knows that he had abandoned all the absurdities of reform, years ago—laughed at his own enthusiasm, and proclaimed right and left, that although he had been a violent Reformer in his early days, time and experience had cured him—this we distinctly stated Lord GREY to have declared. Well—having first tried the Tory tack to do something, and meeting with no very cordial reception by the most gallant, straight-forward, plane-sailing man alive, the illustrious Duke of WELLINGTON, he gave up all hope, and retired for ever to Howick, whence, by the most extraordinary coincidence of an extremely wet night having kept the lukewarm Tories away from the House of Commons, he was called to power.

What could Lord GREY do? If he chose to accept what for half a century he had been struggling for, but which for the last quarter of a century he had given up as a forlorn hope; what could he do? The answer is plain—he could do nothing but redeem the pledges which he had given when he never expected to be called upon to fulfil them, and act the madman in his “Grey hairs,” which he had released in his youth.

So it is with Lord ANGLESEA, who, however, has not the merit of Lord GREY, because he has abandoned all his early principles; he has rattled, and become every thing that is violent and in diametrical opposition to all that was noble in his character before. Lord ANGLESEA nevertheless, as far as Ireland is concerned, is in the same jeopardy; he has associated himself with rebel Lords and Popish Prelates; he has fawned upon the mob one day, and bullied them the next; he has entertained Repealers at his table and taken Tithe-agitators to his council; he has insulted the country with threats of four-gunbrig power; he has bowed to the poissardes of the Liberty and cringed to the carmen of Dawson-street—He is pledged—AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE—were his words. How then can it be supposed that Lord ANGLESEA, high-spirited though vain as he is, when having pledged himself to the system, backed by Popish priests and Ultra-repealers, can do anything to check the ferment which he has been mainly instrumental in raising—How can he?

Then comes the question—why not recall him—must a bargain be made which cannot be fulfilled—are these conditions which are to interfere with the preservation of a kingdom—we say—and we speak advisedly—if the present system of Irish Government goes on for a few months longer—IRELAND IS LOST TO ENGLAND—and that is as well known and as sensibly felt in Dublin Castle as it is in this country.

Let any man read O'CONNELL'S letter to the Political Unions, and ask himself whether that man does not feel secure of the separation from England—there is not a doubt of it, and the only embarrassment by which that decisive measure is fettered is as to the mode and manner in which it is to be effected.

The following letter has been circulated by this man:—“Mr. O'CONNELL requests that the gentlemen who have consulted

him on the subject of the formation of ‘The Society for the Repeal of the Union,’ will do him the favour to meet at the Great Room, in the Corn Exchange Hotel, at half after two o'clock This Day (Wednesday) to consider the plan which he will have the honour to submit for their adoption.

“Merrion-square, January 2, 1833.”

—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Here we have this man—encouraged by the powers which he most virulently abuses—proposing openly in the face of day a plan for the Repeal of the Union—the mere suggestion of which becomes treason in the eye of the law—but the answer we get to this is—there is no law in Ireland—and that, with Lord ANGLESEA at the head of its Government.

Now let us just take one or two more specimens of political feeling in that country—the first from the provinces:—

“A few weeks ago, during mass in the chapel of Cloufinlough, near Shannon bridge, an armed party, consisting of three, rushed into the chapel, and gave the priest a ‘Terry Alty’ notice, purporting that the family of one Egan should be destroyed if they did not leave the country, which the Priest read aloud from the altar.”

This perhaps in that stormy hemisphere may be considered nothing—What will be thought of the following—an account of an occurrence in the cathedral of St. Patrick's—in the city of Dublin?—

On Christmas Day—“the better day the better deed,” the Cathedral of St. Patrick's was, as is usual on the anniversary of this great Christian festival, excessively crowded. Towards the close of the service a set of miscreants, in the holiday garb of tradesmen, and supposed to be of the ‘Trades,’ tumultuously rushed into the church from the door-way near the altar. The greatest confusion followed their inroad. Some of them sprung upon the communion table, where they brandished bludgeons, and continued, with their hats on, calling out for the ‘Bastion!’ It was found necessary, from the turbulence and indecency of their conduct and deportment, as well as from the numbers in which they appeared, and their evident determination to outrage the service of religion as well as the feelings of the congregation, to forego the sermon intended, and proceed with the anthem with which the evening prayers terminate, with a view of clearing the church. This is but a foretaste of what Protestants may expect, when Ireland is she ought to be.

“Great, glorious, and free,

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.”

This scene was enacted in the capital, and under the nose of the liberal Lord Lieutenant.

These indications made by the lower class of O'CONNELL'S party, we have no doubt are premature, and may meet with reprehension from that great man, because he hesitates as to making an immediate declaration of independence because he thinks the present position of the Protestants unfavourable.

There can be no doubt that both parties are highly exasperated against England; but the Protestants hesitate at declaring their abhorrence of the conduct of the Government from an apprehension of the sanguinary villanies of the blood-thirsty Papists, yet the majority of them declare that it must become a question of the sword.

Poor dear Lord GREY, who is surrounded by toadies, the natural consequence of filling up every office with dependant relations—has no more idea of what will happen in the New Parliament about Ireland than he had until ELLICE told him when he came home, of the unpopularity of the Dutch war—which Lord PALMERSTON went the whole length of telling him did not exist.

We can tell Lord GREY that the question of the Repeal will be brought forward in the present Session of the New Parliament in a way which will stagger even him, and he will find—that is, if his Government mean to resist it, a much harder game to fight than he supposes—we can tell poor Lord GREY this—by way of comfort—if he opposes the Repeal of the Union Ireland will be in a state of rebellion—and if it is granted, what, in the other case, would be rebellion, will become a civil war.

What have we always said in this Paper about the damning Popery question, which, for good reasons no doubt, the Duke felt forced to concede?—why, we said, concede that, and see what follows. Turn to our columns, and read the prophecy. We saw the *sequitur* would be the repeal of the Union. It has come to pass—and we know—and Lord ANGLESEA knows, and Mr. STANLEY (who cannot stay amongst them a month longer) knows that the repeal of the Union has taken a stronger hold of the papists than ever the emancipation question did. Why?—the answer is as clear as light—the popery question, carried under Lord ANGLESEA'S proclaimed system of “AGITATE! AGITATE! AGITATE!” the people are more organised as the tools of their popular leaders than they were at the time of the agitation of that question.

But to think that at such a crisis Lord ANGLESEA should be permitted to remain—the man through whose weakness, (governed as he has been by the very fellows who seek the overthrow of the country,) all these mischiefs have occurred—look at the insolence of the mob-leaders and their adherents—look at the triumphal career of the orators of the public meetings—the respectable portion of the community are tied hands and feet, like calves for slaughter. A shout from the mob is Lord ANGLESEA'S delight, but lower himself as much as he may, his Excellency cannot now raise the slightest cheer.

If the Duke of RICHMOND were sent to Ireland, Mr. STANLEY might remain, and we really believe that if the arrangement is made, the Duke would be popular with the country. But then if Mr. STANLEY were to take the Colonies—for Lord GODERICH we believe to be virtually out—Sir JOHN CAM HORHOUSE must vacate for the Irish Secretaryship, and Sir JOHN would be decidedly beaten in Westminster if he stood alone. The probability is, that as they have suffered the elections to pass, before they have made the new arrangements, they may intend to wait until Lord ALTHORP brings in his bill to render it unnecessary to vacate seats upon taking Office. Whatever the delay in removing Lord ANGLESEA really means, we cannot pretend to say: but everybody who thinks for a moment upon the subject, must see that a period of severe trial is at hand—as far as Ireland goes. Our belief is that we are in England on the verge of a republic, and that Ireland is to be our Belgium. How our once happy and prosperous country may eventually be purified by the great revolution which is undoubtedly at hand, no man can tell, but every man must fear that the happiest, freest, and most independent empire in the world, is likely to come out of the fire shorn, reduced, and dismembered by the folly of the reckless experimentalists who, to give lustre to themselves, have raised it.

THE report is, that the office of Colonial Secretary has been offered to Sir ROBERT PEEL. Of course, after the rescinding of the Order in Council, Lord GODERICH could not well retain the department; and we apprehend that

Mr. STANLEY'S mainly avowed of the fears of Government, and the necessity of Tory support, will get him into some sort of scrape with his colleagues, and hinder the completion of the arrangement which we some months ago noticed, and under which, he was to have filled the office.

As to the genuineness of the report, we presume to say nothing; much less can we say as to Sir ROBERT PEEL'S answer, supposing such an offer to have been made; but we think we could venture the largest bet small persons can make—their lives—that the reply to such a proposition would be as honourable to Sir ROBERT PEEL as the offer must be mean and sneaking from the tottering Republicans.

Sir ROBERT PEEL has, we know, incurred a character for flexibility of principle, because he suddenly changed his opinions upon the odious Popery question; but the day may come when the secret shall be known; and it will be found that, acting under the influence of the greatest man of our day, supported by information which could not be suffered to transpire at the time, Sir ROBERT PEEL could not refuse to accede to a proposition which circumstances rendered imperative. It might have been just as well—if it could have been done, to have fought the battle then, which must now be speedily fought. That, however, is past; and no subsequent action of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S life justifies the supposition, that strong, and sudden, and powerful as the change of his views upon that vital question was, he was actuated by any but the best, the most honourable, and the most humane feelings. When Sir ROBERT PEEL becomes Colonial Secretary under Lord GREY, we may perhaps form a different opinion of him; we at present believe that his honourable feelings will overcome those of humanity, and however much he may pity the follies of some of the Cabinet, or despise the impotence of others, he never will lend the power of his public talent and the exalted respectability of his private character, to bolster up the present half-silly, half-cracked Government.

MINISTERS having ascertained beyond a doubt that Mr. MANNERS SUTTON (denied his peerage, because Lord GREY avowedly is afraid of him in the House of Lords, and hating him because he was destined to be his successor as Prime Minister, if other hearts had been bold, and other spirits strong)—must be placed in the Chair of the new House of Commons, have, we hear, from what we consider credible authority, written—in the person of Lord ALTHORP, a crawling solicitation, that he would be pleased again to take upon himself the fatigues of the Speakership—by which we augur that the Right Honourable Grazier will propose Mr. SUTTON for the Chair.

We should be inclined to doubt the truth of this report, except that it is generally talked of; however, we remember hearing, not only that Mr. LITTLETON had been promised the Chair by Lord GREY—actually pledged—but that Mr. LITTLETON had taken some very decided steps upon that pledge as to his private arrangements and public duties. Mr. LITTLETON ought therefore to claim a Peerage for the disappointment—but, Lord GREY, who so nearly resembles Justice herself, as to be blind to everything—except the one soft colour, GREY, will do no such thing—he has refused the late Speaker a Peerage because he is afraid of him—he will refuse the promised Speaker a Peerage because he is not afraid of him: and so will end the pledge, and so will Mr. LITTLETON be left to lament his hard fate, growl at his sores, and abandon his plans.

We anticipated this course last week, on the termination of what Lord GREY, in speaking to Lord BROUGHAM, called the “pretty business at Cambridge.” Lord GREY thought that by denying the peerage, he disarmed the late Speaker; and so he did, until the last moment—for Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, we are told, refused requisitions from the borough of LAMBETH, from NOTTINGHAM, from SCARBOROUGH, and other places, having determined not again to sit in the House of Commons. After the Right Hon. Gentleman's audience with His MAJESTY, the question of the peerage was at an end, and the requisition from Cambridge University following, was irresistible. Mr. MANNERS SUTTON is returned, and the fear which Lord GREY felt of him in the Upper House, coming violently upon him when he found him returned to the Lower House, his Lordship thought that he might make a double shot, and at once save the disgrace of being beaten if the SPEAKER consented to take the chair by the decision of the House, or the still greater danger to his Government if he chose to stay out of it—and so down on their knees come His MAJESTY'S Ministers, and down on his nose tumbles Mr. LITTLETON.

WE advise the Colonies to be on their guard. It is plain to us that the Whig Government, having bestowed a new constitution on Great Britain and Ireland, is preparing likewise to regenerate the dependencies of the Empire.

It has been settled, as an undeniable fact, that the political demagogue is a tyrant in his own house. Having made a furious speech abroad for liberty and equality, he goes home to flog his children and kick his wife. There is no inconsistency in the demagogue's conduct—his turbulent spirit cannot endure superiority either in wealth, degree, or lawful authority, and he wreaks the bitterness of his feelings in words upon the hustings, and in blows upon his family. Our Whig Ministers act the part of the brawler. They have, under the pretence of reforming Parliament, contrived to exclude from the House of Commons the representatives of all those great interests, in whose welfare the prosperity of England was once supposed to depend. The East India Company, the Bank of England, the North American and West India Colonies, are left without an advocate. How many gentlemen connected with these bodies, and whose services have been always acknowledged, do we find shut out from the Reformed Parliament. Yet this is the moment that our liberal Ministers choose to legislate for the West India Colonies. Their institutions are to be subverted, their property confiscated, and their constitution to be scored by a House of Commons, which is not only profoundly ignorant of Colonial affairs, but which does not contain within its walls one individual who is capable, from actual experience, of correcting their mistakes, and pointing out the rocks and quicksands of their course.

That Ministers have resolved to indulge their insolent love of arbitrary power, which they dare not exercise at home, upon our Colonial possessions, we have several proofs to submit. Scarcely had they wriggled themselves into office, when the head of the Colonial department signed his name to a manifesto, setting forth at great length, and with abundance of a Lawyer's special pleading, the utter unfitness of the Colonies to make laws for their own internal gov-

ance. This manifesto is dated Nov. 5, 1831, and it accompanied the famous Order of Council of Nov. 2, to the governors of the Colonies.

Before we give an extract or two from this manifesto, we beg our readers to remember that the Order in Council, which the manifesto enforces, explains, and panegyrizes, was, without concert, rejected with indignation and contempt by every Colony, whether Crown or Legislative—that Government, after having arrogantly commanded implicit obedience, and the use of force if required, to the Order, was compelled to rescind it, amidst the sneers and execrations of our fellow-subjects whose rights it violated, and whose lives and property it recklessly hazarded. Having recalled this fact to the memory of our readers we cite a passage or two from the manifesto or despatch which accompanied the Order. Lord GODERICH loquitor.

"I cannot think it unreasonable to believe that men resident in Europe possess in a higher degree the qualifications (of legislation for the Colonies) to which I have referred, than persons of equal education and corresponding rank in life in the Colonies. A gentleman who has passed his life on a plantation in the West Indies, or in the legal tribunals of those Colonies, may know much respecting the state of slavery, of which the most profound reasoner and the most practised statesman in Europe are ignorant. But I cannot admit that this proximity of observation is an infallible or even a safe guide to sound conclusions."

In this paragraph there are two sly insinuations. The one is, that residents in the West Indies are either stupid planters, who have never wandered from their plantation, or country magistrates, who have been occupied all their lives long in hearing negro complaints, pardoning some, and whipping others;—the second insinuation is, that Lord GODERICH is "the most profound reasoner and the most practised statesman in Europe." Out of this dilemma his Lordship cannot escape. The paragraph must mean all this, or it means nothing. If there are in the Colonies gentlemen who have been carefully educated in Europe, who have mixed in the world, and visited various countries, and who have devoted their time and talents to the good government of the Colony in which fortune has cast their lot,—if such gentlemen there be, and every colony possesses many—then the sarcasm on colonial magistrates and landowners loses its point, and the attempt to exclude them from any share in self-government is exhibited in all its naked villainy, pride, and intolerance. If, again, Lord GODERICH is not "the most profound reasoner, and the most practised statesman in Europe," his "superior capacity" to make laws for the Colonies cannot be admitted; for his Lordship only founds his claim of legislation upon what he seems to consider the indisputable fact, that he is "the most profound reasoner and the most practised statesman in Europe." Now, whatever might formerly have been our opinion of the Noble Secretary's rank amongst statesmen, the fact of his famous Order of Council of Nov. 2d, 1831, compels us to take him from the lofty pinnacle he had assigned to himself, and to place him, we are concerned to say it, many steps below even the man "who has passed his life on a plantation in the West Indies, or in the legal tribunals of the Colonies." The former has shown himself presumptuous, domineering, and ignorant. He has expressed contempt for persons that he does not know, and has ordered blind obedience to laws which cannot be executed. The latter has not, in pompous phrase, written himself down "ass," but he has, at least for the present, saved his Colony, by a wise and resolute resistance, from the anarchy and ruin which would have been the certain consequences of yielding to the legislative wisdom of the Colonial Minister.

We shall give other extracts at some future day, from Lord GODERICH's Manifesto, in which he continues to set forth most elaborately the unfitness of the Colonists to make laws, and proves to his own satisfaction that they are darker in their understandings than the negroes in their complexions.

In the mean time, it may perhaps be as well to attract a little notice to the reply of the inhabitants of Jamaica to the speech of Lord MULGRAVE, the Governor. Lord MULGRAVE is a nobleman of considerable talent, of most prepossessing manners, full of general accomplishments, and highly calculated to ensure popularity in any community over which he is destined to preside. But the very first act of his Government was to degrade the Ministry by whom he was sent out; not his voluntary act, but the necessary result of the ignorance and violence of the legislators at home for countries which they have never seen—the manners and habits of whose population they know nothing of—and of grievances which the cankers of Aldermanbury weep over, but which are, as every body knows who has visited the West Indies, no grievances at all.

The first act of Lord MULGRAVE's Government was, by directions from England, to nullify the hateful Order from home, which, after entering into a variety of details equally absurd with regard to slaves; directed every black to be stuffed with three times as much flour, per diem, as is allowed to an English Grenadier; and ordered all of them to wear shoes, to which the punishment of the stocks, for their great splay-feet, would be a trifle; and directed them to have two razors furnished every year to shave their faces, upon which, a tyro at a young gentlemen's boarding-school, at Hackney or Hammersmith, would have told them, beards never grew.

To this lamentable exposure of the weakness of the Government at home, Lord MULGRAVE added some observations of his own, which produced a reply from the colonists of a nature somewhat serious. Of course, if America is to have the West Indies, why let her have our settlements, and have done with it—if Russia permit it—but depend upon it, under the present system, England will have small claim upon her injured children in a few short years. The TYRANT BUONAPARTE, called only for SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE. Our ships have been degraded, our colonies are oppressed, and our commerce—by the strict observance of non-intervention—is crippled. A few months more, and the whole affair will be concluded.

We see by a Court Circular, which we suppose is correct, that the Marquis PALMELLA is in London again. How does he manage to keep clear of the green-grocers, and chandler-shop people, and all the rest of the smaller tradesmen who are so anxious to catch a sight of him. He is the most decided ubiquitous, according to the newspapers, that ever existed. One day he goes to Portugal, the next he is back again; one day half a dozen outraged Pedrites clamour at some Consul's door, and the next day three or four of them are taken to Bow-street for stealing shoes and neckcloths.

A short pamphlet has been just published, called by the following extremely piquante title: "Facts relating to the

Expedition to Oporto, and the Rascally Conduct of Don Pedro and his Ministers and Agents towards the British Troops, for the consideration of the British Public," written, as it professes, by Captain DIXON, and Lieutenant LUMLEY. We have no room for long extracts, nor can we find space for the details of the barbarities to which the deluded, starving, and thirsty Englishmen were subjected in the rebellious campaign; but as we are on the subject of that illustrious Polichinello, the Marquis de PALMELLA, Lord PALMERSTON's friend, we shall give this extract:—

"We alone, *fearless of any consequences*, dare to expose this scene of unmitigated villainy, and deem it a duty to our country and our fellow creatures to do so. We left the cause, as they call it, because, after what we recounted, we loathed, we spurned it, we repudiated it. Neither a Miguelite bullet or shell had the effect of driving us away; if any dare to doubt it they may prove it in England."

The Marquis PALMELLA is now in England, and well for him that he is; he is too good a judge and too fond of himself ever to think of returning to Oporto; he is aware of the fact that awaits him if he should—that men, officers, and all would with one accord be for hanging him up at the first lamp-post; and no wonder when he has proved himself the greatest foe to all their interests."

"This demi-barbarian, the Marquis PALMELLA, was the cause of the removal of Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE from the command of the forces in Sir JOHN JONES's army. For this act of humanity he found the troops destitute of clothes of every denomination, a *la Humphry Clinker*, some without shoes, others without even inexpressibles—coats were out of the question, and in this ragged state they were to be seen on duty at the outline piquet. Sir JONES, like a good soldier felt for his men, and, with a promptitude which did credit to his heart, he went to the arsenal, ransacked it, and supplied the men with such clothing as he could find. For this act of humanity he was removed from the command, and, to save appearances, made first Aide-de-Camp to the arch-prentender Don PERRA."

"JOHN B. DIXON.
"JOHN FREDERICK LUMLEY."

The following is the statement of Births and Deaths during the past year, within the Bills of Mortality:—

The following is a general bill of the Christenings and Burials within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 11, 1831, to Dec. 11, 1832.

		Christened.		Buried.	
In the 97 parishes within the walls	..	926	1,293		
In the 17 parishes without the walls	..	4,492	5,441		
In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex, and Surrey, and at the additional churches belonging to the same	..	17,724	17,310		
In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster	..	3,832	4,562		
Stillborn	..	912	50	and under	60 years
Under 2 years	..	5,442	70	..	3,041
2 and under	..	2,678	70	..	2,946
5 ..	..	1,270	80	..	843
10 ..	..	1,113	90	..	100
20 ..	..	2,215	100	..	105
30 ..	..	2,749	103	..	1
40 ..	..	3,086	108	..	1

This certainly gives the appearance of an influence of the epidemic mis-called cholera, which has afflicted the metropolis; but yet the influence is comparatively very small. Reports go, that at the time that the Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON prohibited the publication of the cholera returns, that five or six hundred persons died per diem; this cannot be true, unless, as the returns are made up from burials only, the bodies of cholera patients were thrown into the river Thames, for the benefit of the eels and white-bait, on which certain gastronomes very much exult at the Crown and Sceptre and Ship at Greenwich, and the great and excellent house at Blackwall.

But there is something much more remarkable in the number of deaths which have occurred during the past year,—not of cholera, but of ordinary diseases, amongst the higher classes, and amongst the eminent persons of Europe. In our own Peerage, there have died—the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, Lord RIBblesdale, Lord BERWICK, Lord and Lady TENTERDEN, Lord CLINTON, Lord CADOGAN, Lord RENDSHAM, Lord MACDONALD, Lord ANESBURY, Lord DE CLIFFORD, besides others whom we do not at this moment recollect, and several younger branches of noble families at early ages; and amongst those distinguished by talents, we have lost, Sir WALTER SCOTT, Sir WILLIAM GRANT, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, GOETHE, CRABBE, CUYVER, CASIMER PERIER, CHARLES BUTLER, JEREMY BENTHAM, Dr. BELL, the founder of the system of education which has acquired his name, Sir EVERARD HOME, Sir ALFRED CLARK, Professor LESLIE, COLTON, ANNA MARIA PORTER, Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, Sir ALBERT PELL, Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, the Bishop of Hereford, CLEMENTI, the composer, and young NAPOLEON, famous only as the son of the most blood-thirsty tyrant on earth.

There are many other individuals of notoriety who have sunk into their graves during the same period.—TOWNSEND, never to be forgotten; MUNDEN, long to be remembered,—of cholera; Sir JAMES MACDONALD, Lady ANN WYNDHAM (mother of Lord DURHAM, who has himself lost two children), the Hon. Mrs. SMITH; and in other branches of noble families, Mr. HYDE VILLIERS, the Hon. EDWARD LIDDELL, Lady AROYN, Lady STAFFORD,—in short, we could stretch the list to a most melancholy length. We should not have referred to so serious a subject, but that it really appears to us, taking only a transient glance over the losses the country has sustained during the year, to be infinitely greater in proportion to the population than that of any other twelve months we have before reflected upon.

The accounts of the Revenue not being made up at the hour we were compelled to go to press, we extract the following Estimate from the *Courier* of last night:—

On Excise it is estimated that there will be a deficiency of	300,000
about	75,000
On Taxes	25,000
Incidents	25,000

Total £400,000
There will, however, be an increase on Customs of about 175,000
£225,000

An increase of revenue, produced—as far as the general results go—by a decreased expenditure, is the most fallacious of all things. It is quite clear that, by cutting off five or six hundred workmen from Dock-yards, and leaving them, suddenly, with their wives and families, to starve, an apparent decrease on the debtor side of the account, and an immediate increase on the credit side, are produced; but look on—look forward a little—and see the waste and ruin of the capital entrusted to the care of these people, when their labours are discontinued and their services dispensed with. We ourselves noticed an attempt to get the *Earl Howe*, of 120 guns, into a dock somewhere; the hands were short—the reductions, to look fine, had been such, that a thousand a year had been saved in the yard by turning off workmen—the consequence

was, the immense ship could not be docked, and in the attempt broke her back—a trifling incident which twenty or thirty thousand pounds will not put to rights again.

The French Government is a Government of juggles and expedient, and nobody can form a fair estimate of anything they do—reckless of everything but the attempt jesuitically to redeem one of the wild pledges about retrenchment, from which, so long as it affects their own pockets, they most religiously abstain—they cut down and throw into utter destitution hundreds of exemplary, hard-working people, with their dependant families, persons who have been labouring in their vocation for years, with the certainty that, in their old age, they should not be turned adrift to want and beggary. The moment comes when their exertions are wanted—they are not at hand, and one momentary crash, attended, perhaps, with the loss of half-a-dozen of lives, is the result of their apparent economy, which is believed in the past month, by the introduction of two Kings of Brentford into the Dock-yards, and the disbursement of thousands, to build houses and stables for the pampered followers of the destructive Government.

The Political Unions will have off the Assessed Taxes in the first Session, and if they do not set that question at rest they must be bunglers. Lord GREY carried his Reform Bill, which is of no use whatever to these people by their support, it is but fair that they should demand some proof of his good disposition towards them, however much the constitutional STANLEY may despise them, or the cattle-feeding ALTHORP denounce their further innovations.

We shall, if possible, lay the details before our readers; but, as they keep the Office open to the latest moment, we are not likely to get the Returns.

The Standard accounts for the apparently favourable state of the Quarter's Revenue thus:—

"The receipts of the Revenue, of the quarter which will end tomorrow, will, we are given to understand, be about 200,000, short of the corresponding quarter of the last year."

"The income of the year, ending the 5th of January, 1833, will, we expect, exceed the expenditure by the sum deficient on the quarter. The surplus of income over expenditure arises, we suspect, by making the last year consist of 366 or 367 days, by an alteration in the way of remitting the taxes from the country. For many years up to the last, the Revenue was remitted by the country bankers by bills at twenty days date; now the money received in the country is paid to the branch banks, and by them to the Bank of England for Government, at sight. This arrangement has in the present year's income taken the income of twenty-three days from 1832, or twenty-three days from 1833."

THE *Albion* of Thursday gave the outlines of a new negotiation which has been concocted in the Spider and Fly School; but authentic as the statements of that Journal generally are, nobody could be brought to believe that the story was correct; it, however, turns out to be true, we therefore borrow the abstract, making only one observation upon it, in which we are forestalled by the *Morning Post*, and probably by everybody who has seen the precious document—namely, that it does not contain one proposition to which the King of the NETHERLANDS has not already replied, and that it is quite clear that nothing has occurred since he last refused his consent to them, which is in the slightest degree likely to alter his resolution.

- The abstract is as follows:—
- "1. The forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek to be surrendered to the Belgian troops within ten days after ratification."
 - "2. The navigation of the Meuse to be subjected to the same regulations as those recently established for the Rhine."
 - "3. The navigation of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion of a final Treaty between Belgium and Holland."
 - "4. The transit of Belgian merchandise in Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c."
 - "5. Impunity for all political offences in Venlo and Luxemburg."
 - "6. Evacuation of Venlo and the Dutch portion of Luxemburg by the Belgian troops."
 - "7. Reduction of Dutch army to peace establishment."
 - "8. Reduction of Belgian army to peace establishment."
 - "9. Restitution to legal owners of Dutch property confiscated by English and French Governments."

UNITED SERVICE.

Everybody has seen and felt, and no man much more than Sir PULTENEY MALCOLM himself, the painful exertions of the Government to degrade the character of the British Navy, by brigading it with the French squadron under the tri-coloured flag, commanded by the Son of the Admiral whose defeat at Trafalgar consummated the fame of our NELSON, and banished from the seas the revolutionary banner, which has for the last month or six weeks been insultingly flying in our harbours and roadsteads.

This was so disgusting to our sailors, that nothing but the high and imperious sense of duty to their country, kept them from manifesting their feelings; the army they said had not been degraded by being forced to join the troops of revolutionary France in an unholy crusade against one of our firmest allies—they should have united. The even-handed injustice of our Ministers was not likely to leave anything for the military service to boast of, nor was it probable, that during the government of those who had insulted and disgraced the naval service, they would hesitate to consummate the debasement of the military.

The fortresses erected by the Duke of WELLINGTON—marks at once of our conquest and policy—have been raised; they were built at the expense of millions—they have been destroyed at the cost of honour. But what yet remained to be done—what yet was left to throw a slur over the British arms, and to insult the greatest hero England ever had?—We have it before us, in the following report of the debates in the Belgic Parliament, assembled under his Majesty LEOPOLD the First—the Son-in-law of our late KING, the Uncle of our future QUEEN, and the Son-in-law, now, of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the head of the French nation:—

Friday Evening, 6 o'Clock.

At the opening of the Chamber to-day, at one o'clock, it was agreed that, after the discussion of the *projets* actually before it, the Chamber would adjourn for fifteen days.

M. GENDEBIEUX laid a proposition on the table. M. d'HUART rose to order. The proposition of M. GENDEBIEUX, said the Hon. Member, is announced; he has also announced to me, and to several of our colleagues. It relates to the French army, and proposes to express to it the gratitude of the Belgic nation for its noble labours before Antwerp. I think that before we separate we ought to decide upon this proposition. We can easily suspend our public sitting and resolve ourselves into sections. The French army is on the point of quitting our territory. If we wait till our meeting on the 15th of January, our acknowledgment will appear tardy; I therefore propose that we now proceed to the examination of this question.

The opinion of the Chamber was taken, and it decided on resolving itself at once into sections.

The public sitting was suspended for half an hour. Two sections simply authorized the reading of the proposition,

we let paper of the manner in which the late election at Marlborough was conducted. I am well aware that this statement first appeared

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

Both yesterday and to-day the Consol Market has been agitated in a most extraordinary degree, and within this period an advance of nearly two per cent. in Consols. The quotation of Consols for the Account was, at the middle of the day, 88½; Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have both risen; the premium on the former closed at 50, and on the latter at 40.

The Northern Bonds have also been the object of considerable speculation. Russian closed at 102½, Dutch 43½, Danish 71½, Spanish 16½, Portuguese Bonds and Scrip have both been heavy—the closing price of the Stock was 48½, and of the Scrip 5 to 4½ discount.

Belgian Bonds are 77½. A prospectus of a new loan for Donna Maria has been handed about during the week. The security is 50,000 pipes of Port Wine, and the amount required 300,000. We believe the scheme will prove abortive.

Bank Stock.....	191½	192½	New 3½ per Cent.....	shut.
India Stock.....	shut.		4 per Cent. 1826.....	103½
3 per Cent. Consols...	shut.		Bank Long Ann.....	17 5 16 7 16
3 per Cent. Reduced...	87½	3	India Bonds.....	40s pm.
3½ per Cent. Red.....	93½	96	Exchequer Bills.....	50s pm.
Consols for the Account.....	88½			

We are almost without foreign arrivals, with the exception of some German Papers, which contain nothing of interest.

The Princess de Vaudemont, the last descendant of the great house of Montmorency, has had an apoplectic attack at Paris, from which she is not expected to recover.

The two men who were apprehended upon suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Sheppard, in Clerkenwell, have been discharged, upon promise of coming forward if required, the evidence against them not being sufficient to detain them any longer.

An accident occurred on Thursday evening at Drury-lane Theatre that might have been attended with very serious consequences. An arrow from the bow of one of the performers employed in the scene of the archery meeting in the pantomime, struck a lady in the pit a little above the eye, with so much force as to cause an immediate and copious effusion of blood, and a considerable swelling. The lady was perfectly insensible for a time from the stunning effects of the blow, and had the arrow struck her half an inch lower, she would in all probability have been deprived for life of the use of one of her eyes. As the target to be shot is situated at the back part of the stage, it is difficult to account for the direction of the arrow towards the audience.

Two inquests were held on Friday, the one, on a Mrs. Wells, aged 50, who drowned herself at New London-bridge, in consequence of the alleged ill-usage of her husband; the other, on Charles Watkins, aged 11 years, who died from eating roast goose, which passed into the stomach in an unmastered state, from the effects of which he died in great agony—Verdict, in the former case, "Temporary Derangement;" in the latter, "Died by the Visitation of God."

OLD BAILEY.—SATURDAY.

Samuel Fare, alias Sleight, who was acquitted on Friday of the murder at Enfield, was this morning indicted for the manslaughter of Benjamin C. Danby.—Mr. Clarkson stated, that in consequence of the result of yesterday's proceedings, it was not the intention of the prosecutors to offer any evidence in support of the charge. The prisoner was in consequence acquitted.

He was again indicted for highway robbery, in having taken from the person of the late B. C. Danby a tobacco-pipe head, and eleven shillings in silver money. The evidence in support of this indictment was precisely similar to that adduced yesterday against the prisoner and the convict Johnston for the murder. Cooper was the principal witness, and he gave the same detail of the horrid transaction as he did on Friday.

Mr. Addington, at whose house the unfortunate deceased was at the time visiting, identified the tobacco-pipe as the one he had lent him the morning of the day the murder was committed.

The prisoner put in a written defence, in which he most solemnly asserted his entire innocence of the slightest participation in this horrid transaction.

Several highly-respectable gentlemen, with whom the prisoner had lived for the last four years, gave him an excellent character.

Mr. Justice J. Parke summed up, and his Lordship left it to the Jury to say, first, whether the prisoner was guilty of the robbery with force and violence; and if not, secondly, whether he was guilty of the minor offence of stealing from the person.

The Jury, after a quarter of an hour's consultation, found the prisoner guilty of the minor offence, but acquitted him of the capital one.

SINGULAR CASE.—A respectable looking man, named C. Bowen, described in the calendar as a surgeon, was indicted for stealing a quantity of household and other furniture, value 100l., the property of Hannah Fearn.—It appeared in evidence that some time in the month of April last the prosecutrix was in very embarrassed circumstances, and she was compelled to sign a cognovit for all her property, and was in hourly fear of an execution being put into her house. In this embarrassment, the prisoner, who was acquainted with the prosecutrix, advised her to remove all her property to his house in order to defeat the sheriff's officers, to which she consented, and he subsequently obtained her mark to a receipt for a sum of money, as though she had sold all the property to the prisoner, and he then refused to deliver up the property to the prosecutrix. An action of trover had been brought by the prosecutrix to recover the property, which had failed, and the present proceedings were instituted in consequence.

It further appeared, in cross-examination, that the prisoner and prosecutrix had been acquainted for fourteen years, and he had acted in the capacity of medical man to her family. She said she did not owe him any money for medicine or attendance. The prisoner was not taken in the usual way before a magistrate, but was taken up on a Bench warrant after a true bill for felony had been found against him by the Grand Jury. The prisoner was subsequently bailed before a Judge.

After the evidence had gone to some length, the Learned Judge stopped the case by observing that, although there were several suspicious circumstances about it, yet he did not think they amounted to a felony.—The Jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner.

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Colonel lived but a short time after his arrival in the East, and on his death no vestige of the manuscript could be found.
— *Westminster Review*.

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COURT OF CHANCERY—WEDNESDAY

"SOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT"—WEDNESDAY
William Hancock, described in his schedule as employed by Mr. A. YACKNOW, on the part of Mr. A. dealer, and a wine-merchant named Porter, an insolvent had resided, as it appeared from a list in a vast number of locations, his last residence being Salisbury-street, Strand ; his debts amounted to £17,000. He attributed his insolvency to his having lost the £17,000 in gambling, in which he was not only qualified. His debts commenced from 1840 to the present he had only received £1000 from friends. The number of his creditors included almost every possible variety of trades and professions.

[illegible]

the appearance of being ransacked. Witnesses on the street, missed nine silver spoons, and three metal pairs of boots, and three pairs of shoes; several articles of clothing, and several other articles, valuable for their own sake. On the third following day, the police found the store in Fenchurch-street, part of the good furniture found.

Fullard, a police-officer, was passing through the street, about the middle of the day of the 25th of June, when he saw Games come out of the shop of Mr. Wells, and he said, "he was in company with two other men, and he heard him say, 'I have put out a glass goblet for the first time, and I will give two shillings for the first lost of them.' Witness returned to the shop, and he and a broker's and found that a celer-gang had recently pawned there. The next day he was informed of the robbery in the police reports, and he was sent to the watch-house, where he remained for the time said he had been out of town, and the country when the burglary was stated to be committed. Witness told him he had seen him in the street, and that he had been in the watch-house, and, as the watch-house secured the same

which the prisoner then wore, and which bore the prosecutor's servant. The prisoner said he had seen Charles Lewis Drury, Jr., and on witness stand told the jury the prisoner's name was Rogers. Rogers said "The other is in the next room." Rogers said the room a crow-bar, centred with keys, and phosphorus-boxes, two small knifes and a spoon; the knives and spoon were identified by the prosecutor's servant. Rogers said he was in the next room, and a servant identified. Witness took him to the room, and there found two pairs of boots, a pair of shoes, a pair of socks, a pair of drawers, and a pair of trousers. Rogers said when witness asked her where the had said she did not know, for she was drunk and had no memory. Rogers said he had bought the boots and shoes from a man who was a servant of the prosecutor's servant. Rogers said he had bought the boots and shoes from a man who was a servant of the prosecutor's servant. Rogers said he had bought the boots and shoes from a man who was a servant of the prosecutor's servant.

WITNESSES in the prosecutor's door, as the door had been closed.

"With Beck, servant to the prosecutor, stated he transformed her master of the robbery. Witness saw a cery-glass that had been stolen.

"Witness Linder, a pawnbroker's shopman, produced evidence as being a witness as being a horse the night before the burglary. He also produces knives, and upon, found in Rogers's room at Alton, Illinois, the prosecutor's footstep, said he was induced to be his master, and he was present shoes.

Wade identified the shoes.

Ryder Linder disposed to the glass being pawned at December 1890, to the name of Gamble, and taken to Gamble's person.

Dan Clark, police-officer, went to Mr. Wade's house, on December 1890, and took him to his home in his house, which fired Games were married or also Rogers and Taylor.

prisoners, in vague terms, declared their imprisonment, all three.

RECORDED returned up at length; and

Rogers turned a verdict of guilty against

EXPENSE OF WITNESSES.
The county witness applied to the Court, and commended to the jury, the fact that he had not been allowed sufficient remuneration for his services. The Deputy-clerk of Arraings, said that he was not allowed as much as he was warranted, pursuant to the order of the Magistrate.
The applicant said he had been at Clerkenwell four days, and he would prefer the bill, but no allowance was made for his expenses.
The COMMON SERGEANT said that a plan would be made, and he thought would not only prevent great expense to the public, but save near two-thirds of the money at which the county was put by the law.
ABSENCE OF WITNESSES.
The jury day throughout the present Session the County witnesses have been very much inconvenienced by the absence of certain persons who are bound over to appear. Several persons called in this morning.
The COURT said the rule should most certainly be enforced, and that the witnesses should be prevented from appearing absentees of any sort of remuneration.
The County witnesses, who had stated several persons, and other articles, from the person of

Justice stated to the Court, that although the case was brought under the Magistrate, he had heard before the Grand Jury give evidence from the prisoner's friends, who were present at the inquest, in order to counteract the felony.

Justice ordered the prosecutor to be called upon for witnesses, and not answering, they were ordered to withdraw.

James Perrell, a publican, was indicted for committing adultery upon a female child of tender age, and sitting at his door, on the 27th of December last. A witness charged him with killing the child.

PHILLIPS and MR. CLARKSON appeared for the defence. JOHN LEESEN, a seaman living in Chilver-street, deposed that he saw the woman, who was charged with the death, at the house of Mr. PERCELL, and that she had been there about three weeks old. Witnesses could not say that the death was occasioned by external violence. A post-mortem examination he found that the lungs

pressed, and which, it all probably, occurred
by the mother or nurse. Witness attributes
no natural cause.
of Basinghall-street, saw the child after
could not discover any marks of external violence,
marks would have been apparent if any had
read four days when he saw it. He considered it
of pressure, respiration was suspended during
the Court - The prisoner was not upon his trial
he the Corner's Inquest.

Cornel Webster deposed that he was father of the
in Magistrate and made complete recovery
an hour after the middle night of "beating"
en at that night for several hours with the child
infant; they drank gin and other liquors
and were very noisy and quarrelsome all the
at night. They dropped into sleep while
they got to the prisoners; called for some whic-
the prisoner looked in the face he heard
himself, thinking all day, and he said he
a perishing pain. Parcell, however, said he

[illegible]

This was about two years ago, and she then re-
 moved in William-street, New North-road. A plan was con-
 sidered, and the husband was to live with her again. They

[illegible]

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
 ATTENTION.—A young gentleman, a valuable horse yesterday, charged with stealing, is published. He belongs to a foreign gentleman named Clossman. As master Marwe I said that he was groom to Mr. Clossman. He was advertised in one of the Morning Papers for sale. A valuable bay horse to be disposed of at the Greyhound stables, Holborn, kept by a dealer named Mr. Clossman. He was the purchaser for 40 guineas, having first received written warranty of the soundness of the horse, and at the same time a receipt for the money. The horse was discovered to be unsound, and injured in the fore legs. Consequently, at the end of the week, he was returned to the Greyhound stables, and delivered to the person who purchased him. He was returned to the person of the money, but found that his master was likely to lose both money and horse with the proceedings.

As the prisoner, who represented himself as a person of good character, and who had been in the Government Prison since the 15th of January, 1848, under circumstances which gave the prisoner no right to custody for what he considered to be a robbery. Mr. Hamner, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, submitted the following evidence in support of his claim, to wit: That the nature of a contract only, and therefore, that the prisoner was not amenable to Magisterial jurisdiction. The only reason why the complainant had to be proceeded by civil process was, that the prisoner was a free man.

Dyer was of opinion the transaction had been so managed as to deprive it of a felonious character, and therefore the prisoner to be liberated.

Mr. Stillbire summoned two of his omnibus conductors to the bar, as he alleged, embezzled moneys which they had received from him. Mr. Stillbire had a suspicion he did not have the whole of the money taken for the conveyance of passengers, and he therefore employed a constable, named Rogers, to take an account of the number of passengers, and the amount of the fares received in journey to and from the city. The account of the number of passengers was 32, and the account of the conductors was 32, when given in, did not show that more than 22 had been taken.

conveyed.
Sullivan said he was proceeding to produce the account
the conductor furnished him with at the end of each
when
and the defendant's solicitor, asked him what proof
and the fact the account was in the hand-writing of the de-
fendant?
Sullivan admitted the difficulty of bringing forward
Dren said, in default of such proof, he must dismis
and, even if it had been got over, he did not
Shannon said he thought it would make it
owners in the power of their conductors, and there was
careless attorneys attending such cases in producing p
legal proof of embezzlement.
The court said that proprietors were liable to be robbed
impunity, for there appeared no remedy, even where the
was as clear as general evidence could make it.
Such Informations were then dismissed.

HATTON-GARDEN.
Yesterday afternoon, just as Mr. LAING was about to leave the office, Samuel Johnson, a man about 30 years of age, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Moore, printer, of Clerkenwell, and who had been brought to this office by Brown, a parish constable of Islington, charged with the following remarkable attack upon Mr. LAING:
"I appeared that about 12 o'clock yesterday morning the constable took me to the house of his uncle, Mr. John Gregory, a feeble elderly man, residing in the Lower-road, Islington, and he said to me, 'I have a man here who has done me all the injury you can, and I—n—e if you shall do me any more, for I will have my revenge out.' The old man endeavoured in vain to prevent me from striking the man, and he said to me, 'You are pulling a brick-bat from his pocket, struck the old man a tremendous blow on his head, which felled him to the ground, then snatching up a table beat him with it so brutally that he fell back upon the ground, and then I took a chair and carried through his wife, who was all beat-bed-ridden, down the stairs, and as I was passing the prisoner rushed furiously at her, and she, in her blind confusion, commenced a most unprovoked and dangerous attack upon me.'"
The man then made five or six paces by the ruffian, regarded

her cries and entreaties not to murder her. Brown, intending to pass on to the inn, instantly rushed in, and having secured the prisoner caused medical aid to be speedily procured, when the unfortunate individuals were removed by the parish surgeon.

The old man, who appeared before the Magistrates with the dead man, was a native saturated with blood, and upon being asked whether he was suffering severely, gave evidence in corroboration of the above facts.

Mr. LANG inquired whether the woman's life was in imminent danger?

The answer was in the affirmative, adding that the surgeon was not sure that either of them yet out of danger.

Mr. LANG asked the prisoner what he had to say to the charge?

The prisoner replied that his uncle had done him a series of wrongs, which preyed greatly upon his mind.

Mr. LANG addressed the prisoner at great length upon his unbecoming conduct, pointing out to him the perilous situation he could be placed in if the victims of his ungovernable passions were not deterred by the law.

As the prisoner was in jeopardy, he felt it his duty to send him to his trial on Monday next.

The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

WORSHIP STREET

...and Maiming.—Yesterday evening, just as the
...and bleeding.
...by the prosecutor's statement, which was
...by a doctor of the law, who witnesses present,
...persons, who inflicted the blow, and whose name
...is, also a shoemaker, living in the same street. Some
...of the prosecutor have also gone to the place to
...members of the shoemaker's family in the public street, and
...of the hearing of the wife of the latter, she ran out of the
...to ascertain the cause, when, after her appearing, the
...person instantly seized her by the hair of the head, and
...ly round, threw her into the gutter, where he left
...with mud, and very much hurt. The prosecutor, on
...to the wife's assistance, and aver-
...the following the prisoner, if it is not
...a fork, a hammer, and on meeting the man,
...seized a

or on the stairs, he struck him two or three heavy blows
 with the iron, inflicting the effects of which he felt bleeding
 and considerable pain on the scalp.
 The surgeon, who had examined the wounds, considered
 as one of a very dangerous nature.
 Under the house, named Foster, swore to seeing the
 doctor and the prosecutor two or three, one after the other.
 He could not say whether it was done with the pker or the
 hammer.
 BAKER.—Did the prosecutor strike him first, or other-
 wise—he did not.
 BACCHIONI (to the prisoner).—Have you any wit-
 ness?
 BACCHIONI.—What have you to say in your defence?
 I was very serious. Of course, for, had the prosecutor died,
 I would have been tried for murder.
 I struck him first, I returned the blow. They are all
 looking up a row before our doors, and calling us
 names, and trying to irritate any one.
 The prisoner was ordered to find good bail to answer the
 charge at the Sessions, in default of which he was
 to be kept in jail.
 There were a SHAW PARCEL.—Three fellows, named Jones,
 Smith, and Richard, were charged with having stolen a
 parcel from the window of a house in the Strand.

[illegible]

have had a very good demand for Cotton again to-day, and the amount to 4,000 bags, but at no advance in price.

WHEAT-EXCHANGE—This week we have from Ireland 17,000 bushels of Wheat, and nearly 8,000 sacks of Flour: the supply of

The arrival of Wheat being good and fine in quality, holders are anxious to sell at once, and the market has been somewhat depressed by no influence on prices; indeed the trade generally has been disappointed in their appearance. Fine No. 1, 76 to 78 c, and fair runs of Western No. 1, at 75 to 76 c and 73 to 74 c per bushel. Several parcels of old state buyers at the demand for Flour, and there were purchases made at 90 to 92 c per barrel. Good descriptions, prices of which were previously about equal to those of the best of the season, have been sold at a very small advance was realized. Several carboys have since gone off for the former, and 45 to 46 c per 60 lbs for the latter. "Jack" brand of Dull's are selling at 45 to 46 c per 60 lbs. Very common grades of Dull's have been sold as high as 45 to 46 c per 60 lbs. The value of Dulls has no change. There are no transactions to report in the market for Corn Meal. The price of the best of the season of Wheat or Oats, to-day's rate must be considered barely useful as last Tuesday. A fair business was effected in Wheat, and some parcels of the same were purchased at 75 to 76 c per bushel. Fair runs at 75 to 76 c to 76 c, and the choice at 74 to 75 c. Flour and Oatmeal are overvalued.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.—High water, 2 m. past 12.—Wind S.W.—Steamer "Hesperia," Capt. J. H. Smith, from New York, arrived at the Sarah, Haman, St. John's, N. B., with timber—Sailed for New York, 10 o'clock P.M.

[illegible][illegible]

Saturday last, while some persons were playing in the sand at Hampton Court, one, a boy of five or six years of age, fell into the river. He was considerably swollen by the late rains, he was rapidly sinking; the stream ; the little fellow's clothes, however, were floating on his back, and attracted the notice of the Hon. J. G. Campbell, one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour, who was sitting in the Palace gardens, and seeing the situation of affairs, she immediately called her attendant maid, and her mother's consideration, dashed late the child had reached within a few feet of the bank, she was able to get beyond her depth, so was enabled to rescue him.

was now far beyond her reach. She then returned to the bank of the river, calling, at the same time, her sufferer to keep close to her, and to follow her. At this time the child and Miss Eden had reached the gate to that village, and she had the inexpressible joy of the child's body rescued from the jaws of death. She had to carry up to the Palace, and, though weary of her head, gave every necessary direction to the royal gentlemen to be sent for. Notwithstanding the fatigue she had undergone, she was able to remain until the child was to be extinct. We are happy to find that Miss Eden suffered in the least from the exertion she made for the child, and which she did even at the risk of her life; for, if she had not done so, the child would have been swept away by the current, and would have belonged to one Adams, a labourer in the Mill.

THE PRINCESS ESCAPED.—On Monday evening, at eight o'clock, Mr. James Heward, of Brecon, was riding on his horse to Merthyr, when, near that part of the road called Gallysallog-bridge forms a rather abrupt descent, he

[illegible][illegible]

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Jock, and the Glazier. In 3 vols. 8s.

DALRYMPLE MAN'S COMPANION; an Essay on the present
Society, &c. By JAMES DALRYMPLE, Esq., in England. By James
Dalrymple. A new edition, with additions.

DALLMAN, JOHN COOKEY, recommending Abstinence from
Floods and Intoxicating Liquors. By a Lady. A new edition,
10s.

BIRTH.
Birth last, the wife of the Rev. Wm. John Coope, of a daughter,
at near Nowick.

MARRIED.
Birth last, at St. John's church Backney, W. Bucknell, Esq.,
of a daughter, who was married to the son of Mr. Bucknell,
of Langageed, Carmarthenshire.

DIED.
Birth last, in the Rue d'Angoulême, Leonora Charlotte,
Oliver Skatein, Esq., R. F. Civil Service, Madras

Birth last, most sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mrs.
Elizabeth Kingston Compton, in the 84th year of her age, after
several years of ill health, she died at 9 o'clock, being the
nephew of Sir Albin's, Wood street, and having received of
her several valuable papers, which were deposited in the hands
of her nephew, Mr. Robert Tindal, Esq., now Secretary of the
Bank, at his residence, Kingsway, Essex, next day, at 10
o'clock, aged 86 years. She was born at North in the 84th
year of her father, Mr. Robert Tindal, Esq., father of the Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Wednesday, 17th July.

[illegible]

The TITLE and INDEX, for 1832, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, and of all Newsmen.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton, and will, it is said, remain there until the 21st of February. It is generally understood that the New Parliament will be opened by Commission.

An Express arrived at the Pavilion on Friday from Portsmouth, announcing the death of Admiral Sir THOMAS FOLEY, the Naval Commander-in-Chief at that Port.

WE have not meddled in the disputes which the Ministerial papers have been trying to create between the KING, and certain of HIS MAJESTY'S near connexions, nor in the extremely unfeeling and indelicate observations in which those journalists have been indulging; but it is quite impossible not to notice, as an illustration of the principle upon which we have already stated Lord GREY to carry on his government of the KING, that upon his Lordship's appearance at Brighton, Lord DENBIGH, a Whig and a Reformer, is appointed Chamberlain to the QUEEN—and—Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE is made a Lord of the Bedchamber: i. e., if you will do what I wish, in order to make the country believe that you are extremely fond of me, and agree with me in my political views, I will permit you to do in your own household, with your own family, what you desire: make Lord DENBIGH Chamberlain, and he vacates a Lordship of the Bedchamber; which, in that case, may be filled up by Lord ADOLPHUS.

THE lists of the new House of Commons which have hitherto been published in the newspapers, are generally speaking, incorrect, as to the mere fact of returns; but they are still more so, in their classification of the political opinions of the Members; a classification which is itself objectionable, inasmuch as it separates the Ministerialists from the Radicals, and separates both from what—since we have borrowed their flag, it is of course mighty fine to borrow words from the French—are called the *Mouvement* men. Upon some very trifling points these imaginary subdivisions may differ from each other, but it is either a wilful deception or a fatal delusion to suppose any of them distinctly stationary in their present positions—they are not so in either principle or inclination; and if they were, it is impossible they should remain stationary in the face of the just-reformed House of Commons.

It is true that Mr. STANLEY now says he does not wish for triennial Parliaments, because he is so pleased with the present one, that he would rather extend than abbreviate its duration; and that he does not wish for ballot at present, because the manner in which the greater proportion of Whig returns have been secured, suits the purposes of the Whigs a great deal better—it is not six weeks ago that some of the Whig leaders were advocating the ballot.

Mr. STANLEY says, the Bill shall remain as it is; and tells us it is, as it was intended to be, a final measure. Mr. STANLEY will find, that the men possessing property under 10l. in towns inadequately represented, will forthwith clamour for the extension of the franchise, while others, possessing property, will, with equal vehemence, complain that they are reduced to the level of those who can barely make up their qualification. The declarations made by the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON, of a totally opposite character to those of Mr. STANLEY, shew that the determination of Ministers to make this a "final measure" is not unanimous; for, although the Right Honourable Mr. T. is not in the Cabinet, it is to be presumed that he picks up an "inkling" of what is done there.

How, then, are Ministers—contradistinguished in the lists to which we refer, from their Radical friends, and their supporters of the *Mouvement*—how, we ask, are they to be stationary?—Men, who, not only exist upon the breath of faction, but who, to ensure their political existence, have even transcended their patrons in the violence of their language and the extent of their anticipations—witness the speech (written, no doubt, by Lord GREY) which was delivered by Colonel GREY, at his election dinner—that we imagine will satisfy the most sceptical as to the absurdity of making the Ministerialists and the Radicals separate parties.

Lord HOWICK, indeed, is reported to have declared that it was not the intention of Ministers to plunder the Church and give its property for other purposes: that may be true; and the brother of a Bishop may feel some compunction at overthrowing episcopacy so soon after pushing him up to the bench; but as Lord GREY said, and we take the liberty constantly of repeating, "The flood-gates are open," and even if he felt an inclination to save the Church, his triumphant supporters in political Reform will not let him. The Radicals will complete the work which the Ministers have begun, and Ministers must join in the labour of demolition, or Ministers they will cease to be.

The course of proceeding lies open before our eyes.—The character of England amongst the nations of Europe has been sacrificed to personal vanity, woeful ignorance, and unparalleled obstinacy! our flag is degraded by an unnatural alliance with the tri-colour of revolutionized France in one quarter, and hated and despised by our ancient ally in another; our colonies, after a display of weakness and tyranny on the part of the Government, are rescued temporarily from the fatal consequences of such blind and unsteady legislation only to be made the sacrifice of cant and hypocrisy, and eventually to become the dependencies of a foreign power; the Bank of England, with all its importance and respectability, is to be enervated or annihilated at the suggestion of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and the East India Company's charter to be abolished, at the will of the advocates of free trade.

Whether the Ministers will eventually succeed in securing the immense patronage of India, consequent upon the extinction of the vast *Imperium in Imperio* of Leadenhall-street, and thus realize, half a century after date, the Whig scheme of 1783, remains to be seen; all we are endeavouring to show is, that in every case the Ministers have begun, and will begin, the work of destruction and change.

The declaration of Lord ALTHORP as to our amalgamation with revolutionized France, in order to encourage the unsettlement of every regular Government—for, as we have elsewhere said, "the success of Liberal principles" means neither more nor less, in plain English, than Revolution—has, in our recollection, no parallel except in the oratory of

the French National Assembly, and so far from the present Ministers feeling a desire to be stationary—except in their offices—the direct contrary is the fact—They know they must "keep moving" to keep where they are, which, although it sounds Irish, is nevertheless true—"The flood-gates are open," and they must proceed with their work of overthrow so long as the tide sets in its present course—they are as badly off in the hands of their friends as the poor factory girls under the power of their overseers, and if they even seem to slumber, they will be punished with the strap and stick, which the Political Unions will administer with the most unrelenting activity.

Of the Political Unions some people fancy there is an end—that their dissolution was a general and final measure—they are not dissolved—the staff of each Union remains, and they can be as easily embodied as the militia—as a proof of this, did not the Political Unions in various places, assembled under their banners, form part of the election processions—the authority of the strap and stick is still in full vigour, and we repeat that the distinction of parties made out in the published Parliamentary lists is all imaginary and fictitious.

There is a difference between the Ministers and the Radicals, which is this—the Radicals may be honest, although ignorant, and conscientious although absurd. Ministers think of nothing but how to keep office; and if office is to be retained by the most extravagant sacrifices to the blind demands of Radicalism, those sacrifices will be made—Then we shall find the men marked Ministerial and Radical voting together, joined by at least one hundred of those described as Conservative Whigs, who will vote on any Radical question to which the Government may give either a voluntary or constrained assent; and these men will thus act, upon the plea that they believe, in their consciences, the intentions of the Whig Ministry to be "Conservative," although after their own fashion.

Under these circumstances, we cannot at all agree in the principle upon which the newspapers have divided and subdivided the new House of Commons; nor do we believe there is a man living who can form a correct guess as to the nature of the first important division which shall take place within its walls.

It is whimsical enough,—at least it would be, if inconsistency went for anything against Whigs and Radicals,—to hear some of the ultra-liberal papers denouncing Tory illiberality, sneering with the cant phrase of "doing what one likes with his own," and holding up, amongst many similar instances, the constitutional defeat of Mr. T. DUNCAN at Hertford, as a case illustrative of the absolute necessity for the introduction of the ballot; while in every instance where the Ministerial Whigs and Radicals have had the power, they have exercised it openly and unblushingly to punish or reward their opponents or their supporters at the last election.

The last, but by no means the least, of these instances, is that of the dismissal of Captain HART from the office of Comptroller of the Household in Dublin. He has been dismissed avowedly because he voted for Lord FORBES, who has ever been his warmest and most zealous friend: for the sin of giving that friend his vote Captain HART is dismissed.

But what shews how entirely Lord ANGLESEA has thrown himself under the control and dominion of the FACTION, is the fact that Lord FORBES is his Excellency's friend as well as Captain HART's friend, and is moreover his Excellency's brother-in-law; and moreover than that, his Excellency himself took the most lively interest in Lord FORBES's success. The opponents of Lord FORBES—at all events one of them—belong to the class of *Destructives*—But all this is right in Whiggery!!!

AN eye-witness of O'CONNELL's procession (elsewhere described) states the effect of the display was to prove the perfect and entire command of O'CONNELL over the mob—and its object, we believe to have been, to exhibit the complete organization of the PEOPLE and their implicit obedience to his orders.

The truth is, that all our prophecies are on the eve of fulfilment—all our anticipations on the edge of realization—more Cavalry are ordered from England, and the calling out ten Regiments of Militia completes the history. It is impossible for things to go on—perhaps a month longer—and yet the Ministers affect to be discussing some project by which they hope to avert the frightful crisis. Since they themselves have caused the mischief, we cannot look to them with any confidence for its remedy.

One most horrible notion has got into the heads of the not-clear sighted People of this devoted country—in consequence of Mr. STANLEY's declaration that Tithes should be extinguished with the present incumbents, they believe that, by murdering the Clergy, they shall get rid of the Tithes—and it is scarcely credible, but so it is—they believe they shall render an acceptable service to Government by doing so.

THE inhabitants of Bath have followed the example of those of Bristol, and have formed a large and highly respectable Conservative body, the first object of which is to declare that the present Members for that city are not the men of their choice, but that their principles are in direct opposition to the views and feelings of the great majority of the people; and to make arrangements to secure, at the next election, the return of men of totally different politics, and who are likely to stand forward in defence of the Constitution, the avowed enemies of innovation and destruction.

WHAT will the canters about West Indian Slavery say now—after reading the evidence which has been given before the Committee on the Factory Bill?—There are more instances cited and proved, of barbarity exercised towards poor English girls of tender years, in six pages of it, than ever were substantiated in fifty volumes of Anti-Slavery libels. And yet—such is the extraordinary force of prejudice, that SADLER was rejected by the electors of Leeds for endeavouring to abolish white slavery in our own free country, while MACAULAY was re-elected—because he advocated the emancipation of the well-fed, well-treated black, whose slavery is nominal, and legal—and whose ruin and misery are the inevitable consequences of his emancipation.

It is the misfortune of a weekly paper not to have room for "every thing," and we regret very much, upon such an occasion as this, our inability to give a very large proportion of the testimony adduced upon the subject. Such details, we suspect, were never placed before the British public, or punishments the most barbarous, consequent upon fatigue arising from labour the most irksome;—we are justified in saying this, for it is in evidence that the poor children were compelled to take emetics periodically, to relieve their stomachs from the effects of the dust inhaled and swallowed

during certain parts of the process of ca'ling—they incurred beatings the most severe, with sticks and straps—and constitutional diseases and deformities produced by the toil, and death in several instances, were occasioned by the barbarity of the inflictions of chastisement.

A pamphlet has been published to shew that other trades are as badly off, as these spinners, which, to us, affords no sort of justification of the tyrannical cruelty which has been exposed before the Committee—the thing requires searching into; more especially at a time when thousands of poor people are complaining of starvation because they are unable to get work. It is clear, if children can be taught to do the work of men and women, and can, at almost nominal wages, be nailed to that work, and flogged into activity for fourteen or sixteen hours daily, men and women have no chance of employment.

There is another circumstance connected with this system which renders the coercion of those children in their early years even yet more dreadful. The constant occupation to which they are driven and fixed, precludes the possibility of any attention to the duties of religion, or the cultivation of their minds; and thus when past the age at which they are content, or compelled, to accept the pittance of wages which as children they are paid, they are thrown upon the world uninformed and incapable of procuring subsistence by any trade, except that which they have outgrown, or by one still more degrading, to the exercise of which they are, perhaps, just competent.

If the Peckhamites and Balhamites would make an expedition into the provinces, and club their shillings to ameliorate the condition of the white sufferers of their own sex in their own country, they would do some good, instead of theorizing upon subjects which they cannot understand, and buying black men, which they would not know what to do with, if they had them sent home.

THE King of the NETHERLANDS is said to have returned no answer to the last proposition of the Fly and Spider diplomats—in this saying we cannot entirely agree—he has sent no reply, but he has taken a step which is rather unequivocal as the Belgians will very speedily find it. *The Scheldt is closed*, the Marine Authorities, the Custom House Officers and the Pilots have refused entrance to vessels of all nations—the twenty-two neutral vessels which were detained at Batz have been permitted to sail—there are three others which remain in the Docks, but which also are expected to obtain leave to depart.

The Ministerial Papers are extremely angry at the decision of King WILLIAM, because they say the Treaty of Vienna stipulated for the free navigation of the Scheldt—so it did—but if France and England choose to combine to violate all the other conditions of the Treaty why should the King of the NETHERLANDS abide by that one.

The citadel of Antwerp has fallen—the war has only just begun.

LORD GRENVILLE has now retired from public life, but, considering his Lordship's position in the last Whig Ministry, with which this country was blessed, it may not be unamusing—the time is now past when it might have been useful—to call the attention of our readers to some remarks incidentally made by his Lordship upon Parliamentary Reform, in a speech delivered by him in the House of Lords, on the 21st of April, 1800, in defence of the Union with Ireland.

"With respect to a Reform in the Parliamentary representation of the people," said his Lordship, "he had uniformly opposed it whenever attempted, because he declared the honest and manly feelings of his heart when he protested, that, instead of being considered as a boon, it would be felt to be a burden upon the people; and so mischievous a measure would it be found, that if France should have surprised us in the act of a Parliamentary Reform, or soon after such a Reform had been adopted, she would have found it an easy matter to have introduced her Jacobinical principles into this country and subverted our Constitution." "In which case," concludes his Lordship, "there would no longer have remained a free House of Parliament for either their Lordships or the other House to have sat as a deliberative body."

What Lord GRENVILLE dreaded has very nearly come to pass. The French have surprised us—not exactly as his Lordship meant—in the act of a Parliamentary Reform—and the Revolutionised French, too—Jacobinical principles are now instilled into the friends of the people, under the new-fangled epithet of "Liberal," and the people are encouraged in the adoption of those principles by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—the son of one of Lord GRENVILLE's colleagues—who declares the resolution of the Government, never to abate their energies until such principles have prevailed in every kingdom in Europe.

WE are extremely happy to announce the following intelligence, which we derive from the City Correspondent of one of the daily papers.

"CITY, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt made their appearance in the Money Market this morning. The sum they purchased was very trifling, being—£250—sterling."

Upon this, we have to congratulate the country at large. The Sinking Fund is, as every body knows, abolished, and yet Ministers have been enabled, in the course of the last few months, to reduce the national debt from 800,000,000l. to the comparatively trifling sum of 799,999,750l., an effort which far surpasses the most sanguine expectations of their most ardent admirers.

MR. O'CONNELL'S annuity, from the pockets of the poor, this year, exceeds 12,000l. We have elsewhere given his more recent speech, in which he denounces his *quondam* friend Lord ANGLESEA, to whom he admits himself indebted for the emphatic advice—"AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE"—he denounces Mr. STANLEY, and he proscribes Mr. BLACKBURN. The account of his churning deserves to be recorded—we find it thus abridged in Friday's *Standard*, from the *Freeman's Journal*—

"The chair was the most tastefully designed, and beautifully executed piece of workmanship we ever saw. It was a Grecian triumphal car, upon a richly-ornamented body; the panelling exquisitely painted. On either side was designed the genius of Erin, supported by the Irish wolf dog, with the round tower, and monastic ruins in beautiful perspective. On the back panelling of the body was the figure of a harp, surmounted by a crown, entwined with wreaths of shamrock. The body was surmounted by a Grecian car, covered with crimson cloth; trimmed with light blue silk, and supported by richly carved gilt ornaments. This was surmounted by two splendid seats of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, opposite which was a satin scroll, inscribed with the word 'Repeal.' Upon the right side of the Chair sat Mr. O'CONNELL—by his side Mr. RUTWYCH. Mr. SKEELE stood immediately before both the Honourable Gentlemen. Underneath sat two pages, richly and gracefully attired in white satin. On the body of the car, just before the seats

of the Members, sat an Irish harper, in native costume. In the occasional pauses from acclamation he might be heard running over some wild national air, that lent a degree of liveliness, sometimes of melancholy interest to the scene around, for it brought vividly to the mind the recollection of what Ireland was, accompanied by the anticipation of what she may be. The Chair was drawn by six white horses, and was followed by a countless multitude, who formed into an avenue, in the centre of which marched the different tracts in the prescribed order. Each tract was preceded by a splendid flag, with some suitable device inscribed with the motto of the particular tract.

In Town's-arch, one of the old boundaries of the city, were two triumphal arches, on one was the inscription, "See the conquering hero come," and on the other "Ireland, a nation, and no longer a province."

In Skinner-row, the house of Mr. John Ennis floated a banner, on which was the inscription, "Ireland ought, must, and shall be a nation."

Proceeding through Dame-street, the procession halted for a few moments opposite the Bank, that splendid mausoleum of Irish liberty. The scene here was one of deep and of spirit-stirring interest. The statue of King William—carrying with it, as it does, or rather as it did, so many bitter associations—was decorated with laurel branches, two banners were thrown across the horse's neck, and a person who had ascended the pedestal waved a flag over the figure, which was owned by the statue. The laurel round the head, and a green scarf on the shoulders. The different tracts, as they passed the statue, kept waving their banners and cheering. Opposite our former (and we trust our future) senate house, the expressive gesture of Mr. O'Connell was responded to by the most enthusiastic cheering. In moving through Grafton-street, when passing the house of Mr. Reynolds, from which a handsome blue banner was displayed, the people gave three cheers for the revival of Irish manufacture.

This is all mighty fine—how long these demonstrations are to go on, time will show: but how truly Irish the affair sounds—decorating the statue of King WILLIAM with laurel during a Popish triumph! Who will triumph this day month is a more serious question. Never mind—ditto to Lord ANGLESEA—"AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE!!!"

THE Morning Post of yesterday says—

"Mr. P. THOMSON, on his own part, and for 'his colleagues,' calls the Government the 'People's Government,' not the King's Government. We wish the people much joy of their intelligent rulers."

The Post might have properly added its respectful congratulations to his MAJESTY, on the marked respect paid him by his dutiful servants.

It is curious enough, as a coincidence, to observe the present position of what are now mis-called THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with reference to the existing state of affairs in this country.

While ENGLAND was "progressing," as the Americans would call it, to the revolution which must speedily overthrow her prosperity and destroy her happiness under the operation of the Reform Bill, France was good enough to exhibit, in every shape and way, for her example and guidance, the results of that glorious movement which expelled her rightful KING and placed an usurper upon the throne, and which has plunged Paris into gloom and beggary, and the kingdom generally into wretchedness and discontent. Now that our brave and wise patriots have carried their great measure, and that warned by the state of the French nation under the tri-coloured flag, their adherents perceive and are conscious of the sort of benefit to be derived from what has occurred there, they are beginning to revive the cry for a Republic—and that cry—we speak advisedly—is only restrained because the moment is not yet arrived for its being openly set up. The Americans are good-natured enough now to afford us a practical exposition of the blessings of republicanism, by exhibiting the most unqualified symptoms of rebellion against the Government, and opposition to the laws.

The Southern States are, as our readers know, in a state of open rebellion: and President JACKSON has published a proclamation, which would reach almost from Washington to Windsor, in consequence; for which we have not room—but the pith of which we shall take leave to extract.

The first three yards and a half of it are occupied in detailing to the people of South Carolina everything they have been doing for the last six months, which, although very edifying to anybody else who cares very much about it, cannot be extremely interesting to them. The next three yards and a half are taken up with an explanation of the nature and character of the Union, which, as it is to be supposed the South Carolinians know as much about it as any others of their countrymen, seems rather "tarnation" useless; and then come the exhortations to loyalty and obedience to the laws—good in themselves, and most seasonable under the circumstances; and then comes this appeal, which may be, with very little alteration, addressed to the South Carolinians of our own Ireland, now labouring under the creching tyranny of the sanguinary rebels.

"I tell citizens of my native state! Let me not only admonish you, the first magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but to influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that patria language—with that paternal feeling—let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deluded themselves, or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led to think of an insurrection and treason, on which you stand! First, a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the tariff laws. The effect of these laws are confessedly injurious; but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe—that it burthens you in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to such laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition of forefathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peacefully—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union, and bear none of its burthens.

"I tell you, my countrymen, that your state pride, to your native courage, to your sense of great injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the features of disunion should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which long since you would have regarded with horror. Look back at the arts which have brought you to this state. Look back to the consequences to which it most inevitably led! It was a dangerous course. The political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive. But that right is not to be used to justify a law resting on the same principle, but that you receive, with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law and its oppressive effects. Mark, ye fellow-citizens, that the admission of your leader, resistance or non-payment, is not only a violation of the law, but a violation of the principle of justice. What is the meaning of this word 'resistance' in the sense in which it is here used? That which is a failure to obey every one; that which no man of ordinary intellect will describe as a principle of justice. The unconstitutionality of these laws of that advocate the principle of justice, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will persist in their course, or, if they are of free feeling, that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavouring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exag-

gerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty, emulating the fame of our revolutionary fathers; nor are you an oppressed people, contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unjust, but not unconstitutional in essence; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption in your state. The importance of this change was understood, and you were authoritatively told, that no further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontent, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means which were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part. Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection, so many different states, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American Citizens, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their inter-communication, defending their frontiers, and making their name respected in the remotest part of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population! Its advance in arts which render life agreeable, and the sciences, which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and states. Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honour, and say—We, too, are citizens of America! Carolina is one of these proud states; her arms have defended her; her blood has cemented this happy Union; and then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men!—for what? Do you wish these precious blessings for what?—for what? Do you wish to exchange these precious blessings for what?—for what? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream, interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbours, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do you wish to exchange these precious blessings for some new revolution, or contending with some new nation—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed.

This is more generally applicable than Mr. J. perhaps thought when he wrote it.

Mr. J. then goes on to invoke vengeance on the heads of the rebellious, and to apostrophize the flag of America, which he calls the "star-spangled banner," and in point of fact resembles a cab-tiger's waistcoat stained with blue in the corner; and again falls to exhortation.

What a striking example this affords—what a convincing answer to the patriots of the pot-houses, and the politicians of the omnibuses, who have been for the last week praising Mr. J. to the skies for his "Message." "No national debt!"—"no taxes!"—"everything snug and comfortable!"—"no KING!"—"no Church!"—"no civil list!"—"all cheap and economical." And here is the result, that the blest, happy, economical, "damned particular, considerably glorious" Republic is on the edge of a civil war, if not knee-deep in it already; and that in the land of freedom, where slavery is in full blow, father and son, and uncle and brother, are cutting each others' throats, on account of the tyranny and oppression of its paternal Government.

We should not omit, while we are on the subject of Republics, to notice what Mr. J. says upon that particular topic. "Do our neighbouring Republics," says J., "every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy?—so that, as to Republics in general, it is clear that this of America, in which one-half of the people are going to cut the throats of the other half, is so very much the best, that all the others in the world are sneered at."

Now, as to the Resolutions of the South Carolinians upon this little difference—here we have them—

"The Committee of federal relations on the 5th inst. two Bills; one to carry into effect in part the Ordinance of the Convention, and the other to provide for the security and protection of the people of South Carolina."

"The provisions of the second are in substance as follows:—Section 1. In case the Government of the United States shall attempt to send military force to occupy the State of South Carolina into submission to the Acts of the 19th of May, 1832, and the 14th of July, 1832, the Governor of South Carolina is authorized to resist and to order to service the whole military force of the State."

"2. In case of any overt act of coercion, or an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to commit such act, the Governor of South Carolina is authorized to issue his Proclamation calling for volunteers."

"3. Directs the militia to be divided into four classes, which are to be called into service successively as occasion may require."

"4. Limits the term of service, which for the militia is six months, and for volunteers twelve."

"5. 7, 8, 10, and 11. Provide for the organization of the militia and volunteers."

"12. Authorises the Governor to purchase for the use of the State ten thousand stand of small arms, and the requisite quantity of ordnance and ammunition."

So much for LIBERTY, EQUALITY, and FRATERNITY.

Private letters received by the Leeward Isles Mail, which arrived on Friday, inform us that very great discontent prevails in the Island of St. Christopher's. The House of Assembly have refused to vote the salary of the Governor, and have petitioned the Colonial Office for the recall of the Attorney-General, who has incurred great odium for endeavouring to carry into effect the orders of the Government.

THE following is from yesterday's Times—dated City, Friday:

"A meeting was held this morning of the proprietors of West India Dock stock, at which a dividend of 2 per cent. only was declared on the half-year, instead of 3 per cent., the dividend made on the last occasion of the kind. It produced one of the most sudden and extensive sales in the history of the market, and was attended in any similar description of property; the stock of the company, which was yesterday 116, having been quoted to day at 76, a fall of 40 per cent. The fact is in some degree creditable to all concerned in the management of the company, since, had they chosen to speculate on it, by disposing of their shares, for the purpose of buying in at a lower price, the fall would have been more gradual. To the proprietors generally, as we are assured, it seems to have been quite unthought of, though what has occurred in other portions of the same kind should have prepared them for it. As evidence of a decline in the trade of the port of London, the fact necessarily demands some notice. We understand that the Directors of the West India Dock Company ascribe their deficiency of profit to a certain extent, to the interruptions which business experienced during the existence of the cholera amongst us; besides which some strong reasons to be laid on the part of the disinclined to charge, which active competition among the Dock Companies has produced—a circumstance which, though beneficial to the public at

large, must materially have affected their gains; and there is further an increased portion of our trade, which, for convenience of locality, cheapness, and other causes, is gradually finding its way to the outports. We understand that the Directors of the West India Dock Company have wisely adapted themselves to the altered state of things, and made such a dividend as the actual profits will warrant, minus all the expenses of the business, which is to come—a precaution which has not always been had recourse to under similar circumstances.

The same article announces the failure of the attempt to raise a new loan for the Portuguese rebels.

THE following letters have been published by order of the King of PORTUGAL:—

(No. 1.)

TO THE KING, &c.

Sir—The Administration Board of the General Company for the Agriculture of the Vineyards of the Douro at present established at the town of Regoa, have the honour to represent to your Majesty that, having left in Oporto and Villa Nova da Gaia many thousands of pipes of wine and brandy, and fearful lest the rebels, either of themselves, or through persons whom they may appoint, may cause these wines and brandies to be sold to British subjects, or those of some other foreign nation, sales which, in similar cases, can never be respected according to the law of nations and the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the sale and purchase of property belonging to others, and give the owner a right to claim and obtain the same from the person or persons in whose possession such property may be found. On this account they approach, and most respectfully implore, the favour of your Majesty to ordain that such measures shall be taken as the high wisdom of your Majesty may be pleased to dictate, in order that the shareholders, whom your petitioner represents, may not be injured in their property. He therefore beseeches your Majesty to grant the prayer above set forth.

(Signed) FELIX MANOEL BORGES PINTO, Deputy and Delegate Procurator to the Company.

Lisbon, August 8, 1832.

(No. 2.—CIRCULAR.)

The Administrative Board of the General Company for the Agriculture of the Vineyards of the Upper Douro having addressed a memorial to the Government of his Majesty, praying that, in conformity with the laws of these realms and the principles of public law, measures should be taken against any sales which the rebels may effect of the vineyard property belonging to the said Company to any individuals, national or foreign, which, in similar cases, can never be respected, in conformity to the laws of this kingdom, which prohibit the purchase and sale of others' property, and give the owner thereof the right to claim and obtain the same wherever found: His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to resolve that I should declare, in the most formal and positive terms, as I now do, to all persons, that such sales and purchases can never be acknowledged, owing to their being illegal and null, and that proceedings will be taken, in conformity with the laws, as well respecting the said property belonging to the said Company, as that of private individuals which may exist in the stores of the said Company, the Government of his Majesty here solemnly protesting against any of the aforesaid sales which may have already been made, or intended to be made. Of this I inform you in order that you may make the same so apparent to the subjects of your nation, and for all such other purposes as may be deemed expedient.—God preserve you, &c.

(Signed) Viscount de SANTAREM.

Palace of Casais, this 9th of August, 1832.

THEATRICALS.

A remarkably agreeable, and we may safely say, witty Play has been produced at Covent Garden, called *Nell Gwynne*, from the pen of a gentleman who has already written one or two successful dramas, Mr. JERROLD.

Jones is *Charles the Second*, and Miss TAYLOR *Nell*—the former was admirably dressed, and, as usual, active—perfect—bustling—and master of his art. *Nell*, as pretty we should think as the original findatrix of the BEAUCLEERS; and KEELEY beyond himself in *Orange Moll*.

A great many coeval characters are produced upon the scene, which give an agreeable reality to the business; the dialogue is, as we have already said, beyond "smart," and the reception of the Drama was unequivocally successful.

Some of the critics who have reviewed it have produced—somewhat unluckily, we think—as a specimen of the author's poetical talent, the words of a song sung by *Nell* in a mask, which begins with the line—

"Here's oranges—no better sold."

What might have been the state of the English language in CHARLES's time, or the proficiency of Miss GWYNNE, we do not profess to know; but "Here's oranges" sounds to us as if it ought to have been followed with "Which is uncommon fine." Nobody would go out of his way to criticise a song in a play now-a-days, but one cannot help noticing such a thing if it is lugged forward for especial observation.

We are extremely sorry that LISTON has suffered a very severe attack of something which appears to be more serious than might be wished. For years he has been a leading favourite of the public, and when playhouses were more frequented than at present, his merits were acknowledged from the highest to the lowest. We hear that he has been lately subject to some nervous attacks, and that great hopes are entertained of his being speedily able to resume his post at the Olympic, where his loss is so severely felt that, as it is said, the Vestris herself has been actually afflicted with illness arising from pure sympathy.—We have since heard that VESTRIS is not ill, and that LISTON acts again to-morrow.

We are glad to find that the Haymarket licence is extended to eight months; we say glad, because we are glad of anything which its zealous proprietor may think advantageous; but, for ourselves, we are at a loss to understand how, if a Theatre loses largely by a season of four months, it is to gain much by one of eight. However, these things are past the comprehension of the unlighted.

YATES has achieved that which—we hope he will not be offended—wise and greater men than he have not—we mean establishing a successful theatre in London, on *Sancho*—he has been tried over and over again, and failed. In the present instance it was done well. Mr. O. SMITH is the very perfection of woe-begone lights; and REEVE, although too tall for our idea of *Sancho*, is capital as the *Squire*. Mrs. HONEY plays a Duchess, and looks like a Queen.—The scenery is good, the action lively, and the whole effective. This, superadded to the *Lady and the Syllabus*, with a dash of *Cupid* now and then alternated with Mr. Bury, will do well; but we must not of the most powerful efforts of dramatic art; and, certainly, as far as the public are concerned, two of the most successful.

PEMICAN.

The following description of the Sessions House, at Clerkenwell is in Thursday's *Standard*. We are not sure it is original there, but we are quite sure it is uncommonly good—how far just, those who have been in the place must determine:—

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE.—Perhaps no place could have been more improperly constructed for its purpose than the public court in this building, which strongly resembles a well, while the places occupied by the bench, the counsel, the officers of the court, &c., appear like so many lodgments made in the sides. The architect could not have avoided the science of acoustics well, for both speaking and hearing are so difficult in this place, that it is almost impossible to attend to the proceedings, and much amusement is caused. Silence is called so frequently, that it almost becomes one continuous noise, and it is nothing unusual to see the chairman rise and appear to address the witness, while not a syllable can be heard beyond the precincts of his own person. Yet the greatest attention is paid; the witness stretches out his neck as far as he can, and the jury place the palms of their hands against their ears to form a kind of auricular trumpet; and after much stretching and straining, the voice of the chairman is heard like a distant whisper telling the witness that if he does not speak out he shall not be allowed his expenses, though, with great justice, he might use the retort direct. Then, again, the position of the witness-box appears to be illogical; the prisoner is behind it, the jury on the left, the open court on the right, and the bench in front; thus the poor culprit is surrounded by his enemies, who all require him to face them, and sometimes at the same moment. No sooner does he turn to the counsel than the jury complain they

cannot hear. He faces the jury, and the counsel wishes to know what he is "whispering slyly in their ears?" He turns round to rebut the imputation, and the court instantly reprimands him for not looking straight before him. The reporters are placed at a table at the very bottom of this well of Clerkenwell, below every body. "Truth," it is said, "lies at the bottom of a well," but if the reporters are so placed that they may, the more easily come at the truth, the experiment is a failure. The chairman often complains of inaccurate reports; but what is to be done? Not only are the reporters in a bad situation for hearing, but their table is in the midst of a thoroughfare, and they have constantly to endure the pushing and pressure of a dense crowd of persons; so that, while they hear but little, and, perhaps, guess at the rest, it is with much difficulty they take notes at all."

Somebody has set it about that Mr. GULRY, the Member for Pontefract, intends to take the Chiltern Hundreds, because he does not feel that the House of Commons is his proper sphere—this must be a mistake, for the last twenty years at Newmarket, Doncaster, and Ascot, he has lived constantly with his betters.

Letters from Liverpool state that several families of respectability had arrived at that port from Ireland, having sold their available property upon any terms they could obtain, to seek a shelter and precarious subsistence in this country. Those who have embarked English capital in Ireland would gladly withdraw it at almost any sacrifice.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—All the country Papers are filled with the most melancholy details of the inflictions under which Protestants are suffering. They are abandoned by the Government, and Mr. O'CONNELL defies the Executive to resort to any measures for their relief. We might select a hundred extracts similar to that which we subjoin from the *Cork Constitution*, as indicative of what Protestants and the Ministers of Christ are condemned to endure:—

"The Clergymen are coming into town with their families, to save themselves from assassination. The Churches of all such as have been driven to this step for the preservation of their lives are necessarily closed, and their congregations must want the word of God which they had heretofore enjoyed. This is a summary way of overthrowing religion—murder, or put to flight the Clergy; the churches must be shut up, and religion will no longer have preachers to instruct, nor congregations to learn the ways of salvation. It is a fatal symptom in the character of the times that all this should proceed, without a single effort being made to interrupt it. A short time ago who could have believed such a state of things to be possible."—*Dublin Evening Mail of Monday.*

It is a fact not generally known that the Four per Cents. created in the year 1836 for seven years, expire next April; that is to say, Government have the power of paying off that Stock by that month, of which there is every prospect, its current price being from 34 to 35 per cent. above par.

The returns have now been given of all the elections, with the solitary exception of the Orkney and Shetland. These two sets of islands, a hundred miles apart from each other, separated also by a tempestuous ocean, were conjoined in the election of one Member by the Reform Bill. The inconveniences attendant upon such an election were clearly pointed out on the discussion of the Bill in Committee, but such was the infatuation of Ministers that they would not condescend to receive the slightest amendment, even in matters of detail, from practical men. The consequence is that the election may be swamped altogether, being at the mercy of the elements.—*Evening Paper.*

Mr. HALCOMB and Captain STANHOPE continue a most active canvass of the town of Dover. As was expected, the Committee of the Right Hon. C. P. THOMSON give Captain STANHOPE every assistance and support; and it only remains for the friends of Sir JOHN REID to step forward to lend Mr. HALCOMB a helping hand to ensure him the most triumphant success.

ABERDEEN is constituted a warehousing port.

The Post of Thursday says:—"The members of the Travellers' Club, it may be presumed, have everything in character: the spoons stolen from their house were engraved with the head of *Ulysses*, a traveller of some note in former times. The club, it is said, have dropped *Minerva*."—Upon this we must be permitted to observe, that a great many of them look as if they had taken *Mercury*.

DEVILLE—not the bump-felling lamp-maker, but the very respectable opera singer—was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning.

LORD NUGENT has begun a reform system in the Ionian Islands. The people are quite surprised at his proclamation, and look at him with wonder. They never have heard anything so prodigious as his Excellency's professions of liberality, and as they do not in the least comprehend them, are wonderfully pleased with them.

The Earl of WINTERTON died on Sunday last, at his seat, Shillingtree Park, in the 49th year of his age. He only survived his father twenty-one months.

PRINCE POLIGNAC is suffering from a tumor in one of his thumbs, of which it is said he is likely to lose the joint. Why does not the liberal King of the French liberate these Ministers?

In the *Morning Herald* of the 4th of December last will be found the following extract from some Evening Paper, under the head of "Election Matters":—

"We have some additions to make to the list of retiring Conservative candidates since our notice last week.

"Lord ROBERT MANNERS has given up the northern division of Leicestershire, for which his Lordship, with all the powerful influence of the RUTLAND family, has been canvassing for some months past. His opponent, General JOHNSON, the second Reform candidate, had scarcely been as many days before the constituency, when the Noble Lord found it prudent to beat a retreat."—*Evening Paper.*

This is totally incorrect. Lord ROBERT MANNERS did contest the above Division of the County of Leicester against General JOHNSON and beat the General by upwards of 1400 votes. This was done with comparatively little exertion on the part of his Lordship or his friends, when, on the contrary, Gen. JOHNSON had all the Radicals scouring the county on his behalf. At the final close of the poll the numbers were as follows:—Lord ROBERT MANNERS, 2127; Mr. PHILLIPS, 1647; Gen. JOHNSON, 719.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. STUART.—Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH, member for the county of Down, and several gentlemen, friends of the constitution that was, have in the most laudable spirit presented a piece of plate, and a deed of annuity for 52 guineas a year, to that able and faithful advocate of our valuable institutions in church and state, Dr. STUART, editor of the *Belfast Guardian*, as a mark of the respect and esteem of the donors towards that distinguished and highly-gifted individual. The gift has been accompanied by an address to which the name of the noble Lord is attached, and the doctor has returned a suitable answer, in which he promises to persevere, through evil report and good report, in the course which has gained him so much esteem, so long as it shall please God to grant him the full exercise of his mental powers. The piece of plate is thus inscribed:—"JAMES STUART, Esq., LL.D., on behalf of a numerous body of the friends of the British constitution, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem, and their admiration of the zeal, ability, and the disinterestedness with which he has so perseveringly defended our venerable institutions in church and state, A.D. 1832."

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. H. H. RANDERSON, of the Boot and Shoe Inn, Wood-street, Leeds, has now in his possession a sovereign which was found in the "bag" of a young heifer which was slaughtered in

Wood-street on Tuesday. The animal was only a year and a half old, and was bought in the Vicar's Croft Market on the morning of that day, for two sovereigns, so that the purchaser has made a pretty good bargain.

WHIG PRINCIPLE.—The triumph of the conservatives at Bedford is only deferred. Notwithstanding the informality of Mr. POLHILL's objections, his success was found to be so certain, that the coalitionists were obliged to resort to the expedient of placing bad votes upon the poll-book. By this disgraceful contrivance a false return was effected, and Mr. POLHILL is compelled to incur the expense of a petition to Parliament. Will it be believed that the Marquis of TAVERSTOCK actually voted for Messrs. WHITBREAD and CRAWLEY, he (the Marquis) being at that moment a Peer?

A great deal has been said by the ministerial organs about influence and intimidation. We have learnt that a great many of the canvassing etters put out in favour of LUBBOCK, the whig candidate for the University of Cambridge, were franked by Lords GRAY and BROUGHAM. The former directed principally to laymen; the latter to clergymen; each, we presume, intending to convey a hint that he had many good things to give away.

THE STAG HOUNDS.—It is rumoured that the royal hunts to cease its existence with the present season. This seems highly probable, as the master has rendered his place a sinecure, inasmuch as he has not visited them since July last, whereas, formerly he lived in the neighbourhood.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—Three men lost their lives from cold and neglect in Carlow. Two women were found dead during the election. Two persons were barbarously murdered near Graignamana, and the haggard and house of one of the victims burned. The head of a poor man's horse who resides in the vicinity of Borris was severed from the body; and in the fair of Hacketts-town a freeholder's kish of small pigs was upset, and every one of them killed; while the man and horse were pursued into a pond, and the man's leg broken. On the same night the windows of every freeholder in Hacketts-town, who did not vote for our members, were smashed to atoms. This is an awful state of things—where will it end?—*Carlow Sentinel.*

NORTH NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.—We are requested to insert the following statement:—Lord BRUDENELL having sent a communication to Mr. TYRON, requesting him to state whether in some passages of his address to the electors of the Northern division of Northamptonshire, which appeared in the *Northampton Herald* of last week, he intended to pass any reflection upon any part of Lord BRUDENELL's conduct during the late contested election, the following answer was returned by Mr. TYRON:—

"My Lord,—I am sorry my address has given you offence, which it was not my intention it should convey. I do not think it will bear the construction you put upon it, as it was far from my intention to insinuate your conduct had been any thing but honourable and straightforward.—I have the honour to be your Lordship's humble servant. (Signed) THOMAS TYRON.

"Bulwick, Jan. 3."—*Northampton Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHASE.—On Thursday morning, the 27th ult., Mr. MURE's hounds met at Rougham Hall, Suffolk, at their usual time; shortly afterwards they unkenelled a fox in a cover at the back of Captain BENNETT's house. After twice running round the Park, Reynard made off in gallant style for Barton, and thence to Pakenham Wood; from Pakenham Wood he proceeded to Langham Thicks, through Norton, Thurston, and Stowlangtoft; from Langham Thicks he went at a slapping pace through Bardwell, Walham, and Watersfield, to Hinderclay; being "a gordon," he missed the wood here, and proceeded through Botesdale, leaving the town on his right. Thence he made gallantly to Squire WILSON's park, at Redgrave. After going to several covers in that neighbourhood, he made off for Wottham Common, where, after a hunt, a finer one than which was not in the recollection of the oldest huntsman present, he was killed in a shed. The distance they went must have been close upon forty miles.

The thanks of the Legislature of Dominica have been voted to their Agent, Mr. COLQUHOUN, for his public services to the Colony, accompanied by a piece of plate.

MEASURES OF AGITATION.—The O'Connell Party.—At the Dublin Political Union, on Saturday, Mr. BARRETT moved "That the Irish Noblemen, and the Members of Parliament returned for Ireland, of all political opinions, be respectfully solicited to assemble in Dublin, on or about the 15th of January, in order to consult together and receive information as to the real state of this country." The motion was carried unanimously, and a "National Council" will be held, at which all the radical repealers, including the senatorial branches of Mr. O'CONNELL's family, will assemble as a matter of course. The latter, by themselves, constitute a substantial nucleus for repeal. "There are eight of us," said O'CONNELL, yesterday, in his speech to the trades. "If the English Ministry do not give justice to Ireland, I will tell them there are eight of us. I will tell them that to do so, they must turn ANGLERS off to the right about, for there are eight of us. I will tell them they must send STANLEY hopping before him, to kick him out of the country as he deserves, for there are eight of us. I will tell them, also, to send BLACKBURN off to Kildare-street, for there are eight of us. When this was done, it would prepare the way to make arrangements for obtaining a repeal of the Union, for then there would be forty of us." It is to organise these forty that the National Council is called together, and a most formidable cabal they will make.—*Morning Paper.*

TO JOHN BULL.

November 27, 1832.

SIR—In my present letter I propose concluding my quotations on the subject of our Colonial rights—if not trespassing too largely on the columns of your journal.

Under the first head, come all the disputes about the King's instructions, and the Governors' powers as founded on them. The King's Commission to his Governor, which grants the power of government and directs the calling of a Legislature, and the establishing Courts, at the same time that it fixes the Governor's power, according to the several powers and discretions granted, and appointed by the Commission and instructions, adds:—"And by such further powers, instructions and authorities, as shall, at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our signet or sign manual, or by our order in our Privy Council."

It should here seem that the same power which framed the Commission, with this clause in it, could also issue its future orders and instructions in consequence thereof; but the people of the colonies say, that the inhabitants of the colonies are entitled to the same privileges as Englishmen; that they have a right to participate in the legislative power; and that no commands of the Crown by Orders in Council, instructions, or letters from Secretaries of State, are binding upon them, further than they please to acquiesce under such, and conform their own actions thereto; that they hold this right of Legislature, not derived from the grace or will of the Crown, and depending on the Commission which continues at the will of the Crown; that this right is inherent and essential to the community, as a community of Englishmen; and that they, therefore, must have all the rights, privileges, and full and free exercise of their own will and liberty in making laws which are necessary to that act of legislation—uncontrolled by any power of the Crown or of the Government, preventing or suspending that act, and that the clause in the Commission, directing the Governor to call together a Legislature by his visits, is declarative and not creative, and therefore he

is directed to act conformably to a right actually already existing in the people, &c.; and therefore that such clause ought not to be in the Commission, or to be understood as being of no effect as far as concerns the Colonists. Or whether in fact or deed the people of the colonies, having every right to the full powers of Government—"and to a whole legislative power"—are not, under this claim entitled in the powers of Legislature, and the administration of Government, to use and exercise, in conformity with the laws of Great Britain, the same full, free, independent and unrestrained power and legislative will, in their several corporations, and under the King's Commission and respective Charters, as the Government and Legislature of Great Britain holds by its Constitution under the great Charter—a power which our Colonists claimed, and therefore denied the right which CHARLES THE SECOND had assumed, of conferring on the British Parliament any participation of his right of Sovereignty over them (save and excepting the confining their trade to the Parent State for the protection received from her), unless they became consenting parties to such Sovereignty, which they never would, until they were allowed to return a fair proportion of their own Representatives into that body (citing as cases in point, the principalities of Wales, and Counties Palatine of Chester and Durham, and town of Calais); whereas, should such claim not be conceded to them, they maintained that they had the same powers of internal Legislation conferred upon them in their Charters as the British Parliament had (vide EDWARD I.), having derived it from the same source—namely, the Crown.

Seeing then how exactly, and to the minutest circumstance, similar as the case of the Colonies erected into provinces, is to these counties palatine, to those acquired and annexed dominions; can the Statesman, whether in Administration or in Parliament, reason or act towards the Colonies in any other mode, or by any other acts, than what the foregoing give the wisest and happiest examples of?

It is a first and self-evident truth—without which, all reasoning on political liberty is *certainly* *insane*—that a free people cannot have their property, or any part of it, given and granted away in aids, subsidies, or otherwise taken from them, but by their own consent; signified by themselves, or their legal Representatives. And though Parliament hath never ceased to be deemed the constitutional Representative of the whole dominions of the realm, yet, on the other hand, in other cases, as in the case of the American and West Indian Colonies, where these *acquiens in partibus exteris* have been deemed so far separate from the kingdom—so remote from the realm and the jurisdiction thereof—that they could not have been incorporated into any county, city, or borough within the realm; that the state and condition of their country could scarcely be said to be within the actual cognizance of Parliament; where the local internal circumstances of their property could scarce fall within the ways and means adopted by Parliament for taxes; where the peculiar nature of their establishment required the constant and immediate presence of some power to make orders, ordinances, and laws for the preservation and well government of these countries. There, Government hath constantly and uniformly established and admitted the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the freeholders of the country assembled, to be a full and perfect Legislature for the making laws and imposing taxes in all cases whatsoever arising within, and respecting, the body of that community—full and perfect within itself to all the purposes of free debate, free will, and freedom of enacting—and only subordinate to the Government of the Mother Country in relation to confining its commerce within her European dominions at home; but not extending to that free and unfettered inter-Colonial trade which they had always carried on within themselves—except where subjected to such local restrictions as their Representative Colonial Legislatures occasionally imposed for the purpose of raising a revenue for their own immediate wants.—From an Old Colonial Proprietor and Subscriber—who is, Sir, your's, &c.

* In the 34th and 35th of HENRY VIII., see the reasoning and view of the Acts of Parliament in the case of the dominion of Wales, subject to the Imperial Crown of England, although not yet incorporated or annexed to the realm; states that Wales ever had been united, and subject to the Imperial Crown of the Realm, and to the King—its very head—lord and ruler—that the principality and county had rights, laws, and customs, different from the laws, customs, and usages of the Kingdom of England, and that the subjects of the principality, and to bring his subjects of the realm, and his subjects of the principality, to concord and unity—By advice of Lords and Commons, and by authority of the same, hath enacted, and henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, shall be incorporated, united, and annexed to this realm of England, and that the knights and burgesses shall be elected, and sent to represent the realm. 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Professor PUSEY, of Oxford, has issued a Pamphlet on the past and prospective benefits of Cathedral institutions on religion, occasioned by Lord HENLEY's proposal for their abolition.

2. **STORIES for CHILDREN**, from the HISTORY of ENGLAND. 11
 Edition. 3s. half-bound.
 3. **PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY for CHILDREN**. By the Author
 of "Stories for Children." 2s. half-bound.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street,

general course of study. Among these topics may be instanced, the Historiography of the Persians and Carthaginians, the Antagonists and Rivals of Greece and Rome, the Crusades, and afterwards to the English Empire in India, and British commerce in general. Then follows a series of British Biography, and, in conclusion, a 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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK shall appear next week.
A. M. ditto.

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

THE LITTLE RED INDEX, for 1832, are now ready, and may be had at the Office, and of all Newsmen.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

THE Court remains at Brighton.

LORD GREY has been graciously pleased to have another touch at the Peerage—and in a manner more extraordinary and more openly in defiance of what—before the REFORM BILL passed—the poor ignorant and oppressed people would have thought the usual constitutional practice of a British Government, than even his Lordship's friends were prepared for.

Mr. WESTERN, a veteran Whig, stands for a division of the county of Essex, on the most liberally Radical principles—the county rejects him—he is beaten; the voice of the people—not the electors of a close borough—not the members of a corporation—but the electors of a county, opened by the Reform Bill, to a vast number of new constituents—reject him; they elect two Conservatives, and reject this Mr. WESTERN. What does Lord GREY say?—"So, you—the people—won't have Mr. WESTERN in Parliament; you have scouted him and his principles; but I'll show you the difference, PEOPLE; what do I care for your votes, or your likings or dislikings; reject him if you please—I say he shall be in Parliament, in spite of you; you have thrown him out of the House of Commons—I—I, individual—I will put him in the House of Lords, where he shall laugh at you—chuckle at your obstinate display of independence, and not only have a seat, but a title, and a coronet—and be made a greater man than you grovellers ever could have made him."

The elevation of the Marquess of STAFFORD to a Dukedom, is little in itself, but curious, when put in comparison with the professions of the present Government, to which we shall shortly refer. But the rapid exaltation of the Marquess of CLEVELAND to the Dukedom, and that—(for there are little wheels within the great ones)—simultaneously with that of Lord STAFFORD, is, as the Dominie would say—"prodigious!"

To those who are versed in the intricacies of the late Northamptonshire election, this particular favour may not appear so surprising; but we think we shall be able to surprise those who are not aware of the following fact:—

During the contest, Mr. CARTWRIGHT stated on the hustings, that many borough-proprietors were not so disinterested as people might imagine, at least if the reports which had reached him were correct; "Lord CLEVELAND, for instance," said Mr. CARTWRIGHT, "I have heard, is to be rewarded with a Dukedom."

The next day but one, Mr. CARTWRIGHT received a letter from Lord CLEVELAND, denying in the most positive terms, that there was the slightest foundation for the report; and that he never had any understanding or promise of the sort, and desiring Mr. CARTWRIGHT to deny it on the hustings.

Upon the faith of this letter, Mr. CARTWRIGHT did deny the report on the hustings, and three weeks or a month after, Lord CLEVELAND gets his Dukedom.

The present Government, it will be remembered, is the ONE which professes to carry itself on without patronage, and to reward only public services.

With respect to the Dukedoms, there are, however, two consolations—One, with respect to the Dukedom of CLEVELAND, that it will devolve upon an excellent Conservative, Lord DARLINGTON, M.P. for Shropshire; and the other, as relates to the Dukedom of SUTHERLAND, where, although the congratulation cannot be so direct, yet to see anything which advances the distinction of a family of which Lord FRANCIS LEVISON GOWER is a member, must be gratifying in the highest degree to every Conservative who duly appreciates the merits of that able and constitutional young nobleman.

As regards the *Papas*, we must repeat that the bargain is the strongest case of job which ever disgraced a Minister either before or after the days of WALPOLE.

We hear—and on no slight grounds—that a similar insult is to be offered to the Scotch Electoral Peers, as has already been cast upon the electors of Essex, and that the Marquess of QUEENSBERRY, who has been rejected by their voices, is to be called to the House of Lords by Lord GREY, with an English Barony.

MANY people who have faith in our prophecies with respect to Ireland, wonder why the explosion which we have so long foretold is yet delayed. If they had seen O'CONNELL's procession, they would have been answered practically—they would have seen the progress which has been made in the organization of the PEOPLE. What has been doing in Dublin and its neighbourhood, has been doing simultaneously all over the kingdom; and the blow is not to be struck until the people generally are so trained and steadied, as that the master hands may manœuvre them with facility. The election procession was, in fact, a review, and well merited the approbation of the GENERAL.

The military, in Ireland, are scattered and dispersed in small detachments, only covering the ground they keep; these detachments must, eventually, be overwhelmed by an organized popular force. Irish affairs have been again and again before the Cabinet recently. A proposition has been made to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, another for seizing O'CONNELL, but that which has already been decided upon is, the more serious preparation for civil war, the rapid augmentation of the army.

Lord ANGLESEA is coming over—not to return. He is coming, the newspapers say, to consult with Ministers what is to be done—now? The friend of the Duke of YORK—the man who bragged that he would ride over Ireland with his dragoons, as he has recently boasted that he would blockade all her ports with four gun-brigs—who was devoted to the cause of Protestantism, and then directed the Papists to AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE. The nobleman who, after having called round him Popish Prelates and noblemen, lifted by his special desire from the Tower to the House of Lords; after having sneered at Mr. STANLEY (we mean particularly at the first-fruits dinner at the Castle), and having been bearded by O'CONNELL; after having traversed the country, popularity hunting, and having

dismissed the Comptroller of his Household for voting for a Tory, to whom he was bound by ties of friendship and gratitude; after having taken counsel of the Popish Priest in whose titular district the first tythe opposition occurred; after having permitted the officers of his own personal Staff to make Radical speeches at an illegal assembly; after doing all these, and a thousand other things besides, his Excellency comes over to consult with Ministers, *what is to be done*.

We believe he comes to return no more to his Vicereignty—as to the ostensible cause of his arrival, it is, that he may be in time to take his oath and seat, in order to leave his proxy in the hands of Government—who is to succeed him we pretend not to know. Thus much is certain—attribute to what one may the unaccountable conduct of the Marquess of ANGLESEA—we are quite sure that there will be no tranquility for Ireland so long as he remains Vicerey, with O'CONNELL King over him—and this is as much Lord GREY's opinion now, as it was the Duke of WELLINGTON's before; so that, in fact, out of the whole vain, wavering, dubious career of his EXCELLENCY's twice tried misrule, one thing only has been established; namely, an ardent desire on the part of two diametrically opposite parties to get rid of him as soon as possible.

Since writing the above, we have heard that there is no probability of Lord ANGLESEA's return to Ireland. The powers with which alone he would be content to act, are those which would enable him to abolish the Protestant Establishment, and render Popery the religion of the land.

As for O'CONNELL he has now arrived at that point that nothing can stop him. Arrest him or try him you cannot, without a general insurrection—it is as difficult to recede as it is perilous to go on. His vituperation of Lord ANGLESEA has become so gross and coarse, that he has put himself beyond the power of the law, and is at this moment in many places called KING. Let us just hear what he said of the LORD LIEUTENANT at the meeting of the Volunteers on Wednesday last.

"As to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in this country, I treat the notion with the most sovereign contempt—it is fit only for the columns of the Tory press in England, or the Castle press in this country. (Hear.) I tell those who threaten us with a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, that the government is not strong enough to carry such a measure. (Hear and loud cheers.) I treat, then, with utter contempt, the threat of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. I treat with the same contempt the issuing of a proclamation to put down the Irish Volunteers. Why, if a proclamation was placed upon that table, I would throw it into the fire. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Proclamations were issued the year before last; but then there was an act of parliament to support them. Lord ANGLESEA, when he was out of power, said he would issue no proclamations, and when he was in power he did issue them. That was a mere want of veracity, which is a small thing in a Lord Lieutenant. (Loud laughter.) He merely said one thing and did another, and no doubt with the purest motives—it was a trifle!—a mere trifle! to a very great man!—(Continued laughter.)"

This is an agreeable specimen of King O'CONNELL's oratory touching the man by whose commands Ireland was stimulated to agitation, and must sound harmonious in the ears, not only of Lord ANGLESEA, who was his friend, but in those of Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENRY PARNELL, who were driven out of the country during the election, (especially the latter, at the hazard of his life,) and who were, our readers may recollect, the two strenuous advocates for conferring upon this very O'CONNELL the office of King's Attorney-General not two years since.

But Lord ANGLESEA is even with the great man O'CONNELL, for we find in the accredited and avowed organ of the Castle the following description of the great Liberator.

"Atrocious, if you will (says that paper), is the prime instigator—mean, mercenary, and vulgar—a calumniator, a liar, and, in the midst of his brawling and braggadocio, a constitutional coward."

The language is perhaps somewhat stronger than might be expected from so fine a gentleman as the *Hero of WATERLOO*—but it comes from Head Quarters, and has the disagreeable effect of making Lord ANGLESEA shew his teeth where he dare not bite. But the best of the history is to come.

The report is—and we believe it—that the high office of LORD LIEUTENANT is to cease with Lord ANGLESEA, whose return, we are confident, will not take place—Ministers feel, we suppose, that they cannot so far humiliate themselves as to request the only aid that could be available, and as for Lord ANGLESEA's propositions they are as fantastical as all the rest of his fatal Government.

What makes us the more readily believe the report of the abolition of the office of LORD LIEUTENANT, is the fact that a chief governor of Ireland is more pressingly wanted than at any period since the year 1793—No reason can be stronger than this for the Whigs immediately to dispense with that high and important office.

We have elsewhere given some extracts of evidence on the Slavery question—but, if what we hear be true, the labour is vain: we are told, that at the moment we are writing this a Cabinet is sitting, in which the question of "IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION" is under discussion, and with every probability of being carried.

Whether this is done to frighten Lord GODERICH out of office, we cannot say; that he is quite prepared to go, we know: he is worried, "badgered," and tormented, and neither his health or spirits are equal to the conflict with circumstances and his colleagues.

Lord GREY—who proposes to fill up his Lordship's vacancy with his brother-in-law, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, who retired from the Treasury to make room for his Lordship's son-in-law, who in accepting that office gave up his place to his Lordship's son—is beginning to get tired of the delicacy which has induced him so long to bear with Lord GODERICH; whom he considers an incumbrance, but to whom he has hitherto expressed himself too much obliged for his early support in his Ministry to cast off abruptly, and perhaps the staggering proposition about immediate emancipation may be the scheme to force his Lordship to retire—which we believe him to be perfectly ready to do. We ought in justice to Mr. ELLICE to add, that a month or five weeks since he declined the Colonies.

The Viscount of the Protocols is also tottering; and while Lord GODERICH is making the best of his time in providing for a few humble friends, Lord PALMERSTON is occupied in packing up papers, preparatory to the restoration to health and spirits of Lord DURHAM, who must have the Foreign Department. How Lord PALMERSTON is to be disposed of, we have at present no idea; but, so as he makes room for Lord GREY's son-in-law, nobody connected with the present Government cares.

THE people of Westminster complain that JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, the Radical out of place, and the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, Bart. and Secretary

at War, are two entirely different people, and it is quite clear that this opinion would be backed the day that in consequence of changing office the said Right Honourable salaried Privy Councillor was to present himself, single-handed to the present constituents of himself and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.

This, however, is nothing extraordinary. Lord GREY himself, as we have already taken the liberty of shewing, has turned and twisted fifty times in what he emphatically calls his consistent course of political conduct. We will not refer to the short period of his Toryism—nor to the long period of his revolutionary principles—nor to the reiterated denunciations of the absurdity of Reform which his Lordship has been pleased most unreservedly to make, even up to within a few weeks of his last accession to office; but we will take an intermediate point; we will catch him at a moment when he was yet a Reformer, and proclaimed himself one, and when he delivered his genuine opinions on the subject without the prospect of becoming a Minister, and without the dread of ejection, being one.

On the 19th day of September, 1817, Lord GREY was pleased to make a speech at Newcastle, in which his Lordship condescended to explain his views upon the very important question of Parliamentary Reform, and in the course of that speech his Lordship said these words:

"I am still a Reformer—with some modification of my former opinions;—with more fear of the effect of sudden and inconsiderate changes; with a most complete conviction, that to be successful REFORM MUST BE GRADUAL, and must be carefully limited to that necessity which has proved it to be wanting."

Here we have Lord GREY, in black and white—here we have the opinions of a Patriot, disinterested, unconnected with Government—still the friend of Reform, but moderated and tempered down by time and experience, expressing a calm and unbiased opinion upon the extent of Reform necessary, and upon the vital importance of working that Reform gradually, and without "sudden and immediate change"—nine years after that we have him coquetting with the Duke of WELLINGTON—five years after that, disclaiming Reform altogether as one of the wild chimeras of his early life, and six months after that we have him hurrying along the most important, the most immediate, the most sudden and extensive Reform man could imagine, and with his satellites in the Lower House of Parliament upbraiding every man who wished to gain breathing-time to consider the measure, as wanton Obstructives to the career of Ministers, and the welfare of the People, and who now—if we may credit the Right Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, and another person, still more likely to know his Lordship's real feelings—is prepared to go all lengths, which the success of his first great measure may render necessary for his maintenance of Office.

And yet, reader, this is the identical Lord GREY, who, on the 19th of September, 1817, said—"I am still a Reformer—with some modification of my former opinions—with more fear of the effect of sudden and immediate change—with a most complete conviction that to be successful REFORM MUST BE GRADUAL, and must be carefully limited to that necessity which has proved it to be wanting."

THE Radical Ministers are most seriously angry at the result of the election for Scottish Peers—not one individual Ministerialist Lord being returned. The *Times*, which, of course, takes the lead, of course finds a remedy, and advises a swamping encrease to counteract the firm adherents to Conservative principles in the House of Lords.

To be sure—men of what are called liberal principles—have the oddest notions of liberty and independence—Because the People of Essex reject a candidate, Lord GREY makes him a Peer—and now, because the Nobility of Scotland, who, by law and the Act of Union, have as much right to be represented in the House of Lords as the People of Essex have in the House of Commons, choose to return sixteen particular individuals, their feelings, their principles, and their liberties, are to be trampled upon, and their voices silenced, by the introduction of two-and-thirty pitchforks of the Ministers' making.

It is surprising how stone-blind party makes men—Lord GREY has already done more, in the way of patronage, to bolster up his Government, than Premier ever did—and now, because a distinct portion of the constituency has returned, without an exception, candidates to represent opinions and feelings, which they conscientiously believe to be right, they are to be muzzled and gagged by the tyrantical hand of the KING's Prime Minister.

We suppose the *Times* is aware that, by the Articles of Union, Lord GREY must not meddle with the Scotch Peerage. There is another authority in England, which may, perhaps, hint to him, to do very little more in that way, at present, with the English Peerage.

THE dinner to celebrate the return of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and of Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE with him, for Westminster, was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Saint Monday last; but neither the attraction of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE in the chair, nor the day so propitious to radicalism, secured an attendance at all commensurate with the anticipations of the sanguine partisans of the heroes to be feasted.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, one of those heroes, did not present himself—he was afflicted by one of those fits of gout under which he suffers occasionally, and which, combined with rheumatism, do not exhibit much external inflammation, but which, when "on him," render it extremely dangerous for him to quit his own comfortable house. The fit in question, however, must have been more than ordinarily severe, for it hindered the worthy Baronet from obeying the royal command to the Pavilion party, at which, nevertheless, the blundering reporters stated him to have been present.

Sir HOBBHOUSE made a floundering speech, full of hypocritical and hypothetical touches of "no man could do this," and "no man could say that;" and that as to "final measures," nothing was final, because nobody knew anything about eternity; and to talk of "for ever" and a "man" was incompatible—at which the company were delighted, and shouted "HOBBHOUSE for ever!" H. ended by proposing D.'s health, and D. thereupon made a speech.

Colonel JONES, who in his own person exhibits perhaps the most unequivocal example of the real state of the popular feeling about radical reform, having polled about 300 votes, split and others, out of a constituency of thousands; proposed the health of Lord WILLIAM LENNOX and the reformers of Lynn, who returned thanks; and afterwards Mr. TODD's health was drunk, and the reformers of Honiton; and then Sir FRANCIS BURDETT's dear "DE YEAR" was drunk,—

and about ten o'clock the scanty company separated for the night.

Sir FRANCIS justly anticipated the failure, and kept away. Sir HOBHOUSE went—"chacun a son GOUT."

WE see that a proposition is on foot for a new SOUTH-WARK Water Company, and that a meeting was held on Thursday, at the appropriate sign of the "Three Tuns," in High-street, to make arrangements for its organization.

It is proposed to supply Southwark and its environs with pure and salubrious water from the river Wandle, because many medical men have attributed the prevalence of cholera in the Borough to the badness of the water with which it is supplied.

It is stated that the river Wandle is capable of furnishing, at the lowest calculation, 22 millions of gallons per day, and that the districts intended to be supplied would require no more than five millions of gallons, consequently there would be an abundant quantity at all times available for the public use. Another meeting was to be held yesterday.

Now, pure water is a very desirable object, and the river Wandle is conveniently enough situated for the supply of the Borough, but it is only a small stream, and not a very long stream, and we could not understand how so thread-like a river could bear such a tremendous pull upon it daily, till we went to look at it. Upon inspection it is quite evident that until the German Ocean itself is dry, the Wandle will furnish Southwark with water; for the Wandle, although a river, is in effect neither more nor less than a tide creek of the Thames, whose mouth is at Wandsworth, into which the Thames water flows at the muddy time of every tide, and passing through the agreeable medium of dye-houses, and copper-mills, and corn-mills, and mills of various sorts, rolls itself up into the fields at the back of Merton, where there are more copper-mills; then winds to Mitcham and serves the bleaching grounds, and the Washing Company's place at Phipps's Bridge, and eventually becomes a little rivulet at its rise near Beckenham, or somewhere in that neighbourhood. So that, in fact, the water called Wandle water will be neither more nor less than what the wise Boroughians have at this moment—water from the river Thames. We really thought the age of Joint Stock Company making was past.

THE *Morning Post* has lately been instituting a comparison between the state of white slavery in England and black slavery in the West Indies, by printing in juxtaposition the evidence illustrative of the atrocious barbarities committed in the factories at home, and that descriptive of the happiness and comfort of the negroes abroad.

We regret that we are unable for want of space to pursue the same plan, but we cannot help giving our readers the evidence on the latter point, given before the Parliamentary Committee by His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, who, with every facility and opportunity for information and observation, as a most popular Governor of Jamaica for a great many years, has himself no West India property, no interest in slavery, and as far as the termination of his dominion there, is ended, no connexion whatever with the colony:—

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER examined.
Has your Grace any interest in property in the West Indies?—None whatever.
Was your attention directed to the state of the slave population?—It was.

Were your Grace's visits to different parts of the island so frequent and of such duration as to enable you to observe and become well acquainted with the condition and treatment of the slaves, their character and habits, and the state of feeling which subsisted between the slave master and slave?—I was in every part of the island I believe, and certainly remained in different places a length of time sufficient to be acquainted with the negroes there. With regard to their treatment I should say certainly it was good, particularly among the labouring classes, and the large properties.

Your Grace has mentioned your opinion as to the treatment of the labouring slaves; will you have the goodness to state what you consider to be their condition?—With regard to food they seem to have plenty, but the quantity varies in the different parts of the island; in some parts they have more provision grounds, and are better able to supply themselves with food. In some parts of Vere, for instance, they cannot provide themselves at all; they are provided altogether with corn and salt fish, or salt pork, I believe, and things of that kind; the particular allowance I am not able to state, but it appeared to be sufficient.

Did your Grace's observation lead you to think there was an insufficiency, generally speaking, of food?—No; I never saw any, and I do not think there is any. Whenever there has been any difficulty, there has been a fair ure or want of food in consequence of drought, but never from any other cause; I never heard of any.

What was your Grace's observation with regard to clothing?—They have fully as much as is required according to the climate. Their allowance is delivered out every year; I cannot particularize what it is; so many as of one sort of cloth, and so many of another, as appeared to be sufficient.

Has your Grace any observation to make with regard to their dwellings?—The dwellings of the negroes are in general remarkably good. I have been in a great many of them; but there are some of them better than others, according to their disposition. Some negroes will be more tidy than others, and exert themselves more; but in general the negro houses are good, certainly.

What is the description of medical care provided for the negroes in general?—On the large properties generally they have a medical man attached to them; or there is perhaps one man to two or three properties, on small properties. There are medical men in the island who have a certain district, and are in general engaged by the head; if I recollect rightly, so much per head to attend throughout the year; but they all have medical men either attending in that way or belonging to the property; if that is not sufficiently large to engage one, it is done in the other way.

Has your Grace inspected the interior of the houses and grounds belonging to the negroes?—Yes.

Have not the negroes lands to cultivate for themselves, of which they derive the sole benefit?—All of them, except, as I mentioned, in Vere, where the land would not suit for provisions, every where else, I believe, all the land suits; and in some places they have provision lands in the country, further from the estates, and some nearer; but they have all land, and the produce of it is their own solely.

Do they not raise provisions much more than they require for the use of themselves and their families, and which they sell for their own benefit?—Yes; almost all the markets, with regard to poultry, small stock, and corn, and yams, and things of that kind, were almost invariably supplied by the negroes; and the Sunday market is almost entirely a negro market for that purpose.

Are the negroes possessed of any other property, and of what nature, and to what extent?—They have money and stock; there is the furniture of the houses of which they have pigs, but they cannot generally have larger stock, because they have no land to feed it upon, except their provision grounds.

Does the owner ever interfere with such property, or with any acquisitions of his slaves?—I never heard of an instance of it.

Were the general habits and demeanour of the slave population such as to afford your Grace reason to believe that the negroes felt secure in the enjoyment of their property?—They certainly felt secure in the enjoyment of any property they possessed; there is not the least doubt of that.

What are the ideas which, in your Grace's opinion, the negroes attach to the term emancipation?—To have nothing to do, I believe; to be obliged to work, I should say.

If an attorney was to be found on any estate who was regardless of the lives of the negroes committed to his charge, would he be likely to be retained by the master of the injured his property by overworking his slaves?—I should certainly say he would.

Does your Grace think that an attorney who was notorious for

treating slaves cruelly would not be immediately dismissed by his master?—I should think so.

Do not you think it would be the master's interest to dismiss him?

Certainly.
Does not your Grace think that the character of the overseer, who has the immediate superintendence of the negroes, is a great check on any over-exertion required by the attorney?—Certainly; his character is at stake; but his character depends more upon the attorney. I conceive the attorney depends more upon the master himself.

Has not the attorney the same interest in the good management of an estate in Jamaica as any gentleman's steward has in the good management of an estate committed to his care in this country?—Certainly.

Do you believe that a female was ever flogged with a whip in order to make her keep up and do equal work with a robust negro?—No; I do not know as to that; but I can mention what I have known that very often there is a female at the head of the gang, and the strongest gang, and they very often beat the men; that I have seen repeatedly.

From your Grace's long experience of twenty years in Jamaica, you had opportunities of observing the age of the slaves; what is your opinion respecting their comparative longevity with the natives of our country?—I should say much longer. I have known several above 100, 110, 120, and I knew one that was very near 150; there was another woman that was in Kingston, I heard of last year, died, exceeded 150.

Has your Grace seen many instances of slaves of the age of eighty, seventy, or sixty?—Yes, many.

What is the nature of the provision made for them when incapacitated?—The same, I believe, as when they are capable of work; I never heard any difference.

Upon many estates your Grace has visited you have seen superannuated slaves comfortably provided for?—Always; they have their own houses.

Upon all the estates you have visited?—I do not remember any instance, when I went amongst the negroes, when I did not see some of those white-headed negroes.

They are not sent into the hospital in the manner in which the disabled people in the parishes of this country are, and not permitted to go out without leave, which is the case in this country?—I never heard any of these things stated.

This must be extremely consolatory to the sensitive Peckhamites and Claphamites—at least it would be, if they had real benevolence at heart, or cared one sixpence about the blacks. These, however, are scarcely secondary considerations with those pretenders—poor things—half of them are mere dupes; but the leaders and promoters of the cry are exactly to the Colonies what the Political Unionists are to this country, with the additional demerit of making their cant and hypocrisy the means of drawing the shillings and sixpences out of the pockets of their stupid victims.

THE conditions of the newly proposed negotiations of the King of HOLLAND are as follows:—

1. The free navigation of the Scheldt, with a moderate duty (two florins per ton).
2. The free passage of the Rhine and Meuse, according to the Treaty of Mentz.
3. The payment of 8,400,000 florins by Belgium as its share of the interest of the debt, with further provisions for its final settlement.
4. The reduction of the Belgian army to a peace establishment, with an undertaking that satisfactory arrangements shall be made for the reduction of the Dutch army.
5. The evacuation of the forts of the Scheldt in three weeks after the ratification of the Treaty, and a reference of the question of Luxembourg to the Five Powers and the Confederation.

Nothing can be fairer or more just. What may be M. TALLEYRAND's orders to Lord PALMERSTON on the subject we cannot say—but in the meantime the King of HOLLAND has opened the Scheldt to vessels of all nations, except those of ENGLAND and her mistress, FRANCE, and the other creature of France—BELGIUM.

CLAREMONT is getting ready for the reception of their Belgic MAJESTIES. Since the pension of His MAJESTY is appropriated to beautifying and embellishing and re-furnishing the house, it is extraordinary how much has been done in that way.

THE affair of the Brazilian Pretender, we suppose, is over. With all the cunning, with all the under-handed assistance, and all the implied good wishes of our Government, and that of our masters—the French, the cause has failed. The country rejects his advances, and desires his speedy abdication—the British capitalist will not lend him his money—and those of the English who have been deluded into his service are leaving him daily and hourly. Deserters from the rebel ranks are going over in crowds to the KING's army, and the tyrannical disposition of the Liberator, which lost him his own empire, has consummated the destruction of his hopes, built upon the false reports which PALMELLA gave him of the state of Portugal and the extent of assistance which he thought he could induce our Government to afford him. The following are brief extracts of letters and despatches, which authoritatively tell the history.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—Private letters from V. longo of the 9th and 10th say that our batteries on the south of the Douro continued to fire on the city of Oporto, where they did great damage; there was much defection among the chiefs of the rebels. Several deserters every day come to our advanced posts, both on the north and south of the Douro; the same is stated in accounts from Penafiel of the 10th, and from Coimbra of the 11th. Among the deserters were some foreigners.

A letter from V. longo of the 14th, says that in consequence of the critical situation of the rebels in the city of Oporto, and of the opinion that the cause of Don Pedro was hopeless, an English merchant had left that city to ask leave for all of his class to remove to some other place.

FROM RAMALDE DE S. COSME, Dec. 16.—The rebels suffer great losses in the city of Oporto, and it is said that the Chamber of the city has represented that the inhabitants can no longer bear the loss and ruin which they are subjected to by the continued fire of our artillery.

FROM VILLA NOVA DE GAIA, Dec. 16.—Nothing new has happened, for ships attempting to enter the Douro put about, and desert from the undertaking at the first fire of our artillery. The ships, being without provisions, suffer much from cold, in consequence of the scarcity of fuel.

LISBON, Dec. 21.—His Majesty's Government has received news from V. longo of the 18th, at night announcing that his MAJESTY had been on that day at Villa Nova de Gaia, to review the corps of his army to the south of the Douro, where he was received with every mark of affection and loyalty by the troops, but by the inhabitants of 12,000, who had flocked from the surrounding country to see the KING.

V. longo, Dec. 16.—The arrival of his MAJESTY has excited the greatest enthusiasm here. Two French soldiers, deserters from the rebels, have arrived; they say that forty others have left with the same determination.

REANBORA, Dec. 15.—On the 11th, 12th, and 14th inst. eighteen soldiers amongst which number is included a serjeant, came over to us; they say that there was a great scarcity of provisions in Oporto; that it had been intended to distribute dried corn among the foreigners; that on that account, and for want of pay, they were inclined to mutiny, but the officers appeased them by promises. The deserters admired our batteries and the abundance of provisions in our army. They say that Don Pedro will not allow the Ex-Condé to leave V. longo.

Letters from V. longo give an account of the review of the second division of the army. While the King was inspecting the batteries a ball from the enemy's batteries killed a woman a few steps before his MAJESTY, and wounded three soldiers. His MAJESTY showed great coolness, and stepped forward to assist the wounded soldiers, giving his hand to one of them to help him to rise.

Other letters give a few particulars of the repulse of the troops of Don Pedro in the rally of the 17th. On the 16th forty-two of the

enemy's lancers, completely equipped and armed, deserted. There was a great scarcity of provisions in the city.

In short, the game is up. General SOLIGNAC is a good officer, but he has not the *qualite*. A naval captain has been tried by a court martial, and honourably acquitted. His name, oddly enough, is ROSE, and he was tried by order of SARTORIUS. All the members of the court martial are English officers, and the judge advocate an Englishman. They are said to have adopted false names; but the fact is a curious one, and is, of course, not known at the Admiralty in London.

IN the account of the dinner to celebrate the defeat, we suppose, of Mr. HOBHOUSE, at Bath, we find a Sir THOMAS FELLOWES, a naval K.C.B., in the chair, saying this:—

"The first toast that an Englishman delights in is 'The King,' and when you recollect that it is to His Majesty we are indebted for the Reform Bill, you will not hesitate to do it justice with four times four." (The applause following this toast was rapturous.)

Why Sir THOMAS FELLOWES thus made use of the KING's name we do not know; he certainly had no authority for it. We would advise this Bath Commander and Bath Chairman to read the following extract from Thursday's *Brighton Gazette*:—

"The public will not fail to observe, and we are sure they will observe with satisfaction, that in the list of company honoured with invitations to the Palace on Tuesday evening the names are not to be found of persons who have been usually present on such occasions, but who have lately identified themselves with the Radicals of the town. They, however, and we are sure we are sure with equal satisfaction, the names of others who have distinguished themselves by their exertions against that party."

THE *Morning Post* of Monday has the following:—

A report has been going the round of the Papers for some time past that his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON had broken up his establishment, previously to, and with the intention of, going abroad. We have already contradicted a rumour on this subject, which had found its way accidentally into our columns, and we are now enabled in the most positive manner to repeat this contradiction, having obtained authentic information that no such reduction has taken place in any branch of his Grace's household.—*Morning Post*.

THE appointment of Mr. JEREMIE, by our Government, to the united offices—wholly incompatible—of PROCUREUR-GENERAL AND ADVOCATE-GENERAL—one the substitute of the other—at MAURITIUS, is known to all our readers interested in colonial affairs. The movement, or rather the stagnation, which occurred in consequence of that gentleman's arrival, and the virtual nullification of the authority of the Governor, who was compelled by the inhabitants—who did not wish for a revival of the scenes of SAINT DOMINGO in their country—to order the exportation of the said Mr. JEREMIE forthwith, is also notorious. He was accordingly exported; and whatever we may think of the submission of the Governor to the popular clamour, his transmission to England was in itself proof sufficient of the state of the colony and the power, or rather the weakness, of the local Administration.

Mr. JEREMIE comes home—the case is discussed—the insurrectionary feeling is traced, in letters from the colony, not to the arrival of Mr. JEREMIE, but to a latent hatred of the English, and a general discontent which pervades the population; and accordingly Mr. JEREMIE is sent out again—he, as of course our readers know, being a published and proclaimed Abolitionist—so proclaimed by the works which he himself has published. He is, however, shipped on board a vessel, with troops to cover his landing, and sails; adverse winds drive him back—he again appears in Downing-street—no matter, all difficulties must be surmounted, JEREMIE must return.

To all this we see no great objection; the fault was in appointing Mr. JEREMIE: but having appointed him, the not completing the appointment—one of them, at least, for he could not hold both—and the not establishing him, would virtually cede the Government of Mauritius into the hands of the discontented, as clearly as Lord GREY, in pushing the Reform Bill, delegated the Government of England to the members of the Political Unions. But a fact has been recently published with respect to Mr. JEREMIE, which, if true—and we have no reason to doubt it—makes a most serious alteration in the case, as far as the prudence or propriety of his return go.

The fact to which we allude is stated in a postscript to a pamphlet just published, called *A Memorial from the Inhabitants of Mauritius*, professing to contain a brief narrative of the events which occurred in the Colony during the months of June and July, 1832, which postscript we extract:—

POSTSCRIPT.

"The present Memorial was brought to a close, and even dispatched, when Mr. JEREMIE, by one of those acts of such extreme violence, that they would seem to argue rather actual insanity than any ordinary infirmity of temper, justified to the fullest extent the unfavourable opinion already entertained of him.

"For some days he had been promenading the town, and even the surrounding country, with the utmost freedom. No notice was taken of his excursions; or rather, the inhabitants themselves did every thing in their power to protect him from insult. He wished to provoke the colonists; and by frequently shewing himself in such places as are usually the resort of slaves, and there drawing them in groups after his person, he succeeded in his object.

"For at last, the constant repetition of such conduct caused the most lively apprehensions. The public dissatisfaction with it rose to its height; and it was the subject of conversation in the principal square fronting the Government House, where the people of the town are accustomed to assemble towards evening, when it was announced that Mr. JEREMIE was about to pass out on his way to the barracks. The intimation was given, if by his order, at least by one of his servants, who even ventured to make use of some irritating expressions. At half past five, he himself appeared at the Government camp, accompanied by a lady, in a species of barouche, and drove through the square. A murmur of disapprobation preceded him on his passage; and some stones are said to have been thrown at him. It was impossible, however, that they should reach either his own or the lady's person which was protected by the hood.

"The carriage had proceeded to a considerable distance from the square, when Mr. JEREMIE drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired deliberately in the direction of two persons who sat, in the net of smoking, at the door of a shop. The ball passed over their heads, and lodged in a window shutter above.

"Mr. JEREMIE was then within sight of the barracks, and it is not unlikely that he expected to be pursued thither; which would probably have happened, had any number of people been assembled on the spot where he fired. The multitude would, in that case, have rushed upon the carriage, and broken into the barracks. The unavoidable consequence would have been a conflict between the citizens and the garrison. The language since held by some, together with a variety of circumstances, give reason to believe that a plan of this nature had been actually formed. It would have succeeded the more easily, as his Excellency the Governor was then detained at his country residence, by a domestic calamity.

"At all events, what is undeniable is, that when Mr. JEREMIE got into his carriage to proceed from the Government House to the barracks, a distance of not more than five hundred yards, he armed himself with pistols. He knew then he would be attacked? He foresaw he should be obliged to fire? He anticipated so grievous a misfortune as the shedding of blood? Yet he, as magistrate, knowing such the consequences of his acts, and bound by his office to

watch over the public tranquillity, goes recklessly forth, premeditated rioting and murder. Nor is this all. When he has proceeded some half-way on his destination, when no one offers to molest him, when he has long passed the only place where any numbers are assembled, when, in fine, nothing presents itself to justify his violence, then only does he take aim and fire on unarmed and innocent citizens!

"If this is not the height of madness, or something worse, what is it?"

Mr. JEREMIE is again on his way to the same Island—till his double office—of which the writer of the Memorial, speaking of another mistake, says—

"One would have thought that the slightest knowledge of French law in the Colonial Office would have saved it from this blunder; but the mistake in Mr. JEREMIE's appointments of Procureur-General and Avocat-General was still more serious; the man must have been his own shadow to have filled both offices, as the Avocat-General is the premier substitut of the Procureur-General. Nothing but a species of Irish ubiquity could have perfected this appointment."

It might have been, as we have already said, just as well not to have sent out a professed anti-slavery pamphleteer, "a gentleman who," as the Memorial states, "avows the opinions of the self-constituted Anti-slavery Society."

"Salaried by them, and nominated to the appointment through their influence, and who at St. Lucia had conducted himself so enthusiastically in the cause of abolition as to be recalled"—yet, having appointed him, we repeat, either the appointment must be completed or the Government nullified;—but if the anecdote of the pistol-firing be substantiated, we must say, that single incident changes the whole character of the affair, and that even if Mr. JEREMIE had been received by the inhabitants in triumph, and his path had been strewn with flowers when he landed, the act of shooting at the peaceable inhabitants of a thickly populated town from his carriage in the public streets ought to have settled the question about his removal.

As it is, the next we shall hear of the affair will be, the effect which has been produced by the re-application of the match to the barrel of powder.

THE ARMY.

Thursday the under-mentioned detachments of regiments marched from Westminster to join their respective reserve companies:—2d Dragoons, for Birmingham; 35th Foot, for Blackburn; 63d Foot, for Chatham; 3d Battalion of Rifle Brigade, for Dover. Yesterday embarked in the River Thames on board the *William Fawcett* eight hundred of the under-mentioned detachments of regiments for Dublin:—7th Dragoon Guards, for Dublin; 5th Foot, for Bruff; 36th Ditto, for Kinsale; 52d Ditto, for Dublin; 68th Ditto, for Maryborough; 70th Ditto, for Waterford; 77th Ditto, for Tralee; 80th Ditto, for Dublin.

It is coming!

PEMICAN.

Wednesday next is the day at present fixed for the departure of the Marquis and Marchioness of ANGLESEA and suite from Dublin. Uxbridge House is getting ready for their reception, and their arrival in town may be expected on Saturday or Sunday evening. His Lordship's journey is understood to be taken for the purpose of consulting with the Ministers on the state of Ireland.

By one of those errors incidental to bad writing and quick printing, we were made last week to announce Lord FORBES as the brother-in-law of Lord ANGLESEA. Lord FORBES is his Excellency's cousin—Lord ANGLESEA's father and Lord FORBES's grandfather having been brother and sister. Our apparent blunder was corrected in our Monday's Edition.

Sir DAVID GOULD is to have the vacant Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir FRANCIS COLLIER has received the commandery of the Guelph.

The new English Opera House is actually begun; it is to be opened on the 1st of July.

A most dreadful fire has occurred at Liverpool, of which, particulars will be found elsewhere. Colonel JORDAN, the Inspecting Field-Officer, was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation was found necessary.

LITTON, we are glad to say, has so much recovered from his late illness as to be acting again at the Olympic. We may pretty well judge by the manner in which he was received by the audience whereabouts he stands in public estimation.

It has long been an important question among solicitors whether the Commissioners of the Bankruptcy Court have power to summon them to produce proceedings or papers in cases before the Court. Hitherto, however, none of the profession have ventured to make any decided opposition. A short time since Mr. CARTER, a solicitor of the Lord Mayor's Court, having received a summons to produce certain papers relative to a case before the Court, refused to appear, expressing a determination, should a warrant be issued for him, to try whether the Commissioners really had this power. A warrant was issued, to which he refused to attend, and a Sub-division Court was to have met on Tuesday to try the case; but at 12 o'clock Mr. CARTER entered Mr. Commissioner MERIVALE's Court, and expressed his regret for the continuation he had shown, and stated that from having carefully inquired into all the laws respecting the subject, he found he had formed an erroneous view of it, and humbly begged pardon for what he had done.—How much more it would have been of Mr. CARTER (whoever he is) to have "carefully inquired into all the laws respecting the subject," before he made a splash.

A circumstance of a very curious nature is likely soon to come to light. The party implicated is an individual who once possessed the confidence of the highest personage in the realm. The particulars we have heard, but are not yet at liberty to divulge them. A recent occurrence has, perhaps, accelerated the denouement.

The following observations upon our gracious QUEEN are extracted from a paper called the *Anglo-Germanic Advertiser*:—

"QUEEN ADELAIDE—The late Duke of MEININGEN, father to Her Majesty, was a steady supporter of the Protestant faith, but died at the early age of forty-two years, when Her Majesty was only nine years old. He left, by his last will, his consort, LOUISE, Duchess, regent of the Duchy, and guardian of his three children. Under this amiable woman the children were educated in great retirement, and with a care and attention to their morals, and improvement of every branch of polite learning, that does the highest credit to her virtues and character. The two Princesses, ADELAIDE and LOUISE, were celebrated for their amiable and estimable conduct. Though naturally of a lively and cheerful disposition among their more intimate associates, they took little or no pleasure in the gaieties or volities of fashion, and when arrived at more mature years, showing an utter detestation for that laxity of morals and contempt for religious feelings which had sprung out of the revolution in France, and found their way into many Courts of Europe. Their chief delight was in establishing and superintending schools for the education of the lower classes of the community, and in procuring and providing food and clothing for the feeble and destitute in the city and suburbs of the duchal residence. Above all, the Princess ADELAIDE was the soul and life of every institution, which had for its object the well-being of her fellow-creatures."

It is our painful duty to record an accident which has this week involved the family of THOMAS DUFFIELD Esq., M.P., of Marchmont, in the greatest affliction. Mr. GEORGE DUFFIELD, who was within two months of attaining his majority, was shooting at Garford, attended by the keepers, when, as it appears by the evidence on the

inquest, whilst re-loading one of the barrels of a double-barrelled gun, which he had just discharged at a hare, the other went off and lodged the whole charge in his right temple. He was almost instantly a corpse, leaving the remembrance of a most amiable and affectionate disposition as the only earthly solace to his afflicted parents, family, and friends.—*Evening Paper.*

The *Preston Chronicle* says, that although Mr. COBBETT was a bankrupt in 1820, on his return from America, and that the ruin of his property was so complete that his creditors had nothing left to divide, yet that he obtained his certificate without the least hesitation, and that it appeared in the *Gazette* on the 4th of November, 1820.

The following letter appears in the *Times* explanatory of a trifling mistake in the paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In an article in your valuable paper of Saturday last, under the head "City," you state that the attempt to raise the above loan had been abandoned after producing subscriptions to the amount of about 140,000*l.*, but omitted to state the reason which induced the contractors, after the expense they had incurred, to come to such a conclusion. Supposing you were not aware of the same, I hesitate not to put you in possession of the facts relating thereto. It is true, I believe, that subscriptions were nominally received as stated, but out of that small sum it appeared that not one-eighth part of those who had so proposed to become subscribers would be forthcoming with the money at the time of payment, it was therefore considered an act of prudence to abandon the same in its infancy, and save the cause it was intended to support from the injury which would occur by its meeting with a public defeat on the Stock-Exchange, which it certainly was doomed to do had it been actually brought forward.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A FRIEND TO FAIR PLAY.

Whitish-street, Jan. 14.

In that clever and well conducted periodical the *Athenaeum*, we find the following, which is curious:—

NAPOLEON.—If the letters forming the word *neto* be struck out of the words *Revolution Française* the remaining letters will constitute a very singular coincidence, for they will form, with proper ingenuity of location, the words "Un corse la finira." The names of the male crowned heads of the extinct Napoleon dynasty likewise form a remarkable acrostic.

Napoleon.....Emperor of the French.
Joseph.....King of Spain.
Hieronymus.....King of Westphalia.
Joachim.....King of Naples.
Louis.....King of Holland.

And a dissection of the compound Greek word "Napoleon," gives the following singular result:

Napoleon.....The Lion of the Wood,
apoleon.....The Destroyer
poleon.....Of Cities;
oleon.....The despoiling
leon.....Lion
eon.....now existent. (MDCCCXIII.)

AN OLD BARGAIN PURCHASED FOR £100.—A few days since Mr. JAMES, a respectable farmer in Mullion, and Miss FOXWELL of St. Keverne, in Cornwall, were married in the latter parish. The bride and bridegroom had been engaged for several years, when about three years since they separated by mutual consent, when Mr. JAMES paid his addresses to the fair one, and was accepted. Mr. JAMES having heard of it, rebuked his love, and renewed his addresses to his "old bargain," but she told him she had pledged herself to Mr. JAMES, and she could not break it off; but, however, if he could arrange with Mr. JAMES, she had no objection to take him, Mr. JAMES, for "better or worse," in preference to Mr. JAMES. Mr. JAMES went immediately to his rival, who is a greater money lover than a woman lover, and who consented to give up all claim to Miss F., if Mr. JAMES would guarantee to pay him an 100*l.*, which was readily consented to, and Mr. JAMES, on the wedding, paid the 100*l.* for his wife to the no small amusement of his neighbours.

The Levellers are perpetually charging the Conservatives with using undue influence and committing tyrannical acts. We find that even a Nobleman—the Earl of ESSEX, not a very important personage we admit, but still a Nobleman—has given credence to these assertions, and subscribed two guineas for the relief of a man imprisoned for debt, in consequence, according to the statement of the prisoner, of having voted against Sir GEORGE CLERK at the Mid-Lothian election. If the man's story were true—as it is not—doubtless the Earl of ESSEX would have done well, and as his Lordship appears so liberally inclined we will submit another case for his consideration. The farm house of Mr. CARNEGIE, of Glendoig, has been burned down by the Levelling Ministerial faction because its occupier voted for Sir GEORGE MURRAY.

MR. BLAKE FOSTER and MR. O'CONNELL.—MR. BLAKE FOSTER, who supported Mr. O'CONNELL in the celebrated Clare election, was recently abused by that gentleman in an electioneering speech at Limerick. Mr. FOSTER has written a letter, in reply, to the Limerick papers, of which the following is an extract:—

"Consistency in Mr. O'Connell is not to be found—I can in every act almost of his public life prove this in the desertion of his friends, and in the abandonment of public principles. I do believe that a worse or more selfish man than you, Dan, O'Connell, does not exist—more selfish to your superiors, and to the democracy more hypocritical. Mr. O'Connell asks who am I? I will answer him by telling him what I am not. I am not a man who received 58,000*l.* of the public money, then quarrelled with poor J. Lawless because he was supposed to have received 1,500*l.* public money. I am not a man who signed a petition for the Union in 1798, as Dan, O'Connell of *Iveragh*; I am not a man who got into Parliament on the backs of the 40*l.* freeholders, and then secreted in a den, and then came out to boast of liberty to Christ and all his persuasions, and then permit the chapel of *Iveragh* to be without a roof; I am not the worst reported landlord in the county of Kerry; I am not the man who told a gentleman in 1830 that I certainly knew the repeal of the legislative union to be impracticable, but that I pressed the question with a view of obtaining something like fair legislation from England; I am not the man to stick to my friends so long as my subsistence served my own purpose, and then abandon them when such abandonment might equally benefit me, or some chimera or whim, or something like a tribute to bolster up a bankrupt fortune!"

ROMAN CATHOLICS RETURNED TO THE FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

ENGLISH MEMBERS.
Oxford (City), the seat of the High Church University, Colonel Sturt, son in law to the late C. Butler, Esq. Pontefract, the Hon. V. S. Jerningham, son of Lord Stafford.

IRISH MEMBERS.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
Carlow, County, W. Blackney.
Drogheda, A. Crew O'Dwyer.
Dublin, County, N. Fitzsimon.
Dublin, City, Daniel O'Connell.
Kildare, County, R. M. O'Ferrall.
Kilkeel, County, A. Fitzsimon.
Kilkeel, County, W. F. Fitzsimon.
Kilkeel, County, R. M. O'Ferrall.
Longford, County, J. H. Burke.
Louth, County, R. M. Bellew, S. Fitzgerald.
Dundalk, W. O'Reilly.
Meath, County, M. O'Connell.
Queen's County, P. Lalor.
Westmeath, County, Sir R. Nagle.
Wexford, County, H. Lombard.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
Cork, County, F. O'Connell, B. S. Barry.
Youghal, John O'Connell.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
Galway, County, Sir J. Burke.
Galway, Town, A. H. Lynch, and L. M. Loughlin.
Roscommon, County, O'Conor Don.
Sligo, County, J. O'Connell.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—Alderman THOMPSON, the unsuccessful candidate at Sunderland, in his speech at a dinner given to him by the electors, said—"I have been long enough in public life to see strange things come to pass; I well recollect a noble individual,

then a member for your county (the present Lord DURHAM) advocating a measure in the House of Commons which went to disqualify the junior Lords of the admiralty from holding seats in parliament, and now I have witnessed the same individual, supporting by all his influence, the election of a junior Lord of the admiralty, for the borough of Sunderland."

WHIG PEERS.—We pledge ourselves, says the *Northampton Herald*, to the truth of the following statement:—Among the batch of Peers recently pitch-forked, one of the ennobled persons was compelled to borrow the money wherewith to pay his fees. Let us should be supposed to mean Lord HOWLAND, we declare he is not the new Nobleman we allude to. The Marquis of TAVISTOCK was gazetted Baron HOWLAND, a Peer of the Realm, on the 11th of December, and on the following day (the 12th) he polled at the Bedford election as FRANCIS RUSSELL, Esq., in favour of his father's nominee. This Whig's defence is that when he polled he did not know that he had been gazetted. Will he answer this question?—Had he not actually paid the fees for his patent previous to his polling at Bedford? Such conduct is truly Whiggish, but it will meet with its reward, for the nominee of the RUSSELLS will give way to Captain POLITT.

One of the first concessions to liberality was the passing, under plea of humanity, the new Game Act. It was the first practical blow in levelling society—its success is triumphant—the poultryers' shops are filled with the produce of thieving, and the crime of poaching has naturally increased in a tenfold degree—hear a few instances:—

POACHERS.—On Wednesday night a daring gang of ten poachers was discovered in the preserve of Lady STAPLETON, at Grey's court, near Henley. One of the keepers giving an alarm the parties decamped, having previously fired about 30 times. This is the third attack on her Ladyship's preserve this season, during which poaching has been carried on to a greater extent than was ever remembered before, not one preserve in the neighbourhood having escaped plunder by these midnight marauders. On Friday night a party of ten men, armed with guns, were discovered by two of ten keepers of Royston, Essex, Esq., M.P., destroying the game in a wood in the parish of Sonning, Berks. On finding themselves discovered they drew up in a line, and, presenting their guns at the keepers, threatened to fire if they dared to advance. There being only two keepers to oppose this daring band, they of course retreated, and before further aid could be procured the poachers had absconded. With a view to know each other the poachers had marked their hats with chalk. Mr. BAKER has offered a reward of 50*l.* on their apprehension, and from some circumstances which have since come out there is every reason to believe that they will be discovered. They are thought to have come from the neighbourhood of Henley. On the night of Wednesday week, the watchers of H. PRINCE, Esq., of Moreby, encountered three men in his grounds, in pursuit of game. The keepers attempted to take them, and had succeeded in getting two of them down, when the third got a stick from his pocket, and made a desperate attack upon his opponents, which gave an opportunity to his companions to run off, and he followed them. The keepers got horses and pursued the fellows, one of whom they overtook on the Holford road; the others made their escape. The name of the man taken is GEORGE DENHAM, of Walmgate, York. He has been committed for trial.—*County Chronicle.*

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst, a desperate affray took place at Piper wood, in the parish of Harrow, between the keepers and watchers of the game preserves belonging to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Thomas Cooper, Esq.; Joseph Mountain, bricklayer; Joseph Bullas, labourer; and William Conlithard, bricklayer, all of Doncaster. The poachers, it appears, were all provided with fire-arms, and at the onset they set the keepers at defiance. The latter, however, resolved upon taking them at all hazards. One of the poachers pieces was discharged without effect, and after a desperate resistance, in which some blood was shed, and the stocks of two of the guns were completely shattered, the keepers succeeded in capturing the four persons above named; a fifth contrived to make his escape. The prisoners were taken before JAMES LEE, Esq., at East Retford, who committed them for trial at the next Nottingham Assizes. The fifth person alleged to be a stick from his pocket, and proves to be John Bell, jun., of Retford, who, being proved not to have fire-arm, has been committed to Southwell House of Correction for six months' hard labour.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

A poacher was shot dead near Gatham, Nottinghamshire, on Sunday morning, by a game-keeper's gun, which went off accidentally during a struggle. He was a frame-work knitter by trade, but having taken to poaching, his father turned him out of doors.

We mentioned in our last the death of Admiral Sir THOMAS FOLEY G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of England, and Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, which occurred at the Admiralty House in that place on Wednesday night, in the 76th year of his age. This highly distinguished and most meritorious officer served as a Lieutenant of the Prince George, the flag-ship of Admiral Dilby, at the time his present MAJESTY was a Midshipman of that ship, and was in her in Rodney's action with Count de GRASSE; and in 1782 was made Commander into the Britannia, armed ship, at New York. He subsequently commanded the Atlanta, 14 guns, on the same station, was promoted to post rank on the 21st Sept. 1790; and at the commencement of the war, in 1793, obtained the command of the St. George, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral GILL, and subsequently of the late Sir HYDE PARKER. In the memorable battle of Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, the deceased bore a distinguished part, as Captain of the Britannia, carrying the flag of the late Sir CHARLES THOMPSON. Soon after that important event he was appointed to the Goliath, 74, detached from the fleet off Cadix, to reinforce Sir HORATIO NELSON's squadron in the Mediterranean, and the glorious 1st August, 1798, he had the honour to lead the British fleet into action, at the battle of the Nile. The French commenced the engagement, and in two minutes the Goliath returned their fire, and then doubled their line, and brought up alongside of the Conquerant, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour Captain FOLEY completely disarmed his opponent, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. In this conflict the Goliath had 21 killed, and 41 wounded. Sir HORATIO NELSON, on his departure for Naples, left Captain FOLEY to assist Captain HOON in guarding the Coast of Egypt. The Goliath afterwards sailed for the Coast of Italy, to rejoin Sir HORATIO, and was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malta. Towards the latter end of 1799 Captain FOLEY returned to England; and in the following year we find him commanding the Elephant, 74, attached to the Channel fleet. On this service he continued to be employed until the spring of 1801, when he was ordered to the Colpetre, to join his old commander, Sir HYDE PARKER. The Elephant joined the fleet on the 26th March, and soon after received the flag of Lord NELSON; and in the battle at Copenhagen, the loss she sustained was 10 killed and 13 wounded. Captain FOLEY continued on the Baltic station until the month of August, 1801, when he returned to England. The Elephant was soon after put out of commission; Lord NELSON held the character of the deceased in the highest estimation, and entertained a strong feeling of friendship towards him. In October, 1807, Sir THOMAS received the appointment of a Colonelcy of Marines, and on the 28th of April, in the following year he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In the spring of 1811 he succeeded the late Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL as Commander in Chief in the Downs, which office he held during the remainder of the war; and was appointed to succeed Sir ROBERT STOPFORD, on the 22d April, 1830, as Commander in Chief at that port. Sir THOMAS was nominated a G.C.B. on the 2d January, 1815; and received the insignia of a G.C.B. on the 6th May, 1820, and was appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom on the 14th June, 1831. The deceased received the gold medal for each of the two general actions in which he was engaged prior to that off Copenhagen. His remains were interred with military honours, in the Garrison Chapel, on Wednesday.

Printed for Scott and Webster, Successors to Mr. Dove.

Both yesterday and to-day the Consol Market has been very animated, and the quotation for the Account touched this morning upon 88 1/2. It closed this afternoon at 88 1/4. Exchequer Bills are at 45 1/2; and India Bonds at 32 to 34. The Northern Bonds have been firm at the improved quotations of 101 1/2 for Russian; for Dutch 43 1/2; and for Danish 71 1/2. Belgian Consols are 70 1/2. Portuguese Bonds are rather quiet, and the Scotch Consols, in consequence of the reported interference of the British Government. The Bonds are 49 1/2; and the Scrip is 4 1/2 dis. Brazilian Bonds are very firm at 49 1/2. Spanish Stock during the week has been as low as 16. It closed this afternoon at 16 1/4.

Bank Stock	194 1/4	New 34 per Cent.	94 1/2
India Stock	209 1/4	do do 1876	94 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols	86 1/2	Bank Long Ann.	173 1/2-16 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	87 1/2	India Bonds	32-34 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	94 1/2	Exchequer Bills	45 1/2 46 1/2

Consols for Account..... 88 1/4

The only arrival we have to-day is from Brussels, which communicates the intelligence that a despatch had been received from General Buzen, the Belgian Governor of Antwerp, dated Thursday last, to the following effect:—"I have this moment been informed that orders from the Dutch Government have been received by the commandant of the Dutch fleet in the Scheldt, to the effect that he is to allow vessels of all nations to come up and go down the river, excepting those bearing the British, French, and Belgian flags."

Two Decrees were issued by the King of Spain on the 4th instant; the one making known the resumption of the reins of Government by his Majesty, and the association of the Queen in the exercise of the supreme authority; the other, ordering a medal to be struck to commemorate the gratitude of his Majesty to the Queen for her Majesty's wise conduct of the Government during the illness of the King.

By the *Gulf Stream*, which left Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of November, we have received several communications giving very favourable accounts of the stability of the existing Government, and of the general prospects of the country.

The Duke of Cumberland has left town on a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsay. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and a large party of the nobility have been invited by his Grace to meet his Royal Highness.

Lord Elibank has resigned the commission which he held in the military service of the East India Company on the Bombay establishment.

The *Plymouth Journal* says that a Field-Officer and two hundred and fifty Royal Marines are to embark forthwith for the settlement in Swan River.

The *Madagascar* frigate is ordered to Brindisi, in the Adriatic, to convey the young King of Greece and the members of the regency to the Peloponnese, after she has touched at the island of Zante, where the French and Russian frigates will be waiting her arrival, with the staff of the Greek-Bavarian contingent and the royal household, whom they will receive on board at Trieste. Napoli di Romania will be the temporary residence of the new Greek government. It appears that the French language will be the official dialect; for the Bavarian authorities are not masters of Greek, and the Greeks are indisposed to cultivate the geography of the nation.

Friday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in a small establishment, called the Eagle Brewery, in Mitchell-street, St. Luke's. Engines, under the superintendence of the newly-appointed firemen, were speedily in attendance, but the building, being principally composed of wood, was soon destroyed, the flames having first communicated to some workshops adjoining belonging to Mr. Stothard, and then to Mr. Crook, a turner, the whole of which were entirely destroyed. The brewery, belonging to Mr. Pape, adjoined Mr. Crook's shop, the interior of which was reduced to a heap of ruins. The buildings, belonging to the Ironmongers' Company, are insured for £1000.

At Aberdeen, on the 12th instant, by a most respectable jury, of which General Hay, of Bannes, was Chairman, Sir Charles Forbes, of Newe and Edinglassie, Baronet, was served near and lawful heir male in general of Alexander, the third Lord Forster, of Pittislo. The latter was father of the attainted Lord Pittislo, whose direct descendants have long since failed.—*Aberdeen Journal*, Jan. 16.

Mr. Baring has ordered one thousand bushels of coal to be distributed among so many poor persons at Bocking and Braintree.—*Essex Standard*.

The Refugee for the Destitute in the Hackney-road have announced that it is their intention to send out a ship to New South Wales in the ensuing Spring with five hundred unmarried women and widows, between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, as emigrants to New South Wales. It is intended to place the emigrants in divers situations, and leave them at liberty to find employment for themselves.

Friday morning, about half-past six o'clock, a robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Emanuel, jeweller, in Lamb's Conduit-street. The thieves contrived to slide one of the shutters from underneath the iron bar with which they were secured; they then managed to cut a square of plate glass, of great substance, and stole from the window the sum of £200 in gold and silver, and upwards of £200, amongst which were 120 gold rings, with which they effected their escape. Information has been forwarded to all the police offices, but at present there is not the slightest clue to the thieves.

Deconstructive Fire.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Dodge and Smith, sugar bakers, Lower-road, Deptford. Several engines were soon at the scene, but unfortunately before their arrival the flames had gained a great ascendancy. By the prompt and spirited exertions of the firemen, aided by the workmen, who reside in some small tenements adjoining, the flames were confined to that part of the building in which they broke out. Some of the sugar bakers are said to have been much burnt, and some reports state that one of them died of the injuries. The property consumed must be very great.

Yesterday morning a daring robbery was committed in the dwelling house of Mr. Goodman, grocer, William-street, Ratcliff-highway, by some expert thieves, who entered the house, and stole a 10l. note, 30l. in gold and silver, six silver teaspoons, and eight table-spoons. They gained an entrance, it appears, into the cellar, by breaking through an iron grating, and afterwards let themselves out at a shop door, and then run the bell, which alarmed Mr. Goodman, who got up and opened the window, but the thieves had then effected a safe retreat.

On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, as the Triumph Birmingham coach was proceeding to town along Hammersmith, when near Chiswick lane the horses took fright, owing to a cart coming in contact with them, and ran into a post and the splinter-bar, with which the animals galloped off a considerable distance before they were stopped. A soldier belonging to the 83d regiment, who was one of the outside passengers, was so severely injured that it was found necessary to convey him to the hospital. The rest of the passengers were conveyed to town by one of the Hammersmith stages. In the bustle, the man in the cart which caused the accident got away.

A twofold murder was committed on the 6th inst. at Osney, in the arrondissement of Montargis. Milot and his wife, harp-players, who passed in the country for having amassed some money, were found murdered at a short distance from their house.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the appointment of the Earl of Munster to the offices of Governor and Captain and Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Marquis of Conyngham deceased; also of Lord Fred. Fitzclarence to the office of Lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice the Earl of Munster.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Rear-Admiral Charles Cunningham, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

WAR OFFICE, 12--Memorandum--The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 22d inst, inclusive, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions, viz.:--Lieut. H. J. Sperling, 9th Fr.; Cornet M. Pack, Royal Wagon Train; Lieut. T. Labey, 6th Foot; Ensign F. Dumaresq, Unattached; Lieut. G. Campbell, 49th Foot; Lieut. Sir L. P. Glynn, Bart. Unattached; Lieut. J. W. Martin, 9th Foot; Ensign W. Unett, 43d Foot; Staff-Surgeon S. B. Bruce, Hospital Staff.

The undermentioned Officers on full-pay have also been allowed to retire from the service, receiving commuted allowances for their commissions from the 22d Inst. Inclusive:—Lieut. A. R. Evans, 16th Foot; Staff Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Bullock, Hospital Staff.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B., the office or place of Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, and of the Admiralty thereof, and also of Rear-Admiral of the Navies and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, deceased.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Admiral Sir David Gough, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, deceased.

W. H. Duffice, Jan. 32. — Memoranda.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons being permitted to retain on the chapeau and appointments the motto, "Vivit in aeternum," which is stated to have been borne by the Regiment for many years. His Majesty has also been pleased to direct that the 13th Light Dragoons be authorised to wear on the chapeau and appointments any other badges or distinctions which may have been heretofore authorised to be borne by the Regiment, the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," and "Corunna," in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct of the Regiment in action with the French at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, on the 21st August, 1808; and briefs Corunna on the 15th January, 1809.

WAB OFFICES, Jan. 25—31st Regt. Dragon Guards: Lieut. H. H. France to be Captain by pur. vice Heathcote, ret.; Cornet C. J. Trueman to be Lieutenant by pur. vice France; J. A. Cruikshank, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Trueman.

—16th Light Dragoons: Cornet H. Garrett to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Pittman, ret.; W. S. O'Grady, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Garrett—31st Foot Dragoon Regt.: Cornet J. W. B. Gifford to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Gifford, ret.; Lieut. Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Rager—42d Foot: Ensign C. G. Campbell to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Ingill, ret.; J. W. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Campbell—Rifle Brigade: To be Second Lieutenants by purchase: W. F. Mellish, Gent. vice Fitzherbert, prom.; G. H. Beresford, Gent. vice Cavendish, prom.; W. F. Mellish, Gent. vice Cavendish, prom.; W. H. Cavendish, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant and Ensign by purchase.

—Lieut. R. McDonald, of the late 7th Roy

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DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT NORTHFLEET.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Charles Carter, the coroner for Kent, at the White Horse, Northfleet, the residence of Thomas Harman, Esq., on the body of Sarah Parker, aged 34, who died on the 19th inst. Philip Parker, a coachman, living in the same gentleman's service, a Philip Angel examined: I am servant to Thomas Harman, Esq. of Forest street, Northfleet. I knew the deceased Sarah Parker, a female servant of mine, for the last 18 months. I was in the kitchen on Monday last; the deceased was there also. William Farmer, a coachman of Mr. Harman, was in the servants' hall adjoining, which is connected by a doorway. The door was open. I did not see him go out, but I heard he had just quitted the kitchen. There was no other communication between the kitchen and the servants' hall, excepting down the staircase from the first floor. The coachman had just left the kitchen to go to the coal-hole, which lies in different direction to the servants' hall. I heard Wm. Farmer in the servants' hall, with the gun. The deceased said to him—"Why are you going to shoot us?" To this he replied, "Yes, really," and immediately I heard the report of a gun. I was near to the fireplace, and I ran to the door—saw she was wounded, and I ran to the deceased lying on the floor—we returned to the kitchen with the footman, John Eggon. We returned to the kitchen with the deceased servants, and William Farmer was then lying on the floor, with his throat cut. Mr. and Mrs. Harman were there at that time. The deceased and the coachman were removed—medical assistance was sent for; but she died directly after she was removed up stairs, and before the medical gentlemen arrived. William Farmer had been in a coach carriage, and returned at two o'clock. He came in dining soon afterwards, and he dined alone in the kitchen. The deceased was a housemaid; and she was part of the time Farmer was dining, and they conversed together till the deceased was killed. Her curious thoughts in his head." There was no quarrelling; I never saw them to quarrel. They were very friendly to each other. Other witnesses corroborated the evidence of the above, and after the Jury had held a long consultation, they agreed to adjourn until Wednesday. It was, however, the opinion of the Jury that there was quite sufficient evidence to send the case to a higher tribunal; but as the deceased Farmer was incapable, from his present dangerous condition, of making any statement on the subject, it was considered necessary to postpone it until the time when he should be able to give evidence.

The Whigs of the Huddersfield News Room have failed in the attempt to recover the Tories who are seceding from them to establish a Conservative News Room, though they express themselves well enough to be disappointed.

It is stated that the East India Company are about making great alterations in their establishments; that the warehouses in the India Docks are to be abandoned, and that they will form extensive establishments at Liverpool.

" You've lost your complexion and cut off your whiskers."
 To the gallant Count D'Orsay said one of the Miss Kerrs:
 " I once thought you pretty, but now you're quite frightful."
 The Count gallily replied:—" Then the cure is delightful—
 I can bring back my bloom if I use the Kalydor,
 And my whiskers will flourish by Rowland's Macassar!"
 He tried but a bottle—and how well it succeeded
 His appearance will prove—*W. J. A. L.*

P.S.—Theodore Hook has just dropped in; he asked me, upon my reading verses—Why does Mr. Rowland, who flourishes by the luxuriant display of *hairs*, live in Hart-on-Garden?—I said, I suppose because it is immediately opposite St. Andrew's church, Holborn?—“Bravo!” said Hook.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, 23d Jan. 1833.

DEAR BULL.—As the revolutionary party in France has been vanquished, and as the Buonapartian faction has dwindled into insignificance from the mere fact that the leader is no more, the new order of things in France is making, through the Duke de BOURGUE and the Doctrinaires of the two Chambers, a last, a loud, and a vehement appeal to the French Royalists to unite with them in supporting the Bourbons. In the Chamber of Peers, this appeal has been made by the Duke de BOURGUE, and the Duke de BOURGUE is the Government; and it has been said to the French Royalists of that House—"The eldest branch has done little for you, the youngest branch will do more. The eldest branch cannot return to France without civil or foreign war, by both of which you, as rich proprietors or renters, must be great losers—therefore, rally round our new dynasty. The eldest branch is nearly extinct. It is doubtful whether the Duke of BOURGUE will live to have children. If he dies, and the de BOURGUEs die, the Duke of ORLEANS, the Crown Prince, will pass to the branch of ORLEANS as a matter of right—therefore, rally round that dynasty now, and you will find it quite as Monarchical, and quite as Aristocratical, as you can possibly desire. If you do not rally now, you can expect no favour and no grace, no place and no power, should the branch of ORLEANS ascend the throne as a matter of right, in consequence of the death of the Duke of BOURGUE without male issue; whereas, by now joining yourself to the cause of the Bourbons, you will be sure to obtain a place, a power, a title, and a fortune; and you will not regret the choice you make, for you will find the Duke of ORLEANS (LOUIS PHILIPPE) and his family the very reverse of Liberals. Do not suppose that the Orleans family belong to even the CAMBRÉSIER or DUPIN party. No—they are all Royalists. The QUEEN is as good a Catholic as the Duchess d'ANGOULEME, she goes twice to mass every Sunday, and once every other day; she makes a periodical confession; she has brought up her daughters in the most Catholic and most correct manner; she is a very good and devoted protector of the Church. The KING, LOUIS PHILIPPE, has determined on protecting the rights of the Aristocracy. The Duke of NEMOURS, though young, is a Carlist. Madame ADELIADE has all her thoughts occupied with the establishment of a permanent and truly Monarchical dynasty in France. The other Princes and Princesses are all Royalists. The young Duke of ORLEANS is not near so liberal as you take him to be, and the whole family desire to be as good as the Bourbons, and to be as good as the Bourbons, and, by degrees, to adopt, as much as possible, the system of Government so admirably followed by the restoration. Do not, then, hold yourself aloof, join our party, which is a Monarchical one; do not, by standing apart from us, secure the triumph of our common enemy, the Liberals, i.e., eventually, the Republicans; do not continue to fix your affections on HENRY V.; we respect the principle as much as you can do, but if ENFRANCY in France it would lead to a new revolution, and the Duke of ORLEANS, perceiving this, would persuade the inhabitants of the south, and the west, to persuade the landed proprietors and wealthy renters, to join our party; and let us endeavour, together, to found a dynasty which shall also have its centuries of glory, of honour, and of happiness."

This is the language which, during the last week and the last month—especially since the capture of the citadel of Antwerp—has been addressed, directly and indirectly, to the leaders and influential persons in the Royalist party. But to this language, however patriotic and however appealing, there have been no answers, and to these concessions, however late, though however memorable and worthy of attention—it has been replied—“No, we cannot trust a dynasty which has not kept its faith with those who created it; and we cannot trust a Republic which Liberals have betrayed and deceived and abandoned; our struggle can next and only end in the triumph of the Republic; and we cannot trust a Republic which should find, when it was too late, that we had abandoned a sure support for a feeble reed, and a solid principle of conduct, for shadows and delusion. And more than this, there is no more time to waste in hesitations and in vacillations. We have done much personally for them, yet it had done everything for France; that it was indebted to us for all the glory and greatness, freedom and happiness, which the country had ever possessed; that France had enjoyed true liberty during the Restoration from 1815 to 1830; that the Republic had been the cause of the ruin of France to the happiness and prosperity, peace and honour of the nation; and that the Duke of BORDEAUX was the living personification of that principle of Liberty without which there could never be ordered government or happiness for France. This has been the reply of the Royalists to the language which has been made by the Duke of BORDEAUX to his KING!”

It is said indeed that some few Royalists have, within the last month, appeared at the Tuileries, consented to accept for their sons or nephews place and money, and that they begin to talk " *à la duty they owe to their families, as being prior to that they owe to their country*." I say, as being prior to that they owe to their country. I am not at all disposed to deny, on that account, the immolation into the truth of these reports, and after I have carefully sifted them, that I do not believe any Royalist of known character and principle has so acted; but, on the contrary, that all the advances made by the Doctrinaires and their agents have been repelled with firmness and energy. Thus then at the end of fifteen months, the Dynasty has been able to obtain from the Chamber an illegal vote of an illegal assembly of a few Deputies, and having no such mission to fulfil, is obliged to discard altogether the men who so met and so elected it, and to seek for friends among those who are the most zealous supporters of the very principles which are most opposed to the barriers and decisions of the Chamber. I am not at all disposed to deny that the Bourbons have lost sight of this fact, that the existing Dynasty has repudiated the authors of its being, and only hopes for a lengthened existence as the Royalist party should be induced to protect and support it.

And now, my dear BULL, let me supply you with some extracts from my political diary of the past week. I fear not a little to be sure, but I have many useful lessons to learn from the facts of the past week.

Thursday, Jan. 17.—The Liberals admit that they are defeated in Portugal. Even the same Liberal Journals admit it which stated twelve months since, that it would only be necessary for Don Pedro to appear off the coast of Portugal, and that the Portuguese nation would throw itself at his feet. The Liberals now admit that Don Pedro is less popular in Oporto than in Miguel among the Liberals, and that the only thing done for a good purpose by the King is to leave the country to the enjoyment of liberty as the inhabitants of Portugal! These are admissions made in the very Journals which, twelve months since declared, "that all Portugal was liberal, and that the nation burned with ardour for a Constitution." The King of Spain has resumed the management of public affairs. The Liberals imagine that the decree which announces this is a proof that King Ferdinand has been rescued from the hands of a good government, and that by the Queen's party. This is a great mistake. The King, on the contrary, fearful that the further progress of that system might lead to incalculable evils, has, though not restored to health, made immense sacrifices of repose and ease, so necessary to him at that moment, by undertaking the arduous duty of presiding at the Council of his Ministers. The French Government is exceedingly anxious to see the Prussian troops withdrawn from the frontiers to replace the Prussian troops which form the Corps of Observation on the Meuse upon a peace footing, and to march them back to the former encampments. The French Government appears to forget, to be ignorant of the fact, that it takes but at most three days to have the whole of these Prussian troops back again, and that, as for the moment there is no reason why the Prussian Government should not send a considerable number of troops to the Meuse, and longer kept in bad and cold quarters; but when the Spring returns, these same forces will advance again. The Northern Powers have resolved on putting Switzerland into a state of order. It continues in one of confusion, and the Austrian Government has signified to the Helvetic Confederation that it cannot suffer this state of things to exist any longer. The new Governments are without force in the country, and have no authority. In the Canton of Ticino new disorders have broken out, the tocsin has been raised, and serious local troubles have been the consequence.

and Ambassador from Louis PHILIPPE to the Court of St. Petersburg. The reason given is that his health is delicate, and thus it is much afraid of "a cold reception!" M. DUPIN has been approved by the Court of LOUIS PHILIPPE for his late pamphlet on the Revolution of 1830. This gentleman is separating from the present Ministers, and blames openly many of their measures. The Belgian Chamber have presented a Sword of Honour to MARSHAL GERARD, the Dukes of Luxembourg and Courcoeur, and at this, and other young lads are perfectly right—and old GERARD is not very popular at the Tuileries. The Chamber of Peers having received back from the Deputies the Bill relative to the anniversary of the death

Louis 16th., in which the amendments of the Peers were not agreed to, the Upper House referred the law to the re-consideration of the same Commission. The old and respectable portion of the members of this House do all they can to sustain its influence, and secure it from contempt—but their exertions will be wholly unavailing. It is stamped with the character of weakness, as no longer hereditary, and the Peers can be created at pleasure for life by the Minister of the day, there is no longer any thing about this power of the State to secure to it the smallest portion of respect or confidence from the nation. The Chamber of Deputies decided that the clergy of all religious denominations should be admitted to the National Assembly, and that the members and electors of members of Departmental Councils!! This is a specimen of the liberty secured to France by the Revolution of 1830!!!

Saturday.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has informed the French Minister of the Foreign Department that the Court of St. Petersburg had resolved on interfering in the affairs of Egypt and Turkey, and that it required that the Polish Refugees in France should not be permitted to leave the country, and that any other country, to do in all respects as directed by the Emperor NICHOLAS, provided the Emperor would not march an army against the new order of things in France. The Germanic Confederation has peremptorily refused to allow Luxembourg to be united to Belgium, and consequently the King of HOLLAND will remain Grand Duke of that Duchy! The French Government has apologised for the late violation of the territory of Luxembourg by the Prussian Marshal GERSLUND, and has promised that the Germanic Confederation need not be in any manner. It is said that many Polish and Italian Refugees have been concerned in a plot against the Government of Louis PHILIPPE, and that no slight apprehensions have been lately felt at the Court of the Tuileries. The Royal Court of Paris has completed all the previous examinations respecting the celebrated "pistol affair," which made so much stir on the day of the opening of the present Session of Parliament. It is said that suspicions are entertained as to the guilt of two individuals, and that they are to be ordered to fight before the Court of Assizes. Miss Anderson, that celebrated female, has been ordered to re-appear, and we shall be amused with the recital of her extraordinary adventures.

Sunday.—Poor old SOUZE, after having met with a very cool reception from the army of the north, has just received a kick from a violent and restive horse. Marshal GERSLUND is at daggers drawn with him. The young Princes are angry with him. And you may very shortly expect to hear of the decline and fall of the Duke of DALMATIA! It is said that the young Duke of DALMATIA has been in the hand in marriage with the young Princess MARIA THERESA of AUSTRIA, who is 15 years of age, and is the eldest daughter of the Archduke CHARLES. There is, however, some demur, somewhere or other, to this proposal, and the young Duke is waiting for a reply with no ordinary anxiety.

Monday. It is said that the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia have addressed a note to the French Government, for the purpose of obtaining the immediate liberation of the Dutch male prisoners at the citadel of Antwerp. This note calls in question the right of France to keep General CHASSE and his troops prisoners, and that the Government of France is obliged to order them to leave the vessel of the Dutch Government, France, England, or Belgium, to pass up or down the Scheldt. This decision has greatly perplexed Lord PALMERSTON and the Duke de BROGLIE. Reports are afloat of the defeat of the GRAND VIZIER and the Turkish army by the son of MEHAMED ALI. The news just received from Madrid by special couriers shews us that the Spanish people are resolved to resist the attack of the French army, and to support them, and a royalist reaction is apprehended by the misguided Queen's party.—The Chamber of Peers decided on repealing the law of 19th January, 1816, which directed the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. to be kept as a close holiday, but inserted in the repeal law the words that this day was "sad and forever deplorable." The Peers think that the law called for a more severe punishment, but they do not desire them to have abolished the close holiday in deference to the revolutionists, and mere words of formal reprobation are of no sort of value.

Tuesday.—The Chamber of Deputies, too happy in having vanquished the French Peerage by obtaining its consent to the repeal of the law of 1816, has agreed to the words of "ad and for ever deplorable," applied by the Peers to the anniversary in question. Thus the Chamber of Deputies has learned that it has only to bully the Peers over and over again, and that at last, "for fear of creating a division between the powers of the state," the Peers will yield. What is this but republicanism and democracy in its very worst form?—Orders have been given to the Russian fleet to sail for the Black Sea, to consist of 100 ships and 12,000 men. The Grand Duke Alexander, and his wife, the Grand Duchess Maria, have been made prisoners by the English.

VIZIER has been defeated and made prisoner by IBRAHIM PACHA.
Wednesday.—The French Government was endeavouring to direct public attention to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, and to distract it from the consideration of the Belgian question, and the interior of France. It is not improbable that the plan may for the moment succeed; but, as the *Courrier Français* observes, this new toy will not please long—France will soon return to the consideration of her own internal position, and her increasing wants will press upon her.

By way of an admirable *post scriptum* to this long letter, I cannot omit to supply you with the following anecdote from this day's *Constitutionnel*.

"Yesterday morning a private carriage, on entering the *Barrière du Trône*, was stopped by the custom-house officers for examination, when it was found to contain 144 lbs. of undressed meat, which, according to law, should pay a duty on entering the capital. On requiring the name of the owner, it was found to belong to *Baron Louis*, Peer of France, and ex-Minister of Finance of *Louis Philippe*. Thus these veterans of legality, order, liberty, &c., are directed in smuggling into Paris articles of consumption which by law should pay a duty on entering the barriers! I will say no more, except

Believe me to be your faithful correspondent.

JACK TAYLOR'S ACQUAINTANCE.—Everybody knew Jack Taylor, the author of *Records of my Life*, and everybody liked him. He was known by the familiar diminutive of his christian name. He secured fellowship and wit," and was the associate of some of the brightest men of his time, when brightness was the great study and pursuit of the day. Everybody loved Jack Taylor—he was thoroughly harmless, a kind and affectionate creature, with all kinds of light pleasantly fluttering across his butterfly brain. "When you do an ill-natured thing," said Sheridan to him, "chance is come again." It would be curious to know how many famous good-natured Jack Taylor had attended in the course of his long life. He saw nearly all his old friends out. We meet in these *Records* a deceased name of living name, with the exception, perhaps, of a few such Newtons, Youths, Lord Eldons and his brother, Lord Stowell, but Taylor recollected Thurlow, if not an attorney's clerk, at least a student in the Temple. These volumes abound with entertaining matter.—*Spectator*.

Dreadful Explosion of the Dartford Powder Mills—Seven Persons Killed.—Monday morning the inhabitants of Dartmouth, Kent, and for many miles around, were thrown into the most indescribable alarm by several dreadful explosions at the Dartford Powder Mills, about half a mile south of the town. At a quarter past ten o'clock the explosion, the most serious, employed in the mills, immediately killed a number of persons, and started up a tremendous and unaccountable fire in the packing room, which was almost instantly followed by another fire in the charge house. The shocks were tremendous, and all those engaged in these particular departments met their deaths. The consternation that prevailed at this time was truly awful. The mill was filled with the shattered fragments of the premises, and the workmen were seen hurrying from the scene of destruction met by the persons, the blood flowing from wounds in different parts of their persons. Near the entrance of the mill, a tremendous commotion took place, and numbers of the inhabitants fled from their houses for fear the roofs would fall in and crush them. All the inmates of the workhouse at Dartford, and the children of the National School adjoining, were instantly removed to Crayford; and other precautionary measures taken to ensure safety, it being expected every evening that the magazine would blow up. In about a quarter of six o'clock after the second explosion, which destroyed the packing room and the charge house, the powder in an adjoining mill exploded, and a third "blow" took place, which was equally destructive in its consequences.—Five other mills exploded in rapid succession; but the last "blow" was considered to be more severe than the previous ones. It was materially felt at Horley Wilmington, and for several miles along the line of road leading from Dartford to Farmingdale. Many houses had not a whole pane of glass remaining, and several others were materially damaged. Several persons were injured by the explosion, and many others were rendered lame.

escaped the general destruction. Had it exploded, it is conjectured that the loss of life and damage in the town of Dartford would have been considerable. The two principal stores were totally destroyed, three steam-engines, and the whole of the machinery was destroyed. At the time the first explosion four women, two men, and a lad were employed in the packing-room and charge-house. Their bodies were found scattered in different parts of the ruins, but not at such great distance from where they were employed as might have been expected. Their remains were entire, but most horribly mangled. Not a particle of clothing remained on their bodies. A millwright, named Cross, was not injured, but he has since been severely and permanently injured. Several of the victims have left large families to deplore their untimely fate. Those only who could give an account how this lamentable calamity originated are among the dead. Had not a short interval elapsed between the first and second shocks, there must inevitably have been a far greater sacrifice of life. Two horses were killed on the spot, and a young man who was walking through Sutton, about three miles from Dartford, was knocked down by the shock, and we understand has yet scarcely recovered from the effects of it. Some of the heaviest pieces of timber from the mills were found nearly a quarter of a mile off. The loss to the proprietors must be exceedingly great. Only three mills out of nine were left standing.

LADY KENNEDY ERSKINE—THE DUCHESS DE BERRI. &c.—*The Court Magazine* for February, edited by the Hon. Mr. Norton, will be embellished with an exquisitely engraved Portrait of Lady Augusta Kennedy ERSKINE, fourth daughter of his Majesty, and an extra plate of the Duchess de Berri, from Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated painting, accompanied with Memoirs. The Literary Contents will comprise, amongst others, original Papers by—The late William Godwin, Esq. Jun.; Mrs. Hemans; Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, Richard Westall, Esq. R.A.; Mrs. Norton; Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.; Rev. Horatio Church, and Charles Macfarlane, Esq. author of *Lives of Banditti and Robbers*.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent who enquires what regiments of Militia are likely to be ordered to Ireland, is informed, that, although the measure is in contemplation, it has not—as far as we know—arrived at such maturity as to enable us to specify the particular corps destined for that service.

G. B.'s letter is inadmissible—the subject is a delicate one, and the less he meddles with it, the more to his credit.

The letter from AN ECTOR or DOVEN, on the subject of Lord DURHAM's exclusive dealings, has already been published in the Morning Post.

The Poetry which we have this week received, is not smooth or sharp enough for use.

We beg to represent to our correspondents, that now Parliament is about to assemble, their letters should be as short as possible.

The friend who writes from the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, should apply to the particular newspaper who supplies him with Ball, in order to change the address—we know nothing of the mode of supplying the paper.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

THE Court remains at Brighton.—Some people, speaking according to their wishes, tell us that the KING will open the Parliament in person; while others, judging by the KING's real opinion of Reform, are equally confident that it will be opened by commission.

LORD GREY is beginning to taste the sweets of his liberal system. His friends are doing exactly what everybody knew they would do,—and nothing but the assistance of the Conservative party can rescue him from their clutches;—they have him, and hold him; and at present he puts a good face upon it, and talks of being prepared to go “all lengths.”

MR. STANLEY, however, whose abilities are of a much higher class than those of most of his colleagues, has told the country that nothing but the support and countenance of the Conservatives can enable the Ministers to beat the Radicals; and this he said at nearly the same moment in which the Right Honourable MR. THOMSON was advocating the most violently ultra-radical principles, and the adoption of the ballot; and certain it is, that MR. THOMSON has since gone about, saying that his speech upon the occasion was approved and sanctioned by Lord GREY—a fact which, without meaning in the slightest degree to impugn MR. THOMSON's veracity, we the more readily believe, because the speech, which was no doubt cooked up by the Premier, and repeated by his son at Aylesbury, was by far the strongest and most unequivocal manifesto yet exhibited to the country.

The strange part of all this conduct is, that Lord GREY has been now for upwards of half a century constantly mixed up in public and official life, and must know that, with a House of Commons such as he has contrived to get together, no Government can be carried on. He never could have been so blind as not to anticipate what has already come to pass, or expect that he could stand as a Minister against the assaults of his friends, when he had given them power and importance enough to govern him.

Let him look at the state of the case—a day scarcely passes without the arrival of a deputation from some class of people at the different departmental offices; emboldened by the first great attack upon his Lordship's house by MR. PLACE and his friends, every clique of men who fancy their own personal interests are likely to be injured or neglected, send off half-a-dozen of the most presentable members of their body to debate questions of state policy with the Government. The other day, when Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE in communicating with a deputation of this sort, entered into a kind of negotiation, and suggested that Ministers would endeavour to take off some of the assessed taxes, the members unanimously shouted, “No—ALL!” nor could he pacify them, or induce them to listen to anything like a modification of their demands.

LORD GREY, we repeat, must have been always aware that this must come to be the case, and he must of all men be aware that the wholesale abolition of taxes is an impracticability. Lord GREY was one of the members of that Administration, who having denounced Mr. PITT's Income Tax as the most tyrannical and oppressive tax in the world, doubled it as a Property Tax as soon as they came into office; and it is quite clear that if the delegates of England force him to repeal all the Assessed Taxes, he must come to some similar measure to provide for the expenditure of the country.

As for the Whig opinion of taxation, some little notion may be acquired of it by a perusal of the thirty-nine resolutions moved by Lord HENRY PETTY in the House of Commons, on the 31st of March, 1806, and the speeches by which he enforced and recommended them. Nor can we omit noticing his Lordship's declared opinion upon the Sinking Fund, delivered upon the 28th of March in that year—his Lordship said:—

“It was impossible for him to make a better eulogium on the institution of the Sinking Fund, than by shewing what it had already done to prevent the accumulation of the debt, and how much it had been actually extinguished by its operation. If it had not been for this institution, it was his opinion that, instead of being charged with the interest of the present national debt, the country would be charged with the interest of the 120 millions which had been redeemed. The benefits of this wise institution were not merely prospective and a promise, but the country had already derived the most considerable advantages from it. It was a system which the nation should cling to, not merely from the consideration of good faith to those who had advanced their money on the credit of its constant operation, and the security it afforded to the financial resources of the country, but they should be attached to it from the advantages that had been found to result from it, and from its positive and tried utility.”

This was the expressed opinion of the Whig CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the present Lord President of the Council, in March, 1806—Where is the Sinking Fund now?

His Lordship also introduced his measure of doubling the Property Tax, with an observation which is highly indicative of an intimate knowledge of popular feeling.

“It was proposed,” said his Lordship, “at present to raise this tax to ten per cent.—he thought it would be better to carry it to that point at once which might be considered its limit, instead of proceeding by gradual augmentations, which would make the public uncertain to what point the tax would be ultimately carried. It appeared to him that ten per cent, was the natural limit beyond which it ought

not to pass, and that it would be better and more satisfactory to the general feelings to bring it at once to that point.”

We recall these words as likely to afford a serviceable precedent for Lord GREY in his present dilemma.

As to the Guildhall Meeting it was scant in numbers, and despicable in character, but it has had one effect, that of proving to Lord GREY that all his official exertions to secure the return of the present candidates for the City have been woefully misdirected—they are all pledged to the Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and the overthrow of the Assessed Taxes as immediate measures, and his Lordship will find when he casts up Mr. ELLICK's list again that a very much greater proportion of his Lordship's friends will pursue a similar course, than either of them had the slightest suspicion of when they made their first calculation.

DUBLIN presents a curious aspect: a regular Parliament is sitting there, and the only semblance of a Government in the shape of a Lord Lieutenant is removed. Lord ANGLESEY left the seat of his misrule on Thursday, as we confidently stated, never to return; the extent of removal, as regards furniture, carriages, &c., all justify our anticipations.

Whether really and truly the office is to be abolished immediately, we cannot so decidedly say; but we think it most probable. It is quite clear that, however ill-judged the extinction of the Vice-Royalty may be at this particular juncture, no local Government must be better at any time than such a Government as Lord ANGLESEY's. It is said that, amongst other things, his Excellency is fretting after the Dukedom of MONA, to which, as the hero of Waterloo, he thinks he has a powerful claim; more especially as the individual, to whom everybody except his Excellency and his Excellency's family attribute the attainment of that victory, was made a Duke before.

It is worse than useless to waste time upon any observations touching Lord ANGLESEY's double mis-government: facts speak for themselves; and a man of common sense and observation has only to look at the state of wretched Ireland, to ascertain what is due to his Excellency's talents and exertions, and how absolutely necessary it is to take a decided step to dislodge him from a position, in which he has shewn how seriously mischievous he can be.

It will be seen that his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, with the inherent affection for the Press which every Whig possesses, has been pleased to call us up for Judgement in the Court of KING'S BENCH, and, in so doing, has established the character of her Grace the Duchess, at the trifling charge of one hundred and five pounds out of our pockets.

Our offence was this—in the Court Journal appeared a vague paragraph about a Lady of high rank, and our cutter-out and sticker-in, a most important officer in the establishment of a Sunday Newspaper, did not exactly cut out and stick in the same paragraph, but made one so very much less offensive, and so little applicable to the Duchess of RICHMOND, that several of our readers attributed the whole affair to another Duchess altogether—but we did it in precisely the same way that we should have done if the Court Journal had said anything concerning the Bishop of CHICHESTER, or Doctor BIRKBECK, or MR. OWEN, or any other old lady or gentleman, without the slightest malice towards the Duke of RICHMOND, or the smallest wish to injure or annoy his feelings—if we had such a wish we think his Grace must know that we could at this very moment indulge it to our heart's content—we have not—but we copied this report—so did the Chronicle and the Observer.

The mind of the DUKE, however, was gratified by getting BULL fined £105; and he did not call up either the Observer or the Morning Chronicle, Papers of his own party, which amplified to a great extent the calumny, and made observations of their own upon it. If the relatives of the DUKE could have benefited by the £105, we should have been glad to have sent his Grace the money, and have had no further trouble about it; but it goes to the Crown,—whether to be paid out again in the shape of the pensions which, through the mistaken kindness of the Duke of WELLINGTON (the real friend of his Grace's family) the junior branches of the illustrious house of LENO, or LENNOX, are now receiving (even after their marriages, by a splendid exception in their favour), we cannot say; but, in order to vindicate ourselves from the imputation of having of ourselves breathed one syllable prejudicial to the fame or reputation of the Duchess of RICHMOND, we think it necessary to re-publish the affidavit of his Grace's brother-in-law, Lord TEMPLEMORE, upon which the criminal information against us, for copying what was in three or four other papers—let off altogether—were founded. Lord TEMPLEMORE swore thus:—

“The Right Honourable ARTHUR Lord TEMPLEMORE maketh oath and saith, that he has read two several articles inserted in a certain newspaper entitled John Bull, dated Sunday the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; one of which said articles is in the words following, *vide*—“An eloquent speech which will cause an eight-and-four hours sensation. A lady of the highest rank of the nobility is bringing a bill, no disposition to turn such an occurrence to political account against her Grace's noble husband.” And in the other of which said articles are contained the words following, *vide*—“Whether the Right Honourable MR. STANLEY drew his full £5,500 a year while he was shooting at the poor Duke of RICHMOND's pheasants at Goodwood.” And this deponent further saith, that he verily believes the most noble CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, and the Duchess of RICHMOND are the persons meant and intended, by the description of a lady of the highest rank of the Peerage, and her Grace's noble husband; BECAUSE REPORTS had BEEN PREVIOUS TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE SAID FIRST MENTIONED ARTICLE MOST FALSELY AND MALICIOUSLY CIRCULATED AND PRINTED RESPECTING THE ELOQUENCE OF THE SAID CAROLINE Duchess of RICHMOND, and because the newspaper called John Bull is supposed to advocate politics in opposition to the Ministry; and in view of which the said CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND is a member, and this deponent further saith, that on reading the said second-mentioned article he cannot but believe that the term ‘poor Duke of RICHMOND,’ in the said second-mentioned article, was applied to him the said CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, with reference to the supposed eloquence of his said wife, alluded to in the said first-mentioned article. And this deponent further saith, that he is well acquainted with the said CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, and his said wife CAROLINE Duchess of RICHMOND, he, this deponent, having married one of the sisters of the said CAROLINE Duchess of RICHMOND; and this deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of RICHMOND for thirteen years or thereabouts, and been, during the whole of that time, in the constant habit of visiting and associating in their family, and at that period the whole of such time they, the said Duke and Duchess of RICHMOND, have, to the observation of this deponent, lived in uninterrupted harmony and great affection.”

“Sworn at my house, Russell-square, this 14th of April, 1832, before me, TENTERDEN.”

This clearly proves that it was no invention of ours, for Lord TEMPLEMORE swears that, previous to the publication, such reports had been both circulated and printed—and assuredly, if we had been certain of the falsehood of

the report at the time, we should have been much happier to be the first to contradict it altogether, than to promulgate what, it was evident, must, at all events, have been disproved in a day or two, if false.

We last week said that the Cabinet was engaged upon the Slave question, and that the question of immediate emancipation was actually under discussion. That we were not altogether wrong may be fairly inferred from the fact that the “great” Anti-Slavery Meeting, advertised to take place in Exeter Hall on Thursday, has been postponed by its managers and getters-up, in consequence of a communication from the Government. Here we have another agreeable specimen of mob-rule, and of the lamentable weakness of the Ministry which, at once ignorant and obstinate, weak and wicked, is driven about at the mercy of quack assemblies and radical deputations.

KING OTHO—another of our protégées, and a dear one too, as we shall find him—has made his appearance in Greece. COLOCOTRONI heads an insurrection against him—the Bavarians and the Greeks are already quarrelling,—and by this time we have little doubt that OTHO is either “used up,” or on his way back again.—The King of BELGIUM is one shade better off, and he feels his insecurity. Ministers have written to threaten the King of HOLLAND that if he does not open the Scheldt to French and English ships, they will force him to do so. It is extremely easy to talk, but they will find it rather difficult to follow up their threats.—In France, the Peers and the Deputies are by the ears.—In Portugal the game of the Pretender is up, and Lord PALMERSTON, who has, as they say, “put his foot into it,” trembles in his shoes,—while the Emperor of RUSSIA, won over by the conciliatory and agreeable manners of Lord DURHAM, having utterly exterminated Poland as a nation, is about to take possession of Constantinople.

The Standard of last night says, upon this subject:—“The following is a part of a leading article in this day's Times:—‘We are quite aware that Russian influence and intrigue, which are at work almost everywhere in the south of Europe, as well as in the north,—in the east as well as in the west,—are not idle at Constantinople. We are fully apprised that the Government of the Autocrat is looking with pleasure in the present divisions of the Turkish empire,—that Roman diplomacy has advised the legitimate Sovereign of the Sublime Porte not to treat with his insurgent Pacha,—and that the Russian eagle is again prepared to take a flight across the Danube, under pretence of securing the Egyptians from the prey on which he himself is ready to pounce. But such a hypocritical pretext for intended usurpation must not be allowed, and we have little doubt that France and England have already come to an understanding to protect the integrity of the Turkish empire, or at least to prevent its dismemberment by Russian ambition.’”

So Ministers have at length discovered that the consequences of the violation of the Treaty of Vienna, in the cases of Poland and Belgium, are beginning to develop themselves—they find that for the erection of the valuable kingdom of Belgium, so particularly valuable to Great Britain, all they have to pay (in addition to a few millions of money) is the ruin of the gallant Polish nation, and the gift of Turkey to Russia. Great Britain and France—What can Great Britain and France, supposing her to be honest, which she is not, and never was—what can Great Britain and France do to prevent the march of a Russian army to Constantinople with the approbation of the Sultan?

“Time to curb Russia was during the Polish war; but then we were preoccupied, and the Emperor Nicholas was quite willing to let us indulge in that innocent pastime. Russia will now have all that she ever wanted to render her the naval rival of England, and open to the Mediterranean. Perhaps Lord Grey will send, as he once did before, an expedition to the Dardanelles.”

As Parliament—and such a Parliament—is to meet in eight-and-forty hours, we think we may, not disadvantageously, give our readers an extract from a Jamaica newspaper, which will show how, in that select but zealous body, the House of Assembly, they proceed to “make a House.” Whether the SPEAKER of our new House will design to take a hint from the Jamaica Parliament we cannot pretend to surmise; but the thing is droil enough in itself to make one smile, if we may venture to take so great a liberty with a representative body so truly independent.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, November 7, 1832.

“In consequence of there not being a House! MR. BEAUMONT moved that the Speaker be requested to take the Chair, and that the Sergeant at Arms be despatched to the Race Course to take into custody all absent and sporting Members.”

The motion was agreed to, and the Sergeant accordingly took his departure.

About four o'clock, a sufficient number of Members to form a House entered. The Speaker immediately took the Chair, and the business of the House was proceeded with.

To an unaccustomed ear, it certainly sounds odd that, in consequence of there not being a House, a Member should get the Speaker into the Chair and make a motion. We have seen the effect produced within the walls—the following details the sensation created on the Race-course:—

“The course was again much crowded—there could not have been less than 150 equipages of one description or other. His Excellency and Countess, and their suite, with Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON, seemed to take particular interest in the amusements of the evening. When the first race had been run, a certain gentleman made his appearance on the course, and very politely requested several gentlemen to attend upon him to the Hon. House of Assembly, telling them that he had the commands of the Speaker to direct them to do so. When he first made his appearance, the negroes cried out, ‘My Gorra, my Gorra, the Bishop da come for see race—him no da come, but him see Gorra here, him come too.’ His cocked hat and sword soon sat the matter at rest, when it was observed he spoke to none but Members of the Assembly.

“An Honourable Member from Portland, expecting that the Sergeant would observe him, descended from his chaise, but the keen eye of the mace-bearer caught him, and although 40 yards distant and a great noise at the same time, he made himself sufficiently heard, so as to induce the Hon. Gentleman again to ascend his chaise and go to the House.”

This is altogether new and may not be uninteresting.

VERILY the Whigs select choice subjects for the exercise of his MAJESTY's grace! A few weeks since, the town was astonished at the respite from death of two men, who had been found guilty of a murder under circumstances of peculiar atrocity; it was then suggested that the respite was granted to court the favour of the mob-ocracy of Lambeth, as Lord PALMERSTON had then some intention of standing for that borough. In the Times of Friday is the following:—

“(From a Correspondent).—MR. CHAMBERS, who was convicted of forgery at the Session of May last at the Old Bailey, has received his MAJESTY's gracious pardon. The case was raised by the Court over several Sessions for the opinions of the Judges on various points of law, which were ultimately decided against him, and he was at length sentenced to be transported for life. Sentence having been passed, the case became fit to be recognized by the Secretary of

State on the merits, and the result of the investigation is, that Mr. CHAMBERS has received a pardon under the Great Seal, discharging him from all the consequences of the verdict, and restoring him to the enjoyment of all his civil rights and privileges the same as if the conviction had not taken place.

In the former case, the murderers were men of such notoriously bad characters, that the officers, when they heard of the deed, immediately proceeded to take them up on suspicion: In this case, we know that the crime of forgery was not new to Mr. Free Pardon PATRICK CHAMBERS; and we think we can offer some reasons for this act of Whig Liberal mercy.

Mr. F. P. C. was, for some time previous to his incarceration on this charge, an eminent mob leader in a small way. He called a public meeting in Smithfield—he headed a deputation to the LORD MAYOR, to call a meeting of the Livery, to petition for the abolition of the punishment of Death for Forgery—he often took the chair at the Rotunda, and he is or was the intimate friend of that much persecuted and respectable publisher of treason, HETHERINGTON.—These are surely convincing reasons that Mr. PATRICK CHAMBERS is a fit subject for the mercy of the SOVEREIGN. But if these should fail to convince, we have one still which must be unanswerable—the Political Union met, within these few weeks, to petition for this man's pardon, and he is pardoned accordingly!

ANNUS MIRABILIS.

Written specially for that soundly-constitutional paper, the "JOHN BULL."

Lo! now has pass'd another winged year,
In whose brief calends wondrous things appear;
But, not so pass'd, nor so will die away
Deeds, which the annals of that year display:
A year of politicks, but not one blessing
Those politics have wrought, that's worth possessing:
A year of plenty, yet of good so scant,
That every artizan is left in want;
His trade quite ruin'd by free-trading knaves,
Or fools, or worse; while he with faction raves
Against the better men who, from his door
Want won't have kept, and fed the famished poor:
A year of warfare, in a state of peace!
When reason says such evils ought to cease;
And what does common villainy transcend,
That warfare aim'd its vengeance 'gainst a friend!
A friend as faithful as our new allies
Have ever false been found in social ties;
A year of freedom,—freedom of the press,—
Freedom perverted to licentiousness,—
Telling a set of empty brawling elves
To let none freely speak—except themselves!
Nor (to regenerate the polluted times)
To heed commission of the blackest crimes,—
E'en murder!—but, like heroes nobly free,
To act on this promulgated decree—
Cudgel control, and sinum'ry brickbat-law,
To keep Conservators in trembling awe:
A year of mobs, to fill them with dismay,
Assaulting those who think not just as they,—
Striving (with what the very streets are 'pay'd')
To kill the warrior who his country sav'd!
A base-born crew,—of gall splenetic folk,
Without one drop of blood from good JOHN BULL:
See! see! the vile,—the heterogeneous bands,
(Blue-roses and banners in their swarthy hands,
All sects commingling that are strange and odd,
Who mar religion and despise their God—
See them, like furies, through our streets advance,
Blazoned with colours of perfidious France,
"Fighting from its propriety the isle!"
Where happy labour, erst, was wont to smile.
See them advance, and hear them groan and yell,
As if disgorg'd from agonizing hell!
Thro' peopled scenes and rural, on they go,
Marking their track with violence and woe,
As they, flagitious anarchists, had done,
There, to disgrace and trouble, Thirty-one!
Driving, from their sweet homes, our goodliest dames,
While castles, squares, and domes were wrapt in flames,†

Now see the Pandemonium pass away,
With all its spirits, black, and blue, and grey,
Closing the hideous drama and its train,
In the year's closing month of cold and rain—
Sending, in shoals, to Britain's Parliament,
Those who, themselves, much marvel they are sent;
Corruption, falsehood, bribery, and deceit
(Their ready agents) them—all pledg'd to meet,
Led on by Violence and Terror's cry,
While through the air destructive missiles fly,
Aim'd at the worthy, in Reform's base cause,
And, hark! the murderous clan shout loud applause!
Deeds—such as these—in distant times to live,
Like warning pillars, hist'ry's page shall give;
Nor shall they from the annals disappear,
Which paint the manners of the finish'd year:
A year of curses,—two, of direr kind:
This kill'd the body,—that debased the mind:
This walk'd in darkness,—that career'd in storm;
This curse was Cholera call'd, and that Reform.

Oh, what a year hast thou been, Thirty-two!
A year which England will for centuries rue.
Hail new-born era! infant Thirty-three!
May we a different year behold in thee!

DODO.

* This conduct and material were absolutely recommended by a public print, as expedient to obtain the Reform Bill. After mud and gravel, the pavement was to be resorted to, for the conversion of all, not to be wrought upon by milder means. This suggestion was extensively obeyed, not only in the Metropolis, but in many other parts of the kingdom.

† Nottingham Castle, Bristol, Derby, Radford, and rural Colwick, the beautiful seat of Mr. MUSGRAVE (whose amiable lady died in consequence of the brutal outrage), are here alluded to.

It is generally said that Ministers propose to bring in a Bill immediately after the opening of Parliament to abolish the necessity of vacating seats upon accessions to, or changes in office, and this report seems the more probable, as accounting for the delays in certain changes which must take place.

From what Lord GODRICHS says of himself, and the fate of his Colonial measures, it is clear he is not for long in his office—and when Lord GREY has properly got up his case against Lord PALMERSTON, as relates to Portugal, that Noble Viscount will, of course, give place to a worthier Statesman. But we have just heard of another defection on

the part of Lord ALTHORP, who wrote to a friend the other day, stating that he apprehended he should be unequal to go through the fatigue of the House. That his Lordship is unwell, we really believe; but we believe that he begins to be frightened, and, although two of the really great questions for discussion are to be shifted off, by means of short renewals of the Bank and East India Charters, there exists, without those, quite work enough—Ireland, Church Reform, the West Indies—Free Trade, our Foreign Relations—the Repeal of Taxes—and last, yet not least, the Corn Laws—which, in the height of their infatuation, Ministers declare they do not mean to touch. They may not, but their dear friends, whom they have helped into the House of Commons, most assuredly will.

With respect to the Bank Charter, the City Correspondent of the Times of yesterday has the following report:—

"Some alarm has been produced among the monied interest by its being stated, with much seeming confidence, that an arrangement has been entered into between Ministers and the Bank of England, by which a new charter of the short duration of five years only is to be given to the latter, with only one material deviation from that at present in existence, to the effect that 200,000, per annum is to be deducted from the charge made for the management of the public debt. Assuming this to be true, (which, by the way, is, however, quite at variance with the sagacity usually evinced in the city,) the current remark on it has been, that it would be to the capitalists and other traders in money more than no change at all, since, by leaving the Bank possessed of all its other privileges, those would infallibly be applied to screw out of the community at large, to their infinite injury, that sum which was remitted to the Government in order not to leave the proprietors of Bank Stock with a smaller dividend than before. But the statement cannot be worthy of the slightest credit, and our city friends are, we think, highly censurable for the supposition, after what they have seen of the independent conduct of Ministers in regard to this subject, that any arrangement whatever can be sanctioned by them until it has come fairly under the consideration of Parliament.

This last bit of praise seems misplaced. No Ministry that we ever heard of ventured to do what the present one has done, upon all subjects, political and financial, without bringing them before Parliament at all.

THEATRES.

On Friday Mr. KEAN was attacked by gout at Richmond, and despatched his Secretary to the theatre to announce his inability to act: the audience were good-natured enough to accept Mr. COOPER as his substitute in *Othello*, which, as they could not have anticipated the excellence of his performance of the character, was liberal. He not only gratified, but surprised them, by acting the part with an energy and ability which place him extremely high in the list of living tragedians. MACREADY'S *Jago* was, as usual, first-rate; and Miss PHILLIPS imparted to the gentle *Desdemona* a delicacy and interest which obtained for her the tribute of well-merited applause.

At Covent-Garden they are doing extremely well; *Nell Gwynne* and the pantomime are highly attractive.

There have been some dramatic exhibitions off the stage which are not without their effect; a man has been taken to Bow-street for insisting upon being introduced to Miss TAYLOR, of Covent-Garden, a resolution in which he has persisted for some considerable time, in spite of the hostile menaces of the manager, Mr. BARTLEY, who has been in the habit it seems of shaking his cane at him and threatening to break his head; Miss TAYLOR, still more cruel, is resolved to break his heart; and so he is required to enter into sureties not to pester the fair damsel with his further addresses.

The other circumstance connected with the stage, which is certainly as dramatic as anything we ever remember to have heard, is that of the death of a favourite provincial actress, Miss EDWARDS, alias WALSTEIN, who was considered an ornament to her sex for many years, and who now turns out to have been a—man!

PEMICAN.

Notwithstanding the absence of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland from Kew, the poor there have not been forgotten, their Royal Highnesses' having been pleased to order considerable quantities of coal, blankets, flannel, stockings, &c. &c. to be distributed amongst them at Christmas, and during the severe weather of the last week. This sympathy with the sufferings of their inferiors, naturally produces a grateful feeling for the kindness shown to them, and makes the absence of their Royal Highnesses' from their customary abode a cause of sincere regret.

In the Foreign Stock Market on Friday Russian Bonds opened very heavily at a decline from the advance of Wednesday, the quotation touching upon 102½. The idea that the interference of Russia in the affairs of the Porte will lead to some jealousy, and to ultimate collision with our Government and that of France, is the chief cause of the depression. We do not indeed see with what face either our Administration or that of Louis PHILIPPE could complain of the Russian Government taking possession of Constantinople at the invitation of the SULTAN, whose request would at least be as sincere as that of King LEOPOLD, and whose Cossack hordes would doubtless be as popular with the Mahometan population as the French troops were with the people of Belgium. In point of truth the Russian Autocrat has a better plea than either France or England can adduce, the SULTAN being actually in extremity, while the Belgic puppet was in no real danger of being assailed. WILLIAM OF HOLLAND acting only on the defensive. It will, therefore, appear clearly that in addition to having destroyed our commerce with Holland, and incurred some few hundred thousand pounds' expense in the "no war" of Lord PALMERSTON, we have obtained the additional advantage of having furnished the Emperor NICHOLAS with an example, which doubtless he will follow, and which will give him the sovereignty of the Mediterranean, and probably put an extinguisher upon the remaining relics of our Levant trade.

A MINISTERIAL BONUS TO BRITISH SHIPOWNERS.—The steam boat which arrived on Tuesday from Holland brought over as passenger the Dutch Colonel SCHENK, who quitted London in the month of November to serve as a volunteer against the disgraceful attack of France upon the citadel of Antwerp. He brings information that one third of the army has obtained leave of absence. The spirit and enthusiasm of this extraordinary people remain the same. The shippers and owners of dock-yards experience the ill effects of the present state of things, but the merchants have already made arrangements to carry on their commerce under a neutral flag. The loss to the English will be considerable, for it is proved that the reciprocal navigation between the two countries is in the proportion of one to ten; consequently it is thought in Holland that the commercial relations between the two countries will be soon re-established. Foreigners from all parts have transactions in the Dutch

funds. They say that a nation which fulfils its engagements so honourably, and in the month of January announces its Budget ordinary and extraordinary, up to the 31st December, completely filled up in all its details, has a right to be, and is in every degree, entitled to confidence.

It is said a Bill is drawn, and will be shortly introduced, to unite the Insolvent Court and the Court of Review. Twenty district or country Commissioners, on the London plan, are also to be appointed for twenty districts. Other changes are talked of.

MENDACITY OF THE SCOTCH WHIG PRESS.—We may state, in refutation of the vile calumny attempted to be fastened on the Peers, that there was no distinction of honours in proposing the health of the KING and QUEEN, and that the band did play the King's anthem. It has always been the custom at such dinners to omit all cheering after the toasts; and the cheering which took place after proposing the health of the sixteen newly-elected Peers originated with one of the guests, and not with the Chairman, and was contrary to the etiquette which has always been observed on these occasions. We have been so accustomed to hear the Tories slandered in the columns of the opposite party that we place little reliance on the veracity of their traducers, knowing well from what motives they are actuated. *Edinburgh Advertiser.*

LORD EXMOUTH.—We have to announce the death of Lord EXMOUTH, Vice-Admiral of England. He expired at half-past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, at his house at Teignmouth, and surrounded by his family, one of whom, the Rev. E. PELLEW, Dean of Norwich, had only arrived in time to take his sorrowing stand by the death-bed on which the most honoured hero of the British Navy, and a man, the most amiable in all the social endearments of domestic life, was closing his last scene. His Lordship had been for a considerable time suffering under severe illness, in the first stage of which he became quite delirious, and was wholly engrossed with the idea that he was then actually engaged in fighting the Dutch fleet. A few days before his death he appeared to feel himself better, and, in noticing the improvement, said, "I have lately been going to leeward, but now I think I am working to windward again." He has left two sons, the present Lord EXMOUTH, a Captain in the Navy, and the Honourable Captain FLEETWOOD PELLEW; and, we believe, one daughter, Lady HAILESTAD. His funeral, in obedience to his own wishes, is to be strictly private. Every reader of our naval annals must be familiar with his long and brilliant career of service during the eventful war of 1793. At the commencement of that contest he received the honour of Knighthood for the first capture of a French frigate, and a few years after he was further rewarded with the dignity of Baronet, for his heroic benevolence in saving, at the imminent hazard of his own life, the whole crew of the *Dutton*, when that ship was driven on shore in a dreadful gale at Plymouth.

FIRE.—Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at Witley-court, the seat of Lord FOLEY, which had occurred during the night would probably have been attended by very disastrous results. About 9 o'clock smoke was observed to issue from behind the wainscoting of the saloon; on removing one of the panels it was found that some wood-work attached to the walls was on fire. Every effort was used to extinguish the flames, but still smoke continued to issue forth, and, as it was doubtful how far the mischief extended, it was thought advisable to send to this city for the fire engines. The engines of the Phoenix and Birmingham offices were despatched immediately, and reached Witley-court in a very short time, but happily their assistance was needless, as the fire had been extinguished. The damage done was very trifling. It appeared that one of the pipes connected with the stove for conveying hot air through the house was very improperly conducted along the wall within three inches of some woodwork; the pipe being very foul the soot had ignited, and the pipe became so heated that it set fire to the wood near it. Lord FOLEY and the other members of the family, except Lady FOLEY, were at Witley-court when the accident happened.—*Worcester Journal.*

A man of the name of PILKINGTON, formerly of the Engineers, has been lecturing on slavery at Harwich; but on Thursday evening, in the midst of his statements, he was suddenly interrupted by a Captain SAXTON, whose ship is lying at that place, and who put the itinerant down in the completest imaginable manner. He refuted his statements, overthrew his arguments, and then put the lecturer's charity to the test by offering to commence a subscription for the melioration of the condition of the blacks if they were maltreated; to this PILKINGTON demurred, and was accordingly laughed out of his functions.

The coffin in which the remains of the late Admiral Sir THOMAS FOLEY, were deposited at Portsmouth was constructed of British oak, having a single row of rosettes made from a part of a transom knee of his Majesty's ship *Elephant* which was commanded by (then) Captain THOMAS FOLEY, when it bore the flag of Lord NELSON, in the attack of Copenhagen in 1801. The number of rosettes on each side of the coffin were made to correspond with the number of guns borne by the *Elephant*, viz. 98. The slab which bore the brass plate with the inscription was also of British oak from the same ship.

The planet Mars is at present on the right hand of the Pleiades or Seven Stars, with the same altitude. Jupiter is on the meridian, or plain south, about six in the evening, being nearly midway between Mars and Venus. On the 1st of February it will be in opposition to the planet Saturn, and will set when Saturn rises. This happens only once in twenty years. Venus is that refrugent star in the south-west; she will continually approach Jupiter, and will be in conjunction with him on the 4th of February, and will go on towards Mars, but will not overtake him, and will appear in the midst of the Seven Stars on the 5th of April. She will continue moving to the left of them for twenty days after that, when she will become stationary, and will then appear to retrograde, or turn back to the right. Venus may now be seen to the left of the sun, even when the sun shines, by the naked eye, on any clear day; and in the absence of the moon, will cast a distinct shadow into any room which faces the south-west.

SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE.—Sir JOHN GRENAD, Bart., of New Hall, near Warrington, has been nominated to the office of High Sheriff of this county for the ensuing year. The worthy Baronet is a Roman Catholic.—*Manchester Payer.*

Complete Change in the Sugar Trade Contemplated.—An ingenious plan to alter the whole system of the Sugar trade has been submitted to his Majesty's Ministers, and to the principal houses connected with the colonial trade in London; it has produced a great sensation. It is contemplated that only one process should take place in the West Indies; that, after the boiling of the sugar-cane, the proceeds in a fluid state should be shipped for England, to be manufactured here. By a patent taken out, the fluid by one process is to be manufactured into refined sugars. The process of making Muscovado sugar and distilling rum would all be in England. The person who has submitted this plan has taken out a patent for the refining, by one process, the fluid into lump sugar in most of the European countries, and, we believe, in America. The plan will create a complete revolution in the sugar trade. It is entertained by the Ministers, and approved of by the first houses in the West India trade.—*London New Price Current.*

A turkey, belonging to Mr. WHITTINGTON, of Wootton Wawen Warwickshire, was missing from his flock of poultry for a month and three days, up to Saturday, the 5th instant. On that day the turkey was found alive at the bottom of a hollow tree, into which it had fallen. It had lost 6lbs. in weight, but is now as well as ever. There

no reason to suppose it had any food during the time of incarceration.

The St. Katharine's Docks were formed in consequence of an expectation on the part of their projectors that additional docks would be required to meet the increased business occasioned by the reciprocity system. How has this expectation been realized? The recent Report of the Directors of these Docks, thus established under the auspices of free trade, informs us that since this system came into operation the business of the port of London has decreased one-fourth; and yet, in spite of this and other overwhelming proofs of the mischiefs of this system, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade promises its continuance.

Accounts from Bermuda of the beginning of the last month mention that a severe gale of wind had been felt there, which had done some damage to the shipping. Two American vessels had been driven on shore outside of Fort George; one of them had a large quantity of cattle on board, which was saved. Great inconvenience had been experienced from unusually low tides. Some of the wells were dry, and the water in others so bad as to be rendered useless.

Accounts have reached the City, by way of Paris, of the sailing of two ships of war on the 5th inst. for Cadiz, with sealed orders, on which a good deal of conjecture has been exercised. Some have imagined that they are to enforce the order said to have been given at Madrid some time back for Admiral Sarronus and his squadron to quit the port of Vigo, while others, who have an interest in viewing the affair in a light favourable to the invaders of Portugal, have assigned them the Tagus for a destination, and concluded that they were meant to enforce the mediation which is understood to have been proposed on the part of Spain, France, and England. The fact, however, is all that can be relied on in this case; the commentary on it only proves the anxiety which is raised in the City on the affairs of Portugal, now presumed to be drawing to a crisis.

Newspaper prosecutions are becoming fashionable amongst the admirers of the liberty of the press. Mr. M. A. TAYLOR last week instituted proceedings against the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, for "publishing a report of a speech" delivered at the Essex election by Mr. A. BARING, in which the latter gentleman made some reflections on the mode in which Mr. TAYLOR secured his election for Sudbury. Mr. HENRY HUNT has commenced an action against the *True Sun*, for "copying" a paragraph stating that Mr. H. had incited the mob of Preston to murder one of his political opponents; although the *True Sun* contradicted the statement at the same time, by adding at the end the expressive monosyllable "Fudge." Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, too, who determined not to be behind his fellow "admirers of the liberty of the Press," threatens proceedings against a London paper for "copying" the statement of his ineligibility to sit in the House of Commons, and requests his friends to forward him the names of all country papers in which it may have appeared.—*Morning Herald*.

On Friday last, one of the itinerants sent out by the Anti-Slavery Society made his appearance in the parish of Melford, and, after a pompous announcement of his intention, engaged the Assembly Room at the Bull Inn, to abuse the proprietors of estates in the West Indies. His design was, however, frustrated by a few close questions put to him; and the pious advocate departed without any subscription.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1833.		
FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.		
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.	1836. Retired under his Majesty's Order in Council	99
Right Hon. Jas. Lord Gambier, G.C.B.	1830. Retired under his Majesty's Order in Council	162
ADMIRALS.		
Of the Red	13	281
Of the White	16	391
Of the Blue	18	417
	47	1089
VICE-ADMIRALS.		
Of the Red	18	431
Of the White	20	461
Of the Blue	20	461
	58	1353
REAR-ADMIRALS.		
Of the Red	17	401
Of the White	20	461
Of the Blue	26	587
	63	1349
REAR-ADMIRALS ON RETIRED HALF-PAY.		
Captains on retired half-pay	10	100
On full pay	550	550
On the half-pay of 14s. 6d. per diem	100	100
On the half-pay of 12s. 6d. per diem	150	150
COMMANDERS.		
On full pay	734	734
On the half-pay of 10s. 6d. per diem	150	150

The number of vessels composing the British Navy amounts to 574, viz.:—Forty-two carry 120 guns, five 110, three 105, twelve 54, ten 80, nine 73, six 70, sixty-two 74, seven 55, fifteen 50, sixty-two 46, and twenty 42. The remainder carry from 36 to 2 guns each. In this number are included twenty Government steam-vessels.—This immense fleet employs 20,000 sailors and 12,000 Royal Marines.

TO JOHN BULL.

STR—Reading the other day some pages in the *Reading Mercury*, I found the common but unjust charge of the Methodists, or Puritans, against the West India Proprietors, which is, that bondage or slavery is contrary to the doctrines of Christianity, vehemently asserted. As there are very many who read not for themselves, or who reason not for themselves, I propose as briefly as possible, to prove for their information, that bondage or slavery is not contrary to the Holy Scriptures; but that the converse of the proposition is the truth, that it is supported by the Bible, in both its divisions, called by us, the Old and New Testament.

First then, I refer to the laws which Moses, by the command of God, gave to the Hebrews; read the 25th chapter of Leviticus, it is there stated that the Hebrews were authorised to possess even Hebrews, their own countrymen, as bondsmen or slaves, for a LIMITED time, but which might be continued for life, if the bondsmen were willing. But, as to their bondsmen bought or procured from the stranger, these were plainly property, *they and their children, as an inheritance for ever*. Again, the Tenth Commandment says, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house—thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything which is his." It must occur to any one who thinks, that these specified possessions were *all property*; consequently, that the servant, and maid, were property—and that this was and is their true meaning, a reference to the Hebrew original will prove. And here I will first quote from Deuteronomy, fifth chapter, part of the 14th and 15th verses, "That thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, may rest as well as thou." And remember that *thou* wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out." &c. &c.

From this it is plain that the Hebrews had been in the same condition, under the Egyptians, as their man-servant and maid-servant were under, or with them. Now it is un-

deniable that the Israelites were in bondage or slavery in Egypt, and were worked by coercion, with taskmasters set over them—it follows, therefore, that their own servants were bondsmen and bondswomen to them. The Hebrew words used in the Fourth and in the Tenth Commandment are "abed" and "amet," the first literally meaning a bondsmen or slave, the other a female in the like condition. The Hebrew word for a free man, who was an hired servant, was, or is, "Sagir." I must call to the minds of the writers and readers of the *Reading Mercury*, that they do, every Sabbath-day, beseech God "to write this law in their hearts;" yet at all other times they vociferate, that the bond-servant is not, or ought not to be, property. Thus much for the support which the Old Testament offers to the cause of the West India proprietors.

Now let us see how far this is the case with the New. Paul's Epistle to Philemon, to induce him to receive his (δουλος) slave Onesiphorus, is a clear admission on the part of that Apostle, that the right of property in Philemon could not, and ought not to be disputed.

Look then at what the same Apostle said to the Ephesians, 6th chap., 5, 6, 7, 8 verses. Here also the English version translates the Greek word δουλος, by servant, but its right and literal meaning is bond-servant, or slave. So in the Latin, servus means slave: thus PLAUTUS—"Quid servus ne es aut liber?"—Art thou a slave or a freeman. St. Paul says (δουλος) "Servants (slaves), be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart as unto Christ, not with eye-service as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service as to the Lord, and not to men; know that whatsoever good thing a man doeth, the same shall he receive from the Lord whether he be bond or free." Remark, that in this passage the Greek word is translated by the English word bond.

St. Peter, 1st Epistle, 2 chap., 18 ver.—"Servants be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward." Thus energetically did these two distinguished Apostles enforce the obedience of the slave to the master.

Now let us refer to the ministry of the Apostle of Reading, the Rev. Mr. HINTON, as reported in the *Berkshire Chronicle*, of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society of the 4th December (this month). This Minister of the Gospel of Peace concluded a long and violent declamatory speech thus:—"If ever there was a case that would justify revolution, it was slavery; there never had been a case of equal provocation, and there never was a case in which retribution would be more righteous. And I tell the Editor of the *Berkshire Chronicle*, and I would tell the whole body of the West India proprietors, were they present, that if they provoke the negroes to win their freedom at the point of the bayonet, the whole English people would cheer them on."

If this be not a strong case of religious obliquity, what can be? The doctrine of the Reverend is as opposed to that of the Apostle as white is to black.

These avowed sentiments of the reverend, but fierce, divine, do well confirm the belief, that the teachings of the Methodist Missionaries were at the bottom of, in fact produced, the insurrection in Jamaica, when, as the Reverend Mr. H. expresses it, "the negroes attempted revolution at the point of the bayonet,"—it may be added, and with the firebrand. How can it be doubted for a moment, that when the parent Society of Anti-Slaveryists publicly proclaim the language of excitation to deeds of blood and destruction against the West India planters, that their ambassadors, or agents, did not preach and act upon the same diabolical principle? Now, who can deny that if the Methodist preachers had preached to the negroes from the texts taken from the Apostles PAUL and PETER, which have been quoted, that the negroes would have preserved inviolate their obedience to their masters, "even to the froward," no blood would have been shed, and those most disgusting and most atrocious acts of the negroes, which have horrified every reader, would not have been added to the infinitely long catalogue of human sufferings and crimes, had those Missionaries preached in the words and spirit of the Apostles, they would have secured the good-will, and even co-operation of the proprietors—they would have based their instructions upon their right foundation, and that much wished-for improvement in morality and in the Christian religion, which all men so ardently desire for the ignorant blacks in bondage, would have rapidly and surely advanced; not only without opposition from the masters, but with their hearty consent and assistance. Harmony and benevolent feelings would have existed between all parties—between the proprietors, the preachers, and the negroes. Security to, or of, life and property would have been insured, and the whole community would have enjoyed peace and prosperity. Alas! what a different scene has the fierce spirit of bigotry and prejudice, with hostile feelings to the proprietors, exhibited.

I desire now to make an observation or two, on the precept of "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." I have found that when an Anti-Slaveryite is dislodged from his arguments drawn from direct quotations of Scripture, he endeavours to make a stand by urging this first instruction of the Founder of Christianity. Of this rule for our moral conduct, I say, that if it were not limited, it would include cases absurd or impracticable—that it was not intended to be enforced beyond the observance of justice and humanity—for example, in the case of master and slave—each should so behave to the other as he would be done by, were he the other. If the master were the slave, he would desire to be used with kindness—that his labour should be within his strength, that he should be well fed, clothed, and not punished without plain and sufficient cause, his offence being proved—then not punished in anger, or beyond what the crime justified. Thus, the master would have the line of duty prescribed to him clearly. On the other side, the slave should say to himself, if I were master, how should I desire that he, supposing him to be the slave, should behave himself—certainly, by obedience, honesty, sobriety, with a willing doing of the work required, and a cheerful and obliging mode of behaviour. This conduct, reciprocally acted upon, would fulfil the precept in its fair or just meaning—to urge it farther would be to the ruin of the master, and for that reason he could not admit the ex-

* This wise and most beneficent axiom seems to have occurred to the Athenian sage.—Quamquam preclare Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi ad patriam dicitur esse. Si quis id ageret, ut qualis haberi vellet, talis esset.—*Cicero de Off. lib. ii. cap. xiii.*

tension of the principle. When I meet a beggar in the streets of London (and objects of poverty, misery, and wretchedness abound in the metropolis, in comparison of which the negro labourer's state is luxurious), and every day I meet a score—if I apply the precept I must give him some shillings, for, I acknowledge, that were I him, I would desire to be so dealt with. Rare encouragement to mendicity this would be, and whoever will impartially reflect must be sensible that an unlimited application of this benevolent axiom, to the extent to which it may, and is said by the other party to be imperative, or a duty—would be subversive of society; industry would be deprived of its due reward, and idleness of its merited punishment—virtue would be made subservient to vice—the bad would have (at least, in this world) a decided advantage over the good, and mankind would be debased by an instruction delivered with the intention of effecting their improvement—if not arrested in its progress, it would lead to common possession, and equal distribution of property—a state of society which would negative the energies of the mind, and would be favourable to none, except the Drones, and which no one but a fanatic could desire should be realised.

On the support of those parts of the Old and of the New Testament, and on the plain inferences arising out of them, the decisions of the following questions are now left to every mind which is open to conviction.

First, Whether the state of bondage or slavery be contrary to Holy Scripture? Secondly, Whether, if it be not contrary, it be not sanctioned both by the Old and by the New Testament? Shortly recapitulating, in the conclusion, the texts relied on—the 25th chap. of Leviticus; and the true, original meaning of the Tenth Commandment—the Letter of the Apostle Paul to Philemon, and the 6th chapter of the same Apostle's Epistle to the Ephesians. Third, The Exhortation of the Apostle Peter, in his First General Epistle, 2d chap. 18th verse; to which, I add, the right understanding of the precept—"do unto others, as you would that they should do unto you."

I hope that the reader will bear in mind what would have been the happy state of Jamaica, had the Methodist preachers been endowed with the spirit of the Apostle Peter, and with the spirit of the Apostle Paul; and then contrast it with the bloody and destroying consequences resulting from the doctrines that have been addressed to the negroes, which excited these savage men, inflaming their minds against their masters, until a large part of that rich and beautiful country was devastated by fire and sword. Whoever desires to possess a specimen of these inhuman excitations to rebellion, may have one immediately, by reading that which is reported to have been spoken at Reading by the Rev. Mr. HINTON.

15th December, 1832.

FREMA.

TO JOHN BULL.

STR.—In my preceding letters having generally accomplished the object I had in view of bringing before the public the rights claimed by our Colonists as belonging to them, as such, and which they had almost uninterruptedly exercised and enjoyed for more than a century; it may not be amiss, before entering on the subject light in which those claims were viewed by the mother country, to state first, for the information of the generality of your readers, what they most never gave themselves less the trouble of thinking about, viz. that while the discovery of the New World, many, many, miles on the southern coast of North America, more than a thousand miles on the shores of the Atlantic, all of which they perished out, and gave to such of their subjects as caprice or favoritism suggested (as has been before observed), who, having by the assistance of their followers (or by perfidy), driven out or destroyed the natives of the soil, took possession of it in the same manner as their Saxon and Danish ancestors had done before them in this realm of England—except in the instances of the province of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the former of which was granted to Lord Baltimore, and the latter to Wm. Penn, Esq., who, to the honour of their memories (it should be known), would not take possession of the lands so conferred on them until they had bought the sanction of the Aborigines of the soil for so doing; consequently, under all these views of the subject, we cannot be surprised that our colonists should consider themselves as having the same right to the soil and to the country, and as being entitled to the same rights as their forefathers, and the same as those who had to that which they had acquired in a similar manner from the Britons. Or, if any of your readers, in honour and justice to the leaders of our first colonists to America, should wish to be made acquainted with a few of the obstacles, dangers, and privations which they were under the necessity of encountering and subduing before they could reduce those almost impenetrable forests and swampy marshes under cultivation for the benefit of the human race, I would refer them to the interesting works of Mr. COOPER, viz. *The Prairie*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, and *The Borderers*, in which they will find many of them delineated and dissected to the very life, if my own personal recollections of my earlier years passed out there do not deceive me; and that consequently our colonists should, under such circumstances, resist those attempts on the part of the Parent State to make them their *hewers of wood and drawers of water*, ought not to surprise us, and will account for that resistance which they made in the year 1775 (and subsequently) at those attempts of ours to deprive them of their RIGHTS and LIBERTIES, which they had for so many years before been in the enjoyment of,—while the annals of the times inform us, that *neither the humble memorials or remonstrances of our millions of fellow-subjects in those remote regions were to be listened to by either the House of Commons, nor the House of Lords, nor the House of Peers, nor the House of Bishops, nor the House of Nobles, nor the House of Commons, nor the House of Lords, nor the House of Peers, nor the House of Bishops, nor the House of Nobles*, and property, though in neither of them had they a shadow of what might be called representation. Nay, that was not enough; as we find, in addition to all that contumely and contempt with which their grievances and complaints had been treated, they were further taken from their power in the House of Commons in the month of February, 1775, will fully exemplify.

Some Gentlemen too (one of them of rank in the army) treated all idea of resistance by the Americans with the utmost contempt; they said they were neither soldiers nor ever could be made so, being naturally of a pusillanimous disposition, and utterly incapable of any sort of order or discipline—that by their laziness, uncleanness, and radical defects of constitution, they were incapable of going through the service of a campaign, and that they were so sickly and weak before they could face an enemy, so that their slight force would be more than sufficient for their complete reduction; and for this purpose many ludicrous stories were told, greatly to the entertainment of the House.

And all this passing in a Body, viewed as the most enlightened in Europe, evoked for the express purpose of deciding on the future destiny of a whole people, and in which the blood of their fellow-subjects was to be dripped those fields in order, the great majority of which they had willingly confined to the bringing to their shores, in exchange for our manufactures—but all else would not suffice; if Mordecai would not bow the knee to Haman, he must not be allowed to live. And yet, within four months afterwards, we find these lazy, cowardly, ridiculous, and as it were, in every mockery and scorn of that decision and ridicule which had been so wantonly vituperated against them, raising, in one night, Bunker's Hill, a field fortification, which it cost the lives of more than a thousand of our fellow-subjects, as well as to drive them out of; from the effects of which loss, as well as many others, and the subsequently finding—that some of our West India colonists were about to make common cause with those in a state of revolt—together with the expenditure of more than one hundred millions, and some forty or fifty thousand valuable lives, in our fruitless attempt at coercing them into submission—our Government

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall gladly avail ourselves of the favours of ORIENTS—the first arrived too late for insertion to-day, but shall appear next Sunday.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

THEIR MAJESTIES come to town to-morrow.

THE reformed Parliament has met—and the curious spectacle has been exhibited to the country of a Speaker, retired from the Chair with an Address to the Crown from the House of Commons, more gratifying and complimentary than, perhaps, Address ever was, returning to the House and the Speakership, merely because the Prime Minister was so afraid of him in the House of Lords that he denied the request of the House, that the King would be graciously pleased to bestow some signal mark of favour upon him for his high and meritorious services in their Chair.

LORD GREY, as it may be recollected we foretold he would, dabbled and dallied about the Peerage, till at last he burnt his fingers; and MR. MANNERS SUTTON having declined requisition after requisition from different electoral bodies, at length convinced that his Lordship was firm in the determination of withholding the Peerage, accepted the most honourable and gratifying offer that could be made to a Cambridge man, that of representing the University—the compliment being still more marked, because he was, like MR. GOULBURN, a Trinity man, and because he was, being a Trinity man, invited to fix his residence at St. John's.

This was, to use Lord BROUGHAM's own words, in the outset "a pretty piece of business;" but this being over, what was next to be done? Why, the fear of MR. SUTTON in the Lords appeared to be equally great of MR. SUTTON in the Commons, and therefore, if possible, MR. SUTTON was to be solicited to accept the Chair. But how so?—Lord GREY pledged to MR. LITTLETON, MR. LITTLETON had sketched out all his domestic arrangements in the Speaker's house—he had obtained from the Vote Office a programme of the proceedings to be had during the first week of a new Parliament. Nay, report goes so far—but this we do not believe—that his wig and gown were ordered, made, sent home, tried on, and may now be had cheap for ready money.

But what did it signify to Lord GREY—wig or no wig—chair or no chair—he must do something to neutralise the power of MR. MANNERS SUTTON, and away goes LITTLETON, pledge, promise and protestation, and my Lord ALTHORP entreates the late Speaker to resume his high yet laborious office. Lord GREY knew enough of MR. MANNERS SUTTON, to know that if the request were put to him as if for the good of the country, and for the better carrying on the public business, MR. SUTTON would accept it; and he did accept it—and we have seen the results.

The Radicals—merely because their dear friend Lord GREY had succeeded in persuading MR. MANNERS SUTTON to do what MR. SUTTON, no doubt, conscientiously and honourably felt to be his duty—not to Lord GREY, but to the country—determined upon opposing his re-election; although, let it never be forgotten, for such is the fact, if the Government had supported MR. LITTLETON, they, these very Radicals, would have joined the Conservatives in supporting MR. MANNERS SUTTON, on the ground not only of his eminent qualifications, but because there would arise a saving of four thousand a year by the merging of his pension in his salary, which these very men last Tuesday, being on the other side, affected to believe would not be the case.—Lord GREY and his colleagues may now pretty well appreciate the affection and support of their liberal friends.

But if Lord GREY has been insulted and outraged by the Radicals, what has happened to poor MR. LITTLETON? Why MR. LITTLETON has been dragged forward against his will, and being the object of MR. HUME's compassion and pity, (founded upon the unfair and unfeeling throw over of the Minister,) and put in nomination for the Chair of the House, his second being MR. O'CONNELL; and upon this proposition and this seconding the House divided. It is not even so complimentary a division to poor MR. LITTLETON as if he had been put up in opposition to MR. SUTTON, for the question was not whether one or the other was the more proper man of the two; the question was, whether MR. LITTLETON or anybody else in the House should be Speaker, and the division was, that MR. LITTLETON should be Speaker, *thirty-one*, and that anybody in the House should be Speaker in preference to him, 241. The subsequent proposition of Lord MORPETH, seconded by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, that MR. MANNERS SUTTON should take the Chair, was carried by acclamation and without a division; so that at length, having been bullied by Lord GREY and pitied by MR. HUME, MR. LITTLETON is really a victim. Ministers ought to create him Lord TEDIOSUS, or whatever the name of his place is, immediately; his position is nearly as melancholy as that of old WESTERN, who having been returned for Essex for years and years, while elections were corrupt, was most unceremoniously kicked out the moment the Reform Bill, of which he was one of the twaddling supporters, came into operation.

Had Lord MORPETH's proposition been permitted to be made quietly and without MR. HUME's interference, MR. LITTLETON would have been spared this last humiliation. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who is a gentleman, and cannot for any length of time condescend to creep, in seconding Lord MORPETH, make some masterly hits at the "two-penny halfpenny savings" of the Reformers. What his "dear De Veat, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square," may think of the Honourable Baronet's enlightened views we cannot say, but we believe it will be admitted that his speech was eloquent and able. Not so that of MR. COBBETT, who with an anxiety to make a display, quite unaccountable in a man of his age and experience, stumbled on the threshold, and although he seated himself on the Treasury bench, with a view of keeping his eyes upon Ministers, made so striking an exhibition of his powers in his first essay, that when he attempted to repeat the dose, the House almost unanimously rose and moved—towards the door. "What," said somebody to one of the door-keepers, "is the House up?" "No, Sir," was the reply, "but MR. COBBETT is."

What occurred, however, will, no doubt, as we have already said, tend to awaken Lord GREY in his Cabinet, as it opened the eyes of each of his colleagues, as they in the

Commons. The opinions broached, the arguments used, the topics started, are all sufficient evidence of the course which it is intended, and expected things should take. Upon the occasion of the first division, so painful and offensive to MR. LITTLETON, and, of course, so disagreeable to Lord GREY, the characters of the greater proportion of the minority of *thirty-one* speak for themselves—it is right the record of their merits should be preserved—we therefore publish the list, in which will be found the name of the Speaker himself—this, however delicate and ceremonious it may seem to others, appears to us to be carrying good Manners very far indeed:—

LIST OF THE MINORITY

Of *Thirty-one* (as correctly as the same could be procured), who voted that E. J. LITTLETON, Esq. the member for Staffordshire, should take the Chair of the House—

Baldwin, Dr. H.	Gaskell, Daniel	Potter, Richard
Benedict, A. W.	Home, Joseph	Reuben, J. A.
Brown, J. H.	Hunt, William	Roe, James
Bulwer, E. L.	Kinloch, George	Rochie, W.
Butler, Hon. P.	Lynch, A. H.	Romilly, John
Collett, William	Lloyd, J. H.	Sutton, Right Hon. C. M.
Dale, F. L. B.	Neagle, Sir R.	Strutt, Edward
Ewart, William	O'Connell, Daniel	Vigors, N. A.
Faithfull, G.	O'Connell, M.	
Fleming, J. M.	O'Connell, M. J.	
Grote, George	O'Connell, John	

As far as these gentlemen or their respectability go, not a word need be said, but as far as the arguments of such of them as contrived to speak, it may only be necessary to observe that the reason why MR. MANNERS SUTTON was ineligible was, because, being a Tory, he could not be expected to be impartial, and the reason why MR. LITTLETON was eligible was, because he was expected to be impartial, because he was a decided Whig. MR. HUME, his proposer, admitted that he was not quite up to the business, but being a violent party man on his side he was infinitely better qualified for impartiality than a gentleman who had all through his life been a constant opponent of his principles.

The upshot of the business is, that Lord GREY has fulfilled our prophecy, and burnt his fingers—he has withheld what was the Speaker's due—and having maltreated him, has been obliged to condescend to solicit him to return; in so doing he has broken his faith to his friend, and, moreover, left him in the unpleasant dilemma of finding, that, although promised the entire support of Whiggery under different circumstances—the real truth is, that but *thirty-one* men out of six hundred and fifty-eight think him fit for the office to which he aspired, and for which Lord GREY, when it was his interest to do so, promised to support him.

The conclusion of the proceedings of Tuesday is thus reported—

MR. M. SUTTON was then chosen Speaker, and, having taken the Chair, said that, in expressing his grateful acknowledgments and respectful thanks for the honour which had now for the seventh time, been conferred upon him, he could only add his hope that, by a constant and zealous attention to his duties, by an unremitting and watchful attention to the preservation of their rights, by the utmost courtesy to every honourable member, by an eager disposition to afford every information in his power, and by affording every facility to the progress of the business of the House he might acquire that confidence from the House which he had so often received before. (Cheers.)

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in rising to move the adjournment of the House to Thursday next he could not but congratulate MR. Speaker and the House upon the re-election of that Right Hon. Gent. (Hear, hear.) During the progress of the discussion it must be highly satisfactory to the Right Hon. Speaker of the House, as well as to the House itself, that every one concerned in the election of the House of Commons should be elected to fill the Chair. (Hear, hear.) It was alleged that because that Right Hon. Gentleman differed in politics with the majority of the House that he should not on that account be selected as their Speaker, but he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could say from his own experience that he never felt any difficulty to have arisen in the regulation of the business of the House, because of the difference of opinion. (Hear, hear.) The public business had always been strictly and honourably attended to by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and, although a member of the minority, he gave his best assistance and advice to every member. In fact, in all the difficult discussions in which they had been engaged during the late Parliament, the Speaker never allowed his opinions as an individual to interfere with his duty to this House. (Hear, hear.)

THEIR LORDSHIPS assembled on Thursday, shortly after two o'clock, for the purpose of signifying His Majesty's royal approval by Commission, to the choice of the House of Commons of a Speaker.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Auckland.

The Usler of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons, the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, supported by Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett, and accompanied by about 200 Members, approached the Bar.

MR. MANNERS SUTTON then addressed the Lords Commissioners; he said that His Majesty's faithful Commons had, according to His Majesty's command, proceeded in pursuance of their ancient and indisputable right to the election of a Speaker; and he had now to inform their Lordships that their choice had fallen on him. From long experience he was well aware of the great difference of opinion on the discharge of that high and arduous office, and he could not but deeply feel his own incapacity; should it, however, please His Majesty to disapprove of the choice made by his faithful Commons, he was quite sure that they would have no difficulty in selecting some other individual much more capable of sustaining that high office.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR—MR. MANNERS SUTTON, we have it in command to inform you that His Majesty is so fully satisfied of your great zeal for the public service, and of your many valuable qualities, that he most fully approves of and confirms the choice of his faithful Commons.

THE SPEAKER then in his own name and that of the Commons, claimed the usual privileges of freedom of debate—freedom from arrest for themselves and servants—facility of approach to the Royal presence—and, finally, if any error should be attributable to His Majesty's faithful Commons, he was attributable to him individually, and not to the House generally.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR having in the usual manner, and in His Majesty's name, granted the request, the Commons retired.

Both Houses sat for some time, but nothing was done but administering the oaths.

IRELAND—IRELAND—IRELAND!—says ENGLAND.—AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE!—says Lord ANGLESEY. Thank God, his late Excellency is in Burlington Gardens, and there he will stick, as safe and sure as the north gate of the Albany. But what will the world believe—not, perhaps, that MR. O'CONNELL is to be Attorney-General! Not so—this is not the panacea for all the ills of poor Erin;—A repeal of the Union?—No—The utter annihilation of the Protestant Establishment?—No—What then?—Why, reader, will you believe it—can you believe it—will any body believe it?—in these perilous, pelting times, Ministers have recalled their Lion, and are going to send out their Lamb; in fact—and although it sounds jocosely, it is no joke—Lord ANGLESEY is not to return, and Lord MELBOURNE is to succeed him!

Reader!—Do you know Lord MELBOURNE by sight?—If you are a member of a "Deputation," or a "Political Union," of course you do, because you have the *entrée*; do you know him by character or disposition?—No? Well, then, Lord MELBOURNE, to one of the most amiable dispo-

sitions—one of the most gentlemanly minds and quiet constitutions, adds the greatest possible share of personal indolence and inherent placidity imaginable; he loves his ease—gets up at eleven—flirts—dangles and daudes, and performs the duties of the Home Department with infinitely greater pleasure in any quiet house than his own office; in short, he is the *beau ideal* of an aristocratic, well-bred, elegant *faineant*—really and truly that is WILLIAM LAMB.

And this amiable, London-loving, labour-hating peer, is to be packed up in a steam-boat, and sent to govern Ireland—to pacify stormy Ireland—What! upon the exploded principle of pouring oil upon waves?—Heaven knows—he is to go—that, we believe, is fixed; and with him, as Secretary, Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE—who, by the way, in his official signature, omits the *Cam*, in hopes of being mistaken for somebody else)—who then is to succeed MR. STANLEY

In the room of the gentle AGNEAU is to come MR. EDWARD EL-LICE, probably with a Peerage—why not—nobody who has a right to a Peerage gets it—why should not those who have none succeed—moreover, MR. EL-LICE is Lord GREY's brother-in-law, an efficient and active, and popular man.

Ay, says one of our readers, far down in the country, but then, how's this, you told us MR. EL-LICE was to be Colonial Secretary?—So we did tell you that he was to be asked, but we told you that he had been asked and had refused—for, perhaps, you may think, the most extraordinary reason in the world—because he knows a great deal about mercantile and colonial business—but because he and his brother-in-law cannot hit off colonial matters together,—he prefers the Home—that is his affair.

Well, but then, says our old friend in the corner, what's to happen with the Colonial Office when Lord GODERICH goes? No answer—why, then our original statement of four months ago will be verified, and MR. STANLEY, removed from Ireland by Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE's appointment, will step in there. We were not very wrong then, after all—we certainly said the Duke of RICHMOND would go to Ireland, and we wish he would, for we really believe he would be very popular there, and might do good—but he is not going—and if we mentioned why, perhaps it might cost us another 105l. 6s. 8d. for some implied libel, so we shall say nothing about it—but leave Ireland to the advantages discoverable from the domination of the Right Honourable Viscount MELBOURNE.

We should add, that one person in England utterly disbelieves this report; we mean Lord ANGLESEY: but we beg our readers to measure his Lordship's incredulity by his credulity, and then see what it is worth. His Lordship not only disbelieves Lord MELBOURNE's appointment, but goes the length of believing that he is going back again himself!

It is generally believed that Ministers, after having pattered about for a week or ten days, and having begged the Anti-slavery people to postpone their Exeter Hall meeting, under a pretext of discussing the question of immediate emancipation, have given it up. But how have they given it up? Boldly and manfully—have they exposed its absurdity, its impracticability with security to the slave or the master, or the fruitlessness of attempting to change the condition of the former, "so long, (to use the memorable and recorded words of Lord BROUGHAM, the abolitionist, as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his Lord's)" Not they.

They have turned and twisted, and doubled, and, after having actually, as we are told, prepared and drawn the Emancipation Bills, have floundered back again into postponement—What will the KING be made to say upon this subject?

But this is not all—after having wasted all this time in their doubts and determinations, in comes Lord MELBOURNE's despatch, giving an account of how he has picked a quarrel with the people of Jamaica, as he had been ordered to do—When, mark the result—several additional regiments are immediately destined for the West Indies—five are under orders, but as none can be spared from England, and certainly none from Ireland—three regiments are ordered from the Mediterranean, one from Gibraltar, and another from Halifax.

These are proofs of the blessings of tranquillity which is smiling on every side around our precious rulers.

We cannot bring ourselves for a moment to believe the rumours of MR. O'CONNELL's appointment as Attorney-General in Ireland: although we are aware that some of the lick-spittle Members of Government—we borrow the epithet from the *Times*—are just as anxious to carry the point as they were about a year ago.

At that time one half of the Cabinet were shocked at the meanness of the other half, and tried to back out of having ever sanctioned such an offer to O'CONNELL, which induced the other half to deny that such an offer ever was made. MR. O'CONNELL thereupon blustered and volunteered to produce a friend who had acted as mediator or go-between upon the occasion. Who was that gentleman? Where is he? Was he not a MR. BENNETT, a lawyer of no great reputation, who was always to be seen on the arm of MR. O'CONNELL—and what became of him when the negotiations were broken off? Did not Lord GREY, in order to get him out of the way, send him out as a Judge to one of the Colonies? What afterwards may have happened to him we pretend not to know; but we think this is pretty near the history of his convenient disappearance.

Should the lick-spittle party really appoint the great agitator, we conclude that STANLEY and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet will necessarily resign.

THE following is a pleasant specimen of the advantages of naval patronage:—

A few days since, the venerable Sir THOMAS FOLEY dies; this event causes a vacancy in the naval command at Portsmouth—It is offered to Sir HARRY NEALE, who accepts it—the highest personage in the realm congratulates him upon it—the thing is settled—when lo! and behold, like an after-clap, comes a condition from the Admiralty, that if Sir HENRY assumes the command, he must vacate his seat in the House of Commons. The command at Portsmouth is a sinecure: no man can be reproached for refusing to do nothing at a handsome salary; so Sir HARRY NEALE declines the command, and remains a Member of Parliament.

Admiral WILLIAMS gets the appointment; Captain WILLIAMS becomes flag-Captain, and MR. WILLIAMS is appointed Secretary; and when Sir HARRY NEALE respectfully mentions the circumstance to the illustrious personage

who had previously wished him joy of the appointment, the illustrious personage says, that he is extremely sorry for it, but that he never meddles with politics! but begs Sir HARRY will come and dine with him every day while he stays at Brighton.

This is kind and gracious; but what will the country think of the even-handed justice of the Government, when it is told that at this very moment Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE is in command of a frigate without vacating his seat, and that Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON—of whom HIS MAJESTY has frequently expressed his opinion—is actually appointed to a command at a port, and has not either been solicited or compelled to go out of Parliament.

So the world wags.

It has been reported that our Government have given, or are about to give, orders for the removal of the Embargo on the Dutch ships which are detained—why it might be difficult perhaps to explain—One thing is pretty clear, that, although the glorious French nation, our "approved good masters," have succeeded in a work of destruction, which it required only a certain mechanical knowledge, a certain force, and a given time to achieve, the affairs of HOLLAND, BELGIUM, and ENGLAND are about as far from a settlement as they were when Protocol No. 1 was concocted.—All reports agree that LEOPOLD is heartily sick of playing KING, and longs to return to the pleasure and profits of Claremont.

The newspapers of the PEDRO faction talk of PORTUGAL as if it were a little colony belonging to England. In the *Times* one day last week there is a smart sharp letter, in which the writer says:—"Let England insist upon this, and let England give orders for that, and all the affair will be settled in a week." What right has England to order any thing, or insist upon any thing connected with Portugal? Are we not pledged to non-intervention, and has not every act of our Government evinced the most immovable resolution not to depart from the wise and prudent course, which we have observed towards Holland, and indeed towards all countries in friendship with us? And yet we are to insist upon the KING of PORTUGAL's quitting his throne, and going to live at Vienna. How the writer of this letter would laugh if DON MIGUEL were to insist upon our gracious Sovereign going to reside at Hanover, and DANIEL O'CONNELL's being recognised as KING of ENGLAND; and yet what difference is there in the two cases?—None, except that we have a stronger army and navy to enforce the absurdity than DON MIGUEL has.—And so, because we have the might, we are at this time of day to put it in force to overcome the right. Leave PORTUGAL to herself, and the cause of justice will flourish; and let us turn our attention to IRELAND, where the ablest heads and the stoutest hearts are wanted.

The news from JAMAICA is extremely uncomfortable—that is to say, if the hope of possessing Colonies is still to be entertained. We say this, because if any of the various projects, which are talked of as ministerial, are to be put in practice, JAMAICA may as well go down a trap under the management of Lord MULGRAVE as anybody else; but if these are only rumours, we still have hopes of preserving the splendid dependencies of the British Crown, which its bitterest enemy always most envied and coveted—dependencies which, conjointly with our North American Colonies, employ more English ships and more English sailors by one-third, than are employed by this country in her commerce with every foreign nation on the face of the globe.

The present cause of disturbance appears to have originated in some liberal alterations and innovations with regard to the proceedings of the Jamaica legislature. The House of Assembly, in the first instance, would vote no salary to the Chief Justice, because they disputed the legality of his appointment. The Governor then sent them a soothing message to say that the Government at home would this year defray the expenses of the troops. This sop, however, was not swallowed; and, on the 12th of December, the House of Assembly denied the power of the Council to originate any Bills, a power not attempted in the memory of man. Then the Council declined to have any communication with the Assembly, without reparation for this insult, by their acknowledging the right of the Council to originate all Bills, except Bills of impost.

In order to get out of this dilemma, Lord MULGRAVE takes the strong measure of dissolving the House of Assembly, with a speech remarkable rather for its strength of expression, than for any quality likely to soothe the already excited feelings of the Colonists.

Upon this speech, and upon Lord MULGRAVE's administrative abilities, the daily press is extremely severe. The *Standard* contents itself by noticing an expression which occurs in his Lordship's oration, in which his Excellency tells the representatives of the people of Jamaica:—"This is not an independent kingdom. And as a legislature, we who are here assembled are not equal to the Imperial Parliament, consisting of the three estates of the realm—KING, LORDS, and COMMONS." Upon this the *Standard* observes:—

"His Lordship's studies have lain more in novel reading or novel writing, it appears, than in constitutional law. The Three Estates are, and will, perhaps, so continue, for a short while longer, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons."

The *Post* of Friday is, however, more pointed in its severity, and says—

"The first remark we have to make upon this Address, and upon the circumstances which have called it forth, is this, that Ministers made at the best an unfortunate choice when they sent the Earl of MULGRAVE to Jamaica. The island was reeking with the blood which the inheritance of the opulent and the hoardings of the industrious had been consumed were scarcely extinguished: between the fear of punishment on the one side, and the thirst for vengeance on the other, society was convulsed to its very foundations. It was removed to that Ministers were about to introduce a revolutionary change into the institutions of the island, and to destroy, for the sake of its introduction, the independence of the Colonial Legislature. At this time, for the pacifying of past disorder, and for the facilitating of future change, to whom did the Cabinet entrust the Governorship of Jamaica? To some distinguished officer perhaps, capable of awing into submission men whom he could not persuade into consent, able to enforce peace where he could not expect co-operation; or to some eminent civilian, by whom the precise limits of the privileges of the Colonial Parliament might be fully recognised and fully explained, whose reproach might be listened to with deference at least, if not with satisfaction; or, at the least, to some practised Statesman, whose years might command some reverence, whose experience might convey some presumption of wisdom. No such thing. The King's Representa-

tive in Jamaica is a writer of fashionable novels, a painter of Lord Johns and Lady Marys, a performer of vaudevilles, a familiar of the green-room, who answers a petition with a gesture, and a remonstrance with an attitude; who has taken out, as his stock in trade, carmine and enamel! tunics and tiaras, INCUBALD's *British Theatre*, and the *Repertoire of the Gynæceæ*."

Surely all this severity is misplaced—is it because in his leisure hours, or to wile away the ennui which the want of more active pursuits begets, a Nobleman, who finds it "dulce disipere," not "in," but "e loco," amuses himself with writing novels and acting plays, that he should be deemed incapable of better things when called into action in other spheres, and to the application of his talents to graver or more exalted pursuits?—Was SHERIDAN a less man, because he happened to be the author of the farces of *The Camp*, and *St. Patrick's Day*?—did CANNING suffer from having written *The Rovers*?—is Lord LANSDOWNE degraded by having been the most inveterate dancer amongst the dandies of his day?—is Lord PALMERSTON less thought of, because he contributed to *The New Whig Guide*?—has Lord NUGENT, another liberal Governor, lost any of his weight by being the author of *Portugal*?—has Mr. GEORGE LAMB less of the Statesman in him for having written "*Whistle for it*?"—Is Lord JOHN RUSSELL disparaged by having given us *Don Carlos*, a Tragedy?—not to speak of Lords DOVER and DURHAM, and hundreds more, who have played with the Muses as they would with the Graces, without thinking their little flirtations in that way were at all to interfere with their graver pursuits. Depend upon it, the fault is not in Lord MULGRAVE—he had rehearsed the part he was to perform before he made his appearance at Jamaica; and however much he may have varied the manner of acting, the plot is the production of the powerful prompter of the Theatre Royal in Downing-street.

No situation can be more painful than that of a public officer placed in an eminent position, with all the appearance of independence, but, in truth, shackled and bound within the closest possible limits. People say that a Constitutional KING, ridden by ill-conditioned Ministers who are Viceroy over him, and brag of their influence wherever they go, is badly off; but the KING can kick them out if he will. A Governor fettered, as no doubt Lord MULGRAVE is, has all the odium of originating measures of which he is in fact only the passive promulgator, with the disagreeable alternative of being ridden quietly, or—not of kicking—but of being himself kicked out by his obdurate masters.

Of ourselves we offer no opinion; but it is our duty to state what has occurred between the dissolution of the Jamaica Parliament and the sailing of the last packet.

The *Jamaica Courier* gives the following account of public feeling after the dissolution:—

"The effect of the dissolution of the House of Assembly was soon manifested in this city; for no sooner was it known than it was circulated in all directions that the House had been dissolved by Lord MULGRAVE in consequence of the scrutiny! A large assemblage of the lowest orders took place at the house of Mr. EDWARD BROWN, a free negro man (recently a slave), to celebrate the victory which the Governor had given the free people over the white inhabitants; and what astonished us more was, that some of the band of the Kingston Regiment was in attendance on such a motley group. The noise which was occasioned by such a rabble disturbed the whole neighbourhood, and the seditious expressions applied to Colonel FOWLER, Mr. MANNING, Mr. DELANO, and others were of the most disgusting description, and unfit for repetition. The same scenes were repeated last evening, but with more ferocity and violence. Mr. BROWN snapped a pistol at an inoffensive neighbour, and also attacked him with a drawn sabre! This gentleman took refuge in his house, and immediately armed himself and a few friends in defence of his life and property. This is but one of the effects of the Governor's impetuosity in dissolving the House, and we trust none else will result in another quarter; but if, unfortunately, anything should occur, the Governor, and the Governor alone, ought to be held responsible for the consequences that may ensue; and we feel persuaded that neither his Lordship, or the John Newcombs he has about him, could be at all aware of the situation in which the country is placed; but we hope there is sufficient firmness among the inhabitants to watch over their interests which, it would appear, there is such an evident determination to sacrifice at the shrine of Whig Republicanism and Whig liberality."

God help us!

By Portsmouth letters, we find that a Lieutenant LAMONT, of the Marines, is to be tried by a Court Martial during the week. The Lieutenant is the son of the Mr. LAMONT who has been elected to Parliament by the Reformers of Wells. The following observation upon the state of Portsmouth harbour must be particularly gratifying to the country, as it is creditable to the Admiralty:—

"In the harbour not a single disposable vessel of any class however urgent may be the need of such; and the home-bound trade, known to be in the chops of the Channel, cannot of course receive the relief so much required at this season, notwithstanding the promises of the Secretary to the Admiralty."

EPICRAM.

In the Chair, when the SPEAKER a message would send,
He calls "SERGEANT"—whose duty it is to attend—
At which CORBETT jumped up, no man could look fiercer,
Put his hand to his hat, and said, "I am here, Sir."

It will be recollected, that the *Times* last week, or rather the week before last, indignantly denied the report that the illustrious POLICHINELLO PALMELLA had resigned his office under the PRETENDER DON PEDRO. We believed the *Times*, then, and we are not quite prepared to disbelieve it now, for although the aforesaid POLICHINELLO is no longer PEDRO's right hand man, it seems more probable that he has been kicked out by that most temperate Constitutionalist, than that he had resigned his high office. At all events, POLICHINELLO is politically defunct; and when the day arrives that our PALMY shall, in like manner be relieved, it is not improbable that they may find leisure, at Paris, to talk over their splendidly successful diplomacy.

We beg leave to submit the official details of POLICHINELLO's relief:—

OPORTO, Jan. 12.—The *Chronica Constitucional* of this date contains, in the official part, decrees of the Duke of BRAZANZA in the following tenor:—1. In consequence of the representations of the Marquis PALMELLA, relieve him from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.—2 and 3. In like manner discharge Senor JOSE XAVIER MOUTZINHO da SILVEIRA, Minister of the Finances; and Senor LUIZ da SILVA MOUTZINHO de ALBUQUERQUE, Minister of the Interior.—4. Appoints the Marquis de LOULÉ to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.—5. Appoints Senor CARNEIRO JOSE XAVIER to be Minister of the Interior.—6. All these decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Don PEDRO, and countersigned by BERNARDO de LA NOGUEIRA, Minister of the Marine, charged *ad interim* with the functions of Minister of the Interior.—7 and 8. Take from M. FAZIAS, Minister of War,

and from M. NOGUEIRA, Minister of the Marine, the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, which they held *ad interim*.

All things considered, the delicacy of the appointment of the Marquis de LOULÉ must be particularly admired as a family arrangement: in short, Don PEDRO is a remarkably nice man. So they once thought in BRAZIL, and so they now think in OPORTO.

We find the following in the able and spirited number of the *Metropolitan* for the present month. Speaking of the Whigs, and free trade, the writer says—

"Who then are the gentlemen who claim for themselves absolute wisdom, and who accuse everybody in the world, and our ancestor, who have quitted this world, as being, or as having been in darkness. Let them bring one forward—one honest mercantile house, who can state that they have gained by free trade. Let them state upon what other questions they have proved their abilities. Alas! they have started up like fungi upon the state, and their appearance serves but to prove that there is rottenness within."

"We remember that in our juvenile years, and we blush while we own it, that we had a spice of free trade in our composition. We used to persuade our little sisters, that if they buried their halfpennies in the garden, like potatoes, they would increase and multiply. Our innocent sisters followed our advice, and after impatiently waiting the due time prescribed by us for 'fructification,' to their great annoyance could not even discover their original halfpenny deposits. What became of them we cannot pretend to say; but Mr. POULETT THOMPSON's system of sowing gold in the pockets of Frenchmen, with the vain anticipation that Englishmen are to reap a harvest therefrom, has reminded us our little sisters and their halfpennies as being a parallel to his very ingenious method of fructification."

"There certainly is such a thing as being too clever—intellect sailing so rapidly with the wind free, as to leave common sense hull down astern. Extremes meet, and thus it appears that excess of talents shakes hands with folly. O POULETT THOMPSON! why did you leave a good business for a bad business—why did you not remain in your former state, instead of interfering with matters of state. Why did you not stick to trade, instead of this free trade, in which you stick at nothing? Was not THOMPSON, BONAR and Co. more respectable as a firm than that of THOMPSON, BOWRING and Co., which is any thing but firm; and a ballot for an East India directorship more creditable to you than the ballot you have promised the cotton-spinners of Manchester? O POULETT THOMPSON! cut your own throat, if you please, but do not cut that of your country."

It appears—as indeed we were previously assured it was—that the statement generally circulated about the abolition of newspaper stamps is entirely groundless. The original account of the Ministerial Resolution was furnished to some Newspaper by the Editor of *The New Monthly Magazine*, in at least a *semi-official* manner. The Editor, in the number of that Magazine for the present month, says—

"We had prepared an article on the Stamp and Advertisement Duties, but a desire for further information on the subject, induces us to delay for the present its appearance. Meanwhile a part of the article (unfortunately copied from an incorrect sheet) having appeared in *The Town* newspaper, and our remarks having received from that journal an unmerited importance, and a sort of official air, we beg to state, that they can be only considered the result of our own hopes or expectations, and must not be ascribed to any authorized statement of Ministers, or any definite knowledge of the intention of the Cabinet (before which, indeed, we believe the question has not yet been brought)."

The tone of the former communication, which, as it was stated in the daily papers, formed part of the intended "article" since withdrawn, was such as to astonish everybody who read it, but most of all, Lord ALTHORP, who has expressed the most unequivocal surprise that a mere common-place conversation, with an indifferent person, should have been converted into an official announcement of the intentions of Government. Lord ALTHORP ought to have known that Magazines are very likely to blow up.

The second division of the article upon IRELAND, in *Blackwood*, is masterly. We regret that we cannot borrow largely from it. The picture of the actual state of the sister country is finely painted, and worthy of contemplation.

"Ireland is no longer a question from which the people of England can turn with indifference, or banish from their minds as hopeless as if it was the affair of a foreign state. Our own existence as a nation, our national independence, our civil liberties, are at stake. The peril now staring us in the face, may produce consequences which all the might of NARCISSUS could not effect. The great danger which threatens all democratic states, is the dismemberment of the distant provinces of the empire. We have chosen to multiply this danger tenfold by the democratic constitution we have given to England, and the free scope to popular passion which we have established in Ireland. By Catholic emancipation, we have opened to the leaders of the Popish hierarchy access to the Legislature. By the Reform Bill, we have placed the Irish Representation at the mercy of a furious and impassioned multitude, skillfully directed by cool and able leaders, who wield the energies of that fierce democracy for their own private ambition, and the establishment of an independent republic in that island, in which the whole power will really be in their hands. As the reward of our indulgent and liberal conduct towards that country, we receive a fierce and haughty demand for a separation; accompanied with the threat that they will never cease to agitate and distract both countries till the dismemberment of the empire is effected. We long ago asserted that the passing of the Reform Bill would ultimately prove the death-warrant of the British Empire. How rapidly are the immediate foreseen and foretold consequences of that measure hurrying on the catastrophe!"

This is no exaggerated portrait—no caricature—and we fear, from what has transpired since it was drawn, that the hopes which faintly glimmer in the distance, and with which the powerful artist relieves his black and gloomy picture, are extinguished. AGGRESSIVELY, however, returns not—his agitating reign is over—but on this, and other points connected with it, we have spoken already. The portion of TOM CARNELO's Log in the present number is marvellously well, but dreadful to read. It is the *best* ideal of the terrific. We wish TUCKER's *Bluebeard* had been shaven. What a waste of ENOXY's pages, to fill them with twaddle, above which, COLMAN's old mello-drame, with *Fatima* flapping her handkerchief, and *Shackubac* kicking his heels to a Russian dance, soars as high as LALLO's *George Barnwell* does above Lord JOHN RUSSELL's *Don Carlos*.

FRASER of the present month, is ultra—in politics, in poetry, in portrait, and in personality, pungent and powerful—and in the first of these departments, OLIVER YONKE puts "questionably," a case with regard to England, equally appalling with that which CHRISTOPHER NORTH gives us with respect to Ireland.

"Members of the Whig Aristocracy! I ask you as Englishmen of wealth and intelligence, what is the real character of the Government under which I live? If I be a landowner, how long can I hope to enjoy the remnant of my property? If I be a fundholder, how long can I expect the State to acknowledge my debt? As a member of the National Church, how long will the corporation to which I belong escape robbery? How long will the laws be spared which give me influence with my tenants, servants, and tradesmen? When my property—my all—is manifestly in jeopardy, what reasonable security have I that my Sovereign will be allowed to do his duty

In protecting me—that the Upper House of Parliament will be suffered to exercise its rights in my behalf—I shall not be plundered and ruined in the teeth of the laws of my country? Where is the evidence that the minority, of which I form a portion, can find protection in law and ruler, or other than the destroyer of its sacred rights in both? I ask not as a Tory; when I look at such matters I am too selfish to regard party: as an Englishman, whose rights of every kind are assailed, I demand reply. I say, that I live under an unlimited Government of the very worst description: I care not for your mockery of names and forms, where is your real and effective limitations? You can only find it in what binds the ruler to oppression.

"This relates to fruits not expected, but already gathered; it is a sketch of our regular condition. Touching the future I will reserve my own speculations; it is only necessary to cite your promises. Your Ministers and party do not allow us to hope that we shall remain as we are; they assure us that the war between the parts of Government, and its ruinous consequences, must be maintained and increased, until the Crown and Peers shall be so far despoiled and cut down as to be incapacitated for resisting the other part. They declare that property of almost every kind shall be kept in peril—that lawlessness and convulsion shall be preserved—that we shall have revolution and ruin constantly encircling us, until the letter of the form of Government be so far changed to meet practice, as to leave only a nominal difference. You cannot be so destitute of sagacity as to be ignorant that this change must ensure a total one—that the perfection of republican practice must of necessity establish republican form.

"It is time for plain speaking, and I will frankly avow, that whatever may be the comparative merits of the different forms of government when they have natural operation, a republic stands infinitely above the kind of government under which we now live. Great and manifold are the defects of a republic, but, however, its parts possess union and efficiency; the chief magistrate can duly execute his powers, the aristocratic division of the legislature has strength in independence, and freedom from enmity; rank and wealth are not doomed to slavery and confiscation because they are allied with title; property is protected, and peace is enjoyed; law has due operation, and public affairs are managed on the principle of public benefit. Do I then wish for a republic? No; I do not value so lightly the glorious edifice which was raised by the wisdom and blood of my fathers. I wish only for the Constitution of England; but I must have it unchanged, and with form and practice in due-harmony, instead of the detestable counterfeit you are forcing upon me."

And to a Republic we are hastily descending—any man who took a glance at the House of Commons on Tuesday, and heard what passed there, must be either deaf or blind, not to be convinced of the fact. We should like to know Sir HENRY TAYLOR's private opinion—for on that, and his integrity—upon which we have the firmest reliance—much depends.

One exposure of cheater and humbug, is made by OLIVER YORK, which it becomes a duty as well as a pleasure to circulate: There is a certain R. M. BEVELEY, Esq.—no relative, we believe, to the poor, deserted, and once popular actress of that name, who perished the other day in Lambeth workhouse—but a poet, and a pious dissenter from the Church; this gentleman is in the habit of writing original poems, and getting highly praised for them; FRASER exhibits his last—published in the *Congregational Magazine* for last December, p. 762, and by the side of it prints, as we do, Lines from the pen of RICHARD LOVELAKE, a poet of the time of CHARLES THE SECOND—nothing but ocular demonstration can sufficiently expose the impudence of the plagiarist, or the blasphemy of the conversion of an amatory song into a pious hymn. Here they are:—

A CHRISTIAN CAPTIVE'S HYMN. Supposed to be the Thoughts of an imprisoned Missionary in Jamaica.	SONG. To Althea, from prison.
When love, with unconfined wing, Comes to my prison-gates, And from Jehovah help doth bring, In spite of iron grates; When Jesus says I am his care, And dwells in his eye— The birds that wanton in the air Know no such liberty.	When love, with unconfined wings, Hovers within my gates, And my divine Althea brings To whisper at the grates; When I lie tangled in her hair, And fettered to her care, The birds that wanton in the air Know no such liberty.
When living streams from Zion's Hill Pear through my prison's wall; When God's sweet grace my heart doth fill, And occupy the whole; When in the fountain of his love I bathe my conscience free— Fishes that through the ocean rove Know no such liberty.	When flowing cups run swiftly round, With no allaying Thames, Our careless heads with roses bound, Our hearts with loyal flames; When thrills of grief in wine we steep, When health and draughts go free— Fishes that tattle in the deep Know no such liberty.
When, linnets-like, I, though confined, With joyful anthem sing The glory, sweetness, majesty, And glory of my King; When I declare aloud how good He is, how good will be— The enlarged winds that curl the food Know no such liberty.	When, linnets-like confined, I With shriller throat shall sing The sweetness, mercy, majesty, And glories of my King; When I shall voice aloud how good He is, how great should be— Enlarged winds that curl the food Know no such liberty.
Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage; Redeemed souls in patience take That for their hermitage. If I have freedom in my love, And in my soul am free, Angels alone that soar above, Enjoy such liberty.	Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage; Minds innocent and quiet take That for an hermitage. If I have freedom in my love, And in my soul am free, Angels alone that soar above, Enjoy such liberty.

Beveley. R. M. BEVELEY. R. LOVELAKE.

(See Congregational Magazine for December, 1832, p. 762.) (See Lucasta, 1619: or a modern recast of Percy's Reliques; or Ellis's Specimens of early English Poets, vol. iii. p. 277.)

"This is the quintessence of impudence, or the deuce is in it. 'Yonke was never more wanted' than upon this occasion, and he has done his duty.

From the *United Service Journal*, conducted with the same spirit, and in the same gentlemanly feeling as ever, we borrow the following detail of changes in the stations of different corps during the month—

"CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST:—
"3d Dragon Guards from Brighton to Dorchester.—7th Dragon Guards from Dorchester to Newbridge.—7th Hussars are at Norwich.—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards is at Portman-street Barracks (erroneously printed Portmouth in our last).—30th Foot Reserve Companies from Bruff to Nenagh.—32d Foot Reserve Companies from Tralee to Limerick.—36th Foot Reserve Companies from Kinsale to Ballinacorney.—42d Foot from Malta to Gibraltar.—56th Foot Reserve Companies from Maryborough to Wexford.—69th Foot from Limerick to Tralee.—64th Foot Reserve Companies from Portsmouth to Gosport.—84th Foot Reserve Companies from Portsmouth to Gosport.—94th Foot Reserve Companies from Portsmouth to Gosport."

To the *British Magazine* we have already made our acknowledgments for the list of Ecclesiastical Preferments, which appears in our Clerical article; but we should scarcely do enough in gratifying our own feelings by such an acknowledgment, convinced as we are that it is the duty of every man interested in the welfare of the Church, to support and circulate that admirable periodical. Taking the number individually, we honestly confess we think it less than

generally interesting; but it is a hard task to keep any work at a constant level. For its principles we respect it; for its talents we admire it; and if upon the present occasion we admire it less than we did last month, we still equally respect it, and we are sure that next month we shall again have cause to repeat our former praises. In point of information of every sort connected with the Church, it is unrivalled.

We have thus hastily skimmed the *Magazines* which we have seen, and cannot contemplate the varied mass of matter which each work presents to view, without wondering at the width of the field now so fully, and, we must say, so powerfully covered by periodical literature.

PEMICAN.

St. James's Palace is ready to receive their MAJESTIES, who are expected to arrive in town to-morrow, when the King will hold a Council, at which the Royal Speech on opening the Session of Parliament will be agreed on. During the absence of their MAJESTIES considerable improvements have been effected in the interior of the Palace. The Throne Room, and the whole of the State Rooms have been renovated, and the canopy of the Throne repaired and embellished. The private apartments of the King and Queen have been also put into complete repair for the reception of their MAJESTIES.

The LORD MAYOR gave a dinner to his Majesty's Ministers on Saturday last. There were present—EARL GREY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Duke of RICHMOND; Viscounts MELBOURNE, ALTHORPE, and GODERICH; Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, the Secretary at War, the Vice-Chancellor, the Attorney-General, Mr. SPRING RICE, Sir WILLIAM HENRY, and several other Members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, &c.—The LORD CHANCELLOR and Viscount PALMERSTON were prevented dining by a pressure of public business. The company, who were in full Court costume, arrived at the Mansion House shortly after seven o'clock, and were received in the saloon by the Marshals and Sergeant of the Chamber in state dresses. The party broke up at eleven o'clock. No toasts were drank except the health of the KING, so that Sir PETER LAURIE sticks to his promise at starting—it was, however, a private dinner, although it consisted of nearly forty.

SADLERS' COMPANY.—This company gave a most sumptuous and splendid entertainment and ball, on Tuesday evening, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and a very numerous and fashionable assembly. The great hall was fitted up most tastefully. The flags and banners of the company being placed round and folding into natural drapery, the orchestra ornamented with trophy flags, and devices of a novel description, beautiful cut-glass chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, pedestal and figured lamps in the windows, pier-glasses and mirrors hung about the room, gave to it the brilliancy of a fairy palace. The music and card-rooms were chastely fitted up, and the music and singers were of the first description. Quadrilles, zallapades, and country dances, were spiritedly kept up, accompanied by Weipert's band. The entertainments were carried on till a late hour, when the party left the hall highly pleased at the good cheer and liberality of the Sadlers' Company, which were most characteristically displayed, for every guest had at some time of the evening a bit in his mouth.

It is currently reported that the Royal Family will take a final leave of Brighton when the present season ends, and transfer the favour of their presence and patronage to the loyal and salubrious town of Weymouth, where, perhaps, the inhabitants will have the good taste to keep the cries of treason and revolution from the doors of the Royal residence; and where the members of the King's Household may be treated with respect for their Royal Master's sake, if not for their own.

A nobleman, who was travelling to London with an outrider, an Irishman, observed that the man, instead of being in his proper place, was occasionally far behind, and at one time actually out of sight. When his Lordship reached town, he spoke rather sharply to the man for this negligent conduct. "Oh, faith, my Lord," said the fellow, "it is no fault of mine. How can your Lordship expect one horse to keep up with four?"

IRISH LEGISLATION.—In May, 1784, a Bill, intended to limit the privilege of franking, was sent from Ireland for the Royal approbation; in it was a clause enacting that any Member who, from illness or other cause, should be unable to write, might authorise some other person to frank for him, provided that on the back of the letter so franked the Member doth, at the same time, give under his hand a full certificate of his inability to write.—This is only equalled by the proposition of an Irish Member of a Bill to punish suicide as a capital felony, in order to check its prevalence.

The next is not bad while we are upon this subject:—The Mayor of Wexford, Mr. C. G. WALKER, has refused to pay his tithes, and a warrant having been issued against him, there will be exhibited in his person the extraordinary instance of a Chief Magistrate committed to prison, and the maintainer of the laws one of the first infringers of them.

The following is a gratifying sign of the times, and must be very pleasant to Lord GREY:—

"BIRTH-DAY OF THOMAS PAINE.—On Tuesday, being the anniversary of this celebrated man, about two hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Institution of the Working Classes, 'Theobald's-road; Mr. CLEAVE in the Chair. The building was tastefully decorated with the banners of the Union and a statue of PAINE. An excellent band, and several amateur singers, enlivened the proceedings after dinner. The speeches delivered, and the toasts drank, were in accordance with the principles of the great republican."—*True Sun*.

Lord GREY and Lord ALTHORP give the usual Parliamentary dinners in Downing-street to-morrow.

His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Society has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that on Tuesday were issued cards for a series of *Conversazioni*, at his residence in Kensington Palace. The evenings appointed are Saturday, Feb. 16, March 15, April 20, and June 8.

A Correspondent in Paris informs us that the beautiful Princess MARIE ESTERHAZY, the daughter of Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY, is to be married at Vienna on the 23d of February to Count CORAZINI, a Moravian Nobleman of immense fortune. This occurrence will detain his Excellency Prince ESTERHAZY at Vienna for a few weeks longer than he anticipated; but immediately after the ceremony the Prince will set off for London. The grandfather of this accomplished Lady, Prince NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY, is at the head of the Hungarian Nobility; the family estates bring in a revenue of 150,000, to 250,000, per annum.

The King's Theatre will open next Saturday. Nearly all the first-rate talent in Europe has been included in the engagements. We are to have PASTA, CINTI DAMOREAU, Madame de MERIC, Madame BOCCARDATI (from Paris), who will appear on the opening night in *Milite di Sabin*; Mdlle. SALVI, and Mdlle. SCHIARETTI (from Dresden). The corps of male vocalists is also very strong; it includes DONZELLI, RUBINI, VINCENZO GALLI, TAMBUINI, DE BONIS, and ZUCCELLI. Two new Operas, entitled *Norma* and *Beatrice Tenda*, composed expressly for Madame PASTA, by BELINI, are to be produced in the course of the season, and the composer himself will personally superintend the performance. NICHOLSON, MENI, LINDLEY, WILLIAMS, HANPER, and PLATT, are engaged for the orchestra. The German opera will be supported by Madame SCHECHNITZ.

WAAGEN, from Munich; Madame FISCHER ACHTEN, from Berlin; NINA SONTAG; and De MERIC; HET KOKERT, from Dresden; BLUM, from Berlin; and Irmer, from Stuttgart.

There are engaged for the Ballet, TAGLIONI, ADELE, PROCHÉ and PAULINE LEROUX; COULON, the two ALBERTS, THEODORE and FERROT, among our old favourites. The new appearances will be Mdlle. ST. ROMAIN, from Munich; and Mdlles. CHAVIGNY, TERESA ELSLER, and FANNY ELSLER, from Berlin.

Amongst those from whom very much is expected are BOCCARDATI, SCHECHNER-WAAGEN, KOKERT, and BLUM.—The Ballets Nouvelles are said to be very "particular."

Lord DURHAM has arrived in town—Some mischief is brewing.

The following letter has been addressed by the Marquess of TWEEDALE to a Scotch Newspaper:—

"Edinburgh, Jan. 22.
"Sir.—In reading the *Courant* yesterday, my attention was called to a letter from the editor of the *Scotsman*. As chairman of the dinner referred to, I distinctly deny that there was any difference in the manner in which I proposed the King's or Queen's health. Both were proposed from the Chair, without the honours, and both were drunk by the company without the honours.—All the proceedings on the part of the Chairman at that dinner were in conformity to what I understood to be the usual practice; I doubted my own experience, and consulted that of others, which guided me. The Peers' dinner has always been considered a private dinner.
"I have the honour to be, &c. "TWEEDALE."

HANNAH MORE.—This excellent and distinguished lady is on her death-bed, as far as human calculation can estimate the result of her present illness, at Clifton. She is, we believe, in her eighty-ninth year.

TYPLING CURED.—"You remember Mr. M.—, Sir?" "Yes; very well." "Were you aware of his fondness for brandy and water?" "No." "It was a sad habit; but it grew out of his love of story-telling; and that also is a bad habit, a very bad habit, for a Minister of the Gospel. As he grew old his animal spirits flagged, and his stories became defective in vivacity; he therefore took to brandy and water, weak enough, it is true, at first, but soon nearly half and half. Ere long he indulged the habit in a morning; and when he came to Cambridge he would call upon me, and before he had been with me five minutes, ask for a little brandy and water, which was, of course, to give him artificial spirits, to render him agreeable in his visits to others. I felt great difficulty; for he, you know, Sir, was much older than I was, yet, being persuaded that the ruin of his character, if not of his peace, was inevitable, unless something was done, I resolved upon one strong effort for his rescue. So the next time he called, and, as usual, said, 'Friend HALL, I will thank you for a glass of brandy and water.' I replied, 'Call things by their right names, and you shall have as much as you please.' 'Why, do I not employ the right name? I ask for a glass of brandy and water.' 'This is the current but not the appropriate name; ask for a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation; poor man, he turned quite pale, and for a moment seemed struggling with anger. But, knowing I did not mean to insult him, he stretched out his hand, and said, 'Brother HALL, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.' From that time he ceased to take brandy and water."

The following is an extract from the *Kelso Mail*, and relates to the conduct of the Honourable Captain ELLIOT, Secretary of the Admiralty, and Member for Roxburgh. The advertisement to which refers is a declaration most numerously and respectfully signed, approving of the conduct of General ELLIOT in the progress of the affair with the Honourable Captain.

"An advertisement will be found in our first page, bearing the signatures of the Committees and Agents of Lord JOHN SCOTT during the recent contest for this county, referring to the correspondence recently published between the Honourable Member for Roxburgh, shire, and General ELLIOT, on behalf of these Committees. It will be found by the advertisement, that while the respectable members of Lord JOHN's Committee, approve highly of the conduct of General ELLIOT throughout the whole of the correspondence, they distinctly and unequivocally declare, that the reiterated aspersions attempted to be thrown upon them by Captain ELLIOT, of improper practice during the canvass, 'are wholly without foundation.' Looking at this correspondence, and the above mentioned declaration, we cannot help thinking that Captain ELLIOT has placed himself in a most extraordinary position—one which few men would feel easy in occupying. Captain ELLIOT, in the face of the assembled county from the hustings, openly charged the agents or supporters of Lord JOHN SCOTT with improper practices towards his pledged voters; immediately after leaving the hustings, the Chairman of Lord JOHN SCOTT's different Committees addressed a letter to Captain ELLIOT unequivocally denying the charges so made, and calling upon him either to disavow these charges, or publicly to name the individuals to whom he had referred as having been guilty of such practices. In answer to this very proper letter, Captain ELLIOT writes—'After the protests which have this day been lodged with the Sheriff of the County, it is not possible that I can enter into any correspondence on the subject of the recent contest present.' A good deal of correspondence followed this, between General and Captain ELLIOT, on which we do not mean to comment, our business at present lying between the Captain and the Committees. Here we have the Member for the county, openly and publicly charging a body of as honourable men as are to be found in Roxburghshire, or any other county, in Great Britain, with mal-practices; these gentlemen at once deny the charge, and challenge Captain ELLIOT to the proof of them; and Captain ELLIOT meets this call by stating that he cannot enter on the matter 'after the protests which have been lodged.' Now we maintain that no man, however high in rank, is entitled publicly to charge another with dishonourable conduct, unless he is ready in the same open and public manner to prove his assertions; no more formal protests, with which the accused parties were in no wise connected, could free the person making the attack from his liability to prove it, even if the protests had been lodged between the time of making the charge and the time of calling for the proof; but in the case before us, the protests were lodged previous to Captain ELLIOT making the charge against the Committees, and certainly if they afforded a good reason for not entering in an explanation of the charge, they afforded a much better one for not making the charge at all.—Under these circumstances, which are correctly stated, the public no doubt, will form their own judgment on the question between the parties; they will see that a very serious charge has been brought against a body of the most respectable men, and which has been denied by them; and the individual who made the charge having declined, though repeatedly called upon, to prove his assertions, there is only one conclusion to be arrived at in consequence."

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. CARTER has been presented to the Vicarage of Burnham, Bucks.

The Rev. G. BETHELL, has been presented to the Rectory of Wotton, Surrey.

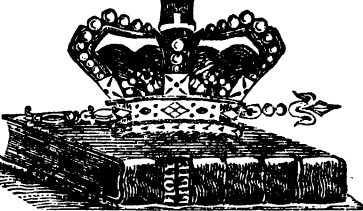
The Rev. M. GROVER to the Vicarage of Hetcham, Bucks, vacant by the resignation of the Provost of Eton; Patons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.

The Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, has been presented by the Masters and Fellows of that Society, to the Vicarage of Peasmarsh, in the county of Sussex, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Lettice.

On the 23d ult. the Rev. JOHN JAMES, M.A. was collated by the

The whole has been originally written from authentic sources, expressly for work; and many of the Lives are for the first time presented to the Public.

Published by Vizetelly, Branston and Co. 76, Fleet-street.



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

Vol. XIII.—No. 635.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, a GRAND BALLET, after which, the new Comic Drama of NELL GWYNNE, or the Philologist. To conclude with the new Drama of THE SMUGGLER BOY.—Tuesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Smuggler Boy, and the new Pantomime.—Wednesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Smuggler Boy, and the new Pantomime.

FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW ROMANTIC BURELITA.—To-morrow Evening, and during the week, will be presented an entirely new Romantic Ballet, called THE BRAVO'S SON of Venice. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, John Reeve, O. Smith, Buckstone, Hemming, W. Bennett, Gallot, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hower, and Miss Novello. After which, the new Ballet called, THE KING OF THE DUTCH. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, Buckstone, Hemming, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Novello. To conclude with DON QUIXOTE, the KNIGHT OF THE WOFUL COUNTESSANCE, or, the Humours of Sancho Panza. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, O. Smith, John Reeve, Buckstone, Gallot, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Daly, and Mrs. Hower. Private Boxes to be had at St. James's Library, St. James's, and at the Theatre.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The new Domestic Drama called THE HARP OF ALTEMBERG having nightly been received with increased applause, will be repeated every Evening.—On Monday and Tuesday—ext. THE HARP OF ALTEMBERG. Principal Characters by Messrs. Goldsmith, Johnson, Palmer, Wilson, Campbell, Stanger, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Pitt, and Miss Ricker. After which, an Opera called THE CHASTE SALUTE. Principal Characters by Messrs. Hunt, W. H. Williams, Miss Somerville, and Miss Forde. To conclude with (for the first time at this Theatre), DISSIPATION, or Humble Life. On Wednesday, the HARP OF ALTEMBERG, and on Thursday, the HARP OF ALTEMBERG. On Friday, the HARP OF ALTEMBERG. On Saturday, the HARP OF ALTEMBERG. On Sunday, the HARP OF ALTEMBERG.

NEW QUADRILLES, BALLETS, AND WALTZES. Published by WILLIS and Co., Royal Musical Repository, 55, St. James's-street, London, and 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE NATIONAL QUADRILLES, or "Kircamer, of Brigh-ton," 4th Set, with the celebrated Melley Finale. Price 4s. THE WHOLE OF THE MUSIC in the GRAND HALL OF KENILWORTH, composed by Signor M. Costa. In Numbers at 2s. and 3s. each. TWO SETS OF QUADRILLES, selected from favourite Airs in "Kenilworth." Each price 4s.

QUEST OF QUADRILLES, selected from the Ballet "Une heure à Naples," composed by Signor M. Costa. Price 4s.

THE FAVOURITE AIRS danced by Mademoiselle Tagliani, &c., in the Ballet of "La Sylphide," composed by Adolphe Adam. Price 4s.

THE ALPINE MARCH, containing the popular Airs of "Ruscelletto," "The Alpine March," &c. Price 4s.

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BY A MOUNTAIN STREAM A. Lee 2 0

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THE EXILE'S LAMENT (Air, Alpen Sanger) Schepens 2 0

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THE CROWNED VIOLIN, which originally cost 200 Guineas, to be sold on very moderate terms.

MRS. WILLIS AND DAUGHTER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN. Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays. Particulars may be had as above.

TO SPORTSMEN.—An Opportunity such as seldom occurs.—To any Nobleman or Gentleman desirous of obtaining a LEASE of about TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES of one of the finest Shooting and Fishing Estates in Scotland, with the handsome newly built Stone MANSION, elegantly furnished and well adapted for any family of distinction, with excellent walled gardens, stables, coach-houses, and every convenience of a country residence. For particulars apply to Mr. Jas. Oliver, Upholsterer, &c. 25, Princess-street, Cavendish-square; or to Jas. Condie, Esq., Writer, Perth.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—It having been officially announced to those Ladies who intend visiting the Drawing Rooms, that the IRISH and BUCKINGHAM BLONDS have been approved of as the most suitable, they are now selling at unprecedented low prices, by J. ALLISON, London Silk Establishment, 137, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street).

THE BEST LIVERY HATS IN LONDON.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully solicited to give trial to the improved Water-proof Beaver Hats manufactured by ROBERT FRANKS and Co. 140, Regent-street, and sold by them for Cash at the low prices of 16s. and 18s.—N.B. Gold and Silver Lace Bands 10 per cent. under Lacey's prices.

SELLING OFF.—Late TOID'S, 337, Oxford-street.—The whole of this valuable Stock of LINEN, DRAPEY, HABRDREHRY, SILK, MERCERY, &c., will commence SELLING OFF TO-MORROW, Monday, 11th February, at unprecedented sacrifices.—The Proprietor taking a Partner in consequence of ill health.

CHANDLERS, LAMPS, AND CUT GLASS.—GEORGE PERCY, 72, New Bond-street (next door to Phillips's Auction Rooms), commencing Business in his own name, has been induced, in order to make room for a variety of splendid Novelties, to place in a separate room, for immediate disposal, a collection of duplicate and accumulated Stock belonging to his late Partner, in which the Articles may be seen, marked at extremely low prices, none above, and many below prime cost.

CAUTION TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—MILES and EDWARDS are compelled to adopt the present means of continuing the Upholsterers and others against their Establishment.—MILES and EDWARDS are the Sole Inventors of several much admired SEATS for fashionably furnished DRAWING ROOMS, inferior imitations of which are introduced under the character of being original in their inventions. The extreme clumsiness of these imitations is so palpable, that it is only to Families who have not visited their Rooms. To those Families who are in the habit of visiting their numerous imitations, and to whom they are most grateful for their numerous imitations, they respectfully beg to state, that while other houses in their exertions to procure Original Designs and to ensure a continuance of their favours which they have ever considered it their highest ambition to merit.—Miles and Edwards's only Warehouse is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-street.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that the genuine BURTON and EDINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, BOSTON STOUT, CIDER, &c. are now in order for use, and as well as his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of the very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per lb.—JOHN MARSHALL, of the City, begs to leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the late Company's last Sale, the TURKEY COFFEE has been sold at the East India Co. 2s. per lb. Also may be purchased at the moderate price of 1s. 6d. per lb. Cocoa Nibs, or ground (finest) 1s. per lb. Chocolate (finest) 2s. At John Marshall and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street.

PROST AND NORTON feel it their duty to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, they are Sole Proprietors and Sellers of the celebrated genuine NONPAREIL VARNISH BLACKING.

OPERA AND THEATRES.—PRIVATE BOXES in all parts of COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, and ADELPHI, LET by the NIGHT, at SAM'S Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street. A Box at Drury Lane £1 11 6 Ditto at Covent Garden £1 11 6 Several desirable BOXES and STALLS for the KING'S THEATRE to be Let by the Season, alternate Weeks, or for stated periods.

Terms of Subscription to Sam's Library: Year, £5 5s. Half Year, £3 3s. Quarter, £2 16s. A liberal supply of all New Works as soon as possible.

OPERA.—Debut of Madame BOUADRAFI and NEW HALL-LET. SINGLE and DOUBLE BOXES in every part of the House, by the Night or Season, and some of the most elegantly situated Stalls, may be had at Messrs. EBERS'S Library, 27, Old Bond-street.

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MADEMOISELLE DUVERNEY, and DON JUAN.—Mr. EBERS begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that he is appointed SOLE AGENT for the Disposal of PRIVATE and FAMILY BOXES, and Orchestra Seats, at DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Prices: Private Boxes £2 2s. 4d. 3s. 4d. 4s. Family Boxes £2 2s. 4d. 3s. 4d. 4s. Orchestra Seats 11s. 6d. each.

27, Old Bond-street, Feb. 9, 1833.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—LEFT his LODGINGS, No. 13, the Strand, on Monday morning, 30th January, between 7 and 8 o'clock, with an intention of going to take a Tailor's YOUTH, aged 17, Fair Complexion and Light Eyes, with several Warts on his Right Hand; had on, when he left, a dark brown great coat, a black coat, and dark trousers.—The above Reward will be Paid, to any person who will give intelligence concerning him, on application, to Messrs. ALLEN, WATTS, SLEWEN, Wood and Co., Stationers, Cheap-side.—Should this Advertisement meet his eye, he is entreated immediately to return, or write, to his afflicted parents, who are in a state of distraction, occasioned by his absence.

ANCIENT ENGLISH DRAMA.—MR. SMART, having for the second time, issued his PUBLIC LEASURES, in a state, in answer to numerous inquiries, that he intends very shortly to RESUME them, and has engaged for the purpose the SANS SOUCI THEATRE, in Leicester-place, Leicester-square. On this occasion dropping his former well-known subjects, he will attempt to revive the spirit of some almost forgotten Plays, and recede to sources of Dramatic entertainment, particularly Comedy, which Antiquity alone has exchanged.—Prospectuses to be had at Hookham's, Old Bond-street, and Richardson's, Royal Exchange; where any likewise he had, price 7s., the third edition of Mr. Smart's volume of Exercises, called The Practice of Eloquence.—25, Connaught-street, Hyde Park.

A REGULAR TRADE.—The last Shipping day the 25th February.

DIRECT FOR MADRAS.—The well known fast-sailing British-built Ship, ELPHINSTONE, JOSEPH SHORT, Commander, 425 Tons Register; lying in the West India Export Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. Nourse, at No. 35, Newchurch-street; or to Donnet, Young, and England, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Administration, Catalogue 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

ALHION HOTEL, Cockspur-street (late MORLEY'S).—MR. CHARLES G. ENGLISH, from the Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, begs to announce the Nobility and Gentry his having taken the above Hotel, which he has repaired, and now furnished with every regard to the comfort of those who may honour him with their Patronage, and hopes, with perseverance and attention, combined with moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their favours. Stabling and lock-up coach-houses.

MR. BAILEY (many years with Mr. Ratny of Berkeley-square) has retired from his public, legal, and general practice, in general, that he has opened an Office at No. 4, Bank-street, (Regent-street, at AUSTIN'S, for the SALE and PURCHASE of ESTATES and other Property, and also for the letting and procuring Houses of a superior kind.—Mr. Bailey begs further to assure those who may honour him with commands, that their Orders shall at all times be executed with the greatest dispatch, and in a manner best calculated to secure the interest of his employers.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Clergyman's Family, of the highest respectability, wish to accommodate a GENTLEMAN or LADY with Board and Residence; or a Single Gentleman, having business in town, with partial Board and Residence. The situation is one hour's ride from London Bridge, and is considered the most beautiful and healthy in the country. Stages pass every hour in the day.—Further particulars may be ascertained on application, or by letters, post paid, directed to A. B., at Mr. Coxhead's, Bookseller, No. 4, Newman's-row, Lincoln's Inn fields.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY AND ELECTORS OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN. It is known to many of you that on the approach of the last Election I was strongly solicited to become a Candidate to represent you in Parliament, and that I declined to come forward, fearing that I might unexpectedly change the position of another Candidate, for whose success many of my friends were interested. The late death of Alderman Woodhouse has created a vacancy, to supply which I most respectfully entreat your suffrages. I assure that I entertain strong political opinions, and that they are decidedly Conservative. But imminent public peril should call political difference, and every interest must respond to the strong appeal of the Sovereign to support the Ministers of his choice in quelling the anarchy which prevails in Ireland. On this point the Government would have my cordial and unqualified support. From personal observation in that country I can state, that to the want of compulsory provision for the poor are many of the evils which afflict it to be traced. Justice to the Irish, therefore, and to the industrious and peaceable English labourers, the agricultural especially, requires that the produce of English taxes should not be voted away for the benefit of Ireland until that manifest grievance be redressed. In other measures which may be brought before Parliament, I should consider whether they were founded in knowledge of the wants of the people, and in sincere willingness to alleviate their burdens, and not by what political party they might be proposed.

I am a sincere and attached member of the Established Church, and consider its existence necessary to the religion and morality, and therefore to the happiness of the people. I am also willingly to assist in the removal of decayed and imperfect laws, and to do so, without touching the principle by which its revenues are held, an arrangement to supercede the taking of the tit in kind might be made just and satisfactory to the clergy, and not inconsistent with the rights of Industry.

The existing corn laws, founded on the assumption that a certain price of grain, to be upheld by averages, is necessary to the support of a particular class of the community, and that it is the interest and duty of all other classes to pay it, should no longer exist; and I should support, or if needed originate, the substitution of a fixed duty, fully adequate to the taxation borne by the agriculturist.

I am an enemy to monopolies, and should I have to legislate on the Charters of the Bank and East India Companies, would endeavour that the rights of the public should be secured, whilst the peculiar circumstances connected with each might be fully and judiciously considered.

With reference to Negro Slavery, I shall cordially support any plan for emancipation which shall be accompanied by securities for the maintenance and religious education of the young, the support of the aged and infirm, and compensation to the owners of property. It remains to be stated, that in thirty years' experience in various parts of the whole trade has brought me into communication and acquaintance with most of the commercial interests of the country, and has prevented my being at all ignorant of any; and that, if I should become your representative, my time, now wholly free from all engagement, would be zealously devoted to your service.

I will give my mind and influence to explain my sentiments more fully by personal canvass as far as may be possible, and by paying my respects to all assemblies of the electors of which I may be informed those sentiments may be approved, or they may be condemned by you; but re-trusting them there shall be no mistake.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

Committee Room, London Tavern, Feb. 7. FRANCIS KEMBLE.

LEFT OFF MILITARY and PLAIN CLOTHING.—Officers of the Army and Navy, and Gentlemen having any quantity of LEFT OFF WEARING APPAREL, Coronation Dresses, Court Suits, Epaullets, Swords, Sabres, Shabaras, and other Military and Naval Articles, of every description, will be given for the same in CASH, or, if required, New Clothes will be made in exchange, of the best quality, and in strict accordance with the Fashions of the day.—Apply, personally or by letter, to Stephen Pearson No. 3, Lamb's Conduit-street. Appointments attended to ten miles from London. Books taken on the same terms.

CITY ELECTION.—The names of GEORGE GUY, Esq., and MORROW (Monday), the 11th inst., at One o'clock precisely, at the City of London Tavern, Bishopgate-street.

Mr. Lyall's Committee sit daily at the City of London Tavern, Bishopgate-street, where all communications will be thankfully received.

CIVIL and POLITICAL DISABILITIES affecting BRITISH JEWS.

The Committee of the Association for obtaining for British Jews the Civil Rights and Privileges now enjoyed by other persons not being of the Established Church, inform their Christian Countrymen that a renewed Application is about to be made to Parliament for a removal of the Civil Disabilities affecting such natural-born subjects of the United Kingdom as profess the Jewish religion, and that Petitions in support of this application addressed to the Lords and Commons, and intended to be signed by Christians of all denominations, have been prepared, and now lie for signature at the undermentioned places.

The Committee entertain no doubt that their fellow-subjects of all classes will be anxious, by affixing their names to the Petitions, to make known to the Legislature their opinion that, at a time when persons holding the Jewish faith enjoy a perfect equality of political privileges with all other classes of belief in France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Württemberg, the United States, &c., and by recent Acts, in three Colonies of Great Britain itself, namely, Jamaica, Barbados, and Canada, England ought not to sanction an invidious distinction by continuing to exclude her Jewish subjects from rights and franchises which are shared by their fellow-citizens here, and by their co-religionists in so many parts of the world.

The Petitions lie for signature at the Committee Room, London Tavern, 123, Bishopgate-street; King's Head Tavern, Poultry; Crown and Anchor, Strand; Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; 87, Piccadilly; 371, Oxford-street; A New-born Office of the United Kingdom as profess the Jewish religion, and that Petitions in support of this application addressed to the Lords and Commons, and intended to be signed by Christians of all denominations, have been prepared, and now lie for signature at the undermentioned places.

On Tuesday next, will be published, in 8vo, price 8s. 6d. in boards.

DISCOURSES delivered in the Parish Church of All Saints, Pinner, by J. ANDREW HOLDS, A.M. Rector.

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

Just published, price 6s. the Twenty fifth Number of THE BRITISH CRITIC, QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW and ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD for January 1833.

Contents:—Dr. Nares's Life of Lord Hurlingham on the Liturgy—Excursions in India—The Americans—Palgrave's Rise, &c. of the Commonwealth—Dr. Arnold's Sermons—Gill's Waldensian Researches—Charges to the Clergy by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Gloucester, &c. &c. With the State of the Dioceses, and Proceedings of the Universities.

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

DEBET'S PERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, corrected to the present time, will be published in a few days. It will comprise all the RECENT CREATIONS.

Feb. 1833.

Just published, in new price, is, REMARKS on the Rev. DR. ARNOLD'S PRINCIPLES of CHURCH REFORM.—By the Rev. WILLIAM PALMER, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford: Author of Origines Liturgicæ.

London: printed for Runkle and Varley, 31, Strand; and J. Parker, Oxford.

Just published, in 8vo, price 1s. SUGGESTIONS relating to the PROVISIONAL EDUCATION of the CLERGY, in furtherance of the Proposal advanced by Professor Pusey and others, with a view of preserving, and at the same time improving our Cathedral Institutions, so as to make them Colleges of Theological Learning, a late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

London: printed for Runkle and Varley, 31, Strand; J. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Deighton, Cambridge.

Just published, in 8vo, price 1s. OUTLINE of a PLAN for the COMMUTATION of TITHES in ENGLAND and WALES. By H. S. Printed for Runkle and Varley, 31, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. A LETTER to the Lord Bishop of London on the Subject of CHURCH REFORM. By the Rev. G. R. LLEWIS, M.A. James Fraser, 215, Regent-street.

SECOND EDITION. A TREATISE upon the PROCEEDINGS to be adopted by MEMBERS conducting PRIVATE BILLS through the HOUSE of COMMONS. OBSERVATIONS upon their Powers and Duties in relation to such Bills. By THOMAS MOULDER SHERWOOD (of the Inner Temple), Parliamentary Agent, and Parliamentary Draughtman.

Sold by Evans, Pall-mall; Cadell, Strand; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly; and Henry Butterworth, Temple-bar, Fleet-st.

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"It is written with great power; and, in consequence, is read with ravenous avidity."—Sunday Times.

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Thomas Hookham, Old Bond-street.

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The new edition of this important work, the most complete of its kind ever produced, and of peculiar interest at the present moment, is now on sale at the various Booksellers in town and country.

BURKE'S HISTORY of the COMMONERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Part 2, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Forming a necessary Companion to the Peerage and Baronetage. Published for H. Colburn, by R. Bentley, and sold by all Booksellers.

PERIODICAL WORKS published by Edward Bull, New Public Subscription Library, 25, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

THE COURT MAGAZINE. Edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

No. 1, 2, for Jan. and Feb. 1833. Vol. 1, commencing to 1833, embellished with thirty illustrations of Portraits, Landscapes, and Costumes, from original Drawings by eminent Masters; bound, one guinea.

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Mr. MACAULAY spoke at great length, avowing that his chief object was to exonerate himself from a charge of inconsistency which had been brought against him in certain quarters; but which he had no space, had we inclination, to report his arguments, but SHEEL then rose, and proceeded to make some observations, but he was very indistinctly and imperfectly heard. With the expression of one earnest wish he would cease to occupy the attention of the House, his Majesty's Speech was contained a professional anxiety at the continuance of the civil war in Portugal. He employed his Majesty not to be so far from establishing a connection with his comprehensive benevolence let him look to Ireland, a country far nearer to the interests of his subjects. Let him save Ireland from a war worse than civil, which, once kindled, must terminate in the utter subversion of every principle of the Constitution, and in carnage too horrid to contemplate.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY said that the question really before the House was, whether war should be declared against eight millions of British subjects. That was really the point on which the House had to decide. His Majesty's Speech had unquestionably not stated the plans which the Government contemplated, but it had stated the principle on which they were to be conducted.

placing Ireland out of the reach and protection of the Constitution. Before he could give a vote which would leave his Irish fellow-subjects at the mercy of his Majesty's Ministers, he should be told some thing more of their intentions, and therefore he proposed giving his support to the amendment of his Honourable Friend (Mr. O'Connell), which simply called upon the House to deliberate upon, and inquire into, the evils of Ireland.—Lord John Russell supported the Address.—Mr. Ewart complained that the Speech was not sufficiently explicit on some highly important subjects.—Sir R. Inglis made some excellent observations on the alarming announcement in the King's Speech, respecting the Church.—Mr. Hume rose and said, the adjournment of the House.—Mr. O'Connell rose and said, "There are at least twenty Gentlemen to speak yet."—Here the noise in the House continued, some Members calling out "Go on, go on," and others crying, "Adjourn, Adjourn." In the midst of this confusion Mr. O'Connell stood up, and, striking his hand on the table, exclaimed, "We are not engaged yet!"

Mr. Hume observed that he had moved the adjournment more particularly because a young Member was about to address the House, who, he was fearful, could not be heard in the present state of feeling of the House.—After some conversation Mr. Bannow rose, and after pointing out the evils which he considered pressed down the peasantry of Ireland, the chief of which was absenteeism, urged the Ministers the necessity of affording speedy relief to that distressed country.—On the motion of Mr. Hume the debate was then adjourned.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Alderman Woon moved for a new Writ for London, in the room of Mr. Alderman Waitman, deceased.

The adjourned debate on the Address was again resumed.

Mr. Hume lamented that it had been found so difficult to occupy so much time with the Address, and he was going to the Speech, he regretted that there was no promise of reduction of taxation.—Several speakers followed.—Mr. Cobden spoke at great length.

Sir R. Peel made a truly brilliant speech, which was listened to with profound attention. The Right Hon. Bart. said, he was aware of his altered position in that House, it being decided that his party was extinguished; but, be that fact as it might, he decided that he should not attempt to conceal his feelings, but by shrinking from his opinions. He declared that he should support the Address, whatever amendment might be proposed, but he should strenuously resist all measures that would divert Church property from ecclesiastical purposes. He was ready to go into the inquiry of Church abuses; he was also prepared to give the Ministers increased powers, on its being shown that they were required; and to do his utmost to maintain the Union, convinced that its repeal would lead to separation. If there were grievances, let them be redressed—England desired not their continuance.—The debate was again adjourned at one o'clock.

FRIDAY.—The adjourned debate on the Address was for the fourth time resumed. Mr. Russell was the first speaker. His line of argument was similar to that of the other Member for Dublin.—Dr. Lushington addressed the House with great animation, contending that the oath taken by the Members forbade their sanctioning measures that were calculated to destroy the Protestant Establishment.—Mr. Shaw (Member for the University of Dublin) gave an appalling picture of the state of Ireland, and maintained that justice required that the Executive should be armed with powers to check the system of murder that now prevailed, and to rescue the Irish people from the petty tyrants who now spread oppression, ruin, and anarchy.—After several other speeches, there having been loud calls of "Question!" the House divided. The numbers were—for Mr. O'Connell's amendment, 40; against it, 428.

Mr. TENNYSON then moved an amendment on the Address; but that also was negatived on a division, the Ayes being 60, and the Noes 328.—The House then, at half-past Two, adjourned till Monday.

MR. LORDE'S PEEAGE.—We are requested to state that the new edition of *Mr. Lodge's Peerage* for 1833, entirely revised and corrected throughout from the personal communications of the Nobility, is now ready, and may be obtained of the publishers, Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, and of all booksellers. The information relative to the collateral branches of the Peerage is so comprehensive in this work, that many thousands of individuals are recorded whose names have never before appeared in any other publication of a similar nature.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has just issued orders to the Commissioners of Police, directing them to cause instructions to be given to the respective divisions of the police forces, to the effect that, in the collection of the police, the officers and constables downwards, should visit the metropolitan prisons and inspect the prisoners once a fortnight, in order that they may recognise them, and by that means in some measure prevent them carrying on their nefarious practices when liberated.

The late Countess of Harcourt has bequeathed 5000. to that old institution the Marine Society, which provides for so many poor boys in the sea.

A Grand Dinner is to be given to Sir W. Geary, the Conservative candidate for West Kent, on Tuesday next, at the Star Inn, Maidstone. The Chairman and Stewards comprise the most influential names in that part of the county.

Mrs. HANNAH MORE.—This venerable and inestimable lady, now in her 88th year, is happily likely to reach the century, and has late dangerous indisposition, and has forwarded again this year donations to the Ross Clothing Society and Bread Association.—(Hereford Journal.)

The rank of King's Counsel has been conferred upon David Pollock, Philip Courtenay, W. H. Maule, and John Blackburne, Esqs.

A verdict of 500. damages was awarded in the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, against Mr. Davenport, late Stage manager of the Strand Theatre, under the Act 10 Geo. III., for causing dramatic representations to be performed there without a licence, and also for performing for hire therein. There was a numerous assembly of the profession in Court, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

FARMER, who stood charged with the murder of his fellow servant at Northfield, died on Monday morning, at the house of T. Harman, Esq. Northfield.

Tuesday's Gazette contains a notice offering his Majesty's free pardon to any one or more persons who shall discover and bring to Justice the smugglers who killed George Pett, a seaman of the Coast Guard station at Eastbourne, Sussex; and also a reward of 10000. from the Commissioners of Customs for the same.

It is said that Lord Brougham proposes to nominate a Chief Justice in Equity, with a salary of 70000., on whom the present labours of the Chancery Court will devolve, retaining the office of Lord Chancellor, with a salary of 10,000. per annum, and all its present patronage.

THE BELLS.—At the Westminster Sessions, on Friday, the grand jury found true bills of indictment against Acland, Godwin, Richards, Poulter, Reid, and H. B. Keppel, keeping a gambling house, No. 60, Quadrant, Regent street. The defendants are expected to be tried on the adjournment day.

Mr. Hume on Wednesday moved for no fewer than 23 returns, papers, documents, and accounts. The titles of the returns alone ordered; when they will all be returned, the reader must guess.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHED.—By applying at the Manufactory they will find a saving of nearly one-half. Always ready for immediate delivery, forty dozens of Mahogany, Rosewood, Cottage, and Bed-room Chairs, Card, Sofa, and Low Tables and Cabinets, Easy Chairs and Sofas, Drawers, Bedsteads, and all sizes, Sideboards, winged and other Wardrobes, Holborn, opposite South-west corner, Bloomsbury square.

There never was so much more spirit and intelligence of beauty and fashion than was exhibited on Tuesday, when the noble and the grand spectacle of the Reformed Parliament. Several illustrious foreigners, who witnessed the grand spectacle, expressed their high admiration of the bewitching charms of the English ladies. It was especially observed by a gentleman present, that the magic powers of ROWLAND'S KALYDO, as illustrating the star of beauty, was never so fully displayed, or so attractively developed.

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3 per Cent. Consols	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
3 per Cent. 1816	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1820	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1825	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1830	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1835	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1840	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1845	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1850	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1855	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1860	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1865	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1870	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1875	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1880	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1885	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1890	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
3 per Cent. 1895	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is informed that we have no copies of BULL, nor are we enabled to supply them—the Paper is served through the different newsmen. As to the expression in the communication made last year, we objected to it as coarse, vulgar, and revolting—used as it has been during the past week it bears a totally different meaning. The speech is considered a singularly speech by the Irish Radicals, and is so called. This has nothing to do with the use of the epithet which we rejected, when applied to matters and persons. As for the question of our correspondence, whether a work he names is worth nothing, we can satisfactorily answer his question by declaring our entire ignorance of its existence.

The letter of A. M. is so extremely long that, pressed as we are for room during the sitting of Parliament, we are uncertain when we can give it a place.

We are obliged to our literary correspondent who is so diffuse upon the liberality of Mr. BICKFORD about his library—we take no interest in these philanthropic look men.

The silence of RALPH surprises us—we are not in fault, although we believe blame attaches somewhere.

The correspondence connected with Sir HARRY NEALE and Sir JAMES GRAMAM is now useless, and might, as referring to another individual and now no more, annoy the friends of the survivors of his family; we therefore think it best to leave it where it is, having stated the fact, and refusing greatly in common with Lord GREY, that we have a MONARCH who does not meddle with politics!

The Puddle water projector, who writes nonsense about the purity of that little stream, had better take a walk along its banks beyond the gas works, and the old mill, and the business' yards, and, he will be gratified with the sight of a row of little summer-houses, licensed to carry out exceeding one inside, which will satisfy him of the judiciousness of his defence of his delinquent middle.

The communication from Bristol shall meet with due attention next week.

On account of the pressure of domestic matters, we are obliged to omit our French Correspondent's letter.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

THEIR MAJESTIES left the loyal and affectionate town of Brighton—where the KING was first made practically to feel the advantages of the Reform Bill—on Monday, and arrived at St. James's to dinner.

On Tuesday the KING went, in the usual State, to the House of Peers, to open the first Reformed Parliament—her Gracious MAJESTY having preceded the SOVEREIGN, and taken her place on the Chair of Estate, next the Throne.

The procession was formed in the usual manner—the guards, the trumpets, the black horses, and the cream-coloured horses, and the Equerries, and the Marshals, and the LORD CHAMBERLAIN, with his diamond key, and the Groom of the Stole, and the Master of the Horse, and the Yeomen Guard, and the Exempts, and all the other little accessories; but it passed heavily, and gloomily along, and the MONARCH—who was hailed, on his accession to the Throne, with raptures, by his loyal and affectionate subjects—was received not insultingly—unless, indeed, indifference, towards a KING, be not insulting.

These are the fruits of the Reform Bill—these are the advantages the Constitutional King of ENGLAND has achieved from the exertions of a Whig Ministry to make themselves popular by riding rough-shod through the Palace, in which, darling hope of their hearts, they know and feel they have been miserably disappointed.

On Wednesday the KING held a Court to receive the Address of the House of Lords.

About 2 o'clock the Lord CHANCELLOR, in his state robes, preceded by Mr. BURT, bearing the mace, and the Peers who composed the deputation, arrived in procession at the Palace, and were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, who received the Address on the Throne. On the right of the KING stood the Groom of the Stole and Lord FILL, as Lord Suck in Waiting; and on the other side were the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and other officers of the Household. The Cabinet Ministers stood near the KING.

The Address was read by the Lord CHANCELLOR, and his Majesty was pleased to return a gracious answer. Their Lordships then retired.

Lord ELMSTON kissed hands on being appointed one of the Lords in waiting on the KING.

Lieut. Colonel TAYLOR kissed hands on being appointed one of the Grooms in waiting on his Majesty.

Lord ANGLADEUS FITZCLAIR kissed hands on being appointed one of the Lords in waiting on the KING.

His Majesty in Council received the Recorder's report.

Lord NARIN, and Sir HILAROV TURNER, were the Lord and Groom in waiting.

The state-rooms, and the rooms, staircase, and corridor, by which they are approached, have been renovated since last season, and the whole of the furniture has been similarly embellished. The Throne-room, in which the King received the Address, has a very imposing appearance. The whole breadth of the cornice of the canopy is richly gilt; the back is hung with crimson velvet, reaching the entire height of the room, having the Royal arms, and the initials W. R. embroidered on it. On each side are draperies of crimson velvet and gold. The Throne itself, ornamented with the attributes of Royalty, is raised by steps, richly carpeted, above the other parts of the room. The north side of this room is divided by broad gilt mouldings into three compartments, the middle, containing the portrait of George IV., is hung with crimson velvet; the other divisions and the rest of the room is hung with crimson satin damask. The arched doorways are covered with gilding. The King's closet has been fitted up with equal splendour. The drawing-room and the ball-room have been embellished in a corresponding manner; the ornaments in the coved part of the ceilings of these and other rooms, and the mouldings in the cornices and other parts, have been regilt. The portrait gallery has been improved, its appearance being now in unison with that of the state rooms.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the beautiful appearance of the Palace.

On Thursday another splendid ceremony was performed, and his MAJESTY gave away some ribands and stars.

His MAJESTY held an Investiture of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, which was very numerously attended, owing to the Dispensation some months ago, by means of which several Knights who have not been installed were enabled to assist at the ceremony.

The Knights Grand Crosses assembled at half-past two o'clock in the Portrait Gallery, where they were robed in the crimson robes of the Order. The Dean of the Order, the Dean of WESTMINSTER, wore a robe similar to that of the Knights; the other Officers appeared in robes of white, with their respective ensigns of office.

The Knights entered the State Rooms, when their names were called over by the King of Arms, when there appeared—

The Duke of Cumberland and Gloucester, Viscount Beresford, Lord Hill, Sir James Kempt, the Earl of Roslyn, Sir Harry Neale, Sir Henry Fane, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral Sir Benjamin Crew, Sir J. Byng, Lord de Saumarez, Sir H. Clinton, Sir T. Hardy, General Sir Henry Warde, Sir W. Gordon, Sir Charles Bagot, and Viscount Palmerston.

The Knights were introduced into the Throne Room by the Vice-Chamberlain. The Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners attended the ceremony, for the first time, by command of the KING, and formed an avenue through which the Knights passed. His MAJESTY, who appeared in the robes of the Order, stood in front of the Throne. Behind him were the venerable Lord Steward, the Captain of the Honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Groom of the Stole, the Comptroller of the Household, Colonel BOWMAN, the Equerry in Waiting, the Groom of the Robes, Lord NARIN and Sir HILAROV TURNER, the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Knights having made their obeisances to the Sovereign, Ad-

miral Sir DAVID GOULD was introduced, and the star and riband having been handed to the KING on a crimson velvet cushion, his MAJESTY was pleased to invest Sir DAVID with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross.

Admiral Sir CHARLES HAMILTON was introduced, and received the honour of Knighthood from his MAJESTY, the Sovereign of State, and was afterwards invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order.

His MAJESTY addressed each of the Knights on their introduction, enumerating the services on account of which the present honour was about to be conferred upon them.

The Knights then retired, making their obeisances, from the presence of the KING.

We have elsewhere given the KING'S Speech, and some account of the protracted debate on the Address. The Speech is scarcely a fit subject for criticism, for, according to Lord GREY'S own admission it has been framed with the greatest care, in order that nothing should be mentioned in it which could give rise to discussion—that is to say, everything that ought to have been in it was left out of it, in order that the Address might be smuggled through the House. What a terrible disappointment the result must have caused the venerable Premier.

The Speech is, in fact, the first chapter of the Lamentations of King WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

The KING is made to lament the civil war in Portugal—which is no civil war, because there are not two parties in the kingdom—the war is a war of invasion and aggression, and the mercenaries who are engaged in it are foreigners—Of the statement which the MONARCH is made to repeat about non-interference we say nothing—but if required we could prove a great deal.—Ships, troops, ammunition, and clothing have been openly transported from the River Thames to the Duoro, recruiting-houses have been opened in the streets of the metropolis, and at the very moment the SOVEREIGN is forced by his Whig Ministers to read these words, the Ex-Emperor of BRAZIL'S navy is manned by Englishmen, and officered by English officers, still holding commissions in our service; while his army, recently weakened to be sure in its actual English force by his own mal-treatment of his inferiors is trained, disciplined, and commanded by British soldiers. This may, indeed, not amount to positive interference upon the part of the King of ENGLAND, but there is very little difference between that, and the countenance and support afforded to the enemies of Portugal by the tacit acquiescence in the proceedings of the invaders by His MAJESTY'S Ministers. We believe there are in the case of Portugal quite sufficient grounds for an impeachment of one Minister at least.

Then the KING is made to regret the state of affairs in Belgium and Holland: no wonder—everybody regrets that England should have been induced, for the "sake of the interests of France," to meddle in the affairs of those countries, especially as non-intervention seems so glorious a theme for self-gratulation with regard to Portugal. The KING is made to praise the honour and good faith of the French Government—but he is not permitted to allude to the degradation to which the flag of England has been subjected, nor the useless expense which the country has been drawn into in order to consummate its disgrace.

The three most important topics next alluded to, are the affairs of the Bank, the East India Company, and the Church—the Church being placed last in order of precedence—As to the two former, shuffling Bills, to grant a three or five years extension of their Charters, will no doubt be resorted to—and as to the last, we can only observe, that the reports of the opinions of Lord GREY and his colleagues, set in opposition to what his Lordship appears to have said in reply to Lord KING on Thursday, render the whole affair a perfect mystification, in which we sincerely believe the Cabinet itself is as deeply obscured as any of the less informed people, who are doomed to wonder what will happen next.

The KING is then made to require powerful aid for the suppression of rebellion in Ireland, and to express a firm determination to support inviolate the legislative Union between the countries; having ten lines before, told the Parliament, that they are to "consider the affairs of the Established Church in Ireland separately" from that of England—the fact being, that the Union between England and Ireland is precisely as binding in Church as in State.

Of the distressed people in England, or the oppressed negroes in the Colonies, the speech says nothing; and however easily we may account for a Minister's dislike to talk of national suffering, at a moment when he is puffing up the national prosperity, and however well convinced we may be that the Whigs care for nobody but themselves, and least of all for the poorer classes—still, that we should hear not a word of the Colonies—not a word of the white Governors, nor of the black slaves—more especially after the "immediate Emancipation Bills" have been drawn and prepared, seems very curious.

The consequences of this silence will, we suspect, be more mischievous in the Colonies than the eloquence of the best Anti-Slavery orator of the party. The total neglect—the insolent contempt, exhibited towards so large a portion of the British empire, as far as commerce and navigation are concerned, cannot fail to excite a powerful sensation amongst the planters and merchants; while to the vigorous and resolute emancipators, and their sable followers, the omission of any allusion to the question will serve to prove the incapacity of the Whigs to legislate for our Colonies, or the emptiness and hollowness of all their professions with regard to their inhabitants.

The blessings of liberty in America—the happy results of revolutionary freedom in Mexico—the advantageous return for our outlay in the enthusiastic reception of King OTHO in Greece—the unquestioned success of the mission of Lord DURHAM to St. Petersburg, and many other topics which might have thrown a gay colour over the Speech, have been omitted; and in short, so sorry a composition is the thing altogether, that we fervently hope the present Ministers may be spared the pains and trouble of ever concocting another.

OUR readers will be surprised—we have left off being surprised at any thing—that Lord ANGLESEY is gone back to Ireland. Indeed dinner is ordered for his Excellency in Dublin to-day, so fearful was he that somebody should step into the nest to which he longed to return.

This revivification of his Excellency is another striking proof of the lamentable feebleness of Lord GREY. The Marquess—not being a Duke—having, when the two Dukes were made, sneered at the title—is, beyond measure, outrageous against Lord GREY; and when it was bitted to him that it was not expected he should resume his vice-regal functions, his Excellency vowed vengeance against the Ministry, and

shewed every disposition to exert all his influence in their discomfiture.

Lord GREY consented to his return, which some of the Newspapers misrepresent into Lord ANGLESEY'S consenting to remain. He is gone—but in the present temper of his mind, and with the spirit in which it is thought he intends to act, his domination will be but of a very temporary character.

IT has begun—the Reform Bill is at work, and Lord GREY has received his first, and not improbably his last lesson, as Prime Minister, in the House of Commons.

What must he feel, thus awakened from his air-built dreams of popularity and renown? The sight of his KING going down to Parliament amidst the sullen silence of the careless crowd—careless, at least, of everything but to mark their indifference to the pageant which was passing before them, and their want of respect to the illustrious Chief of the pageant. No cheer—no blessing met the ear of our good, kind, deluded and betrayed MONARCH, and whenever some of his loyal subjects (who pity more than blame him) attempted to uncover their heads as he passed along, the cry of "Keep your hats on!" uttered in a menacing tone by the well-dispersed knots of revolutionists, checked the tribute of respect which, until the SOVEREIGN had rendered himself the property of the mob, at the hands of his Prime Minister, thousands would have fearlessly and harmlessly paid.

But this sight—this sad and sorry sight, even could Lord GREY have seen it, would have moved him not. No sigh of sorrow would have heaved his iron heart, no tear of repentance would have moistened his wrinkled cheek, if he, Lord GREY, fulfilling all the pledges to his party, made a quarter of a century since, had successfully ridden rough-shod through the KING'S Palace, and achieved the triumph of reform with honour, with credit, or with glory to himself. He cannot be supposed to have much sympathy for Kings, who alone of all the British Parliament appeared out of mourning on the day succeeding the murder of LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, the Martyr to REFORM in France!

If, however, Lord GREY saw neither this, nor what happened in the House of Commons, he saw and heard what passed in the House of Lords—where those of his Lordship's "Order" who are opposed to him made such an exposure of the ignorance, the wantonness, the wickedness, the feebleness, the falsehood of all the acts of his Lordship's Government, that he actually shivered and writhed under the discipline they administered. Perhaps in the annals of debate never was there a more luminous or comprehensive speech delivered within those walls than that of Lord ABERDEEN. The Duke of WELLINGTON—the present hope, the future safeguard of our country—upheld her interests and vindicated her honour with all the wisdom of age and all the ardour of youth. THANK GOD we have him yet amongst us, at hand when the hour of trial comes. That it will come, as Lord GREY must see, is no longer a question of doubt—it is now merely a question of time. The REVOLUTION has begun—at what rate it will march is now the only doubtful point.

We may seem to speak wildly—vehemently—boldly—but we will produce our evidence, and we will shew to Lord GREY'S—not satisfaction—but to his conviction, that he and his colleagues will not be able to hold office much longer—this, it might be said, was a great thing to have ascertained, and a blessed deliverance the country would enjoy in their overthrow—not so—however fondly the Whigs may cling to office—however anxious Lord GREY may be that his sons, his sons-in-law, his brothers-in-law, his nephews—his first cousins, and his second cousins, his cousins twice removed—his nephews by blood, and his uncles by marriage, should enjoy the bounties with which he has favoured them—those who are most vehemently opposed to his politics have no wish to see him and his party displaced—much rather would they support him in endeavouring to avert the ills he has brought upon us, and sanctioning his attempts to retrace his steps. The mischief is, that the Whig Government must be overthrown in the midst of the ruin it has created.

What happens afterwards—Lord HOWICK is reported to have said, as we once before mentioned, that his father's Government was pretty safe, for it had brought the country to such a state that no men could be found to take it out of their hands; like dirty boys at school, they have spit in the plates to keep them for themselves. As to what the exigencies of the case might produce, God only knows—but of this we repeat our conviction, that the Whigs, as Whigs, are overthrown.

Now is the moment come when Lord GREY must feel in his heart's core the galling truth of his own declaration—now must he feel at once the consciousness of having "opened the flood-gates of revolution," and the horrible conviction of "being unable to close them"—these are the man's own words—so that, long before he unfortunately possessed the power of doing the mischief, he was fully aware of its extent.

Look to the House of Commons—look at the debate which has existed during the week—look at the moderation of the few Conservatives who have spoken—look to the tone of Sir ROBERT PEEL—is there in that speech of his a grasping for office—a desire to overthrow the Government—a wish to clog or embarrass its movements, to thwart or intercept its measures? No—in that speech is exhibited the love of country unmingled with the hate of party—in that speech is evinced the desire which every true Conservative feels of upholding the KING and CONSTITUTION against the DESTROYERS and REVOLUTIONISTS; and to such support alone must the CONSTITUTION owe its continuance—the MONARCH his throne—the CHURCH her altar.

How is that support to be obtained?—how is that support to be made efficient?—by truckling to Innovators, who increase their demands in proportion to the concessions they extort, and who, despairing of ever attaining to eminence by their virtues or their merits, how like savages, and rave like madmen, until they have succeeded in dragging down everything to their own level—most assuredly not.

Look at Lord GREY—the proudest of his order—see him and those who are committed with him standing the pelling of the pitiless crew whom he has raised into consequence—

"Pity the sorrows of the poor old man!"

—while insult upon insult is heaped upon him, and instead of triumphal arches and civic crowns, which he vainly believed would be reared and woven in his honour, see him loaded with invective by all his anticipated friends, and made the laughing-stock of those, of whom when we first called them FRANKENSTEINS, we perhaps better characterized than any of our contemporaries.

In the debate upon what is called the KING'S Speech,

WE have before us, on our table, the following pamphlets on the vitally important subject of CHURCH REFORM—
 “A Letter to Lord HENLY, by H. F. STEPHENSON, *Member of Parliament for Westbury—An Address to the Clergy on Church Reform*, by the Rev. WILLIAM PULLETT—REFORM WITHOUT RE-CONSTRUCTION, by THOMAS PRICE, M.A. C.C., Oxon—Outline of a Plan for a Commutation of Tithes, by H. S.—Massingbird’s Consideration on Church Reform—Remarks on the prospective and past Benefits of Cathedral Institutions, by E. B. PUSEY, B.D.—A Letter to the King, by SAMUEL PERRY, by a M.

FERRY, the master of a young gentleman's boarding-school, somewhere in Essex—REMARKS on Lord HENLEY and Dr. BARTON, by a Dignitary of the Church—THE OUTLINE OF A PLAN, by a Churchman—and, A Letter to the Bishop of LONDON on the Subject of Church Reform, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A.

If any evidence were required of the interest taken in the most important question under discussion—the list of works already put forth upon the subject would afford a powerful testimony to the feelings, which the alleged attempts at innovation upon the part of our liberal Government have excited. We were prepared to have gone into a somewhat elaborated analysis of these pamphlets, even from the best to the worst, from the most reasonable to the most ridiculous, but we are greatly relieved—not only from the labour which this sort of review might have cost, but from a dread and apprehension which we had seriously entertained, until we saw reported the speech of the Bishop of LONDON delivered in the House of Lords on Thursday, in reply, or rather in contempt of one of those tirades of Lord KING's, which, in the midst of his just indignation, the Right Reverend Prelate was obliged to apologise for replying to.

The Bishop of LONDON vindicated himself against the charge of not having faithfully replied to the different questions put to him, and he vindicated the Clergy and the Bishops from the charge of permitting "growing abuses," which had been brought against him by this Lord KING—indeed the Bishop's speech was to us of a somewhat surprising character, and only outdone in astonishing us, by what Lord GREY said in support of it. Lord GREY said the Bishop of LONDON had quite anticipated him in all he had to observe—he rated Lord KING soundly for his intemperate interference, and after eulogizing the Clergy generally, who never deserved better of the country than at this moment, declared that he had no object in attending to propositions for the Reform of the Church, but that of strengthening the Establishment, and making it more popular with the country.

This seems to be an entirely new game—here we have the liberal Bishop of LONDON—the deserter of St. Anne's, Solo, in the time of trouble—the first man to leave off the wig which distinguished the Prelate from the rest of the Clergy—firing up at Lord KING for daring to touch upon reform, and backed up in his firing by Lord GREY. This looks well; because we suspect these Noble and Right Reverend Personages rather submit to take the tone than dare to give it, and that they find the mass of intelligence and intellect was against them in their efforts to pare down and succumb.

We know the opinion of Bishop BLOOMFIELD, more especially after he did not go to St. Anne's Church to preach, for fear of something happening—was, that "something must be done," and that the sacrifice must be made by the Prelates—who, if they did not concede much, would soon have nothing left. We hear, too, that a Bill—if not drawn, is very nearly completed—by which the greater proportion of Bishops were excluded from Parliament, and by which sundry other subversive measures were concluded.

How that has been overcome, or how our active Diocesan has been won back to resistance, we cannot pretend to say, because we know that both MALBY, the unit Bishop for Reform—like the rest who did vote for it, were half frightened out of their lives—and BLOOMFIELD of LONDON have very recently declared that they were in ignorance of what Lord GREY meant to do—if that is the case, we can only suppose that Lord GREY is now beginning himself to be really frightened—even the Duke of SUSSEX, who has no particular tie personally to the Church—is we hear now all for the Establishment—and certain it is that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in the name of all the Bishops, declared that they could not originate any measure without first having Lord GREY's pledge for the support of his Government.

If SIDNEY SMITH had not positively declared in black and white—and not only in writing but in print—that he had not been consulted upon a measure of Church Reform, we have such facts before us that we should have ventured to say he had been the conceptor of a scheme—He says he has not—we conclude he speaks truth—an Edinburgh Reviewer always does—but if he should have made a slip, perhaps his scheme is too wild, and Lord GREY, satisfied by the result of his political Reform that theory and practice are different things, may have thought it wiser to throw him over, and take to the Bishops again.

One thing is quite clear, if the Bishop of LONDON had not been sure of Lord GREY's support he would never have replied to Lord KING. BLOOMFIELD must always be on velvet before he starts—you must lay down a rail-road for his Lordship to travel upon. The *Standard* of Friday says, observing upon this new start of his Lordship's:—

"Our readers will notice something of a conversation between Lord KING and the Bishop of LONDON. This conversation is just as intelligible in the abridgment, as in the detail. Lord KING is easily understood; but our Right Reverend Diocesan is always a problem—a problem to be solved only by a private key, to which we have at present no access."

Mr. GLEIG—one of the most able indicators of the Church—in his letter to Dr. BLOOMFIELD sometimes puzzles us—we cannot always tell whether he is serious or ironical. After having throughout his letter most pointedly and powerfully supported all his propositions, he thus addresses our diocesan in order to check his Lordship's admitted inclinations to conciliate and temporize. We have taken merely the temporal part of the question, as refers to the sitting of Prelates in the House of Peers, which it is generally understood Dr. BLOOMFIELD is quite ready to concede, excepting only, out of the excluding clause, the Archbishop of YORK, the Bishop of DURHAM, the Bishop of LONDON, which Dr. BLOOMFIELD at present is, and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, which Dr. BLOOMFIELD—if there is no great danger in the attempt—means to be.

Mr. GLEIG says—we presume seriously:—"So much for the religious view of this question; now for a few words touching its political or civil bearing."

"From the first establishment of what may be termed the English Constitution, arrangements have been made for the admission into the Upper House of Parliament of a certain number of persons not necessarily connected by any ties of blood with the hereditary nobility, but taken, if I may use the term, indiscriminately from among the people at large. These persons obtain their seats, not by right of descent, for their prerogatives are only life prerogatives, but in consequence of the possession of certain baronies, the means of attaining which lie open to all the King's subjects. It is, indeed, requisite in order to qualify a man for one of these life prerogatives, that his religious principles shall be sound, his moral conduct irreproachable, and that he shall have received a liberal education; but, beyond this, no restraints are imposed upon any who, by entering into holy orders, become, as it were, candidates both for the privileges and emoluments of the peerage. It so happens, moreover, that in the lapse of many centuries, the individuals attaining to this high honour have, in a countless proportion, derived their origin from the middling and

lower classes of the community. By dint of great talents, and the faithful and conscientious discharge of many onerous duties—duties which necessarily brought them into familiar acquaintance with the great, the wise, and the virtuous, and the errors of all rank and degree of their countrymen—these persons have forced their way from the humblest to the most dignified stations; where it became their business to assist, by their advice and the application of a patiently earned experience, in the enactment of laws designed for the general government of the empire.

Now, my Lord, this arrangement may be faulty. I am not prepared to say that it is otherwise. Perhaps it were better to preserve the Chamber of hereditary legislators totally unalloyed by the introduction of Members on whom the accident of birth did not bestow the privilege which they exercise; but, however this may be, your Lordship cannot fail to perceive that such an arrangement would materially affect, for the worse, the rights and immunities of the people. It is not, therefore, for the people, or for any man sprung from the people, to advocate an arrangement, which, though it might gratify the pride of those who are ready "to die in the last ditch for their order," most inevitably render that order more exclusive, and more aristocratic, than it is. Nor is this all. Be the arrangement faulty or the reverse—be it wise or unwise to inculcate the House of Lords, from time to time, with one or more Members conversant with the views and temper of the middle ranks in society, and hence disposed, both by prejudice and education, to promote their welfare, it is, at all events, plain to dispute, that such an arrangement forms an essential ingredient in the very essence, if I may use the expression, of the English Constitution. The preamble to every Act of Parliament distinctly shews that a Bill becomes law only by the authority, and assent, of the lords spiritual and temporal; and that the omission of one of these phrases would just as effectually vitiate the Act, as the omission of the other, or the absence of the King's sign-manual. Would it be wise—I lay the justice of the case out of view—but would it be wise to convince the people, as the removal of one class of nobility from the House must convince them, that the other class hold their ground by mere accident and temper, and that, in reality, no other source either of power or privilege than the will of the populace, whether that be expressed at public meetings, or through the columns of a newspaper? No, my Lord. From you, at least, the people of England will never learn such a lesson as this. Traitors there may be in your house—traitors—I write it in utter disbelief, and not without a shudder—traitors in the very order to which you belong; but so spiritual a Church as the people will I am sure, always find a defender, as willing as he is able—as resolute as he is eloquent. Should any Peer, whether lay or spiritual, come forward with the demand that the Bishops shall cease to exercise those functions which the Constitution has secured to them, you will tell him that a Bishop is just as much entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords as the proudest Earl; and that you will assert that the same rule is just to you, self, than as a solemn trust committed to you by the people of England. You will remind the adversary, that, of all classes of persons, the clergy are the most bound by honour, the least in pelted by personal considerations, to preserve entire whatever of property or civil immunities the law has secured to them; inasmuch as they are, from the base to the summit, more than the rest of the people at large—not like lay Peers, the guardians of power, which they hope to transmit to their posterity. You will appeal, moreover, to your own actual condition, as contrasted with what it once was. You will say, that in you the people of England may behold a striking illustration of the benefits secured to them by the Constitution, in Church as well as in State; and that having raised yourself, by personal merit, from a comparatively humble station, now in justice to your civil society, you will never consent to see the path of advancement which you have so successfully trodden, cut off from your fellow-citizens in all time coming.

"Such, my Lord, is the line of conduct which the clergy and the people look for at your hands. And will they be disappointed? Never. Those talents with which God has gifted you will, should the Church be so blessed, find an arena on which to exercise their selves worthy of them and of you; and aided, as they doubtless will be, by that help, without which all human exertion were vain, not even yet, in this her dark hour of trial, need the united Church of England and Ireland despair of the result. And should you fail—should our Master, in punishment of the numerous backslidings of his people, do so to the Protestant Church of England and Ireland to suffer a diminution of its powers of usefulness, then you at least will be free from the stain of having contributed to the calamity. You may suffer wrong, but it will be at the hands of others; and while the traitor, who lifted up his heel against the cause which he was pledged to maintain, and the ignorant, or the timid, who shrank from the contest find their misfortunes heightened by the scorn with which all men regard them, you will carry with you into private life the respect of your very enemies; and your name will go down to posterity beloved and venerated, like that of RIDLEY, of CRANMER, and of SANCTOY.

"But my Lord, the battle, if fought at all, must be waged at the outworks. It will not do to sacrifice one branch of the united church, in the vain hope of thereby preserving the other. Have you ever found that our enemies were softened by concessions? Will the Church gained by the repeal of the Relief and Corporation Acts?—what by the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill?—and what will she gain, if, in the vain hope of allaying the clamour of a party, so much as one right which the law has insured to the Church in Ireland, be sacrificed? On the other hand, will not the act which sanctions the exclusion of an Irish Bishop, in order to permit a papist, be used as a precedent whenever the removal of the English Bishops shall be demanded for the same purpose by the infidel? My Lord, I do not distrust you in a matter so plain and so obvious; very far from it. You know as well as I, that all deviations from principle, while they fail to conciliate our enemies, dishearten and divide our friends; and therefore you cannot fail to perceive, that the English Bishop who votes for an act of injustice towards the Protestant religion in Ireland, has prepared the minds of men to witness, without regret, a similar act of injustice when perpetrated against the Church of England and against himself. I repeat, therefore, that I am far from distrusting you. But it is well that you should be aware that the eyes of your brethren and of the people are now fixed upon your order and upon yourself; and that according as you perform, well or ill, the arduous duties which a conscientious and difficult duty have imposed upon you, the attachment and respect, both of the Clergy and the people, will be secured or lost to the Established Episcopal Church of England for ever."

We regret to part with Mr. GLEIG, but we have no more room for extracts. There is a vast deal more of his letter quite worthy of public attention, most especially at a moment when Lord GREY steps forward to vindicate the establishment.

THEATRICALS.

We do not profess to understand much of the art of theatrical management, but we should think the conduct of the Drury-Lane government anything but judicious, in producing, after all the trouble and expense to which it has gone in preparing it, MOZART'S *Don Juan*, in a week when judging from what we see and hear, all the lighter pursuits of society are either discarded or neglected, in the contemplation of the first products of a subversion of the Constitution of the country.

This certainly must be a disadvantage; for, independent of the actual diminution of interest likely to be excited by a play or an opera, however successful and however deserving of success, the newspapers themselves—which save two-thirds of the play-going world all the trouble of thinking, and can, by their own sweet inflations, puff into favour and notoriety dullness in writing or duncishness in acting—are prevented, by the extent of the Parliamentary debates and their own political lucubrations, from giving such elaborated criticisms as the worshippers of the stage delight to read.

That the theatre was crowded on the first representation of *Don Juan* at Drury-Lane, we must admit; but we must say, a more senseless, yelling selection of dissonant blockheads we never had the misfortune of seeing. MOZART'S music could not check their brayings and bleatings, nor the combined charms and attractions of all their own best beloved singers "soothe them into pleasure;" and the cause why these "pious cut their own throats," by out-bellowing the sound of what they had paid to hear, was, because some stalls had been made out of the pit, which were let to amateurs,

and others so wishing to be thought, at half-a-guinea the square foot instead of three shillings and sixpence.

In the first place, this was extremely silly; because it is quite clear that the two front rows of a pit are the two worst rows. Nothing is particularly evident from that position, but the paint on the faces and the burnt cork on the eyebrows and whiskers, and the white powder on the cheeks of the actors and actresses, except, indeed, a sort of gratifying prospect of their feet, and the agreeable process of gas smoke ascending into their mouths and noses; and, in the second place, if people can be found who delight in beholding all these minutiae, and thereby utterly destroying the illusion of the scene, and are ready to pay three times as much as their better-accommodated neighbours for the enjoyment, it seems very hard that the proprietor should not receive the full benefit of their peculiar taste. But, last of all, was the objection most untenable, because the same thing had been done at Covent Garden, and nobody made the least demand to the proceeding. We know that at Spithurst or in the Downs a French admiral may, in these liberal times, cut capers over an English Admiral, but we cannot see why the French active *Chef d'Escadron* at the "Garden" should be entitled to a privilege which is denied to the English "Post-captain" of the "Lane." The day is not far distant, we apprehend, when the lessees of the playhouses will not be permitted to make any distinction of seats in their theatres, and the same gentlemen who screamed and howled because a few seats were partitioned off at a higher rate than the rest of the pit, will insist upon admission to the boxes at the same prices, and the gallery demand to know why any difference is made between one part of the house and another. They are men—and what is the equalization of rights but this?

Of *Don Juan*, operatically speaking, everybody knows the splendid music, by patches and in bits—it has been reserved for Drury Lane to bring it entire before an English public, and we have no doubt when the excitement of party feeling is over, and the people can begin to look at what is going on without dread and agitation, that audiences more worthy the branches of the performance, and the abilities of performing, than those who have already marred its effects will patronize it—as far any analysis of it at present, we know it would be thrown away, and we shall, therefore, reserve our observations for a future period.

The Opera opens next Saturday—and, judging from the extensive preparations made to gratify the taste of the public, M. LAPORTE has every reason to expect support and encouragement—we never remember so varied a list of attractions—in short, this *pluvialist* has no *sinecure*, and whether at Covent Garden, or in the Haymarket, loses no opportunity of attracting public patronage, nor omits any in justifying the favour the public seem disposed to show him.

LATON has returned to the Olympic, renovated and refreshed, and is, we hear, better in every respect for his little "pull-down." The Adelphi prospers merrily. The Haymarket opens at Easter, under its new and extended licence—and Sadler's Wells—the Coburg—the Pavilion—the Milton Street Theatre—the Surrey—the Orange—the Albion, and various other houses, are all in the field doing their best to secure audiences without having to pay fifty pounds for acting unlicensed pieces. Miss KELLY'S performance in the Strand is a wonderful exhibition of physical strength and moral fortitude.

THE WHIGS ARE STILL IN PLACE.

Of miracles an amateur

Is met once on a stormy night,

When travelling thro' a northern moor,

A chief who dealt in second sight:

But, oh! what scenes of grief and pain

Did soon his magic glass disclose:

Old England's glory at the wane,

And London lush'd in death's repose!

The date forty, year of grace.

And the Whigs are still in place.

Thus Britons, once so nobly bred,

For customs, habits, manners, range,

Are now (and not ten years have sped)

A swarm of buck-ters upon change.

The men who fought at Waterloo,

Alas! alas! I seek in vain;

Where, 'mongst that squalid brain-sick crew

Are those who graced the Georgian reign?

Of past fortune not a trace—

Yet the Whigs are still in place.

Our painters daub an aloe-house sign,

And orators display their fists;

Scribes lend their pen to mend the line—

Our poets are antiologists;

The House of Commons a bear garden;

The rest is feeble, undefined,

Beyond recovery, lost and pardon,

A nation of the halt and blind!

Spite of misery and disgrace,

Yet the Whigs are still in place.

Within our harbours ride at ease

A foreign fleet; next fall away

The colonies across the seas,

Trade languishes and arts decay;

Our laurels droop, a civic crown

Usurps their place—strange innovation!

These modern Romans have cut down

The triumph to a mock ovation.

Ruin stares us in the face,

Yet the Whigs are still in place.

At last the mirror underwent

A change;—amidst intrigue and parley,

Behold a scarce foreseen event

Abruptly hastened the finale:

A giant, sprung from Russ and Hun,

Alighting westward, as a rocket,

Ended what traitors had begun,

And put Great Britain in his pocket.

Yet while time runs on apace,

All the Whigs are still in place.

E. F.

THE following observations upon the liberality of the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Board generally, are from the *Times* of Wednesday:—

"It will hardly be credited that Mr. WAGHORN, who is on the point of leaving England to carry personally into effect one of the most important enterprises in which any man has ever engaged,—viz, the shortening by one half the time of our communications with India, has been refused by Sir James Graham a commission as Lieutenant in the navy, a rank to which he is fairly entitled from his period of service, and which is most material to his success. The Board of Control, the Admiralty—nay, the whole of the Government, profess the desire to have this great project fully brought to bear; they admit Mr. W.'s qualifications, attested by nearly the whole mercantile community of India, for the undertaking; they are relieved through his and their means of all expense, or thought, or trouble about the success of it; the only thing asked is a Lieutenant's commission, simply because Mr. WAGHORN is aware of the far greater attention which the rank of a British officer will procure him from the Pacha of Egypt, and would willingly, to obtain it, relinquish the pay of that rank, and yet it is refused by those to whom his labours if successful

must prove of incalculable benefit! A Minister may, at this moment, have many pressing claims on his attention, which, if he neglects, excuse in ordinary cases for such conduct, but this is a matter of right which cannot, under the circumstances, be deferred, nor with the least show of justice refused."

PEMICKAN.

In consequence of the King choosing the Surrey side of the water to come to town from Windsor, instead of by Brentford, Hammer-smith, &c., his Majesty has expressed a wish to have a more commodious road made from the foot of Battersea-bridge to the new Palace in St. James's Park. Government have, in consequence, given orders for a carriage road to be made opposite to Chelsea-hospital, where the footpath is now in a line with Cheyne-walk. By this arrangement there will be a communication opened directly from the bridge to Buckingham-gate. The dilapidated houses in Lombard-street, leading from the bridge to the old Church on the water-side, are to be taken down altogether. Lord Capoan, being Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, has also given orders to have the houses in Jew's-row, on the east side of the hospital, taken down as soon as the leases expire, which will be in two years. His Lordship is going to build a residence for himself where the Bishop of Winchester's Palace formerly stood in Cheyne-walk.

The Marquis Cholmondeley, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, attended by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Edwin Pearson, Exon of the Yromen Guard; and Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, went to the Speaker's house in Palace-yard yesterday morning to examine the lower part of the premises, previous to performing the same ceremony in both the Houses of Parliament, as is customary on the first day of the Session. This has been customary since the time of the Gunpowder Plot. Lord Grey is more particular than any Minister since that period in having the search made, for he lives more in fear of a blow up from Vaux than any of his predecessors.

The Times of Thursday says—

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—This morning the infant son of Mr. HAWKINS, clerk to Messrs. Dawson and Co., bankers, Thirsk, arrived in York, in the custody of a bailiff, it having been committed to York Castle for contempt of the High Court of Chancery!! This great offender is twelve weeks old, and is accompanied by his mother to give it the best.—"York Herald."—Is it possible that even the revolting and semi-barbarous absurdities of the High Court of Chancery can have this ridiculous extent? Talk of the Courts of High Communion, and Star Chamber! why, their usurpations were mild and sensible compared to the unbridled and despotic inventions of a crafty hierarchy, which constitute the forms and powers of the High Court of Chancery. The assumption of authority, which is utterly repugnant to law, to justice, to reason, and to morality, calls aloud for reform. We trust that the present enlightened Chief of the Court will attend to the call.]

The same Paper has the following observations "from a Correspondent" upon a curious movement of Lord Monmouth:—

The renewal of Mr. SADLER's benevolent measure, the Ten Hours' Bill, was undertaken on Tuesday evening by Lord ASHLEY, who feels a deep interest in this afflicting subject.

Lord ASHLEY gave notice, immediately on the return of the Speaker from the House of Lords, and that notice was received with unusual and very hearty approbation from all parts of a House of upwards of 300 Members. His Lordship has been requested by the official organ of the delegates' meeting, whose address was recently agreed to, to undertake this charitable work. It seems, however, that the mill-owners, unable to resist the strong tide of public opinion which the force of the evidence before the Select Committee, the result of Mr. SADLER's indefatigable labours, has set in motion, have resolved to dole out some niggardly measure of relief to the poor children by the hands of Lord Monmouth, one of the Members of the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship must have been somewhat forgetful of Parliamentary courtesy when, after midnight on Tuesday, and when the House was all bustle, he announced his intention to bring in his, or rather the masters' Bill, and in so doing, dated his motion for the 27th of February, although Lord ASHLEY was previously given for the 5th of March. There can be very little doubt which of the two propositions—that which comes from the sufferers and their friends, or that which emanates from the inflictors of that suffering—will meet with most of public support. Probably the petitions from the country at large will furnish some illustration on this point.

Alderman WATKIN, the eminent linen-draper, whose shop, at the corner of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, was long the resort of the lovers of bargains, died, at his house in Woburn-place, on Wednesday. He was in the seventieth year of his age, and had been constantly distinguished for his activity and zeal in what is called the popular cause, in city politics. At the time of his death he was Member of Parliament for London, and had, we believe, entirely retired from the retail business. A tribute of respect has been paid to his memory by his political partisans, and an active canvass commenced both for his Aldermanic gown and his seat in the House of Commons.

His Majesty's Attorney-General has directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon all the informations against the Bristol magistrates, so that no further proceedings can be had thereon.

The following is extremely interesting:—The Ball at Court on Wednesday evening was attended by about 3000 persons, and equalled, if it did not surpass, in brilliancy, all former entertainments at the Tuileries. It was observed that many of the ladies wore powder in their hair.—*Galignani's Messenger*.—This seems all in character—while the beaux are diverting themselves in the morning by duelling with small swords, the ladies addict themselves to Powder and Ball.

TRADESMEN AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The son of an Irish Duke whilst at Oxford ran up an account with a fruiterer; it was of about three years' growth. The debtor had not been remarkable for his public liberality or private expenditure, yet, when the young man's bills were taken into consideration, and called in, the fruiterer appeared with one eleven hundred pounds long. It was disputed, I was one. It appeared that the collegian had, when at Oxford, during the terms associated with five or six fellow-students, and it was their custom to meet together at each other's rooms every day after dinner, to take their wine and dessert, in regular rotation, so that it fell on each individual about once in every week. Occasionally tea or coffee would be had. When the party were at the rooms of the Duke's son, which, as said before, was about once a week, a small dessert was obtained from the fruiterer, as also tea and coffee years (only during terms, be it remembered), this tradesman had the modesty to make out a bill for eleven hundred pounds. It was finally adjusted for 500!—The Schoolmaster, in *Fraser's Magazine*.—All we can ask upon reading this history is—If every man had such deserts, who should 'scape a whipping?

The following is curious in statistics:—

STATE OF PARIS.—The *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* for 1833 states that there were consumed in Paris, during the year 1831, 72,794 hectolitres of wine, 28,773 hectolitres of brandy, and 112,359 hectolitres of beer; 1,161,136 lbs. of grapes, 61,670 oxen, 14,389 cows, 68,897 calves, 288,203 sheep, 76,741 hogs and boars, 996,369 kilograms of cheese. Paris also consumed in the same year oysters to the amount of 702,180; fresh water fish 477,640; sea-fish, eels, 3,906,321; poultry and game, 428,391; butter, 9,117,001; and from the tables of mortality we learn that nearly one-ninth of the children born in Paris die within a year, and that one-third of them do not live to complete their second year; that

only one-half reach 20; and not more than one-third live to the age of 45. In 1831 there were born in Paris 15,119 males and 14,414 females, making a total of 29,533 children, of whom 10,378 were illegitimate. The number of marriages was 6,654, and of deaths 25,996. On an average there are a greater number of males added to the population of Paris than females, and if the total increase, which is about 179th part per annum, is maintained, the population will in 16 years be augmented one-tenth, and in 31 years two-tenths, in 44 years three-tenths, in 57 years four-tenths, and in 69 years one-half. On the same scale it will take 117 years to double the present population. In 1831 the total population of France was 32,589,934 souls.

We have been seriously asked if we know whether Lord GREY ever read the oath of a Privy Councillor, which he has taken. This we cannot say; but our attention has been called to a little pamphlet, entitled, "The Order in Council of November the 6th, 1832; considered in reference to Cap 48 and 49 of Magna Charta." In this laconic production it is shown incontrovertibly, in the compass of five pages, that the Ministers who laid the embargo on Dutch vessels and their cargoes in the ports of Great Britain could never have read MAGNA CHARTA; or, having read it, that they thought it altogether unworthy of their regard.

The British Institution in Pall-mall is re-opened for the exhibition of pictures which have been in many instances exhibited before. We shall next week give a slight review of the novelties at least.

Lord CHANDOS has resigned the honorary office of Chairman of the West India body. We have no knowledge of the reasons which have led to this secession beyond that which his Lordship states in his letter of resignation, which we copy from some other paper:—

"My Dear Sir.—As a difference of opinion exists between myself and many of the West India planters and merchants, on the question of slavery, I feel it due to them no longer to retain an office in which it is possible my public conduct may prove adverse to their wishes. I, therefore, beg you will do me the favour to communicate to the West India planters and merchants my resignation of the office of Chairman, which I had occupied at their request. I cannot take this step without expressing my grateful thanks for the many acts of kindness and attention which I have received from every individual connected with the West India body, and the most anxious desire for the prosperity of the Colonies.—Believe me to remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

"The Chairman of the Acting Committee."

Lord RIVERS is married to the Hon. Miss LEVISON GOWER, daughter of Lord GRANVILLE, our present Ambassador at Paris.

It does not appear to be generally known that there exist in the City of London two Courts called the Sheriff's Courts, wherein are tried actions of debt, cause, trespass, covenant, and other personal actions, attachments, and sequestrations.—By the custom of London, if A is indebted to B, and C indebted to A, B, upon entering a claim against A, may attach the debt due from C to A. This custom also extends to goods, which a creditor can attach either in his own house or in the custody of a third person. By these means debts are frequently recovered which would otherwise be lost. The Sheriff's Courts have just been thrown open by an Act of Common Council, have solicitors who are free of the city, and who shall obtain the consent of the Court of Aldermen. In consequence the following gentlemen were, on Tuesday the 29th of January, sworn into office:—Mr. THORP, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Upper Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square; Mr. HONLEY, jun., Walbrook; Mr. PONTIFEX, St. Andrew's court, Holborn; Messrs. WEST and MORRIS, Crescent-Minories; Messrs. ARDEN, Clifford's Inn-passage; Mr. WALFORD, Mr. HENRIEVS, and Mr. LAY.—Those who unfortunately have debts due to them will no doubt avail themselves of the advantages of these Courts, now that the number of attorneys practising there is increased. Here debts of any amount may be recovered, and a cause can be tried for about 7l., including all expenses; if the debtor should not defend the action the costs will only amount to about 3l. These sums, all persons must be aware, bear no comparison to the heavy charges in the Superior Courts at Westminster, where a cause cannot be tried for less than 30l., to say nothing of the great delay. When the debts are small the benefit of the Sheriff's Courts will be principally felt. An action, when defended, can be tried here in three weeks; and if no defence is made, execution can be obtained in a week.

CHINA IN AN UPROAR.—This to ordinary readers here is about as interesting as the history of Lord GREY's Reform Bill is at Pekin; however, it seems that England, and we take the *Courier's* account, is degraded there, and that the English colours have not been displayed for some time—better not be displayed at all, perhaps, than changed to the rascally tri-color. But here we have the account:—

A series of engagements between the Imperial troops had taken place from the 20th to the 25th of January, in the city of Canton, under the command of Governor LE, of Canton, sustained a loss of two thousand men. The forces of the rebels had been gradually increasing until they were able to bring forty thousand men into the field. The loss sustained by these insurgents is not mentioned in these accounts. Reinforcements of troops continued to be sent from Canton to the assistance of the Imperial Commander. It appears that the rebels treat the Chinese troops with the same cruelty as the Europeans, and display the greatest cruelty to such of the Imperial officers and troops as fall into their hands. This latter conduct was, however, easily accounted for, when it is noticed that all the rebel prisoners, with their families, were invariably slaughtered by the Chinese Commanders. It seems that the communication between the Canton authorities and the various foreign nations continued very unsettled. The British colours had not been displayed since the beginning of the dispute between the Hon. Consul-General and the Chinese authorities, when the flag was formally struck. Since the 1st of June the United States' flag had not been displayed in front of the American house, nor would it be until the arrival of further orders from Washington. It was understood that in future at least one American ship-of-war would be always at Canton to prevent any outrage on the part of the Chinese, as one or more of the American squadron in South America have received orders to return home by way of the Sandwich Islands and China, on being released. These instructions at the present period no accredited agent of the United States Government in China, the late consular agent, having some time since left China, and deputed the powers invested in him to a successor, who shortly afterwards issued a circular, expressing his doubts of the validity of a transfer to a second deputy, and who had resigned the office."

A meeting of the Colchester Conservative Club was held on Tuesday evening last, when the following valiant minister stronger than any previous meeting had been present, and the Club members were upwards of seventy members present, and twenty-five new members were proposed and duly elected. Several excellent speeches were delivered on the triumph of Conservative principles as displayed at the recent elections; and besides the usual loyal and constitutional toast, the healths of "R. Sanderson, Esq., M.P.," and "Sir John Tyrrell and Mr. Baring," with several favourable members of the Club, were duly honoured.

Lord VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.—On Wednesday last the remains of this lamented and highly distinguished nobleman were committed to the silent tomb, a vault having been prepared in the parish church of Christow near Chudleigh, in which are situated Compton House and estate, the residence of the present Lord EXMOUTH. His Lordship, with that disregard of parade and ostentation which distinguished his whole life, had directed his funeral to be of the most private and simple character, and, consequently, no notices of the time when it would take place were circulated amongst his numerous friends. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, it was impossible for his Lordship's family to prevent the curious and idle manifestations of respect, which all around his residence were eager to pay to his revered remains; and, although moving from Teignmouth at the early hour of eight o'clock, and the distance to Christow being full fourteen miles, a body of respectable tradesmen of the town, principally those employed by his Lordship, attended on horseback; before their arrival at Christow about thirty private carriages of the neighbouring gentry joined the procession. On approaching the church, the tenants on his Lordship's property, and the labourers, ten or fifteen were placed by his own order to hold the body high in the church, also added to its numbers. The flags at Teignmouth,

on board the ships and on all the flag-staffs, were struck half-mast. The show was closed, and every demonstration of respect made that was possible. The British ensign, under which his Lordship had served and fought in every quarter of the globe, was used in lieu of the pall, and on the coffin was placed the flag (blue at the main) which flew at the mast-head of the Queen Charlotte during the arduous conflict at Algiers; several shots passed through this honourable emblem of the departed Nobleman's great achievement; the sword his Lordship wore on that occasion, hung with crepe, was also placed on the coffin. The service was impressively performed by the Rev. E. WOOLCOMBE, Vicar of Christow. The coffin, covered with black velvet, bore an inscription of the titles and orders, as stated above. On the conclusion of the last solemnity, a young oak tree was planted, and named the Exmouth Oak, opposite the door of the vault. The church was crowded with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. His Lordship's four sons and other near relatives of his family attended on the occasion. Amongst the mourners we observed, Vice-Admiral Sir Chas. Ekins, the Hon. Captain Aylmer, and Captain Pearson, R.N., all of whom served under the Noble Lord at Algiers; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Dashiwood, Captain Bastard, Captain Hill, Captain Reynolds, and others of the Royal Navy; Mr. Bentinck, Rev. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Munro, Mr. Chichester, and many other gentlemen. The ceremony seemed to excite the warmest interest in the beholders, and it may be safely said, that a nobleman more highly lamented and respected in his public life, or more deeply beloved and deplored by his family, is not to be found in the British Peerage. His Lordship's benevolence was widely diffused; there were few charities which had not his name enrolled amongst their supporters, and many distressed and friendless families and individuals have, in Lord EXMOUTH, lost a kind and benefactor.

Lord EXMOUTH, last week, gave his annual feast to no less than three thousand women and children of Petworth and the neighbourhood parishes. The Noble Earl himself, Earl MURRAY, and other distinguished persons, were present, and seemed highly to enjoy the gratifying scene. One article in the bill of fare is worthy of notice—there were seven hundred substantial plum-puddings.

A distressing accident occurred at Lawford, on Thursday last, to PETER HODGSON, son of the gamekeeper to the Rev. G. H. GREEN, who, in the act of shooting at a snipe, the barrel of his gun burst, and forced out the trigger on his left hand, which was otherwise dreadfully lacerated that Mr. SMITH, surgeon, of Manningtree, deemed amputation necessary.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. MARKHAM, M.A., on Thursday last, read himself into the prebendal stall of Westway, York Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the late, the Ven. Archdeacon Markham.

The Rev. G. H. LUTWIDGE, A.M., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Burton, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. T. TATE, Clerk, M.A., to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residuary of the said Cathedral Church, the same being void by the death of Dr. Hughes.

The Rev. J. L. FAWCETT, B.A., has presented the Rev. J. FAWCETT, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Wibsey, in the parish of Bradford.

The Rev. E. SALKELD, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been collated by the Bishop of Carlisle to the Vicarage of Crosby-on-Eden, near Carlisle, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. LOVRY, D.D.

The Rev. C. H. LUTWIDGE, A.M., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Burton, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. T. TATE, Clerk, M.A., to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residuary of the said Cathedral Church, the same being void by the death of Dr. Hughes.

The Rev. J. L. FAWCETT, B.A., has presented the Rev. J. FAWCETT, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Wibsey, in the parish of Bradford.

The Rev. W. TAYLOR, M.A., of York, has been appointed Chaplain to J. B. B. Esq., of Tang Hall, the Lord Mayor elect for that city, during his Mayoralty.

The Rev. A. QUICK has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the vicarage of Newton Saint Cyres, vacant by his own resignation, on the presentation of J. QUICK, Esq., of Newton House, the true patron.

The Rev. J. S. HAWKES has been instituted to the vicarage of Stratton, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. G. H. LUTWIDGE, A.M., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Burton, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. T. TATE, Clerk, M.A., to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residuary of the said Cathedral Church, the same being void by the death of Dr. Hughes.

The Rev. G. WADDINGTON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been nominated by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the Perpetual Curacy of Great St. Mary's, in Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Professor Sedgwick.

The Rev. ALLEN W. CHATFIELD, B.A., and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the Vicarage of Shudy Camps, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Professor Sedgwick.

The Rev. STEPHEN DOWNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School in Oswestry, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Doune, D.D., Patron, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Rev. HENRY MILLER, B.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Hildesheim, in the county of Norfolk, on the presentation of Sir Jacob Arley.

The Rev. CHARLES MUSGRAVE, B.D., Vicar of Halifax, and late Fellow of Trinity College, has been presented by his Grace the Archbishop of York to the Prebend of Givendale, in York Cathedral.

The Rev. JOHN DAVIS, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Loddon, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. W. LISTER ISAAC, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Rectory of Piton, with Cromie D'Abot annexed, in the county of Worcester, on the presentation of the Earl of Coventry.

The Rev. J. H. LUTWIDGE, A.M., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Poswick, in the county of Worcester, on the presentation of the Earl of Coventry.

The Rev. ROBERT HISCOP, has been presented to the Rectory of Whitbourne, Herefordshire. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. SAMUEL MARSHALL, aged 75, at his entreaty, in the parish of Foston, in the county of York.

The Rev. THOMAS CARLSON, Rector of Aton Scott, Salop, Vicar of Huxton, Cambridgeshire, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday morning last, February 3rd, 25. 9s. 3d. were collected in aid of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, after a sermon preached by St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, by the Rev. Dr. CHISHOLM, the Minister.

CLUB LIBERITY.—At the late association meeting at Bulwell, the Rev. A. R. PARKER, in consideration of the heavy pressure upon all classes of the village, in consequence of the burning of the damages done in the late riots, presented to the parish the sum of £600, which he had previously advanced for its use, together with a 5l. note, to be applied by the curate in the purchase of blankets for such of the poor as were unable to obtain them—an example worthy of record and imitation.

A sermon was preached in aid of the Religious Tract Society last Sunday, at St. Peter's church, Colchester, by the Rev. S. CARR, vicar. After the sermon, a collection was made amounting to 14s. 6d. At the meeting which was subsequently held at the School-room, North Hill, a gratifying account was given of the success attending the establishment of a branch society in this town. A further sum of 4l. 15s. was subscribed on this occasion.

We cannot omit the present opportunity of stating the liberal conduct of the Rev. E. B. Sparke, Rector of Littleport, towards the poor of that extensive parish, by a distribution of meat and clothing to them during their severe visitation of the cholera, and the towards the necessary expenses incurred by that awful visitation. The National Society for the Education of the Poor held a meeting at St. Martin's place for general business, on Wednesday last, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. Archdeacon Watson, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. J. H. H. Norris, Rev. Dr. Doyley, Rev. Dr. Walmley, Rev. J. C. Wilmot, Rev. R. Landon, Joshua Watson Esq., Anthony Hammond Esq., James Trueman Esq.—The attendance of eight persons were received in aid of building new school-rooms, &c. in fourteen places.



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

Vol. XIII.—No. 636. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Opera of *THE MAID OF JUDAH*. Cedrie, Mr. H. Phillips; Ibrahim, Mr. Wilson; Rebecca, Miss Inverarity. After which, the Grand Ballet of *MASANELLO*, in which Madame Montessu will make her first appearance on the English Stage.—Tuesday, Nell Gwynne, with the Waterman, and the new Pantomime—Wednesday, no performance—Thursday, the Play of *The Iron Chest*. Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. Charles Kean (his first appearance on this Stage)—Friday, an Oratorio, entitled *The Israelites in Egypt*.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The Public is respectfully informed, that the *SACRED PERFORMANCES* during Lent will commence at this Theatre on FRIDAY NEXT, Feb. 22, when will be presented (for the first time in this country) an ORATORIO, consisting of Sacred Music, Scenery, and Personation, entitled *THE ISRAELITES IN EGYPT*; or the Passage of the Red Sea. The Music composed wholly by Handel and Rossini (adapted by M. Robinson Lacy). Principal Vocal Performers—Mr. Wood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Ransford, Mr. G. Stansbury, and Mr. H. Phillips; Miss Shirreff, Miss H. Cawse, and Mrs. Wood. The Band will be numerous and complete, augmented from the Orchestra of the King's Theatre, the Ancient Concerts, and the Philharmonic, including the following principal instrumental Performers—Messrs. Mori, Lindley, Dragonetti, Nicholson, Plunket, Willman, Hopkins, Rousselet, Vaudolan, Harper, Denman, Platt, &c. Leader, Mr. Mori.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (no performance on Wednesday, it being Ash Wednesday), will be presented the new Romantic Burletta of *JACQO THE BRAVO*; a Story of Venice, adapted by Messrs. Yates, John Rees, O. Smith, Buckstone, Hemming, W. Bennett, Gaillet, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hovey, and Miss Novello. After which, the new Burletta called *20,000* or *LONDON LOIR*. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, Buckstone, Hemming, and Miss Novello. To be followed by *THE KNIGHT OF THE ROSE* (a new play) with *DON QUIXOTE*, the KNIGHT of the WOEFUL COUNTERTEIN! On Friday, Mr. YATES will have the honour to present an entirely New Night's Entertainment—the Second Series of Views of Himself and Others. Private Boxes to be had at Sams' Library, St. James's-st., and at the Theatre.

SACRED MUSIC.—Dedicated by permission to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester. Just published.

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Half £6 6s.
Quarter £3 3s.
Sixteenth £1 16s.
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TO THE WORTHY and INDEPENDENT LIVERY and ELECTORS OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, MOST numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Electors of the City of London having recommended me to your favourable consideration, as a fit person to represent the important interests of commerce and shipping in Parliament, and having devoted much of my time and attention to the many momentous questions connected with those interests, I trust I shall not be found unworthy of the very flattering testimony which the resolutions above have so readily to the request of this city will always demand a large share of my attention, and they certainly never more required the utmost aid and support which can be afforded them. The shipping entering the port of London having considerably diminished during the last, as compared with the preceding year, is a subject of serious consideration for the industrial classes of this metropolis; for although the persons immediately concerned in foreign trade and shipping may be the first and more direct sufferers, the interests of the several classes of the trading community are so closely united and identified that every cause of commercial depression passes rapidly from the mercantile to the domestic, and from the domestic to the manufacturing classes of the metropolis. For such distress remedies immediately effectual in their operation can be rarely found. A diminution of taxation would, however, tend to alleviate it; and with this view I will strongly advocate the repeal of the House and Window Tax, considering that portion of the Assessed Taxes which are imposed on articles of luxury, to press particularly heavy on persons whose industrious pursuits unavoidably fix their habitations in certain localities where a necessarily high rent is aggravated by a proportionate taxation. I will also advocate the removal, as soon as may be practicable, of the taxes which bear heavily upon productive industry, and tend to depress its energies, as well as those which more peculiarly affect the labouring classes of the community. To enable Ministers to reduce taxation, every possible retrenchment of expenditure must be adopted which may be found consistent with national security, the efficient service of the State, and the just and inalienable claims of the people. In the course of my reply to the resolution which was presented to me on a recent occasion, I stated distinctly that I was totally unconnected with any political party—it is needless to repeat that I continue so; at the same time, however, I beg to add, that it is my determination to give my best support to such measures as may be proposed by his Majesty's Government, which shall have for their object the general benefit of the community, and the improvement and preservation of our invaluable institutions. I abhor and detest slavery of every description, in whatever part of the world it may prevail, and will zealously support any judicious measures for the earliest emancipation of the intermediate gradations, and due regard to the just claims of the planters. An extensive body of evidence having been collected by committees of Parliament, on the subject of the renewal of the Charters of the Bank of England and the East India Company, I shall feel it my duty to give the same my best consideration in order to come to such a decision as may best promote the interests of the empire at large. Having, in my former address, stated my sentiments on general subjects, I am not aware that it remains for me to add much in the present occasion, but I cannot but bring to every question that may come before Parliament an unprejudiced mind, an ardent zeal, and the most anxious desire that the decision to which I may arrive shall be such as to give satisfaction to you, and to justify the confidence reposed in me. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient and faithful servant, GEORGE LYALL.

Winchester House, Broad-street, Feb. 12.

Gentlemen who are willing to act on Mr. Lyall's Committee are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, at the City of London Tavern, where the Committee sit daily.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell Blackfins" Road, London, are (by permission of his Majesty's Honorable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in white letters upon a red ground in the Government Stamp, stamped over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

N.B. Mr. Powell has no connexion with any other Cough Medicine.

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EVANS'S POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The use of the Drops having been attended with much success in relieving Pleuritic Affections, the Proprietor feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively to public notice—wherever known they have been approved. They have been found most efficacious in the cure of coughs and affections of the chest accompanied with hoarseness or wheezing. A teaspoonful taken occasionally allays the most troublesome cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes the mucus of the throat, restores the voice, relieves the inflammation of the lungs, restores the power of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany pulmonary complaints. It is well adapted for Children,

[illegible]

other alarming or unpleasant symptoms. They are peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, whose confinement produces dyspepsia. They contain no mercurial preparation; may be used with perfect safety in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach, and bowels, and require no confinement. Being purely of vegetable composition, they may be used without hesitation by either sex. They form an invaluable Family Medicine, and are decidedly preferable to those nauseous and drastic purgatives which are commonly used. Price 13s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 6d., in large boxes equal to 15 small ones, 11s. each.—Prepared by J. EVANS, Apothecary and Chemist, 3, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and sold by the respective Chemists and Druggists, and Venders of Patent Medicines throughout Great Britain.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, for the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS. The preparation of cures performed by this Medicine for the last fifty years—the most daily proofs of its efficacy—its high estimation by the Faculty—and its universal commendation by the most eminent of the Faculty, are such strong tests of value, that no eulogy is necessary to convince the public of its salutary effects in the cure of the above complaints. The present proprietor (J. Rees & Godbold, Rector of Greatham Hall) has appointed Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, of London, &c. &c.

Farringdon-street, London, his Agents for the sale of the Vegetable Bals where the medicine may be had at 11s the Pint Bottle, and 22s. the Quart (if included), and at every principal Medicine Venders in town and country. N is genuine without the signature of the Proprietor written upon the label, also the name engraved on the Government stamp.

Also the words engraved on the Government stamp,

allays the most troublesome cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes the inflammation, restores the normal function of the lungs, relieves the difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany pulmonary complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to whom it may be freely given. Price 134d. per bottle. duty included: or in large quantities on application.

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used, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for bilious derangement, indigestion, habitual costiveness, nervous affections, and those diseases proceeding from dyspepsia, and commonly attended with loss of appetite, sick headache, pain in the stomach and bowels, nausea, flatulency, foul and furred tongue, stupor, and other elevations and irregularities of the system.

of sedentary habits, whose confinement produces dyspepsia. They contain mercurial preparation; may be used with perfect safety in ordinary cases of disordered stomach and bowels, and require no confinement. Being purely of vegetable composition they may be used without hesitation by either sex. Their

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CODROLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. for the Cure

COUGHs, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.—The pre-attestation of cures performed by this Medicine for the last fifty years—the daily proofs of its efficacy—its high estimation by the first Nobility—and its commendation by the most eminent of the Faculty, are such strong tests of

value, that no eulogy is necessary to convince the public of its salutary effects in the cure of the above complaints. The present proprietor (the Rev G Godb Rector of Greatham, Hants) has appointed Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street, London, his Agents for the sale of the Vegetable Balsam; where the medicine may be had of the best of the Trade.

where the medicine may be had at 11s. the Pint Bottle, and 22s. the Quart (included), and at every principal Medicine Venders in town and country. No is genuine without the signature of the Proprietor written upon the label, also the name engraved on the Government stamp.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The review of the British Institution is postponed until next week. RALPH shall be answered.

In reply to the eloquent and gentlemanly letter dated Dublin—and which never was there—we only beg to say, that it is perfectly immaterial whether Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE has or has not, at this moment, the command of a frigate. It is enough, for our position, to know that he had his pendant flying during the whole of the last Session of Parliament; and that an acting Captain was appointed to his ship in order that Sir THOMAS might vote upon the Reform Bill. As to the other statement referred to in the letter, we have searched every part of John Bull to find it, but we have not succeeded; we therefore conclude that the gentleman who wrote the letter has been mistaken in the source whence he derived his mis-information.

The suggestion of C. B. would be useless—in twelve months the West India Planters will have neither canes nor estates, and of course no need of engines or machinery.

The Sketch of an "East Indi Director" for next week, will be that of Mr. MARGORIBANKS—Our correspondent ONIONS has been, we think, particularly successful in the portrait exhibited in our paper to day.

The letter from Doncaster should be noticed.

The arrangement made by Mr. PORTER, M.P. for getting his business orders free of postage, does not appear to us to be so very reprehensible.

The Anagrams are not all new—the best is, "I am an Unreal Plant," which makes "Annual Parliament"—and "Guess a fearful Ruin," which makes "Universal Suffrage."

The Lines from the *Midwinter Murmurs*, the two-peaked Hill of Harrow, are not sufficiently polished—nor is the event they seek to celebrate worthy of so much notice.

Mr. SPARKS' Pamphlet, and the "Churchmen's" Letter have been received.

The history of Mr. K.'s faithful lover is not suited to the public eye. A. M. is postponed until next week.

A Clergyman writes to say that the report of Lord BROUGHAM having put all the livings of less than 2000, a year, which are in the gift of the Chancellor, at the disposal of the Bishops, is not correct—we cannot of ourselves say anything about it.

The article about killing hares was extracted from the Morning Post.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

THEIR MAJESTIES have returned to Brighton.

THE Bill which Lord GREY proposed in the House of Lords on Friday, for the tranquillization of Ireland, is as strong in its intended enactments as the most sanguine friend of good order and pacification could wish. It combines all the most violent means ever devised for the suppression of Rebellion by the most violent Ultra-Tories. It unites the Algerine Act with the Gagging Act. It prohibits all public meetings without ten days notice, and the permission of the LORD LIEUTENANT—it changes the venue of trials—it suspends the Habeas Corpus—it creates military tribunals—and, in short, it outdoes all the outdoings of all its predecessors—no doubt it is absolutely necessary, but it will come with double force upon the population, who have been petted and humoured by the Government, and who represented, as they have been, by such men as Lord CLONCURRY, FATHER DOYLE, and FATHER CURTIS—not to speak of Mr. O'CONNELL himself, had been led to believe they were doing what was mighty agreeable to the Government, and who, such was their anxiety to stand well with their rulers, have never ceased AGITATING from the moment Lord ANGLESEY told them to begin.

With respect to this Bill, we should think it right to let it go through its stages *pari passu* with the Church Reform Bill, so that conciliation and coercion may go hand in hand; or, perhaps, towards the close of their progress, permit Lord GREY's Bill to have the precedence, which will fully bear out the principle of the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, that it is necessary for a Government to be feared BEFORE it can be loved.

THOSE who have read this paper from its commencement, may perhaps recollect with what prospective correctness we have foretold all that is now happening. How we traced, from the then apparently far-distant concession of the claims of the Papists, the career of the Destructives and Revolutionists, and expressed our conviction that the removal of the great landmarks of the Constitution would lead to the admission of demands and innovations which, at the time, were scarcely dreamed of, and for anticipating which, we were considered enthusiasts and visionaries.

The work is begun. The KING's Ministers have submitted a plan for the spoliation of the Irish Church—in the first instance—a plan which was received, by the friends of disorder and agitation, with roars and screeches, as if they were "waking" the dormant Constitution of the country. We say in the first instance—for the moment the principle is admitted, and that the sacrilegious hand of the executive busies itself with the property of the Church, the difficulty is overcome, and all the outrages committed under the misdirected sanction of the law in one country, will afford so many precedents for those which will naturally follow in this.

Lord ALTHORP, upon the principle of maintaining inviolate the Union with Ireland, opens an attack upon the Irish Church Establishment, which is, by the provision of that very Union, identified and consolidated with the Established Church of England. He begins by admitting that the Irish Church has been most shamefully misrepresented; and that, instead of being the enormous charge upon the country (as it is called) which it has been stated to be by the agitators, who talk of their millions and millions, the nett income of the whole Establishment is under £500,000 per annum. That, moreover, of Church lands, five-sixths of their value have become the property of their tenants: and upon these grounds, and, as it appears to us, because the Church has been thus grossly misrepresented, his Lordship proposes a Bill, which is to impoverish and degrade to an extent beyond the hopes of O'CONNELL himself.

The first clause of this precious Bill, sweeps off TWO BISHOPS—this announcement was received with yells of delight.

Now look at this, and its effect. Every Protestant diocese in Ireland has, besides its Protestant Prelate, a Popish Titular Bishop—in the ten reduced dioceses the Protestant Prelate will be annihilated, and the Popish Bishop, although merely titular, will have no Protestant rival near his throne. Then comes another beautiful part of the clause:—the present Prelates are to remain in undisturbed possession of their Sees, but at their deaths the Sees of ten of them are to merge in those of the other twelve. This is very like offering a premium for Bishop-murder. How long, we should be glad to know, in Ireland, in its present state, let the ten

venerable prelates, thus placed in schedule A, continue to exist?

DRAYS and CHAPTERS, where no immediate duty is performed, are to be abolished. By this clause, no less a sum than 22038l. 6s. 7½d. per annum will be saved to the nation, as an equivalent for breaking down the barriers of the Church, and annihilating preferments, which, paltry in emolument as they are, serve as honorary marks of distinction to the eminent and pious of the Clergy upon whom they are bestowed.

The church cess is to be abolished; and the expence of keeping up the churches is to be met by a tax upon all clerical incomes, graduated from 5 to 15 per cent.; so that the labouring clergy, who toil in the maintenance of religion and order, are to pay for those whose whole course is one of riot and insubordination. And what makes this most flagrant proposition more iniquitous than anything else is, that the lay church-goer is not taxed to support the church; nor is the lay impropiator of the Churchmen's tithes taxed, although the Clergyman, who holds the tithes like his lay neighbour, is made to pay for the support of the church out of his proportion of tithes, and do all the duty of the Church into the bargain.

The overplus of this grinding property tax—the favourite of the Whigs—is, together with other sums saved, to be vested in certain Commissioners to be applied to the increase of small livings, &c., which Commissioners will of course be named by Government, and have such salaries allowed them as may be considered adequate to their services—services which, as in their nature they overthrow the great principle which has hitherto kept the Church revenues free from the pickings and fingerings of the laity, are of a nature never to be sufficiently rewarded by such a Government as ours.

But if this lay-meddling is to end in the appropriation of the Church funds to clerical purposes, what will the country think of the next proposition, by which the Irish Bishops who are in possession of leasehold property renewable upon lives to the amount of £100,000 a year, are compelled, *volens volens*, to sell it at six years' purchase—not for their own advantage—not for the benefit of the Sees which they may happen to fill—but to give up the proceeds to the State?

Observe—this property is worth to them £100,000 a year, but the tenants have a sub-interest in it, amounting to £500,000 a year; the benefit to the tenant as purchaser has been calculated at seven and a half years' purchase, but, nevertheless, the Bishop is forced to sell it for six years' purchase; and thus the Church loses at a blow 20 per cent., and the produce of that loss to the Church is to be seized by the State.

There is one very suspicious circumstance in the framing of this measure. The revival of a property tax in itself may not be much, although we confess we think it may put strange notions into people's heads; but the silence which Ministers observe as to the destination of the funds, wrung from the Clergy for "secular purposes," is very remarkable indeed. What would the country think, if it turned out that the fruits of the spoliation of the Protestant Clergy were to be applied to the support of the Popish Priesthood?

No wonder that this plan should be hailed with delight by those who, from religious or political feeling, desire nothing so much as the violation of the integrity of the Protestant Church, which they justly consider the first step to its annihilation. The noise of the rejoicings with which the scheme was received, was, as we have already said, unlike anything that ever was heard in the House of Commons before, nor could that, which was once respect for the place, check the strangers in the gallery from joining in the war-whoop which was raised upon the occasion.

And this scheme, because it is approved of by Mr. O'CONNELL, the Government think to carry. Mr. STANLEY—whose agreement with his colleagues in anything is always a matter of regret with those who admire his talents and value his character—gave all the support of his eloquence to the measure, and certainly upon the strangest possible ground—upon the excellence of its principle. It is the admission of the principle, upon which we would fight the measure to the last moment—we mean the principle of interference with the property of the Church. The difficulties, however, which might arise upon this particular point appear to us to be light by comparison with one or two others which we shall take leave to mention.

There is one consideration, and that rather a serious one, connected with this vital, or rather mortal measure, which, perhaps, has not yet been brought under the notice of the SOVEREIGN, who, we presume, will be permitted to have the usual share in its enactment. If our ban of exclusion from the Royal presence is not actually signed and sealed, we will, as the mouse nibbled at the Lion's net, to set the Royal Monarch of the Forest free, just submit it to our readers generally, in hopes that it may be noticed particularly.

King GEORGE THE THIRD, whose example King WILLIAM THE FOURTH has told us unequivocally it is the wish of his heart to follow—stood resolutely and firmly against all the approaches of the supporters of Roman Catholic Emancipation, because he conscientiously believed any concession to that class of the people would involve an infringement of the solemn oath which he had taken in the presence of his GOD, and in the face of his people, at his Coronation.

This pious scruple of our excellent KING was founded, not upon any specific words touching the emancipation of the Papists, but upon the general spirit of the obligation which he had entered into, to support inviolate the Protestant Reformed Religion. Now let us see the oath—let us read what our KING has sworn—and, although in it, there may be no specific expression as to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, which should, in point of law, or even of conscience, hinder a British MONARCH from granting that long sought, and, at last, fatally granted boon—we think the present proposition of Lord ALTHORP will appear, not to militate against the spirit only of the sacred obligation of the KING, but that it involves a direct and open violation of the specific and expressed meaning, intention, and LETTER of the oath itself.

This is the oath taken and subscribed by the KING of ENGLAND at his coronation.

"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of GOD—the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as established by law?"

It was upon this, the first sentence of this solemn obligation, that GEORGE THE THIRD positively refused to accede to the measure of Roman Catholic emancipation; because, in his view and to his mind it appeared to comprise some-

thing like an innovation upon the "reformed religion as established by law." But now—let us see what follows in the oath:—

"AND WILL YOU PRESERVE UNTO THE BISHOPS AND CLERGY OF THIS REALM, AND TO THE CHURCHES COMMITTED TO THEIR CHARGE, ALL SUCH RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS BY LAW DO OR SHALL APPERTAIN TO THEM OR ANY OF THEM?"

To which the KING answers solemnly, "I WILL, SO HELP ME GOD!"

Now, we only ask whether Ministers can hope to induce the KING OF ENGLAND, with this oath registered in heaven, to give his assent to the Bill which we have just been discussing, which, so far from preserving to the Bishops their rights and privileges, at one blow destroys ten Bishops' sees, and so far from securing what appertains to them by law, proposes to compel them to sell their leases at a depreciated rate, and thus to take away from them the produce of their leases, which are as much theirs as the Crown itself is the property of the Monarch.

In the case of GEORGE THE THIRD and the Roman Catholics, his MAJESTY'S difficulty arose from a conscientious construction of a part of this Oath—but, as we have already said, in the case of the present KING, no sensitiveness is required to check or limit the Royal Prerogative. The KING is debarred—as far as the most sacred obligations of religion go—from consenting to Lord ALTHORP'S Bill, barred and prevented by specific terms, by plain and distinct words—and, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe that a Privy Councillor who shall advise the KING to give his Royal Assent to the Irish Church Bill, will place himself in a situation of extreme peril—What the KING will do if he permits himself to follow that advice, we dare not with safety say.

Thus far had we written, when we saw the *Standard* of Thursday—we are anticipated in much we have said by that excellent paper—this, however, shall not deter us from doing what we conceive to be our duty—on the contrary, we shall gladly avail ourselves of some of the able observations upon the subject which we find in its columns.

In the first place, we extract one paragraph, recounting a circumstance strikingly illustrative of our idea of the responsibility which will attach to the man or men who attempt to persuade the SOVEREIGN to consent to this sweeping measure of spoliation.

"We read that in the reign of our first conqueror of France, the British monarch, whose heroism, wisdom, and zeal for his country's good, bring him by far the nearest to ALFRED—we read, that in the reign of EDWARD THE THIRD, THORPE, the Chief Justice, was hanged for malversation in his judicial office. And how was the crime charged against him? He was charged, not for the specific offence proved, but for BREAKING THE KING'S CORONATION OATH. For the sake of the acquittal of his offence, was the Chief Justice of England condemned by the conqueror of Greely, to be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The King had sworn to cause justice to be administered—THORPE had polluted the streams of justice; the direct offence, which well merited death, was, however, thought to be lost in the reflected perjury of the King—and for that reflected perjury THORPE was hanged by the neck until he was dead."

This is history. Another bit of history, which we beg to borrow from the *Wardner*, (quoted in the article of the *Standard*), is this—viz., that in addition to the bar opposed to the KING'S consent to the measure, on the score of religion and conscience, the following trifling declaration forms the fifth article of the Act of Union between England and Ireland:—

"Resolved, that it be the fifth article of the Union, that the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called 'The United Church of England and Ireland,' and that the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force for ever, as the same are now by law established for the Church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church, as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union."

This, as LAW, is something; and when it is recollected that the KING, in his Speech to the present Parliament, is made to express the firmest determination to maintain the Union between the kingdoms, (it is most cunningly written the *Legislative Union*; but the cunning is too mean to be efficient, for it is by the Legislative Union of the kingdoms that the Union of the Church is guaranteed for ever), when this is recollected, we say, and it is seen that in one week after the KING has been made to declare this determination, his Ministers produce a Bill entirely to destroy the ESSENTIAL and FUNDAMENTAL part of that Union, we think they will have as little chance of imposing upon the credulity of the country, as we trust they will have of successfully assailing the religion and morality of the KING.

But, weak as wicked, what have these blind, infatuated people done? They set out, not only by declaring their resolution to maintain the UNION, but of preventing any discussion in Parliament as to the policy or possibility of its dissolution—the very first thing they do is to bring forward a measure which cannot be carried into effect without in the very first instance altering the Act of Union itself. In the Act of Union the Irish Sees, the possessors of which are to be representative Peers in the British Parliament, are named—specified—and not only named and specified, but named and specified in the order in which they are by turns to sit. To change this *Rota*—to alter this arrangement, the Act of Union must be brought before Parliament, or at least a Bill must be brought in to repeal so much of it as relates to these particulars. Ministers never thought of this—hand over head, away they went, cutting and cropping, lopping and topping, heedless as reckless, and the result is, that the first consequence of the measure, which is hailed with delight and satisfaction by Mr. O'CONNELL and his colleagues, has the effect of bringing under discussion that Act, with which it was the determination of Government to permit nobody whatever, upon any account, to meddle.

It is marvellous to see the things that are in progress—yet no less wonderful than woeful. But amongst all the desperate plunges yet made, this to which we are now referring is the most terrific, whether considered as to its principle, or its effects, or the destructive precedent its enactment will afford.

WONDERS will never cease—at least they had not ceased on Thursday evening in the House of Commons, when, during a debate upon Mr. HUME'S motion for the abolition of Naval and Military Sinecures, we found Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the *ci-devant* denouncer of salaried Privy Councillors (most properly, we admit) vindicating the continuation of the offices comprehended in Mr. HUME'S attack, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, supporting his Right Honourable Colleague HOBHOUSE, maintaining the same principle, but characterizing certain speeches of certain

Members as appeals "fitter to be addressed to a promiscuous multitude in Covent Garden than to that House."

That Mr. HUME should blunder in his statement—that Mr. CORBETT should throw all Sir JAMES's popular professions and speeches in his face, is nothing wonderful; that Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, the despiser of office and the reviler of placemen, should exert all his energies to support Government patronage and the disposal of sinecures, is nothing wonderful; but that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT—the man of the people—Westminster's pride and England's glory—should, at the extreme point of censure and condemnation applied to the speeches of Honourable Gentlemen in Parliament, declare them fitter to be addressed to a promiscuous multitude in Covent Garden—i. e. to a crowd of his own free and independent constituents—than to the House of Commons, does seem marvellous.

It seems marvellous—not because any man ever doubted the Honourable Baronet's sovereign contempt for the "great unwashed," by whose "sweet voices" he has been now for many years returned to Parliament, but because the declaration of that contempt, and the avowal of his opinion of the relative value of their intellects and understandings, as compared with those of the present House of Commons, must open their eyes and enlighten their minds as to the true character of their idol's regard and respect for them. Lord GREY, we think, must have promised Sir FRANCIS his Barony of Foremark—there is no other way of accounting for the Hon. Baronet's candour; the effect it may produce upon Sir JOHN CAM, when he stands alone for Westminster, it is impossible exactly to ascertain.

Mr. O'CONNELL, against whose agitation and inflammatory speeches the remarks of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT were principally directed, took full advantage of the opening in his guard (as the Honourable Member for Pontefract would term it) which the Honourable Baronet presented, and hit him through it right and left: the House relished the punishment—but when the Honourable Member for Ireland (as CORBETT calls him) shewed a disposition to try what fibbing would do, the cry of question became general, and the ring was broken in.

The House divided at one o'clock, when there appeared—
For Mr. Hume's Motion 138
Against it 232
Majority for Ministers 94

Concurring as we do in the principle supported by the Ministry of maintaining what are called military and naval sinecures, we must be permitted to observe, that the abuse of the patronage they afford is highly discreditable to those who have the power of dispensing it, and, in truth, brings a discredit upon the appointments themselves. They are properly intended for, and justly bestowed as marks of favour or reward for past services; and we recollect well, how scrupulously they were granted for that purpose by the last Ministry.

The appointments which have caused the greatest attention at the moment are those of Governor of Windsor Castle and Lieutenant of the Tower of London—both bestowed upon members of the FITZCLARENCE family.

With respect to the former of these appointments there cannot be a second opinion: Lord MUNSTER has seen long and active service; he was Aid-du-Camp to Lord LONDON-DERRY on the Peninsula, has fought in nine or ten general actions,—has been wounded several times,—and, by a variety of extended professional duty, has founded an unquestionable claim to the office which has been conferred upon him.

Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, who succeeds his Noble Brother in the Lieutenancy of the Tower, has no such claims—he has never seen a shot fired in earnest, and is of course placed in a totally different position from Lord MUNSTER. We suspect that the appointment has been an oversight altogether, for it should be observed that it is in the gift of the Minister, and that the Commander-in-Chief has nothing to do with it. The resignation of Lord FREDERICK before the estimates are moved will set all this to rights; for although no loyal subject would wish for a moment to interfere with an appointment which might generally be supposed to be agreeable to our good and affectionate Monarch, it is not a fit sight for the country to see the principle upon which rewards for past services are maintained by the Government violated by Ministerial favour exercised towards an individual so nearly connected with the KING.

Great efforts have been made by the Press and others connected with the Ministry to represent the truly English and constitutional speech of Sir ROBERT PEELE in the debate on the Address as containing an avowal of the annihilation of the Tories as a party in the country. Nothing can be further from the truth than this. What Sir ROBERT PEELE said was, that whether or not the Tories were broken up as a party, he was not then going to consider; but, &c.

This is totally different from the admission which the partisans of Government are endeavouring to fasten upon the Right Honourable Baronet, who, in the conscientious discharge of his public duty felt it right to support Ministers in withstanding the attacks of the Movement. But, however honourable this conduct may be, and how thoroughly justified Sir ROBERT PEELE stands in the eyes of all parties for adopting the line he took upon that occasion, Ministers are not to flatter themselves with the hope of being thus supported upon every occasion where they may be opposed by their friends the Radicals. The moment it shall appear that the Government itself is labouring more mischievously than even their new adherents and present opponents in the subversion of the Constitution, the Conservatives will do their duty, by endeavouring to stem the torrent, and, at all events, record their sentiments and opinions, even if unsuccessful in their efforts to avert the evil. However desirous to oppose no vexatious opposition to a Ministry harassed and entangled as that of Lord GREY's is, Lord GREY is not to imagine that he is always to have the support of the Conservatives, even against the Radicals, or that they are prepared to give up everything worth possessing for the sake of a quiet life.

It may not be unamusing—perhaps not unprofitable, for our readers to know that, while our Ministers have been so actively and continuously devoted to our foreign interests, the French, our excellent friends—in whom we are to place the greatest confidence, and on whose honour and good faith we are most firmly and unhesitatingly to rely—have established themselves as firmly in Ancona as if it were actually a French town. It is garrisoned by their troops—it is protected by their ships; two regiments, perhaps more by this

time, are quartered in it, and a frigate and two or three corvettes are riding at anchor before it,—the POPE having, by way of vindicating his rights and independence, a force there of eighteen gens-d'armes.

This is all very right and proper, and, coupled with the continued offensive letters of our Minister at Florence, in which the feelings and prejudices of the subjects of the POPE are descanted upon in the most unequivocal language, looks very like what we of course suppose it is not. Our impression is, that Lord PALMERSTON has as much forgotten the place, and the circumstances connected with it, as he forgot the Dutch Minister's important and immediate despatch, which he left first in his coat pocket, and then in his official box, for two or three days.

We cannot, however, go the length of believing the story told by Lord DURHAM of his Lordship. Lord DURHAM is said to have told Mr. ELLICE that he had overheard somebody ask Lord PALMERSTON if he had heard lately from ANCONA—and that Lord PALMERSTON, mistaking the name of a place he cares very little about, for that of a person for whom he once cared a great deal, answered, "No, I haven't—indeed I have never corresponded with her, since her marriage."—This we must conclude to be a *mauvaise plaisanterie* of the Noble Baron's, whose *plaisanteries* at best are bad enough.

In the Debate of Thursday, when Sir JAMES GRAHAM took such inordinate credit to himself for the savings he had effected in the Navy, Captain YORKE, after repeating the statement that Sir JAMES had, according to his own account, saved a million of money in the annual naval expenditure, said—

"That saving was effected on the most useful part of the naval force. It was effected by the reduction of 1000 marines, and of 4000 seamen, and by diminishing the expenditure on marine stores by 400,000. He had seen the Docks at Portsmouth within the last six weeks, and he had never seen any docks so clean swept. There were neither stores, nor timber, nor masts, nor cordage. He thought that if a line-of-battle ship were to put into that dock with the loss of a mast, to be re-fitted, there would not be a lower mast found ready for her in the whole dock."

We are extremely glad to have so powerful a corroboration of the statement we ventured to make, a week or two since. It is alarming to reflect upon the state of our Naval Yards, and the condition of inefficiency to which they have been reduced. We should be glad to know what the cost of the damage done to the *Earl Howe*, in attempting to get that ship into Dock, with inadequate means, will amount to. The penny-wise and pound-foolish system never was in such full play as at the present moment. There is no merit in cutting down an expenditure, by reducing the material which is absolutely necessary. If a man chose to abstain from meat for a twelvemonth, he would have no butcher's bill to pay at Christmas—but the chances are, that before six months were over, he would find it necessary to call in a Doctor or two, who would prescribe oceans of filthy physic, which would cost the unhappy patient twice as much as his mutton would have come to, and bring him by the end of his economical twelvemonth, if not to the grave, at least to a state of constitutional decay, such as to excite the pity of his neighbours, not unmingled with contempt for his mistaken parsimony and ridicule of his short-sighted reductions.

OUR anticipations with respect to the fate of Church property, and the existence of an Establishment, are already fulfilled. We foresaw that the attack upon the Irish Church would, if successful, be strained into a precedent for an assault upon that of England, seeing that by law they are inseparable, and that the fate of one branch of the United Church must necessarily involve the other. We were not, perhaps, prepared for so early a demonstration of hostilities as we find in the following conversation which passed in the House of Commons on Friday.

Mr. C. CAVENDISH presented a petition from a place in Sussex, complaining of the tythe system.

Mr. WALKER said he did not see any thing which could prevent the House from legislating upon Church property and Tythes in England as well as Ireland. He should, therefore, support the petition.

Mr. H. B. CURTIS said no man could more cordially support this petition than he did. There was no subject upon which his constituents felt more anxious than that of a Church Reform and commutation of tythes. He knew one clergyman in the county who had not been a resident for 17 years. His constituents thought it hard that some relief should not be extended to them upon this subject as well as to the people of Ireland. He was bound to believe that the vicar of the parish was a friend to Church Reform, because he was the only one of six who supported him at the late election.

Mr. FAIRFULT supported the petition. *The Church had no indefensible right to this species of property.* A change in the present system would do more to raise up the agricultural interest than ten Parliamentary Reforms. As a Dissenter he felt the tythe system to be a great hardship, and he hoped the grievances upon which Dissenters laboured in this respect would not be lost sight of. In this case the incumbent being a pluralist and a non-resident, it made the matter as bad as it could be, even in Ireland.

Sir C. BLUNT said the Clergyman in this case derived 1200l. a year from the parish, and made no return in any way. Nothing could prove more strongly the necessity of Church Reform.

An Hon. Member said that as the representative of a borough in Sussex he most cordially supported the petition.

An Hon. Member said that simultaneous Petitions would be sent in upon this subject from the county of Sussex were it not that the inhabitants of that county had confidence in Ministers, and had no doubt that some efficient plan of Church Reform would be introduced by them.

Ordered to lie on the table.

It is impossible to read such reports as these without feeling deeply the helpless state of the Established Church. No profession, except the Clergy, is left unrepresented in the House of Commons. The interests of the Army, the Navy, and the Law are all watched over and protected in Parliament by men actively alive to the character of their cloth or gown, and the innovations attempted, or the misstatements made by the active reformers of the day, are resisted and explained away by those whose interest it is to maintain their character and stand well with their countrymen. The Clergyman is alone excluded; and if this were a case of hardship when the Test and Corporation Acts closed the doors of the House of Commons against Dissenters and Non-Conformists, what must it now be, when the greater portion of the new Members are rigid and violent sectarians? The Houses of Convocation, in which the Clergy are supposed to vindicate their own rights and privileges, have been reduced to a mere farce.

In this state of things little is to be hoped for the suffering Establishment; the statements which are made, and suffered of course to remain uncontradicted in Parliament, are circulated all over the kingdom, and a body of men, unequalled for piety, morality, and attainments, consigned to popular odium, their rights trampled upon and their characters

assailed, and their property attacked without the power of resistance or the means of vindication.

We regret to hear that the Marquess of BREADALBANE is so dangerously ill as to render the hope of his Lordship's recovery extremely faint. Should the melancholy anticipations of his Lordship's friends be unfortunately realized, his eldest son, Lord ORMEAU, will of course go to the House of Peers; in which case, we trust the good men of Perthshire will do their duty in electing a Member to succeed him.

WE submit to-day some interesting documents connected with one of the most important topics under consideration—we mean the West India question.

The first of these papers is a most ably written Memorial of the West India body to Lord GREY and the rest of the Ministers, which was transmitted on the 31st of January, which ought to be read with care and attention, as powerfully yet concisely enforcing the claims and grievances of that much-injured class of British subjects.

To the Right Hon. the Earl Grey, K.G., First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c., and the other Ministers of the Crown.

The Memorial of the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants,

Respectfully sheweth,

That we, your Memorialists, have heard with feelings of the greatest dismay the report made to us of the conference held between your Lordship and a deputation of our Body on the 28th instant.

We respectfully recall to your Lordship's recollection that in the year 1831 your Memorialists as well as the agents of the several Legislative Colonies, renewed their application to his Majesty's Government that an inquiry upon oath into the condition of our slave population should be instituted, in order to remove erroneous impressions from the public mind.

In the justice and necessity of such an inquiry a numerous meeting of all classes of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the City of London concurred, and by a resolution adopted at that meeting on the 6th April, 1832, declared that—

"As an act of justice to the Colonists, and with a view of preventing the fatal effects of that continual excitement which has already brought them to the brink of destruction, and of removing from the public mind erroneous impressions in regard to the state of slavery in the British Colonies, this meeting is of opinion that a full and impartial Parliamentary inquiry on oath should be immediately instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining the laws and usages of the Colonies, the actual condition and treatment of the slaves, their habits and dispositions, and the degree of their progressive improvement and civilization. The information obtained from such authority would not only remove erroneous impressions, but lead to the consideration of such further constitutional measure of amelioration as, in the words of the Parliamentary Resolution of 1823, shall be compatible with the well being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property."

A Petition founded on that Resolution was presented to the House of Lords; and your Lordships, on the 17th of April last, appointed a Select Committee—"To inquire into the laws and usages of the several West India Colonies, in relation to the slave population, the actual condition and treatment of the slaves, their habits and dispositions, the means which are adopted in the several Colonies for their progressive improvement and civilization, and the degree of improvement and civilization which they have at present attained, and also to inquire into the distressed condition of those Colonies."

This Committee proceeded in its inquiries until they were terminated by the prorogation of Parliament, and then reported to the House that, "considering that there was no prospect of their being able to examine into the state of all the West India Colonies during the continuance of the then present Session, they had come to an early determination to confine their inquiry in the first instance to the Island of Jamaica; and though they had collected much evidence upon the condition of the slaves in that island, some of which is of the most contradictory description, yet they had not found it possible to enter into a detailed examination of many of the other points referred to them, and upon none had their inquiry been so complete as to enable them to submit to the House any definitive opinion." Their Lordships further state that, "adverting to the advanced period of the Session, and to the probable arrival of persons of authority from Jamaica, whose evidence would be most desirable, they have determined to postpone the consideration of any detailed Report."

Since their Lordships have thus reported, persons of authority have arrived in England from different Colonies, amongst others the late Governors of Jamaica and Barbados, of whom the former personally investigated the causes of the insurrection in Jamaica, and the state and condition of the slaves taking part in it. Several eminent persons have also been specially appointed and sent to this country by the Colonies, at considerable expense, for the express purpose of giving evidence before their Lordships' Committee.

A Committee of the House of Commons was afterwards appointed (not, however, at the instance of your Memorialists) to consider and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to adopt for the purpose of effecting the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions at the earliest period compatible with the safety of all classes in the Colonies, and in conformity with the Resolutions of the Commons' House on the 15th day of May, 1823.

That Committee have made only a partial Report. They report that "with some few exceptions, the inquiry has been confined to the Island of Jamaica, and the important question of what is due to the fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property, as connected with emancipation, has not been investigated by your Committee." Some opinions, also, have been pronounced, says the Report, "and some expressions used by witnesses, which may seem to be injurious to the character of persons in high stations in the Colonies. Unwilling to present the evidence in a garbled state, your Committee have resolved not to exclude from their minutes testimony thus implicating the conduct of public functionaries; but they are bound to impress on the House the consideration, which it is just constantly to remember, that no opportunity of contradicting or of explaining these statements has been afforded to the parties accused, and evidence of this description must be received with peculiar caution." The Committee further declare that "even the limited examination" to which they have been confined "had not been fully accomplished," and that they "had been compelled to close their labours in an abrupt and unfinished state."

In a despatch to the Governor of Dominica, dated the 5th of June, 1832, Viscount Goderich says—"In the present posture of this controversy the only course which remains open to his Majesty, with regard to the Colonies possessing Legislative Assemblies, is to abstain from any measure whatever until the labours of the two Parliamentary Committees have been brought to a close."

The Governor of Jamaica, who had been recently in personal communication with his Majesty's Ministers, in his Speech to the Legislature of that Island on the 30th of October last, said—

"Since your last met, both branches of the Imperial Legislature have been engaged in an inquiry as to the actual relations of society in the Slave Colonies. The proceedings of these Committees have been interrupted by the close of the Session, but will be resumed at the next Meeting, and their final Report when prepared, will be the dispassionate and impartial result of ample and patient examination." Your Memorialists respectfully submit that the want of that infor-

mation which called for the appointment of these Committees has not yet been supplied, and that the Government and the nation are now as little qualified to deal with these difficult and momentous subjects as they were when those Committees were appointed. Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge on the consideration of His Majesty's Government the great injustice of taking any substantive measures in relation to the institutions or properties of the colonists without the completion of these inquiries, to which the Government itself may be considered as pledged, no less by the appointment and Reports of the Committees than by the despatch and the speech above quoted.

Your Memorialists are convinced that from the magnitude of the property invested in the West India Colonies, and the numerous and extensive commercial relations in this country involved in their fate, any substantive proceeding or declaration affecting their rights and interests rashly adopted, or given, must be followed by a commercial crisis unparalleled in the history of the empire.

The recent insurrection in Jamaica, which is proved to have been mainly excited by the mischievous representations impressed on the negro mind, that "the King had wished them to be free, but that their masters withheld their freedom," cannot fail to establish to your Lordships' conviction the extreme danger to which the lives and properties of the free population resident in the Colonies will be exposed by any such proceeding or declaration.

In the view which your Memorialists take they beg to be understood as not admitting that any distinction can be made between the Legislative and the Crown Colonies.

Under these circumstances and considerations your Memorialists claim that ample and patient examination of their case which the renewal of, and a Report from, the Committees of the two Houses of Parliament can alone afford; and they more especially protest against any substantive measures being taken, or declaration made, affecting their rights or properties in the Colonies, without previous communication with themselves.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

60, St. James's street, 31st Jan. 1833. Chairman pro tem.

At the time this Memorial reached the Cabinet, the King's Speech contained a recommendation to "the House of Commons to turn their attention to the 'settlement' of the question of slavery, which had so long agitated the public mind."

This paragraph the Ministers were forced to strike out of the Speech and blink the question altogether:—but the reader must not imagine that an appeal to their feelings, their candour, or their justice alone produced this sudden and striking effect—not a bit of it. Simultaneously with the appeal, they were favoured with another Memorial from the merchants only, in which they distinctly stated, that if any such declaration of the intentions of Government were made in the King's Speech, as they had reason to believe was intended, they would not ship another article of food or clothing for the negroes, nor would they either accept or pay another bill drawn from the West Indies.

From this determination rather than any good feeling sprang not only the erasure from the Speech but the following Memorandum from Lord GODERICH.

MEMORANDUM.

COMMUNICATED BY VISCOUNT GODERICH TO THE WEST INDIA BODY, FEB. 4, 1833.

1st. His Majesty's Government will be ready to communicate confidentially with the West India body before they submit to Parliament any propositions upon the subject of West India affairs.

2d. The Government retain their original opinion upon the subject of a Committee of the House of Lords, of which the West India body now seek the renewal. They felt at the time confident that it would necessarily be followed by the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, which in all probability would aim at different objects, and be conducted upon different principles; and they apprehended that the result of the inquiries would be to increase the vehemence of the controversy upon the subject of slavery, to irritate rather than moderate the excited feelings of the public, and aggravate the acknowledged difficulties of the whole question.

What has occurred since the close of the last Session has not altered, but has, on the contrary, confirmed these views; and they would earnestly press upon the West India body the expediency of not calling upon the present occasion, for a renewal of the Committee of the House of Lords.

They admit, at the same time, that there prevailed, when the Committees closed their labours, an impression that their inquiries would be resumed in the present Session, and that that impression was countenanced by the language of the respective Reports. Nor are they disposed to deny that they themselves looked forward to that course. Considering, however, everything which has subsequently passed, and the actual state of the question, they feel that they would best consult the interests of the West Indies by not inviting the House of Lords to re-appoint the Committee. If, nevertheless, the West India body should continue to think its revival essential to their interests, His Majesty's Government will not oppose such a proposition, if brought forward from any other quarter.

Feeling it, however, to be their duty, in the present crisis of West India affairs, to act upon their own responsibility, they deem it incumbent upon them to state, that the appointment of such a Committee would not cause them to abstain from maturing and proposing such measures as they may, upon full consideration, and after communication with the West India body, deem to be best calculated to bring this important subject to a safe and satisfactory termination.

To this Memorandum the West India body made the following just and spirited reply.

MEMORIAL of the STANDING COMMITTEE of WEST INDIA PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, consequent upon the foregoing Communication.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL GREY, K.G., FIRST LORD OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, &c. &c. &c., AND TO THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CROWN.

Your Memorialists beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a communication in the form of a Minute bearing date the 4th inst., having reference to the Conference of the 28th ult., and beg to express their satisfaction at the King's Government having assured them that they will communicate confidentially with the West India body before they submit to Parliament any propositions upon the subject of West India affairs.

Your Memorialists submit that if the appointment of the Committee of the House of Commons, consequent upon the granting that in the House of Lords, has, by the result of its inquiries, "increased the vehemence of the controversy and irritated rather than moderated the excited feelings of the public," that effect is attributable to the publication of the evidence in an incomplete and inconclusive state; and although your Memorialists have no desire to aggravate the difficulties of the question, yet they deem it essential to the just and safe settlement of it that the real extent of those difficulties should be made apparent.

The Committee reported that "the important question of what is due to the fair and equitable consideration of private property, as connected with the extinction of slavery, had not been investigated by them."

Until, however, that part of the question shall have been investigated, the further one of the extinction of slavery itself cannot be dealt with. And as the slaves are by the laws of England the property, and necessary to the value of the estates, of their masters, in which, "by no fault of their own, and through the encouragement of

various acts of the Legislature" (as allowed by Mr. Canning), they or their predecessors have invested their fortunes, "the fair and equitable consideration due to the rights of private property" must in this case involve previous provision of funds to an amount which will be of an appalling magnitude.

Your Memorialists submit that as the Committee in the House of Commons was conceded to their opponents, and the evidence for the case of those opponents made public, its labours should not stop at the precise point most prejudicial to the colonists. And they further submit that the Committee is also bound, if it shall report in favour of the extinction of slavery at any definite period, to found that Report upon an investigation of the details of a plan upon which it shall be practicable, consistently with the safety of the Colonies and the well-being of the slaves themselves, as well as the rights of property.

For these reasons your Memorialists do not see that evil in the renewal of the Committee of the House of Commons (trusting if such renewal should be inevitable to the justice of the King's Government for its impartial constitution) which should deter them from their demand for the renewal of that in the Lords, in which House they consider it indispensable to their interests, not only that inquiries should be extended to the other Colonies as well as Jamaica, but that the evidence upon oath of Lord BELMONT, of Sir JAMES LYON, and of the Deputy-Secretary sent from the different Colonies for the express purpose of giving evidence upon the subject, should be taken.

With regard to the announcement of His Majesty's Ministers that the Government means to act upon its own responsibility, and to mature and propose such measures as may seem to them best calculated to bring the important subject to a safe and satisfactory termination, notwithstanding the renewal of the Committee, and consequently pending its inquiries, your Memorialists must protest against the inconsistency of a course nullifying the only purposes for which the Committee shall be granted, and, therefore, destroying the value of the concession itself. They continue to maintain that, until that Committee shall have reported the "dispassionate and impartial result of an ample and patient examination" of the whole case in reference to the rights of the Colonists themselves, the rights of their creditors in this country, the well-being of the slaves, the safety of the Colonies, and their incalculable importance as a constituent part of this empire, the Government are as little qualified to deal with these difficult and momentous subjects as they were previously to granting the Committee in the last Parliament.

(Signed) W. H. COOPER, Bart.,

Chairman pro tem.

Now, with regard to obtaining impartial justice in a House of Commons, of which four-fifths are pledged against them, we really do not perceive how the West Indians are to expect it, or how Lord GREY or Lord GODERICH, even if they were so inclined, could secure it to them; and as to expecting any Committee to give a patient attention to the whole case, in reference to the rights of the Colonists—the rights of their creditors in this country—the well-being of the slaves—the safety of the Colonies, and their INCALCULABLE IMPORTANCE as a constituent part of the empire, we fear the expectations of the sufferers will be most grievously disappointed.

We have over and over again descanted upon the last point referred to in this Memorial—we mean the importance of the Colonies to England—but we can never do so too often.

By the most accurate computation which has been made, the property in the West Indies is worth one hundred and fifty-seven millions sterling.

In all the slave countries, there exist of African slaves about five millions—in the British Colonies there are about 750,000 of them.

If these are to be rendered useless, for what purpose of humanity is the sacrifice of one of the limbs of the empire, as well as of justice to thousands of honourable and worthy individuals, to be made? The gap in our sugar production, which must be the natural consequence of this humane measure, must be filled up by adding 750,000 new victims to the SLAVE TRADE to the negro population of some foreign dependencies. And for this increase of slave-smuggling, and the advancement of the mercantile interests of our enemies, we are to give up SEVEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS OF DIRECT REVENUE, besides all the profits of our exports of clothing, ironmongery, Irish butter, and salt provisions, to an immense amount—our shipping, and a nursery for our seamen—risk a commercial crisis ten times more destructive than the panic of 1825—grind the people of England to pay immense compensation, and yet ruin thousands of unoffending persons. Yet such is the course the Ministers are prepared to pursue, and that upon their own responsibility.

It will hardly be believed, after all the correspondence and communication which have taken place between the Government and the West India body, after the former has consented to the re-appointment of the Lords' Committee, moved for by Lord COLVILLE, on Friday, in the House of Peers, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the vital question, Ministers have actually gone the length of drawing their Bill for the IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION of the SLAVES, and that it was expected to be completed by twelve o'clock yesterday.

Our authority for this intelligence is Mr. FOWELL BUXTON; and we must say, that, if he is correct—and he talks it openly—the fact that Ministers have consented to a Committee of Inquiry, after having resolved on legislating on their own responsibility—and that while they were declaring they had no objection to further investigation, have actually prepared their Bill for the completion of the destructive measure, proves them to have added insult to injury, and converted concession into mockery.

We have received the following letter, to which we give a place. It certainly picks out the borrowed plumes from the Daw's Tail. We do not profess to know more of the facts than the writer tells us.

3, Barrington-place, Windmill hills, Gateshead, 12th Feb. 1833.

Sir,—I trust you will do me the favour to notice the enclosed communication. During my residence at Florence I composed a plan of reform in the representation of the country, in every respect similar to the one that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has had the good fortune to get through the House of Commons. In every essential particular the plan of reform I have just alluded to and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's plan are exactly the same. At the suggestion moreover of Lord MULGRAVE (in whose family I was tutor at the time), my plan was forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL for inspection; his Lordship promised to support and patronize me: from that time to the present I have received no emolument whatever. The plan of dividing counties was suggested to my mind from the circumstance of two regiments of militia having been raised in each county during the Peninsular War. For some months past I have been so seriously ill as not in any way to be able to make this communication public. I wish not to reflect anything unpleasant upon Lord MULGRAVE, for whose character I have much esteem and respect.

If you think proper in any way to notice this communication you will greatly oblige, Sir, your obedient servant and reader.

ARTHUR F. ELIOT.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER—EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

No. II.

COLONEL ASTELL.

Too brave to crouch; too proud of soul to fawn,
Above the world fair honour to prefer;
Each mean and servile act to hold in scorn;
A resolution nothing can deter:

These are the traits which ASTELL's mind adorn,
The elements of British character;
Which Albion bids within his breast reside,
To keep a model pure her rising age to guide.

Ere he resolves, the summit gained by few,
His manly steps ascend with previous care,
Whence, midst the regions subject to his view,
He seeks the point to which he would repair:
The hills below which intervened, and threw
A screen before him whilst he sojourned there,
Now shrink on either side, and far between,
In full and brilliant light, the wish'd for goal is seen.

With scrutinizing eye he then surveys
The tracts between—the forest—hill and dale,
And in his mind deliberately weighs
What force will here, what skill will there prevail:
The covered pit which smiles as it betrays,
The obstacles which every pass assail
Full well he marks—once seen its sternest foe,
Did that proud heart e'er quake or doubt its overthrow?

No!—Doubts which fill more timid minds with awe,
But animate his breast, and fan its fire:
So through the tempest rides the ship-of-war,
Whilst minor vessels in its rage expire!
Superior spirits brook no curbing law;
No beaten path-way master-minds require,
But "Onward!" is the cry, and all obey
The miming call, when ASTELL leads the way.

His judgment, stable as the sea-girt rock
Whose towering head defies the furious gale,
Marks unconcerned the fierce and angry shock
Of clashing interests which its base assail:
With calm indifference it seems to mock
Each hope that Art will over Truth prevail,
And high aloft one steady course pursues,
Where Anger cannot reach, nor Passion dim its views.

The soldier's rank and early discipline,
Which often warp the mind that bears their stamp,
In him shine forth but in the lofty mien
And frank address peculiar to the camp,—
Their sole effect apparently has been
To mould his manner, not his sense to camp:
So on pure gold impress what stamp you will,
The varied coin retains its pristine value still.

Some minds, though rich, so deep their stores immure,
Their wealth would not th' extracting toil repay;
Others there are, with adits so obscure,
That half their gains are fritter'd by the way:
Here neither halls nor bars the ore secure,
Nor alleys wind with dim and feeble ray,
But heaps of treasure lie exposed to view,
So easy of access—so straight each avenue.

PEMICAN.

His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by his tutor, the Rev. Mr. WOOD, arrived at Cumberland House on Wednesday, on a visit to his illustrious relatives. On Thursday the Royal Party, including the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, with Sir WATKEN WALLER and the Baroness HOWE, took an airing in two carriages and four, inhaling the pure atmosphere and admiring the beautiful scenery surrounding this charming watering-place, and returned by Beauport and St. Leonard's.

The *Portsmouth Herald* of last week contained an account of a "remarkable circumstance which recently occurred in the Weald of Sussex." A Mr. EDWARDS was driving a spirited horse in a gig on his way to Brighton, when near a turnpike gate the horse took fright, and dashed off at full speed. The woman of the toll house shut the gate with a view of stopping the horse. The driver however whipped the horse, which leaped the gate, the gig followed, and the top bar of the gate was divided by the wheels. The most wonderful part of the story remains to be told. The Gentleman retained his seat, neither the horse, the gig, nor the harness sustained the most trifling injury, and after a half-mile gallop, the gentleman continued his journey gallantly to Brighton. This deserves to be classed with Brother Jonathan's feats.

The infant who was committed to York Castle for an alleged contempt of the proceedings of the Court of Chancery has been discharged out of custody. It appears that the writ was taken on a proceeding on the equity side of the Exchequer. Lord LYNCHBURGH, on learning what had happened, directed all the parties to appear in Court yesterday evening, and, after commenting in terms of indignation on the course which had been pursued, ordered the Solicitor to relieve the mother and child forthwith from the situation in which they had been so improperly placed. We understand that this extraordinary commitment had its origin in the mistake of a country solicitor.

Expenses to be allowed in future to Witnesses in Courts of Justice, at Assizes, &c.—The Taxing Officers of the Superior Courts have agreed to the following allowance to witnesses subpoenaed to give evidence, and which have been approved of by the Judges:—

	s.	d.	q.
For travelling expenses per mile (one way).	0	1	0
To journeyman, labourers, &c. per day	0	5	0
To tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers, per day	0	5	0
To auctioneers, accountants, short hand writers, merchants, &c., residing in London, and the trial be there	1	1	0
If at country assizes, such persons must be allowed	1	1	0
Professional men	1	1	0
Attorneys' clerks	0	15	0
Females, according to station in life	0	5	0

The *Suffolk Chronicle* states, that a Clergyman of that county has resigned his Magisterial duties; giving as a reason, that "he conceived the office of a civil Magistrate to be incompatible with his duty as a Minister of Christ."

Commander PERCY F. HALL R. N., has resigned his commission in the service, and published a pamphlet, assigning his reasons for this step, which it appears are connected with religious scruples, and a desire to preach the gospel.

WILLIAM BENTINCK (SON OF HENRY BENTINCK, Heer Van Diepenham, in Overpeyl); and ARNOLD JOOST VAN KIEFFEL Lord of Voort, two Dutchmen, accompanied WILLIAM Prince of ORANGE, in 1688, in his expedition to England, and became his confidential advisers and friends; they soon therefore attained from that Prince, when King of England, English Peerages, the Garter, and other honours. If the taste or distaste these persons had for FRANCE is to be measured by that of their Royal Master and friend, it may justly be merged in the most irreconcilable hatred. The present Duke of PORTLAND, the thick and thin supporter of Government, is the great great grandson

of the said WILLIAM BENTINCK, and the Earl of ALBEMARLE, the PRESENT MASTER of the HOUSE, is the great grandson of the said ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL—these men most zealously support FRANCE against the true interests of HOLLAND.

The Marquis of WESTMATH and the Earl of GLENCAIRN were prevented by illness from attending, on Friday, in the House of Lords, on the Irish Question.

The SPEAKER's first Parliamentary Dinner yesterday in Palace-yard was given, according to the usual etiquette, to Lord ALTHORP, Lord DUNCANSON, and the other Members of the Administration who have seats in the Lower House. The Right Hon. Gentleman will give his second dinner on Saturday next to the Marquis of CHANDOS, Sir R. PEEL, Mr. GOSWOLD, Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, and other leading Conservative Members.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE is confined to his house with a sprained ankle, from which his Grace suffers much.

The statement in the *Morning Chronicle* that Mr. HERRIES divided with Mr. HUME against the Government on Thursday night is erroneous. Mr. HERRIES was not present at the debate or the division.

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department and the new Quaker Member were seen speaking together just before the debate was sworn. It was not strange, however, to see Lamb and Pease together at the same table.

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. KEMBLE has strengthened the respect that his fellow-citizens previously entertained for him by retiring from the contest for the representation of the City. By thus acting Mr. Kemble has in no degree weakened his pretensions as a candidate for the honour he sought, and all classes of Conservatives are ready to assert his qualifications. Mr. LYLE, however, was the first in the field on the present occasion, and at the general election he polled the unprecedented number of 5,000 votes, a most flattering proof of the confidence reposed in his integrity and talents by the merchants and traders of London.

The following extract of a letter from New York, dated Jan. 23, was on Friday posted at the North and South American Coffee-house:—"VERPLANCK's new Tariff Bill will not pass; another will be submitted, but no alteration will take place in our Revenue Laws this year, and the President will not convene a new Congress. South Carolina is fully determined on resistance, but she will, methinks, now be put down, but not without bloodshed."

Montreal Papers to the 18th January, Quebec to the 16th, and Halifax to the 16th of this month, have been received at the North and South American Coffee-house. The Solicitor General of Lower Canada had been appointed Attorney-General, *vice* Mr. STREWART, whose removal had been assented to by the Colonial Department, in accordance with the Address of the House of Assembly. A private letter from York mentions a rumour that the prorogation of the Colonial Legislature would take place on the 22d inst.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 13th Feb. 1833.

DEAR BULL.—As your columns will be filled with parliamentary debates—as your readers will receive their share of pre-occupied "Titles," "Inland," and "Reform," and as you will have but little room for foreign news, I shall to-day confine my attention to two subjects:—First, PORTUGAL, and second, the BELGIC DUTCH QUESTION.

The intelligence from Portugal is conclusive. Dom PEDRO admits that he is defeated. The letters which are written by his officers and friends—who have succeeded in their endeavours to procure his aid—the cause of the daughter of the Emperor of Brazil—are full of the most bitter reproaches, addressed to the leaders and chiefs of the revolutionary expedition; and I saw, yesterday, a letter from a young French officer, which contained the following paragraph:—"As to Dom PEDRO, he is a far worse man, and a much less able Prince and General, than his brother Dom MIGUEL, and I declare to you on my word and honour that I would rather be in the service of the latter than in that of the former. Our situation is most deplorable. Our food is bad and scarce. Our pay is insufficient and irregularly supplied us. The bombs of the enemy do us a great deal of injury. Our men are very much discomfited, and have no longer any enthusiasm. SOLIGNAC may be a good officer, but we know his conditions. Dom PEDRO pays his expenses out and in, and if he should succeed in the present struggle and the government with which I no longer desire, to put in its place an absolute Queen with a Regency, and without a Constitution, then SOLIGNAC is to receive for life a pension of 150,000 francs (or 6,000l. sterling per annum). If SOLIGNAC shall not succeed, then he is only to receive his bare expenses out and in, including outfit, all of which will not exceed 7,500 francs (or 300l.). So we perceive that SOLIGNAC is not an enterprising and enthusiastic lover of liberty, but a mercenary speculator, who makes war merely for what it may pay him. The first thing you will hear of will probably be the departure of Dom PEDRO, and then the desertion of his party in the expedition. Those who remain will be obliged to surrender, or be cut to pieces by the Miguelites. I shall remain here but a few days longer unless a total change should take place in the direction of affairs, and which is by no means probable."

The writer of the letter from which the above is an extract I know very well. When he left France for Portugal, he came to visit me. He was full of hope, amounting to confidence; and as he is a Liberal of the movement party, he believed that the expedition of DONNA MARIA would lead to revolutions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. But now how different are his views and opinions. He, one of the most sanguine and violent French Republicans I ever knew, writes word to his family, "that he would rather be in the service of Dom MIGUEL than that of Dom PEDRO." I have heard of no other but the hundreds of thousands are weekly received in Paris from the deceived soldiers of Dom PEDRO, and indeed I often hear and see similar correspondence. But I have cited this letter in particular, because the writer was one of the most zealous and indefatigable partisans of DONNA MARIA, and has kissed her hand some score of times, receiving from her in return promises of undying gratitude and of future protection and favour. Hear, what he says, ye Don PEDRO rentiers, and ye holders of RICARDO scrip, "Dom PEDRO is a far worse man, and a much less able prince and general, than his brother Dom MIGUEL; and I declare to you, that I would rather be in the service of the latter than of the former."

I have just seen and conversed with a highly respectable Portuguese, who has recently arrived from Lisbon. He assures me that so popular is Dom MIGUEL as to be beloved by the people, and so resolved are all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and to admit of no change that even the common people by tens of thousands contribute the amount of a day's earnings every month, and whole regiments of soldiers contribute the amount of a day's pay every four weeks, in order to assist to meet the extraordinary demands made on the early onerous taxes which are independent of the taxes (just now necessary on the part of the people are obliged to support. This enthusiasm of his Government, and of his personal qualities of mind and heart as well as in favour of the Monarchical form of Government, of which he is the zealous defender and personification, whilst then, on the one hand, the enemies of Dom MIGUEL become daily less numerous and less powerful—his friends become more so—and the young Monarch may now defy even the English fleet and a French army for the Portuguese are with him nearly to a man.

Now, my dear BULL, let me place before you in a few words the present situation of the Belgic Dutch Question, about which so much has been written and said, and of the merits of which so little is really known. I am happy then to inform you that the King of HOLLAND remains as firmly resolved as ever not to give to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg—not to abandon his rights as monarch to the free navigation of the Scheldt—and not to make any more concessions to Belgium, French, or English Revolutionists. I am further happy to inform you, that the King of HOLLAND continues to receive the most sincere and repeated assurances of sympathy, and of promised aid if necessary, on the part of the Russian and Prussian Cabinets—and that the King of Prussia has recently encouraged King WILLIAM to yield no further to the

demands of the Duke de BRUNSWICK and Lord PALMERSTON. I have likewise the satisfaction to state, that the Belgian Royalists remain united—that they are resolved on keeping aloof from the Revolutionary Government now established in their country—and that when the suitable moment shall present itself they will place themselves at the head of the people and demand the re-union of Holland and Belgium. I have also just learnt that the King of HOLLAND only permits the navigation of the Scheldt to the vessels of those countries not at war with him, and that he has ordered a toll to be paid—no 2s. That the right of search be allowed, and submitted to. Some vessels have already entered the Scheldt, conducted there by the pilots of Flushing—but those which so entered have paid the toll and submitted to the search. Of course, the Belgian vessels and those of France and England continue to be wholly prohibited. I am also happy to announce to you, that the German Confederation is resolved on maintaining the rights of the King of Holland to the Duchy of Luxembourg, and that no concessions have been made by the Diet of Frankfurt on this head. Thus you perceive the affairs of Belgium and Holland are marching satisfactorily, and although the negotiations are long and painful, yet in the end the cause of justice will prevail, and King WILLIAM will gain for his faithful and devoted subjects in Holland, and for the Orangists in Belgium, all the advantages he desires to bestow. That a letter I have kept my engagement. The questions of Portugal and of Belgium are the only ones of importance at the present moment, and I have therefore limited my letter to their discussion. Believe me to be, my dear BULL, very affectionately yours.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. CHARLES PORTER, late Fellow and Tutor of Caius college, Cambridge, has been instituted, by the Bishop of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of St. Martin's, Stamford, in the room of the late Rev. Richard Atlay, Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

The Rev. T. L. WHEELER, M.A. was on Thursday elected a Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Digby Smith, M.A. deceased.

The Rev. WILLIAM FREDERICK POWELL, M.A. has been appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Stroud, vacant by the cessation of the Rev. John Ingram, Patron, the Lord Innes of Learney.

The Rev. MARTIN MAYSON, M.A. has been inducted to the Rectory of Knapwell, Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Marquis of Northampton.

The Rev. DISNEY ROBINSON, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Woolley, near Wakefield, Patron, George Wentworth, Esq. of Woolley Park.

The Rev. JOSEPH CHARLES BADELEY, LL.B. has been instituted to the Rectory of Shipdham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Joseph BADELEY, of Halesworth.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALES, B.A. has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of All Saints, in the town of Northampton; vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Thursby, Patron, the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton.

The Rev. JOHN HORSKINGS, M.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Alwalton, in the county of Huntingdon; vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Freeman; on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Wappenham, in Northamptonshire; vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Portington, Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. NEWMAN JOHN STUBBING, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Somerton, Suffolk, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Newman John Stubbing, of Igham.

The Rev. JOHN ORANGE, of Barnsley, has accepted an invitation to become Minister of the new Independent Chapel, Blackett-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ST. PHILIP'S SALFORD.—At a Chapter held in the Collegiate Church on Thursday last, the Rev. J. RANBY, M.A. was appointed Chaplain, and the Rev. W. WALKER, of Salford, was appointed to the Incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Salford, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Oswald Sergeant, M.A.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. JOSEPH LEOGOS, Rector of Holton, Somersetshire, at an advanced age.

The Rev. WASHINGTON UYEDALE, B.A. Vicar of Kirmood and Silekwood, and Perpetual Curate of Mark.

The Rev. JOHN PRIOR, aged 67, at Quorndon, Leicestershire.

The Rev. W. WALKER, Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, and Perpetual Curate of Bly.

The Rev. GEORGE KEMBLE WHATELY, in the 8th year of his age, at Hovegarden, Derbyshire.

The Rev. H. PRACH, of Derby, in the 79th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Feb. 14.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctors in Divinity*: S. Whittingham, and J. B. Frowd, Fellows of Corpus.—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. W. Abbott, Taberner of Queen's; Rev. C. Powell, Trinity; Rev. T. Edmondson, Jesus.—*Bachelors of Arts*: W. R. Coxwell, Exeter; T. E. Winnington, Christ Church.

BRISTOL, Jan. 15.—Mr. CHARLES HOBSON GROVE, of Pembroke college, has been elected a Travelling Bachelor on Mr. Wrot's foundation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioners for building new Churches have made their twelfth Annual Report. They stated that at the time of their last Report, 18 churches and chapels had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 231,367 persons. Since that time 20 churches and chapels have been completed, capable of accommodating 26,361 persons. So that on the whole, 188 churches or chapels have now been completed, and therein accommodation provided for 257,728 persons, including 142,121 free seats. The Commissioners state further, that there are nineteen churches and chapels now building, and that they have approved plans for building eight more.

On Tuesday last, by a unanimous vote of the Mayor and Aldermen of Leeds as trustees of the charter-house, the Rev. T. DIXES, LL.B., was appointed Master in the room of the Rev. Kingsman BASKETT, deceased. From the universal esteem and reverence with which Mr. D. is held by all classes throughout this large town, there can be no doubt the appointment will be viewed as a settlement justly due to his virtues and extensive usefulness.

We understand that the Rev. DR. HAWES has requested his curate, the Rev. P. HALL, to resign the curacy of St. Edmund's, in consequence as it is stated of his doctrine being too Evangelical.

The parishioners have drawn up a petition to which signatures are being obtained, urging his continuance.

The Duchess of NORTUMBURLAND has just established a Sunday School in Alnwick, and her Grace pays the most minute and constant personal attention to the poor scholars.

The Rev. EDWARD SMYTH, Rector of Stowmarket, lately distributed his annual donation of beef and blankets to the poor of that parish, which afforded very seasonable relief.

The amount of the collections in Chelmsford Church, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds for the education of the poor upon the principles of the Established Church, amounted to upwards of 25l.

In Conventions held at Oxford, in Cambridge, and in the University Chest in the Irish Protestant Clergy.

Meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford takes place on the 19th, to enter into a subscription for the Irish Clergy. The meeting is called by the Dean.

Upwards of 600l. has been raised at Bristol for the distressed Irish Clergy.—The *Bristol Journal* mentions, on the authority of a venerable Minister of religion, that a recent meeting held for missionary purposes in Dublin, upwards of one hundred of the Clergy were present, and that although the greater portion of these two hundred ministers were actually reduced to live upon potatoes and milk, yet that not one was heard even to allude to personal concerns—temporal privations and sufferings being made to yield to the more congenial topic of the eternal interests of the Church of Christ.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.—A subscription has been entered into at Birmingham for the restoration of St. Peter's Church, in that town, which, situated in the heart of the city, and the seat of the mission for building new Churches, was destroyed by fire. It is now proposed to rebuild it by voluntary subscriptions, which it is probable will be done, as great interest is felt in its restoration, in consequence of its having afforded gratuitous accommodation to 1500 persons.

At a very large meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and free Burgesses of Richmond in Yorkshire, held on the 11th inst., JAMES TATE, M.A. jun., was unanimously elected head master of the free grammar school there, on the resignation of his father.

THE LATE REV THOS. ROGERS.—A neat gothic monument, erected

by public subscription, in memory of the late Rev. T. ROGERS, Sunday Evening Lecturer of Wakefield, and Churchwarden, was completed in that Church last week, by Messrs. Hollins and Son, sculptors, Birmingham. The execution of the work reflects great credit on the artists, and it forms a striking ornament to the beautiful edifice in which it is erected. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of the Reverend T. ROGERS, A.M. formerly of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and thirty-one years Sunday Evening Lecturer in this Church, who died on the 13th of February, 1832, aged 71 years. This monument was erected by public subscription as a tribute of respect for his character and a record of his long and pious labours."

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The following collections under the King's Letter have been made:—At St. Martin's, in this city, by the Rev. T. DAVIES, LL. B. At Wolverley, near Kidderminster, 13l. 3s. 6d. Peapleton, by the Rev. G. DIXEY, LL. B. 6d. Churchill, by the Rev. A. DIXEY, LL. B. 6d.—On Sunday last, 17th inst., the Sermons were preached in the parish Church of Chaddesley Corbett, in this county, by the Rev. G. H. PIERCE, for the benefit of the National Society, after which collections were made at the doors amounting to 8l. 0s. 7d. —*Worcester Journal*.

An eloquent discourse was delivered at our churches, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of the Society for Educating the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, by the Rev. E. W. MARYATT, of the 13th inst. The collections were 13s. 6d. the 11th inst. of St. Luke. The collections amounting to 35l. 6s. 8d.; the one at St. James's amounting to 18l. 17s. 6d.; that at St. Mary's to 16l. 9s. 2d. —*Bury paper*.

At the Annual Meeting of the Bury District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Wednesday last, a very gratifying Report on the proceedings of the year 1832 was presented to the meeting. The Public are informed that the year now sensible of the good effected by the exertions of this Society, and their support of it is increased in proportion.—The Society is under the patronage of the Marquis of BARNSTON, President, and of many of the principal noblemen, gentlemen, and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, who are vice Presidents.

The Bishop of DURHAM has, in the most quiet and unostentatious manner, dispensed private charity during the last year, upwards of nine thousand pounds. Well may it be said to the detractors of this excellent and pious individual:—"Go you and do likewise."

The venerable Archdeacon THORP has resigned the Rectory of Winton, which was lately constituted a separate parish by an order of his Majesty in Council.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have been pleased to cede to the living of St. Mary's, the value of 25l. per annum.

THE REV. CRACKLETON PORT.—A rumour of the death of this great, exemplary, and highly estimable gentleman, having got into circulation, and a contemporary having fallen into the error, we are most happy in being enabled to contradict the report, which we apprehend had its rise in the death of his brother, G. P. PORT, Esq.—*Exeter Flying Post*.

LYNNINGTON, FEB. 9.—Our town, on Tuesday morning last, presented one of the most affecting sights ever witnessed; showing that even in these days of reform, schism, and infidelity, Christian virtues will command respect. The hour of eleven had been fixed on for committing to the silent tomb the remains of our late and deeply lamented Pastor, the Rev. ELIAS JONES, A.M. who for nearly fifty years had been the faithful minister of this populous parish: on which melancholy occasion, as indeed from the hour of his death, the whole town, dispersed in private charity during the last year, upwards of nine thousand pounds. Well may it be said to the detractors of this excellent and pious individual:—"Go you and do likewise."

The solemn and touching funeral service, which was attended by his family and eight of the surrounding clergy, it was instantly followed, though without invitation, by a long train of their late Pastor's flock, in deep mourning, to the parish church, where the reading desk and pulpit, from whence his warning and cheering voice had so long been heard, were, by voluntary subscriptions, covered with flowers.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been compelled from want of room to postpone our observations upon the Irish Church Bill till next week.
The criticisms upon the Theatres, Yates, and the acted Oratorios, are also postponed for the same reason.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

THE KING came to town on Thursday, and on Friday held a Court and Levee, which were very numerous attended.

A few minutes after two o'clock arrangements were made for receiving the Address from the Convocation of the Clergy in the province of Canterbury, which had been voted in Convocation, in the Jerusalem Chamber. The procession was preceded by the officers of the Convocation, followed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Bristol, the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and Archdeacon Watson. The deputation was introduced by two Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, making their obeisances. His Majesty was seated on his throne in a military uniform, attended by the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Albemarle, two of the Great Officers of State, Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir Joseph WATLEY as the Groom in Waiting. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners lined the Throne Room. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the Address, which was of considerable length, and related to the assembling of the new Parliament. The King returned a gracious answer. The deputation then retired, and proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber, when the Convocation was prorogued.

Shortly after the King held a Levee, and gave audiences to the following Ambassadors and Ministers:—The Prince de Talleyrand, on his return from France.—The Baron de Cerro, to deliver a letter from the King of Bavaria.—Nanick Pacha, Minister from the Sublime Porte, on delivering his credentials.—Mons. Monexo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United Provinces of La Plata, to deliver his credentials.—His Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Winchester, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Cadogan, Sir J. Kempt, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Hill, and Viscount Exmouth, when the Noble Viscount returned the ribbon of the Bath worn by his late father. The Dean of Hereford, on his appointment as Deputy Clerk of the Closet, presented by the Lord Chamberlain.—The Rev. T. F. Foord Bowes, upon his appointment as Supernumerary Deputy Clerk of the Closet, presented by the Lord Chamberlain.

A great number of the nobility and gentry were present at the general levee.

LORD GREY is sailing before the wind with his coercion Bill; and receives the support of the Conservatives, which, alone, will enable him to carry it. To be sure, it is, altogether, one of the most curious anomalies that ever was presented to a nation.

In the first place, when in the year 1822, and when Lord WELLESLEY represented Ireland to be in a flame—which, of course, nothing but the emancipation of the Papists could quell—his Lordship required the renewal of the Insurrection Act, the whole of the present Ministers deprecated such a measure; and, as Mr. SHELL told the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. SPRING RICE, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, Lord EBRINGTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and, last, though not least, the present Lord BROUGHAM, united in denouncing it, not only as an arbitrary and barbarous, but an uncalled for and useless measure.

We mention this circumstance, not with the hackneyed view of charging these Right Honourable and Learned Personages with tergiversation—they are much too far gone for that—we mention it merely to shew the difference between theory and practice, and the difficulty, when in office, of acting up to the professions made when out of it, for to this desire to redeem pledges, which they have been making for now nearly half a century, do we attribute the reckless industry of the Whig party to overturn every establishment and destroy every recognized institution.

In the second place, what an absurdity is presented to the country in the construction of the Bill itself, which is most carefully framed, so that all its provisions and even its phraseology are levelled at one individual—that individual having been the Councillor and Associate of the LORD LIEUTENANT, having been proposed and strongly supported in the Cabinet as King's Attorney-General, and having actually been favoured with a Patent of Precedence of unexampled powers, which, at this moment renders him, not only capable of sitting as Criminal Judge upon a Circuit, supposing the Judge to be taken ill, but points him out as the individual who is by right to succeed him.

In the third place, the working of the Bill in all its ramifications is entrusted to the Marquis of ANGLESEY, and the suppression of agitation and the overthrow of the agitators is confided to the KING's Representative, whose parting injunctions to the people of Ireland were contained in the thrice repeated word, "AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE," which Viceroy having insisted upon returning to his Government, proceeds within forty-eight hours of his arrival in Dublin (as we are told in the *Dublin Packet Newspaper*) to visit the LORD CHANCELLOR at his house in St. Stephen's Green, wearing a "large green handkerchief, similar to the Dan's order cravats, supported by the Irish Volunteers."

In the progress of this Bill Lord GREY will meet with some difficulties which he ought to have anticipated—not from those whom his Lordship may consider his political enemies, but from those whom he has pleased to constitute his particular friends. That Mr. O'CONNELL, stung not only by disappointment, but ingratitude on the part of the Liberal conciliating Ministry, and personally insulted in every line of the Bill, should be violent, nobody can wonder; accordingly, we find a letter received in Dublin, written by him, containing the following passages:—

"I proposed to myself to send you for publication, on Monday, an address to the Irish people, on the present truly awful crisis of public affairs, but I have been occupied with conferences all day, with Irish and British Members of the Commons, and I derive much consolation from being able to tell you, that not only are the popular Irish members firm and unanimous, but that there are a greater number far than I could possibly expect, of the British Members, determined to resist the atrocious tyranny with which Earl Grey has the unheard-of audacity to dare to threaten Ireland. Talk of an union, indeed, between the two countries, after presuming to attempt to outlaw the inhabitants of one great portion of the empire!!

"But the extreme despotism of the proposed measures has a ten-

dency to disgust every friend to liberty, and in England we shall certainly get considerable support out of doors.

"In the mean time, pray use my name to conjure the people, first, to be perfectly peaceable—to submit to no violence; and secondly, to have the absolute madness of doing the business of our enemies, by any species of violation of the law. Secondly, get the clergy, if possible, and the 'aity, unanimously to petition. Petition—petition—petition against these measures. Let us have firm, respectful, strong petitions from every part of Ireland.

"Let there be no despair—the constitutional battle for Irish liberty is not yet lost—neither shall it, with the blessing of God, be repeated, let no man despair, on the contrary, call on the friends of freedom to insist that their representatives shall do their duty."

This, we say, is natural; but although the Conservatives feel that it is right to support this Government in measures which they themselves might have considered necessary for suppression of Irish rebellion, (for as to calling the Bill a Tranquillization Bill, nobody with their eyes open can do that,) we very much doubt whether any legal and constitutional power will be found adequate to the completion of the measure.

Last October twelvemonth Lord GREY was commanded by the KING to put down the *Political Unions*—Lord GREY wanted the force of these combinations to carry his odious Reform Bill; he neglected to do the work vigorously and effectually, and accordingly, at every seasonable opportunity, when his ministerial reign was jeopardized, we were threatened with a visit from 100,000 Unionists from Birmingham, who were to dictate to Lord GREY's opponents what they were to do. We foretold—we forewarned Lord GREY of the consequences of his interested friendship with these persons, and the flattering approbation and support with which they honoured his Government, which Government sealed the bargain between them by corresponding with them in their corporate capacity.

We now present to the eyes of poor Lord GREY, and to the country, the verification of all our prophecies, and exhibit his Lordship precisely in the position in which we said we should find him, endeavouring to shut the doors he had opened, and on the very verge of annihilation at the instant that he attempts to draw the line, and halt in his march of reform and destruction.

BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

The usual weekly Meeting of the Council took place on Tuesday evening last; the rooms were crowded to excess, and considerable interest seemed to be excited. In taking the Chair,

G. F. MUNTZ, Esq. said he had just returned from London, where he had been during the past week. He was exceedingly sorry to say that, from all the information which he could elicit from well-informed individuals, his opinion was, that no measure calculated in the least degree to restore the prosperity of the country would be introduced by the Ministers, unless compelled by the loud and universal voice of the people from one extremity of the kingdom to the other.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. CRIEVEN brought up the Report of a Committee appointed to reconsider what measures should be proposed in reference to the subject of the King's Speech. The Committee recommended that a public Meeting of the inhabitants should be held as speedily as possible, to give them an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the conduct of Ministers.—(Cheers.)—Mr. Attwood said that the sole object for which the people had exerted themselves to pass the Reform Bill was, that they might have an acknowledgment of the rights of their great oppressors.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")—What, then, must have been their surprise and indignation when they found that in meeting the Reformed House of Commons Ministers had never once hinted at the subject, and seemed totally to have forgotten the principles which placed them in their present situation?—(Hear, hear.)—Every thing which had been said on the Ministerial side of the House, made him feel that the House of Commons was sold and betrayed.—(Cheers.)—He trusted the House of Commons would fearlessly do its duty, but he confessed he looked chiefly to the people, whom it now became more than ever to speak out in right earnest.—(Long and loud applause.)—Mr. Attwood concluded by reading a series of resolutions, and also a petition grounded upon them, complaining of the deep disappointment the people had experienced, and praying that an immediate remedy might be applied to their great distresses.

After a few observations from other members of the Council it was agreed to submit these Resolutions and Petitions to a public Meeting.

The Rev. T. M. McDONNELL next brought forward a Petition against the Bill introduced by Earl Grey for suspending the Constitution in Ireland. This gentleman addressed the Council at some length amid much applause on the nature of the Bill in question, which he denounced in the strongest terms. By its introduction he conceived Earl Grey had lost the confidence of the people. His name, instead of going down to posterity with the benefactors of the human race, would be associated with the Caligulas, the Pitts, and Castle-rings.—(Loud cheers.)—In the Bill now before the Lords he had contrived to extract all the virtues of former Acts of Government towards Ireland, and concentrated them in one locus.—Mr. McDonnell said he would warn Ministers of the dreadful consequences likely to ensue from the passing of this tyrannical Bill.—(Loud cheers.)—Mr. McDonnell concluded by moving that the Petition he had read should be submitted to the public Meeting.

Mr. SAN seconded the Resolution in a forcible speech. If Lord Grey's Bill were carried into a law, he prophesied for the consequences. If the people of England did not instantly rise up and put a stop to this infamous measure they would be contaminated by it.—(Fervent cheering.)

Mr. EDMONDS next addressed the Council with considerable effect, commenting upon various portions of Earl Grey's speech, which he considered a declaration of war against the people.—(Cheers.)

The motion of Mr. M'DONNELL having been acceded to, Mr. GILES read a petition for the immediate and total repeal of all taxes on knowledge, which he proposed should also be submitted to the public Meeting.

Mr. G. WATKINS seconded the motion. Resolutions agreed to. It was then determined to hold a public Meeting of the inhabitants at Beardsworth's Repository on Monday next.

We are informed that Wolverhampton will hold a Meeting for the same purpose next week.

LORD GREY must feel—bitterly feel, the position in which he is placed. If he pass this Bill and keep his place, it will be entirely owing to the Conservatives, who, as they have no desire that the present Ministry should be overthrown by rebellion and agitation, will conscientiously support it.—Under obligations, therefore, to those whom he has vilified; owing his Ministerial existence to their will, and forced to acknowledge the wisdom and justice of their policy by adopting the very measures (only strengthened) which they had adopted, in opposition to the most violent denunciations of his Lordship and his adherents, he is put in a position at once the most degrading and the most dangerous.

LORD GREY stands with this Bill, which overthrows the civil law of Ireland, in one hand, and in the other holds a proposition to destroy her Church, as a bonus to the agitators to relinquish their agitation. As we have elsewhere said to-day, the principle upon which the CONSERVATIVES are acting is an honourable and constitutional principle, so long as they believe that Ministers are doing less mischief to the country than would be done by their removal, without caring who might be their successors; but if it appears that the present Bill only accelerates the rebellion in Ireland, and at the same time excites the odium of the English mobocracy, we cannot consider that those who would in one case conscientiously uphold the Government are bound to support it in the other.

The newspapers say, that several regiments of cavalry

and infantry are ordered to Ireland. We beg leave to hint to Lord GREY, that we believe there are, at this moment, in England, no more than twelve regiments of cavalry, and—besides the reserve companies—seven battalions of infantry. We think there are none to spare for the Hibernian experiment. To what a state of things have two years' mis-rule reduced us? It is some consolation to know that the Ministers themselves—disagreeing as they do—are agreed upon one point, namely, that of being frightened to death at the mischief they have done, and at events, of the speedy approach of which, they are now—all too late—perfectly aware.

NOTHING further has transpired publicly with regard to the *Slave Emancipation Bill*, since our last number. Lord COLVILLE's motion for the revival of the Lords' Committee stands for Tuesday, and, as we see by the Memorandum of Lord GODERICH communicated to the West India Body, Government do not mean to oppose it.

This is all vastly well as far as it goes, but, as we said last week, if Ministers grant a Committee of Inquiry—and, not only before that Committee has concluded its investigation, but before it has even entered upon it, legislate for the Colonies on their own responsibility, their concession is an insult, and their tenderness a farce.

Take the evidence before the Lords' Committee in the last Session—read it, and see what comes out upon it; read the evidence of the Duke of MANCHESTER, for many years Governor of Jamaica, not himself interested to the value of a guinea in the Colonies, and accustomed from his affable habits and unaffected manners to mix generally with the people; hear Sir JOHN KEANE's testimony—in short, take the evidence of every individual capable of judging, and who is in no degree connected with the contest, and one result only can be obtained,—a perfect conviction that the Planters are a libelled and traduced race of men, and that the miseries of the slaves are the fictions of the faction as vague and groundless as are the tyranny and oppression of the masters.

We suppose nobody will deny the utter and entire independence of the Duke of MANCHESTER as relates to this question—nobody will believe that any man placed incidentally in the capacity of Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, or Admiral on the station, can have any feeling or prejudice upon the subject; or, if he had, is it not natural to believe that the feeling or prejudice which he might entertain would be in favour of those whom he saw oppressed and ill-treated, more especially as by dint of puffing and placarding, and speechifying and exciting, the Anti-Slavery yell has been made with the mob, the popular cry? Nobody can fancy that, when Lord BROUGHAM wrote his book on Colonial Policy, in which he ridicules the idea of suddenly emancipating the blacks with all the force and power of which his talents at that period of his life rendered him so capable, he was writing about what he did not understand—surely the evidence afforded at a time when the question was not discussed as it now is—when emancipation was not talked of—indeed when so much the contrary was the case, that Mr. WILBERFORCE and his satellites declared, and asserted and protested, and did every thing but swear, that if the Slave Trade were abolished they should be satisfied, and pledged themselves never to meddle with the perilous question of negro emancipation;—if, we say, we can adduce evidence given to the kindness and humanity of the Planters, and to the excellent condition and welfare of the slaves, at that period when, as at present, every calumny was heaped upon them, and when, let it be recollected, none of the measures of amelioration which have since cost the country so much pain and money, had been adopted, we think we shall shew that at all events the rights of property belonging to English subjects, let it be where it may and of what nature it may, are to be respected, and that no Minister has a right to legislate "upon his own responsibility," without submitting the evidence to the country upon which he presumes to rob the KING's subjects of their possessions and birth-rights.

The evidence to the conduct of the West India planters which we are about to cite, we have before quoted; but we can never too frequently bring it before our readers. On Thursday, the 3d of May, 1792, a Peer of Parliament said, in his place, that—

"He had proofs in his possession, and most certainly would adduce them, that the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons was, at least, erroneous, if not worse. The negroes were not treated in the manner which had been so successfully held up to the public view, and had so much agitated the public mind. He had been an attentive observer of the circumstances attending the state of the negroes, and had no doubt that he could bring forward proofs to convince their Lordships that their state was far from being miserable; on the contrary, when the various ranks of society were considered and contemplated, they were, comparatively, in a state of humble happiness."

The same Peer of Parliament said, that—

"Another circumstance had great weight with him, namely, that an implicit obedience to the dictates of the House of Commons—however much he, as an individual Peer, respected that House—would render the House of Peers useless; and thus the natural and constituent balance in the Constitution would be endangered—THUS HE NEVER WOULD EXERCISE. Full and substantial proof only, would satisfy him that the enormities complained of actually existed."

This same Peer of Parliament said—

"He knew the nature of the condition of the negroes in the islands from practical experience; and, so far from feeling unhappy, he well remembered that, being once invited to a planter's house, where he spent the night, he was awakened and disturbed in the morning, at an early hour, by the joyous festivity, and songs and dances, of these very slaves who are described as such miserable wretches."

The same Peer of Parliament said upon another occasion—

"Property to the amount of one hundred millions was embarked in our West Indian Colonies, which returned annually eighteen millions to the country, producing four millions of Revenue—was all this to be hazarded without deliberation, and WITHOUT HEARING THOSE WHO WERE SO MATERIALLY CONCERNED?"

We could quote many more passages from the speeches of this Peer of Parliament to exhibit his opinion of the merits of the Slave Question, the calumnies by which the planter is assailed, and the peril to which his property is exposed by this scheme of legislating on Ministerial responsibility—a responsibility, the advantages of which are to be considered in company with the facts, that these responsible Ministers are the same who, last year, sent out shoes for men who would not wear them, and razors to shave a race of people who never had beards—and, moreover, issued Orders in Council for the enforcing the shoeing and shaving, and other regulations, which Lord HOWICK last year, in

his place, declared he should be ready, *when the time came*, to vindicate and justify—but which have since been *re-scinded*.

But the reader does not yet know—perhaps he does not guess who the Peer of Parliament is, to whose speeches we have referred, and from whose practical knowledge we gather much confidence—the Peer of that day—is the Monarch of *this*—the extracts we have made, and we could make fifty more had we space, are from speeches made by his present MAJESTY, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, when Duke of CLARENCE—we therefore, at least, know the KING's sentiments upon the state of West India Slavery, and the ruinous consequence of Emancipation—and, above all, upon the rashness of legislating without hearing the people most interested.

Luckily the KING has recorded his opinion upon the Slavery Question; as we shall next week shew, he has avowed his feelings with regard to the maintenance of his Coronation oath and the preservation of the Church. No man can doubt these evidences—therefore, we believe we shall be saved from the ruin which must accrue, if the Irish Clergy Bill and the West India Emancipation Bill should pass.

We are strong advocates for supporting LORD GREY against his rash and intrusive friends, and we are quite sure that every true Conservative would, upon principle, uphold the Government, let its politics be what they may, against a lawless band of innovators; but this union and cordiality can only last so long as, upon conviction, the Conservatives feel that the Ministers are doing less mischief than the Radicals—no Conservative wants to turn LORD GREY out of office with any personal view—no Conservative wants office—but if LORD GREY's Government exhibit symptoms of destructiveness, violent beyond even those of their Radical alternate foes and allies, the Conservatives must, for the sake of rescuing the country from certain destruction, take a hazardous step, and deprive the present men of the power of overturning every thing.

Justice, reason, common decency, require, that no legislative measure should be taken by Ministers on West India affairs until the whole of the evidence which can be adduced before the Lords' Committee has been received. It is all very well for the Ministers to "pooh, pooh" down the West India body, and tell them they had better take things quietly, for they must bear it; they WILL NOT, because they CANNOT bear it—and if Ministers, as they are pledged, do not oppose LORD COLVILLE's motion on Tuesday next, they are bound, as they value their characters, to wait till they have obtained all the evidence producible to the Committee before they advance a single step further.

If—as some of those who know them best, say—their Emancipation Bill is a mere shuffle, to please the Political Unions, and is to be accompanied by a demand upon the country for some twenty or thirty millions by way of compensation, it will do mighty well, especially with those who mistake shuffling for straight-forward conduct, and confound equivocation with plain dealing—but we disbelieve this report, because the device is too shallow and flimsy, even for them.

We last week made a few observations upon the misplaced patronage by which LORD FRÉDERICK FITZCLARENCE had been appointed to the Lieutenantcy of the Tower. LORD FRÉDERICK, we beg to say, was not at Waterloo, but unwell at Brussels, or somewhere else, at the time of that glorious victory.

We last week said we thought his Lordship would be induced to resign before the Estimates were moved. If he continues to hold the appointment, Ministers will vitiate their own principle, and abandon the only ground upon which the sinecures in question are tenable. If he is made to resign, it will only prove how shamefully misused their patronage was in appointing him. And yet we believe that at the moment we are writing this, his Lordship has ceased to be Lieutenant of the Tower.

It is unfortunate for all parties, for his Lordship proposed yesterday afternoon an agreeable opportunity, being a leisure day, of receiving the congratulations of his Lordship's *Wife* friends.

LORD TEYNHAM, a nobleman of distinguished talent, having nearly arranged his charges against LORD SLIGO on Tuesday, made some observations upon LORD GREY's rough-shod Irish Bill, in which, having stated that LORD ANGLESEA was incapable of carrying the Bill into execution in an arbitrary manner—we suppose by riding down the insurgents with a couple of regiments of dragoons, or blockading their ports with three or four gun-brigs—was pleased to observe that his Excellency might die—or might be recalled, and another person, a Sir HUDSON LOWE, whose conduct had given so much dissatisfaction elsewhere, might be appointed.

So extraordinary an attack upon an absent individual, containing so groundless an allegation, coming from a nobleman of such exalted sentiments, admirable feeling, and high character as LORD TEYNHAM, produced loud cries of "Order, order," from all parts of their Lordships' House. When these "sounds unwelcome to a Baron's ear" had subsided, the Duke of WELLINGTON rose. His Grace said—

"He did not rise to make any observations upon the nature of the amendment which was about being proposed, requiring the signature of six members of the Privy Council of Ireland before a Proclamation should be issued; but he rose for the purpose of defending a most respectable Officer in His Majesty's service, who had been attacked, and who could not be present to defend himself.—(Hear, hear.)—The Noble Baron had thought proper to cast an imputation upon Sir Hudson Lowe. What did the Noble Baron mean by that acquainted with that Gallant Officer, and he believed that there was not in the service of His Majesty a more respectable man than Sir Hudson Lowe.—(Cheers.)"

LORD TEYNHAM disclaimed any intention of aspersing the character of Sir Hudson Lowe. He only spoke of him, through general St. Helena, as that nobleman, who, as Governor of the island, had been charged by the Duke of Wellington with the duty of being entrusted with the

without offering a word in defence of his Gallant Friend. He most distinctly denied the truth of the accusation. That Gallant Officer—(Hear, hear)—and his character was without stain.—(Hear, hear.)"

After what fell from the Duke and Lord BATHURST, it may be considered needless to say another word; but we Lordship's numerous attainments, commanding eloquence, and extensive property in the country, cannot fail to command, we cannot but wonder how his Lordship could imagine Sir HUDSON LOWE to be a man unfit to be entrusted with a

duty which he performed honourably and faithfully to his country.

LORD TEYNHAM only knew Sir HUDSON LOWE by general report. We would advise LORD TEYNHAM, when he again speaks of the former of these Generals, to rely with less confidence upon the latter one. Sir HUDSON LOWE had the most difficult duty to perform that ever was inflicted upon man. He lived in the midst of a conspiracy, in which everybody connected with the tyrant in his care, was more or less, each in his different branch, engaged. And this LORD TEYNHAM ought to have known has since been openly confessed by the people concerned, who still glory in their zealous endeavours to procure the escape of the prisoner by any means in their power. In executing his task, Sir HUDSON LOWE acted with firmness and decision—it was his duty to do so; but the stories of his harshness, and his disposition to wound and annoy the captive, are false, and have been proved false.

Never was there a good-hearted man, kind and affectionate in every relation of life, who suffered so much from falsehood and misrepresentation as Sir HUDSON LOWE.—Somebody the other day was observing, "that he gave Sir HUDSON every credit for honourable feeling and good intention, but that he thought (from general report) that when he was at Saint Helena he did not play his cards well." What the phrase meant, we cannot pretend to say; but it appears to us, that as to playing his cards, he played them as well as possible—for his game was to keep the Kuave in his hand till the last, which he did.

The Morning Herald of Friday says, that LORD TEYNHAM, on Thursday, was pleased to say in the House of Lords, that he had no intention of reflecting personally upon Sir HUDSON, in the personal attack his Lordship made upon him on Tuesday. It is not reported in the debates—however, it is of no great consequence whether his Lordship did or not.

As everything is to be reformed, so the internal regulations of the House of Commons have been altered by a resolution proposed by LORD ALTHORP—the House is to meet at twelve o'clock—twenty Members to make a House—to sit till three, and adjourn until a quarter to five, when it is to resume, without reference to the number of Members who may then be present.

The object of this alteration is to get through private business in the forenoon, and begin public business at five, in order that the House may rise earlier at night than it does at present; for our own parts, we think the only early rising to be ensured by the change is in the morning, for as no period is fixed for the termination of the debate in the evening, it seems to us only giving the talkers three hours more diversion; as for the SPEAKER—whose delicacy and devotion to his duties uniformly hinder him from opposing any personal considerations to suggestions for what may be imagined the good of the public service—he will now not have one hour to himself for exercise and recreation, save the hour and three-quarters, in which he is to transact all the out-of-door business of the House, all his own private affairs, and eat his dinner into the bargain.

What would LORD ALTHORP have done in this case, if the Government had not thrown over Mr. LITTLETON—he would not have stood under this sort of work—nor could he have understood it.

SIR JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, the humane friend of the soldier, has just promulgated a measure, which must receive, as it justly deserves, the gratitude of the whole British army: a warrant has been issued, reducing the soldiers' pensions, and giving the man who has served five-and-twenty years a pension of *shilpence per diem*.

If it were not too serious a calamity upon the soldier to be made a joke of, we should really have thought that the poetical and Right Honourable Baronet had made this notable arrangement in order to prove the justice of the classical poem, which says—

"How happy 's the soldier who lives on his pay,
And spends half a crown and of shilpence a day."
But it is no joke; and, excepting the odious and beastly order issued by the present Admiralty Board to the Navy, we never recollect to have heard any public measure hailed with more general disgust and execration.

A WEEK or two since we mentioned the case of Sir HARRY NEALE's appointment to the Naval Command at Portsmouth, which was afterwards taken away from him by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, because he would not resign his seat in Parliament. On Wednesday, the 13th, the Marquess of CHANDOS enquired of the First Lord whether this history was true—in answer—

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that, in reply to the question of the Noble Marquis, he had no hesitation in saying that there was no order of the Admiralty Board disqualifying naval officers who happened to be Members of the House from holding naval commands; but, at the same time, he did not suppose that it would be disputed that a discretion was vested in the Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the individuals whom they should select for the approbation of His Majesty to be appointed to situations with which great public duties were connected.—(Hear, hear.)—He (Sir J. GRAHAM), conceiving that the discharge of the Hon. Baronet's duties as a Member of Parliament would be inconsistent with the discharge of his duties as the officer holding the command at Portsmouth, certainly refused to lay his name before His Majesty for that situation, and if the Noble Marquis had any fault to find with his so doing, he could bring the matter in the shape of a substantive motion before the House. It was for the Noble Marquis to consider whether such a course would be consistent with his duty as a Member of Parliament, and whether there had been anything in this instance in the exercise of that discretion which was vested in the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the exclusion of the interference of the House. With regard to the two facts mentioned by the Noble Marquis, he had to state that in the instance of the first of them, namely, that there was a Gallant Officer, a Member of that House, whose flag was at present in the River, the Noble Marquis was perfectly right. In the second case, he believed that the Noble Marquis referred to the frigate *Sing*. He begged to state that in that instance the Noble Marquis was in error, for the officer commanding that frigate at the present moment was not a Member of that House. Now, as to the Gallant Admiral, whose flag was in the River, he (Sir J. GRAHAM) was sure that the House would at once perceive the difference that there was between removing an officer from a command because he happened to have been chosen by a body of constituents as their Representative in that House, and the selecting an officer who was a Member of that House to fill a high naval situation, where a constant residence on the spot was absolutely indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties connected with it.—(Hear, hear.)

For our own parts we cannot exactly see—except, indeed, that one is a Whig and the other a Tory, the difference between the "absolutely indispensable" residence of Sir HARRY NEALE at Portsmouth and that of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON in the Medway—of the two we should think the less protected River Thames, considering its proximity to the French fleet and coast, the more important—however, we will not quarrel about that; but admit that a constant

residence at Portsmouth is absolutely indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties connected with the Command. In Monday's newspapers appears the following announcement.

"Admiral Sir T. WILLIAMS, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at this port, struck his flag on board the *Victory* on Thursday, and proceeded to town on six weeks leave of absence. The command, *ad interim*, devolves on Rear-Admiral Sir F. MANTLAND, K.C.B."

This is ingenious!

It is the great misfortune of a weekly paper, that it cannot contain half the things desirable to give its readers. We were unable last week to notice the most interesting debate upon the embargo, in which Sir ROBERT PEEL, in one of his most luminous speeches, demolished the worthy Doctor LUSHINGTON, and made LORD PALMERSTON writhe. Sir JAMES SCARLETT wound up the affair with one short remark, which must have been extremely gratifying. After LORD PALMERSTON, in spite of the numerous casualties, killed, wounded, and missing, and the destruction of a vast citadel, after a protracted siege, had declared there had been no war—"No war!" said Sir JAMES; "why then the embargo amounts to piracy." What an agreeable alternative for LORD PALMERSTON.

MR. LIGGINS, of Mincing-lane, to whose valuable communications we are ourselves much indebted, has just published a REFUTATION of the calumnies accumulated upon the unoffending Planters of our West India Islands. The pamphlet abounds in convincing facts and incontrovertible statements, which cannot fail to undeceive the most credulous, and shame the most malicious of the Anti-Slavery faction. The pressure of other matter hinders us from giving to-day any lengthened extracts from this most able and useful tract; but one we must select, which, as a specimen of black excellence and white veracity, is perhaps unparalleled—that we have it in black and white, and that officially certified, is somewhat fortunate.

One of the favourite agents of the Anti-Slavery faction is, it seems, a gentleman of the name of PHILLIPS—Mr. JOSEPH PHILLIPS—who, having resided twenty-eight years in Antigua, was by that body considered an undoubted authority on colonial matters; and backed by the introduction of Mr. CROPPER, of Liverpool—(the Quaker, who calls his reasoning opponents *scoundrels*, and then begs pardon)—who introduced him to the public as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity—he has been received as an oracle by the public, and his statements as truths.

Mr. LIGGINS enumerates all the allegations made by this Mr. PHILLIPS, and overthrows every one of them by official documents and sworn evidence—having, as we have already said, room but for one, we take the following:—

PHILLIPS's allegation is numbered 5—

"5th. A slave named SPIDDEL (belonging to Rooms Estate) was kept in irons in the common jail of Antigua for nearly five years, for no other reason than that he could learn, than his having been insolent to the late Mr. GARLAND."

This is Mr. PHILLIPS's statement. We now submit a list of the various crimes and commitments of the said SPIDDEL:—

A List of the several Commitments of SPIDDEL (a Negro Man Slave belonging to the Rooms Estate) to the common Jail, from the Year 1824 to date.

Date of Commitment	Date of Release	By whom Committed	By whom Released	Crime.
Oct. 25 1822	Feb. 16 1823	J. D. Taylor and Thos. Cull	Court of Sessions	Burglary, Felony, and Arson
March 2 1822	July 8	R. W. Nanton	Keen, fr Gang	Runaway
August 2	Nov. 6	J. Scotland, jun	Ditto	Misemeanor
Sept. 7	March 9 1826	Ditto	Ditto	Theft
April 3 1826	May 14	John Shill	Ditto	Misemeanor
May 19	July 19	J. Scotland, jun	Recommitted	Theft
July 27	Sept. 19	John D. Taylor	Time expired	Ditto
Sept. 20	Dec. 13	J. Scotland, jun	Recommitted	Ditto
Oct. 13	Jan. 20 1827	Ditto	Recommitted	Ditto
July 11 1827	July 27	Court of Sessions	Runaway	Misemeanor
July 18	August 1	Ditto	Recommitted	Ditto
August 1	Nov. 23	Thos. F. Nibbs	Ditto	Ditto
Nov. 23	Dec. 25 1826	Ditto	Recommitted	Ditto
Aug. 27 1826	March 9 1829	G. W. Ledest	Recommitted	Ditto
July 11 1828	July 31	Charles K. Dow	Ct of Sessions	Felony
July 31	August 6	Ditto	Ditto	Larceny
August 6	Nov. 4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Jan. 29 1828	Feb. 4 183	J. Billingham	Time expired	Ditto
Feb. 3	March 8	Thos. F. Nibbs	Recommitted	Burglary
March 10	June 19	Charles K. Dow	Time expired	Larceny
August 9	Jan. 5 1831	Saml. O. Hayer	Ditto	Runaway
Sept. 10 1831	Nov. 10 1831	John Shill	Ditto	Stealing
Nov. 11	Still in Jail.	G. Mardelhor	Ditto	Ditto

ANTIGUA, Nov. 30 1832.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful extract from the Record Books of the Common Jail of this Island.

• The punishment in this case was not commensurate with the offence, a circumstance that arose from a defect in the law.

So!—Here, instead of this fellow's having been kept in irons for nearly five years—for no other reason than having been insolent to the late Mr. GARLAND—we find that he has been *twenty-three times* committed; that the longest period of his confinement, at any one time, was nine months; and that, during the period for which, as Mr. PHILLIPS tells us, the fellow was confined only for being insolent to Mr. GARLAND, he had been convicted of burglary, felony, and arson, once; misdemeanour, six times; desertion, five times; and theft, ten times—pretty innocent!—and what adds to the strength of this case is, the fact, that for these twenty-two crimes, Mr. SCOTLAND, jun., who appears to have committed this sweet Mr. SPIDDEL to jail no less than five times, is in the interest of, and in regular communication with, the Agency Anti-Slavery Committee; his father, conjointly with another individual, being the Editors of two of the most violent "emancipating" papers published in the colony.

But Mr. LIGGINS does not finish even here with his amiable friend, Mr. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, the Anti-Slavery agent, the admirable authority, the admired of CROPPER, and the believed in by the fools who pay their subscriptions to the faction. Hear what follows:—

I will now take the liberty of reverting to an intimation I gave some time ago, that Mr. PHILLIPS himself was not altogether free from charges of severity to his fellow man. I could not have deemed this necessary, had not his *own zealous defenders*, in the exercise of their discretion and their spleen, thought proper to aim another vindictive blow at the character of the colonists: they state, "Joseph Phillips, in a letter which lies before us, writes thus of himself:—I went out to Antigua in 1802; lived, and was employed as an overseer and manager upon sugar plantations until 1809. Early in that year I saved the Methodist sect, and finding that the system of the Bible that slavery is a *murderous crime* in the person of the Bible for deliverance and obtained it, and left plantations in my power to promote its destruction." Thus far the *pious* Joseph. On his *blasphemy* I will be charitable in my remarks; but I found the quotation necessary to shew the absurdity and *falsehood* of the statement altogether, for it will be remembered he remained in Ant. *twenty years* after, he began to read the Bible! during which period he must have lived with and by "the system." Every man who resides in the island is

inseparable from the system; and I will moreover shew this immaculate Joseph was himself a slave owner.

(Copy.)

"Certificate of Third Triennial Registration.

"Register of Slaves Office, Antigua.

"These are to certify all whom it may concern, that the following slave, viz. Mary Jane, female black, thirty years, returned by Thomas B. Moore, trustee to an infant, Sarah B. Phillips, has been duly recorded in my office as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of January, 1832!!!! (Signed) "CHARLES TAYLOR, Registrar."

Indorsed, "The within mentioned slave was PURCHASED by JOSEPH PHILLIPS, and placed in trust for his daughter."

The supporters of this "convert to Christianity," as they have designated him, (by which they mean his apostasy from the Church to Sectarianism,) were not satisfied with a simple extenuation of his conduct, but they must make it a vehicle of slander to others: they state—

"According to this statement, Joseph Phillips was himself a slave owner for seven years, and that during that time he felt no aversion to his barbarous employ: it is therefore highly probable, that in the course of it he did practise cruelties upon the negroes, which may have exposed him to arraignment and fine. But what then? This only shews that, before the sight of revelation came upon his mind, he was, like overseers in general, harsh and vindictive in the discharge of his duties, that subsequently however to his profession of religion and detachment from slavery, he has neither disgraced humanity nor violated integrity."

Now, in defence of the "overseers in general," I mean to expose this notable piece of patchwork; and in doing so, I will answer my purpose extremely well to quote PHILLIPS's own words literally, and shew by a retort, that the light of revelation came upon his mind, he attended to, that the outrage to which I alluded as having been committed by him, took place nine years after he had "left the system for ever!" and was not, therefore, an overseer, or immediately connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a **HOUSEKEEPER**.

"ANTIGUA.—Personally appeared before George Wright, Mardenborough, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said island, Hannibal, a slave of Golden Grove Estate, who, after having the nature and obligation of an oath fully explained to him, and appearing to comprehend and understand the said explanation) being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith, that about fourteen years since he brought grass to town for sale, which he sold for four dogs; he was one of three who sold grass together, and the purchaser gave his servant a piece of money to pay for all. That they went to Mr. Phillips's shop to change the money, when Mr. (Hannibal) bought one dog's worth of salt fish, when Mr. Phillips said that he (Hannibal) had stolen a bit and a half-piece, and searched his mouth, his pockets, his fingers, and his toes, and tore his new jacket which his master had given him. Mr. Phillips then called to his servant for a new horse-whip, which he had bought the other day, and beat him like what he (Hannibal) calls beating, until he fell down a trench, before the opposite house, the master of which took him in. When Mr. Phillips had finished beating him, his wife, Mrs. Phillips, found the piece of money. When Mr. Phillips saw him get up he offered him half a bit's worth of salt fish and half a bit's worth of bread, begging his pardon. HANNIBAL refused the bread and salt fish, and said the beggar was too late, that to-morrow morning he would go to his master to complain, and that Mr. Phillips should know to whom he HANNIBAL belonged—that in consequence of the beating he was bloodied by Dr. Wesson, and that he did complain to his manager, Mr. Moore, and that Mr. Phillips was taken to the court by his master. He also says that Mr. Phillips's shop, where the foregoing happened, was near the bridge. HANNIBAL. His mark.

Witness—JOS. M. HORTON. His mark.

Sworn before me, the 24th day of December, 1832.

(Signed) GEO. W. MARDENBOROUGH.

"ANTIGUA.—At a Court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at the Court House, in the Town of Saint John, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, 1818.—

Present—The Hon. JAMES ATHILL, Esq. President; Hon. RICHARD B. BYAN, Hon. HENRY HODGE, Hon. MEADE H. DANIELL, Hon. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Hon. JOHN BLACK, Hon. THOMAS COLLIS, Hon. JOSHUA DYERT, Hon. ROBERT FRENCH, Hon. R. W. NANTON, Esqrs, Rev. NATH. GILBERT.

DOMINUS REX. Assault and Battery upon JOSEPH PHILLIPS. HANNIBAL, a Slave.

The Grand Jury having at the meeting of this Court, on the 7th day of the present month of October, found a true bill against the defendant, he was this day arraigned upon the said indictment, when he pleaded Guilty, and the Court, after reading the indictment, the defendant, Joseph Phillips, do pay a fine of twenty pounds and the Court fees.—Secretary's Office, Antigua, Nov. 23, 1832.

"I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the Records of the Court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions of the Peace of the said Island. (Signed) "THOMAS LANE, Secretary and Clerk of the Crown."

It is quite useless to add one syllable upon this. We are greatly indebted to Mr. LIGGINS for lugging out the truth, and we should only beg the poor dupes who are imposed upon in all matters connected with the West Indies, to take the trouble now and then to judge for themselves.

SEVERAL—many of our correspondents write to say how much they should be delighted if we gave them an account of the dinners and balls and concerts, and parties, given during the week, and the names of the givers and the guests—we cannot conceive the slightest amusement derivable from the publication of such stuff—yet, as some folks like such intelligence, we will present our readers with an extract of a letter from Petersburg, giving an account of a ball there on New Year's day, which will perhaps startle the dance-giving dames of London—it is a curious description, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Morning Post*—

"The commencement of the new year (Jan. 13, N.S.) has just been celebrated here by a masked ball, given by their MAJESTIES, at the Great Winter Palace. Upwards of thirty thousand tickets had been issued before we thought of applying for ours; we were, however, fortunate enough to obtain admission, and about nine o'clock found ourselves in the midst of the motley crowd, which filled the most endless suite of rooms opened to the public for the occasion. What a scene! The thousands of grave-looking Monkish merchants and shopkeepers, with their long skited coats, stately beards, and nicely-tufted heads, supporting their pretty wives and daughters in their embroidered petticoats and head-dresses covered with jewels; the Georgians, Circassians, Tartars, Chinese, in their respective national costumes; the countless officers of the army and the marine in their splendid uniforms; the Ambassadors of all countries, wait their Secretaries, &c., en grand tenue. In the midst of this throng, gliding with difficulty from room to room, appeared the EMPRESS and EMPRESS—his MAJESTY in a plain uniform, without order or jewels; his spouse blizning with diamonds and pearls, which certainly never graced a more lovely person.—Carried forward like a breeze upon the stream, we were at length enabled to catch the late empress in the Salle St. George, where his MAJESTY in passing recognised us; five minutes after an officer of the Court came by command to conduct us into the inner apartments, where we were placed in a situation commanding a view of the whole festive scene. It is impossible to conceive the magnificence which now surrounded us. The Theatre of the Hermitage had been fitted up for the occasion in the form of a circular temple, illumined by means of lamps of various and minute glass tubes, inserted in the temporary walls of the building, and by silver chandeliers suspended from the roof. Around that structure were laid five hundred covers, principally in gold, with wines and refreshments of corresponding magnificence; the EMPRESS seated at a table in the centre; the EMPEROR standing close to her, did the honour in the most graceful manner imaginable; nobody seemed to be forgotten, and every individual appeared to enjoy the entertainment sans facon et sans contrainte. A short time his MAJESTY approached us, and, taking Mrs. **** by the hand, inquired how she had got through the crowd? A moment after he said, 'Que pensez vous de mes trente deux mille ans?' What a question in a Sovereign in the midst of a promiscuous assembly of his people! "Never till now had we seen so many persons crowded within

walls, nor did I previously conceive that such numbers so circumstanced could be so happy and so orderly. There was no merciless rushing to and fro, no picking of pockets, no boxing matches, no screaming of women or swearing of the men, no interference of the police, and hardly a private soldier visible. The walls were in many places lined with hundreds of bottles, from which deep libations were continually poured; the buffets, laden with sweetmeats, were severally besieged by hundreds of votaries, and yet no confusion occurred. I have even since heard that not a spoon was lost upon the occasion. I am no politician, but cannot help, in the simplicity of my heart, believing that this demonstration of confidence and security between a Sovereign and his people is a symptom of pretty good government on the one hand, and good feeling on the other, and amounts to a state of things not much inferior to that which we see a little farther westward, where one day we have a King nearly killed at a racecourse, and another, his neighbouring MAJESTY, made a target of in his own capital at noonday."

We find the following in the *Dublin Warder*:

"Our readers will recollect that on Saturday last, in consequence of O'Connell's threat of a run upon the Bank, and an assistant paragraph to that effect in the *Pilot*, we suggested to the Government the immediate preventive enactment of a restriction upon Cash payments. As if founded upon our suggestion, a subsequent editorial article of the *Courier*, Ministerial print, recommends the same measure. We find that the *Pilot* of last night returns to the same minute charge, and as the organ of the Patriotic O'Connell is reckless (or rather prepared) to spread commercial distress and ruin, and popular beggary through the land! After calling on the Citizens of Dublin to come forward, and remonstrate against the measures necessary to repress disorder and protect life and property, this nefarious member of the Press, and tool of an abandoned and desperate Faction, adds—

"The merchants of Dublin are deeply interested—for we proclaim that, in forty-eight hours after an act of despotism passes, a bank note will not be in circulation. Who would be so foolish as to hold rags, which would be worthless in a state of war?!"

"Yes, we would recommend to merchants, solvent merchants, and honest men—and to the Bankers of Dublin, to meet and put forward a remonstrance to the Government to protect them and the industry of the country against the profligate, abandoned, and cruel agency of their wicked tools, completed by a wicked and desperate faction. The Minister could not deny the Bill we have suggested through the House in one night he pleased."

PEMICAN.

Despatches have been received from Van Diemen's Land, and newspapers up to the 10th of October. The bank had contracted its issue of paper and the discounting of bills, which had occasioned a pressure for money; this is stated to be occasioned by the acts of the Local Government. These papers state the arrival of the *Tybee*, the first American ship direct from the United States, with a cargo of goods, which was to be paid for by the produce of the new Colony, chiefly in wool; this circumstance forms a prominent feature in the newspapers. The establishments of Capt. PAYNE and Mr. WELLER, at New Zealand, had been entirely destroyed by a party of New Zealanders, at Kaffee, New Zealand. These Gentlemen had arrived safe at the Bay of Islands. Mr. NELLYN, the Van Diemen's Land Company's surveyor, committed suicide on the 1st September. Accounts from the Swan River settlement had been received to the 12th September; the season had been very favourable; there was no alteration in the state of the Colony. It is understood that Mr. POTTER MACQUEEN is in communication with the Treasury, for the purpose of establishing a Bank at Sydney; which is to supersede the necessity of a Commissariat of Accounts in New South Wales—This proposition of a reduction of labour and charge is, we presume, offered as a *bonus* for the desired privilege.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 3d of January, state that there had been great rejoicings on account of the victories obtained by the Egyptian armies over the Turkish forces. The Grand Vizier, a prisoner, and a personal enemy of the Pacha of Egypt, was daily expected at Alexandria. The Pacha had made great preparations for his reception, and it was reported he would be well received, and that the great compliment, the pipe of peace, the highest mark of friendship, must be presented to him by the Pacha.—Our immortal bard must have alluded to this Calmet, when he made *Richard the Third* talk of the "Piping times of peace."—SHAKESPEARE knew everything, although we see by the obituary of Mr. O'KEEFE, the author of the Farmer &c., that according to that lamented gentleman's estimate, he had his equal.

JAMES MACQUEEN, Esq., has been appointed delegate from the Leeward Islands—no man is better qualified to support their interests: but of what avail are qualifications when four-fifths of a House of Commons is pledged to one side.

M. de MONTBEL one of the Ministers of CHARLES X., who signed the Ordinance of July 1830, has been condemned to a fine of 400,000 fr. or 16,000*l.* as his share of the damages caused to the city of Paris during the Revolution.—We do not know whether the damage done at Bristol, is to be visited upon the English Ministers in a similar manner.

The expedition in search of Capt. ROSS sailed on Sunday in the *Hibernia*, Capt. MAXWELL, for New York. Capt. BACK, the Commander, arrived in Liverpool on Thursday. The talent, perseverance, and unequalled powers of endurance which he exhibited in Capt. FRANKLIN's first expedition, together with his accurate knowledge of the arctic regions of America, qualify him beyond any other man for the enterprise on which he is about to enter. Whatever may be the result, so far as the primary object of Captain BACK's expedition is concerned, it cannot fail to extend the boundaries of geographical science, and to add many new and interesting facts connected with natural history, geology, botany, and magnetism, to the valuable contributions already furnished to those sciences by the enlightened and intrepid travellers whose discoveries have reflected so much honour on themselves and on the country that sent them forth.

PALMELLA, the rejected of Don PEDRO, left London on Sunday, being the most convenient day for the Marquess to travel on.—He is gone to join his family, and one or two of his disconsolate hangers-on.

The letters from Naples of the 24th ult. state that the quarantine in the Sicilian ports had also been relaxed. Vessels from London and Liverpool would be admitted on a quarantine of 14 to 21 days. Other northern ports of Europe continued subject to a quarantine of 21 to 28 days.—We regret to hear that the King of Naples had met with a severe accident by the overturning of his open carriage—so popular is his MAJESTY, that the funds fell two per cent. on account of the misfortune.—Great complaints are made at Naples that the present Consul charges for *Cortes de Surete*, which before the Whigs were in office, were issued gratis.

We find the following in Thursday's *Morning Post*:

"The Duke of WINDSOR (says a writer in the *United Service Journal*), was never known to pay attention to the reports carried to him of the fall of any of his officers; no more was NELSON. At Trafalgar, when his ship, the *Victory*, was alongside of the Spanish *Santissima Trinidad*, one of the first discharges from this mountain of floating timber killed eight men on the quarter-deck. NELSON turned quietly round to his Captain and said, 'This is too good to last long.' Yet NELSON was a man of such humanity and tenderness of feeling, that he was never known to remain on board of his ship when a sailor was to be punished."

It is with no view but that of correcting an error which occurs in this paragraph, and which must have been made unintentionally, that we notice it. By a reference to SOUTHEY's life of NELSON in MURRAY's Family Library, p. 336, we find the following passage:—

"The enemy showed no colours till late in the action, when they began to feel the necessity of having them to strike. For this reason the *Santissima Trinidad*, NELSON's old acquaintance, as he used to

call her, was distinguishably only by her four decks, and to the bow of his opponent he ordered the *Victory* to be steered. Meantime a raking fire was kept up upon the *Victory*. The Admiral's Secretary was one of the first who fell; he was killed by a cannon ball while conversing with HARDY. Captain ADAIR, of the *Marines*, with the help of a sailor, endeavoured to remove the body from NELSON's sight, who had a great regard for Mr. SCOTT; but he *anxiously asked*, 'Is that poor SCOTT that's gone?' and being informed that indeed it was so, he exclaimed, 'Poor fellow!' Presently a double-headed shot struck a party of marines who were drawn up on the poop, and killed eight of them; upon which NELSON desired Captain ADAIR to disperse his men about the ship, that they might not suffer so much from being together. A few minutes afterwards a shell struck the fore-brace bits on the quarter-deck, and passed between NELSON and HARDY, a splinter from the bit tearing off HARDY's buckle and bruising his foot. Both stopped and looked anxiously at each other; each supposed the other to be wounded. NELSON then smiled and said, 'This is too warm work to last long!'

This account, Mr. SOUTHEY tells us, is taken from Mr. BEATTY's Narrative of Lord NELSON's death—"a document as interesting as it is authentic."

CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—The following shows the state of this disease in Ireland for the week ending the 8th of February:—New cases, 538; deaths, 305; recoveries, 196; the deaths now far exceed the recoveries, which has not lately been the case. The places at which the disease most prevails are Tralee, Kilmaginn, Castlepollard, Killybeg, Killybeg, and Herbestown.

The capital burghesses of the town of Wisbech have petitioned the Legislature, to pass a law by which they may be relieved from the necessity of holding their annual election on the 2d of November, when such day shall happen to fall on a Sunday. Also to apply the same remedy to other corporations where the same evil exists, and further, generally to compel a better observance of the Sabbath. The petition was presented to the House of Lords on Monday last, by the Earl DE LA WARR, in the absence of the Earl of HARDWICK, and the same was supported by Lord WYNDHAM.—This appears to be the most extraordinary waste of trouble we ever heard of—before the 2d of next November comes, there will not be a corporation existing in the whole kingdom.

Lord MILTON.—A correspondent of the *Northampton Herald* states, that although the late Earl FITZWILLIAM did not expire until 12 o'clock on Friday, an agent of Lord MILTON's commenced an active canvass by nine o'clock on the following morning. SHAKESPEARE makes *Hamlet* say, when expressing his detestation of his mother's indecent haste, that the "funeral baked mends did coldly furnish forth the marriage service," and it might be with a view to the like economy as regards the election that these hasty proceedings have been taken. We trust, however, that this circumstance took place without the knowledge of the present Earl, and, if so, we feel assured his Lordship will give a marked reproof to the officious agent who has been guilty of this act of disrespect to the memory of the late Earl FITZWILLIAM.

TESTIMONIAL OF REGARD TO MR. FOLLETT.—This is now completed, and consists of a magnificent embossed silver candelabra, weighing 225 ounces. This beautiful piece of workmanship has been prepared under the directions of Mr. ADAMS, of Exeter, silversmith, and it is understood will be presented to the learned and highly-respected gentleman at the approaching Assizes.

We hear that it is the intention of the Worcester Political Union to petition the House of Commons against the Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Earl GREY, for the purpose of putting down the disturbances in Ireland, praying the House "to adopt measures less severe and more calculated to conciliate and pacify that much-distressed people."

On Friday last a man named GOUGE, who was cooper of his Majesty's ship Ocean, had prepared his two children ready to go to London, and having gone on board the Tender for that purpose, he pulled off his coat and hat, and told his children he was going to have a swim, when he deliberately jumped overboard, and sunk to rise no more. No cause can be assigned for this rash act.—His children are left destitute, having prior to this been bereaved of their mother.

The following unfortunate and fatal occurrence took place, at Ramsgate on Monday. CHARLES FOSTER, one of our harbour boatmen, went off in a small boat to a vessel a short distance from the harbour; when about a mile from the shore, a sudden squall of wind took his sail and capsize his little bark, and the poor fellow was in one moment hurried into the presence of his Maker, for before any assistance could possibly reach him, he had sunk to rise no more. We are sorry to add, a wife and family are left to deplore their untimely bereavement.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 20th Feb. 1833.

DEAR BULL.—The carnival is just over—the rain descends in torrents—the shops which were hired for a month by the letters out of the streets are once more empty—the hawkers are deserted—the tradespeople are beginning again to look gloomy and sad—the balls are over—the Stocks are falling—a new loan of 300 millions of francs is on the tapis—the King of HOLLAND remains firm, he has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of RUSSIA, counselling him to pursue the same line of policy he has hitherto adopted—the Scheldt is closed to Belgian, French, and English vessels.—The Emperor of SPAIN has fallen in the battle of Madrid.—Don PEDRO abandons himself to grief and melancholy.—Don MIGUEL denies the truth of the facts alleged against him by the French Government—the Belgian Treasury is without a sou—Austria has concluded a loan on beneficial terms without asking the aid of either English or French capitalists. The American union is at an end since Carolina is in open revolt against the central Government.—The Pope requires that the French troops shall leave Ancona—the King of PRUSSIA refuses to assent to the conditions attempted to be imposed by PALMERSTON and TALLEYRAND on his relative and Ally the King of HOLLAND. The Emperor of RUSSIA desires he may no more be tormented or spoken to on the subject of Poland—the Turkish Empire is dismembered—the law as to the state of siege in France is virtually withdrawn—the new law for creating 40,000 men in the French Departments of France is suddenly stopped by the Government before presentation to the Chambers.—M. D'ARNOULT and M. BARTHE, two of the Ministers of Louis PHILIPPE, are at open hostilities—the Spanish Government is divided into two parties, and no one can decide which will triumph—and, finally, disorder and confusion everywhere abound in Europe, where popular principles have momentarily triumphed, whilst in Ireland there are civil war, rebellion, and poverty.

During the last week the French Revolution has again been compelled to acknowledge its own weakness and to avow its inability to preserve the country in a state of peace, by constitutional means. It has, therefore, asked for extraordinary powers, and the new project of the Government for conferring upon it the power of declaring, when it will, any portion of the country under martial law has been discussed in the Chamber of Peers. You know very well, my dear Bull, that I have no great opinion of these French Peers, especially since they have been made Peers for life, and since a large portion of liberal leaven has been placed amongst them. Still, however, we have some good men amongst them, and the names of DREUX BRIZZ, NOAILLES, and even ROY and MOUTIER will be remembered with gratitude by France, in years which are to come. In the debates on the new Martial Law, which is intended not to be done in Ireland by Lord GREY, but which is designed to place us always under the jurisdiction of martial courts whenever the Government for the time being shall think fit—the Royalist Peers had a decided and marked superiority over their competitors of either the *Gauche* or the *Juste Milieu*. The Royalists opposed the law, because, after the Revolution of July, we are to expect the

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol Market has evinced considerable animation, and this afternoon the closing quotation for the Account was 87½.

All our Foreign Bonds have been advancing, and the market closed this afternoon at 100 for Russian, 100 for Spanish, 73½ for 74½ for Danish, 45½ for Dutch, 17½ for Spanish, 34 to 35 for Greek, which during the week has been as high as 37, and 41½ discount for the Portuguese Scrip.

Bank Stock..... 189 20
India Stock..... 207½ 208½
3 per Cent. Consols..... 87½ 88
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 87½ 88
3 per Cent. Red..... 87½ 88
Consols for Account..... 87½ 88

The German papers of the 16th are barren of intelligence. We are informed, under the date of the 30th Jan., from St. Petersburg, that the Russian American Company, with a view of opening a commercial communication with the north of America, intends to found a colony upon Stuart's Island, situated in Norton Bay. All the Kurile Islands have been restored by the government to the company, which is going to have a convenient road made from Siberia to the Sea of Ochotsk.

Colonel Gossett has addressed a circular to the clerks of the various Irish Corporations, calling upon them to make a "return of the charitable funds and other property in the possession, order, or disposition of each Municipal Corporation in Ireland—the manner in which the same have been acquired, and the purposes for which the same were given—and the mode in which they are now distributed and applied."

Twelve of the largest and oldest trees in the Mall, in St. James's Park, have been blown down by the recent storms. They were planted in the first year of the reign of James I.

Workmen are now engaged pulling down the house in Middle Scotland-yard, which, when formerly the residence of the office of the Board of Works, and also some houses adjoining, on the site of the whole is to be erected a splendid building for the Naval and Military Library and Museum.

His Majesty's brigantine Forester was totally lost on the 13th inst., off St. Martin's Island, Sicily. The whole of the crew were saved, through the exertions of Mr. Wake, the shipman; who having secured a line, and made it fast to the wreck, succeeded in pulling the boat to the people on shore, and thus almost miraculously effected the landing of the whole of the ship's crew.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, Charles and Thomas Littler were sentenced to transportation for seven years, for having defrauded a number of persons, by delivering fictitious letters, purporting to be two penny Post letters.

A dramatic fire at Chelsea Hospital, on Friday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, was alarming fire broke out in the laundry belonging to Chelsea Hospital, which was unfortunately full of linen left to dry at the time. As soon as it was discovered a signal was given, by the beating of drums, to alarm the inmates of the Hospital that it was on fire; and the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the aged inmates, who were seen running about in all directions. The engines belonging to the Hospital were soon on the spot; and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, they soon succeeded, with the addition of the parish engines and those belonging to the other Fire Offices, to subdue the flames, but not before all the linen was burnt to ashes, and that part of the building considerably injured. If the fire had broken out at night the destruction of life and property might have been dreadful.

Awful Disaster.—On Friday a Cornor's Inquest was held at the Court and Comptroller, in the New-road, before Mr. Stirling, touching the death of Mrs. Sarah Draper, aged 87, who was struck with death in the following awful manner, at the residence of the Dowager Lady Dillon, No. 4, Fitzroy-square. Colonel Dillon deposed that the deceased was at table, sitting in a chair, having dined. She had taken a glass of wine, when, momentarily, she uttered a piercing shriek, and fell from the chair, and expired. The witness related her existence. Witness asked the deceased if she had swallowed a bone, with difficulty replied, "No," fell back in her chair, and instantly expired. A surgeon was immediately sent for, and Mr. Tuson, of No. 10, Russell-place, attended, who was of opinion that the deceased died of an ossification of the heart.—The deceased was highly respected by the family, having held the situation of companion to the Dowager Lady Dillon above 30 years. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

Dreadful Storm and Flood at Barnstaple.—On the night of Tuesday last, and throughout the following day, the wind blew a tremendous gale from the north-west. It being spring tide, and the wind directly up the river, the Channel's waters flowed to a considerable height, covering the lower part of the town, the Sea-gate, North-walk, and the several roads leading to the town from her moorings, and was tossed across the slip of the little quay, with her bows hanging over, and her stern acting as a battering-ram to the premises now building by Mr. Lympy, which she has most seriously injured. The *Flora*, as the tide ebbed, lay on her beam-ends. There is scarcely a house in the town but what has been more or less injured, many of them almost unroofed. Many trees have been rooted up in the neighbourhood; the devastation of the flood has been very great, many sheep and lambs have been destroyed. Several barges and boats in the river were sunk, in one of which, we are sorry to say, two men were drowned.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

To-morrow will be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s., **THE MODERN CYMON**, of the "Jean" of C. Paul de Kock.—If we were required to mention any one of the numerous productions of Paul de Kock, as a specimen and proof of his talent, we should, with some hesitation, certainly select Jean's Foreign Travels. "De Kock is a writer of the highest order of Parisian society; the present translator truly observes, 'that a more thorough insight into French manners and customs may be obtained from one of De Kock's Novels than from fifty volumes of Modern Travels.' There is much character and spirit in the translation, and the dialogues are excellent."—*Literary Gazette.*

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ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. THOMAS L. J. SUNDERLAND, B.A. of Calus College, Cambridge, has been inducted to the Vicarage of Tilsworth, Bedfordshire, on the presentation of the trustees of Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.

The Rev. Geo. HULME, Clerk, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Salisbury, to be Curate or Minister of the new Church recently erected and consecrated in the parish of St. Mary, Reading. [This neat and elegant church was erected at the sole expense of the said Rev. Gentleman.]

The Rev. JOHN CONNOR has been appointed by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry, to the living of Upper Hadony, vacant by the collation of the Rev. Geo. Smithwick to the parish of Camus.

The Rev. GEORGE J. P. S. Fleming, M.A., on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; and the Rev. H. J. Lewis, M.A. has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, to perform the office of Chaplain to the said Hospital, on the nomination of the Master.

The Rev. FRANKERIE GARDINER, has been instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Landaff to the Rectory of Llanterferme, Merionethshire, in the County of Denbigh.

The Rev. J. C. WYLLIE, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Monson, has been instituted by the Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of Gatton, Surrey, upon the presentation of Lord Monson.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. T. JONES, Rector of Radding, and Vicar of Imer, in the 83d year of his age. The veneration in his episcopal residence and Christian benevolence will endear his memory to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

The Rev. Dr. NEWBOLT, Rector of Morestead, and one of the Canons of Winchester Cathedral.

The Rev. J. HARRIS, for thirty-six years the highly-respected Curate of Mells, Somerset, in his 72d year.

The Rev. THOMAS ELLIS, Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral, and Rector of Llanfihangel, in the County of Anglesey, aged 83.

The Rev. PETER J. JOHNSON, aged 88, of his episcopal residence, Ballynacash.

The Rev. RICHARD ALLEN, Rector of Great and Little Driffield, and also of Wharfedale, in the County of York, aged 74.

The Rev. EDWARD COOPER, Rector of Hamstead Midway, and of Yoxall, in the County of Stafford, of which former place he was Rector 33 years, and late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, FEB. 28.—On Tuesday last, in full Convocation, the University seal was affixed to petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that they would be pleased to take into their early consideration the laws relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, and with a view to their amendment.

This day the following degrees were conferred.—*Master of Arts*: Rev. Charles Childers, Christ Church; *Bachelors of Arts*: William E. Elwell, George Garrick, University; Alexander J. Sutherland, student of Christ Church; Charles Leslie, William Hornby, Arthur George S. Shirley, Christ Church; J. H. Barrow, Wadhams.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 28.—*Craven Scholarship*.—On Saturday last T. K. SELWYN, of Trinity, was elected a Craven Scholar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon. and Rev. R. B. STOFFORD, Treasurer to the fund now raising in the neighbourhood of Kettering for the relief of the distressed Clergy in Ireland, has already remitted the sum of £241. to the London Committee.

The Lord Bishop of DURHAM, with his characteristic liberality, has remitted to the Lord Bishop of the Durham University the sum of 1000l. in addition to the donation of 1000l. before made by his Lordship.

On Sunday evening, St. Thomas's Church, Stockport, which contains upwards of 1000 free sittings, was opened for divine service, & is the first church in that town in which the members of that establishment have been afforded an opportunity of attending service in the evening. The opening of the church was effected by the subscription, and a collection after the service on Sunday evening, the latter amounting to 70l.

The Rev. T. MIDDLETON, Head Master of the Grammar School, has been appointed Sunday evening lecturer.

By a unanimous vote of the Mayor and Aldermen of Leeds, as trustees of the Charity-house, the Rev. T. DIXON, LL.B., has been appointed Master, in the room of the Rev. KINGSMAN BASKETT, deceased.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Sunday last an excellent sermon was preached at St. Mary's church, Stamford, by the Rev. H. MORTLOCK, of Morecott, in aid of the funds of the above admirable institution.

After a Sermon preached on Sunday the 13th ult. in the Church of Swinhead, near Houn, Lincolnshire, a collection was made of 3l. 17s. 6d. in aid of the National Schools.

HEAVY TREASURY.—At a Vestry Meeting in this parish, last week, the motion for re-building this church was negatived on a division by 35 to 81, on the ground of its being premature in the present state of affairs as regards the Church, to agitate a question of that description.

Meetings have been held with the past week at Banbury and Brackley for the relief of the Irish Protestant Clergy. At the latter place upwards of 120l. was collected in the room on the day of meeting. In only one instance throughout the whole of England has an attempt been made to stop the stream of kindness and good will by interposing political discussions. The dissenters of Newport Pagnell have monopolised that high but unchristian distinction.—*Northampton Herald*.

We have the gratification to inform our readers that the subscription raised by the inhabitants of Bedford and its neighbourhood for the relief of the necessitous clergy in Ireland, amounts to nearly 180l.

The Bishop of DURHAM has sent the incumbent of Athley Chapel, near West Auckland, which was consecrated in November last, 100l., with notice that the curate made 200l. per annum.

The Rev. J. M. JACKSON, Curate of Lenton, near Falmouth, has presented every poor family in the village with a pair of good blankets.—*Lincoln Paper*.

The Rev. OSWALD SEWENT, of St. Philip's Church, Salford, is about to resign the incumbency. The teachers and children of the Sunday School presented to him a small but beautiful silver salver, as a record of their affection.

A service of plate has been offered for the acceptance of the Rev. M. J. BARKLEY, late Curate of St. John's, Margate, and now Perpetual Curate of Apethorpe and Woodnewton, Northamptonshire, which was presented to the Rev. Gentleman on the 21st ult.

As is our duty, we submit the Address to the Throne decided upon in that solemn mockery the House of Convocation: the King's answer is subjoined. We certainly are not quite aware of the Court etiquette connected with this Address, but the fact is, that not one of his Majesty's Ministers were in attendance upon the King when the Address was presented:—

St. James's Palace, Feb. 22, 1832.

This day the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and Bishops, with the Procurator and Members of the Lower House of Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, waited upon his Majesty to present the following Address, which was received by his Majesty upon the Throne:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's dutiful servants, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, most humbly desire permission to express to your Majesty our sentiments of loyal and respectful attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Since long we had the honour of addressing your Majesty, the disposition to violence which, in some parts of the island, had shown way to better feelings; and the cessation of these alarming enormities affords reason to hope that, through the blessing of Divine Providence, the paternal care of your Majesty's progressive relief may influence on the evils which still continue to exist with injurious influence on the peace and morals of the community.

But, Sir, we cannot dissimulate that, whether from the peculiar complexion of the times, or from some fault in our social economy, the country does not reap all the advantages which might be expected from the purity of our national religion, and the zeal and ability of its members.

Among the various causes which disappoint the hopes of the pastor, and counteract the effect of his example and precepts, we venture

to specify the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, the assiduous distribution of immoral and impious writings, and the neglect and profanation of the Lord's day. The distresses of the poor are thus greatly increased, their passions inflamed, and their feelings embittered; while the day set apart by the commandment for the public worship of God and instruction in his holy word, affords more unlimited scope for the indulgence of vicious pleasures and the propagation of wicked principles.

In making these representations to your Majesty we are actuated, not so much by the desire of vindicating ourselves from unmerited censure, as by a sense of our duty to your Majesty, the Supreme Governor, under Christ, of our Church. We do not imagine that, for evils so great and extensive, an immediate cure can be found in mere legal provisions, since laws will have little effect if they are not in accordance with the prevailing sentiments of the community. Yet we humbly conceive that much might be done for the protection of the innocent from error and vice, and for the encouragement of piety and virtue, by discreet legislation, advisedly directed to the improvement of the public morals, more especially if seconded by that reverence for religion and regard to propriety of conduct, on the part of the higher orders, which are prescribed alike, by duty and interest, to men of all classes in society.

The obligations peculiarly incumbent on us to lead the way in all this, is in itself so holy and so noble, and so necessary to the discharge of our professional duty, but assiduously seeking opportunities of fulfilling the will of our Lord, we feel and willingly acknowledge. And we venture to assure your Majesty that we shall be anxious at all times to concur and assist in any safe and effectual measures which, on mature consideration, shall appear to be calculated to advance the great work for which the Church was established, by removing whatever impediments may be found to obstruct the free course of our Ministry, and by enlarging the channels through which the benefits of our pure and holy religion are distributed to the several portions of the community.

By our conduct we desire to be tried; if we shrink from the performance of our duties we give up our title to the character of faithful Ministers of Christ, or useful servants of the State; if, in spite of discomfiture, we labour on, we shall be found to have fidelity, we humbly venture to hope for the continuance of that protection and countenance which we have hitherto so largely received from your Majesty's favour, and which at present are more than ever required for the preservation of the Church.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully offering our grateful acknowledgments for the concern which has been evinced by your Majesty in the welfare of the Church, and for the assistance, on no fault of their own, are exposed to the most previous calamities. Your Majesty's goodness to these exemplary Ministers of our united Church will not only contribute to the relief of their sufferings, but will operate as a cordial to their sorrows.

That your Majesty's Councils may be directed at all times by the spirit of wisdom, which cometh from above, and that your Majesty may be enabled in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of every blessing, is, Sir, our earnest prayer.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy.

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address.

I repose entire confidence in your expression of attachment to my Throne and Person.

I deeply lament that any principles or practices which tend to counteract the effect and example of your Ministry should prevail amongst any portion of my people; but no effort shall be wanting on my part to repress and discountenance licentiousness and immorality, and to promote throughout my dominions the true spirit of piety and obedience to the precepts of the Holy Gospel. In order to secure to you the full and free use of the Church, and to enable you to perform the duties of your sacred calling. In the fulfilment of those duties you will also experience from me every protection and encouragement; and it is with great satisfaction that I receive upon this occasion the assurance of your anxiety to concur and assist in any safe and effectual measures which, on mature consideration, shall appear to be calculated to advance the great work for which the Church was established, by removing whatever impediments may be found to obstruct the course of your ministry, and by enlarging the channels through which the benefits of our pure and holy religion are distributed to the several portions of the community.

AIMS AND ENDS.—This new work of fiction by Mrs. Sheridan, author of *Carroll*, was published on Friday last, and a new edition of the powerful satirical of *Carroll* will be published in the same time. In order to facilitate the consideration of the work, we have given without delay to the booksellers and libraries; of whom also may now be had—*3. Lights and Shadows of German Life*.—*Pictures of German Life*, which we consider perfectly irresistible. *Sunday Times*.—And *4. The Invisible Gentleman*, by the author of *Charley*, 3 vols. "One of the most entertaining fictions." *Literary Gazette*.

In the five years ending 1815, the number of petitions presented to the House of Commons was 408, and in the five years ending 1831 no fewer than 24,492 were presented! Of these, 10,685 were printed, at an expense of 12,000l. The House is about to adopt some regulation, by which this expense will be materially lessened.

The number of lunatics now under the care of the Lord Chancellor is 383. The annual sums allowed for their maintenance are 134,999l., and the rents and profits of their real and personal estates, 253,443l.

LORD KINNARIN is still confined to his seat at Melton with indisposition arising from the accident which recently befell him while hunting. His Lordship, we hear, will be unable to take the field again this season.

Official account of the net Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending on the 5th of January last:—Total Income, 46,988,755l. 10s. 7d.; Expenditure, 46,375,986l. 11s. 11d.; Surplus of Income, 612,768l. 18s. 8d.

Messrs. Bloxome and Co., of the Dursley Bank, have fortunately recovered the sum of 1408l. and cash forcibly taken from their clerk on the 13th instant, with the exception of the bills of exchange, drafts, and cheques, payment of which is stopped, and a trifling amount in bank paper and gold. Although the principal offender has hitherto escaped, the second man, named Parsons, was apprehended at the house of his mother at Wotton-under-Edge on the same night, and the sum of 1,170l. in bank and local notes and 200l. 10s. in gold, were found carefully secreted in the house. Parsons has been committed to gaol charged with the principal felony.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the Winchester Assizes, on Tuesday, an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by a farmer's daughter possessed of some property, and named Hooper, against a tea-traveller named Allies. In March, 1831, the plaintiff was 23 years of age, and the defendant (who was about the same) met her at her aunt's house at Winchester. He afterwards paid her addresses to her, and finally told her mother that he wished the marriage ceremony to take place in January, 1832. Previously to the arrival of the day, however, he took advantage of the confidence reposed in him, and seduced her from the path of virtue. In September, 1832, she became a mother. He then refused to perform his promise. Since the rupture he had made no inquiry after the mother or child, nor had he made any disbursement towards the expense of maintaining either. The defendant appeared in Court to defend his own conduct, but he merely said he did not think any of his observations would have any effect with the Jury.—Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 150l.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The following is said to be the outline of the plan adopted by Ministers for the future management of the affairs of India:—Three or five years are to be given to the Company to wind up their accounts, but the trade is at once to be thrown entirely open. The commercial capital is to go towards the liquidation of the Indian public debt, and the territories are to be managed in the hands of the Company. The dividends of the Proprietors are to be secured upon the territories of India for a certain number of years (ten is mentioned), and then the capital is to be paid off at 100l. The Directors are to be reduced to twelve, with a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. The salaries of the Directors to be raised to 800l. per annum each; the Chairman's salary to be 1,600l. per annum; and that of the Deputy Chairman 1,200l. The Board of Control is to sit at the India Office for the collection of the duties. The pay of the Indian army is to be increased. The public will not fail to perceive from this rough sketch of the Ministerial measure, that the object of the Whigs in 1831 is the same as it was in Mr. Fox's time—to gain patronage. The famous India Bill will be brought fresh to the recollection of the country. The whole scope of this scheme for the management of the affairs of India seems to be to give power and influence to the present Administration.—*Morning Post*.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

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JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous enquiries made by many persons to obtain 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 Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious articles is such, that they are not only unpalatable, but also dangerous, as they contain the following Caution:—some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies,"—others "Burgess's," and many more without address.

JOHN BURGESS and SON having been most highly 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 of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

For general information, we beg to state, that the anchovies given such 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.)

DEFICIENCIES OF TETHI.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to the Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her Serene Highness Princess Esterhazy, having in numerous cases been highly successful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of his improved TETHI-METALLIC TETHI (for which he has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Society, and the attention of the London and Edinburgh Medical Societies, whose pronouncement is affected from those causes, to the importance and utility of the above-named unrivalled remedy. The TETHI-METALLIC TETHI (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to rectify the defect to the advantage of the patient, and will be found to be 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.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING

MONS. MALLAN and SONS, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 3, HILL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C. 32, GREAT RUSSIA STREET, BLOOMSBURY, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have been enabled to procure Decayed Teeth, and Mineral Succedaneum, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The operation is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure, and always the most excruciating pain, and lasting for many years; also, the most perfect imitation of the natural teeth, in colour, form, and texture, and the use of calomel. Incredible Minerals and Natural Teeth, from one to a complete set, which are incapable of discoloration or corrosion, and fixed without the inconvience of wires or any other ligatures, and answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Charges as in Paris.—N.B. All Operations performed on Teeth.

STOMACHIC COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HENDERSON'S STOMACHIC VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—This is the most efficacious Medicine that has been discovered for the relief of all sufferings arising from debility, or derangement in the digestive organs, and the removal of all diseases proceeding from indigestion. Of the vast number who have taken it in every part of the world, it has been found to produce the most salutary effects. Where aperient only is required, it will be found more grateful to the stomach than any medicine at present in use, and may be taken by every individual, of every age, and under every possible circumstance, or exposure, with the most perfect safety. Dr. Henderson's Elixir is sold by Messrs. Butler & Co., 4, Cheap-side, London; 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin; Robert Hazell, Breckford; and retail by all respectable Medical Establishments in the United Kingdom; in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each, with directions for use.

RUPTURES.—I. EGG and Co.'s New Patent Self-Resisting and Adjusting GERMAN TRUSS, without Straps or any other contrivances, completely cures all Ruptures, Hernia, and all other complaints of 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 are only on the principle of pressure—the stronger the spring, the greater the pressure, and the more the pressure, the more the Truss is injured. A Truss cannot be applied. Manufacture, No. 1, Piccadilly, where is published by the Inventor, I. EGG, a Treatise on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those afflicted. Price 2s. 6d.—Truss on the English principle, single, 10s. 6d.; double, 21s. German Trusses 2s. 3d. and 5s. each.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, &c.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, under the immediate Patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, in bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each.

This Invaluable Medicine is universally acknowledged to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever discovered for alleviating the miseries incidental to the above distressing maladies. As a proof of its efficacy, the following extraordinary cures may be cited:—The consideration of the case of Mr. Wright, of Mile End-road, was many years afflicted with Cough, Shortness of Breath, and sense of Suffocation, whenever he attempted to lie down in bed, owing to the great accumulation of viscid phlegm which was unable to expectorate, and he was unable to obtain sleep, and he was obliged to use a Truss, which he was unable to sleep in his armchair. In this state he continued to linger, without any hope of recovery, his friends expecting that every fit of coughing would terminate his existence. At length he was prevailed upon to try a bottle of the Balsam, and he immediately had a complete cure. He was enabled to lie down in his bed, and before he had taken three bottles, was perfectly cured.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, No. 54, Blackfriars, London. Sold also at his General Agency Office, No. 8, Arden-street, London, New York; and by appointment, by William Hough, Paul-street, West-end, London, 150, Oxford-street, opposite Bond-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 226, Strand; and by all the respectable chemists, and wholesale and retail Patent Medicine Vendors, in the Kingdom.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell Blackfriars Road, London," (by the permission of his Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in white letters upon a red ground in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

N.B. Mr. Powell has no connexion with any other Cough Medicine. Removed from near the Magdalen to 54, near the Bridge, three doors from the Round.

GALL'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS are recommended as the most useful Aperient and Family Medicine circulated, for the cure and prevention of most diseases, whether arising from an irregular mode of living or from natural causes. Headache produced by Intemperance, &c. &c.—all yield to their magic power. They are purely vegetable, and may be taken by the most delicate constitution without restraint. In Boxes, 134d. and 2s. 6d. each, and Family Packets, 6d. each, and 1s. 6d. each.—Sold by Hancey & Sons, Newbury and Sons, Sutton and Co., Edwards, Evans, Drew and Co. London; and by most respectable Vendors in the Kingdom.

NO Medicine ever offered to the Public can be said to have restored to Health so great a number of persons, in Consumption and Asthmatic Complaints, as GODOBOL'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. Trials have been made under the inspection of many eminent Physicians, in obstinate cases, and they have declared that the cures performed by the Balsam, within the brief space of time, were sufficient for the establishment of its reputation; it is patronized by many of the first Nobility in the Kingdom. This Medicine should be kept in all Families, to administer upon the first symptom of Cough or Cold, as intemperance and neglect are the causes of many persons losing their lives, especially in the case of the Proprietor, the late George Godbol, Esq. of Great-ham, Hants., who has appointed Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 55, Farringdon-street, London, his Agents for the Sale of the Vegetable Balsam, at 11s. the pint, and 22s. the quart bottle.

The Signature of the Proprietor is written upon the Labels, and the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

EVANS'S POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The use of these Drops has been proved with much success in relieving the most distressing Affections, the Proprietor feels that it is his duty to bring them into notice, and to extensively to public notice—wherever known they have been approved. They have been found most efficacious in the cure of coughs and affections of the chest accompanied with looseness or wheezing. A teaspoonful taken occasionally three or four times a day, promotes the action of the lungs, and relieves the difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany pulmonary complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to whom it may be freely given. Price 134d. per bottle, duly included; or in large bottles equal to three shillings. Price 2s. 6d. each, and 5s. each.

EVANS'S APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and those Complaints arising from the state of the Stomach and Bowels, generally termed BILIOUS or NERVOUS.—These Pills have for a long period been extensively used, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for bilious derangement, indigestion, habitual constipation, nervous affections, and those diseases proceeding from general debility, attended with loss of Appetite, Headache, Pain in the stomach and bowels, nausea, flatulency, foul and furred tongue, stupor, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms. They are peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, whose confinement produces dyspepsia. They contain no violent or dangerous ingredients, and may be used with perfect safety in ordinary cases of biliousness, and in all cases of general debility, and require no confinement. Being purely of vegetable composition, they may be used without hesitation by either sex. They form a valuable Family Medicine, and are decidedly preferable to those numerous and distressing purgatives so commonly used. Price 134d. 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and in large bottles equal to three shillings. Price 2s. 6d. each, and 5s. each. Sold by Hancey & Sons, Newbury and Sons, Sutton and Co., Edwards, Evans, Drew and Co. London; and by most respectable Chemists and Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout Great Britain; and wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Edwards, Newbury, Sutton, London, &c. &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of M.C. detailing his distressed situation, does not mention where he lives or how a communication could reach him.

From a press of local matter, the double communication of OBIENS must stand over; the prose paper will require much consideration.

The authenticity of the information contained in the letter developing the destination of the annuity of the King of the Belgians, we suspect—we cannot believe that the same mentioned would have been accepted for the purpose specified, even if they had been offered. The story of the debts is of course nonsense—but we shall be glad to hear again upon the subject, inasmuch as a considerable part of the detail tallies completely with what we have heard much nearer town.

The numerous letters we have received on the subject of the baron's attempt to shut Saint Martin's Church from the public view, after the successful efforts of Mr. Nash to let it be seen, shall all be noticed next week.

The attacks of G.D. and S.—on Mr. WILKINS, of whose merits we know nothing beyond the pretty little club-houses at the corner of Suffolk-street, are coarse, and not likely to aid the cause in which every inhabitant of the metropolis is interested. A persistence in Mr. WILKINS's present plan would cause an insurrection in a classical city—it is odious in design, and will be destructive in execution.

An Ode to Mrs. WATLEY upon an orange being thrown at her, is calculated perhaps for a Dublin paper, where the incident occurred, but would be wholly unintelligible beyond the circle of a mile from the green-room.

We have not received the pamphlet our excellent friend R. speaks of. BOROUGHS was the name of the fat gentlemanly old clown of whom our Liverpool correspondent speaks.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

THEIR MAJESTIES left town yesterday for Windsor.

On Monday, being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of the QUEEN's birth, her MAJESTY held a Drawing Room, which was splendidly attended. In consequence of the etiquette, which does not permit of the presentation of ladies on birth-days, there was not so great a shew of youthful beauty as is ordinarily to be seen at the English Court.

The QUEEN and the Princesses of the Blood Royal were dressed in articles of English manufacture; and it must gratify the excellent heart of her MAJESTY to know that the example she has been pleased to set, and the desire she has condescended to express upon the subject, have already produced the most beneficial effect upon the poorer classes in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, where the trade of lace-making is most general.

After the Court, their MAJESTIES received a select party dinner.

On Thursday the QUEEN honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with her presence, and was most enthusiastically received by the audience, although her MAJESTY went without any state to a private box.

On Friday their MAJESTIES had another dinner party at St. James's.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND left town on Thursday to join her Royal Highness the Duchess and Prince GEORGE at Hastings. We rejoice to hear that the Prince, who was stated to have suffered last week from inflammation in the eyes, is again quite recovered, and takes his walks as usual.

On Wednesday, it seems, Lord GREY had an audience of the KING, in which he stated to his MAJESTY his belief that he should be able only for a very short time to retain the reins of Government. His Lordship's opinion seems to have been corroborated by all the Ministers, except the LORD CHANCELLOR and Mr. STANLEY, for they all virtually tendered their resignations with the exception of those two.

Lord GREY apprehends that he shall not be supported, even in the Cabinet, upon his Irish Bill—hence, as we have elsewhere observed, the advice of the *Times* touching his resignation. Now, however, his Lordship is "up" again—the statesman-like speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL has set him on his legs for a little, and he will be able to carry on for a week or two; but when the questions of Finance and Taxation come before Parliament, we apprehend no assistance can preserve him.

Amongst other pleasing subjects of embarrassment and irritation for Government, the affairs of Turkey are just now coming into play. We suspect Lord PALMERSTON will find it beyond his strength to keep the Russian troops out of Constantinople, if they are not already on their road thither.

A meeting of Members of Parliament was held yesterday at Lord WESTERN's on the currency question, the result of which appears to be a determination to institute an enquiry into the State Standard, of which notice is to be sent to the Government. In consequence of this resolution, Mr. ATTWOOD has postponed his motion on the distress of the country.

We last week noticed the humane and considerate order issued by the patriotic Right Hon. Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, the soldiers' friend, and which order we then stated, and now repeat, created a powerful feeling of disgust amongst the military—a fact which Sir JOHN may rely upon, although he "heard no grumbling," which, to his un-military ear, is, as he says, "a test of the unpopularity of a measure." Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE ought to know that an English soldier never grumbles—he obeys—but he feels.

In the *Globe* evening newspaper, it seems, by what we find in Friday's *Post*, a paragraph appeared noticing the observations we made last Sunday. It so happens—whether it were more our fault than our misfortune we cannot determine—that we did not see the *Globe*, and our attention was drawn to its remarks by the *Post*.

If we had seen the *Globe* we should have strengthened our "absurd" article by facts and statements, which must, by a plain tale, have put our opponent down, but the *Post* has kindly saved us all trouble on that head, and we therefore borrow the facts and statements which we find in the columns of our excellent contemporary, and submit them in our own vindication—

"Our notable Secretary at War, following the example of his betters in the Cabinet, must also be 'up and doing,' and with reference to a notice of his improvements and reforms, contained in a Sunday Paper, our Contemporary the *Globe* puts forward the following veracious verbiage:—

"An absurd article, both in prose and in verse, has appeared in a Sunday Paper, relative to Sir J. HOBHOUSE's new pension warrant. The Secretary at War is charged with reducing the pay and pension of old soldiers to sixpence; whereas the truth is, that not a single man in the army will be affected by that warrant, the provisions of which are wholly prospective, and the great reductions of which will not come into effect for twenty-one years. No comments need be made on the base motives or mischievous tendency of the article in question."

"With reference to the prospective operation of this warrant, we beg the attention of our readers to the following facts:—

"Soldiers, by the regulation of 1829, were allowed to retire, after

ten years' service, on a pension of 10d. a day, instead of 1s. or more, which they were entitled to under Mr. WYNDHAM's Act, if they remained in the service until they were worn out.

"At the time when this regulation was made, it received the unanimous approbation of all military men. It removed all inducement to the soldier to shirk his duty, and it introduced into the army a fresh supply of young men, in the place of those who had served a long period of years, and who were, in point of fact, scarcely fit to continue in it.

"By the new warrant this indulgence, which they have enjoyed since 1829, has been withdrawn, and, instead of it, the soldier now serving, the man who may have fought the battles of his country in every quarter of the globe, is told, 'You may have your discharge after twenty-five years' service (instead of twenty-one), with a retiring pension of sixpence a day (instead of tenpence);' that is to say, 'You must serve four years longer, and get fourpence a day less for your services than you were before entitled to.'

"And yet we are told that the new warrant is prospective!

"Again, a soldier under the old regulation, when he had served seventeen or eighteen years, was allowed his discharge, receiving a gratuity of six months or a year's pay (according to a graduated scale), on his leaving the service and relinquishing all future claim to pension.

"By the present regulation he may have his discharge at any period between the 15th and 25th year of his service; but after 18 or 20 years spent in the service of his country he must return to his home, without means of any kind to enable him to set up in trade, or to assist him in any new career which his impaired strength and years may yet leave open to him.

"Again we ask is there no hardship in depriving the soldier of these benefits?

"So much for the assertion that the operation of the warrant is prospective. In the particulars we have instanced we think we have proved that it is not; and in what particular is it then prospective? It is prospective in the mere fact that any soldier who enlists after the 1st of March, 1831, will receive, after twenty-one years' service, instead of one shilling a day, only sixpence—a sum insufficient for the maintenance of a pauper, and a sum, in our humble opinion, which it is unwise and unworthy in any Minister to propose.

"We are not surprised that this regulation should have caused the greatest discontent. We were particular in it, then, prospective men who sat silent when the abolition of all officers, in the shape of rewards for long service to themselves, as officers, was discussed, should now feel deeply at this encroachment on the rewards due to the toils and services of the more humble private. We are not surprised that, while they look on it as most unwise as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the effectual service of the State, they should view it also as most decidedly able and unworthy in the reckless Ministry who would thus disturb every arrangement and regulation, however wise and well-founded, to gain a momentary popularity with a retrenching House of Commons."

We believe the cruel order has been rescinded.

As we this day fortnight foresaw, and this day week foretold, Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE has been forced by Lord GREY to resign the Lieutenancy of the Tower, which his Lordship, out of gratitude, as he says, for the goodness of the KING, was pleased to bestow upon him, upon the appointment of the Earl of MUNSTER to the Constabulary of Windsor Castle. General WOOD has been appointed vice Lord FREDERICK.

What a most absurd display of weakness does this forced retirement make—The Government defend the Naval and Military Sinecures, because they are rewards for deserving and retired officers; in the same week they appoint a man who has seen little or no service, and has neither retired, nor—as anybody who has the honour of knowing his Lordship—is retiring. They do not wait to defend their principle or explain their reasons for the appointment, but they first vitiate the principle, and then—by forcing their newly-appointed Lieutenant out of the place into which they have just put him—plead guilty, without a trial, of having taken a step in direct opposition to their own declared views and intentions, and which proclaims their acknowledgment that their power has been mis-used, and their patronage mis-directed.

But their exposure is nothing—the removal of Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE is nothing—or rather it is something; but none of these things are worth noticing when compared with the position in which the KING is placed by such mismanagement, and such want of conduct. Lord GREY, by way of obliging the KING, who, as his Lordship says, "does every thing he wishes him to do," places his son in a situation, for which, upon his own shewing—his own declaration—he is not qualified;—the KING, whose gracious goodness and affectionate kindness to his connexions, naturally induce him to listen to such a proposition, sanctions the appointment—Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE is gazetted—and after that, in three little weeks, the shew of favour to him from the Minister, proves to be a bubble—the civility of the Minister to the KING turns out to be an insult—and Lord FREDERICK turns out of the office.

It is melancholy to see the dignity and feelings of the MONARCH thus trifled with.

The *Standard* of Tuesday is wrong in saying that the announced appointment of Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE will not take place—it did take place,—his Lordship was gazetted on Saturday, January 19th, and superseded by General WOOD in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, February 19th—So ended the pleasures of his Lordship's honey-moon!

The Irish Church Spoliation Bill is one which must not be lost sight of in the great blaze which the agitators are making about the coercive measure—the necessity for pushing that Bill is gone by—Lord GREY must now know and see that, as a peace-offering, it will be just as effective as if his Lordship were to whistle to the *Movement*. They despise him—they hate him; and the Political Unions demand his Lordship's head, a matter of some importance to his Lordship at all events; and the paltry attempt to conciliate these people by sweeping off ten Protestant Bishops, and breaking down the barrier which has hitherto protected Church property from spoliation, may be spared. The KING may be spared the persecution, the indignity, of consenting, in the teeth of the Coronation Oath, to lay the axe to the root of the Protestant Establishment. The trick is stale—the expedient is childish; matters have gone too far. If the Conservatives believe it to be the advantage of the empire that the coercive Bill should pass, it will pass; and we sincerely trust, since the set-off will be unavailing, that they will resist to the last the shameful, reckless, and unconstitutional overthrow of the great principle of the sacredness of Church property and the demolition of the Establishment in one portion at least of the empire.

What has been the effect of the production of this unholy measure by the Minister? Precisely what we foretold. The moment the precedent is afforded—nay, while the measure is in progress upon which that precedent is to be bottomed—the Dissenters of every denomination in England are rallying and bestirring themselves to declare the hardship of paying church rates, tithes, and all other incidental charges of an establishment, from the tenets of which they differ. At Chichester, the Duke of RICHMOND's city, we perceive that on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., a petition was agreed on at the Unitarian Chapel, at the conclusion of the service, praying that Dissenters may be exempted from the payment

of tithes, church dues, and fees, and that they may be relieved from the necessity of attending the Established Church and participating in forms of worship of which they conscientiously disapprove for the purpose of being married, and that the ceremonies may be performed in their respective places of worship, or merely registered before a Civil Magistrate.

This is the first outbreaking of the spirit engendered by the fine conciliating overbrow-Church measure in Ireland—away with it—have none of it—the Repealers and the Radicals will oppose and battle, to the extent of their power, the "bloody and brutal" Bill of the liberal noble-minded emancipating Lord GREY—why then should we truckle, and destroy the Church by way of an inducement to the Radicals to permit him to try to save the State—it is, we tell him, nonsense—the people by whom he will be supported in his coercive Bill are those who believe coercion the only means of tranquillizing Ireland—the greatest inducement they could have to support him would be his withdrawing his Church Spoliation Bill.

We are surprised that Lord GREY even talks of conciliation—he admits that the Roman Catholic Emancipation has disappointed him—whom else did it disappoint?—We cannot pretend to answer that question, but this we know, that for ten years we foretold that disappointment, and we bottomed our forebodings upon the declarations of the Irish rebels, to whose honour, excellence, virtue, and patriotism and loyalty all Lord GREY's particular friends swore at Maidstone—Upon those declarations we satisfied ourselves that "Catholic Emancipation was not connected with Irish tranquillity"—that has now been proved—why try it again?—had Reform anything to do with Irish tranquillity—no—only let us look at a tabular statement which we find in Friday's *Standard*, and we shall satisfy ourselves most completely upon both points—

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following is the Comparative List of Insurrectionary Outrages in the Province of Leinster for the last Three Months of 1830, 1831, and 1832, and for the First month in the present Year, which was referred to in Mr. Stanley's Speech of Wednesday night:—

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF SERIOUS OFFENCES IN THE PROVINCE OF LEINSTER, during Three Months, ending 1st of January, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

1829, 1830, and 1831.									
1829—Three Months	10	69	39	31	13	45	49
1830.									
October	5	43	24	12	14	13	24
November	5	55	21	13	3	21	19
December	5	56	49	9	3	20	36
			15	154	94	34	20	54	79
1831.									
October	9	39	67	9	4	18	42
November	13	53	90	16	2	45	49
December	23	61	94	10	1	26	81
			47	152	251	29	7	89	172
1832.									
October	6	36	158	23	15	75	90
November	15	53	167	20	12	88	101
December	23	64	207	31	4	72	96
			44	173	532	77	31	235	197

(COPY.)

Summary of Outrages committed in the Province of Leinster during the Month of January, 1833.

	Cavan	Down	Kerry	Kilkenny	Louth	Monaghan	Queen's	Wexford	Wick	Total	Previous Month	Increase
Homicides	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	7	10	3
Robberies	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	18
Burglaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
Burnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Houglings of Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Serious Assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
Riots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Receivers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
Illegal Notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95
Rapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Illegal Meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
Injury of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
Stealing of Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Abductions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Attacks on Houses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	123
Firing at with intent to kill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13

The last quarter of 1829—the year of Emancipation—gives

of 300

The last quarter of 1830—(first year of the working of the

"healing measure") 499

Last quarter of 1832—Emancipation still at work, and the

Reform Bill aiding 814

Last quarter of 1832—Emancipation and Reform in full

activity 1513

This, he it remembered, is the Ministerial statement. A FIVE-FOLD MULTIPLICATION OF ATROCIOUS CRIMES IN IRELAND SINCE THE PASSING OF THE EMANCIPATION BILL—A THREE-FOLD INCREASE SINCE THE AGITATION OF THE REFORM QUESTION—AND ALL IN FOUR YEARS! This is all, all "Whig thunder." The Emancipation Bill was—as the Whigs themselves boasted in 1829, and as the Duke of Wellington has himself confessed since with manliness and candour—a measure forced upon the Government of that year by the party now in power; and, as in truth, his Majesty's opposition, as they were not improperly called, had for the most part legislated for the whole empire, and exclusively administered the local government of Ireland from the period of Mr. Perceval's death to their actual admission to office, they are strictly responsible for the effects of the last 21 years' management of the island.

After reading this summary of the blessed effects of conciliation, Lord GREY would surely see the hopelessness of his efforts that way, even if the abandonment of his intentions were to do no good. In this case, his abandonment of the Irish Church Spoliation Bill will leave him clear of one tremendous act of mischief at least; it will keep him blameless of urging King WILLIAM the Fourth upon a most tender and sacred point,—for endeavouring to do which in a smaller degree, in 1806, the late exemplary Monarch, GEORGE the Third, was graciously pleased to turn the said Lord GREY and all his colleagues out of his palace and out of office.

If Lord GREY persists, and if Lord GREY succeeds in obtaining the Royal assent to such a measure, how will the KING stand with his loyal and dutiful subjects? Does Lord GREY know, or did he ever hear,—for he knows and hears as little of the KING as may be,—but does he know what King WILLIAM the Fourth said to the Bishops, at the time of his accession to the Throne, when Lord GREY was enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*? If he does not, we will tell him, for we have been favoured with the words delivered

by his MAJESTY, and taken down at the moment. The KING said—

"I am aware that a clamour exists against the Church, and many persons are jealous of the property of the clergy. What, my Lords, because a man wears a black coat, and labours for our temporal and spiritual welfare, is his person to be less honoured, or his property less respected, than that of other men? My Lords, I entertain very different opinions, and shall always rejoice in every accession of prosperity to the Church, and of honour and respect to her ministers."

Now, these were the KING's own pure, genuine and real sentiments—they were spoken without preparation, and no Minister could have suggested them. If, therefore, the spoliation and overthrow of the Irish Church, and eventually of the English Church, shall follow from the measures, to which the Ministers SAY—and oh! never forget the Reform Question—SAY they have the Royal authority; it is clear that the KING has in his heart no such intention—but that he is, as he was in the Reform Question, first deceived, and then betrayed.

Strengthened in the excellence of his intentions towards the Church, which he expressed on his accession, by the solemn oath which he took at his Coronation, we do not think the KING either has countenanced the measure, or will give his consent to the Bill founded upon it. Lord GREY should recollect the important task he undertakes—the awful responsibility he assumes—the vast revolution it involves, and the utter insignificance of the addition it will make to his ministerial influence.

Without the aid of the Conservatives, his Coercive Bill cannot pass—we believe it to be a measure necessary to check the Irish rebellion—therefore let it be supported; we believe the passing of the Church Bill will be the overthrow of Protestant ascendancy—therefore let it not pass—and we think it would be purely constitutional, and for the advantage of both countries, to enter into a compact with the weak and wicked faction, who are unfortunally at this moment in power, so that the passing of the one should only be conditional, and depend upon the entire abandonment of the other.

We know there are not a few who generally think with us, who would be content to give up a few Irish Bishops, and the Church Cess, and a few smaller points—but we say No!—it must be resisted *in limine*. The principle, is what we maintain—let the laity displace a verger, or sell half-a-rood of Bishops' land, and the end of the wedge is in. We will resist it in its outset, and fight it inch by inch, as we did the Popery question—Pray God with better success!—and if the results of that concession to popular outcry are taken into the calculation, we do hope and trust we may be more successful now than we were then.

The debate upon what Lord GREY's friends call his "bloody and brutal" measure for tranquillizing Ireland, is adjourned till to-morrow. Up to the present time nothing has occurred to redeem the wrangling and brawling by which the discussion has been distinguished, except the spirited *exposé* of Mr. STANLEY (which roused the enthusiasm of the house into the extreme measure of hooting Mr. O'CONNELL down) and the luminous and constitutional speech of Sir ROBERT PEELE. Never did that Right Honourable Gentleman more powerfully distinguish himself as an orator—never more convincingly maintain his reputation as a statesman, and never more unequivocally supported his character as a friend of the people. The clearness and fairness with which he gave his reasons for supporting parts of Lord GREY's Bill and condemning others—and, above all, declared opposition to the principle of Church spoliation, which (as we have elsewhere said) appears to be still held out by the Government as a lure for the support of the Radicals, entitle him to the warmest gratitude of his countrymen. The cheers which greeted him on the conclusion of his address to the House were louder and longer than we can remember to have heard within those walls.

It will be recollected that Lord COLVILLE had given notice of a motion in the House of Lords for Tuesday, for the re-appointment of the Committee upon West India affairs—we mentioned last week, and indeed the week before, that the Ministers and their underlings had declared it to be the intention of the Cabinet, although they should not oppose the re-appointment of the Committee of Inquiry, to legislate upon their own responsibility, and proceed, post-haste, with their work of emancipation.

However, the West India Body, on Monday, received a communication from Lord GODERICH requesting to see a deputation from them on Tuesday, in order that they might receive a proposition from the Government; at the same time requesting that they would—without waiting to hear what that proposition was—postpone their motion in the Lords for a revival of the Committee. To these two requests they agreed; to the former of the two, nobody could reasonably object, because Lord GODERICH is a remarkably kind, good-natured man, and it is rather agreeable to call on him than not; to the latter they wisely assented—for this reason—if they had persevered, and Lord COLVILLE had made his motion, a request from Lord GODERICH in the House of Lords would, in courtesy, have produced the postponement—therefore, nothing was conceded, except a civility, by the delay.

The Deputation was appointed, and—although we admit we expected to see some names included in it, which we do not find, and which might have given at least an equality, to the proprietary over the mercantile interest—nobody could object to its respectability.

It consisted of Messrs. MURRAY, COLVILLE, HYNDMAN, IRVING, and BURNLEY.

We are not now going to enter again upon the question so ably discussed and developed in the Memorials which we last week published, but merely to state facts.

The Deputation went to Lord GODERICH, was received with all that urbanity and good-nature which characterizes the Noble and amiable Viscount, and remained with his Lordship exactly twenty-seven minutes and three-quarters, by Lord HOWICK's watch, and when they had been in conference for that period—as is the custom with men under similar circumstances—they came out again.

The planters, proprietors, and persons seriously interested, not merely as planters or proprietors, but as feeling the vital importance of the Colonies to the country, in a political point of view, immediately flocked round the Deputation to know what the proposal of Government was—but no!—not a word—the Colonial Office had been converted into a Masons' Lodge, whereof Lord GODERICH was Master, and Lord HOWICK, Tiler. The brethren had been sworn—they were put upon their honours not to mention the proposal until they had debated it, and seen Lord GODERICH again. On Wed-

nesday evening, at the house of one of its Members, the Deputation did meet, and eat—they discussed and digested—but nothing has yet transpired.

We, therefore, know nothing, but we rather suspect the proposition to be a scheme of compensation upon the principle of a *pro-rata* payment on the amount of enrolled mortgages—Nothing could be better for the West Indian Merchants—But what are the original proprietors, who have no mortgages on their estates, to get?

The next point was—as we suspect—that the emancipated slaves are to be compelled to work (for hire) by a *constabulary or military force*. What an admission of the absurdity of emancipation is this—that, in order to force a free man to work, you must reduce him back again to the condition of a slave; and how completely bearing out BROUGHAM's doctrines maintained in his book on *Colonial Policy*.

That part of the plan must, however, have the concurrence of the inhabitants of the Colonies to admit of its being carried into effect.

But there is another part of this proposal, supposing our guess to be at all near the mark, which renders it rather ticklish as a matter of legislation. The payment required for the mortgage will compel the Government to originate the measure in the Commons—is it not probable that in the process of working that Bill into shape, according to the views of that pledged and honourable House, the emancipation part may be carried and the compensation part rejected? What will follow?—Why the West Indians will have to appeal to the justice and wisdom of the Lords to save them from such flagrant injustice, and by consenting to abandon the Committee in their Lordships' House, they deprive their Lordships of the power of judging the merits of their case, or the claims they have upon their Lordships' protection.

We confess it appears to us, that the moment the West Indians abandon the high ground of RIGHT, and lend themselves to receive paltry peddling propositions of compromise, they are aiding and abetting their own overthrow.

It may not be amiss, since the Government have, as we believe, made some advances towards the subject of compensation, in order to shew the indefeasible right that the West Indians have by law to their own negroes, to quote an Act for establishing a registry of slaves, passed in the year 1819; and we are more anxious to quote this particular Act to support our principle, because DOCTOR LUSHINGTON now maintains that the planter has no indefeasible right in his slaves, and because the Act we now shall cite was drawn up and carried through the House of Commons by the same DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, himself.

DOCTOR LUSHINGTON's Act, clause 19, says—(58 Geo. III. page 1018, quarto edit. Statutes, July 12, 1819)—

"No deed made or executed, within this united kingdom, whereby any slaves in any of the said colonies shall be intended to be mortgaged, sold, or conveyed, or in any manner transferred or conveyed, or an estate or interest therein created or raised, shall be good or valid to pass or convey, charge or affect such slaves, unless the registered names and descriptions of such slaves shall be duly set forth in such deed, or instrument, &c.

"Provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall extend to, or be construed to, prevent the transfer or assignments of any security, mortgage, or charge, of or upon slaves granted antecedently to the passing of this Act, &c.

"And be it further enacted, that the issue of any slave or slaves, named or described in any deed or instrument made in the united kingdom, born after the return required by law in the colony in which such slaves shall be resident, who shall afterwards be duly registered in the next return required by law in the said colony, shall be deemed and considered to pass, and be conveyed and affected, as registered slaves, by such deed or instrument, as aforesaid, to all intents and purposes, as if such issue were therein described."

These, gentle reader, are clauses in a Bill drawn by DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, who now contends that a planter has not a good and perfect right to his slaves. Why DOCTOR LUSHINGTON himself has made it lawful to possess negroes—to mortgage them, to sell them, and not only themselves but THEIR ISSUE. Has not the planter, after this—this Act passed in 1819—has he not precisely the same right to his slaves as he has to his houses or his land in Great Britain? To touch them without his consent is robbery. The King, Lords, and Commons must first declare that "might is right;" and when once Lord GREY persuades the King to that, and the pledged Commons agree with him, the people may apply the same principle to the coat upon Lord GODERICH's back, or the crown upon his Master's head.

But this is not all—it is not the one Act—DOCTOR LUSHINGTON's Act alone, that vests this indefeasible right in the West Indian proprietor, which that learned Doctor now says he does not possess—no—there is another, and a more recent Act, which confirms all the provisions of the LUSHINGTON Act—namely, the 5th of George IV. cap. 113, sec. xxxvii., in which the property in slaves and in their issue is again distinctly and specifically acknowledged and recognized.

This last Act was passed in 1824. Mr. CANNING's Resolutions, upon which the quack abolitionists build their best pretensions, were carried in 1823. That, we think, is an answer to the cavillings and quibblings of the Downing-street retainers, and the best answer we can give to DOCTOR LUSHINGTON is, this conviction of himself out of his own mouth.

We have for many years now upheld Colonial interests, from a certainty of the importance of the Colonies to the Mother Country. Upon that ground we continue our course; but we must say, that all our feelings of the general value of our distant possessions are considerably sharpened by the shameful, truckling, hypocritical partiality with which the rights and property of a large portion of our honourable and unoffending fellow-subjects are endangered and almost destroyed, to gratify a cry by which that measure was forwarded, which Englishmen will live to rue, and no Englishmen so soon as those unnatural ones who succeeded in carrying it.

THERE have been several rumours of Lord GREY's resignation—one more general of the retreat of Lord ALTHORP, who is dead beat, and has shown his weakness, but they have yet not been realized.

That they are going, there can be little doubt, for the *Times*, which calls itself the leading Journal, always keeps watch upon the public feeling, and upon events likely to happen, and then either affects to foretell or to advise—in three days afterwards the things happen which the *Times* had seen in progress, and then it chuckles at having *led* the country. On Wednesday the following looked very like the coming resignation:—

"This bill, unmodified, they ought not to carry; this bill *is* modified, this dragging bill, this housebreaking, revolting bill—they will not carry while any respect for British law and liberty inspires the representatives of the British people. Let them, we—

grieve that they have given their country such provocation,—we grieve because we have earnestly, fervently, supported them,—let them, then, resign. Their country depends not on them. England is rich in intelligence and public virtue. Whoever takes the high office in these days, if he be not himself enlightened, must play an enlivened part. He must rule for the nation and according to the nation."

The writer of this article had been told by a man, who ought to know, and who believed—"Harry thy wish was father to that thought"—that poor Lord GREY was sickened out, and would go—and strange to say, it was on Wednesday night, he did conditionally tender his resignation. "Oh," says the scribe, "I will suggest their resignation by Saturday—it will appear that they have followed my advice."

Of the same character is the dreadful throw-over the *Times* has given to Don PEDRO. The pretensions it knows that the game is up, and therefore it turns and prophesies in the teeth of all it has said and foretold before.

THE *Times*, staggered at the conviction which now stares it in the face, that the Reform bubble has burst, and that the People think as ill of Lord GREY's Government as it does itself upon the Coercive Bill Question, asks yesterday the following questions:—

"The City election terminated yesterday; Mr. LYALL is the successful candidate. At the election in December the one of the returned Members, who stood lowest on the list, polled 565 more votes than Mr. LYALL on the present occasion, and 1,649 more than Mr. ALDERMAN VENABLES. Are we to infer that the City is already tired of the Reform Bill, and pants for the return of the good old times of Toryism, and contracts, and Bank restriction?"

To this we answer—YES—most unhesitatingly—YES—and if the *Times* is not satisfied with this practical expression of popular feeling in London, we refer him to the following *Moreau* from *Freeman's Dublin Journal*:—

"Talk of Toryism, its profligate expenditure and its rigid tyranny. Better submit for another century to all the abuses of the Church—better bow for ages beneath the yoke of Tory dictators and their cabinets, than witness a single provision of the proposed bill receive the sanction of Parliament. The Algerine act, infamous as it was, being the principal condition of the great measure of Catholic emancipation, was palliated somewhat by the consideration that it was the enemies of religious liberty. By what splendid triumph to Ireland is the unprecedented atrocity of the proposed measure to be mitigated? But we will not disguise it. We cannot—dare not trust ourselves with expressing the feelings excited within us by the plan propounded by Earl GREY for remedying the discontents of Ireland."

THE Portuguese question is now nearly if not quite at rest. Even the correspondents of the *Times* admit the entire failure and frustration of the attempts of the Pretender. We trust that the expensive fleet which has been kept in the Tagus so many months to please Lord PALMERSTON will now be withdrawn. Many the poor dock-yard man has been dismissed to pay the charges of this non-intervention fleet, and many the family ruined by the protracted efforts of the Brazilian invader, who, without English aid, afforded in the teeth of the law, would have been defeated and repulsed, as he now is, six months ago.

M. M. de TALLEYRAND and PALMERSTON have procured the re-call of M. de NYVELT, because, it is said, he is too staunch an advocate for his master's rights, to be dealt with in these liberal days; a less decided Minister, in the person of M. DIDELE, is coming—or, for all we know, come—to London. He was educated at Eton—this gives assurance that he is a gentleman in feeling and spirit. We hope he may be found equally sincere in his affection to his Monarch, as his honest uncompromising predecessor.

M. ZEA BERMUDEZ, luckily for his country, still remains at the head of affairs in Spain.

A GREAT sensation has been created by the *autograph* announcement, as it is called, of the approaching *acouchement* of the Duchess of BERRI. Her Royal Highness states, that she was privately married in Italy.

The *Times*, with a delicacy quite worthy the advocate of the late virtuous Queen CAROLINE, descends upon this subject in a strain the most respectful and the most decent. As we know nothing more than her Royal Highness has been pleased to communicate, we can form no just idea of the real history.

We cannot, we confess, see how this event is to affect the "cause" in the way some people suppose. We must hear much more before we follow the example of the *Times* in assailing an unfortunate Princess, whose greatest crime is devotion to her country and her child.

After vituperating the lady in its best style, the *Times* says—speaking of her partisans and their hopes—

"All their dreams are now, however, dissipated—all their projects are now defeated, so far as they depended on the enthusiasm created by the romantic adventures of her Royal Highness. An act of frailty of her partisans, than any excess of degradation or punishment inflicted by the Government; and LOUIS PHILIPPE may now open her prison door, and let her escape along with her new-born infant, without the slightest danger of another insurrection in La Vendée! Indeed, he may send her back to her relatives, or, as we would say of a humbler frail one, to her 'parish, in perfect security that she will give them no further molestation.'"

This sounds strange. We remember the day when the *Times* did not believe that an act of frailty, or a dozen acts of frailty, at all damaged the political importance of a Princess; nor fancied the adulation bestowed upon a Royal Lady, who, if she did not marry in Italy, was a resident there for some time. Stupid idolatry!—But things are changed, and so an end—

Before we quite conclude, however, we must beg to know how the *Times* has discovered that the Duchess of BERRI is *caccinte*. She does not say she is—nor does anybody else that we have heard, except one or two of the English newspapers. The communication made by her Royal Highness is in these words:—

"On Friday, the 22d of February, at half-past 5 o'clock, Madame the Duchess de Berris delivered to General Bugeaud, Governor of the Citadel of Bayle, the following declaration:—

"Pressed by circumstances, and by the measures ordered by the Government, although I had the most serious motives for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe it to myself, as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my stay in Italy."

MARIE CAROLINE.

"From the Citadel of Bayle, this 22d of February, 1835."

Where is there one syllable about pregnancy in this?—That her Royal Highness, being married, *may be* with child, is extremely probable—but not a word of it appears in her declaration of her marriage. She is "pressed by circumstances,"—so are thousands of ladies, who are not necessarily in the family way. We suspect when the whole truth is known, and the husband of the Duchess declared, the tables will be turned upon the exulting persecutors of an imprisoned Lady.

Nothing can more plainly or strongly proclaim the downfall of the cause of Radicalism and the decline of Ministerial popularity, than the triumphant return of Mr. LYALL, the Tory candidate for the City, in opposition to Mr. ALDERMAN VENABLES, a staunch out-

and outer, who went the whole length of declaring his readiness to vote against tithes, taxes, and every thing else. It is one of the severest cuts yet given to the present faction—in their teeth—under their very noses, they are condemned and despised; and the electors who, duped and deluded by false expectations, put Mr. GEORGE at the head of the poll, now reject a man who, if not his superior in station, is at all events his equal in ability and political experience.

Nothing can be more comical than the nonsense which the blind, blockheaded Republicans talk when they are excited; one man gets up and tells us that Reform is irresistible, it is essential, it is admirable, it is necessary, and every body thinks so; to be sure, he adds, the Nobility are against it—so are the gentry—so are the Clergy—so are the army, and the navy—and so are the landed proprietors—and so are the monied people—and so are the bankers, and the merchants—but all the rest of the country are for it. Upon the occasion of this election, a Mr. Somebody gets up and says, that Mr. LYALL is at the head of the poll the first day, but why?—why, because he has been supported by the Bank Directors, and the East India Directors, and the Merchants, and the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the Insurance Directors, and the bankers. Why, is that a proof of his unfitness—is the partiality of all the wealth and respectability of the City, a reason to assail him with a corruptible or corrupted support? Who are the people interested in keeping the country from revolution? Why the very people named, who have a vast stake in the country, and whose votes should of themselves be so many guarantees for the eligibility of the candidate.

We suspect that it will be no consolation to Lord GREY—whose treatment at the LORD MAYOR'S dinner by Mr. LYALL'S predecessor, he has not yet quite got over—to be told that his protégé Mr. VENABLES, the Oxford Voyager, has been beaten by the votes of a parcel of East India Directors and bankers, and merchants, and fellows full of wealth and importance. His Lordship will see, in the report of this election, as in a mirror, the wretched figure he and his colleague cut, and will shudder at the spectacle, as he does when he sees the HEAD.

But what makes the defeat of Mr. VENABLES more galling than all, and makes also his remarks upon the influence of great bodies most ludicrous, is the fact that every nerve of the Government has been strained in his favour, and that he is dead beaten under Treasury influence.

To go to minor matters, and to show how completely a man may place his reliance upon the impartiality of reports in the Ministerial Newspapers, we are about to place before our readers two statements of the proceedings at Guildhall on Thursday—one from the *Post*—which is true—the other from the *Times*, which, it will be seen, differs considerably from that of its Contemporary. We are aware that the same things sound differently to different ears, but the details in these reports are so minute that it seems as if there could be no mistake.

The *Times* gives the following account of Mr. LYALL'S reception:—

"Mr. LYALL stepped forward amidst shouts of disapprobation and applause, the former greatly predominant. He thanked the constituency for the grand support they had given him on this the first day of the election—a support which plainly showed how the matter was to terminate; for if his opponent had any strength at all, it must have appeared before that hour. The disparity was quite enough to satisfy the mind of any reasonable man. The worthy Alderman had intimated that an unparalleled combination had appeared against him, in this contest. He (Mr. LYALL) knew of no combination, he knew of the exercise of no influence, except that of the honourable influence arising from the zeal of disinterested men, to whom it was impossible for him to express himself in adequate terms of gratitude. (Hooting and applause.) The worthy Alderman had intimated, that if he was not sent into Parliament, all reform in church and state was at an end. He said no such thing. He said no such thing. (Hooting and applause.) If that should be the case, if the worthy Alderman's exclusion from Parliament were to be attended with such consequences, he, for one, should greatly lament that exclusion; but he really did not think that it would be productive of exactly such effects. Loud tumult, and cries of "Off, off." He concluded by calling upon the constituency to erowd to the poll, and finish the business triumphantly."

The *Post* says:—
"Mr. LYALL now presented himself. His reception was the most flattering that ever any man received. The cheers and waving of hats continued for several minutes. After silence had been obtained, he spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, although the state of the poll has not been officially announced, yet I am quite satisfied that it is beyond my most sanguine expectations.—(Cheers.) The worthy Alderman, my honourable opponent, has attacked the state of the poll to a combination against him; but I most positively assert that no influence has been exerted except that which the zeal and disinterestedness of friendship prompted.—(Loud cheers)—and for which I cannot adequately express my gratitude. The worthy Alderman had said that if he was not sent into Parliament there would be an end to the correction of Corporate abuses or Reform in Church and State. If that was the case, I should regret the exclusion of my Hon. Opponent.—(Cheers and laughter.)—Though he has attributed any success to the unfair exertions of my friends, yet I can proudly say that their characters stand so high as to repudiate the slightest suspicion that might be thrown out against them.—(Loud cheers.) Their exertions were no more than the flattering tribute to personal friendship.—(Cheers.)—I shall not occupy your time any longer except to say that the vote I should not regret the exclusion of my honour I have not polled more than half my promised votes.—(Much cheering.)—I solicit an early attendance at the poll to-morrow; of the result there can be no doubt. My gratitude shall be coeval with my existence.—(Immense cheering, which continued for several minutes.)"

It would be extremely invidious to judge between the Papers of these two respective parties, but as nobody was admitted into Guildhall except registered voters—at least, so the placards announced—the most satisfactory way of showing which of the two is entitled to the greater credence, we have the pleasure of subjoining the final state of the Poll:—

LYALL	5569
VENABLES	4469
LYALL returned by a Majority of	1100

We have heard of foraging upon the enemy, but in the present case the enemies of the returned Member seemed to have taken his name as their watch-word—LYALL—that they lied nobly is true, but now thanks to Loyalty and Toryism they lie low.

We noticed, last week, Lord TEYNHAM'S extraordinary attack upon Sir HUDSON LOWE in the House of Lords; which had the merit of eliciting the highest possible encomiums on the character and conduct of that gallant officer, from both the Duke of WELLINGTON and Earl BATHURST.

In our observations upon this extraordinary vagary of the Noble Lord, we added, that one newspaper—the *Herald*—had stated, that Lord TEYNHAM had made the *amende honorable*, on a subsequent day, in the House; but no other newspaper mentioned the circumstance. This certainly is curious, because we happen to know that a correspondence took place between Sir HUDSON LOWE and the Noble Lord, which had for its object such retraction.

Our surprise at this, of course unintentional omission in the Parliamentary reports, was in no degree diminished by finding the following published in that excellent and useful work the *Mirror of Parliament*, of February 27:—

"Lord TEYNHAM—in rising to present two petitions on the subject of tithes—I beg to state, what I should have stated more explicitly

on a former evening (if I had not been called to order, or rather interrupted upon my making an observation in which I mentioned the name of that gallant officer, Sir HUDSON LOWE). I now beg to state, that it was not my intention to impute improper conduct to, or make any reflection upon, that individual. I merely used the name of that gallant person hypothetically, in order to shew the danger of placing any portion of His Majesty's subjects under military power, upon an uncertainty into whose hands that power might hereafter fall. I trust, therefore, that the friends of the gallant General in this House, will believe—and that, through them, he may be informed—that it was not my intention to bring any accusation against him."

As we perceive by Lord TEYNHAM'S subsequent course, touching some observations upon his Lordship's conduct of this affair in the *Standard*, that his Lordship is particularly thin-skinned, we shall not stop to compare this most satisfactory explanation with the speech which rendered it necessary, but content ourselves with putting before the public his Lordship's most proper retraction of his supposed personal allusion to Sir HUDSON LOWE.

The high and gratifying testimonials of the DUKE and LORD BATHURST in favour of Sir HUDSON'S conduct and character, have induced Mr. BARRY O'MEARA, formerly Surgeon to the Emperor NAPOLEON, to write to the *Morning Chronicle* a letter, which in point of fact is little more than a puff of a work which that gentleman published in 1822.

One expression of Lord BATHURST'S, however, calls forth a question from Mr. O'MEARA which we are enabled to answer. Mr. O'MEARA says:—

"In the *Times* of the same date, Lord BATHURST (whether truly reported or not I am unable to decide) is made to say, that 'Sir HUDSON had behaved in a manner highly to his credit, and all persons on the continent knew his conduct and approved of it.'"

I shall leave it to others to reply more at length to this assertion, and merely content myself with stating, that Sir HUDSON LOWE was received at the Court of Vienna, and in what manner he was treated there?"

In reply to this question, we state distinctly and plainly, that Sir HUDSON LOWE, who went to Vienna en route to Ceylon, was received with the most marked attention and civility—that he was *féldé* and treated with every possible hospitality by all the Ministers and leading personages in that city—that he was invited to go to Court, but that he declined, because he felt a delicacy in doing so at a period when young NAPOLEON was there.

We repeat, that we state this as the fact; but from the manner in which Sir HUDSON LOWE has been invariably misrepresented, we have no doubt that Mr. O'MEARA has been deceived in his information.

As my Lord JOHN RUSSELL has taken such a prominent part in the reformation of abuses, it was not unfair in Mr. COSMERE to have a fling at his family property, some of which was not derived from the most pure source. It is generally supposed that Woburn Abbey was granted to Lord RUSSELL by HENRY VIII., but whoever will take the trouble of looking into "Jones's Index to the Public Records" will see that the grant was made in the 1st EDWARD VI., and that all the other *Lay Trustees* of the young Monarch took care also to appropriate some of the plunder of the Church to themselves; in fact, division of the Church Property appears to have been made by the Protector SOMERSET, to secure sufficient influence for the protection of his own power. When, looking into the state of the English Church, should this portion of its ancient property be left unnoticed?

My Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S native county exhibits good and sufficient reason why nothing should be done for the Church. Out of 123 Parishes in Bedfordshire, 59 only are Rectories, the remaining 64 being Vicarages or Curacies, with very small incomes; the great Tithes of these are appropriated as follows:—of 4 Parishes to the Vicars; of 13 to Noblemen; of 26 to Commoners; of 19 to Colleges, &c., and the Tithes of the remaining two are partly shared by the Vicars. In two instances even the small Tithes are in the hands of Laymen.

The Duke of BEDFORD owns the great Tithes of seven of the thirteen Parishes alluded to above. In proof of the smallness of the incomes of the Church in this county, it may be noticed that eight Rectories and four Vicarages have been legally consolidated into six Livings.

We have scarcely space to notice, and certainly none to quote, the numerous works which have been forwarded to us for our observations. One book of a peculiar character has appeared, and fully answered the expectations which the abilities and character of its gallant author had excited—we mean *The History of the Coldstream Guards*, by Colonel MACKINNON.

At first sight, it would seem that such a work must of necessity be confined to details connected solely with the gallant and distinguished corps of which it professes to give the history. This, however, is not the case. The Coldstream, from its first raising by General MOX, has borne so distinguished a part in the services of the British Army, that its exploits are wound up and connected with all the most interesting historical events of the time; and the narrative of its services, detailed with truth, vigour and impartiality, by their gallant Colonel Commandant, will be found most interesting and instructive to the peculiarly reader, whether military or not.

The manner in which the book is got up and illustrated, does great credit to the taste and liberality of Mr. BENTLEY, who seems determined not only to maintain the high ground he occupies at present, but vigorously to advance his claims to patronage and support as a publisher.

The other publications which it becomes a duty to remark upon, are those periodical works which form a new feature of the national literature, and which really and truly deserve the patronage which we are happy to say we believe them generally to obtain.

Mr. VALPY'S *Classical Library* is one of the most valuable of these works; and his beautiful edition of the *Plays and Poems of Shakespeare*, illustrated with elegant and graceful outlines from the best and most celebrated pictures—which were originally engraved for BOWNE'S expensive work—amounting to one hundred and seventy in number, is quite worthy of public attention. The work is to be comprised in fifteen volumes—with a copious and elaborated index, which is to form a complete reference to the beauties of the illustrious bard—and the price of it is—*mirabile dictu*—five shillings per volume—the whole work costing three pounds fifteen shillings. With great sincerity we can recommend this as one of the handsomest, and certainly the very cheapest, editions of the Bard that we have ever seen.

Roscoe's *Novelist's Library*—of which we do not recollect having seen more than one or two volumes before—presents its readers with *Don Quixote*, illustrated by CRUIKSHANK. We conclude, judging from this specimen, that the work has been uniformly well printed and got up; nor should we omit to observe, that the notes are copious, judicious, instructive, and entertaining.

Amongst the higher order of periodicals—or, rather, of works appearing periodically—the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* uniformly maintains its high character in every department. It is quite curious—embodying as it does, the supplements and dissertations—to compare it with what we, twenty years ago, thought perfection; it is by such a comparison that we not only perceive the vast additions which time has made to our general knowledge, but the extraordinary value of the labour and abilities which have been brought to bear upon the work before us. The great improvement in the plates, is a subject of general approbation; there are some illustrations, further advanced in the work (we mean in the older editions), which will require particular attention; the plates illustrative of "War"

are, in the earlier editions, wretchedly bad, "*Heraldy*" equally so; and in the difference of execution of those which will appear in the present edition, we shall distinctly ascertain the difference of value in the decorative part of the publication. As far as it has gone, we repeat, the present edition has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

The fifteenth volume of BYRON'S works has just issued from Albemarle-street—it contains the preface to *Don Juan* and three cantos of the poem—the testimonies of authors—Letter to the Editor of my *Grandmother's Review*—Observations upon an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* (now first published)—and the following fragment, also published for the first time. It does not shed any great lustre upon the piety and morality of the poetic Baron, it at least throws an additional light upon his habits, principles, and feelings.

FRAGMENT

On the back of the Poet's MS. of Canto I.

I would to heaven that I were so much clay
As I am blood, bone, marrow, passion, feeling;
Because at least the past were pass'd away,
And for the future—(but I write this reeling—
Having got drunk exceedingly to-day;
So that I seem to stand upon the ceiling—
I say—the future is a serious matter,
And so—for God's sake—flock and soda water!

In addition to this yet unpublished *Morceau*, we have, in the present volume, the suppressed dedication to *Don Juan*—and these with the notes and the pamphlet—for such it was, on the article in *Blackwood*, render the present volume particularly piquant.

While we are on the subject of this most deservedly popular edition of BYRON, we cannot avoid expressing the regret which we felt in reading a note in the last or last volume but one, (at the moment we forget which)—in which some remarks, not of a kindly nature, are made upon the late excellent and benevolent Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, who is placed in a ridiculous point of view, and sneered at as a City Knight. For ourselves we knew nothing personally of Sir W. CURTIS, but our respect for his loyalty, his noble generosity and patriotic liberality whenever the interests of his King and Country called them into play, induces us to question the propriety of these observations, now that the worthy man has gone down to the grave rich in honour as in years, tending to slur his fair fame. Sir W. CURTIS was not a City Knight, but was created a Baronet by the late excellent King GEORGE IV. when Baronets were scarce, and with something more than they are at present, as a mark of His Majesty's esteem and regard for exemplary public and honourable private conduct, and in acknowledgment of unshaken and constitutional loyalty.

THEATRICALS.

The Opera season has begun, and with great spirit, as far as LUTHER is concerned, whose exertions to fulfil the wishes of the subscribers and the public are deserving of the highest praise and patronage. New singers, new dancers, and a new ballet, of the diabolical order, create excitement in those who are able to turn their eyes from the awful state of public affairs to the amusements of the stage. The Queen honoured the Opera House with her presence last night, and on Thursday her Majesty went to Covent Garden, to see *Fra Diavolo* and *Puss in Boots*; at the latter of which Prince GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE was, naturally enough, much delighted.

At Drury-Lane the managers chose to try a most extraordinary experiment, which, in the present ticklish state of the patents, was rather a dangerous one; namely, that of advertising a play, and other such entertainments, on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent. An immediate stop was put to this most indecent attempt by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Drury-Lane managers announced the prohibition in a manner little calculated to weaken the prejudices of those who do not regard theatrical performances either as the most important things in the world, or as quite consistent with the profession of strong religious feeling—it was stated in the bills of the day that a stop had been put to the performances announced, by the Lord Chamberlain, at the instigation of the Bishop of London.

Now the word instigation—applied to the Bishop of London's most proper conduct upon this occasion—would seem to imply, that his Lordship had been improperly meddling or interfering with what did not concern him, and which was incompatible with his religious and pastoral duties. The Bishop of London could do nothing less. For centuries past, the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent have been kept sacred, and, in the opinion of many, the custom which has obtained of admitting profane—in contra-distinction to sacred—songs in the Oratorios which are suffered to be performed on those nights, is a violent infringement of the original permission granted for sacred music, and ought not to be permitted. But really when an announcement of plays and farces, on those days, is published—unless all rules are to be abolished, all barriers broken down, and everything in all the world reformed, or rather revolutionized—it is high time for the Bishop of the diocese, in which so flagrant a violation of what the nation has hitherto been taught to consider right and proper, to interfere to stop the desecration of the season, and of the particular days of the season, set apart for devotion.

We know that an excuse, or rather a justification, for this attempt is to be found in the fact, that in the country the same punctiliousness is not observed, and that the actors, debarred from following their vocation in London, are, or have been, specially engaged for Passion Week, to play at the different Provincial Theatres. But surely it is not because a remissness exists in one quarter that it is to be justified in another—and little inclined as we are to support cant or puritanism—the most dangerous enemies to true religion—we must say that the endeavour to hold up the Bishop of London to the odium of the histrionic world, by publishing his Lordship's name in a play-bill is one which we were not prepared to expect, even in these times.

One thing strikes us as very odd in this transaction. Whoever speaks of Theatricals groans about ill-success. At Drury-Lane one hears nothing but their ruinous losses, and empty benches, and the badness of times, and the great loss of last year, and the expected loss of this year, and yet, for the sake of getting two more losing houses per week, we find the management risking a character for propriety and submission to the laws and customs of the country, and presuming to hold up to public odium the Prelate, who, in the discharge of his duty, hindered the profanation, or what must be even more unpleasant in his Lordship's station, to public notice in a playhouse bill.

At Covent Garden they have made a very bold push in the dramatic representation of Oratorios. It is certainly a most plausible way of arguing the question, to tell us that there can be no more harm in people singing the words of Scripture, dressed up in fancy dresses, with curly wigs and painted faces, than there is in their performing the same songs and choruses on the same stage in their own natural costume, with coats on their backs and music-books in their hands. Nor is there abstractedly, that we know of—but the first question which naturally arises upon that suggestion is, whether a theatre is or is not, a proper place for the performance of such music, or rather the repetition of such words.

When the theatre was fixed upon for the performance of sacred Oratorios, it was of course selected from its convenience for spectators as well as performers; but as far as any thing theatrical was concerned, beyond the locality, it certainly never was so understood. Of the present performance we mean most certainly not to speak in terms of disapprobation; as far as it goes, it has nothing offensive in it; but the danger likely to arise from the system is that of de-secrating and degrading the sacred Scriptures themselves by an

attempt to personify the beings of Holy Writ and to depict the scenes described in the inspired language of the Scriptures.

In pictures this may be done, and sometimes with powerful effect. DAWBY's splendid picture, taken from this very subject, is a striking instance of a powerful embodying of the most sublime ideas. But why is this? he can fashion his Prophet after the generally-recorded likenesses which have been so long traditional as to have become almost authentic—he can group his myriads of victims—he can raise mountain seas, build towering temples, and open the vast abyss; and however far short still he may fall of the vastness and sublimity of the awful reality, he has the means, as far as his mind will carry him, of displaying grandeur, terror, magnificence, and destruction. On the stage, not so—the Red Sea, however well the canvas and rollers are made, can only be canvas and rollers so many feet wide; it would be impossible to bring to the eye of the spectator anything suitably representative of the destruction of tens of thousands in the persons of Messrs. Sims, Timba, Robins, Jackson, Higgins, Figlins, White, Wilson, and Hobkirk, or the terror of frightened multitudes in the shape of Messdames Twisleton, Grubb, Hall, Simpson, Watts, Thorogood, Green, Brown, Grey, and Thompson; nor could an idea of Moses himself be satisfactorily conveyed to the spectator by a little man grinding out recitative in a bass voice. Nothing is so dangerous as attempting the sublime, and if the peril is great in matters of profane history or poetic fiction, it is a thousand times more hazardous when sacred subjects are destined to come under the scenic powers of Mr. GRIEVE, the stage direction of that most able of able effect-producers, FARLEY, or the superintendence of the active, ingenious, and vivacious LAFORTE.

If once the door is opened—as poor old Lord GREY knows, in politics—it is a very difficult thing to shut it; and when once the innovation is admitted, there is no knowing where it will stop. The miracles which in the Scriptures exemplify the omnipotence of the Deity dramatized in one of these Lenten operas would become matters of absurdity instead of admiration, and we cannot but fear that by familiarizing the eye of a playhouse audience to misrepresentations of what no human mind can comprehend, a serious injury may be done to the cause of religion and morality.

We repeat, the present Opera—for such it is—is extremely beautiful as to its music, and admirably performed as to its singing—we think, however, that the scheme is an unwise one, and that much greater consideration was required in its adoption than appears to have been given to it.

At both the regular legitimate drama-acting English theatres we have now French ballets. We have also Mr. KRAM's son at one, who they say is improved in person and manner, and acts remarkably well. His father's health, we had heard, was extremely bad, and that his attack after his last performance at Brighton was of a most painful nature. He has, however, acted since.

In America, Miss KEMBLE, it seems, has got into a great scrape, because somebody said, she had said the Yankees were a set of doddies, or something of the sort. We trust rather to the published account of the affair, by which she appears to have been entirely acquitted of so rash an expression.

The following handbill was circulated at Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last night (Jan. 30), during the performance of *Fazio*, in which Mr. and Miss KEMBLE appeared. At the close of the second act, a second handbill was shown to the gallery into the pit by a person, who immediately left the house:—

"FANNY KEMBLE.—A letter from Washington of the 26th inst., received in this city from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, contains the following:—Miss FANNY KEMBLE was introduced by one of her own countrymen to a Gentleman of respectability, and with whom she subsequently rode out on horseback. She observed in course of conversation with her female friend, 'Lady,' 'What a Gentleman fit for her to associate with since she came to America!' When near home, he (the Gentleman with whom she had been conversing, and whom she supposed to be an Englishman) told her he had the honour of being an American, and that her sex alone protected her from a proper resentment of the insult given. What a comment on the fashions of Philadelphia! Will they continue to pamper the selfishness of Mrs. TROUSERS? Such conduct this, coming from one who has had the praises and the praises of the American people lavished upon her without measure, ought to be particularly remembered, especially at her benefit.'

After a few minutes Mr. KEMBLE came forward, and after reading the handbill aloud with great perspicuity and firmness of manner, he declared its contents wholly false; that the individual who had so signally misbehaved himself, was a female, who would be found in her father's protector ready to answer for anything she had done; that his daughter and himself had received the utmost kindness and attention in every city in America which they had visited, and that if they could have used any such expressions they would have been amongst the most ungrateful people in the world. This address was received with unanimous applause, and great regret was expressed that the author could not be discovered. A letter had been subsequently received from the gentleman whose conversation with Miss Kemble the handbill had referred to, denying the whole story, and expressing his cordial respect for the lady and her conduct.

It is quite shocking to find that, in so fine a Republic, and one so entirely united, as the United States—where liberty is indigenous, and slavery is unknown—there could be found anybody so base as to trump up such a story as this. There is nothing perfect in nature.

The Haymarket is to be open at Easter: we hope the new season, under the new licence, will turn out better than the old one. It must be some consolation, although a melancholy one, to the proprietor of that house, to find that the French and German Operas, which he imagined so deeply injured him, turned out to be more destructive to the invaders than the invaded.

At the Adelphi, YATES gives an entertainment under Lent; but having transgressed the limits of propriety by some extravagance in the way of dancing, his affair has been curtailed by the Chamberlain. YATES performs one act of the entertainment, and leaves the other; and the evening concludes with a *Tahtian Overture*, whatever that may be. On the acting nights the house overflows, and since we see *Victorine* is to be revived for a night or two, we think he had better try what failed at the Lyceum, and have two representations each night.

PEMICAN.

The Hampshire paper says:—Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, G.C.B. our Port Admiral, was yesterday presented to the King at his levee, on his appointment; his absence from his command is principally caused by this usual respect to the Sovereign. We were incorrect last week in saying that he was to be absent for six weeks; at present, Sir THOMAS has no residence here; but the moment his house, late the Commissioners', in the Dock Yard, is ready, he will hoist his flag again. Sir THOMAS's leave of absence has been curtailed in consequence of the animadversions made upon Sir JAMES GRAHAM's Conservative absurdity—the same paper states that Portsmouth Yard is not in the state of entire destitution described by Captain YORKE.

The gales and storms of the last ten days, have been felt with tremendous severity all round the coast.—His Majesty's brigantine *Forester* was totally lost on the 13th inst. off St. Martin's Island. The whole of the crew were saved, through the exertions of Mr. round him, succeeded in conveying a line, to the people on shore, and thus almost miraculously effected the landing of the whole of the ship's crew.

At Chichester, a city most especially under the influence of the Duke of RICHMOND as Colonial Minister.—A meeting of the independent Association was held at the Fountain Inn on Thursday evening last, to petition Parliament against the contemplated coercive measures of Earl GREY with regard to Ireland. The petition, which is couched in very strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of the Ministry, it was agreed should be presented by Mr. D.

O'CONNELL. Some resolutions condemnatory of Lord A. LENOX and J. A. SMITH, Esq., the representatives of the City, for not expressing their opinions of that part of his Majesty's speech which relates to Ireland, were passed amid loud cheering.

The following account of the sea service of his MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH, may be relied on as correct, and will, we are sure, be viewed as an interesting document by the public, and the members of the Naval profession in general:—

H.M.S.	Rank.	Date.	Date.
Prince George	Able	14 June 1797	9 Jan. 1780
Queen	Mid	10 Jan. 1781	3 Nov. 1780
Barbadoes	Mid	4 Nov. 1782	15 July 1783
Queen	Lieut.	16 July 1783	16 June 1785
Hebe	Lieut.	17 June 1785	24 Mar. 1786
Pegasus	Lieut.	21 Mar. 1786	14 Apr. 1786
Andromeda	Capt.	15 Apr. 1786	12 Mar. 1788
Valiant	Capt.	13 Mar. 1788	3 July 1789
Valiant	Capt.	13 Mar. 1788	27 Nov. 1790
Impregnable	Capt.	19 Apr. 1814	29 Apr. 1814
Same ship	Capt.	17 May 1814	11 June 1814
Same ship	Capt.	18 June 1814	28 June 1814

His Royal Highness WILLIAM HENRY DUKE OF CLARENCE was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1790; Vice-Admiral in the same year; and Admiral in 1799.

The following is from a Van Diemen's land paper—"The Colonist," Friday, August 24, 1832:—A Police Incident.—"Last week a damsel was brought to the Police office charged with putting one Mrs. NORA MULLAGAN, in bodily fear. Prisoner pleaded guilty, but begged that the offence might be passed over, as she had received an offer of marriage from a gentleman, who, in all probability would turn her off, were she to be punished, and he to discover her disgrace. To prove her veracity she produced the following epistle from her enamoured swain, which we strongly recommend to the perusal of all those who protract their marriage by long and tedious courtship:—"My dear Angel, this comes with a pound of sausages which I hope will find you in good health as it leaves me at present; I send you last Sunday for the first time, since which I have not had peace for thinking of your dear self; I therefore will take it as a grate favor if you will marry me as early as possible, as I can earn by my profession an excellent livelihood; I was rat-catcher and sow-gelder to the late Duke of York; I bleed horses, cures the choleric morbus and all other dumb animals, and have received a good education, the children we shall have will get their learning free gratis. I have been schoolmaster in Mr. —'s family for the last fortnight and have already taught the eldest boy *geography* and the manufacture of ginger beer; and for the second son I have made him the most best grammar, and a rithmeticker of all the lads I ever taught; so you see I have every chance of prospering; I have bought a ring and a pair of blankets, I have written to the Governor for his permission, and requested the clergyman to have us asked in church, he appears to be a very nice sober man, I wanted him to go and have half a pint of rum, but he was too bashful. Please send me an answer post paid.—I remain your dear Angel, your true love."

CANADA.—In CHATTEBERTON'S *Coburg Star*, under the date of 2nd January, in the present year, we find that Mr. Ex-Sheriff PARKINS, who could never keep out of hot water in this country, is no less unlucky on the other side of the Atlantic. In the present term of the Circuit Court held in Albany, a suit for slander was tried, in which Mr. RICKMAN, one of the editors of the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, was plaintiff, and JOSEPH WILFRED PARKINS, ex-Sheriff of London, was defendant. The Jury, after a long investigation of the circumstances, returned a verdict of seven thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

ARREST OF THE HON. F. CAVENDISH.—The Hon. F. CAVENDISH was arrested on Monday evening on a charge of publishing three libels in his paper, the *Mayo Constitution*. He was brought before the Magistrates of the Head-office, and admitted to bail on three recognizances—himself in 200l.; Edward McDonnell and William Thomas Kelly each in 200l. The accused is bound over to take his trial in Galway.—*Dublin Times*.

We learn from our Irish correspondent that Mr. STEELE, the "Pacifier," has been arrested on a warrant, charging him with uttering a seditious speech. He was admitted to bail, and on the following day he attended a meeting in Kilkenny, where he spoke as violently as ever. Warrants were to be issued the day before yesterday from the head police-office, by the orders of the Attorney-General, for the apprehension of Mr. WALSH and several others of the Trades' Union for sedition. Mr. WALSH is the person who proposed, at the meeting at the Royal Exchange in Dublin the other day, the signing of a "Declaration of Rights" on behalf of Ireland.—*Albion*.

Accounts from Lima announce the arrival of advices from Quito, stating that the troops had revolted, having first assassinated their officers, and that they had marched upon Guayaquil, with the intention of pillaging that place; and it was thought a new republic was to be established in that quarter. The greatest alarm prevailed at Guayaquil on the arrival of this force in that vicinity. All the foreign ships had been placed under embargo, and all the foreigners there were embarking their families and effects on board. Hopes were entertained, however, that the city would be able to defend itself. The Congress, by a Special Decree, admitted the cargo of the American ship *Alexander*, consisting of tobacco, on conditions tantamount to a reduction of upwards of twenty thousand dollars in the duties, in order to secure a certain sum in cash to meet the present emergencies of the Government. This Decree directly opposes itself to the tariff laws in force in the republic.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.—To prove that the slaves are not so ill off we give the following anecdote as we have heard it.

About ten years since a very fine young male slave belonging to the estate of the Right Hon. H. GOUTURN was returned in the journal as having run away. Shortly after the receipt of this information the slave himself called in Hill-street at the house of that Gentleman, who was from home, and who subsequently made every effort to find his visitor, but in vain. By the very last mail Mr. GOUTURN has received a letter from his representative in Jamaica, informing him that his runaway slave presented himself at the estate, having worked his way back to the island, and stated his desire to be again received as an enrolled among the slaves, being heartily tired of freedom in England, and the work required for his comparatively miserable support.

Our informant assures us that this is by no means an uncommon incident.

The *Ceylon Government Gazette* of the 29th September, 1832, contains an order of the King in Council, abolishing the system of forced labour which has prevailed in that island from time immemorial, and which has been handed down from the British to the Dutch through the Governments of the Dutch and Dutch, to the British.

The ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce between the kingdom of Saxony and the United States of Mexico, concluded on the 4th Oct. 1831, by JAMES COLOMBOU, Esq. Consul General for Saxony in Great Britain, and his Excellency Don M. E. de GOROSTIZA, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's from Mexico, were exchanged by their Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of August, 1832, and were laid before the Chambers at Dresden on their meeting at the end of January last.

LUNACY.—A Return of the Number of Lunatics now under the care of the LORD CHANCELLOR, with an account of the total Annual Sums allowed for their Maintenance and Care, and an Estimate of the total real and personal Estates, real and personal:—

Number of Lunatics, as returned by the Masters of the Court of Chancery, 393.

Account of the total Annual Sums allowed for the maintenance and care of Lunatics, 134,661. 17s. 2d.

Estimate of the total real and personal Estates, real and personal of Lunatics, 253,443. 3s. 3d.

Secretary of Lunatics, L. A. LOWHAM, Esq.

Lunacy Office, Southampton Buildings, Feb. 18, 1832.

concluded, and the Lord Ordinary has pronounced the following interlocutor:—"That the Lord Ordinary, having heard the Counsel for the parties on the closed record and whole process, appoints them to prepare mutual cases, arguing the whole cause, to be given in on the first box-day in the ensuing vacation; to be seen and interchanged, adjusted, and relodged by the second box-day; and then to be transmitted by the clerk to the Lord Ordinary to be advised."—To carry unaccompanied to Scotch legal technicality this sounds strange; and something like doing all the work, and having done it, beginning it all over again.

Letters have been received in town from Constantinople, dated the 4th of February. They state that political affairs remained in the same state as they had been since the battle at Koniah, and that the extremely severe weather had prevented any military movements. It was generally believed that the difference between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt would be settled by Treaty. A sudden thaw had taken place at Constantinople, and the weather had become unusually warm. The post from Smyrna had arrived, and been forwarded by an extra messenger on the 31st ult., but has not yet reached England.

FRANCIS CONR, Esq.—The Middlesex Magistrate, by way of marking their sense of the valuable services rendered to the county by their late excellent and venerable Chairman, FRANCIS CONR, Esq., have entered into a general and liberal subscription for having his portrait taken by an eminent artist, and placed in the dinner-room of the Sessions House. Mr. CONR has been applied to, and has consented to give the requisite number of sittings for the purpose. It is a curious fact, that when Mr. CONR was first elected to the Chairmanship he was not in the commission of the peace for the county, and it became necessary, therefore, to apply to the Lord Chancellor to introduce his name on the roll before he could officiate. His election was the unanimous and unsolicited act of the County Magistrates.

The *National* of Thursday last contains the following paragraph:—"At the which took place at the Guildhall on Monday last, an English Office of rank was seen in full regiments, with a cavalry cartridge-box on which the word 'Waterloo' was inscribed in large letters. Under any roof but the King's the insolence of that Englishman would have been chastised; but in that assembly of two thousand persons, the flower of the *Juste Milieu*, not a man was found that felt the wound inflicted on his country. However, if that Englishman was not a man of sense, he was a man of spirit, and our national character, we warn him that his experiment is an incomplete one. Of this he may convince himself, if he should venture to sport the same costume at a Fete given by the Patriots, an opportunity will shortly offer."—[Alluding, we suppose, to a grand Hall which is to take place in a few days, for the benefit of the Polish Refugees, at the old Opera Comique.]—Nothing can be more gratifying than to witness the conciliatory effects of our increasing friendship with our excellent friends the French. Thank God our sailors love them as much as they love our soldiers!

In accordance with our promise, we submit the following Summary of Clerical events of the past month:—

PRELATES.—Anthon Richard, in Rectory of Llynch Durest—Patron, W. Fane, Esq. Ashe, Edward, to Rectory of Hamhill, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rev. H. Ashe. Ashey, H. M., to Rectory of Foulham, Norfolk—Patron, Sir J. Ashey, Bart. Badley, J. G., to Rectory of Sharnwood, Suffolk—Patron, Rev. J. Badley. Barrow, John, to Perpetual Curacy of Wray, St. Mary, Cumberland—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Bedford, R. G., to Vicarage of St. George, Brandon Hill, Bristol—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Berris, Ralph, to Rectory of Horstead, Suffolk. Bevan, T., to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Carmarthenshire—Patron, St. David's College, Lampeter. Bethel, G., to Rectory of Worplesdon, Surrey—Patron, Elton College. Blackwell, W. to Rectory of Wilbury, Herefordshire—Patron, Bishop of Hereford. Birch, S. D. D., to Vicarage of Little Marlow, Bucks—Patron, S. Birch, Esq. Bryan, George, Huttill, Lincolnshire—Patron, Bishop of Lincoln. Carter, James, to Rectory of Hoxingham, Norfolk—Patron, G. Anson, Esq. Channing, W. to Vicarage of Basingstoke, Cambridgeshire—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Chatfield, A. W., to Vicarage of Shudy Cambs, Cambridgeshire—Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Chichester, to Vicarage of Powick, Worcestershire—Patron, Earl of Coventry. Eaton, T., to Perpetual Curacy of Farndon, Cheshire—Patron, Marg. of Westminster. Fawcett, J., to Perpetual Curacy of Wisley, W. H. Yorks.—Pat. Rev. H. Heap. Fielden, O., to Rect. of Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire.—Pat. Earl of Bradford. Fildes, H., to Rectory of Sandford, Wilts.—Patron, P. Bolton, Esq. Flower, J., to Rectory of Kent, Devon—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Isaac, W. L., to Vicarage of Pirton, with Croom-D'Abitot annexed, Worcester-shire—Patron, Earl of Coventry. Jackson, W., to Vicarage of Penrith, Cumberland—Patron, Bishop of Carlisle. James, John, to Rectory of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, Northampton-shire—Patron, Bishop of Peterborough. Kington, John, to Vicarage of North Pethway, Devon—Patron, D. of Bedford. Knatchbull, H. K., to Vicarage of North Elmham, Norfolk—Patron, Hon. G. W. Miles. Linton, T., to Vicarage of Warrington, Northampton.—Pat. Earl of Westmoreland. Lloyd, W., to Vicarage of Llanfarchell Rhydydd, and Llanfawr Ystradgynnydd Radnorshire—Patron, Lord Kensington. Mazon, M., to Rectory of Knapwell, Cambridgeshire.—Pat. Mar. of Northampton. Miles, H., to Rectory of Foulham, Norfolk—Patron, Sir J. Ashey, Bart. Miller, W., to Vicarage of St. Augustin, Bristol—Patron, D. and C. of Bristol. Munday, M., to Perpetual Curacy of Lynton and Countisbury, Devonshire—Pat. The Venerable Archdeacon of Barnstaple. New, P. R., to Rectory of Poole, St. Michael's, Wills—Patron, the King. Piers, W. G., to Vicarage of Ashbocking, Suffolk—Patron, the King. Powell, W. F., to Perpetual Curacy of Stroud, Gloucestershire—Patron, Bishop of Gloucester. Pridmore, J., to Rectory of Haslinghale, with Vicarage of Elmstead—Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. Quicke, A., to Vicarage of Newton St. Cyres, Devon—Pat. J. Quicke, Esq. Reed, J. B., to Vicarage of Felpham, Sussex—Patron—R. of Felpham. Robinson, D., to Perpetual Curacy of Witley, West York.—Pat. O. Wentworth, Esq. Rohley, Isaac, to Curacy of St. Philip's Church, Salford, Lancashire—Patron, Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. Salkeld, R., to Vicarage of Crosby-on-Eden, Cumberland—Patron, Bp of Carlisle. Sandys, W., to Vicarage of St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorks.—Patron, Lord Chamberlain. Sarsfield, to Rectory of St. Andrew, Kent—Patron, Bp of Lincoln. Selwyn, E., to Perpetual Curacy of Edwinton, Norths.—Patron, John Musters, Esq. Smith, S., to Curacy of St. George's, Camberwell, District Church, Surrey—Patron, Vicar of Camberwell. Stubbins, J., to Rectory of Somersham, Suffolk—Patron, Rev. N. J. Stubbins, of Higham. Sutcliffe, W., to Perpetual Curacy of Bosley, Cheshire—Patron, Rev. J. B. Browne, Vicar of Prestbury. Sunderland, T. J., Vicarage of Tilsworth, Beds.—Pat. Trust of St. G. Turner. Tait, J., to Rectory of Huald Champlow, Somerset—Patron, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Turbitt, J. H., Vicar of Powick, Worcestershire—Patron, Earl of Coventry. Waddington, G., to Perpetual Curacy of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge—Pat. Trin. Coll. Wadsworth, W., to Vicarage of St. Andrew, Northampton.—Pat. Bishop of Durham. Wardell, H., to Rectory of Winkanton, Durham—Patron, Mayor and Corp. Wardell, J., to Vicarage of Loxley, Warwickshire—Patron, Lord Chancellor. Williams, J., to Vicarage of Eglwysant, Glamorganshire. Williams, C., to Evening Lecturer of St. Thomas's Church, Newport, Isle of W. Wrigglesworth, J. D., to Vicarage of London, Norfolk—Patron, Bishop of York.

CLERGYMEN DECEASED.—Allen, Rich., Vicar of Little Driffield, East York—Patron, Precursor of York. Raskett, R. M., Master of the Chatterhouse, Hull, Yorkshire. Chalmers, W., Vicar of Canby, West York, and Prebendary of Ely. Patron of the former, J. W. Childers, Esq.; of the latter, H. B. Bishop of Ely. Clarkson, Townley, Rector of Acton Scott, with Hinton Cambs Vicarage, Salop, and Swasey Vicarage, Cambridgeshire—Patrons, J. Stachhouse, Esq., and Jesu College, Cambridge. Clifford, William, Rector of Lawtrenchard, and Vicar of North Pethway, Devon. Patron of the former, W. B. Gould, Esq.; of the latter, the Duke of Devon. Hanbury, B., Rector of Chigwell, Cambs—Pat. Mr. Shingewood. Head, William, Rector of Northborough, Northamptonshire, and Sen. Minus. Patron of the former, the Archbishop—Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Higgins, J., Curate of Wells, Somerset—Patron, J. S. Horner, Esq. Jacob, Robert, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. Jones, Ellis, Curate of Lymington, Hants—Patron, Vicar of Boldre. Jones, John, Rector of Botolph Claydon, Cambridgeshire—Patron, R. of Meltham. Legg, John, Rector of Holton, Somerset—Patron, the Bishop of Bath. Lawry, T., D. D., Vicar of Crosby on Eden, and Rector of Dunsby, Cumberland—Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Lyons, D., Rector of Rodmorton, Gloucestershire—Patron, C. T. Morgan, Esq. Marshall, Vicar of Gillingham, Sussex—Patron, Elton College. Marshall, Sampson, of Framingham, Norfolk. Newbolt, W. H., Rector of Morestead, Hants, and Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral—Patron, Bishop of Winton. Pusch, H. of Derby. Prior, John, of Quorndon, Leicestershire. Ravenhill, —, Rector of Tooting, Surrey. Richard, Charles, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral. Stowell, W. M., Rector of Filleigh and East Buckland, Devon.—Pat. Earl of Devon. Ureide, W., Vicar of St. Andrew, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Lincoln—Patron of former, E. Turner, Esq.; of the latter, H. B. Bishop of Ely. Willitt, W., D.D., Rector of Haslinghale, Kent; of Titchard, Sussex; and Prebendary of Canterbury—Patron of the former, Archbishop of Canterbury; of the second, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; of the latter, the King. Wately, G., Vicar of St. Andrew, near Wellingham, Berks.

(For the usual Clerical Intelligence vide page 3.)

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DR. COPLAND'S DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. Part I.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologize to Mr. K.—we have received the pamphlet, and are much obliged—its title rather puzzled us.

A. Z. is thanked for his hint, which he will see we have adopted.

In reply to the "Old Soldier—Edinburgh," we can only say, that the best, most complete, and clearest account of the Siege of Antwerp is that which is published in the United Service Journal for the present month.

The letter addressed to Lords MELBOURNE and DURHAM, on the subject of a proposition at Brixton's, is wholly unfit for a newspaper, more especially as the member who writes it, and others who think with him, have the power of doing effectually what the letter threatens—It would be the height of injustice to admit a personal attack upon an individual of whom we know nothing, and who, whatever his demerits may be, of which we have no cognizance, is quite good enough, in our view of the case, for the society of which it is proposed he should make one.

"Observations on Miss KELLY'S Performance," must have been intended for some other paper—we have our opinions with respect to such a display, but it must be through some other channel that attacks like those of our correspondent find their way to the public eye. We must, however, set our correspondent right upon one point; the Strand performances are not under the patronage of her MAJESTY, but under that of the Duke of Devonshire, and we believe merely in his Grace's capacity of LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

RALPH shall know all how and about it, in a private letter—the British Institution shall have its notice, but we have no room just yet—we think it (par parenthese), with a few exceptions, the worst exhibition that ever was opened to the public—Does RALPH ever read the Morning Chronicle?

J. T. G. (Edinburgh) should see this, we wish he would write to say if he is coming soon to London; and if so, when—we mean the friend of PUNGAH.

The communications of ORIENT shall appear next week.

The letter to Mr. BUXTON shall also be given next week—together with whatever information upon the important subject comes from the conclaves.

The letter and printed paper on West Indian affairs have been received, but too late for use.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Windsor.

THE following is published by authority:—

NEW WINDSOR.

Observations on the Election Petition of Sir John Edmund de Beauvoir.

Sir FREDERICK WATSON having read the allegations set forth in a Petition to the House of Commons (printed in the votes of the House on the 12th February), on the part of Sir J. E. DE BEAUVOIR, a Candidate for the representation of New Windsor at the late election, stating—

"That the said FREDERICK WATSON, and others officers and servants of His Majesty's Household, in defiance and contempt of the Resolutions of the House, and of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom, did, in an illegal and unconstitutional manner, interfere at the said election, and did use the powers of their respective offices for the purpose of influencing the said election.

"That the said Sir FREDERICK WATSON, and the said officers and others, by undue influence, intimidation, promises, and threats, and by an undue use of the powers of their respective offices in the household of His MAJESTY, induced and procured many persons, having votes for the said borough at the said election (some of whom were dependent on the Court of His MAJESTY for their support), to vote for Sir J. S. B. PEECELL, who would, but for such intimidation, influence, promises, and threats, have voted for the petitioner."

The above-named Sir FREDERICK WATSON doth, on his part, consider it due to the KING his Master, due to the office which he has the honour to hold in His MAJESTY'S service, and due to his own individual character, to declare, and he doth most unequivocally declare, that the allegations set forth in the said petition, as far as they regard the conduct of the said Sir FREDERICK WATSON, touching the said election, ARE GROSS AND SCANDALOUS FABRICATIONS, UTTERLY DEVOID OF TRUTH.

This Declaration was of necessity suspended, while there existed a chance of the falsity of the charges contained in the Petition being elicited by a Committee of the House of Commons; but the Petitioner (conscious of his inability to sustain the allegations) has declined to enter into the recognizances required to compel him to prosecute the Petition; consequently there has not been any Committee appointed;—under which circumstance, this Declaration goes forth to refute the calumny.

Windsor, 7th March, 1833.

THE new Dutch Minister is not yet arrived. The intelligence from Oporto represents both armies as suffering from illness. At Lisbon nothing is doing, and the protracted stay of the rebels and mercenaries at the former place has the effect of paralyzing trade, and will eventually cause, in all probability, the ruin of several estimable and blameless individuals—the loss will be almost entirely English. A Loan has been opened for the KING of PORTUGAL in the City of London.

SINCE our last the Irish Coercion Bill has passed its first stage by an immense majority, which, after Sir ROBERT PEECELL'S speech, nobody could fail to anticipate that it would. On Friday Mr. HUME proposed and Alderman WOOD seconded a Resolution, declaratory of the needlessness of any such measure.

After a debate, maintained chiefly by new Members, the House adjourned until to-morrow, after Lord ALTHORP had positively declared that the second reading must be carried yesterday. The most whimsical part of the affair was a speech of Mr. HUME'S by proxy, he having gone to visit a sick gentleman. Mr. WARBURTON appeared as Balaam's friend, and performed his part marvellously well; but the House would not recognize the principle of delegation.

New writs were moved for Oxford and Marylebone. The former in the room of Mr. STONOR, unseated for bribery, and therefore incapacitated to sit in the present Parliament, and the other in the room of Mr. PORTMAN, who has declared himself indisposed to sit in it.

EVERYBODY who has witnessed the attempts of Lord ALTHORP to carry on the public business must be fully aware of his Lordship's entire inefficiency. As for leading the House, he has it not in him—instead of leading he rembles before it, and apologizes to the assembly which he ought to command. When the coarsest of his assailants peers him with insulting taunts he tries to appease his wrath by calling him "His Honourable Friend"—For applying

this conciliating epithet to HIM he was denounced fiercely by Mr. STANLEY in the Cabinet—there he apologizes to his colleagues—offers, if they wish it, to resign, making his pledge to O'CONNELL upon the Jury Bill the ostensible cause of his going, and after strenuously objecting to the Martial-law clause in the Irish Bill, is immediately reconciled to support it as it stands, because STANLEY presented him with a return of the cattle which had been houghed during the last twelve months!—poor beasts!—This so powerfully excited the sympathy of the Right Honourable Gladstone that it not only brought tears into his eyes, but decided the fate of the Bill. What was sternly refused to the midnight murder of Protestant farmers was most feelingly conceded to the muzzling of the Horned Cattle.

Lord DUNCANNON of the Woods and Forests, not being in the Cabinet, was not aware of the forcible appeal which had been made by STANLEY to the sympathy of Lord ALTHORP, or of its complete success. And, therefore, in the speech which he made the other night he returned to his Lordship's pledge that the powers of the Bill should not be exerted to protect the Protestant Clergymen in their just right to Tithes, for which it will be recollected Mr. STANLEY had previously cut his public colleague into minced-meat, exposing most luminously the shameful injustice of granting protection under the Bill, to every class of His MAJESTY'S subjects, except the deeply injured and unrepresented Protestant Clergy—DUNCANNON, however, returned the charge, qualifying his assertion that Tithes should not be collected under the Bill, by an assurance that he had held no communication on the subject with the Right Honourable Secretary for Ireland.

The Secretary looked as if he could have eaten the Lord of the Woods and Forests, while O'CONNELL burst into a flow of eloquence in his Lordship's praise; while every rational man shrugged up his shoulders and wondered that the KING'S Ministers should be such dunces as not to keep their squabbles and schisms for their own diversion in the Cabinet, and observe the decency of at least appearing to agree, before the public. But to the keen observer the reason was made clear and evident. Mr. EDWARD EL-LICE and the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON patted Lord DUNCANNON on the back—the movement party in the Government being anxious to gain their influence with their Radical friends by proving that they never did concur in what they call "the atrocity of such a measure." To prove this we have only to observe, that whenever the measure comes under discussion the Right Honourable Member for Manchester makes a point of absenting himself, and passes the evening in praising O'CONNELL as one of the greatest men in the world, either a Princess LIEVEN'S parties or Mrs. ROTHSCHILD'S tails.

If such be the inefficiency of the leader of the Ministry in the House of Commons what shall we say to the leader in the House of Lords—the Premier of the KING'S Cabinet?—We fear if we answered this question of ourselves we might be accused of an undue partiality.—We will, therefore, present our readers with a portrait of the distinguished champion, who has pleased himself to stand by "his order," drawn by a friend and coadjutor of the Noble Earl in his great work of Reform—Mr. LARKINS, of Newcastle, who is also one of his Lordship's neighbours, at a Meeting presided over by Dr. HEADLAM, whose claims to a Baronetcy, we believe, his Lordship once seriously advocated.

Mr. LARKINS spoke at great length. We have only room for the following pithy sentence or two. Mr. LARKINS said:—

"He (Earl Grey) rests his case on the open notoriety of facts, of the truth or falsehood of which the people of England are entirely ignorant. Why, gentlemen, you would not incarcerate a felon except on the sworn testimony of credible witnesses, and will you who are Englishmen, deprive a whole nation of its liberties on the unauthenticated statement of an old dotard of a politician, who demanded this enactment with tremulous voice and quaking frame, and whose imagination is terrified by the bigness of Irish acclamation—of a statesman who on introducing the Reform Bill actually fainted (peals of laughter), when he rose to advocate, in the presence of the haughty nobles, of the proud and sordid aristocracy of England, the cause of justice and the people. (Cheers and Laughter.) Is it upon the slipshod reasons of such an enfeebled, panic-stricken old dotard? Is it upon the idle gossip of his tale-bearers? Is it upon the bazaarous stories—(loud laughter and cheers)—of his selfish and interested correspondents? Is it upon evidence of such a description as this, that the liberties of Ireland are to be stricken down by an Act of Parliament?" (Cries of "No, no.")

We should think Lord GREY, in time, will learn to appreciate the value of the support afforded him by his friends of the Political Unions.

WE had prepared some further observations on the subject of the warrant which has been issued by the soldiers' friend, Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE; but we are induced for the moment, from circumstances which have come to our knowledge, to postpone them. We believe the Post is in error in saying that the warrant is rescinded. Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE has backed out of it in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and we expect that the warrant of 1829 will be shortly in full force. We cannot help thinking that some subordinate, as in the other case of commuted pensions to which we have elsewhere alluded, has been at work behind the scenes, and prompted Sir JOHN, taking advantage of his natural ignorance of all such matters, to meddle with what he does not understand; and that Sir JOHN, for the very reasons why we say no more upon the subject to-day, has got frightened. It is, to be sure, a most extraordinary display of humanity and philanthropy on the part of a gentleman, whose anxious care of the soldiers before he had the power of oppressing them, formed a leading feature of his political character, and was amongst the most powerful of his pretensions to the notice of "the promiscuous multitude in Covent-garden."

We should be glad to know if Sir JOHN extended his considerate alterations to the Royal Marines? And if he did not, why he did not?

LORD GREY is in a happy state. Last Wednesday week, as we stated, he told the KING that he could not go on, and by the way, he told His MAJESTY something else, which some day his Lordship may hear of again; and the KING, whose graciousness and patience are most marvellous, bid him keep up his spirits; but no, the Earl could not stand it, and so what did he do, but write a letter to the Duke of PORTLAND to beg him to come and take the helm; that every thing was at sixes and sevens, and that he thought his Grace could secure him some of the waverers and bolster him up. The Duke, however, was not quite so foolish as to listen to such a proposition as that, and declined the offer. This we know, because—we do not pretend to say who sent it

about—a copious extract from Lord GREY'S letter has been handed about at half the Clubs in town.

What a satire upon Government—what a jab when he Lord GREY'S ministerial character; to think that he found the good ship nearly wrecked, he soon the race of Portland. It sometimes, but rarely, happens that weak men are diffident, and to this striking singularity in the present case we are indebted for an example.

THE Dover election is over, and Mr. HALCOMBE, the Tory, is returned by a handsome majority over Captain STANHOPE. This defeat of a yellow interest, as it has been nick-named since Lord DURHAM interested himself so much in Dover politics, is a further proof of that change of opinion which the return of Mr. LYALL for London so loudly and clearly proclaims. In both cases, every nerve the Government could strain was exerted, and in both cases its defeat has been most signal and exemplary.

THE Times of Thursday, with its usual activity, announces in its City article, as a matter of news, that a Meeting was held at Lord WESTERN'S on the preceding day, in order to arrange and consolidate some plan respecting the Currency.—Instead of Wednesday the Meeting took place on the preceding Saturday, and was mentioned in Bull last Sunday. A second Meeting was held on Thursday at Sir CHARLES BURRELL'S, and the members of the "Club," as the Times calls it, proceeded to organize their proceedings.

The Times wilfully—for it knows better—affects to believe that the object of this meeting is to overturn the Government, and even condescends to a pun about "forming a club to break the head of the Ministry." The last object the Tories and Conservatives have in view is overturning the Ministry, as anybody who has read Sir ROBERT PEECELL'S splendid speech upon the Knout Bill will see. The Ministry might have been overturned in the first week of the present Parliament, and with every effort on the part of the Conservatives to keep it together—go, we believe, it must.

The meetings connected with the currency question have been held at the house of a Whig Lord—made a Lord, by Lord GREY, the Lord knows why, except indeed to prove to the enfranchised people of Essex that their voices should not keep Mr. CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, the discarded Whig-gamster, out of Parliament—and at the house of the Whiggish Sir CHARLES BURRELL. Why should these gentlemen, or Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, or Mr. ATTWOOD, or any of them, wish to overturn the Ministry? or why, because Lord MAHON, a young nobleman of acknowledged talents and high attainments, adds by invitation his share of intellect to the general contribution, is the whole affair to be denounced as anti-ministerial, and Tory, and nick-named a Club? In these times, with a totally incapable Government—a Government self-confessedly incapable—what is to become of the country if people do not think and manage for themselves? The Political Unions govern Lord GREY on one hand—other unions must endeavour to counteract the power of the "Unwashed;" and since Lord ALTHORP has declared that no steps are to be taken to put down these institutions, who assemble under the shade of tri-coloured flags and banners covered with mottoes of unequivocal import, it is quite time for people like Lord WESTERN, Sir CHARLES BURRELL, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who have something to lose, to congregate such talent and respectability as may be likely to preserve something in the general crush, when it comes, or, what is still better, endeavour to avert it altogether.

It is clear that the Ministry cannot last beyond the development of its financial projects: it will die of wounds inflicted by Members pledged to the repeal of the Assessed Taxes. It has lived for a month or six weeks upon Tory support, but when that period arrives it will be past hope, and nothing worse for the country. The present people in power have not yet quite opened the eyes of the nation—they have nearly done so, and we will venture a bet that, before this day six months, the Times will be the loudest in proclaiming their downfall and the justice of it.

THE following conversation took place it seems on Thursday in the House of Lords:

The Earl of Wicklow said, seeing the Noble Viscount (the Home Secretary) in his place, he had a question to put to him on a subject of some importance, and on which a great deal of feeling had been excited in Ireland. A Bill had been brought up to their Lordships last Session, entitled "The Irish Jury Bill;" and he recollected that it was considered of extreme importance, inasmuch as it affected the general administration of justice in Ireland. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of their Lordships, of which he had the honour to be a Member, and on the suggestion of a Noble Lord, who also sat on that Committee, it was considered advisable that the opinion of the Irish Judges on a subject of so much importance to the administration of the law in Ireland should be known. The Chairman of the Committee accordingly referred the subject to the Judges for their opinions. Now, what he (the Earl of Wicklow) wished to know was (if the question were not improper), whether that decision had yet been received, and if so, whether it was of such nature as to warrant Government in bringing forward that Bill again in its former shape, or with some alterations in its provisions?

Lord MELBOURNE said that undoubtedly it was the intention of Ministers to bring forward a measure for regulating the Jury Laws in Ireland. He could not take upon himself to say that it would be precisely similar to that introduced in the course of last Session; he believed, indeed, that some alterations had been suggested in its provisions by the Judges.

The reply of Lord MELBOURNE satisfies us of the utter falsehood of the report, which two of His MAJESTY'S Ministers have been going about and spreading, that the twelve Judges of Ireland had given their unanimous opinion that the Bill was impracticable—it only shows how people talk, and how necessary it is to be "all of one story" in a Cabinet.

PENSIONS.

We have once or twice alluded to a system which has been adopted at the War Office, and upon which the public, as yet, are not sufficiently informed; we therefore recur to it by asking a simple question.

Is the system of buying up the pensions of old soldiers for small sums—by which the worn-out veteran and the parish upon which he may become chargeable, are both defrauded, for the sake of making a fictitious display of economy in the estimates—abolished or not?

What we ask is, has the War-Office ceased to be a broker's shop, where hard bargains are to be driven with the old soldiers pensioned upon the faith of the law of the land?

The Secretary at War ought to be the protector of this class of men—and formerly was so. They have toiled and bled for the reward to which the nation is pledged—they have hardly and bravely earned it—they are left in the possession of it without controul, without a commanding officer

to consult or advise. It is quite natural that such men, even in advanced life, may be thoughtless and imprudent, and willing, for the sake of some temporary gratification, to swallow the bait with which they are tempted, and accept the offer of a commutation, such as any swindling Jew might offer them, in order to raise a small sum of money, and thus rush into ruin.

Is this the sort of temptation that should be presented to their notice by the KING's Minister of Finance, who, most assuredly, is the last person in the empire who ought to avail himself of the power and opportunity of taking advantage of their necessities or carelessness to become a party to such a bargain.

The fate and fortunes of this class of men ought not to be left to chance—"begging at the town's end for life," in consequence of having been induced by the tempting offers of the War-office to accept of ruinous terms, which never ought to have been proposed. We sincerely hope and trust that the Officers of the Army who are in Parliament, let their politics be what they may, will bear in mind, while they are supporting the continuance of military governments, what is due to the less distinguished but not less gallant soldiers who have fought by their side.

We trust that the scheme of arrangement, or the public circular, or whatever other formality may be in use to induce the poor veteran to sell his hard-earned reward, will be exposed in the indignant terms which such disgraceful bargains so richly merit.

Our space will not allow of our going more at length into this most interesting subject, but if our readers will turn to the *Guardian Morning Paper*, of Friday, they will find some powerful and valuable remarks upon this most iniquitous arrangement; and we trust that a very short time will be permitted to elapse before a distinct and official answer is obtained, in the House of Commons, to the plain question, whether the cruel system—suggested, as we believe, by the mischievous influence of a subordinate—has or has not been abandoned by its Whig contrivers?

WHATEVER advantages may be obtained by the people from the creation of the new-fangled metropolitan boroughs, it is clear that they are not looked upon as agreeable to represent. Mr. PORTMAN, the Member for Marylebone, after having endeavoured to stave off the importunity of his numerous constituents by taking a sort of office in Cavendish-street where they might communicate with him, has been driven still further, and has given up his seat.

Among the candidates to succeed to this post of honour and labour the favourite appears to be the Right Honourable PEREGRINE COURTENAY, whose long Parliamentary experience and sound political principles fully justify the reception which his claims upon the electors have already met with.

The *Morning Post* has the following:—
"We have found the following in our letter-box, but we do not vouch for its authenticity:—

"Yesterday evening, quite unexpectedly, his Excellency Count Orlow, accompanied by another Gentleman and suite, arrived in town in two carriages. They called at Ashburnham House and then proceeded to the Clarendon Hotel, where they have taken up their abode. It is generally rumoured that they are come on a special mission from the Emperor Nicholas to offer his mediation between England and Ireland, and at the same time, firmly to remonstrate against the oppressive measure our Government is adopting towards the people of the latter country. We doubt not that this interference will be joyfully hailed by all Europe. It is not a little remarkable that a year has scarcely elapsed since Lord DUNHAM proceeded from this country to St. Petersburg on a similar mission with regard to the Poles, and we anxiously hope that this humane step and timely interference on the part of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY will be followed up by measures of conciliation towards oppressed and dismembered Poland."

The *Morning Post*, we have reason to know, has been misinformed.—The illustrious Person, who has arrived from Russia, is Count YELLOWITZPITZCOAL, one of the EMPEROR's Ministers. The object of his Excellency's mission is correctly stated—and, although our Cabinet, who have some knowledge of his character and qualities, are somewhat surprised at the selection by His IMPERIAL MAJESTY of a nobleman of such an irascible temper and forbidding aspect for a Mediator and Representative of His Royal Person, those who know the secrets of the Court of St. Petersburg discover a reason for his Excellency's appointment, in the fact—that he is married to one of the daughters of Prince CHARLES GRINGROWDYNOFF, the Prime Minister.

The object of his Embassy is to interpose the mediation of His Royal and Imperial Master in favour of the Irish nation, and to represent that the measures of coercion about to be enforced appear—although the EMPEROR has never ventured to try such experiments in Russia—to be extremely oppressive to the People, and dangerous to the Government.

It is understood that Lord GREY recognises, without hesitation, the perfect right of RUSSIA to interfere, as he himself took a similar measure as regards Russia with respect to Poland. The complete success of Lord DUNHAM's most useful and economical mission does not yet appear, inasmuch as his Excellency Count YELLOWITZPITZCOAL brings intelligence that the EMPEROR has established a permanent Council for the Government of that kingdom—if kingdom it can be called—which resembles no other kingdom in the world, unless it be in a dissected Map.

Count YELLOWITZPITZCOAL has received the small cross of the Guelphic Order, and a mahogany chest of drawers, with very handsome brass handles, to which his Excellency was pleased to take a fancy as he saw it standing in a broker's shop, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. He will dine at Windsor next week, and will return in about ten days, having, according to his own notion of things, put a stop to the Coercion Bill, and dissolved the Union; although, as yet, he has only seen Lord GREY's porter and private secretary, and dined *à la-tête* with the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON, in Crutched-friars.

The Count is a plain ill-favoured man, of a tawny colour, and was once mistaken, in Paris, for a blackamoor. His lady, who accompanies him to this country, is both handsome and amiable; and has been received, by the Countess GREY and her family, with the strongest marks of attention and kindness.

His Excellency is accompanied by a suite of seven near frigates, for whose accommodation a line-of-battle ship, two frigates, and three steam-boats are in attendance at Dover; the Emperor not being willing, in these days of retrenchment, to incur any unnecessary expense in the outfit of the humane and patriotic expedition.

THE constituents of several Members have written to them

to desire them to vacate their seats, because they have presumed to vote in Parliament according to their consciences and judgment. Mr. BANNERMAN, Mr. STEWART, General SHARPE, Mr. LISTER, and one or two others, have been called upon in a similar manner. These gentlemen now begin to see and feel the value of the pledging system, and the increased dignity of the character of a delegate from that of a representative.

The following is a copy of a letter now in circulation for signature in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster:—

"TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART., M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.
"SIR—You were returned to Parliament at the late election by the comparatively small number of 3,218 electors, 3,038 of whom split their votes for Sir John Hobhouse. The election of yourself and your colleague being made by less than 3,218 electors, as 93 of them polled also in favour of Colonel Evans.

"That so small a number polled at the late election is attributable to the opinion very generally entertained that you had both ceased to consider the interest of the people paramount.

"That this is a correct statement is proved by the difference in the number of electors who polled in your favour at the preceding contested elections.

"In 1807 the number polled for you was 5,134, of which 1,672 were plumpers; in 1818 the number polled for you was 5,238, of which 2,308 were plumpers; and in 1820 the number polled for you was 5,327.

"You, Sir, by your late conduct in Parliament, have satisfied the doubts of your constituents; you have shown by your conduct and your speeches that you have not only abandoned the interest of the people, but that you are now the advocate of measures you uniformly opposed, and was again sent to Parliament to oppose.

"We therefore, the undersigned electors of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, do hereby request you to resign the trust confided to you by the electors of Westminster. Least, however, it should be supposed that we wish to arrogate to ourselves the opinions of electors in other parishes, we declare that we do not desire you to comply with our request until it has been repeated by electors in other parishes, and the number of signatures shall have shown that it is the wish of your constituents that you should retire; but that if it has been done, we request that you will immediately give them the opportunity to choose a man to represent them whose opinions coincide with their own."

"In 1820 the number of electors who polled for you and Mr. Hobhouse was 6,152.

This is a still harder cut upon Sir FRANCIS, because he in the most manly manner refused to pledge himself to the "least unwashed," although, upon former occasions, it must be admitted he has said things to the "promiscuous multitude in Covent-garden" (as he calls them in the House of Commons) which might have led them to expect he would have done so.

A CUT is coming, which will startle the People.—Lord HILL, Sir WILLOUGHBY GORDON, the Quarter-Master-General, and Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Adjutant-General, had another audience of the KING on Wednesday—we say another, for they had one yesterday fortnight, when the popular order of the soldiers' friend, Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, was agreed to. The object of this second visit to St. James's on Wednesday again, being, as we hear, to consider a proposition particularly agreeable to them, and which will be wonderfully popular in the Army; namely, to abolish the establishment of Commander-in-Chief—to abolish the office of Quarter-Master-General and Adjutant-General, and to place the whole control of the Army in the War Office, under the Right Honourable Secretary at War.

In this case a Lieutenant-General will be put in nominal command of the Forces, and the Deputy Quarter-Master-General and Adjutant-General carry on the details, under the Civil Administration of the Worthy Baronet.

We can hardly fancy it possible that such eccentricities will be permitted, but we are told so, and really it is impossible, under the present regime, to know where the folly will stop.

THERE is something excessively ludicrous in the affected importance of official men, and the dignity of refusals which are in themselves totally inconsequential.—Mr. HUME moved on Thursday for a Return shewing the present disposition of the British army up to the 1st of January. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took credit for every desire to afford proper information, but thought it must be extremely injurious to make the public acquainted with the distribution of the army—and then Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE said, circumstances might arise which would render it necessary for Government to keep the amount and distribution of the army concealed; and Mr. O'CONNELL hoped the House would insist upon having the Return—and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted producing the Returns—and Mr. W. WYNN deprecated calling for the Returns—and Mr. SHELL thought it hard they should not have the Returns—and Captain DUNDAS and Colonel TORRENS thought it very wrong to let them have the Returns—and then Mr. HUME got angry, and snubbed Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHTAM, and Lord PALMERSTON got angry, and said that Mr. HUME should not have the Returns, because his object was to vest the command of the army and navy in that House; and then, after an hour or two had been spent in this discussion, the House divided, and there appeared—

For the motion	23
Against it	201
Majority for Ministers	178

This whole ceremony, from the beginning to the end, was carried on with indescribable gravity, and nobody who saw the exhibition could have believed that all the Returns, about granting which so much was said, and about the refusing which so much is thought, were printed and published on the 1st of February, in the *United Service Journal*, and, extracted from that excellent work, appeared in the columns of this paper five weeks ago!

WE rejoice to say that a corrected copy of the splendid speech of Sir ROBERT PEELE on the Irish Coercion Bill has been published by Mr. MURRAY.

So! St. Martin's Church is to be shut out from our view—not because the architect, who built the little Club House in Suffolk Street, and that most wonderful staircase and canopy in the fields by Gower Street, has made an accidental blunder, but because it is an ugly, ill-proportioned, unclassical, trumpery edifice.

Is it?—Who says so?—We shall see—a gentleman of the name of WILKINS—a architect as aforesaid of the Club House of the United Universities, and of the brick house of the insulated University in the mud, nicknamed by us most ungraciously STINKOMALEE—and this gentleman not satisfied with vindicating his own notion of hiding and blocking up a splendid edifice with a cheap picture gallery, chooses to come forward and ridicule and abuse the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, indubitably, and beyond all doubt or comparison, the finest Parish Church in the British Empire.

Never, perhaps, did human vanity so exhibit itself, as in the letter which Mr. WILKINS has published upon this subject, in that well-conducted periodical work the *Athenaeum*—no man could calculate upon such a thing—no man would believe in its existence if it were

not before him—and Mr. WILKINS must recollect that this paper of his is a volunteer—he steps forth uncalled for, and arraigns in the face of the public one of the greatest ornaments of the Metropolis, and boldly—we will not yet say arrogantly—places Mr. WILKINS himself eagle-high above its architect.

Of the general character of Mr. WILKINS's letter, Mr. WILKINS himself shall give the strongest evidence—of his statements we must take leave to speak, and we are quite sure, however correct Mr. WILKINS may be in the estimate of his own gigantic abilities, he has been wholly misinformed as to his facts.

Mr. WILKINS having stated that he considers the ground with which he has been permitted to play his gambols to the extent of only fifty thousand pounds (about one quarter of what would be necessary to do anything in the way of a national work) the "finest site in the metropolis," proceeds thus—

"First, I would request to have it remarked, that this magnificent site was, until a late suggestion originating from me, intended to be occupied by a line of shops and dwellings." Where did Mr. WILKINS get this bit of information? Whoever told him so must have been quizzing him; because everybody saw, and we are quite sure Mr. WILKINS might have seen, the model of the building which was to have occupied this site, in which no one shop or dwelling mingled, and whose only fault was the splendour of its design and the consequent expense of its construction. Mr. WILKINS, we dare say, may even yet obtain a view of that model, unless the ill-used benefactor of the metropolis, under whose eye it was constructed, has suffered it to be destroyed. Whether he sees it or not, we state distinctly that it never was in the contemplation of Mr. NASH, to whom we now allude, to introduce either dwelling-house or shop in the place whence Mr. WILKINS arrogates to himself the credit of exiling them.

Mr. WILKINS, having, however, made this discovery, proceeds to lay out his plans, and he tells us—

"A straight line from the south-east angle of the College of Physicians to the south-west angle of Duncannon-street, is as nearly as possible symmetrical with the south front of St. Martin's Church, at one end, and the buildings of Pall-mall East at the other; that is to say, it makes the same angle with each. Hence, in order that the building may be also symmetrical, the front must be parallel to this line, which in fact is the true line of the street, and as such renders it imperative that the opposite side should be parallel to it.

This is quite true; but as other architects are perhaps more ready to sacrifice the symmetry of their own designs to the production of a magnificent effect than Mr. WILKINS, the design to which we allude, provided for all these difficulties, and left St. Martin's Church a bold, magnificent, insulated feature in the extended view.

Well—Mr. WILKINS might differ in opinion, and Mr. WILKINS might prefer his "symmetrical lines," and might think that shutting out St. Martin's Church was no crime, and there an end. But no—this is not enough; Mr. WILKINS is not satisfied with hiding from the sight what the public universally admire, but he moreover tells us why he does so; and only hear him, never forgetting that he himself built the portico to Stinkomalee, with the brick-ends in the mud, which never was finished, and never will be until it becomes the Middlesex Hospital or the St. Pancras Infirmary. Listen:—

"It is objected that this symmetrical and parallel position of the intended buildings would exclude the front view of St. Martin's from Pall Mall East—granted; and so, indeed, would the portico of the intended buildings in a great measure, whatever line may be adopted. This is considered as objectionable. I cannot think this objection is of any weight whatever, in my view of the subject; although it may be to many, who, inexperienced in ornamental building, and without many opportunities of seeing porticos and comparing the effects they severally produce, think that of St. Martin's a fine specimen of architecture. It may be so by comparison with such buildings as have until lately embellished our metropolis. The portico of St. Paul's Church possesses beauty of much higher rank to the eye accustomed to the contemplation of such objects; and although it may appear like vanity to assert it, I will boldly state, that the portico of the London University is universally acknowledged to be the finest in London. I do not compare it with the front of St. Paul's, for in this there is no portico, in the sense in which the word is commonly used. The position resulting from the contemplation of these porticos, arises from the beauty and harmony of their proportions, in which that of St. Martin's falls."

This is modest, and very prepossessing—we are glad, however, that he spares WREN—and hence Mr. WILKINS proceeds to detail in the technicalities of his art, why St. Martin's portico is a very ugly thing:—"The intervals between the columns are two diameters and a half, instead of two diameters." Very true—so it may be—but the effect is splendid and imposing and grand, and the people admire it, and the people will not have it shut out from their sight.

There are other faults in the portico, which only professional or travelled men can discover or appreciate." These are of no great consequence to the million. But the great defect is, that the portico is not the entire width of the building. This is a stigma; but there is no such fault in the portico of the London University—so says Mr. WILKINS. "And the grandeur and repose," he adds, "arising from this omission, are felt by all, though few are able to trace such effects to their source. About this most ridiculous portico, and its accompaniments, we shall leave Mr. GWILT to speak, who has published a few remarks upon Mr. WILKINS, from which we shall take the liberty of quoting; but, in the mean time, we should like to ask Mr. WILKINS what he thinks of his own lovely portico at St. George's Hospital?—or where he obtained the authority about which he is so tenacious, for the square things which support it, by way of columns, unless he borrowed it from the pent-house over the door of Drury Lane Theatre in Brydges-street, which affected nothing architectural, but was put up cheap and nasty, to keep the people dry in stepping into their hackney-coaches?"

We have not a word to say against Mr. WILKINS, because we are not qualified to judge his architectural merits any more than we are to decide upon the defects of St. Martin's Church. We think the square columns at the Hospital ugly, and we say so, and there an end. We shall call Mr. GWILT to our aid; but just before we do so, we must observe that, in conclusion, Mr. WILKINS says—speaking of his own works and of St. Martin's Church—this—

"I cannot affect a false humility, and state that the intended building will be of a secondary, or even an equal character with that now existing: I should have passed a great many years of useless study, if I could not design something very superior to that of St. Martin's Church."

Upon all this, we offer only the opinion of the uninitiated. Now for Mr. GWILT.

Speaking of the selection of Mr. WILKINS for the building of the gallery, Mr. GWILT says—

"It appears somewhat strange that this building should have been placed under the direction of the gentleman in question. There is no intention of saying in this place, that the disposal of it in that way, or not, has been seen, nor that such a disposal is unfair; but it is asserted, that Ministers would have acquired more propriety, if, in a country abounding as it does with architects, quite as much, if not more talented than Mr. WILKINS, they had invited a competition for so honourable an employment. Had they done so, there can be no doubt that designs would have been sent in, quite equal to any yet produced by the gentleman in question, who, though, as has been before admitted, of considerable talent, has produced nothing superior to his University Club, when he was in partnership with Mr. GAWTHORPE—nor Mr. DEERING—nor the country had a right to expect that the best talent should be used for the purpose."

To this we only add, that the best talent was used for the purpose, but rejected for the sake of jobbing.

Mr. GWILT proceeds—

"Mr. WILKINS has the vanity, for such it must be called, to compare his portico at the London University with that of St. Martin's"

Church. It has nothing to do with the question: but as he invites comparison, advantage must be taken of the invitation. He says, "I will boldly state that the portico of the London University is universally acknowledged to be the finest in London." When the writer of this article first saw the portico, he might have been so much of its own condemnation with it, that it would have been a line on the subject, but second thoughts, which they say are best, made him alter his mind, for he recollected what the late celebrated Dr. Roonum used to say with respect to the proportion of gables and non-gables. If indeed Mr. Wilkins believes what he has here stated to be the case, some of his friends must have been hoaxing him most cruelly. Why Mr. Wilkins's portico to the other is pretty much "Hyperion to a Satyr." The acquaintance of the writer with those who are capable of judging, is quite as extensive as that of Mr. Wilkins, and he is more likely to have heard the real opinion of such persons than the artist himself; and however unpleasant it may be to Mr. Wilkins to hear, as it is painful to tell him the truth, the portico named is considered as inconsistent a production of art as ever was designed, and far from beautiful in general proportions. We know why the ancients built porticoes to their Temples—Why do the moderns, except it be for shelter from the moment the public arrive at the building till they enter it? But at the London University, instead of a portico to answer its usual purpose, it is elevated on a flight of steps half the height of the building, on which those lighting from their carriages in stormy weather must be exposed, to the wind and inform, before they can reach a point for shelter. In short, they must go up one pair of stairs almost as high as the column whereof the portico is composed—the columns themselves having more the appearance of a row of skittles or Dutch nine-pins than ought else.

We quote Mr. Gwilt, but we recollect having ourselves observed some years since upon the construction of the portico, that it was much the same for practical purposes as if a man built his first floor staircase outside of his house.

Mr. Gwilt, who knows just as much about diameters and architraves, and all the rest of it, as Mr. Wilkins, denies, that what the "untravelled"—(Oh them travellers!)—think fine, is either mean or ugly. Mr. Gwilt says—

"As to the site and obtrusion on the portico of St. Martin's Church, Mr. Wilkins admits, in his communication, that he proposes to range his facade with the north side of Duncannon Street, and he attempts to justify the step by saying that he shall obtain a symmetrical arrangement by it. So he may, but it will be at the expense of all view of the portico of St. Martin's Church in parallel perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective. To justify this, Mr. Wilkins assumes that he knows more of ornamental building and effect than any body else, but he cannot be ignorant that there are numberless persons in this metropolis, as competent, nay much more so than he, to judge of the effect of a building. And however deficient he may consider this portico, those persons entertain very different opinions from him on its merits, which, from the period of its erection to the present time, has been the admiration of every competent artist but Mr. Wilkins."

Mr. Gwilt, who, as everybody knows, is the author of a translation of *Vitruvius*, strongly supports that usually esteemed authority against Mr. Wilkins, who, we must say, considering all things, gives the oddest possible reasons for running him down and depreciating his merits. He says:—

"Schneider has drawn aside the veil, and shown him to have been a man of moderate qualifications, envious and jealous of his contemporaries, vain and a plagiarist; but SCHNEIDER has not shown that the system he develops is his own, founded indeed upon a Grecian basis, but made his own by additions which his vanity leads him to consider as improvements."

It seems odd that Mr. Wilkins should vituperate *Vitruvius*;—however, one thing is certain—the voice of the million must be heard, and whatever may be the individual opinions of Mr. Wilkins, his design must not be executed—the people of the metropolis will not patiently bear it; they will not be dictated to upon such a point; and the sooner Lord Duncannon gives directions to change even the line of temporary palings which now mark the projected mischief the sooner will he appease the angry feelings of thousands who pride themselves upon the appearance of their native city, and delight in the contemplation of the finest parish church the nation is possessed of.

While we are on this subject, we think, as it is the fashion very much to run down our Clergy, it may not be amiss to observe, that the handsome and commodious Parsonage House which stands at the corner of the churchyard in St. Martin's lane, and which has been occasionally occupied as needlessly convenient, has been built at the sole expense of the excellent Rector, the Reverend Dr. Richards, and presented by him to the parish. This is a fact for Lord King.

THE following letter appears in Friday's Times:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—I observe in your paper of yesterday a letter from the Rev. H. SHEPHERD, complaining that the chaplains of the army and navy are in the field in India, and insinuating that this is the fault of the East India Company.

Now, whatever faults the East India Company may be chargeable with, this is not one; for there is scarcely a single station in all India where European troops are posted which is not provided not only with a Protestant chaplain but a Catholic priest.

If these chaplains are not ordered to join armies in the field whose fault is that? Certainly not the East India Company's, but the officers commanding those armies—namely, those officers so much and so deservedly eulogized by Mr. SHEPHERD himself—Lord Lake, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Duke of Wellington.

Perhaps those officers thought that surgeons were more wanted than chaplains. I am, Sir yours, A. BENGALLIE.

London, March 2.

This is curious. Somebody complains that Chaplains do not accompany armies in the field in India, and the Times publishes, six days after date, this letter, imputing the blame of this neglect to Lord Lake, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Duke of Wellington. It is no doubt good fun for the Times to get a hit at the Duke of Wellington, but we cannot imagine how any one of the three "deservedly eulogized" officers can have anything to do with the present conduct of the clerical department of the Indian Army. Lord Lake and Lord Hastings are both in heaven, and the Duke has not been in India for the last seven or eight and twenty years.

THE following is from the *Bury and Suffolk Herald*, a paper remarkable for the ability with which it is conducted, and the wholesome tone of loyalty and constitutionality by which all its articles are characterized:—

"Cant and calumny are now almost considered synonymous. There is a reason why they should be so considered, for they are excellent adjuncts in the cause of hypocrisy. By a free exercise of the former, an end is attained to the latter, and by the use of the latter how odious and unjust the application of the one, so that the practice of the other be unparaphrased and duly exhibited to men's eyes, it carries with it, not only an exculpation, but an absolute right to defame, as we have said, at pleasure. These reflections are pressed upon us by the conduct of a Reverend, or would-be-thought Reverend, person, who, at a late anti-slavery meeting in this town, vilified, in his address, a gentleman whose name we need not coincide with those he finds it convenient to adopt, and who, under the 'holy garb' of hypocrisy, indulged himself in reflections upon that gentleman's character, wholly at variance with the truth. Into the question, of the truth or falsehood of his statements, we shall not, however, at present, enter at length, as which will, in all probability, come before a court of law, and this remark leads us, in fact, to the gist of our illustration. When called upon to disclaim the words attributed to him in the *Bury Post*, the pious slanderer had not the manliness to acknowledge the expressions which he had used before upwards of five hundred people, nor the grace to apologise for them after receiving the proofs which he sought of their utter falsehood. 'The report was different in the whole three papers,' 'He had no idea there was any purpose of publishing what he said.' What will be thought of the man

on this, his own evidence, when we state that he has acknowledged the correctness of the report, and that during his speech the reporters sat within his view. What will be further thought of him when aware that the journalist who gave currency, perhaps unconsciously, to his slander, is about to be brought to a court of law, in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge his guilt? Viewing himself as one of the 'Elect,' this 'Divine' may possibly consider falsehood and equivocation as venial transgressions, for which his character, as a saint, can be in no degree impugned; but one feeling only would, we feel, be entertained by any less elevated member of society. The Anti-slavery Agency Committee contribute perhaps as much as the Ruse of person's *Antinomianism*, to the impingement which is made regards such baseness of social and moral responsibility. We understand that he boasts that in the case of an action of libel being commenced against him, the fore-named society will bear him harmless! So that the funds collected for the ostensible object of furthering the emancipation of the slaves by diffusing among them the truths of Christianity, &c., are *subject* to the support of every malicious slanderer who has a public or private taste to gratify! Tell it not at Clapham! Whisper it not at the saintly meetings of Exeter Hall! We hope the same immunity is extended to our contemporary."

The Brethren of the Trinity House have received notice of the discovery of an ancient vessel on the western coast of England. In *Trevelman's Exeter paper* we find the following letter, which will be found extremely interesting to the antiquarian:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXETER FLYING POST.

Sir—The late severe gales having displaced considerable quantities of sand and gravel, some pieces of wood were exposed to view on the beach near Newlyn, and on the superincumbent mass being cleared away a vessel was discovered, which was in a state of decay, imbedded in the clay. Her timbers, which are of oak, being mostly sound, the finders proceeded to break her up, and in the course of two tides placed a considerable quantity, including the whole of her keelson, above high-water mark, but finding these were claimed, and that they should have their trouble for nothing, they desisted, and the remaining parts have not yet been dug up.

The vessel, probably about 50 tons, was flat-bottomed, clincher-built, 30 feet long, and rather broad in proportion to her length. Between the overlapping edges of her planks were the remains of a felt, consisting, apparently of the hair of some animal cemented with bituminous matter; or, supposing the vessel to have been native, the felt may have been composed of wool, as our wool was formerly so very coarse as to be called Cornish hyne, and was in consequence free from the export duty. Her ribs, consisting of entire timbers, extended from side to side under her keelson, and were not more than four inches asunder, and of sufficient strength for a vessel double her size. No remains of iron have been found, but the marks of nails are very evident. The air being excluded, wood seems more durable than metal. When lost, the vessel appears to have been in ballast, as a considerable quantity of flint pebbles was found in and about her, and intermixed with these pebbles were numerous fragments of red tiles, of a much closer and finer texture than those of the present day. Under the step of the mast a coin was discovered, about the size of half-a-crown, but being roughly handled by the workmen, and being exceedingly brittle, it got broken, and some of the pieces lost. From the fragments remaining, the legend on the reverse appears to have been placed in double order, one part circling the other.

Another coin, rather larger than a shilling, but very thin, was found between two of her ribs by Mr. Edward Chirwin, of Newlyn, and by him given to the writer. It is of brass, and in a fine state of preservation. The following is a description of it:—

Obverse.—Under a Gothic archway, a full-length figure, draped, holding a cross in its right hand. Inscription AVE MARIA. In the exergue five trefoils. Reverse.—A cross fleury, voided, within a border of four arches, ornamented with a flower at each of the inner points, and having at the outer angle A.V.E.M. This coin is probably ecclesiastical, but the appropriation of it, both as regards the time when struck, and the country to which it belongs, presents some difficulty. From its ballast, as a considerable quantity of flint pebbles was found in and about her, and intermixed with these pebbles were numerous fragments of red tiles, of a much closer and finer texture than those of the present day. Under the step of the mast a coin was discovered, about the size of half-a-crown, but being roughly handled by the workmen, and being exceedingly brittle, it got broken, and some of the pieces lost. From the fragments remaining, the legend on the reverse appears to have been placed in double order, one part circling the other.

If any of your intelligent readers, who are conversant with such matters, can determine its date, it will throw some light on the age of the vessel, and may lead to some curious speculations. To any gentleman desirous of inspecting the coin (a drawing of which has been sent to you) I shall be happy to show it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. JOHN J. A. BOASE.

Penzance, Feb. 25th, 1833.

PEMICAN.

The birth-day of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland was celebrated at Hastings, on Saturday, with great rejoicings. Her Royal Highness came up to London on Monday.

It is said that Sir WATKIN WALLER proposes that the operation of coaching should be performed on Prince GEORGE at some future period. The Prince is an universal favourite, from his affability, good-nature, and condescension.

It is said, but we do not vouch for the fact, that Lord HILL has resigned the Government of Plymouth.

Mrs. FITZGERBERT has laid aside the Royal liveries, which she assumed under Royal permission after the demise of the late King.

Sir ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, K.C.B., succeeds to the 39th Regiment, vacant by the death of Sir GEORGE AINSY; and the Right Hon. Sir HENRY HARDINGE, K.C.B., gets the 9th in the room of General O'CALLAGHAN.

The claims of Lord ROCKBY and Lord RANKLAGE (two staunch Conservatives) to vote for Irish Peers, have been admitted by the House of Peers.

The Oxford election is declared void—a new writ has issued. The way was that nothing is wanting but the statue to complete the pillar in Waterloo-place, technically, for the Commander in Chief will then be at the head of his column.

We live in strange times—One of the Brighton newspapers of last week states that Mr. KEAN, the actor, has left that place somewhat improved in health. It adds—"He was advertised to act *Richard the Third* on the following night, but was not sufficiently well to appear; the part, however, was extremely well played by his secretary, Mr. LEZ, who was very favourably received."—An actor performing by secretary is one of the most extraordinary cases of delegated power we have yet encountered.

THOMAS, the Police Superintendent, is suspended. We confess this is neither surprising nor displeasing to us. He obtained the situation by a meddling and interfering disposition in his parish, and he has lost it by carrying his activity a little too far.

The Common Council have rejected the proposal to petition the House of Commons on the subject of the "better observance of the Sabbath." One worthy Member opposed it because, as it was, all the shops were shut up; and, upon one occasion, he could get nothing for his wife—who was extremely delicate, and wanted something to eat—except a few oysters.—This is more the argument of a Mussulman than a Christian.

The Duchesse de BERRY is so seriously indisposed that the Governor of Baye sent for four doctors. A stronger evidence of the desire of the French Government to put a period to her Royal Highness's existence has not yet been exhibited.

M. de TALLEYRAND, although too lame to attend the QUEEN'S Drawing Room, played his whist in the evening, as usual, at the Travellers. This is not wonderful—the Prince was never very symmetrical, and as for whist, so as he had not a bad hand, his Excellency's foot signified but little.

Miss SMITHSON, the popular French actress—we mean the English actress so popular in France—has met with an accident; in stepping out of a coach her foot slipped, and she broke her leg. This is the

only *fatales* ever attributed to her, and we hope she will soon recover from its effects.—This is a hoax—the young lady has only sprained her ankle.

The disgust created by the shameful introduction of the name of the Bishop of Loxford into a play-bill, will, it is supposed, deprive Drury Lane Theatre of the presence of their MAJESTIES.

It appears that the new arrangements of business in the House of Commons do not work so well as was expected. Men will talk about the petitions they present; and what makes this propensity the more provoking is, that many of them discuss their merits without having even looked at them.

The following resolution passed on Wednesday:—"Resolved, That on days appointed for taking into consideration any electoral petition, no Member, having been present at prayers, shall be allowed to keep any place for himself unless he shall be present and shall attend the service of the House during the ballot."

In the Mallow election petition time was allowed to the 19th inst. to ascertain whether the recognizances were duly executed within the time allowed by law, and duly transmitted to the SPEAKER.

The Committee appointed to try the merits of the Carnarvon election decided that Sir CHARLES PAGET was not the sitting Member.

The Petersfield Election Committee have decided against the sitting Member, Mr. GEORGE SNAW LEFEVRE, and declared HUGH JOLIFFE, Esq. duly elected.

OXFORD ELECTION.—The Committee on Friday decided that the election of Mr. SPONOR, the sitting Member, was null and void, having been proved that he had been guilty of bribery.

The petition against the return of the Right Hon. Sir HENRY HARDINGE for LAUNCESTON, has been abandoned, as has the petition against the Right Hon. CHARLES HERRIES, for HARWICH; and also the petition against the return for YORK CITY.

There were 560 Members in the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

BEDFORD BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee, on this Election Petition:—Mr. Halse, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Ashford Sanford, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Mr. Duffield, Lord Lumley, Mr. G. Wood, Lord W. Lennox, Sir W. W. Wynn, Mr. Lister, and Mr. Strutt.

Mr. KENNEDY, Member for Tiverton, declines defending his election against the petition presented against his return, but again offers himself on an amended qualification. Other candidates are in the field; viz. Mr. CHICHESTER, Mr. WOOD, Mr. J. LANGMEAD, and Sir H. PARNELL. Colonel EVANS is also mentioned as likely to come forward; and a Conservative, Sir CHARLES WETHELLE, *Plymouth Chronicle*.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—DENIS MAGUIRE, Esq. Candidate, has abandoned his petition against the return of Lord MARCUS HILL, in Newry. The petitioners against the return for Cork city have also abandoned their opposition. In neither case were the recognizances entered into.

BATH ELECTION PETITION.—The Committee appointed to try the merits of this petition assembled on Monday. The objections made to the sitting Member arose upon the alleged insufficiency and illegality of his qualification, which was an annuity on rent charged 300l. per annum, granted by Mr. SELBY, solicitor, of Serjeants' Inn, upon certain messages in Camberwell, of more than ample value. The Committee finally decided that the sitting Member was duly elected, and that the petition was not frivolous nor vexatious.

The House of Lords, on Tuesday, issued the following resolution:—"That no petitions for private bills be received after the 25th of March, and that no report from the judges on the said bills be received after the 23d of April."

Colonel GORDON, of Park, has announced to Captain FERGUSON Pittouf, that he has withdrawn all objections to his return as Member of Parliament for the county of Banff.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.—Mr. RICHARDS has placed on the notice-book of the House of Commons an intimation, that on May 2 he will move for a Select Committee, "to inquire into the expediency of levying a rate on all income arising from property in Ireland, for the relief of the sick and helpless poor in the respective parishes in the land, and for raising a fund to employ those who are completely destitute of employment."

MILITARY GOVERNORSHIPS.—There are now preparing, pursuant to an order, on Lord ERINGTON's motion, a Return of the names of the several persons holding the offices of Governors and Deputy Lieutenant-Governors of his Majesty's garrisons at home and abroad, specifying the dates of their appointments, the length of their service in the army, and also the nature and amount of any other offices of profit, or pensions (civil or military), held by each of them; and Lord ERINGTON has given notice that when these Returns have been laid before the House of Commons, he will move for a Select Committee on Military Governorships at home and abroad.—We understand the radical proposition will be to abolish all the Military Governorments except those of the Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir GORDON MURRAY.

CHURCH REFORM.—In reply to an observation made by a Member in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government would bring forward a distinct and "practical" measure of Church Reform; but as to the provisions of it he must present be silent.

The funds of the London University appear to be in a bad state. At a general meeting of proprietors, held recently, it was stated that the original capital, £38,882l., arising from shares and donations, had been sunk, and a debt incurred of 2,946l., which debt would, from the excess of expenditure over probable income, be increased by the end of October to 3,751l.

Lord HOWICK has informed the agent of one of the West India Islands, in a letter dated the 18th of February, that St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago will be placed under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant-Governors, who will be subordinate to the Governor resident generally at Barbados.

During the suspension of intercourse with Holland, consequent on the embargo, the merchants at Hull dispatch their goods, formerly, but in neutral bottoms. These foreigners have to be paid a much higher rate of freight than is usually given to the British ships; so that, independent of employing strangers while our poor seamen are thrown out of work, we are compelled to incur increased expenses for injuring ourselves.

In the Post we find the following statement illustrative of the commercial policy of the present Ministers. The Hanoverian Authorities have imposed an impost duty of 3l. 6s. per ton upon British iron, whilst they admit Norway and Swedish iron at an impost duty of 1l. per ton. The Hanoverian Minister has been demonstrated with upon the subject, and he says that the iron of this country will not answer for agricultural implements or shipbuilding. This article has served for British men-of-war, and we should have thought would serve for the Hanoverian navy. The Board of Trade has had a Memorial addressed to it upon this subject, but no reply has been returned to it. Upon what principle the Government here suffer this impost upon a staple commodity of Great Britain in entering the German dominions of the King of Prussia is best known to themselves, but at all events common country, we should have thought, would have induced the Vice-President of the Board

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FRIDAY.—The House met at twelve o'clock.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Disturbances in

recommended accordingly by the most noted of the Faculty.

Paris, 13th March, 1833.

Martin, the owner of the celebrated menagerie of wild beasts, who lately exhibiting on one of the public promenades at Bordeaux, was in a narrow escape. As he was giving food to a tiger, the hungry animal, too eager to seize his prey, bit the hand of his master, who, however, immediately entered the den of the ferocious beast, and made him lick off the blood which flowed from the wound.

fixed without the incumbrance of wires or any other ligatures, and answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Charges as in Paris.—N.B. Operations performed on the Teeth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We saw no necessity for publishing the second letter of Mr. F., and we have had no communication whatever with respect to the first, so that we consider his claim to the merit of originating the destructive measure perfectly established.

The poem on the "Church of Erin" is much too long for a news paper, not to speak of the seriousness of the subject, which, as GARRICK said upon a much less important matter, "ill accords with the language of fiction or the jingle of rhyme."

We regret that we are unable to afford any advice or assistance to M. C.—surely the testimonials which he has forwarded would procure him what he requires.

The letter of A. M. is deferred, on account of its great length.

The "Fable" has been inserted in our publication.

A correspondent tells us that he received a frank from one of the new Members of the present Parliament directed to him, "Newport, Isle of White."

We cannot on Tuesday, but we will meet RALPH on Wednesday, at the time and place mentioned.

The letter on the services of Sir JAMES BATHURST is better suited to a work devoted to military matters than to this.

In answer to C. B. on franking, our answer is Yes. This power is delegated in many instances—in a case of blindness, or of privation of the use of the hand, and some others; but when the power is so delegated, the Member himself cannot exercise the privilege. If C. B. means to ask whether ladies do such things?—that is a question which, as we are not upon oath, we beg leave to decline answering. If they do, there is a precedent or precedents, and which tells us, that "VULCAN forged the bolts of Jove,"—why should not our VENUSES do the same thing?

We hope B. will let us hear from him—we are sorry he is going out of town—just now too.

In consequence of the approaching removal of Lord GODERICH from the Colonial Office, and the necessary delay in the proceedings with regard to the Secret Committee, we have postponed until next week publishing the "Circular" and its enclosure.

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, MARCH 17.

HIS MAJESTY came to Town on Wednesday, and held a Levee, and invested Sir THOMAS BAKER with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath—several gentlemen were presented—in the afternoon the KING returned to Windsor. The KING was also in Town on Friday.

It is generally said that their MAJESTIES will in future make Weymouth their marine residence instead of Brighton—we are not at all surprised at this change.

HOW often, in reading accounts of robberies, either on highways or in dwelling-houses, does one see it reported that "one of the miscreants levelled a pistol at Mr. So and So's head, and pulled the trigger, but luckily it missed fire, and the gentleman's life was thus providentially saved." Sometimes the reporters add, "This fortunate circumstance may be attributed either to the badness of the weapon or the want of skill displayed in loading it."

Who that has read such things can fail to be stricken with the similarity between them and the bungling stupidity of Ministers, who with their pistol-like Bill at the head of the Irish Establishment pull the trigger, and find that they have so indolently mis-loaded it, that the ball has been rammed in before the powder, and that they are obliged to draw the charge and re-load before they can threaten the money or lives of the wretched sufferers against whom their destructive efforts are directed.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER,—that Right Honourable and jolly grazier of whose want of capacity in everything but waist, we last week noticed,—has added another leaf to the wreath with which his brows are crowned. On Thursday, when the Noble Lord moved the second reading of the Irish Church Destruction Bill, Mr. CHARLES WYNN brought to the notice of the House a standing order which declares that no Bill imposing a tax upon any class of HIS MAJESTY's subjects shall originate in any other way than by the vote of a committee of the whole House.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, on the first proposition of the Bill, stated the unfairness and irregularity of the course pursued by Ministers as regards this detestable measure; but as the Right Honourable Baronet merely gave his sentiments upon the subject, Ministers, who care very little about precedents or principles unless tied down to them by law, took no notice of his observations, and went on with their desperate, time-serving, mob-catching Bill, and saw no obstacle to its easy and rapid course in two or three days through the House of Commons,—when lo and behold! out comes this standing order, the potency and authority of which has stopped the progress of the shameful design, and completely answered the purpose of shewing that Ministers are either the greatest fools or the meanest rogues that ever pretended to govern a country. If they plead as they do, their ignorance of any such standing order, what are they fit for—what do they exhibit to the people?—a want of tact and knowledge, of information, upon the commonest rules of the House of Commons; and if they are defended—as they are by some of their maudlin unwashed supporters in the work of spoliation, upon the plea that "they knew well enough what they were at," and that they tried to smuggle the detestable Bill through the second reading without a proper investigation into its most ruinous provisions, and a calm and proper enquiry into the necessity for the admission of its principle,—why, then, are they worse than fools.

There they are, God bless them—standing upon the pillory, open to the pelting of all classes and conditions men, ignorant or cunning, brat or urchin,—deluded themselves, or endeavouring to delude others, and openly convicted in the face of the country either of the most lamentable ignorance of a standing order of the House of Commons, or of the most extraordinary meanness in attempting to evade it for the worst of purposes.

Lord ALTHORP moved for a Select Committee to search for precedents, and to report whether it was necessary that the Bill should originate in a Committee of the whole House, which Committee sits to-morrow, and the order for the second reading was postponed to "some day next week."

"THE straw begins to move"—said the Honourable Member for Oldham—so say we of the Cabinet—one of its most furious, wrong-headed, and violent Members, has backed out. This is only the beginning.

Bad health is the plea upon which Lord DURHAM retires, an infirmity which renders it impossible for him to fulfil the arduous duties of Keeper of the Privy Seal. His Lordship, if earlier humoured, might, perhaps, have borne the comparatively lighter toils of the Foreign Office, but the labours of the Privy Seal are too much for him.

The Times assigns the oddest possible motive for Lord DUR-

HAM's going—"His Lordship," says the Times of Thursday, after telling the history of his ill-health, "has, therefore, felt it his duty to resign his seat in the Cabinet, on account of his inability to transact the business of a responsible adviser of the Crown." What a reason! Why if inability to transact the business of a responsible adviser of the Crown is admitted as a plea for quitting office, we should be glad to know who, except Lord BROUGHAM and Mr. STANLEY, could conscientiously keep their seats. Health or capacity have nothing to do with the affair—we repeat—and we thank the Honourable Member for Oldham for "teaching us the word"—"The straw begins to move;" and although the Tory party have no desire for Office—the country begins to desire the removal of the Whigs, and of this fact the People may be assured, that the talk of its being impossible to form a Government without the Whigs is a mere cry; England and her interests are not to be sacrificed to a faction—she has within herself power and energy sufficient for her self-preservation. Lord GREY is found out—his pledges and professions, impracticable as we always knew their redemption and fulfilment were, have been found mere "fustian." THE PEOPLE see the absurdity of the quackery which has been going on, and which, if it goes on much longer, must overthrow the Constitution. The nation will right itself—and, we say again, without the slightest wish to see the Tories in office, that the reign of the DESTRUCTIVE party is drawing to a close—a little more rope is all that is wanted for it to consummate its political suicide—every day exhibits some new weakness—some new meanness. In Parliament or out of Parliament the system is still the same, and if anything were wanting conclusive of the inanity and absurdity of everything connected with REFORM and its advocates it may be found in the fact, that from the first day of the present Session of Parliament, which began on the 24th day of January, to the present hour, when we are within a few days of the Easter Holidays, not one single Bill has passed into a law—not one—and this is the fine spick and span new reformed House of Commons which was to do everything for the country on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, and which, in addition to all the hours of business during which other Parliaments sat, goes to work at twelve o'clock at noon—How well it all works—how gratifying to the Nation—how cheering to Lord GREY!—how flattering to Lord JOHN RUSSELL!

LORD DARLINGTON on Friday asked some questions of the Secretary at War, Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, respecting the warrant which has made so great a sensation in the army, and Sir JOHN repeated what the first paragraph of the warrant itself says, that it is not to affect any man enlisted before the 1st of March, 1833, that is to say, as to any claims for pensions. How does it affect the question of gratuities and indulgences?

Now let us ask Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE if his warrant is only prospective, and if he intended it only to have effect upon men enlisted after the 1st of March, 1833, why he thought it necessary to write a letter on the 25th of February to Lord HILL, directing, that "in consequence of the application of some Commanding Officers, a few soldiers should be allowed to take their discharge and a pension of tenpence a day, a privilege which had been suspended by Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE in September last, and which was entirely abolished in the new warrant."

We ask whether the contents of this letter are not of themselves sufficient proofs that the operation of the new warrant is retrospective upon every soldier now serving, and that the Secretary at War has been driven by a just sense of what is due to the army to back out of that part of the warrant and revive the old system.

Next we ask Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, has not the new warrant which professes to leave untouched the claims of all soldiers enlisted before the 1st of March, 1833, utterly abolished the gratuities—mark this quibble—to be given to soldiers who ask for—and do not claim—but obtain their discharges between fifteen and twenty-one years' service, and whether the Secretary at War had not by his new warrant laid it down as a rule that no soldier now serving should receive any gratuity, whatever might be the period of his service even up to twenty-four years' actual service, but that he might at the end of twenty-five years' service receive a pension of sixpence a day, instead of receiving tenpence a day at the end of twenty-one years' service, according to the warrant of 1829.

We again ask is this no evasion of the rights and privileges of the soldier now serving, and is it not calculated to render the new warrant odious to the army?—We contend that the Secretary-at-War's own letter to the Commander-in-Chief completely bears us out in the assertion that the warrant was retrospective—if it had not been, why should he have thought it necessary to write to point out some peculiar cases for exception, or why write at all upon the subject?—And being satisfied of this fact, we declare our conviction that it was as unjust in principle as it is shabby in its provisions towards every soldier who may be so unfortunate as to have enlisted after the 1st of March.

THE gentlemen who have held several meetings on the Currency Question have had a communication with the Government, as we announced they were to have a fortnight ago—as to the details connected with that communication, we know nothing specific; but our advice to the Times—which complains of its remarks on the "Currency Question" being misunderstood by ignorance or misrepresented by malice—is, that it should render the remarks themselves more intelligible on the one hand, and less dogmatical on the other.

The question, when considered in an impartial point of view, will be found to lie within a narrow compass. It is contended, on the part of the productive classes, that the supply of bullion from the mines has not kept pace with the increasing demand; and consequently, that in the present extended sphere of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the amount of the currency is not sufficient to develop the credit of the country, or to circulate with sufficient rapidity its exchangeable productions and property.

The remedy suggested is an issue of small notes to supply the deficiency between the real and the required amount of bullion.

"But," observes the Times, "the one-pound note will drive the sovereign from the country." We deny the position; if the extent of the paper issue be regulated by the absolute wants of industry and the actual demands of trade—and these, the National Bank may accurately ascertain by

keeping an eye to the foreign exchanges—to what markets, and for what purpose, in the name of common sense we ask, is our gold to be banished?

An issue of notes, regulated in its amount by the state of the Foreign Exchanges, could have no effect in raising prices, or in depreciating the value of the sovereign at home. And what object, under such circumstances, could possibly be answered by sending gold to a foreign country where, independent of the cost of conveyance and the price of insurance, it would command no greater value than in our own markets?

Gold has not hitherto travelled with small notes, because the issue of the latter was excessive, and paper having only a local value, prices rose at home to meet the overflow; gold bearing an universal value, commanded a better price in Foreign markets, whither it was banished by the over-issue of paper.

The object now contemplated is not to inundate the country with an additional local currency, and to depreciate the value of the whole, but merely to provide for the existing deficiency of bullion by an issue of paper; an issue so far limited in amount, as to retain in the country the whole of the present metallic currency, and to cause the circulation, through our commercial, manufacturing, and other productive channels, of the proposed supply of small notes, in conjunction with, and not to the detriment of, gold.

If we might be permitted to make a play upon words, while discussing so important a question, we should certainly say that the course which the Government are, and have been, for the last twelve months pursuing, if persisted in for another year, is much more likely to "drive the sovereign from the country," than any financial propositions of the Currency Committee.

WE have already noticed the resignation of Lord DURHAM—we have something more to notice as regards his Lordship. He has been advanced two steps in the Peerage, and the Baron made by the Duke of WELLINGTON is raised by his father-in-law to the rank of Earl.

Now do we see the real cause of his Lordship's retirement. He feels the house tottering under his feet and shaking over his head, and being infinitely too aristocratic and dignified to submit to fall with what his Lordship calls "the rabble" of the Ministry, he has made his move, securing while he can get it, the elevation in the Peerage, which is the reward of his exertions in framing, concocting, and carrying—with his Noble Father-in-law, the measure of which the credit is given to poor Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Let anybody look at that Right Hon. Person, and see how deeply and bitterly the utter failure of "REFORM" preys upon him and galls him to the very quick.—It must be owned that there is no disguise about his Lordship, for he avows the failure—All we wonder at is that a man, who could be sufficiently callous to sacrifice the Constitution of his country to a little personal vanity, should have any feeling at all.

The Earl of DURHAM, however, has resigned, and is, we hear, to be succeeded in the multifarious duties of the Privy Seal by Lord GODERICH.—The shoe pinches terribly in the Colonial Department—nearly as much as those which his Lordship sent out for the use of the negroes, and the removal of his Lordship will, at all events, "shove off" any decision upon the West India Question till after the Holidays—during which period the Secret Committee will have to keep their mouths closed, save and except when they meet to dine.

Mr. STANLEY is to succeed Lord GODERICH, and Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, according to arrangements long since made and noticed by us, is to become Chief Secretary for Ireland. The only hitch is the difficulty about the Right Honourable Baronet's return for Westminster. It puzzles Sir JOHN mightily to know whether "the promiscuous multitude in Covent-garden" will have him again. For our own parts, as we have already said, we prefer the mainly consistency of Colonel EVANS to the weak and wavering politics of Sir JOHN, and our firm belief is that Colonel EVANS will be the successful candidate if HOBBHOUSE ventures his move.

The new Secretary at War will, in that case, be Sir RONALD FERGUSON; but we are quite aware of the wretched state of the Ministry, and of the terrible inconvenience which they suffer from the obstinate adherence of Lord ALTHORP, whose blunders cease to be ridiculous, and whose inefficiency is no longer tolerable even to his colleagues, who, it must be admitted, take no pains to conceal their opinion of his Lordship's merits.

A YOUNG man of the name of OTHO, a son of the KING of BAVARIA, and a sort of upper clerk in the Monarchical department of Lord PALMERSTON's office, has arrived in one of our men of war—a line-of-battle ship—(we keep a great many of these in commission for the purpose of maintaining the principle of non-interference all over the world)—at Napoli di Romania. HIS MAJESTY—regular town made—landed on the 6th of February, and the French Admiral, and the Russian Admiral, and the English Admiral, with a large body of sailors—(English Midshipmen rowing KING OTHO)—attended him; and his MAJESTY was saluted with cannon, and cheered by the sailors—and then Te Deum was sung.

On the 8th, his MAJESTY visited the three Admirals, and there was more ceremony, and more Te Deum, and more cheering and saluting; and the letters say, when his MAJESTY quitted the English Admiral's ship, the crew cheered him with cries of "Vive le Roi!"—whether our Jacks with the quids and pig-tails have been taught French, in order to understand the orders of their new masters, our excellent allies, we do not know—nor can we exactly say whether this exploded French cry was set up to gratify the Bavarian KING, or his Greek subjects—but so it is written.

OTHO issued a Proclamation, in which he tells the Greeks that they have had a bloody struggle, and have shewn themselves worthy of all their ancient glory, and mentions to them, as proofs of their magnanimity and the necessity of persevering in it, that their fields are uncultivated, and their commerce is entirely paralyzed. The young KING goes on in a flimsy Address, which, from the style in which it is written, we should imagine to be the production of Lord PALMERSTON himself.

Lord PALMERSTON's other town-made KING is likely very soon to be returned upon his hands; we have reason to know that he is dissatisfied and unhappy—we mean our own LEOPOLD; that he is insulted when he shews himself in public; that the visit of the QUEEN of the FRENCH has, instead of being either a pleasure or advantage to him, been

a perfect failure; and that his heart is set upon coming back to Claremont, the gooseberry-bushes and the lime-kilns. And really, considering that the country saves nothing by his absence, we think his return would be very desirable—the pines and grapes are dearer than when he was here himself—and his French wife will no doubt be extremely popular. Have him back we shall, and therefore we may as well put a good face upon it.

Another of Lord PALMERSTON'S monarchs—PEDRO—or, as the Cabinet call him amongst themselves, *Peter the Pirate*, is done—the game is up; although the *Times* could know nothing of any news later than that which was in the possession of everybody else, when it grunted and groaned about his downfall so loudly that it rung through the walls of the Stock Exchange, and lowered the Portuguese Scrip to a favourable state of discount. Several line-of-battle ships are dancing gaily in the Tagus, while a steam-boat cannot be had at Portsmouth to tow in a ship which costs nearly a hundred pounds a day demurrage outside the harbour; however, the repulse and defeat of the Brazilian Pretender is a signal victory. Beyond the justice of the cause of Don MIGUEL (which from the first hour of the struggle we have vindicated, because we were sure it was just), the total failure of the Pretender's expedition, strengthened most shamefully, or rather shamelessly, by the aid of English officers, English men, English stores, and English money, confirms in the completest and most unquestionable manner the statement we first made and have never qualified, that Don MIGUEL was the popular as well as rightful Monarch of Portugal. One hand can write, and vilify, and traduce—one tongue can defame, and decry, and denounce—but when a question is referred to a whole nation, and that nation is tempted, bullied, threatened, and assailed by such powers as France and England combined, and that question is answered as it has been answered by the decided opposition of the Invader, the total neglect of his advances, the sovereign contempt for his appeals, and the resolute opposition to his advisers, nothing remains to be said. To show how easily opinions may be disseminated read Mr. LARKINS'S speech on Lord GREY, Colonel JONES'S note to HUME, or O'CONNELL'S letter on the Government—but to prove how firmly a nation is resolved to support its KING against foreign interference and domestic treason, look to PORTUGAL, and there see the ill-used, injured SOVEREIGN, maintaining his seat on the Throne amidst all the conflicting difficulties of diminished revenues and destroyed commerce, with greater security, as we believe, than any KING at this moment in existence.

THE President of the India Board has pledged himself to bring the subject of the East India Company's Charter to the consideration of Parliament before Easter—that is to say, within a fortnight. It is high time that this matter were set at rest, and we trust that Mr. GRANT will, in this respect, fulfil his engagement.

Among the many points for discussion on this important question, the China trade holds a prominent station, and in considering the expediency, or otherwise, of continuing to the Company their exclusive commercial privileges, the Legislature will no doubt stand on the high ground of national interests. The question ought, and of course will be, not only whether the Company have acquitted themselves ably and with fidelity of the charge entrusted to them, but also whether a change of State policy will, by increasing the public benefit, sufficiently compensate for the sacrifice of existing interests. It would be worse than useless to alter the channels of our wealth, unless they can be made wider and deeper; and this object can never be accomplished by raising one set of interests at the sacrifice of another—by pillaging London, for example, for the sake of enriching Manchester or Liverpool.

The fact must always be kept in view, that India makes an annual transfer of capital to England without obtaining any value in exchange; and that China, by means of the Indian trade, is made the profitable channel of its remittance to England. It must also be borne in mind, that the interests of Great Britain are consequently so far involved in those of India, that a deficiency in the revenues of the latter kingdom must be supplied at the cost of the former, and thus, that until the revenues of India are equal to the demands of the State, any benefit derived by Great Britain at an equal sacrifice on the part of India, will be no advantage upon the whole.

Let us suppose then that the trade with China is thrown open to the British merchant, and with the view of placing the advocates for free trade in the most advantageous position for their argument, let us contemplate a state of affairs in China under which alone the new system could be reduced to practice—an order of things, be it observed, the very reverse of the present, and so improbable in its realization as to amount almost to impossibility; we will assume, then, that the antipathy of the Chinese to strangers and foreign commerce, is at once overcome—that their local regulations, at present so contrary to justice and moral fitness—so subversive of commerce as actually to strike at its root—are made to proceed upon the basis of equality and reciprocal wants and advantages—that the jealousy which operates in confining trade within such narrow limits, is annihilated under the institution of a more liberal policy; and, in short, that our mercantile transactions with the Chinese shall bear the character of commerce carried on under ordinary circumstances. And what we ask, under this view of the case, would be the result of a free trade with China? The first effects would be seen in the competition in the China market, between India produce and British manufactures; and in a short period the enterprize of Englishmen might possibly, by the total substitution of British goods in exchange for the required supply of tea. But observe the consequences; a large revenue now accrues to India from the opium trade with China; were this branch of commerce annihilated, the labour and capital now employed in India in the cultivation of the poppy, must revert to the ordinary and less profitable channels of industry, and the deficit in the Indian revenues would increase in proportion to the loss incurred by the sacrifice of the opium trade. On the other hand, the competition of British traders in China would reduce profits to the lowest possible rate; it would consequently require the employment of more capital and labour than at present, to procure equal quantities of tea, and the United Kingdom would be the loser, and China the gainer, of the whole of the difference between the profits on opium and the profits on British manufactures exchanged for the tea.

These remarks illustrate the position, that the required

quantity of tea for the Home Market continuing stationary, Great Britain would be a loser by substituting her manufactures for Indian produce. The only remaining point which the advocates for Free Trade can put forward in favour of an open intercourse with China, must be that, by extending the use of tea, and creating a greater demand for that article, the whole of the small profits which would be derived from an enlarged exchange of British goods, would be more than equal to the whole of the large profits which are now drawn from a contracted sale of Indian produce. The bare allusion to the wide difference in the profits of the two articles of opium and British manufactures, must convince every reasonable mind, that an increased consumption of tea, to the enormous extent here contemplated, is more than doubtful. If it be further considered, that the consumption of no other highly taxed luxury, or even comfort of life, has kept equal pace with the increase of wealth and population—that tea, though in general use, is not an *absolute necessity* of life, that is, that it cannot contribute to its support, being destitute of nutriment,—that were a sudden extraordinary demand to be created for it, adulteration, both at home and abroad, might take place, and that the taste for tea being an acquired one, and depending on its purity and quality, might be weakened or eradicated by the introduction of a deteriorated article. When all these circumstances are considered, it must, we think, be generally admitted that the theory of the advocates for Free Trade with China is as unsound and hazardous in its propositions, as it is false in its conclusions.

THE Hertford Election Committee have decided upon calling the Marquess of SALISBURY before them, in order that his Lordship may produce all the leases granted by him to tenants in Hertford. It is quite clear that Lord SALISBURY'S steward must know a great deal more of such details than the Noble Marquess himself, and that an examination of that person would answer every purpose of the Committee; but Lord SALISBURY is a man of exalted rank and family—he has proved himself at all times and upon all occasions a loyal subject and a sincere lover of his country and her constitution—therefore it is something to bring him before a committee of a Reformed Parliament.

The absurdity of the proposition will, we have little doubt, render the attempt futile. The Peers will not consent to degradation in the person of one of themselves, and sure we are that Lord GREY, the pledged and devoted champion of his "ORDER," ought to interpose the weight of his ministerial authority to negative the request of the Committee.

The voluminous evidence given before the Committee is of a most extraordinary character. Somebody swears that Lord MAHON came and bribed him personally, and that he received the bribe from his Lordship's hand. Can anything be more absurd than this?

We have no doubt we shall be blamed by many of our readers for affording so much space in our paper to-day, as is required for the insertion of the following extracts, from a note, "addressed by Colonel LESLIE GROVE JONES (formerly in the Guards), to Mr. HUME, the present representative of our county, whose name has hitherto been coupled with everything great, glorious, and good, by the party to which, it appears, Colonel LESLIE GROVE JONES does not belong, but which now, it seems, absolutely 'stinks in the nostrils' of every 'wise, prudent,' moral, and loyal man—we think, however, that it is extremely necessary to put this note upon record in our paper, as exhibiting, if not an amendment, corresponding with experience, in the political life of Colonel JONES (who will be best known, perhaps, to our readers, as the "RADICAL" of the *Times* newspaper), at least, as a proof of the woful fall of the Radical and Revolutionary faction, in the scale of party within the last few months.

When Colonel JONES stood for Marybone, he was supposed to be an *ultra-radical*; and that supposition was grounded upon his own speeches, maintained by his own declarations, and justified by his own writings. With all these pretensions to fame and favour he succeeded in obtaining something more than *three hundred votes* out of the whole extensive, populous, wealthy, and independent GREY-made borough, which his friends felt confident he would represent in Parliament. Far be it from us to "attribute motives"—but we may venture to suspect that Colonel JONES has discovered that he has been going upon what sportsmen call "a wrong scent," and is now pleased to consider it wise to alter the course of his conduct, and change the direction of his exertions.

The following are some of the leading paragraphs of the Colonel's note:—

"Colonel JONES presents his compliments to Mr. HUME, and returns to him the inclosed papers on Irish Education which he has found on clearing his working table; he also sends back some parliamentary papers belonging to him, of which a list is inclosed with them. Col. JONES takes this occasion to inform Mr. HUME that their personal and political intercourse must now cease; and this communication he makes after mature consideration, finding it is impossible that their former relations can be maintained. For some time Colonel JONES has considered that Mr. HUME'S conduct was not based upon those high principles which should govern a public man who is positively desirous of advancing the true interests of his country, and establishing the general happiness and prosperity of his fellow-man. By his countenance of the wrong-headed and mischievous characters in Marylebone, though repeatedly cautioned by Colonel JONES of his error, he exhibited an indifference as to right or wrong which could not escape observation; and some months since, the proposition of Mr. HUME to have reprinted for the purpose of circulation a most inflammatory and mischievous paper, and on which Colonel JONES undissimulately gave his opinions, created the strongest suspicion in his mind that there was something wrong in Mr. HUME'S political objects, or that from excessive vanity and weakness of character he allowed himself willingly to be the tool of designing, factions, and unprincipled persons. All his subsequent conduct has tended to confirm this impression. Mr. HUME'S letter inclosing the papers, and the copy of Colonel JONES'S answer, are copied into his letter book. Mr. HUME, who preserves every scrap of blank paper, may also have the original of Colonel JONES'S letter, and a copy of his own. For a very long period Colonel JONES has warned Mr. HUME against his encouraging and employing some of the most mischievous and revolutionary characters of the metropolis, and giving his countenance to those whose only object is to produce confusion and the general plunder of property; of receiving persons at his house with whom no person of Mr. HUME'S station should ever come in contact. The readiness and almost zeal with which Mr. HUME lends himself to all the schemes of those individuals, who, under the mask of correcting abuses, seek to forward their own aggrandisement and to better their own condition at the expense of others, is quite sufficient to cause every prudent and well intentioned person to separate himself from Mr. HUME in political life.

"Colonel JONES has been desirous of supporting Mr. HUME in every way in his power, and to act with him as long as he was convinced he was working solely for the public good, and with that consideration to overlook his defects and political peccadilloes; but since it is so evident that Mr. HUME, puffed up with vanity, and led on by sycophants, seeks to be at the head and to be the patron of a miserable faction whose object is not to correct abuses, but to produce confusion, and whose study is not to amend our social institutions, but to change and destroy the present form of Government, he can no longer assent in any way to

be connected with him. Colonel JONES was never a Republican, and he never desired to see a Republic in its stead of a constitutional Monarch, to establish a republic in its stead of the governing authority in Great Britain. He never was a leveller nor a revolutionist, and never sought the destruction or confiscation of either private or public property. He never envied the superiority of station or fortune which any other person enjoyed. He never hoped to benefit himself by the injury of any one. Had he ever been inclined towards republicanism, his visit to America would have cured him of such a mania, and the acquaintance he has since had with many of the movement party in France and of Europe generally, as well as having been thrown amongst the ultra-radicals of his own country, would convince him that authority should never be placed in the hands of such persons if the welfare of the country was desired, and that real freedom should be established. Unfortunately, from Mr. HUME'S own conduct, the totality of such persons possess but little private or public worth."

"As long as Mr. HUME confined himself to his place, and was the guardian of the public purse, he was generally respected and valued; but when he attempts to play the statesman, and covets to head a party, no one of sense or character will condescend to be his companion, and much less to walk in his train. As he will soon lose his best friends and warmest supporters, Mr. HUME is unequal to the position of a leader in the House of Commons: he possesses no one qualification for so distinguished a position; and if he be weak enough to attempt such an elevation, he will only disgrace himself and sink into insignificance."

"Mr. HUME'S conduct in sending persons to oppose the positive friends of the ministers and undoubted reformers is not only unjustifiable, but outrageous. It has alienated from him many who, though anxious to support him, yet for his public services were anxious to support him in his election. His conduct is not only a disgrace to Mr. HUME, but it has proposed to plump for Mr. HUME, but this information will probably be lost on Mr. HUME, who cares not whence he receives plaudits, so that they only reach his ears. Col. JONES particularly alludes to his having sent Sir CHARLES KNOWLES to Tavistock to oppose Lord RUSSELL and Col. FOX. For such conduct it is impossible that gentlemen can be desirous of having any intimacy with Mr. HUME. Yet all refinement and all sentiment abolished, and honourable conduct considered as a disgrace. It is not only one person, but every one of high mind, who condemns Mr. HUME'S individual conduct in political affairs. He is most positively censured by those who move in respectable society; but of the good opinion of such persons Mr. HUME may be indifferent whilst he receives the shouts of the multitude or of the uneducated rabble—for such a base and unworthy still exists in the land. The security of the latter is held by a tenure of little value; whereas the former is permanent as long as there is good conduct and honourable intentions."

We have room for no more, but we think those who have supported Colonel JONES, as the "great Pan of the dairy," will be rather startled at this avowal of his sentiments after having heard him talk of heading troops and skirting the streets in the cause of Freedom; and not feel pleased at finding themselves called an "uneducated rabble." Sir FRANCIS BURNETT'S sneer at the "promiscuous multitude in Covent garden" is gentle to this. We lament that the Colonel's note is so extremely long, although its prolixity seems to justify his retirement from the honourable profession to which he belonged, by showing how much better his genius is adapted to filling a column than leading one.

As the point of the Epigram is ever in its end, so we must conclude the sting of Colonel JONES'S note is in its tail, he thus concludes:—

"Colonel JONES takes leave of Mr. HUME without entertaining towards him any personal, angry, or acrimonious feelings, or without any desire to do him the least personal injury. Their acquaintance originated in politics, and politics now dissolve it. Colonel JONES only trusts that Mr. HUME'S political conduct will not drive him to be his decided political enemy; but if Mr. HUME should at all lend himself to revolutionary measures, he will become so without scruple."

Mr. HUME is perfectly at liberty to show this note to whom he pleases, or to make public use of it; Colonel JONES will not scruple to communicate it to his friends, or to publish it himself, should there be a necessity for him to do so.

"7, Upper Gloucester-street, Monday, Jan. 7."

FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS.—Lord PONSONBY, brother-in-law of Earl GREY, was lately appointed Ambassador to Naples, of course with a handsome allowance for outfit, &c. His Lordship had hardly reached his destination, and could not have commenced housekeeping, before the receipt of a kind mission from his considerate relative, advancing him to the more lucrative Embassy to Constantinople, with, we presume, another more splendid outfit, than the former. By the last advice we learn that the Hon. Captain GREY, son of Earl GREY, had arrived in the Bay of Naples, in one of his MAJESTY'S frigates, to convey his uncle to Constantinople. Happy nation! to have its most important concerns converted into snug family parties.

Our contemporary of the *Chronicle* was in breathless haste, some weeks ago, to announce what he called "important contemplated changes in the management of the Greenwich Hospital Estates." These changes, as our readers are now aware, consisted in a resolution to appoint a resident receiver; and, although the new appointment cannot fail to be known to the asleep chronicler of Earl GREY'S official exploits, he has omitted to inform the public that the office of receiver has been conferred upon Mr. JOHN GREY, of Milfield Hill, one of the Noble Earl's tenants, and, according to his own statement, one of his Lordship's relations.—*Newcastle Journal*.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, as constable of Dover Castle, received intelligence, a few days back, that the situation of Keeper or Warden of the Castle was vacant, upon which he wrote, or caused to be written, a letter to a Sergeant, who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, and offered the appointment to him.

THE following is in Friday's *Standard*. If the allegations therein contained by implication are true, what can be said of such a set of people as the Ministers? The "standing order" bubble or the "soldiers' pension" juggle are scarcely equal to the detestable sneaking meanness of the Marylebone trickery. Can it be possible!—

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

Gentlemen,—Before you promise your votes to Mr. Murray, the Government and Portman candidate, demand an answer to the following queries:—

When was the Government first made acquainted with Mr. PORTMAN'S intention to vacate his seat?

Did not the Government know that in case of a vacancy in the representation of the borough, it was the intention of Sir PETER LAURIE to offer himself as a candidate?

Did not Sir PETER LAURIE'S appointment as returning officer for the borough, expire about a fortnight before the new writ was moved for?

Did not the Government, on or about the 5th of March, request as a favour of Sir PETER LAURIE, leave to nominate him as returning officer for a further period of six months?

Was not this request made with a full knowledge on the part of the Government, of Mr. PORTMAN'S intention to vacate his seat, and did not Sir PETER LAURIE accept this office without any intimation of such intention being given to him?

Did not the Government humbug Sir PETER LAURIE into accepting the office, for the sole purpose of disqualifying him as a candidate for the representation of the borough?

The Government, and Mr. PORTMAN, and their nominee, are challenged to answer the above queries;—if they cannot answer them by a denial, the electors will judge whether the candidate put forward by those capable of such trickery, is deserving of their confidence and support.

AN ELECTOR.

Let this be proved, and who will dare to say that such Ministers ought to be impeached—Ministers too, who are the friends of reform, and advocates for purity, and independ-

ence, and impartiality. We trust that the Lord Mayor will make a public declaration of this FACT—the motives we do not require him to touch upon.

The new volume of *Lodge's Peerage* for the present year fully maintains the high reputation it so justly acquired on its first appearance. Scarcely ever has so much talent been directed to a similar object, and the extensive knowledge which Mr. Lodge possesses of the subject from his high office of Norroy—and shame be to those who deprived him of his right to that of CLARENCEUX—as well as from his general information, render this work the most complete in all its branches of any thing extant.

The Appendix illustrative to the first eight parts of *Finden's Landscape and Portrait Illustrations of Byron* is just published. It is from the pen of Mr. BROCKENON, who, besides being known to the public as a highly talented artist, has established a literary reputation by his interesting work on the *Passes of the Alps*. The Appendix and the eight parts form a beautiful volume. The twelfth number of the *Illustrations* is also just out, and is particularly beautiful. The portrait of Sir WALTER SCOTT which is contained in it is a strong and most agreeable likeness.

In our notices of the periodicals of the month, by a strange and unaccountable remissness, most unaccountable, we omitted to notice Mrs. NORSTON'S *Court Magazine*, illustrated with a portrait of the beautiful Lady TANKVILLE, after Mrs. MEE. A view of Eaton Hall forms another decoration; and the usual plates of dresses make up the complement. The writing of the Magazine is of a very superior order, and the beautiful manner in which it is got up and put before the public, gives it a strong claim upon the patronage which we believe it justly and liberally receives.

Another number of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has appeared, which continues to maintain its established reputation for ability, literary and mechanical, and for a regularity of publication, which, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, is to us inconceivable.

THEATRICALS.

The following letter has been sent to us, which we most gladly insert—it modestly deprecates severe criticism under peculiar circumstances, and in so far deserves attention; and it moreover informs us that Mr. POWEN has left Drury-Lane Playhouse, which we are really very sorry to hear, if everybody else is, but of which fact we admit we were previously not aware—therefore is Mr. BERNARD'S letter valuable as news. We may be permitted also to observe that we are not prepared to offer an opinion upon Mr. BERNARD'S probable success in the Play of *The Nervous Man*, of which our first intelligence is derived from our Correspondent, to whose gentlemanly appeal we willingly give a place:—

Sir—You will perceive, on reference to the bills of Drury Lane Theatre, that the author of the *Nervous Man* is about to come forward in Mr. POWEN'S character, and as he is well aware of all the difficulties of the task he feels it but justice to himself to furnish those who direct public opinion, with the reasons that have urged him to the undertaking, to preclude a misconception which might otherwise be likely.

In consequence of Mr. POWEN'S secession from the Theatre, and there being no gentleman on the establishment who could become his substitute, this piece, which forms, at present, the sole basis on which the author's humble reputation rests, must of necessity be "Shelved," and, in addition, considerable remuneration be lost—unless the writer steps into the breach. He begs it, however, to be understood that he does so, not with any view or hope of rivaling Mr. POWEN, for his views have reference to acting at present, but to the stage, but solely for the purpose of sustaining his interests as a writer, and to show the subjected position in which writers for the stage are at present placed.

If you will be kind enough to hear this statement in mind, should you be present at the performance, you will display your usual candour towards your obedient servant. W. B. BERNARD.

If a precedent for what Mr. BERNARD is about to do will cheer or support him, we can give him one in the case of the late Mr. HORTON, who, in the year 1785, in a similar manner, failing to obtain the assistance of the performer for whom he had written the part, himself acted the character of *Figaro*, in his own Comedy of *The Follies of a Day*, because he found "no other gentleman of the Theatre could study it in the limited time." His effort was successful, as was the Comedy.

The following is from the *Warrior*:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the Theatre on Monday evening last. If the thing was intended as an experiment on popular feeling, it was no fair one, as the house in every part exhibited a description of auditory whose special duty was to applaud the *Presence*, or be silent. Placemen of all kinds—Non-Commissioned and Commissioned Officers, from the Corporal to the Captain—and, of course, a Majority. Notwithstanding so prudent an arrangement, there was no cause for self gratulation. The few independent Protestants who were in the house, rather supported than otherwise the representative of their King, their individual loyalty overcoming private feeling; and with O'CONNELL'S Volunteers, and the yet unenrolled Popish Separatists and incipient Rebels, rested a monopoly of the groans and hisses. We have said the few Protestants—the apprehension of another "bottle and rattle" plot being got up, by which the never-to-be-forgotten *ex officio* proceedings might be improved to the involvement of Protestant character, kept the prudent away.

It is to be remarked that the tragedy of *Macbeth* was first announced as the Viceroyal command, and it is whispered that it was changed to *Rob Roy* for two reasons. The first to avoid the application of such passages as these:—

Each new morn
New widows howl; new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face, that it responds
As if it felt with Scotland, and yelled out
Like syllable of doleful—
And again—
"Alas! poor country,
Almost afraid to know itself! It cannot
Be called our mother but our grave; where nothing,
But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile;
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made; not marked; where violent sorrow seems
A modern ecstasy; the dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken."

This wears some face of probability, but we refuse any degree of credit to the other whispered reason, namely, that *Rob Roy* was selected in compliment to the *lifting, raising, foraying, and spoiling* sympathies of our Irish Popish *Catharans* of the present day. Be these as they may, the temper and conduct of a part of the auditors bore testimony to an achievement by the Whig Ministers which even the Tory enactment of 1820 was unable to accomplish—God Save the King! and "Rule Britannia" were met with groans and hisses. Alas! that it should come to this.

PEMICAN.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following authentic information:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

"*Hastings, Sunday, March 10.*

"Sir—You are requested by authority to contradict a paragraph which appeared in your paper last week concerning his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND, the whole of which is perfectly incorrect, as the Royal Highness has no catarrh, and is not, therefore, a subject for an operation; and Sir WATSON WALLER has, for these last twenty years, relinquished all professional attendance and pursuits.—Yours, &c., "W. S. W."

"A paragraph of similar purport to that, which appeared in the *Post*, also appeared in *Bull*. We were quite aware that Sir WATSON WALLER had long since relinquished all professional attendance and

pursuits; but we were also aware that, from the dutiful affection of Sir WATSON for the illustrious family of which Prince GEORGE is a distinguished member, he had afforded his advice and opinion upon his Illness's case; and that, although unprofessional as that advice may be, it was mainly for the purpose of benefitting by it, that their Royal Highness's fixed their residence at *Hastings*, where Sir WATSON WALLER and Lady HOWE had gone for the season. The important and gratifying part of the letter which we have inserted, is that which establishes the incorrectness of the rumour as seriously affecting the sight of the highly-gifted and amiable young Prince.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, the King's son-in-law, has been appointed to the office of Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, vacant by the death of TIMOTHY BRENT, Esq.

We understand that the public are now allowed free admission to the interior of the Pillar and to its balcony in Carlton-place, and that it will be open to them without charge until the end of the present month; after which time each person admitted must pay 6d., and the profits arising therefrom are to be equally divided between the Westminster, St. George's, and Charing-cross Hospitals.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the *Turkey Mail*, dated *Constantinople, Feb. 11*:—

"IBRAHIM PASHA remains stationary with his army at Kutajia, and it appears certain that he has received orders from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt, not to advance any further for the present. There is no doubt that the influence of Russia has caused the Viceroy to suspend his operations; and, had he not done so, the Russian fleet, with a body of troops, was ready to sail from Sebastopol for Constantinople, to assist the Porte. It is generally believed that Syria will not be ceded to the Viceroy, as the Sultan remains very firm in refusing this concession.

The exchanges have rather fallen since last post, and to-day the rate on London is 98 per pound sterling. The Porte begins to see the danger of depreciating so repeatedly the currency, and the officers of the Mint are considering what means can be adopted to remedy the evil, which tends to ruin confidence as well as trade."

A letter has been received by a merchant of Plymouth from the Master of one of his vessels which is in the service of Don PEDRO, stating that the Constitutional party in Oporto are in the most wretched state of destitution that can be imagined, numbers of them die daily from starvation and disease, and the army is completely disorganized. PEDRO is without money or the means of raising any, as the forced loans he has exacted from the merchants of Oporto are expended, and the city is now almost a heap of ruins. The Miguelite General MARTHA has the entire command of the Douro, and refuses to allow a single vessel to pass up or down without a passport signed by himself; which he consents to grant to any English vessel leaving Oporto in ballast, and without any Portuguese passengers: the Master of this vessel writes his owner, that he only waits the arrival of his passport (which he has applied for) when he leaves Oporto immediately, as both himself and his crew would have perished from famine had they not been supplied with food by some of MIGUEL'S officers.

Mr. LYALL, M.P. for London, although wholly indebted to his personal character and abilities for the present distinguished station which he fills as the only Conservative Member for any of the Metropolitan Districts, is not, we believe, the mere adventurer from the north which a Contemporary has represented him to be. His father was very well known and well connected, and left at his death considerable landed property in the county of Sussex. His family is one of the oldest in Scotland.

Two of Mr. O'CONNELL'S "brigade" in the House of Commons are *hors de combat*, the two Members for the county of Carlow having both declared that they do not intend to defend their return, against which a Petition had been presented.

BEDFORD ELECTION COMMITTEE.—After the conclusion of business on Wednesday the friends of Captain POLMILL finding that, from the number of his votes which were struck out by the Committee on account of the voters having received parochial relief, there was no chance of ultimate success, resigned the contest. The Committee assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, and after some consultation, the Chairman read the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved—That SAMUEL CRAWLEY, Esq., the sitting Member, is duly returned to serve in Parliament as a Burgess for the borough of Bedford.

2. That the Petition of Sir W. LONG, Knight, and JOHN PULLEY, Esq., against such return, was neither frivolous nor vexatious, and that the opposition to such Petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Chairman added that they would report to the House the mode they had adopted in striking out votes in the same manner as was done by the Petersfield Committee.

THE ERIN STEAM PACKET.—It is too true, we fear, that this unfortunate ship is gone to the bottom, as nothing has been heard of her since the 21st ult., when she was seen near Lundy Island, in great distress, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the City of Waterford, and four hours after by the Victory steamer, her sails dragging in the water, and her crew in the rigging, where they were making signals, and uttering loud cries for help. Five doors, painted and varnished, have been washed on shore near Bideford, and a brass rail and a ladder belonging to a steamer have been picked up at Milford, for which port she was making when last seen. It is understood, there were above 30 passengers on board, 15 of whom embarked at Plymouth. The latter were Lieut. RAWLINGS, brother of Mr. RAWLINGS, of H.M. Victualling-office; Messrs. SMITHWICK, CLEVERTY, and MENNIE, in the cabin; Mrs. DAYNE and 4 children, JONES, HODGEN, SERJANTS WHADBURN, TICHBURN, CHILD, and KIRK, in the steerage. The crew consisted of 22, in all upwards of fifty.—We do not profess to know much of nautical matters, and therefore we must be considered rather as seeking information than even insinuating censure; but we should have supposed, let the weather be what it might, a steam vessel, near enough to another to hear "cries for help" on board that other, could have contrived to render her assistance. In a sailing vessel, an approximation might have been rendered difficult and dangerous, if not altogether impracticable, but with the facility of direction and guidance peculiar to steamers, it seems that something might have been done or at least attempted, and certain we are that the perishing sufferers on board the *Erin* felt as we feel now.—We repeat that these observations do not come in the shape of a charge, or even an allegation against the humanity of the master or crew of the *Victory*, but rather if possible to elicit some explanation of the affair,—an explanation rendered more desirable by the fact, that according to the statements which we have inserted from the *Exeter Flying Post*, it appears that it must have been between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, when her crew were perceived "making signals," and her sails were seen "dragging in the water." The vessels, at this time of the year, must have been very close to each other to admit of such things having been seen, and in the state of the weather, of hearing the cries of distress. We conclude we shall hear more of this.

We must call the attention of our readers to the following passage from the *British Magazine* for the present month:—

"I cannot admit the doctrine that a clergyman is to feel no interest, nor to take any part in the political events of his country. I consider it a glorious distinction of our church, as contrasted with that of Rome, that a man by becoming a clergyman does not cease to be a citizen;—he is not doomed to celibacy; he does not cut away those links which bind him to a social life, and entwine his affections and hopes with the life of the people at large. As a public measures may affect ourselves or families, the honour and safety of the empire, and even of the church of which we are members, we must be interested in them; and we are

not only allowed, but it is our duty to use our legal privileges and our individual talents in promoting measures which we believe to be beneficial, and obstructing those we believe to be injurious to either church or state. To this extent I conceive the clergy as a body are both justified and bound to use their influence or their votes; and beyond this I know that as a body they have not proceeded. Nay, I think they have often been too supine—they have allowed danger to approach too near before they were roused. They have taken too much afraid of the cry of "political persons;" and while the papists and the dissenters have been unscrupulously active and persevering in sapping the defences of the political meddling, cannot be brought to meet with either vigour or concert, till some great crisis arrives. And it is to be endured, that while every meddling dissenter and every factious popish priest is to baroque and delude the multitude—that while the judgment of every mechanic, and even of every peasant, is to be appealed to upon great and intricate questions, deeply affecting the nation in general, and the church in particular as the clergy of the church of England, are not to hold or to utter an opinion—not to give even their votes—nay, not to use their pens, without being hallooed down as "political persons;" and pointed out as "enemies of the people!" I do urge the people of England to reflect upon the gross injustice with which these changes are made. Another illustration of the injustice of Cromwell's time is the clamour against clerical magistrates. I am no advocate for this office being filled by the clergy when no necessity exists for it; nor do I believe that they are generally disposed to take it, unless urgently called upon to do so for the good of the country. But I altogether deny that it is unlawful, or even in some cases inexpedient, for them to do so, as I well know that generally speaking, they are most effective in the discharge of the duties, and from their sacred functions, are enabled to become peace-makers, and to confer great benefits on society. Frequently the office is imposed upon them because there happen to be no men of sufficient influence and education, residing in the neighbourhood. And, independently of their education, the caution induced by their profession, and their general discretion, great benefits accrues from their being less liable to be absent from home when it may be necessary to appear in court. In these, and in other respects, I know that they contribute essentially to the conveniences and welfare of the people."

MURDER OF MR. LEONARD.—It is with feelings of sorrow and indignation we have to announce the diabolical murder of that estimable gentleman, J. LEONARD, Esq. This shocking event took place at a short distance from the town of Ross. Mr. LEONARD left Waterford in high spirits about eleven o'clock, and was approaching Ross, when he was attacked, and, as we understand, literally stoned to death. The particulars of this barbarous outrage have not yet reached us, but of the truth of the melancholy intelligence no doubt can exist, as the driver of the Vexford car saw the body of the unfortunate Gentleman taken into Ross in his own gig.—It is added, that after having stoned him to death, his murderers cut off his ears and hung him on a tree? What will the advocates of Roman Catholic emancipation say to this? Mr. LEONARD himself was a Papist. Will they not now admit how completely and entirely the emancipation of the Papists is, as we always said it was, unconnected with the tranquillization of Ireland.

The Officers of the Militia have been much on the *qui vive* from the circumstance of His Majesty having determined by lot, on Thursday last, the order in which the several regiments of the English, Welch, and Scotch Militia are to rank, in the event of their being called out for service. This arrangement is considered to indicate the possibility of some part of the Constitutional force of the country being required for active duties. And with good reason too. If the present Government continue in office a few months longer, not only will the services of the Militia be required, but the re-organization of volunteer corps. People who have anything to lose must protect themselves against those who have nothing and want all; and of this class the friends of Lord GREY consist. Mr. LANKENS, however, and his friend, Dr. HEADLAM, give fair promise that the first to fall in the overthrow will be those who have condescended to associate with them for their own purposes, but now kick down the dirty ladder by which they have stepped to their equal importance.

We regret to announce the sudden death on Monday last, at his seat, Buckminster Park, Lincolnshire, of the Right Honourable WILLIAM LORD HUNTINGTOWER. His Lordship, who was in the 69th year of his age, was the eldest son of LOUISA present Countess of DYSART, by JOHN MANNERS, Esq., who died Sept. 2, 1792.

LORD HUNTINGTOWER was created a Baronet by GEORGE III., and became LORD HUNTINGTOWER on the death of his uncle the late Earl of DYSART. He was of a most amiable character and disposition, and his extensive charity to the poor on his extensive estates, will render his death a serious calamity to the numerous objects of his bounty. His Lordship, who married in 1789 CATHERINE REBECK, daughter of FRANCIS GREY, Esq., has left eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The eldest son, the present LORD HUNTINGTOWER, was born Nov. 18, 1794, married Sept. 23, 1819, MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of SWEENEY TOWN, Esq., and has issue, one son. His Lordship's eldest daughter is married to GEORGE SINCLAIR, Esq., M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart.

We have also to notice the death of the Right Hon. FRANCIS JAMES MATTHEW EARL OF LANDAFF and LORD LANDAFF, of Thomastown, county Tipperary. His Lordship was born Jan. 20, 1788, and married on the 10th of July, 1797, GERTRUDE, second daughter of the late JOHN LATOUCHE, Esq. By his Lordship's death, which was as awfully sudden as that of the Noble Lord whose dissolution we just announced, the title becomes extinct, his Lordship having died without issue, and a ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick is placed at the disposal of the Minister.

The following affords a pleasing specimen of the politeness and refinement by which the festivities of the liberal election of Marylebone are distinguished:—At the Ball and Supper at the Eyre Tavern, St. John's Wood, in celebration of the return of Sir WILLIAM HOBBS, a scene of great disorder took place, in which several persons lost their hats, cloaks, great-coats, bonnets, &c. Four of the said persons having sued for compensation against the proprietors of the tavern in the Court of Requests, the case was heard on Wednesday, when the Commissioners, in concurrence with the opinion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, decided against the claimants.

Yesterday's *Post* says—"We have seen a letter from a mercantile house in Limerick, which states that a partial run for gold was taking place there, according to the recommendation of the agitators. Another letter that we have seen, from a mercantile house in Cork, also states that the same circumstance had occurred in that city, and goes on to remark upon the insecurity of property, and the impossibility of capital being invested in any enterprise unless the Coercion Bill be immediately passed into a law.

We quote the following from the same authority:—"Now that the deviation from the original plan has been sanctioned, great doubts are entertained whether the proposed site for the National Gallery will be persisted in, a proposal for building it in the Regent's-park having been made, and being, it is said, under serious consideration.—The convenience of the situation to the people of London, especially from the City, will, no doubt, have great influence in the decision.

There has been a serious riot in Brixton House of Correction. It was created by the numerous soldiers, who, to humour the cant of the day, have been sent to prison for various crimes, instead of being summarily punished in their regiments. The soldiers prefer the consequences of military discipline to the degrading labour of the treadmill.

The Royal Manchester Institution, founded under the patronage of the late King, has purchased Mr. ERY'S fine picture of *The Storm*. Workmen are employed finishing the east wing of Somerset

House, facing the river near King's College, which has remained incomplete ever since the erection of the other parts of the building by Sir Wm. Chambers.—This will give the *tout ensemble* a complete and magnificent appearance.—Although we have not heard whether it has yet met the approbation of the illustrious WILKINS, whose splendid propositions with regard to Trafalgar-square have been most cruelly discarded by the Office of Woods and Forests, we trust that some less talented architect may be employed, who will condescend to make the new building as bad as St. Martin's church, for the sake of uniformity and keeping—if such a man could be found, we would compound for a little vanity, the general concomitant of stupidity, and which therefore forms no portion of the character of the diffident, and highly-gifted designer of St. George's Hospital, and other great public buildings in and about the metropolis.

The *Sun* says—"The Revenue Returns for the past week are very favourable; but the financial year is likely on the whole, to turn out much worse than was expected a month or two ago. Lord Althorpe thought there would be a surplus of half a million. No such hope is now entertained."—"We should think not indeed; and yet the meanness and shifts to which the Government degrades itself, are incalculable—not to speak of the shameful attempt upon the poor old soldier's pittance—Just let us see what is said from Portsmouth:—"For want of a Government steamer at this port, the *Warspite*, which is ordered to be paid off, has been kept seven days at Spithead; the daily cost of her provisions and wages is about eighty pounds, and she could have been brought into harbour any day for twenty pounds, by the Ryde steam vessels. Surely the authorities here should be empowered to hire assistance when the saving is so palpable; it was but lately when the *Donegal's* services were wanted to harass the Dutch trade, no hesitation was made to hire these vessels to tow that ship out of harbour.

The Worcester Paper says—

"On Monday some men observed a salmon in the Severn, basking in the warm water which flows into the river from the steam-engine connected with the Worcester Water Works. They procured a fork, and struck it into the fish, which proved a very fine one, weighing 18lbs."—"Whether it was quite done," and fit for immediate eating, the writer does not add.

The *Manchester Guardian* of Saturday, in reference to Mr. FIDELIX's statement in the House of Commons, that there were fifty thousand persons in the neighbourhood of Manchester who had only 21d. a day each for food, raiment, and shelter, observes, "We have no hesitation in saying that a more monstrously exaggerated and unfounded assertion was never put forth, either in or out of Parliament; and that there is scarcely an individual connected with the cotton manufacture, or any other manufacture carried on in the district referred to, who will believe the statement."

A prohibition has been received by the guards of his Majesty's mails against carrying or in any way taking charge of newspapers to be delivered on the various roads, except those regularly conveyed by the mail bags. This prohibition will be the cause of much inconvenience to the publishers, and particularly to the readers of newspapers in the country. It makes all the difference, as far as the prohibition affects the mails leaving London, between the circulation of the Sunday newspapers on the Monday morning, at a hundred miles distance from London, and their arrival at such a distance on the Tuesday. It is a display of very small spite, because if the guards are not permitted to carry on these papers, and put them in the first post town where the mail begins to receive the "down" bags, anybody else can do the same thing; for those who, like that most exemplary nobleman Lord Westminster, set their faces against Sunday newspapers, as causing breaches of the Sabbath, must know, at ten miles distance from the metropolis, the whole machinery of the General Post Office is as much at work on Sundays as on Mondays, not to speak of the carrying on of the letters through the whole of Sunday, where the distance exceeds two hundred miles. Really these noblemen—who hold Sunday Cabinets and give Sunday official dinners—had better trouble their heads with something else than meddling with Sunday newspapers or preventing the guards of the mail coaches from making a few pounds in the year for doing that which, if they are prevented from doing it, anybody else can do just as well.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEBT.—It appears by accounts recently published, that the total debts of the East India Company amount to 30,774,092l.; of which 22,913,900l. is held by Europeans, and 7,160,102l. by natives.

The following is a Requisition now in course of signature:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
"We, the undersigned electors of the City of London, having discovered, to our inexpressible surprise and chagrin, that Sir JOHN KEAY, Bart., one of our Representatives, voted in favour of the ministerial measure for totally destroying the liberty of our fellow subjects in Ireland, notwithstanding his most solemn and oft-repeated pledges to a contrary mode of proceeding, beg therefore that your Lordship will be pleased to grant on an early day the use of the Guildhall, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the whole constituent body of the City of London, to consider the propriety of requesting Sir JOHN KEAY to vacate his seat immediately."

We last week noticed the extraordinary conduct of the Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON, in absenting himself upon the division on the Irish Bill. The *Dublin Evening Mail* adds the following to our suggestions upon the Right Hon. Mr. T.'s reasons for this strange disposition of himself:—"It is a curious fact that neither Mr. PERKINS, the King's Sergeant, nor Mr. WALLACE, the King's Counsel, each aspirants for place, and both the protégés of the Government, voted on the Irish Coercive Bill! This looks as if they at least thought that DAN was not quite out of favour at Court, and might yet have the disposal of some of the good things available beneath the dome. Both gentlemen are at present in London, and were in the House during the debate, but retired before the division."

The Newry Election Committee terminated their investigation on Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock, by declaring the sitting Member, Lord MARCUS HILL, duly elected, but that the Petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious. The Committee further directed that the attention of the House of Commons should be called to the system of bribery and corruption practised by the Union Club in that borough.

TO FOWELL BUXTON, Esq., M.P.

Devonshire, Feb. 25th, 1833.

SIR—I am a person without one furthering of property of any description in any colony, but I have given an anxious attention to what has been going on for some years on the subject of Negro Emancipation, without being able to arrive at the conclusion you desire, and my difficulty in doing so arises from evidence which cannot be concealed, of the false statements, and exaggerated facts, so mercifully put forth to give, as it were, a bad name to the unfortunate West India proprietors, and when reference was made to one of your agents on this point, the answer was, from this conscientious Quaker—"friend, we have a point to carry, no matter by what means!"

Under these circumstances you will perhaps have the goodness to assist me and some friends, in weighing the merits of a question upon which rests the stability of every species of private property in this kingdom, and with which I permit me to ask the favour of answers to the following questions: I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. T. H.

1st. The colonies having been cultivated by a negro population, brought from Africa, under the direct encouragement of the Crown

and the Parliament, and diverse Acts of the Legislature having been passed at different times during a long course of years, all tending to guarantee to British subjects an inviolable security of their colonial property, whether land or slave.

Query—Do you conceive there is any protection afforded by law to any species of property in this country, which is not equally, and under the same authority, assured to Colonial property?

2d. If colonial property is destroyed or seriously injured by any legislative enactment at variance with the laws under which such property has been assured to the proprietors—can it be done, do you think, without breaking down every principle of protection and security, so as to leave the property of all British subjects at the mercy of wild chimerical men who may be able to play upon the easy credulity and the distempered imagination of multitudes of our countrymen, and more especially our countrywomen?

3d. Persons whose property is taken for railroads and canals, or for any public purpose, would prosecute as trespassers those who dared to invade the sacred rights of property, if such a thing were attempted without compensation, and if referred to a jury the award to the injured person is always on the most liberal scale.

Query—Are not the West India proprietors entitled to the same consideration? and if not, tell me by what law of God or man they are selected (because of their peculiar property) to be victims of the iniquitous spoliation you propose.

4th. Have you ever seen a calculation of the hundreds of thousands of persons who will be consigned to ruin and starvation in the event of any precipitate measure of emancipation?

5th. Supposing the colonies to be lost to this country—do you believe it would be injurious to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom—and (as asserted by Lord NELSON) do you believe it would tend to destroy our naval superiority, and make our existence as a nation dependent on French clemency?

6th. The Anti-Slavery Society (of which you are said to be the principal director) having taken every means to prejudice and influence the public mind upon this vital question, so as to procure the return to Parliament of men pledged to support immediate emancipation,

Query—Do you think the mass of the constituency of the United Kingdom sufficiently informed upon the subject to justify them in calling upon candidates to pledge themselves to support emancipation without allowing their Representatives to act upon their conscience according to the conviction of their minds upon due discussion?—the negro it seems may be free, but the white man degraded and enslaved in mind?

7th. Do you think it is bringing dishonour and disgrace on the legislative character to call upon candidates to pledge themselves to a particular measure without knowing what facts may afterwards be produced in discussion upon the subject.

8th. Are you (as God's your judge) confident that no falsehood or wilful exaggeration has been put forth by the Anti-Slavery Society, in order to mislead and prejudice the public mind?

9th. As you take so conspicuous a part in promoting feelings hostile to the existence of the present colonial system, may I ask if you speak your own knowledge and personal observation, or merely from hearsay stories?

10th. In point of fact—have you ever visited any of the colonies, in order to ascertain if what you state is true or false?—I assume a negative answer—and then close my catechism, by asking how, as a Christian and an honest man, you can justify the proposing to us the destruction of the colonies, knowing, if truth is on the other side, that great bloodshed and even worse evils must be the inevitable consequence?

I am associated with a large body in the investigation of whatever can tend to throw light upon this subject, and we are anxious for your answers to the foregoing questions before we decide to petition in favour or against your views.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. &c.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PERFORMERS.

The Rev. JOHN BUXTON MARDEN, M.A. late curate of Harrow, has been presented to the rectory of Tooting-Graveney, in the county of Surrey; vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ravenhill, D.D. Patron: the Rev. Richard Greaves, vicar of Deddington, Oxon.

The Rev. EDEN SEPTIMUS GREVILLE, B.A. has been instituted by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the Rectory of Bontrilal, near Matlock, in the county of Derby, on the presentation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. W. ARSLEY BATHURST, B.A. has been collated to the vicarage of Ludham, Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Rector of Cuckington and Stoke Tristor, in the county of Somerset.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 14.—The examiners appointed to elect a scholar on Dean Ireland's foundation, have elected ROBERT SCOTT, Student of Christ Church. The number of candidates exceeded thirty.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Master of Arts*: Rev. T. Tolming, Brasenose; *Bachelors of Arts*: T. Anson, Probationary Fellow of All Souls; J. Ralph, St. Edmund Hall.

CAMBRIDGE, March 15.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Wednesday last adjudged to EDWARD HERBERT BUNBURY, of Trinity college, and JAMES HILDVARD, of Christ's college.

HERBERT JENNER, Esq. LL.B. of Trinity hall, eldest son of Sir Herbert Jenner, the King's Advocate General, has been elected a Fellow of that Society.

Several members of the university, and some other personal friends of the late M. RAMSAY, Esq. have expressed their regard for this lamented individual, by erecting a mural tablet to his memory in the chapel of Jesus college. The tablet contains a medallion and was designed by Mr. CHANTRY, and has the following inscription from the elegant pen of the Rev. G. CALDWELL, formerly tutor of Jesus college.

MARMAUDRUM RAMSAY,
Collegii hujusmodi nuper subsidium et spes
nunc desiderium.
In eo inerat
Doctrina, ingenium, fides, pietas,
Litterarum studium et amor perpe singularis
Tum linguarum quæ maxime apud exteros hodie valent
Par scientia et usus
Accessit his sermo factus et fides urbanus
et summa morum gravitas
Decessit pridie Kal. Aug. Anno Salutis MDCCCXXXI.
Ætatis XXXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, just at the conclusion of the morning service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, an alarm was given that the church was on fire, when numbers rushed into the streets. It appeared that one of the pipes of the stove which is used for heating the church had become red-hot, and set fire to the panels. The churchwardens and others used their utmost endeavours to extinguish the fire, and were fortunately successful, before the arrival of the engines. Had it occurred about half an hour later, when the congregation had left the church, the damage might have been very great.

The Rev. R. HARNESSE, of Stowey, has given 100l. to the distressed Clergy in Ireland.

Among the recent contributions to the subscription raising in this city for the Irish Clergy, are—Hon. and Rev. J. S. COCKS, and Hon. and Rev. G. RUSSELL, 10l. each; Rev. W. HAVERGAL, Rector of Astley, and Rev. T. P. BREDON, 5l. each. —*West-Horver Journal*.

Since our last the Rev. M. S. SMITH, Rector of Fladbury, has contributed 40l. to the District Church Subscription.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. W. BLUNT, of Nether Wallop, Hants, has adopted the plan of letting portions of garden land to labourers in his neighbour-

hood, at a rent of fourpence per perch (free from rates and tithes). Only snare husbandry is permitted after the first year. Persons guilty of dishonesty, drunkenness, or working in the garden on the Lord's-day, are to forfeit their garden for a year; and if their conduct be of an aggravated nature to forfeit it forever. Not more than two-thirds of the garden to be cropped with potatoes. If the occupier of a garden die, it shall be calculated to the end of the year for the benefit of his family. Prizes are given to those who cultivate a garden in the best manner; who keep a cottage in the neatest manner; and bring up the largest family in a well-regulated manner, and receive the least assistance from the parish.

The Archdeacon and Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester are sending a petition to the House of Commons, relative to the proposed alterations in the Clergy's tithes. The petitioners beg distinctly to disclaim every sordid and self-interested motive, and are ready to make any personal sacrifices which they shall be persuaded are necessary for promoting the beneficent purposes of the Protestant Church of England, and for realizing to the nation at large, her true character as the best dispenser of sound spiritual doctrine and morality; and the chief benefactress of the whole community.—Your petitioners humbly submit to your Hon. House, that the property of the Church should be preserved inviolate, conceiving as they do, that any invasion of that property would directly tend to unsettle the rights of property in general, and to open a wide door to revolution and anarchy.—Your petitioners also beg respectfully to represent to your Hon. House, that the Protestant Church of Ireland is identically with the Church of England, and is persecuted that the property of that United Church is unalienable, they would earnestly entreat, that no measure may receive the sanction of your Hon. House, which would involve any transfer of that property from the support of the Protestant Establishment.—Your petitioners will feel most grateful for any salutary measures which may render the collection of tithes less objectionable to the community; and as a due regard to the rights of the Clergy is necessary to insure the efficiency of their ministrations, they would joyfully accept any well-arranged plan for the augmentation of the smaller benefices.—The petition suggests that the Bishop and Clergy should be permitted to consult together upon those points which it may be necessary to bring before the Legislature.—The Clergy of the Deaneries of Bristol, Bath and Wells are about to petition the King and both Houses of Parliament against the proposed alterations in the Irish Church tithes.

The parish church of Avelley has lately been presented with an organ by Sir THOMAS LENNARD, Bart. M.P.; who has also adopted the plan of letting land to the poor.

It was lately stated that the Lord Chancellor had determined not in future to include the names of Clergymen in the Commission of the Peace. This must be an error, for several Clergymen have been recently added to the Middlesex Commission, without error. It was not until the Resolution of his Lordship had been most properly remarked upon that he relaxed in it.

The Bishop of Exeter was nominated, by the late Earl DUDLEY, as co-executor with Mr. LITTLETON some years ago, and the Right Reverend Prelate is, therefore, joined with the Hon. Member for Staffordshire in the administration of the deceased Earl's vast property. The title of Baron Warr, of Elmington, county of Warwick, granted in 1664 to the Earl's ancestor, HUGH WARR, had married FRANCES SUTTON, Baroness DUDLEY in her own right, has devolved to the Rev. HUMBLE WARR, Rector of Himley, in Worcestershire, cousin to the late Earl. It is the present Lord WARR's son, a youth of sixteen, in whose favour, it is understood, Lord DUDLEY made his will.

The Rev. Mr. Melford Book Society have presented a richly chased silver cup to the Rev. JOSEPH FORD, as a testimony of their respect, and in consideration of his having, for upwards of seven years, sustained the office of Secretary to that Institution.

Within these few days the workmen employed to remove the rubbish at the Bishop's Palace, Bristol, have discovered a quantity of silver plate, which was buried under the ruins of the butler's pantry, and which the workmen had only partly fused. It is in possession of the Commissioners for compensating the owners.

YORK CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday morning last, the Judges attended divine service at the cathedral, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. DIXON, the canon in residence, from 1 Peter ii. 13. "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake." The text was not handled in its political bearing, but considered in reference to the ordinances of man in spiritual matters, and the subject of the sermon was, "The religious superiority of a set form of prayer and regularly ordered ceremonies for the conducting of public worship, over the extemporaneous prayers and conventional forms used in dissenting congregations. The duty of submitting to those spiritual 'ordinances of man,' for the purpose of promoting the unity of the church, was urged upon the congregation. The question throughout was treated with great moderation and candour, and the whole discourse breathed a liberal spirit, now and then a thought any of the arguments advanced likely to make much impression upon those, who, through examination and consequent conviction, have identified themselves with the cause of dissent. Both the judges were present at the afternoon prayers.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

The following Documents, copies of which have been transmitted to each Member of the Legislature, are submitted to the consideration of the British Public:—

West India Committee Rooms, 60, St. James's Street, 1st March, 1833.

The Acting Committee of West India Planters and Merchants respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed statement, exhibiting the case of a large class of your fellow-subjects who are wholly unrepresented in the British Legislature.

The West India colonists do not propose to vindicate the system of slavery, but they consider that (to use the words of Lord Stowell) "if it be a sin, it is a sin in which the country has had its full share of guilt, and ought to bear its proportion of the redemption."

The colonists are themselves ready to bear their share of any national sacrifice which may be required for the purpose of cautiously substituting a better system, if such should be the national determination; but they mean to shew, by the accompanying paper, that Great Britain is herself responsible for the establishment and actual existence of colonial slavery—that with the view of extending the market for her African trade, she passed laws and made grants of land expressly enjoining cultivation in the colonies by slave labour; and that thus, through the instrumentality of her subjects, all eagerly contending for participation in the traffic, she gradually peopled the West India colonies with slaves, and received the value of them in money; consequently that any measure of legislative interference tending to impair or endanger the value of property so acquired, must either be accompanied by adequate compensation, or give a death-blow to that confidence in the national faith and character which has hitherto been the sole support of private property in this country.

But without reference to the just claim of the planter to compensation, there are other considerations which ought to suggest caution to the Statesman and the philanthropist, when dealing with the question of Slavery.

It will be admitted that, under any change of system, the continuance of active cultivation in the colonies by Europeans is not only of vital importance to the interests of the mother country, but indispensably necessary to the desired object of raising the negro in the scale of society. While, therefore, it remains unascertained by actual experiment that the negro will give continuous labour, and for reasonable wages, as a free man—and while the weight of evidence and experience discourages the expectation of his willingly consenting to do so—there must be the greatest danger that any hasty change of system, unaccompanied by regulations calculated to ensure the slaves becoming an industrious peasantry, and to teach them the duties and obligations of civil society, would lead to the immediate destruction of the colonies, and throw the black population back into a state of barbarism.

That you may be enabled to judge of the effect which such a calamity would produce on the interests of Great Britain, as well as of the irresistible impulse it would give to the Slave Trade, in which foreigners still persist, the Committee beg leave to remind you that the present annual gross revenue derived from West India produce is seven millions; the value of British manufactures annually consumed in those colonies is four millions and a half; and the number of ships employed in the West India trade nine hundred and fifty, or two hundred and forty thousand tons, exclusive of an extensive coast trade constantly maintained between the colonies and British America. Also that the British colonies at present supply nearly one half of the total quantity of sugar imported into Europe.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

One very important question now about to occupy the attention of Parliament, is that which relates to the emancipation of the negroes. In whatever way this shall be effected, a great injury must necessarily fall on the West India colonies. To bearing their share of the national loss they make no complaint; on the contrary, they are most willing to do so. But in opposition to any scheme of emancipation which may propose to make their property the subject of hazard, experiment, without previously providing certain and adequate compensation, they earnestly seek to draw your attention, as a member of the Legislature, to such facts as will enable you to judge how far the establishment and maintenance of slavery has been the guilt of the West India proprietors, or of the British nation.

1582.—The Slave Trade was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who personally took a share in it. At that time the West India colonies did not exist.

In 1623, Charles I. granted an exclusive right in the Slave Trade to Queen Catherine, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York, and others, who formed themselves into a trading company, they undertaking to supply the West India planters with 3000 tons of sugar in the same year that Monarch issued a Proclamation inviting his subjects to transport themselves to Jamaica, agreeing to allot lands to every individual who would go to reside in the island, and signify his resolution to plant there.

The Slave Trade continued to be fostered during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., but still under a monopoly.

In 1679, petitions from the manufacturers of Great Britain of woolen and other cloths, and the makers of the various articles necessary to the Slave Trade with Africa, were presented to Parliament, alleging that the trade was cramped by being in the hands of an exclusive company, and praying that it might be opened.

In consequence of these and similar petitions to the House of Commons, a committee of the whole House, in 1685, resolved, "That for the better supply of the plantations, all the subjects of Great Britain should have liberty to trade to Africa for negroes, with such limits as should be prescribed by Parliament;" and by statute 9 & 10 William III. c. 25, the trade was accordingly laid partially open, the preamble of that Act stating, that "the trade was highly beneficial and advantageous to the kingdom, and to the plantations and colonies therein belonging."

The manufacturers of Great Britain, however, were still dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed upon the trade. They continued to ply the legislature with petitions to give greater latitude to a traffic, by which they exchanged their goods for negroes, and sold those negroes to the West India proprietors.

The House of Commons adopted their arguments; they declared, by a report from a Committee, in 1708, "That the trade was important to Great Britain." By another report in 1711, that "the trade ought to be free to the regulated company, that the plantations should be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates, that a considerable stock was necessary for carrying on the trade to the best advantage, and that an export of £200,000 at least in merchandise should be annually made from Great Britain to Africa."

From this period, 1711, until 1749, the demands of the manufacturers for a more unrestricted trade continued to be the subject of Parliamentary investigation and dispute.

It was found that the trade could not be conveniently and extensively carried on without Force for the purpose of procuring a petty of the British nation for the Slave Trade, that, in 1729 a Committee of the House of Commons passed the following Resolution:

Resolved, "That the trade should be open." 2nd. "That it ought not to be taxed for the support of Force." 3rd. "That Force were necessary for securing the trade." 4th. "That an allowance should be made for maintaining such Force." These Resolutions were agreed to, but the 3d with an Amendment, that the Force should be maintained "as marks of the power of Great Britain," instead of "for the purpose of securing the trade." At the same time, the House was informed that the Majesty recommended that provision should be made for the support of the African trade.

At length, in 1749, the Statute 23d Geo. II. c. 31, was passed, declaring "the Slave Trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the plantations and colonies therein belonging, with a sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates."

While the British public had been intent on breaking down the

partial monopoly of trading in negroes, which had existed among themselves, they had on the same principles been equally intent on setting up a monopoly against foreigners, and on excluding all but British subjects participating in a trade pronounced to be "so highly beneficial to the kingdom."

1689.—In answer to a case referred to the Judges for their opinion by the Crown on the Assiento Contract, they reported:—"In pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council hereunto annexed, we do humbly certify our opinions to be, that negroes are merchandise; that it is against the Statute of Navigation made for the general good and increase of the shipping and trade of this kingdom, to give liberty to any alien to trade, or to be concerned in the trade, to the plantations, or for any shipping belonging to aliens to trade there, or to export these negroes, &c." And the certificate is signed by Lord C. J. Holt, Justice Pollexfen, and eight other Judges.

The proclamation of Charles II. had invited British subjects to settle in the West India colonies, and offered them lands on condition of their being planted.

A reference to the patents by which land was granted, will show what was meant by the proclamation.

The two following patents may be found at length in the Appendix to the Report of the House of Lords, dated August 1832, on the state of the West India colonies, p. 1198.

1690.—1. "William and Mary, by the Grace of God, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that we, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds, lawfully received of Christopher Senor, Esq., hath transported himself with his servants and slaves into our said island, in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of His late Majesty King Charles II. and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Christopher Senor, his heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land, &c."

1749.—2. George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that we, for and in consideration that Andrew Arcedecke, Esq., hath transported himself with his servants and slaves into our said island, in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of His late Majesty King Charles II. and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Andrew Arcedecke, his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land and premises therein described, to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever. Provided the said Andrew Arcedecke, Esq., do begin a settlement upon the said land within six months, and upon ten acres every year for four years, and keep four negroes for every 100 acres upon the said land for five years from the time he shall begin the said settlement; but should he not comply with the said conditions, then the said patents are to be void, and the land and premises therein contained to be reverted to us to be remitted to any other person; and shall keep a sufficient number of white men (if to be procured) proportionable to the number of slaves thereon employed, &c. &c."

Such were the sanctions and obligations under which the colonists acquired their property in the West Indies, and embarked in the cultivation of the land by negro slaves sold to them by British traders acting under the authority of Parliamentary enactments. Neither does the case rest here.—The colonies anxious to limit the trade, passed laws imposing a duty on negroes imported. Great Britain refused to sanction any laws having such a tendency. The colonies began in 1760. South Carolina, then a British colony, passed an Act to prohibit further importation.

Great Britain rejected this Act with indignation, and declared that the Slave Trade was necessary to the commerce of the mother country. The Governor who passed the law, was ordered, and a circular was sent to all other Governors warning them against a similar offence.

The colonies, however, in 1765, repeated the offence, and a Bill was twice read in the Assembly of Jamaica for the same purpose of limiting the importation of slaves, when Great Britain stopped it through the governor of that island, who sent for the Assembly, and told them that his Majesty would not consent to any law which he could not give his assent to, upon which the Bill was dropped.

At a later period, 1774, another attempt to the same purpose was made by the Assembly of Jamaica, who passed two Bills to restrain the importation of negroes. This was met by letters from Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of State, to Sir Basil Kitchin, the Governor of Jamaica, stating that "the measures had created alarm to the merchants in Great Britain engaged in that branch of commerce, and that the said Acts were contrary to the policy of the government to assent to such laws."

The Despatch proceeds:—"At the same time, I am to acquaint you that the alarm taken by the merchants of this kingdom, on account of that Act, has been greatly increased, and fresh complaints of a very urgent nature have been made by them, from their having received advice, not only that such additional duty has been imposed on the colonies, but also that the said Acts were contrary to the policy of the government to assent to such laws."

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tion of slaves: of which Clauses ix. and x. are to the effect following:—

§ ix. Enacts, that no deed executed for the conveyance of slaves shall be valid, unless the registered name, &c. of each slave shall be set forth: and provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to or be construed to hinder or prevent the transfer or assignment of any security, mortgage, or charge of or upon estates, goods, lands, or other real or personal property, or any bill of sale, assignment, conveyance, or instrument in writing, or any bill of sale, assignment, conveyance of bankrupt, or any public officer appointed to assign the assets of any insolvent's estate and effects, or by or under the authority of any Court of Justice, or any officer thereof, or in the execution of any legal process, by reason that the registered names and descriptions of any slaves are not set forth in such deed, will, codicil, testamentary paper, probate, letters of administration, bill of sale, assignment, conveyance, or instrument in writing.

§ x. And be it further enacted, that the issue of any slave or slaves named or described in any deed or instrument executed in the United Kingdom, or any schedule thereto, born after the return required by law, in the colony in which such slave or slaves may be resident, who shall afterwards be duly registered in the next return required by law in the said colony, shall be deemed and considered to have been conveyed and affected as registered slaves by such deed or instrument, and as effectively as if the same had been so conveyed or instrument were therein named and described, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 20th, 1833.

DEAR BULL.—The last week has presented us with the spectacle of the revolution at war with itself—and of the "jeunes gens" (as they were called) who used to eat mutton cutlets and drink sour wine with the young Duke of Orleans soon after the Revolution of July 1830, being now at daggers drawn with their Citizen King, and with all his family.

This same law, which we saw with the prosecution of two youths, accused of having fired a pistol at the Citizen Monarch last November; and, as a matter of course, their acquittal has succeeded to their prosecution. It was a curious spectacle to behold these same Republican youths—who cried till their vulgar throats ached, in August 1830, in the Place Palais Royal, "Vive Louis Philippe!" "Vive le Roi!" "Vive le Roi!"—now coming forward and declaring, that the event of firing a pistol at the heart of this same Citizen King, had produced so little effect on them, that they had thought of doing what happened on that day to themselves, since to them it was no more than a common, an ordinary day.

As, during the past week, a vast many interesting events have taken place which will be important to refer to and record, I shall send you seven days' extracts from PETER HOO's political diary.

Thursday, March 14th.—The Belgian Government has declared, in the most positive terms, that it will not pay, or engage to pay, one florin of the charges incurred by the French in respect of their two expeditions to that country, and that for the best of all reasons; that Belgium has been injured by the revolution and by these expeditions to such an extent, that she is unable to defray her own current expenses, much more the extra enormous charges of military enterprises.

Friday.—The French Government, and the active footpads of the Ministry, have robbed the public at the Bourse, or elsewhere, are delighted to day at what they call the success of an arrangement of the Belgian question. This delight is founded on the simple fact that M. DEBEL is about to proceed to London, and his mission is called pacific. But if by pacific is meant any yielding on the part of the King of HOLLAND, to the unjust and iniquitous demands of the English and French Governments, then I can tell them that their hopes will prove completely illusive.

Saturday.—The Duke of Nemours has been ordered to a state of violent agitation by the receipt of intelligence from Constantinople, that Admiral ROUSSEAU, the new French Ambassador, sent there a few weeks since, and who only arrived on the 17th, had, on the 20th, refused to land his effects, in consequence of the arrival in the Bosphorus of a Russian fleet, sent at the request of the Porte, to protect Constantinople from the attack of INRAHIM PACHA. This sudden refusal to land his effects, on his part, is not quite so surprising, as the conclusion. He required that Admiral ROUSSEAU should be recalled, that not one word of the intelligence in question, which was so degrading to Russia, should be published in the official journal; and, finally, that the *amende honorable* should be made by an eulogy inserted in the Ministerial papers extolling the "good faith" and the "loyalty" of the Russian Government.

Sunday.—The *Journal des Debats* has very much plumed the Government, and not less annoyed the Russian Ambassador, by publishing a partial and highly coloured account of the "valour," and "courage," and "decision," and "promptitude," and so forth, of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who had refused to unpack his baggage and to remain in that city, unless the Porte should require the Russian fleet to leave the Bosphorus, and unless the negotiations relative to the affairs of the East, should be left to the arbitration of the Duke of Nemours, and of LOUIS PHILIPPE. This article has so much vexed M. POZZO DI BONOPPE, by its party spirit and its inaccurate statements, that he has required an audience of the Citizen King, and has expressed his disapprobation and anger. Everything that can be done to appease the enraged Ambassador is promised; but will the Emperor NICOLAS be so easily satisfied? This I do not believe.

Tuesday.—The Duke of Nemours has a long conference with the Citizen Monarch, and that he has represented the impossibility of going on with a Ministry of Doctrinaires. It is also said that the French Government is about to undertake an expedition against CONSTANTINE, (not Constantinople, great, but Constantine the little. Little things are in their line!)

Tuesday.—It is reported that INRAHIM PACHA has suddenly retired to Broussa, and that the left flank of his army is only one day's march from Smyrna. The Russian Government has published a manifesto in favour of its intervention in the affairs of the East. In this Manifesto the Russian Government holds up to public indignation the conduct of the former French Ambassador, the Republican Guilleminot, who endeavoured to excite the Porte to take up arms for the Poles in 1831 against their lawful monarch.

Wednesday.—The French Government has to day published in the *France Nouvelle* its apology or excuse for the conduct of its Ambassador at Constantinople. The apology is without doubtless sent to St. Petersburg, to appease the Emperor, and to prevent, if possible, a declaration of war against France. Whether it will be successful or not I cannot tell. The French Liberals are indignant beyond measure at the success of the Royal Portuguese Loan, and now they find that the *Emprunt* is really made, and that it is not "the shadow" and the "pretence" they alleged it was—but that the Loan is positively contracted and filled, and the money paying every hour. The Liberals in France are in debt. That she is unable to pay her present incumbrances, and that the "Loan of the Month" will be so much money absolutely thrown away by those who contribute towards it. Notwithstanding, however, all these ravings, the Loan is taken, and the money is paying by those who are too happy to have such a sure and remunerative mode of investing their capital. And now, my dear BULL, adieu!—Believe me to be, most affectionately yours, P. H.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.'s letter has been received—an answer will be sent during the week.

Ralph is thanked for the loan of the scarce old French books, which shall be returned to him at his next Tuesday.

The person of whom G. C. writes, is now very old; and perhaps whatever the follies, or worse, which may have been committed, it is best to let them slumber.

The printed letter has come to hand, and shall be noticed—we know nothing of the subject referred to in the envelope, neither do we recollect anything connected with preserved meat in pens, with a virgin accompaniment, nor any thing of Emma and her husband, or of Tom Clarke—will this satisfy our correspondent upon that head?—But our correspondent will please to keep all this to himself.

S 17 a 26 # 8. To 5376 M. M. M.

As, technically speaking, articles in a newspaper in large type, are considered of superior merit to those which appear in smaller characters, we think it necessary to observe, that during the sitting of Parliament, and at periods when subjects multiply and press upon us, we are obliged to have recourse to the lesser letter in many instances where the subject treated is of importance—we observe that our excellent contemporary the Standard, has adopted a similar course for a similar reason.

The PARABLE has been received.

The letter from Stafford shall appear next week—modified.

J. B. on King Leopold will see the view we take of his MAJESTY'S conduct.

The Letter on Titles shall be considered—in reply to the question in the Postscript, we can only say, we think no work can be better of its sort than the Encyclopedia Britannica—there is a little difficulty with regard to references, which we believe does not exist in the other work which our correspondent names, but the present edition of the Britannica must be the most perfect, because it is the latest.

We would thank OXFORD to send his letters.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE KING had a Levee on Wednesday, and the QUEEN a Drawing-room on Thursday; which, in spite of the coldness of the weather, and the apprehensions of ladies, arising from the scantiness of full dress, was extremely well attended. After Easter the appearance of the Court will naturally be more brilliant still.

In the evening her MAJESTY honoured the German Opera with her presence. The QUEEN was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and attended by the Marchioness of WESTMEATH (Lady in Waiting), Lord DENBIGH (Lord Chamberlain), Lord ERROL (Master of the Horse), and two or three of the Maids of Honour. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which Her MAJESTY was received.

LORD ALTHORP on Thursday performed a most ingenious manoeuvre in the House of Commons—equal to what, in a fat-headed school-boy, would be called skipping a page or two which he could not construe. Mr. ATTWOOD made a speech, depicting the distresses of the country, to which Whigs out of office would have given all their support; but by dint of screwing and pressing, and ringing and whipping, his Lordship's Government got rid of the philanthropic motion by a splendid majority of thirty-four. So scant was their force, that at one time fifty Conservatives were ready to throw themselves into their arms, for fear they should be in a minority, and so resign,—a circumstance least to be wished for in the world.

A Deputation of electors of the new-fangled boroughs did Lord ALTHORP the honour of a call at the Treasury just to talk about "them there Assessed Taxes"—nothing could be more ridiculous—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER attempting resolutely to refuse his liberal friends, backed by HOBHOUSE, the liberal candidate, and radical placeman—Of course, the unfortunate people took nothing by their motion—the only incident of the day worth recording was a little jocular conflict between the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. PEARSON, an Attorney.

PEARSON—Unless Sir JOHN KEY's motion is brought on before the Budget, perhaps your Lordship would be in the dark respecting the merits of the question?

ALTHORP—I don't think I can be much in the dark, there is plenty of light in this room.—"Ha! Ha! Ha!"—(A great laugh.)

PEARSON (looking at the grate)—I wish your Lordship had a little more fire.—"Ha! Ha! Ha!"—(Roars of merriment.)

This is a pleasing specimen of the sort of intercourse, which now goes on between the KING'S Government and its friends!

MINISTERS have sustained a little mortification in Marylebone; they set up Mr. MURRAY, unexceptionable in character, a gentleman by birth, of excellent talent, and in all points eligible to represent that borough—except as, in our eyes, being a Whig.

Every exertion was made for him—every nerve strained. VENABLES in London was not more decidedly the Treasury candidate than MURRAY at Marylebone, but he was beaten out of the field the first day; and then, after knowing what the Radicals say of them, after LARKINS's denunciation of Lord GREY and his colleagues (and there are five hundred thousand LARKINES in London), the Government threw all their interest into the scale of the Radical candidate—anything, as Lord DURHAM said in his letter—anything rather than a Tory; and accordingly by their manoeuvres—ill justified, we think, by the conduct of the Tories to the Government in Parliament—Sir SAINT SWITHIN BURDEN WHALLEY has been returned.

The event of this election should warn persons having votes in Marylebone to cause themselves to be registered. In many of the back streets and squares not three votes were registered, while of course all the pot-wallers and three-and-tenpenny legislators were safely housed at a shilling a head.

The dirty, shabby conduct of the Government to Sir PETER LAURIE has been earnestly denied by the Ministerial clique, but as soon as the election was over he himself proclaimed their baseness on the hustings. We must sift this matter to the bottom.

It is reported, we know not how truly, that Sir SAINT SWITHIN SAMUEL BURDEN WHALLEY, the new Member for Marylebone, is actually in Deacon's orders. If this should be true, his triumph will be short-lived, and ST. SWITHIN'S reign will not last forty days.

THAT portion of the public—and a very large portion it is—which is interested in the affairs of our West Indian Colonies, has been kept in a state of considerable excitement, suspense, and agitation, by the obligation of secrecy

which Lord GODERICH thought proper to impose upon a deputation of the West India Body who visited his Lordship by appointment in February. The circumstances connected with this obligation, and with the delay, are too important to be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The West India Body, as everybody knows, is composed of two classes of persons connected with our occidental colonies—that is to say, of the proprietors, and their consignees the merchants, and their affairs are conducted by a Standing Committee (unlimited in number, and consisting of somewhere about two hundred members) of these merchants and planters.

Hitherto all the resolutions and declarations emanating from the Standing Committee have uniformly complained of misrepresentations of the colonial system of labour; of the gross ignorance of the Home Legislature of the actual state of the colonies; and of willful mis-statements or concealments respecting the absolute and indefeasible property of the master in his slaves and their issue, as recognised by successive Acts of Parliament down to that of the 5th GEORGE IV., which a week or two since was cited in this paper. The Committee, strong in their claims and sure of their ground, have invariably called for "enquiry upon oath," which was at last granted to a petition—not of West Indians, recollect—but of one of the most numerous and important meetings ever held in the city of London, consisting of ALL classes of its commercial and manufacturing interests—by the appointment of a Committee in the House of Lords, of which the Duke of RICHMOND, a Cabinet Minister, was chairman.

This Committee was not enabled to complete its investigation in 1832, and reported that "upon no point could they form a definite opinion," and that therefore, adverting to the advanced period of the session, and to the probable arrival of persons of authority (meaning especially Lord BELMONT) from Jamaica, whose evidence it WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE to receive, they had determined to POSTPONE the consideration of any detached report.

Thus, *re infecta*, at the prorogation of Parliament the West Indians relied upon the re-appointment of the Committee this year; but it seems they were doomed to be disappointed, for in an interview which they had with Lords GREY and GODERICH on the 28th January, they found every reason to believe, that notwithstanding the inconclusive Report of the Committee of last year, Government had decided against it.

This conviction produced the Memorial of the 31st of Jan. which we have already published, protesting not only against the interference of Government with the Colonial system and the rights of the Colonists, but against any promulgation of such an intention or attempt even, as being replete with "extreme danger to their properties and the lives of those resident in the Colonies" and the great probability of its producing at home a "commercial crisis unparalleled in the history of the empire," and further incontrovertibly proving, as indeed no man of common sense can doubt, that Ministers were committed and pledged to the re-appointment of the Lords' Committee.

This Memorial extracted from the Government an admission that they would not oppose the re-appointment of the Committee, but accompanied by an earnest request that the West Indians would waive it, and by a declaration that, at all events, they meant to act upon their own responsibility, and to propose, after communicating them to the West India Body, specific measures to Parliament.

Upon this most extraordinary announcement the Standing Committee of the West India Body was again convened—it was unanimously ruled to be due to the honour and consistency of the body, and to be indispensable to its interests, to persist in their demand for the re-appointment of the Committee, without a Report from which, upon five points, the Government were as little qualified to deal with the difficult and momentous subjects under discussion as they were in 1832.

Those five points were—

- 1st. The RIGHTS of the COLONISTS.
- 2d. The RIGHTS of their creditors in this country.
- 3d. The well-being of the Slaves themselves.
- 4th. The safety of the Colonies—and
- 5th. The incalculable importance of the Colonies as a constituent part of the British Empire.

Those were the points upon which the Lords' Committee of last year had come to no decision—those were the points upon which they themselves declared they required further evidence, before they could make a Report—and those were the points which it was considered vitally important to submit to another Committee, since the Government had thought proper to refuse the re-appointment of that, to which the subject-matter had been referred last session; and accordingly Lord COLVILLE was requested to give notice of a motion on the 26th of February for the appointment of such a Committee.

In the meantime the Government, trembling before the opposition of their hustings-pledged friends—beset by the BUXTONIANS, and trafficking for their support in the establishment of slavery in Ireland; and on the other hand, warned by the Governor of the Bank of England of the tremendous commercial crisis which must inevitably be produced by the ruin of the West India merchants and mortgagees, and at the same time wholly careless of the RIGHTS and PROPERTY of the Colonists, and even of the national faith, which is pledged to them, were generally understood to be occupied upon maturing their measures of Slave Emancipation—(indeed some of their underlings bragged that the Bill was actually drawn)—upon a principle of compensation, which would avert that general ruin; and on the 25th of February—the day before Lord COLVILLE's motion was to have been made—the West India Body received a communication from Lord GODERICH, begging to see a deputation of five of its members, "to receive a proposition;" and entreating that Lord COLVILLE's motion, which stood for the next day, might be postponed, "until the proposition should have been considered."

To the first part of Lord GODERICH's request, no objection could be made; but we cannot say quite so much of the second part, which relates to the postponement of the Lords' Committee, to which Government had shown so strong an aversion and repugnance, and on which they had been at issue and been beaten by the Body itself, although it would be difficult to understand in what manner its enquiries, or the debate upon the great national interests involved (which would, in all probability, have preceded its appointment) could either have prejudiced negotiation or embarrassed the question.

On the 26th of February the deputation waited upon Lord

GODERICH, and have since stated in reply to the individuals whose very existence depends entirely upon the Colonies, that they were bound to profound secrecy upon the nature of the proposition which they were deputed "to receive and report," and which Lord GODERICH wished to be considered by the whole body.

Three weeks nearly elapsed and nothing transpired, and no meeting of the Standing Committee was called until last Tuesday, when it did assemble, and one of the Deputation urging that it would be injurious to press the Government to a premature disclosure, the following resolution was agreed to:—

"It having been stated to this Meeting on the part of the Deputation that in their opinion it would be injurious to the general interests to urge the Government to a premature disclosure of their plans, it was

"Resolved—That without intending to urge the Government to a premature disclosure of their intended measures upon the colonial question, this Committee must express their apprehensions that the rescue of the Colonies will not be preserved under a much longer continuance of the present uncertainty as to the principles upon which those measures may be founded, and therefore the Deputation are instructed to take an early opportunity of communicating to Lord GODERICH the purport of this Resolution, accompanied by an expression of their desire to have an appointment for a further communication as early as possible."

Thus it will be seen that, in contradiction to the spirit and letter of the memorials unanimously adopted on the 31st of January and the 7th of February—the renewal of the committee being then and therein deemed due to the honour and the consistency, and indispensable to the interests of the body—it has been actually agreed to postpone indefinitely, or rather to abandon entirely, the demand for the re-appointment of the Lords' Committee.

By a reference to the reports of the Parliamentary debates in the newspapers of the very day upon which the above resolution was passed, we find Mr. FOWELL BUXTON professing himself ready to postpone his motion on slavery upon two conditions:—

1. That Ministers should be prepared with a plan for the ENTIRE and IMMEDIATE EXTINCTION of Colonial Slavery; and
2. That they would THEN name the day on which they would introduce THAT PLAN to the House.

To which Lord ALTHORP, although declining to say how far his plan went, or what its nature might be, fixed the 23rd of April for its production.

Thus stands the case; and we are perfectly aware that considerable jealousy and uneasiness exists in the West India Body, in consequence of the course which has been taken. It is alleged, that the two classes of that body is composed, and which we have already endeavoured to distinguish, have separate interests; and that, in the deputation selected to visit Lord GODERICH, the merchants were powerfully, and the proprietors and planters but feebly represented. It is also said, that extraordinary efforts were made, by the mercantile part of the body, to carry the resolution which we have just recorded. A vote of confidence in their excellent friends the Whig Ministry, acting under the threats and conditions of Mr. FOWELL BUXTON, certainly sounds odd, but we trust that whatever difference of opinion may arise amongst those most deeply interested, the matter will, long before the 23rd of April, be brought forward in the House of Lords, by some one who sees the vital importance of the question, independently of West Indian considerations, and will step forth to rescue the finances and resources of the country from the havoc they are otherwise doomed and destined to sustain.

OUR readers will recollect the manly declaration of Sir FREDERICK WATSON, in contradiction to certain allegations made in a petition concerning the election for the borough of New Windsor, by Sir JOHN DE BEAUVOIR. The proper and honourable statements of Sir FREDERICK WATSON have produced the following correspondence, a perusal of which, will shew the grounds upon which Sir JOHN thought proper, not only to libel and malign Sir FREDERICK WATSON, but dared to insinuate an interference in election matters on the part of the MONARCH himself. The letters will also shew what a great deal a foolish person may find to say about nothing. Sir FREDERICK WATSON started by stating that the allegations in the petition "were gross and scandalous fabrications, utterly devoid of truth;" and so they were—and all Sir JOHN DE BEAUVOIR has done by his correspondence, is to prove that Sir FREDERICK WATSON was perfectly justified in making that statement—but Sir JOHN's letters are worth reading.

P.S. We have just discovered Sir JOHN DE BEAUVOIR to be a Knight, made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being.

CORRESPONDENCE.

6, Connaught-place, March 7, 1833.

Sir—Having seen a hand-bill, entitled "Observations on the Election Petition of Sir JOHN DE BEAUVOIR," in which it is stated that Sir F. WATSON doth, on his part, "unequivocally declare that the allegations set forth in the said petition are gross and scandalous fabrications, utterly devoid of truth," I take the liberty of requesting to be informed whether such hand-bill has appeared under your sanction; and whether these sentiments are avowed by you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN EDWARD DE BEAUVOIR.

To Sir Frederick B. Watson, &c. &c. &c., St. James's Palace.

St. James's, 9th March, 1833.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th inst., in which you inform me that you did not reach my hand until this morning; and I beg to apologize to you for this seeming neglect (though merely accidental delay) in paying that attention to it which was so immediately due.

I beg leave most distinctly to avow that I am the author of the "Observations" in question; and from the nature of them, I thought it right that you should receive the paper containing them directly from myself. I therefore took the liberty of forwarding to you the first copy, in order that you might see as early as possible how greatly you had been imposed upon, as it was manifest to me that you could not know of your own knowledge any foundation for the calumnies with which the petition so heavily loaded me.

I have to request that you will be pleased to forward to St. James's any communication which you may have to make to me; and I will make arrangements that they shall reach me (wherever I may be) with the least possible delay.

I am returning to Windsor immediately; but shall be in town again early in the ensuing week. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

To Sir John Ed. De Beauvoir.

6, Connaught-place, March 9, 1833.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and allow me to inform you that I consider it due to myself to explain the circumstances that induced me to make that statement, in which your name appeared on the face of my petition in the House of Commons. It was stated to me by Mr. HENNICK, on Saturday the 8th of December, 2 days previously to the nomination, that he was extremely sorry he could not, in accordance with the promise already made, give me his vote and support, as a letter had that day reached him from Sir FREDERICK WATSON, which rendered it neces-

To Sir Fred. B. Watson, &c.. &c.. &c.

JOHN EDWARD DE BEAUVOIR.

[illegible]

To Sir Fred. B. Watson, &c. &c. &c.

FRED. B. WATSON.

⁴⁰ Sir Frederick B. Watson, &c. &c. &c.

In addition, _____

"SIR—As Chairman and Vice Chairman of Sir JOHN DE BEAUFORT'S Committee, we are deputed to state, in reply to the declaration of Sir FREDERICK WATSON, and the comments contained in your leading article of last Saturday, that having thoroughly sifted

" WM. RENDALL, Chairman.
" J. NASH, Vice-Chairman.

We last week noticed the energetic efforts of Lord WESTMINSTER in behalf of Christianity, and the pious wrath which his Lordship levelled at the prophaneness of publishing Sunday Newspapers, in which he was cheered and supported by the Ministers who hold Sunday Cabinets and give Sunday dinners. On Tuesday his Lordship presented a petition to the House of Lords in favour of the Jews, talked of their loyalty, and the claim they had to a fair participation in the Government and other privileges which the British Constitution affords. "Wisely," said his Lordship, "have the odious distinctions between Catholic and Protestant been removed,"—let him ask Lord GREY what he thinks of that measure now—"and happily had all the incapacities of the Dissenters been swept from the Statute Book." Alas! mighty fine, and nothing can work better; but, as the Bishop of LONDON very properly said, Papists are Christians—Dissenters are Christians. Now, if Jews are to be let into Parliament, where stands the national character for Christianity? Until the fatal concession which has de-

THE following extremely well-written letter appears in Tuesday's *Times*. We hail the appearance in the country of that well-directed zeal which may protect from innovation the sacred monuments of antiquity. The writer, who is

The following is from the *Cambridge Chronicle*:—"Mr. S. Barchin just moved for the payment of £30,000, for the expenses of the Barristers who revised the overseers' lists under the Reform Bill. We should probably never have had this payment so prominently put forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill itself, a fund having been pointed out on which the expenses of the Revision Barristers for England could be charged. The consequence of this has been, that many of the Barristers, who are young in their profession, have been

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the *Magazines for April* reached us, we are compelled to postpone our notice of them until next week.

The notice of Mr. D'ISRAELI's Tale of Alroy is also inevitably postponed, from a press of temporary matter.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

THE Court is at Windsor.

THE KING came to town and held a Levee, but returned in the evening.

SEVERAL weeks since, we mentioned that Mr. STANLEY was to succeed Lord GODERICH in the Colonial Secretaryship, and that Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE was to be Secretary for Ireland. The report was denied by persons who affect to doubt our sources of information, and many of the very wise hangers-on of the Government itself, ridiculed the statement altogether; indeed, so late as last week, the *Globe*, a Ministerial Journal, and one of the best of them, had the following paragraph:—

"The London correspondents of the Dublin Papers are sending down accounts of the speedy removal of Lord GODERICH to the Privy Seal, of Mr. STANLEY to the Colonies, and of Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE to the Secretaryship of Ireland. We cannot discover any sort of authority for this report."

Somewhere about the time at which the favoured Editor of this Government Newspaper was writing this, writers were preparing for the election of new Members for Westminster and Lancashire, in the room of Mr. STANLEY and Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE.

The fall of Lord GODERICH has been most undignified;—dismissed from his office before the discussion of the most important question which ever threatened the security of our Colonies, either because his views upon it differ from those of his colleagues, or because they believe him incapable of carrying on the business of his department, he submits to continue in the Cabinet (having been superseded by a young man from an inferior office), where he must endure to have all his opinions over-ruled and all his propositions out-voted.

What can induce Lord GREY to keep the renegade Tories in his Cabinet we cannot imagine: they possess amongst them all the most important offices, and, till the dismissal of Lord GODERICH, the three Secretaryships were in their hands. They can lend no weight to his Government, for, whatever talent they may have, it is neutralized by their inconsistency; and, indeed, except as far as wasting a good many quires of paper in protocols in the Foreign-office goes, it would be difficult to say what any one of them has done since they first went over to the enemy.

Lord HOWICK has resigned—accustomed to have a will of his own in Downing-street, while his political name was the nominal head of his Department, and being permitted in the absence of that Noble Personage in the House of Lords, to play first fiddle in the House of Commons, he could not condescend to take a subordinate part with Mr. STANLEY. He is, therefore, at present out of place; and, as his Lordship and Lady HOWICK both say, "Waiting the necessity of quitting the office, and leaving the credit of the results of his measures to be reaped by other hands."—Thank Heaven, the Army is spared the infliction of his appointment to the Secretaryship at War—at least, for the present—Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, who is appointed to succeed Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, and who abandons his emigration scheme for the moment, may be but a warming-pan for his young connexion.

Mr. ELLICE is a shrewd clever man, and if he is to stay, will very probably "rub on" without much difficulty, now that the Army Estimates have been got through by his predecessor, whose speech upon the occasion of moving them is perhaps the most splendid illustration of the vast difference between a Liberal in and out of office that ever was afforded to the country. All he said has been said by Ultra-Tories, but in less decisive terms, and hitherto has always been attacked by the Whigs and Radicals—Sir JOHN, not only advocated a standing army, but declared it his opinion, that its numbers should be regulated by the amount of population, placing that of England (an insulated State) upon the same scale as those of continental kingdoms, the protection of which is not divided between a military and naval force.

As for the reductions so much vaunted by the present Government, the fact appears to be that under the head of effective service there is an increase of about £150,000 beyond the charge in 1830 when the Tories were in office, and that the decrease of somewhere about £200,000 on the non-effective charge is neither more nor less than the result of the system laid down, and the plans adopted by Sir HENRY HARDINGE, when he held the same office. All, in fact, that Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE has done is to increase the period of the soldier's service and reduce his pension—instead of receiving tennance a day after twenty-one years' service he is to have sixpence a day after twenty-five years' service, and this and the unqualified avowal of principles which no Tory would feel justified in declaring form the great features of his administration of the duties of Secretary at War. The effect his speech produced upon his colleagues was most powerful—Sir JAMES GRAHAM hid his face with his hat—Mr. STANLEY had his head between his knees, everybody stared, and everybody wondered—but so it was, and with this speech wet upon his lips he offers himself to the "promiscuous multitude in Covent Garden" a candidate for Westminster.

One great danger has been avoided by Sir JOHN's removal: the interests of the army are preserved from the danger which awaited them, in order to effect the much more important object of conciliating these very Westminster electors. It was thought possible that the Mutiny Bill might be brought forward before Sir JOHN's removal to the Irish Secretaryship could be completed, and therefore to keep up a show of something like consistency in the Right Hon. Baronet's character, it was agreed amongst his clique in the Cabinet to insert a clause in the Bill, depriving regimental courts-martial of the power of inflicting corporal punishment. It would not have been carried, or, to use the words of Lord GREY himself, "they would have found their labour in vain;" but it was to have been proposed. As it is the necessity is obviated, and the Right Hon. Baronet stands upon the merits of his Estimates, and his eloquent introduction of them.

THE negotiation, or as they may be more justly denominated, Mr. GRANT's dictation papers, respecting the East

India Company's Charter, have been printed and distributed among the proprietors. Their contents, as might have been anticipated, shadow forth the distinguishing characteristics of the Whigs—a strong bias to partial interests—a gross contempt for the dictates of experience—a course of reasoning based upon the lurking fallacy of syllogism, and supported by the refinements of sophistry; the whole worked up into a scheme, the evident offspring of a rash, short-sighted and ignorant Ministry.

Mr. GRANT's principal object appears to be to take from the Company as much as they can possibly be deprived of; their commercial privileges are to cease, and the whole of their property at home and abroad is to be surrendered. In return for a splendid capital of upwards of twenty millions sterling, an annuity is tendered to them of 630,000*l.*; an amount, be it observed, not exceeding their present dividend, and to be secured exclusively on territorial revenues, which, deprived as they are to be of commercial aid, must at once prove inadequate to the charge. The new scheme, while it recognizes the Company in the exercise of their political functions, transfers all real authority to the Board of Control; and in the same breath in which it deprives them of their commercial capital, affects to leave them in possession of their right to trade. We shall thus behold merchants without capital, and Sovereigns without dominion—Governors only in name, stripped of every thing but the mighty shadow of unreal power.

As regards this country, we have already shewn in former expositions, that in the present circumstances of India, the cessation of the Company's commercial privileges will be productive of no national advantage; we have given abundant proof that what is lost by the Company will not be gained by the people at large. No change of policy can be warranted if its result be to raise one class of interests at the cost of another; the effect of such a course would be to produce greater sacrifice on the part of the depressed than benefit to the exalted, and consequently evil upon the whole.

With respect to India, it requires no laboured argument to prove—no prophetic tongue to foretell the overwhelming consequences of the proposed scheme. Throughout the Company's extensive dominions, the period of experiment has happily passed, and a plan of government, based upon solid principles, and containing the seeds of its own improvement, has been established. Deprived of the fostering aid of the Company's commerce, the system will either be crushed in its infancy, or dwindle before it arrives at maturity—the collections of revenue must of necessity exceed their present standard—oppression, poverty and decay will follow in train, and the soil of the most fertile countries in the world, wetted with the tears and the blood of the inhabitants, will reproach its legislators with their ignorance and cupidity.

Of the proprietors, we enquire, are you content to be the dupes of such folly—the victims of such wickedness?—Can you be led, against conviction, to rely upon the unaided resources of India?—Will you abandon without a struggle, the interests of the millions who look to you for protection?

God forbid! The power is not yet wrested from your hands; take courage and be firm: though the torrent of vulgar abuse be again poured forth—though the din of popular clamour be levelled at your Administration, heed it not—the hardest conditions which a British Parliament can impose upon you, must be preferable to the terms which have been tendered; rest assured that no spoliation can take place without your concurrence—that no unhalloved hand can scatter your property. The Whigs already totter in their seats—again it must be your fate to meet your old antagonists, and a second time it will be your proud boast that you have been instrumental in their deposition and disgrace.

CAPTAIN BARRINGTON, the son-in-law of Lord GREY, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty, and Captain BERKELEY, the brother-in-law of the Duke of RICHMOND, succeeds to it. Captain BARRINGTON is, we believe, a most estimable man in private life, and greatly distinguished in his profession, in the pursuit of which, he received a severe wound, to which his long and painful illness may be attributed. His Lady, one of the amiable daughters of Lord and Lady GREY, has been unremitting in her anxious care and attendance upon him, and we most sincerely hope that the quiet which his resignation of his office and seat in Parliament will afford him, may restore him to health and the society of his family and friends.

By Captain BERKELEY's appointment a vacancy occurs in the representation of Gloucester—in Lancashire by the appointment of Mr. STANLEY—at Coventry by that of Mr. ELLICE—and by that of Sir CAM HOBBHOUSE one in Westminster.

WE feel it a bounden duty to discuss to-day a subject which we confess we approach with the greatest delicacy and diffidence—not only on account of the sacredness of its nature and of our own unworthiness, but because we are aware how ill-calculated the discussion of such matter is for the columns of a newspaper—nevertheless, and although we know that the displeasure of more than one eminent prelate has fallen upon us for some observations which we ventured to make upon a publication, which appeared a year or two since, upon similar topics, we are convinced that we do no ill-service to the cause of true Religion, which it is our constant aim and object to support and maintain, by remarking upon certain parts of a temporal measure which we believe would, if carried, be extremely injurious to the morals, health, comforts and advantages of the PEOPLE of England, and most especially of the people of the metropolis.

What we allude to is the Bill which Sir ANDREW AGNEW has brought into the House of Commons, intitled "A Bill to Promote the Better Observance of the Lord's-day," and although to-day we propose rather to go into the technical objections to the Bill than touch its principle, it is impossible for us not to recollect that, the demand of the Parliamentary Commissioners to CHARLES THE FIRST for the utter abolition of Episcopacy and the sale of the Church Lands, was coupled with another demand for the more strictly enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, and that this parallel application to the shortly-after murdered Monarch had the merit of vindicating Protestantism against Popery, which the present Bill has not (as we shall presently shew), nor can we forget that in Mr. PRYME's well-reported speech (December, 1648), that gentleman states "that his MAJESTY hath condescended to an Act of Parliament as large as can be drawn against all profanation whatsoever of the Lord's-day, with severe punishments for the profaners of it in any kind"—and that at the same time the KING hath clearly

condescended to "An Act for the Abolition of all Archbishops, Chancellors, Commissaries, Deans, and Sub-Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons and Prebendaries, and all other Episcopal, Cathedral, or Collegiate Officers, both in England and Wales and Ireland, and to the disposal of all their lands and possessions for such uses as the two Houses shall think fit." "So," says Mr. PRYME, "there is no fear at all of their resurrection to disturb our Church."

These things are curious and instructive, but upon these to-day we shall not touch. Next Sunday we shall venture to shew the progress of a system, the real nature of which we shall to-day only endeavour to develop—a system to which the really good and pious of other days gave in their adherence, under a delusion created by the radically bad and mischievous, and which ended, in the first instance, in the destruction of the Monarchy and the MURDER OF THE KING; and, in the second, was finally exploded by the restoration of liberalism and profligacy to an extent before unknown and since unequalled.

Upon all these points we have much, very much to say—for the present we will look only at Sir ANDREW AGNEW's Bill, as a proposed legislative enactment, and treat it accordingly.

The first and second clauses of this Bill prohibit all work on Sundays, or, as that day is called in the Bill, "The Lord's Day." To this no man can object—it is the command of God himself.—The third clause closes all shops.

The fourth clause enacts, that every person keeping an hotel, coffee-house, tavern, inn, ale-house, beer-house, cook-shop, victualling-house used or licensed for the sale of wine, beer, ale, porter, cyder, spirituous or other liquors, by retail, who shall permit or suffer any wine, beer, ale, porter, cyder, spirituous or other liquors, dressed meat, or other provisions, to be drunk or consumed on or upon, or to be removed, delivered, or sold out of his or her premises during any part of the Lord's Day, shall forfeit, &c.

Upon this clause—in which no relaxation is made by the later clauses of exceptions—we beg to say a word or two. Of the population of the metropolis, how many, out of the million and a half of people which compose it, have establishments, servants, wives, sisters, fathers or mothers, to cook or prepare their dinners? workmen, handicraftsmen, clerks, shopmen, apprentices, small tradesmen, their journeymen, all of whom, during the week, dine at houses of public resort—taverns, or chop-houses, or cook-shops, or ale-houses, or victualling-houses—what are these persons to do for their dinners on Sunday—(and, whatever Sir ANDREW AGNEW—who has seven good dinners in the week—may think of it, to the poor and industrious classes, the Sunday's dinner is something)—where are they to get them? where are the hundreds of wretched men thrown out of the public offices, after long services, by the Reform Government, to eat or drink—where the discarded labourers to get their food—are they to starve on the Sabbath, of all days in the week?

So much for the poorer and lower classes. The next clause—after properly prohibiting any wake, fair, or hunting, or cock-fighting, or pastime of public indecency! (this gives a wide latitude), or of "inconvenience or nuisance," (still wider)—prohibits public lecturing—properly—but goes on to prohibit, also, the attendance of any man at a "club-room or news-room," under certain fines. The word club-room will—by the common informer, who will benefit splendidly by the Bill—he held to be any room in a club: now, considering that, in the clubs of London—regulated and conducted with all the propriety and decorum of private houses—there are not less than twelve thousand members, a very great proportion of whom (more especially when the Sabbath shall be so well observed that private individuals will cease to give dinners) have no place to dine in but their club. The members of the United Service Clubs make their homes—so do many members of other clubs—all these persons, on the Sunday, are to be driven out of the Club-house to dine—where? in a coffee-house, or ale-house, or cook-shop? not a bit of it; if they attempt to dine in the house—which is their home, and, in part, their property—they are to be fined five pounds for every time after twice that they make such attempt; and if the unhappy tavern-keeper takes pity upon their unhappy condition, he, and not they, is to be sentenced to pay five pounds instead of his customer.

The next clause inflicts a fine of fifty pounds upon any body who is concerned in the management of such Club—(involving a hundred or two Committee-men)—who permit Members to frequent Clubs (which are to be treated as disorderly houses) and the door-keepers are to be fined five pounds—it is also added that the *showman* is also to suffer the same penalty—but this, we conclude, is only to apply to BROOKERS.

The next clause enacts that everybody who shall be drunk on the Lord's-day is to be fined not less than ten, nor more than twenty shillings—this will be evaded by sitting up till after twelve o'clock.

Then comes a clause prohibiting the travelling of wagons, carts, vans, stage-coaches, steam-carriages, omnibuses, &c., which shall commence their journey during any part of the Lord's-day, from proceeding or continuing their journey between the hours of ——— o'clock in the morning and ——— o'clock of the evening on any part of the Lord's-day. This effectually overturns all the advantages which the vast care and expence of making the best roads in the world, and the best calculated carriages for travelling on them, have secured to us, and in a journey of three days, stops the public conveyances for one; which, if we follow the coaches leaving the metropolis, or vice versa, will safely lodge six public vehicles at six different points of the road on the Sundays, which, considering when they get to these points, that no person keeping a Hotel, Coffee-house, Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Beer-house, Cook-shop, Victualling-house, or House licensed to sell any provisions, dare, under a penalty, receive any of the passengers during the Halt, seems rather severe.

The next clause prohibits the hiring or letting for hire any horse or carriage for the purpose of being used on the Lord's-day. This effectually destroys the possibility of those persons in middling life, who have been confined to the desk or the counter for the previous six days, from taking the air out of the metropolitan circle of fog and smoke; and this would seem invidious, because there appears in the Bill no prohibition against ladies and gentlemen, who, like Sir ANDREW AGNEW, are lucky enough to have horses and carriages of their own—yet still, even there, there are good grounds for the informer. More than two-thirds of the prancing, pawing, high-bred cattle which we see drawing splendid coaches and chariots, bearing within them

THE affection of Lord GREY for the Political Unions—an affection not indeed warmly reciprocated by those constitutional bodies—has been often declared, and never more plainly acknowledged than when his Lordship refused to put them down, and when his colleagues in office corresponded with them in their corporate capacity—but the extent of the intimacy which subsisted between them has never been exactly ascertained until Friday, when Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL

made—as we find it reported in the newspapers—the following speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. WARD, who drew a contrast between the numerous and tumultuous meetings of those Unions last year, and their quietude and contentment at present—

“Mr. MAURICE O’CONNELL supposed, from the tone of the Hon. Gentleman’s speech, that they were soon destined to see him, amongst the changes in progress, fast moored to the Treasury bench. He begged to tell the Hon. Member that there were four hundred and sixty petitions against this Bill from England; and as to the Political Unions, and the want of large meetings similar to those of last year, if Ministers had taken as much trouble this year as they did last there would have been as many meetings. It was very well for the Hon. Gentleman to exclaim against Political Unions; but as a supporter of the Ministers it was inconsistent. He knew for a fact that last year, when Ministers had resigned, it was by the Political Unions set in motion by themselves that they were brought back to office.”

—(Hear, hear.)—An Hon. Friend of his had told him that at that very time he had met a gentleman coming from one of the Ministers with fifty franks in his pocket for the leaders of the different Political Unions.—(Cheers.)—Letters were written and enclosed in those franks, and they were received by the leaders of the Unions, and by that means the movement was given which brought the Ministers back into office.—(Loud and continued cheers, and vehement cries of “Name name, from the supporters of Ministers.”)—He was able to name and read to the Noble Lord (Lord Althorpe) or any Cabinet Minister who asked him for it.—(Renewed calls upon the Hon. Member to “name.”)—He was ready at any time to name the party upon that condition. The Hon. Member for Oldham had presented petitions against the Bill from England signed by 100,000 in these days; and in all, he understood, half a million had petitioned. The jokes of the Hon. Member might be fair, but a serious truth should not be turned aside.

How completely this exposure justifies everything we have said with regard to the “getting up” of the cry for “REFORM,” and for the clamour by which Lord GREY and his party were forced upon the King and the country after they had been fairly got rid of.

If Lord GREY would take the trouble to compare the statement of Mr. MAURICE O’CONNELL with his own proclamation against the Political Unions which he did put forth, we should like to know how he would designate the conduct of those official men who were in active correspondence with their leaders? We have no intention of supplying the answer.

We find the following in the *Times*, which we think it right to insert:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The *Northampton Herald* of Saturday, in a paragraph relative to our recent statement, Mr. STANLEY, an inmate of the Lord Chancellor, uttered expressions, at the ordinary where he, as one of the stewards, presided as chairman, which must be extremely offensive towards her MAJESTY. I have to-day received the subjoined letter from Mr. SPALDING, and am also assured that Lord DILON and Mr. OSBALDESTON, who sat on Mr. SPALDING’s right and left at dinner, can bear testimony to the paragraph being a falsity. I think it right to forward you Mr. SPALDING’s contradiction, in order that it may more speedily be denied than it possibly can by our county papers, which are not published until next Saturday.

I remain your’s faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON FREE PRESS.

George-row, Northampton, March 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON FREE PRESS.

Sir,—The *Northampton Herald* of last Saturday contains a gross calumny against myself, reflecting upon her MAJESTY, and I trust you will favour me with inserting a contradiction, for not one iota of the paragraph is true, and I shall instruct my solicitor to take legal proceedings against the paper in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. E. SPALDING.

Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, March 26.

The following intelligence is interesting and important:—
ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Accounts from Constantinople of February 23, brought by a courier, announce the arrival in the Bosphorus of the squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral LAZAREFF. On the 21st of February it cast anchor before Bujukdere. On the same day Muezzin Achmed Pachá, Adjutant-General to the SULTAN, went to express to Mr. Von BOUTNEROFF and General MUKRATOFF the warmest acknowledgments for the successful completion of the expedition of the exalted regard of his Majesty the EMPEROR for the interest of the Ottoman empire. On the following morning our Minister received also a visit from the Seraskier CHOSREW PACHA, who was attended by a numerous suite. This high officer, after having with the greatest emotion repeated the expressions of the SULTAN towards the EMPEROR, announced the arrival of the squadron. The Seraskier announced to the Rear-Admiral that the SULTAN intended to grant him a private audience, which was to take place in three or four days. The Seraskier, having formerly filled the office of High Admiral, wished to take a minute view of the ships, and testified with an accurate knowledge of the subject his astonishment at the order, discipline, and seamanship which he saw. As the Seraskier left the ship, it fired a salute in his honour. Before the arrival of the squadron the state of affairs at Constantinople had taken a favourable turn. The Egyptian army had halted; no immediate danger any longer threatened the capital; on the contrary, there was every indication of a speedy arrangement. In a word, the critical circumstances, which on the 2d of February had induced the Porte to involve the assistance of Russia were changed, and lost their alarming character, when the Russian fleet arrived in the road of Bujukdere. It was, therefore, evident that the presence of the channel of Constantinople at this moment was no longer indispensably necessary. But, as the SULTAN would not renounce the advantage of being able, in case of need, to make use of the aid which his Majesty the EMPEROR had hastened to afford him, at his own request, it was arranged between the Imperial Legation and the Ottoman Ministry conformably to the wishes expressed by the SULTAN, that the squadron should be conveyed as being the harbour that is nearest to the channel of Constantinople. It will, therefore, sail to that port the first fair wind. This measure is entirely in the interest of the SULTAN. His Majesty the EMPEROR, faithful to the principles which he has adopted respecting the affairs of the East, has accordingly given his full approbation to the resolution taken by his Ministry at Constantinople. The land forces asked for by the Porte have also proceeded to Szigiboli, a squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral KUMANTZ, to Siziboli, where they will join the squadron of Rear-Admiral LAZAREFF; and from that place these united forces will proceed to the defence of Constantinople, if circumstances should require it.

P.S. Accounts from Constantinople of the 1st of March, brought to Odessa by merchant vessels, announce that the squadron of Rear-Admiral LAZAREFF was still lying off Bujukdere on that day, and that the capital enjoyed perfect tranquillity.

Prince PALMERSTON has arrived here from Warsaw. The account is somewhat different from that which the French authorities have circulated—what we said three weeks since with regard to Lord PALMERSTON’S innocence of what was doing by the Emperor of RUSSIA in Turkish affairs was not said idly or upon slight grounds—a few weeks more, and the innocent character of his Lordship’s ignorance will, perhaps, change its place.

THE following extract from Mr. BARRAGE’S work on Machinery and Manufactures, which we find in that excellently conducted paper the *Kentish Observer*, will, we think, be extremely interesting to our readers, who have heard of “The Clearing House,” but have never been informed of the manner in which its business is transacted:—
BANKERS’ CLEARING HOUSES IN LONDON.

(FROM MR. BARRAGE ON MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES.)

The following description of “the clearing house,” must appear

curious and interesting to such of our readers as have heard of a daily adjustment of bankers’ accounts, without knowing the particular manner in which it is accomplished:—

“CLEARING HOUSE.—In a large room in Lombard-street about 30 clerks from the several London bankers take their stations, in alphabetical order, at desks placed round the room, each having a small open box by his side, and the name of the firm to which he belongs in large characters on the wall above his head. From time to time other clerks from every house enter the room, and passing along, drop into the box the checks due by that firm to the house from which this distributor is sent. The clerk at the table enters the amount of the several checks in a book previously prepared, under the name of the bank to which they are respectively due.

“Four o’clock in the afternoon is the latest hour to which the boxes are open to receive checks, and at a few minutes before that time some signs of increased activity begin to appear in this previously quiet and business-like scene. Numerous clerks then arrive, anxious to distribute, up to the latest possible moment, the checks which have been paid into the houses of their employers.

“At four o’clock all the boxes are removed, and each clerk adds up the amount of the checks put into his box and payable by his own to other houses. He also receives another book from his own house, containing the amounts of the checks which their distributing clerk has put into the box of every other banker. Having compared these, he writes out the balances due to or from his own house opposite the name of each of the other banks; and having verified this statement by the comparison with the similar list made by the clerks of those houses, he sends to his own bank the general balance resulting from this sheet, the amount of which, if it is due from that to other houses, is sent back in bank-notes.

“At 5 o’clock the inspector takes his seat; when each clerk, who has upon the result of all the transactions a balance to pay to various other houses, pays it to the inspector, who gives a ticket for the amount. The clerks of those houses to whom money is due then receive the several sums from the inspector, who takes from them a ticket for the amount. Thus the whole of these payments are made by a double system of balance, a very small amount of Bank-notes passing from hand to hand, and scarcely any coin.

“It is difficult to form a satisfactory estimate of the sums which daily pass through this operation: they fluctuate from 2,000,000, to perhaps 15,000,000. About 2,500,000, may possibly be considered as something like an average, requiring for its adjustment, perhaps 200,000, in Bank notes and 200, in specie. By an agreement between the different bankers, all checks which have the name of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house: consequently, if any such check should be lost, the firm on which it is drawn would refuse to pay it at the counter—a circumstance which adds greatly to the convenience of commerce.

“The advantage of this system is such, that two meetings a-day have been recently established—one at 12, the other at three o’clock; but the payment of balances takes place only once, at 5 o’clock.

“If all the private banks kept accounts with the Bank of England, it would be possible to carry on the whole of these transactions with a still smaller quantity of circulating medium.”

THE following paper is a very powerful evidence of the state of feeling in JAMAICA. Lord GODERICH has left difficult cards in Mr. STANLEY’S hand—but we believe that he will play them well and firmly; we would advise them to recollect that legislation is not like *Ecarte*, and that the lookers on at the table have no right to advise:—

THE SOLEMN DECLARATION

Of the Committees and Members of the COLONIAL UNION for the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Ann, Truro, St. James, and Hanover, at a General Meeting, held at the Court House, in the town of Falmouth, on Saturday, the 28th July 1832. JAMES L. HILTON, Esq., in the Chair.

We, the undersigned, most solemnly declare that we are resolved, at the hazard of our lives, not to suffer any Baptist or other Sectarian Preacher or Teacher, or any person professedly belonging to those sects, to preach or to teach in any house in towns, or in any district of the country, where the influence of the Colonial Union extends; and this we do—maintaining the purest loyalty to his Majesty King William the Fourth, as well as the highest veneration for the Established Religion, in defence of social order, and in strict conformity with the laws for the preservation of the public peace—to shield this portion of his Majesty’s Island of Jamaica against insurrection and future destruction; and these are our reasons:—

1st. Because we have the most undeniable and unequivocal proofs that the Baptist and other Sectarians have instilled into the minds of our hitherto contented and happy slave population opinions that they are and have been an oppressed and injured people.

2d. Because they have falsely propagated among our slaves an opinion that the King of England has made them free, which so bewildered their minds as utterly to destroy every tie of affection for their masters and owners.

3rd. Because the chiefs and principal ringleaders in the recent rebellion were mostly class-leaders of the sect called Baptist, who not only preached sedition but enforced rebellion on the properties which were devastated by fire.

4th. Because Sectarians generally have, under the guise of religion, taught the slaves to throw off all political restraint, and to assert their independence, which they attempted by rebellion, murder, rape, and arson.

5th. Because we wish to maintain, and prevent from falling into the hands of a semi-barbarous people, this fair portion of his Majesty’s dominions, which, by allowing these Sectarians to propagate their dangerous and insidious doctrines, will, ere long, be effected with the most fearful consequences.

6th. Although in this solemn declaration we disclaim being actuated by any spirit of intolerance in respect to the religious sentiments of our fellow-subjects, yet we are determined to discountenance all those who profess and disseminate doctrines so pernicious and so decidedly subversive of all order and subordination, and we confide in the cordial co-operation of the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Established Churches of England and Scotland.

7th. Because it is necessary that a stop should be put to the further propagation of the pernicious doctrines of these Sectarians, we consider it necessary to withdraw all support and intercourse whatever from any one who may either adopt the destructive principles of the Baptist or other Sectarian preachers in this Island, or countenance them or their followers in any degree; and pledged as the members of the Colonial Union are to stand by each other, from a due regard to public welfare, the fullest reliance is entertained that they will hold the observance of this and every obligation of the Union, under all circumstances, paramount to every other consideration, and will use every exertion to insure their fulfilment.

8th. That a book be kept in each parish, in which the Resolutions of the Union shall be entered; and that every member of the Union be required to affix his signature to them, and by doing so acknowledge, without any reservation, that he is bound by the most solemn pledge which he can offer to preserve them inviolate.

PEMICAN.

The season has evidently commenced, although Easter has not yet arrived. The fetes at Ashburnham House have been numerous and splendid, various balls of minor importance have been given, and the lists of dinners prove that the more solid amusements of society are not overlooked.

M. de TALLEYRAND is as lively as a bird—driving in all directions,

and giving Lord PALMERSTON no peace or quiet—the following is from the *Hague*, dated the 23rd inst. —On the arrival of M. VAN NEEVELD here he waited upon the King, in company with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His MAJESTY asked many questions on the intentions of Lord PALMERSTON with regard to Holland, and especially on the opinion of the higher classes in England. The ex-Ambassador answered as well as he could, but laid particular stress on the tenaciousness of Prince TALLEYRAND, whose firm intention it was to terminate the Belgic question according to the first Protocols, and the Treaty of Nov. 15, 1831. After a moment’s reflection WILLIAM exclaimed, “TALLEYRAND is only an Ambassador, but I am a King. If he wishes to terminate our affairs according to his views, it is my wish that they should be settled to the honour of the Netherlands. We have been suffering for the last two years, and we are ready to suffer two years more if necessary.” These are the expressions of his MAJESTY, which were related in the evening by M. VAN ZUYLEN himself.—The negotiation of M. DEDZL in London seems to be a complete failure.

An overland despatch has arrived from India, which left Bombay on the 9th of January, and brings intelligence of the failure of the house of ALEXANDER and Co., of Calcutta, which took place about the middle of December. The event was considered inevitable since the refusal of the house in London on which they drew to accept their bills, but it has occurred, we believe, earlier than was anticipated, there not having been time for the news of such refusal to reach Calcutta. It was supposed that the affairs of Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. might be adjusted without resorting to a bankruptcy; but we have heard no opinion given, that is worthy of dependence, on the state of the assets to meet the claims of the creditors. The letters from Bombay do not bring any political news, but relate almost wholly to commercial affairs. They were conveyed as far as Suez by a steam-vessel, and the special employment of one for such a purpose proves what an interest the merchants have in shortening the communications with India. Now that the trade is certain to be thrown open, no very long time can elapse before Mr. WAGHORN’S project for that purpose, or some one equally feasible, is carried into effect.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

PORTRAITING.—Lord Viscount Grimston, Sir W. Molesworth, C. Stuart, Esq., J. Ryle, Esq., J. S. Poulter, Esq., Lord Milton, Hon. A. H. Moreton, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, T. Chaplin, Esq., J. Wemyss, Esq., H. J. Vyvian, Esq.—J. Wemyss, Esq., Chairman.

CARRICKFERGUS.—J. H. Callender, Esq., J. Madocks, Esq., H. A. Aglionby, Esq., Sir E. D. Scott, Hon. P. Butler, S. Stowell, Esq., F. French, Esq., W. L. S. Trelawney, Esq., Morgan O’Connell, Esq., L. Dobbin, Esq., D. O’Connell, Esq.—D. O’Connell, Esq., Chairman.

PAROCHIAL REGISTRATION.—Mr. Wilks, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Alderman Wood, Lord John Russell, Mr. J. Romilly, Col. Davies, Mr. B. Carter, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Cayley, Mr. K. Tynte, Mr. Hill, Mr. Guest, Mr. Potter, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Rippin, Mr. Langdale, Mr. William Whitmore, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Godson, Mr. Fazakerley, Lord Morpeth, Mr. J. Stanley, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Parrot.—Five to be a quorum.

When Members of Parliament and others talk of the burthens on industry, we wish they would advert to that which we believe to be the heaviest burthen which at this moment presses on the industry of the country, viz. the apprehension of changes which may render the best calculations of provident industry vain—which may make it nearly idle in the end whether a man spends or accumulates—whether he employs his property in trade or allows it to lie idle, as it is very doubtful whether he can take any step without exposing the property he seeks to improve to some money tricks of legislation to be played off by persons seditious to humour the fancies of the rabble, or to some schemes of Act of Parliament spoliation in which the excitement of the robbery is as much the moving cause as the profit of the plunder.—*Globe*.

The Court of Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Commissioners, in Basinghall-street, has, we see, collected in one year, from old Commissions of Bankrupt (not including flats), 156,000: so say the Law Reports of Friday. Is this all talk, or is it truth? For if it be truth, as by the law and orders of the Court, confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, the Official Assignees are entitled to one and a half per cent. on all money received, how will the creditors under those old Commissions like to have so large a sum given away from them to three Official Assignees? This fortunate trio will also be entitled to another per centage when a dividend is made, so that with two and a half per cent. per annum on 156,000, (exclusive of their ordinary annual per centage on their receipts under flats) we think that they need not complain of the inadequacy of their pay to the services performed. This is in Mr. WILLIAMS’S Court only. There are five other Courts with three official assignees each, except one, which has but two such officers. Now, supposing each Court has received even half the sum received in Mr. WILLIAMS’S, and that the Commissioner fairly allots to the official Assignee the legal two and a half per centage, to which he has a right, will not every one who reads these observations admit that the place of an Official Assignee is almost one of the best things in the gift of the Lord Chancellor?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has divided the surplus of the second schedule of fees in the Bankruptcy Court Act in the following proportions:—To the two Chief Registrars 250l. each, and to the Deputy Registrars 200l. each, and there is still a balance in hand.

A Special Meeting of Middlesex Magistrates has been held, at which Mr. EASTHOPE entered into a detailed statement of his charges against Mr. ROTCH. A general feeling seemed to pervade the Court that the allegations were brought forward on very slight grounds, and that nothing had been established to the prejudice of Mr. ROTCH.—Sir J. S. LITTLE moved as an amendment, “That BENJAMIN ROTCH, Esq. is considered by this Court a fit and proper person to fill the office of Chairman;” which, on a division, was carried by a majority of thirty-nine to three.

The Lady of Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE has waited upon the Magistrates at Marlborough-street, and denied the whole of the statement made by a servant named HOWARD on Tuesday. There is no doubt that the man’s statement is untrue; and this is another instance of the danger and incorrectness of *ex parte* statements.

LADY BRISCOE.—The period for which this lady was ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, for publishing a libel reflecting on the character of Mrs. TOLSON will expire next week. According to the existing regulations, whatever may be the offence, imprisonment is no slight punishment. The only indulgence Lady BRISCOE has received is that of being placed in the Infirmary. No distinction is made of persons, let their rank or wealth be what it may. Lady BRISCOE has been compelled to wear the gaol dress, and has not been allowed to provide herself with any article of provisions, but has been strictly confined to the ordinary gaol allowance, and in every respect been required to conform to the established discipline of the prison.

Government have remitted the fine of 200l. imposed upon Mr. LYSAGHT PENNEFATHER, and on that gentleman being apprised of the fact by Mr. DUCKETT, the sub-sheriff in Clonmel, he replied, “For this last act I shall never feel myself in any way thankful, or under any compliment. Government are in my opinion the same gang of Algerine despots, and unworthy the confidence of any Irishman!”

A BAD SYMPTOM.—It is a very singular thing that two election committees (those of Norwich and Liverpool) of the first reformed Parliament, should have prescribed means for excluding the public

**Price 7d.**

Mrs. Sheridan's New Work, AIMS AND ENDS AND OONAGH LYNN.—Nothing can be more dramatic or more powerfully worked up than the whole narrative of *Oonagh Lynch*. The haunting superstitious which is the only weakness in Oonagh's constant and truly feminine character—all her love stronger than death, which exists between her and her cousins—the generosity and fortitude of Sir Maurice—dying scene, which could only have been written by one who had "woman's sad watch" in the lonely sick room, and can only be fully by those who have watched like her, are beautifully described.—*Times*.

ly been at a loss to d

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant

Thucydides, Book I. c. 34.

PREFERMENTS.
Atkinson, T. D., to Rectory of East Wretham, Norfolk—Patron, W. Birch, Esq
Atkins, John, to Rectory of Gidleigh, Wilts—Patron, Rev. T. Whinham

Atkins, John, to Rectory of Gidleigh, Wilts—Patron, Rev. T. Whipham
Barnard, C. J., to Rectory of Bigby, with Vicarage of Roxby cum Rigsby, Lin

Bathurst, W. A., to Vicarage of Ladhams, Norfolk—Patron, Bishop of Norwich
Battiscombe, R., to Rectory of Southmeere, Norfolk—Patron, Eton College
Bekeley, Miles, to the Rectory of Bekeley, Norfolk—Patron, the Duke of Devonshire

Boling, J. K., to Rectory of Penselwood, Somerset.—Patron, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bt.
Booth, George, to Vicarage of Rendon, Surrey.—Patron, Mar. Coll. Oxford.

Day, S., to St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol—Patron, Corporation of Bristol
Dundas, Hon. and Rev. Charles, to Vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester-
shire—Patron, Marquis of Hastings

—Patron, H. S. Partridge, Esq.
Gardner, F., to Rectory of Llanvetherin, Monmouthsh. —Pg. E. of Aberystwyth.

Guthrie, John, to Rectory of Calstone, with Vicarage of Helmington, Wilts.

Hodges, W., to Vicarage of Lyme Regis, Dorset.—Patron, Preb. Lyme and Halstock, in Sarum Cath.

Rev. C. B. H. Lewknor
Hume, George, to Curacy of St. Mary, Reading

Malkin, —, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Ives, Cornwall

Marsh, W. H., to Rectory of Lammas, with Little Hautbois, Norfolk—Patron
Rev. W. H. Marsh
Marsh, W., to St. Peter and St. Owen, Hereford
Marsden, J. P., to St. Peter, Hereford

Partington, Henry, to Vicarage of Wath, Yorkshire—Patron, Ch. Church, Oxford

Robley, J., to Curacy of St. Paul's, Bedford-Park, Bucks.

Roe, Thos. Turner, to Vicarage of Dunholme, Lincolnshire—Patron, Rev. F. Swan, B. D. Preb. of Dunholme.

Russell, J. Clarke, to Vicarage of New Romney, Kent—Patron, All Souls, Oxon
Smith, Rev. —, to Rectory of Donnington on Baile, Lincolnsh.—Pn., Ld. Monson
Spurgeon, John, to Vicarage of Gilest, Norfolk—Patron, W. Newton, Esq.

Watson, Rev. —, to Vicar of Caistor, Linc — Pn. Rev. W. F. Hook, Preb of Caisto

Wynler, J. Cecil, to Rectory of Gatton, Surrey—Patron, Lord Monson

APPOINTMENT—1832. June 26: Rev. R. B. Boswell, Chaplain at Chinsurah.
DIED—1832. Jan. 26: Rev. W. Sawyer, Chaplain at Ootacamund.

APPOINTMENTS—1832. Jan. 27: Rev. J. Wright, Chaplain at Bengalee—Mar-
 15: Rev. W. H. Stuart, Chaplain at Vepery—July 17: Rev. J. C. Street, Mil-
 itary Chaplain at Trichinopoly—Sept. 26: Rev. J. H. ...

DEAD—Sept.: Rev. J. M. Williams, Chaplain at Victoria.

APPOINTMENT—Rev. C. Jackson, Chaplain at Ahmednuggur.

DEAD—1832, Jan. 28: Rev. Thomas Ireland, Colonial Chaplain at Kandy.

1861-1862. Rev. Thomas Ireland, Colonial Chaplain at Ranly.

Paris, 3d April, 1833.

sort of national apathy in France to female government, and many royalists, who would sacrifice their lives for the Duchess as mother of the Duke of BORDEAUX, or even as Princess, would not see her named Regent with satisfaction. Without then admitting for an instant either that the declaration stated to have been signed by herself and published in the *Moniteur* is true—without admitting that she is a Frenchwoman—and without admitting that she is married—and—*encore*—or without admitting that she is disgraced herself or her country—certainly without admitting that she has degraded herself and her country by signing such a declaration.

Scorbutic, and of potent efficacy, though mild in operation, as a thorough extirpator of existing disease to which the teeth and gums are liable, rendering the former perfectly sound, arraying in pure whiteness and fixing them in their sockets, and endowing the breath with fragrance at once delightful and salubrious. The efficacious virtues of which this is composed constitute it the best dentifrice ever offered to public notice.

A DELICATE BREAKFAST, COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

SONNET by a PARISIAN LADY, on her Entrance in LONDON.
Translated from the French, and inscribed to Mr. Warriner.

I've seen the dew drop fall from high,	But ne'er saw I that bounteous bloom
I've seen its influence on the flower;	That on my bright shoes here is set.
I've pondered o'er its brilliancy,	Nor thought it they could e'er assume
And love its fragrance to the power;	Such a refulgent glory Jet!
And all I've seen is Goldenland's gem,	Fog me, and I am here!

THIS Easy-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 1s. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Thanks for the communication from F. If a fiddle were to have accompanied the opening of that can, it must have been a CROM-ON! The shameful blunders which appeared in the printing of this paper last Sunday, were corrected in the Monday's edition. In the notice of the Bill for the better Observance of the Sabbath, coeval with the abolition of Episcopacy in the reign of CHARLES THE FIRST, Mr. PARSONS's name was spelt PARSON; LORD GODERICH was called Lord HOWICK's political name instead of political nurse, and fifty other equally fatal errors occurred, arising from an influx of spirits amongst the myrmidons. The chief culprit has been ejected from his stool, and we hope to get something like attention paid to business this week, even though it be the merry tide of Easter.

A correspondent informs us, that the Mail Coaches are, in compliment to the Navy, to be decorated with red, as heretofore. He adds a suggestion of the improbability that the establishment to which they belong, will, for the same wise reason, be called the Admiral, instead of the General Post Office.

The lines on shutting up the passage from St. James's-place into the Park are good, but cruel—pungent but personal; the double entendre of the name makes them unavailing—but we dare not.

The letter about FERNANDO Po must be authenticated—it contains hanging matter.

The line in the Court Circular, which has given so much offence generally, has been noticed by no less than TWENTY-TWO CORRESPONDENTS. We abstain from making an observation upon it, because it clearly is the production of some foolish underling, who did not know or feel the importance of his misplaced connexion. The kind heart of the illustrious personage, so strangely associated with the innocent, and of themselves unoffending, would, we believe, be much more wounded by any animadversion upon the unintentional impertinence than gratified by its correction.—It is quite right, and only just, in answer to one of those correspondents, F. E., to say that the TIMES had nothing whatever to do with the expression—it was contained in what is called the Court Circular, and was inserted in every other paper as well as the TIMES.

"An Old Subscriber" is thanked. We have the pamphlet to which he refers, but, as is always the case when one wants a thing, we cannot tell where to lay hands upon it at the moment.

If RALPH thinks us mad, he must—we cannot help it. We will account for all our apparent madness on these days.

The loyal and honest address from Weymouth has been received.

The KING should know how his subjects there feel.

We beg to refer "A Subscriber," who enquires the meaning of the word "Pemican," to the first article which appeared under that title in our paper.

We should be glad to insert the account about Mr. Alderman GARRATT, but we know nothing of the gentleman himself, nor whether he is dead or alive, and we believe that it would not be particularly interesting to any of our readers if we did, and told all we knew.

We can tell our correspondent from Edinburgh, that Mr. McCLASIN's magnificent picture of MOKANA is sold—so that his inferences are unjustly drawn. The praise of EDWIN LANDSEER falls quite short of his deserts.—Mr. CONSTABLE is either laughing at the public, or wishes to be laughed at himself; and as for the other questions we cannot justly answer them without wounding the thin-skinned of one or two of the would-be historical painters.

We really regret having so long delayed noticing the able and beautiful version of the Psalms of David, by Mr. MUSGRAVE (the subject is scarcely one for newspaper criticism, and we should, if we ventured upon it, have to say—our reasons for postponing our observations still exist, but we are quite sure they will be more advantageously made when the work becomes, as it must be, generally known.

We are sorry that we have not room for the insertion of an earnest appeal to the Sovereign, in the shape of a letter from the Rev. H. E. HEAD, Rector of Fenton, on "the Violation of the Articles of the Church," it is, however, printed in a convenient form, and published at Houlston.

Mr. MARTIN is much thanked for his pamphlet on the "Poor Laws for Ireland."

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Court remains at Windsor.

EASTER-DAY is again arrived, and Ministers, like the rest of the labouring classes, are scattered about the country, in the enjoyment of air and exercise. Their retrospect must be most gratifying; and we did intend to have analyzed their works, and expatiated upon their great and numerous achievements. The *Morning Post* of yesterday, however, contains an article upon that delicate subject, so admirably written, that we have thrown down the pen in despair, and satisfy ourselves by referring our readers to the pages of our constitutional contemporary.

LORD GODERICH is to be created an Earl—Earl of HARROLD—a title which will for ever be associated with the "Child." However, the amiable Viscount's desire for the Earldom of KENT could not with decency be acceded to; so he is to be Earl of HARROLD, with the Blue Ribband!—another extra, to keep Lord GREY company.

ON Mr. ELLICE's appointment to the Secretaryship at War we have elsewhere to-day congratulated everybody connected with the office. All we advise him to do is to be his own Secretary at War, which we suspect, was not the case with his Right Honourable predecessor.

LORD MULGRAVE, it is said, has written home to be recalled, and it is added that Sir JOHN KEENE is to succeed his Lordship. The great scheme of new colouring the House of Assembly, upon which Lord HOWICK so much piqued himself, has failed, and Lord MULGRAVE will no doubt stand perfectly justified by falling back upon the Government whose instructions, as we first said, we were sure he only obeyed.

MR. STANLEY has postponed the Slavery question until the 23d of May.

All other things appear to be in *statu quo*, and so will remain, we trust, till after the holidays.

SIR HONHOUSE having been conveniently removed from the Secretaryship of War just in time, Ministers opposed Mr. HUME's motion for abolishing military flogging, and obtained, by the aid of forty or fifty Tories, a triumphant majority of eleven. It is said that the amount of this superiority (and compared with their majority of one a night or two before, it was splendid) has induced them to relax in their notions of military discipline, and consent to the suggested alteration in the Mutiny Bill, by taking from regimental Courts-martial the power of awarding corporal punishment and retaining it, under the sentence of general Courts-martial, and for three specified crimes.

Nothing upon earth can be more absurd or more dangerous. A man, according to the existing law, who commits any of these three specified crimes, is tried immediately after the commission of the offence, and, if found guilty, punished summarily, and at a moment when the atrocity of his fault is fresh in the minds of his comrades, and the justice of his punishment evident to their understandings. According to the proposed alteration, the soldier commits a crime—he must be confined until a general Court-martial can be assembled, which in many instances may not be for months—he is then tried when the nature of his fault has faded from the minds and memories of his fellow-men, and after it has been in fact expiated by the inevitable imprisonment which

he has undergone before trial. The Court-martial at length tries him—its proceedings are to be forwarded to the Judge Advocate-General, to be by him eventually submitted to the KING. Still the man, guilty or not guilty in the first instance, and condemned or acquitted by the Court-martial in the second instance, remains in prison.

Suppose that a Judge Advocate-General came of a lazy breed, or that he was laid up with gout, or any of the ills resulting from an indulgence in over much port wine—suppose that the SOVEREIGN was indisposed, or disinclined to admit the JUDGE ADVOCATE at the moment he sought an audience—and the present CHIEF BARON of Scotland knows that such things might happen—what follows? Why, perhaps at the end of six or seven months from the date of his misconduct the condemnatory sentence of the General Court-martial is confirmed, and the soldier ordered to be flogged. The example is lost, and the admission of the justice of his sentence converted into a strong feeling of its cruelty, superadded, as it thus must be, to a lengthened and degrading incarceration.—And this is humanity!

We are not groundlessly supposing that delays exist in the civil part of our military government; for although we are ready to put our cases hypothetically, we believe it will not be denied that one or two soldiers in one of the finest regiments in our service have been for months immured in prison, under sentence of transportation, and that no steps have yet been taken to send them out of the country.

As to the alteration of the Mutiny Act, if it takes place, the change will be all of a piece with the other proceedings of the Government, because we happen to know that Lord GREY spoke most decidedly on the point to Lord HILL, when it was a question how HOBHOUSE could support the military flogging clause. As we said, in starting Sir JOHN has managed his matters so as to evade the question, and is, moreover, returned for Westminster. Surely Lord GREY will not quail now.

There has been quite enough done in the way of mischief during Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE's occupancy of office, and from what we hear, very little done in the way of counteracting that mischief. Our readers will remember that we have already shown that Sir JOHN's memorable warrant was intended by the Right Honourable Baronet to act retrospectively on the soldier, by the suspension of the 46th clause in September, 1832, and most conclusively by the letter from the War Office, dated February 28, 1833, which revived the old system. We hear, however, that although the intentions of Sir JOHN are clearly proved by this return to the old plan, the recommendations have been in very few cases indeed attended to, and that the applications made by officers, under the sanction of the letter, have in many instances received no answer whatever.

What course Mr. EDWARD ELLICE may pursue in the War Office we cannot presume to guess; but this we know, that he brings a vast deal more official talent to the task than his Right Honourable predecessor, and an urbanity of manner which does not, in the slightest degree, deteriorate from authority, while it facilitates the transaction of business and renders the duties of persons connected with a department, matters of pleasure to those who have to perform them.

In these days of retrenchment and reform, the slightest indication of ministerial attention to the wants and wishes of the people ought to be regarded with admiration, and received with gratitude—we are to-day enabled to record three instances of carefulness and economy, which will no doubt elicit the applause and command the approbation of all our readers.

The first is this:—Upon the anniversary of the accession of our KINGS, it has been, from time immemorial, customary, at Pendennis Castle in Cornwall, to fire a Royal salute; it so happened, on the 26th of June, last year, that the government of the Castle, owing to the death of Mr. FENWICK, was vacant, and the senior officer in rank was a veteran artilleryman of the name of RUSSELL—this old soldier had been for many years on duty at Pendennis, and conceiving it to be his duty to do as ever had been done before, he fired the customary salute in honour of the birth-day of his SOVEREIGN.

When he made his report to the Ordnance Office in London of what he had done, he received a reprimand for his conduct, and notice, that unless the amount of expense incurred for the salute (3l. 8s.) was paid to Mr. GREENSLADE, the store-keeper at Falmouth, he would forthwith be dismissed. Remonstrance was vain; and although the poor old man had the advantage of being both RUSSELL—which he is by name—and GREY—which he is by nature—it availed him nothing, and the three pounds eight shillings were paid. This circumstance, besides marking the rigid care of our Government in taking care of the peace, has also the merit of punishing a loyal soldier for doing what he thought his duty, and for exhibiting his loyalty and respect for his SOVEREIGN.

The second instance, which, as far as loyalty and respect to the SOVEREIGN are concerned, is rather more particular (because an omission was ordered), occurred on the same day at Plymouth, where, although a salute was fired from the battery, the customary *feu de joie* of the troops was dispensed with, as a matter of economy.

The third instance which we shall cite occurred also in the ordnance department at the same place. It appears that, upon a principle of carefulness, two cats have always been kept in the storehouses in the citadel, for the purpose of protecting His MAJESTY'S stores from the depredations of rats and mice and such small deer. Cats—although they have nine lives, and, in garisons, sometimes nine tails—cannot maintain their lives without eating, and this is all serious and true, reader—the storekeeper has been in the habit of charging in his accounts the sum of nine-pence per week for cats' meat—which, according to COCKER, amounts, when divided between the two watchful animals, to no more than one halfpenny per life each—will it be believed that when the storekeeper's estimates were this year returned to him, he was informed that "the allowance for cats' meat must be reduced to sixpence per week, every economy being requisite;" and, accordingly, TOM and TABBY of H. M. Royal Artillery at Plymouth, have been put upon the reduced allowance. It is, perhaps, natural that, under Lord GREY's Government, when so many favours are heaped upon rats, that the cats should be thus abridged; but it seems hard, that while the bipeds of Downing-street are benefiting so materially by the acquirement of new lights, that the quadrupeds at Plymouth should be so rigidly curtailed of their old ones.

For the veracity of these statements we are able to vouch,

as will no doubt the storekeepers at the places named; and, above all, the ill-used bombardier at Pendennis.

WE last week mentioned the retirement from office, and from Parliament, of Captain BARRINGTON, Member for Sunderland, a Lord of the Admiralty, and son-in-law of Earl GREY. The circumstances connected with this proceeding, which have since come to our knowledge, are, we think, worthy of a little attention, as forcibly displaying the affection and gratitude exhibited by the electors of that new-made borough towards his Lordship, and the corresponding amenity, activity, and impartiality of his Lordship's conduct towards them.

It appears that an address, signed by 158 of the electors—including many of Captain BARRINGTON's supporters—was forwarded to Lord GREY on the 12th of March. This address we do not insert—as, containing a detail of the melancholy affliction of the Gallant Captain, which could not fail to wound the feelings of those nearly allied and naturally attached to him—but its point and object are to impress a belief that the malady under which he now avowedly labours, existed at the time of his election; and to entreat Lord GREY to give his advice that the gallant officer, thus incapacitated from serving in Parliament, should vacate his seat.

This address was forwarded on the 12th of March, and received by Lord GREY on the 14th. On Saturday the 16th, two days after the receipt of the address, Sir HENWORTH WILLIAMSON suddenly left town, and on Monday the 18th, was employed in canvassing his tenants in behalf of his brother-in-law, Mr. BARCLAY; and on the same morning the agents of Lord DURHAM proceeded to the same business, and at this same business they continued for several days, although no information was given to the electors that their nominal representative would be withdrawn; nor was it until the 25th of March, and after the business had been completed, that Mr. LOTHERINGTON received the following answer to the address of the 12th.

"Downing-street, March 23, 1833.

"Sir,—I cannot say that I was surprised at the receipt of your letter, signed by yourself and others, which reached me a few days ago; having been previously apprised that such a step was in contemplation. The motives which have produced it are best known to yourselves, but I must be permitted to remark, that I cannot see in it any proof either of sympathy for the affliction which Captain Barrington's severe but accidental illness has brought upon his family, or of gratitude for my exertions in assisting the accomplishment of a reform, to which Sunderland owes the advantage of being represented in Parliament. However this may be, the course which you have thought proper to take leaves me without a choice; and though the step to which I am thus compelled must be painful to Capt. Barrington's family, and may not, perhaps, be unattended with danger to the progress of his recovery, I feel the necessity preventing the greater and more certain evil of this being harassed and annoyed by attacks such as have been lately directed against him, my sense of which I cannot allow myself to express. I shall, therefore, advise his resignation of a seat, of which it seems, there are persons impatient to deprive him, without any regard to those feelings which have usually been thought entitled to some consideration under similar circumstances. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Mr. Lotherington. (Signed) GREY."

This was Lord GREY's reply after nine days delay—but this is by no means the most extraordinary part of the affair.—Mr. LOTHERINGTON, who is one of Alderman THOMPSON'S Committee, received this letter at the usual post hour, on the 25th—and, to his utter amazement and to the amazement of everybody else—it was printed and published a few hours after in a hand-bill by Mr. BARCLAY'S Committee, and dated from their Room, although it was a private letter from Lord GREY to Mr. LOTHERINGTON, and that he had neither given nor been asked for a copy of it—and, although the address, to which it is a reply, was not in any manner noticed.

The feeling created against Lord GREY and his Administration by the conduct pursued in this case is a powerful one.—We had thought that Lord DURHAM'S proceedings at Dover, which ended in the triumph of the Conservative Candidate, and contributed, as we believe, in no small degree, to get his Lordship out of the Cabinet, might have been a sufficient warning not to meddle—but in the present affair we find the same influence again at work in another place, backed, aided, and supported by the KING'S Prime Minister himself.

Lord GREY fancies that, by leading his superiors, he balances the account of being led by his subordinates—the DURHAM influence has, no doubt, got him into the present scrape, and the DURHAM mildness and urbanity characterise his Lordship's letter to Mr. LOTHERINGTON.—We are happy to add that the DURHAM meddling has produced for Ministers precisely the same results as those which blessed it at Dover—Alderman THOMPSON, who having opened his eyes to the mischief of liberalism, is a strong Conservative, has been returned, beating Sir HENWORTH WILLIAMSON's brother-in-law, and Lord DURHAM's friend, by a majority of 18.

SEVERAL communications have taken place between the leading Members of the East India Proprietary, preparatory to the General Assembly on the 15th instant, when the proffered terms of a new Charter will be discussed. From the character of these minor meetings the tone of ulterior proceedings may be gathered with tolerable accuracy. The general spirit of the country, it appears, runs counter to the combination of government and trade, and no resistance will be, therefore, maintained on the side of commercial privileges. On the other hand, as every assault of the enemy has only tended to establish more firmly the solidity of the commercial capital of the Company, the stand of the proprietors will be made on the security of the tendered annuity.

But although the proprietors may be content thus to narrow the differences which exist between their Executive Body and Mr. GRANT, they should be prepared, upon this point, to demand the most ample satisfaction: their consent to the surrender of their capital, and the abandonment of the chief source of their prosperity, must be conditional upon the undoubted security of their dividends. For our own part, we candidly confess, that we have no faith in the asserted solvency of India. Should the proprietors, however, be sanguine enough to rely on the competency of their territorial revenues—should they be willing to hazard their property on the result of the experiment, the possibility, even of success, must depend altogether on the adoption of precautionary measures. One stipulation is indispensable; we allude to a guarantee for a wise system of administration; a system, which, whilst it contains sufficient energy for the development of the Indian resources, shall at the same time be invested with authority to protect the Indian treasures from spoliation and plunder.

It may be imagined, perhaps, that such a guarantee will,

of course, be secured to the proprietors in the constitution of their executive body, under the terms of the new Charter. So natural, indeed, is this conclusion, that even Mr. GRANT himself can anticipate an adequate Indian Treasury only "under the sway of a Government exclusively devoted to the administration of its territorial concerns, and watched and seconded by a constituted body bound up in interest with its territorial prosperity." But as the practice of the President of the Board is not unfrequently at variance with his theory, the point is one upon which the proprietors should at once be undeceived. The Government scheme, as developed by Mr. GRANT, proposes to circumscribe the powers of the Court of Directors; powers, be it remembered, which, even in their existing force, have proved but too feeble a barrier in defending the interests of impoverished India. The last page of the History of the East India Company bears ample testimony to this fact—need we advert, in its illustration, to the Nozeed affair?—a claim characterised by no less an authority than the present Lord High Chancellor of the present Whig Administration as "tainted and contaminated, if not absolutely illegal in its origin." Has its effect, do the proprietors believe, passed over us like a summer cloud, or has it not rather established a precedent for a legalized system of pillage? Need we allude to the line of policy more recently forced upon the Court of Directors, in the case of WILLIAM PALMER and Company, and to the influence thereby obtained by Sir WILLIAM RUMBOLD at the Court of Hyderabad?—an influence, to use the words of that enlightened Statesman, Sir CHARLES METCALFE, "under which many hundred thousands of rupees must be extorted from the Nizam's country, and millions of cases will rise from broken hearts against the British Government."

If such have been the effects under the present constitution of the Court, what, we ask, will be the probable result when their powers shall be restricted? May we not expect an enlargement of this *Rule of Government*? May we not, judging from past experience, anticipate further encroachments? Are we then doing more than our duty in thus warning the Proprietors of their danger, when we find them called upon, as they have been, to surrender their capital for a lien on the inadequate and defenceless Revenues of India?

We shall take the opportunity of reverting to the subject of these private East India claims as soon as we have sufficient leisure to look a little more minutely into their respective merits.

THE opinions, which, under the disadvantage of wretched printing and careless corrections, we last week expressed upon Sir ANDREW AGNEW'S Bill, appear to be those of the country at large—and, indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, for

"What's impossible can't be,

And never, never comes to pass."

We can, however, separate the man from the measure—and while we cannot but pronounce the Bill extravagant, ridiculous, and, in the present state of society wholly impracticable, we can readily and most conscientiously give praise and credit to its well-intentioned originator. Sir ANDREW AGNEW, in the House of Commons yesterday so mightily spoke most sensibly, and took a ground which no man of religion or sense would for a moment think of disputing. He tells you that with the details of his Bill you may make free, but that the principle which he wishes to establish is, that no man shall be forced to work for the benefit of others on the Sabbath—the exception as regards menial servants necessarily infringes upon this principle—but the principle is one, which, as we have just said, every man of proper sentiments must recognise as practically supporting the Command of God himself.

But then the way to set about this support?—This is the question, and a most important consideration in framing such a measure is, what is meant by work?—We know that rowing a boat is work to a waterman, because he lives by it—but we cannot therefore think that a man, who chooses to row himself in a boat on the only day in the week in which he has an opportunity of so doing, is working. If he considered it work, the man who had been working six days before would not do it—therefore, surely he amuses himself, and, in so doing, does not, as we think, violate any Commandment.

A twopenny postman, who travels ten miles delivering letters, works at his vocation, and receives his salary for so doing—and if that twopenny postman were compelled to do that work on the Sabbath, he and those who employed him would have a just right to complain, and appeal to some such enactment as that of Sir ANDREW AGNEW'S to protect him from such compulsion—but if that twopenny postman, on the Sunday, walks over the same beat, either alone or with his wife and children, although he does precisely what he did on the Saturday, he does no work.

It is curious to observe how nicely such zealous persons as Sir ANDREW AGNEW reconcile themselves to arrangements by which themselves are benefitted, but which involve exactly the same degree of criminality as others which they so earnestly decry, and thus—

"Compound for sins they're not inclined to,

By damning those they have no mind to."

Although no stage-coach—nor even steam-boat, nor hired horse, nor post-chaise, nor gig, nor whiskey, if hired—is to run along the roads on Sunday, the Royal Mail is to go on as usual. The coachmen, the guards, the helpers, the ostlers, and the passengers, are all left in their present deplorable state of sinfulness, because why?—Why, because the letters must go. So that when business is to be attended to on the Sunday, all these persons are, like "menial servants," to work as they do every other day in the week; but if the poor of the week, wish to make a holy-day of the Sunday, they must do no such thing; nobody must lend them a horse, nobody must sell them a dinner, nobody must serve them with drink, and yet the nobility and gentry may drive about in their carriages as much as they please; and, as they are in no vulgar in their tastes as to admire the gaieties which all the single men, who are to be shut out of their clubs and posies—much as they were. And all this Sir ANDREW proposes to enact, in order, as the preamble of his Bill says, "to protect every class of society against being compelled to sacrifice their COMFORT, HEALTH, religious privileges, and CONSCIENCE, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed advantage of any other class on the Lord's day."

Now can Sir ANDREW AGNEW, proposing to protect the comfort, and health, and privileges of the people, petition

the KING to shut up Hyde Park on Sundays; how can he seriously talk of placing chains across the different entrances to the metropolis on Sunday, to prevent the ingress and egress of carriages; or how can the privileges of the people, religious or political, be maintained by making the day of rest a day of coercion, and depriving the PEOPLE of their right to do as they please, and regulate their conduct according to their own CONSCIENCES.

If the Bill should pass, it will be the first overt act of the Government against the country, and it will be so considered. And do let us, for one moment, recur to that point of our national history, to which we last week referred, and where we quoted part of the speech of Mr. PRYNNE—misprinted PRYME. Let us only see what were the demands of the Commissioners upon the yielding, conciliating CHARLES, and see in their solicitations to the KING how accompanied was the proposed *Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath*.

On the 30th of September, 1648, the KING consented to the sale of the Bishops' lands, "provided that the property and inheritance of those lands may still remain and continue to the Church and Churchmen respectively according to the pious intentions of the donors and founders thereof, and the rents that shall be reserved for their maintenance."

This was the qualified concession of the poor KING on that day, and following it immediately comes this—

"His MAJESTY will give his Royal Assent to an Act 'for the better observance of the Lord's-day,' for suppressing of innovations in Churches and Chapels in and about the worship of God, and for the better advancement of the preaching of GOD'S Holy Word in all parts of this kingdom; and—mark this parallel measure—to an Act against enjoying pluralities of benefices by spiritual persons and non-residency."

This is a curious coincidence. The KING, however, conceded, and conceded, and conceded, and on the 30th of January was beheaded—a proof of the value of the piety which pressed him to assent to a Bill for the better Observance of the Lord's-day, and of the sincerity of the conscientiousness which abolished pluralities and enforced strict residence upon the Clergy! and of the purity of intention of those who framed and signed the "Agreement," which was neither more nor less than a REFORM BILL.

It is merely to shew how good and amiable men may be wrought upon blindly, and with the best intentions, to fall into the snares of the designing, that we refer, for their advantage, to what has already happened. Two other facts are worthy of notice—not in a serious point of view, but as whimsical rather than otherwise. On the 6th of February, 1648, the House of Commons divided upon the question that the House of Peers is useless, and ought to be abolished; the teller for the Ayes—who had it—was Lord GREY. And we find in the Parliamentary History of England, page 548, vol. 18, this report of proceedings in the House of Commons on the 31st of January, being the day after the murder of the amiable and yielding Monarch:—

"Ordered, also, that the Lord GREY should have £100 paid to him out of Haberdashers' Hall, to be disposed of, for the service of the commonwealth, as he shall think fit." Upon which the historian adds, "This secret way of disposing of the public money, never observed in the journals before, makes it seem very probable it was given as a gratuity to the executioner who performed the bloody office on the KING."

We have ventured upon this digression only to show how little faith is to be put in external displays of political piety, which, when coupled with the character of the petitions presented to Parliament upon the subject, signed almost entirely by Dissenters from the Church, the avowed opponents of Episcopacy and the Establishment, and the fact that their names scarcely reach fifty thousand, or not one fiftieth part of the population of the United Kingdom, may have the effect of awakening from their delusion those who suppose everybody as good and undesigning as themselves, and who really fancy the nation in such a state as to endure the trammels of cant and the bondage of puritanism.

As to the question, taken religiously, we are prepared to shew—

1st, That the Church of England did, from the time of EDWARD the Sixth to the epoch of the puritanical usurpation to which we have been alluding, consider Sunday, as the various continental Protestant Churches have ever done, and as the whole Christian Church did, for upwards of sixteen centuries, as a *FAST*—not as a *FAST*; and, therefore, encouraged on that day festivity customary on other holy-days.

2dly, That not only in France and Italy, but in those Protestant countries most remarkable for order and morality, as Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway, Sunday has ever been treated as a day of recreation and amusement after the public celebration of divine service; and that therefore whatever solution may be formed for the problem of what causes conduce to national morality, the puritanical observance of the Sunday can never be admitted as one of its elements.

3dly, That if the example of Scotland be quoted as opposed to these views, it may be answered, first, that an accurate scrutiny into the public morality of Scotland would perhaps lead to results very different from the popular opinions on the subject, formed on *ex parte* testimony; and, secondly, that Scotland vomits forth a large proportion of the individuals upon whom, from age and position, such restrictions are likely to operate unfavourably in other parts of his Majesty's dominions.

4thly, That we might, *a priori*, expect superfluities or extreme restrictions of this kind to operate unfavourably to public morals, inasmuch as young men, in the lower ranks of life especially, finding the natural impulse for relaxation too strong for resistance, would be driven from the society of their families, and especially of those females for whom they might feel regard or esteem, to seek indulgence among the reckless or the dissolute of their own age and sex. Add to this, the habit thus acquired of trampling upon what, whether correct or not, is principle,—of violating their sense, however ill-informed, of right and wrong,—and we discover one of the most effective and rapid engines of demoralization ever devised.

We believe we have sufficiently shown that Sir ANDREW AGNEW'S Bill, or any such Bill, so far from having a beneficial effect, either religious or political, upon the people, would, in all probability, produce profligacy and rebellion; and we trust that enough has been said by the voice of the nation to put a stop to its further progress through Parliament.

We perceive that it is "determined, in accordance with the general wish of both officers and men, that the next

issue of clothing to the Light Dragoons will be the same as that of 1830! viz. dark blue, instead of scarlet, which it appears has not answered the expectations entertained either of its appearance or durability."

So, then, GEORGE THE FOURTH was not quite so wrong as some people wished to make him seem, and blue is the handsomest and most serviceable colour for the cavalry.

Surely, now that the Army are to have back their regimentals of Albura—of the whole Peninsula, and of WATERLOO—the Navy will advance their claim to have their old uniform restored to them—the uniform which had become national—HOWE'S uniform—NELSON'S uniform—the uniform of the NILE and TRAFALGAR, instead of the odious Frenchified dress which seems designed to make the sea officers look like heavy-horse parish headles.

We trust this subject will be stirred; the fairest grounds are afforded for a representation on the point, in the official reason given for returning to the former uniform of the cavalry; for not only officers and men, but the whole population of the United Kingdom is agreed that the new dress which has been substituted for the old one "has not answered the expectations entertained of its appearance" by those who had it designed and executed.

THE accounts of Don MIGUEL and his hopeful brother vary every day, as the Stock Exchange writers choose to raise or depress the Portuguese Bonds. A brig, it seems, has arrived at Covas, the master of which saw a battle between the two armies—he was so near the shore that he could hear the troops cheer, and he afterwards could see them burying their dead; this gentleman states, from what he saw from his brig, that the MIGUELITES lost 1700 killed and wounded, and the rebels only sixty or seventy—and this he discovered in the most agreeable and accurate manner, at the distance of a mile or two from the shore; for although the Pedroites were so eminently successful, he could never get an opportunity to land his cargo, and although the MIGUELITES were so sadly defeated, he saw them destroy a brig called the *Avon*, which attempted to get in with supplies.

The greatest amusement has been derived from the circumstance of Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE and another English officer having been sent by Don PEDRO to arrest Admiral SARTORIUS on board his ship—the Admiral was rather too sharp for them, and turning the tables upon them, arrested them; he kept them in confinement for some time, to shew a tender respect for the British uniform, and then sent them ashore without their swords. The Admiral wants money—the Pretender has none—and the Admiral, in all probability, has—for the sake of liberty, and consistency, and all the rest of it—carried his Ex-MAJESTY'S ships either to Spain or to Lisbon.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Oporto, 16th March, 1833:—

"I had thought that long before this time matters would have been in some way, or other, settled here, but have been much disappointed. I fear our Government at home has gone too far in giving encouragement to Don PEDRO to think of regarding the real interests of the country, or of retiring till every effort has been made. It is too much, however, to find them alluding the request of the merchants of Lisbon for a force to be sent there, as a reason for still continuing it, when it was requested by them solely for their protection, and has been used politically to give countenance to a party, and does not, therefore, serve the purpose for which it was sent, but has rather had the effect of compromising their interest. In this place, those connected with the wine business, who know well the feelings of the country, view the matter in this light, and certainly, for any use to them, the ships of war, as they have conducted themselves, had better have been away. Why is not this warship, if it is to be sent, sent to Portugal, and not to the countenance shown to Don PEDRO, but the personal character of Don MIGUEL, and that is certainly, from all I can learn, most grossly traduced; but it is a colour to the party purposes to be served, and galls the people of England. The most correct view of the state of this country is to be seen in *Blackwood's* number for January last.

As an instance of the *avid* and *just* government of Don PEDRO, you may take the case of the *Loro* of *St. Helena*, whom you knew: he has been assessed in eight cents (about 1600L.)—and two persons connected with the late Consular contract for ten and six cents." This was not got without great oppression, the parties having been sent to jail, and before they submitted to the iniquitous imposition wherein the act of being shipped off to Terceira, the plea is necessary, but this plea is not allowed to the opposite party, but why should England and France, and all the rest of the world, suffer to serve their party purposes, when they could not do so with a more powerful nation? Still, however, the Portuguese are attached to the connection with England—at least on the King's side."

A count of Reis, at the present exchange, is above £200.

After reading the extract our readers may naturally enquire why Lord GREY permits English troops to be employed in an expedition destructive of British property and British trade. Why does he not recall these people on the responsibility of their allegiance, and thus get credit for the practice of a neutrality of which he permits Lord PALMERSTON to brag. What Ministry but the present one would permit British subjects to make war on British interests—to whom are we to look for protection if not to our own Government. Is Lord GREY afraid to demand the recall of the French troops from Portugal, or will the Political Unions object to his withdrawing our own. The trade of Portugal has now been stopped for eight months, both as regards imports and exports, without the remotest possibility of England being benefited by the success of the party her Ministers have thought proper openly to espouse.

As that highly-talented individual the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR is about to extend the inestimable benefits of his Bankruptcy Court Act of Parliament to other parts of the kingdom, and to give country bankruptcies the advantages of single judges, registrars, deputy-registrars, ushers, clerks, and official assignees, and to bestow on himself the painful necessity of disobliging some one or two hundred of his friends by obliging some fifty or sixty persons on whom he may chance to confer the very pretty patronage which such a nice measure will invest him with, it may be as well to point out to him certain things which ought not to be in that Act of Parliament under which the present Commissioners of Bankrupt sit, and in the practical administration of that law which that great Commissioner, Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAMS, so eulogises.

In the first place, the Act to establish the Court of Bankruptcy directs that the Judges and the Commissioners are to be appointed by a Commission under Seal. We need only say, that no such Commission exists; and every lawyer who reads this will see at once that all their decisions are void,—their doings wrong,—and their orders not worth the paper on which they are written.

The Act next requires three Judges to form a Court of Review; but it is a well-known fact that orders of that Court may be obtained at any time, although there are but three Judges, and some of them not always in London. To avoid the expense and delay of affidavits, this Court was empowered

by the same Act to direct any issue of fiat; a Court was built in the city for the trial of such issues, and the form of process to procure witnesses was prepared; and yet there never has been any one issue of fiat directed. The Court has never been used (except on one occasion by the Judges, most improperly, and in the teeth of their own order, when they took it into their heads to open all the flats that were issued); and the ordinary evidence in use in the Court of Review during the whole of the last year has been (as was always the case before the LORD CHANCELLOR) affidavits, and affidavits only.

The Act next directed that all the costs incurred in this Court should be taxed by a Master in Chancery. In defiance of this enactment, it is notorious that the Deputy-Registrar is the taxing officer of the Court. The Judges were ordered to return a list of names to the LORD CHANCELLOR of persons fit to be Country Commissioners of Bankrupts, instead of the old practice, which allowed the country attorney to nominate his own friends to be Commissioners. The names have been returned, indeed, but no country appointments have yet been made, and now, we suppose, will not.—Thirty official assignees ought to have been appointed—eight only have been. By the order of the Court of Review, confirmed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, none of these persons were directly or indirectly to be concerned in any trade; we believe that one had an express permission to continue his, and we are much mistaken if some of the other seventeen do not indirectly, but without any such special permission, continue to be concerned in theirs. There is another clause in the Act relating to arbitrations and orders of reference; under this, however, there has been no order made—and there has not been an arbitration or an order of reference since the Court began.

No judge, commissioner, registrar, or deputy-registrar, ought to practice as a barrister or attorney. The deputy-registrars are nearly all attorneys, and we fear that the maxim of "*Qui facit per alium, facit per se*," is held to be no maxim at all in this Court. The Secretary of Bankrupts, who is a most eminent attorney, and who was concerned for her late MAJESTY QUEEN CAROLINE, was not appointed to his office by virtue of the Bankruptcy Court Act, so he may practice away, and does so to his heart's content. The fraudulent and wilful taking of any fee, other than what is allowed by the Act of Parliament, is made a heinous crime: whether this has been done or not, we will not pretend to say, but we continually hear complaints of shillings paid for searches. By an order of the Court, the commissioner whose name is written on the fiat, ought to work it in all its stages—this order is daily disobeyed.

These observations may perhaps point out to the Noble and Learned Lord the necessity of beginning at home before he ruralizes in his reformations. At the expense of the Court of Review (the Judges of which have at least as much work as the Puisne Judges of the other Courts) the City branch of this Bankruptcy jurisdiction has been improperly cried up. It has worked well, we admit—much better than we anticipated, we allow—and if a better selection of commissioners had been made, it would have worked better still. But great and serious are its evils. The official assignees clog it with a dead weight of inutility, and either the commissioners or their deputy-registrars might be dispensed with altogether. The extension of this system, as proposed by the Local Court Bill, will give the LORD CHANCELLOR more patronage, and to a larger amount in value than any Chancellor ever had yet; it will completely thin the bar, and the Court Rolls of the attorneys and solicitors will exhibit frightful gaps in their appearance. All this patronage too, will come at once. Well, then—and what then?—Why the LORD CHANCELLOR will distribute these his loaves and fishes, and retire from office with the satisfaction of having at least done his duty to himself.

THE following letter has been addressed to Mr. T. BABINGTON MACAULAY by Mr. DUDLEY PERCEVAL:—
TO T. B. MACAULAY, Esq.,
21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Had I the honour of a seat in that House where you thought proper last night to quote the Curates' Act, and my lamented father as its author, by way of a precedent for the Irish Church Reform Bill, and an example to sanction its supporters, I should have felt bound to rise and vindicate his memory from such a stain as, in the judgment of every right-minded man, your allegation would cast upon it—the stain of having set an example which could justify future Ministers in the arbitrary and partial taxation of the Clergy, and in schemes involving something very like the confiscation of Church lands.

As it is I must content myself with the present, far less effectual mode of answering the imputation which you doubtless think none at all, but which I consider a very grievous one indeed. And I beg your attention to the following extract from a speech, which I find in my hand in the Standard of the 16th ult.:

"The Curates' Act does not affect the rights of property of a single individual without his own consent—his own act and deed. So long as a man resides (as he ought to do) on his own living the Act says nothing to him. But, if he chooses to avail himself of the privilege of non-residence allowed by the law in some special cases, the Legislature steps in, and provides that his Bishop shall have power to enforce a due provision for his curate."

"This is plainly no interference with the rights of property, but simply a restriction upon an indulgence before imprudently granted without restriction."

What parallel is there between such a law and a bill imposing a heavy income tax on all incumbents whose livings are worth 2000*l.* a year, simply and expressly, or the purpose of saving the laity from a charge, tire out of mind, just laid upon them?

But mark another difference, even if the Bills were parallel. The Curates' Act (sect. 14) expressly exempts from its provisions, just and equitable as they are, all incumbents holding their benefices before that Act passed. The Church-trampling Bill gives the income tax, inglorious and unmerciful as it is, on the existing holders of livings, already made wretchedly impoverished, by sheer default of justice, than any class of men ever heard of.

Sir, I now call upon you, as you regard the truth, and if you respect the memory of him whose name, while seeming to honour it, you have polluted by associating with the supposed sanction of almost sacrilegious injustice, to declare in your place that you erred in imputing to any act of his the slightest tendency to parallel this cruel and illegal scheme, proposed in an evil hour (I say it more in sorrow than in anger) by a Government in despair of appeasing the all-powerful Church-hating party in Ireland by any less sacrifice.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
D. M. PERCEVAL.

P.S. The Curates' Act, 33d George III., chap. 149, after all, was not my father's Bill, though the design might be his; it was not passed in his lifetime.

We have received a letter—a companion by testimonials of a very high and satisfactory character—from the Rev. Dr. SHEPHERD, who has, of late, interested himself with regard to Military Chaplaincies in the Company's army. Dr. SHEPHERD seems vexed with a letter which appeared in BULL this day fortnight, to which we have referred, and really sees nothing in it to annoy him; it indeed contains a sort of implication that the Doctor has claimed an "immovable right to remain idle and comfortable in cantonments instead of accompanying his flock into the field;" and this implication we most gladly

overthrow by extracting, from the papers which he has sent us, the following paragraph from an opinion of Mr. RANDLE JACKSON, to whom his case (and till we got these papers we had no idea that the Doctor was an ill-used man, or had a "case" to refer to,) was submitted for our opinion, and which paragraph clearly shows that the Doctor, whose name even we had never heard previously to the Chaplaincy controversy, has had his turn of duty.

Mr. JACKSON says—"Mr. SHEPHERD was ordered, by General Orders dated 2d August, 1804, to officiate as Chaplain to the army in the field. This order Mr. SHEPHERD, as Military Chaplain, was bound to obey. He accordingly joined the army on its march towards Agra, at a great and serious expense to himself; he was continued, according to his statement, on the strength of the army until November 3, 1805, when he was directed to return to his station at Futtighur, in consequence of the army being broken up and marching into cantonments. The General Orders relative to extra pay and allowances arrived from home subsequently to his joining the field army, and were not promulgated until 15th May, 1806; upon Mr. SHEPHERD, therefore, such regulations (supposing them to extend to Field Chaplains, which is by no means clear, as Chaplains to Stations are the only words used) would operate as an *ex post facto* law, from the injurious consequences of which description of enactments when required by political necessity, the Houses of Legislature, the British Government, and the Court of Directors, have ever been anxious, by indemnification or otherwise, to protect the innocent object. If, therefore, at the time of Mr. SHEPHERD's taking the field under Lord LAKE, the practice or usage of the service had been to consider the great expense of a Chaplain's outfit in providing tents, servants, equipage, horses, &c. for a campaign, or to extend other allowances of any kind whatsoever, it does seem that in point of fairness Mr. SHEPHERD was entitled to the same indulgence or allowances which his predecessors had enjoyed, during the time which he continued in the field under such orders."

This is altogether a pecuniary affair; but it shows that Dr. SHEPHERD did not hesitate to attend to his flock, and in the rest of the documents we discern that the Reverend Gentleman has been most singularly passed over professionally, although the testimonials to which we have before referred, and which he has presented, are of the most flattering character. General Sir GEORGE NUGENT writes, that all the time he knew him "he conducted himself as a clergyman ought." Mr. EDMONDSTOUNE bears a similar testimony, and ascribes the merit to Mr. SHEPHERD of suggesting the building of a chapel for the jail at Calcutta. Lord HASTINGS also writes most flatteringly. But the East India Company remained obdurate, and would neither recompense him for all the losses above mentioned, nor appoint him to a chaplaincy at the Presidency, nor hear of his being one of the archdeacons under the Episcopal charge there, although he himself claims the merit of having suggested the appointment of a bishop in India. In short, Dr. SHEPHERD, of which we had no notion before, is one of that great body of what are called "ill-used men," and has consequently been in hot water for a great many years.

The testimonials which he sends us are, as we have said, extremely flattering, but still Bishop HENRY would not appoint him as archdeacon, and the Honourable Company would not pay him as a military field officer, and his case is a hard one. He says of him self:—

"The untoward circumstances which led to my resignation are attributable to my detention in England, arising from the Court of Directors having primarily granted me their permission to return to my rank; and then, after allowing me to remain at home till the last ship of 1828, having cancelled that permission, and then, in the terms of my return, on the plea of its being contrary to the existing regulations. And, although I failed in the object of my several appeals to the justice of the Court, the correspondence contained in the statement will speak best as to the injury I sustained by the deprivation of those rights and privileges which a *farouah* had heretofore embraced; and in confirmation of which I earnestly solicit attention to the 7th paragraph of the Memorial."

Perhaps to conclude we had better give the letter which Dr. SHEPHERD received from the Secretary of the East India Company, and, in consequence of the receipt of which, he addressed himself to his Grace the late Archbishop of CANTERBURY, from whom he received no answer:—

"East India House, March 24, 1828.
"Sir—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Memorial, again soliciting their favourable consideration in respect of your services in the field, whilst a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and your subsequent supercession, as you conceive, in the office of Presidency Chaplain, and praying that they will grant to you some remuneration for the deprivations and losses which you state yourself to have sustained. And I am commanded to acquaint you, in reply, that the Court decline to depart from their repeated decisions on your case."

"The original documents enclosed in your application are herewith returned to you as requested.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.
"Rev. Dr. Shepherd."

We think we have done everything Dr. SHEPHERD could wish—we have shown that he did serve with the army in the field—and that he has a right to be very much dissatisfied with the East India Company—and that he is, in fact, a privileged grumbler. There is one part of his private letter to us which we wish he had omitted. He says, "If I am disappointed in receiving justice at your hands, I must, in order to discover the writer (of the letter in our Paper of the 21st, transmit the Paper which contains the letter, to my Attorney."

We wish Doctor SHEPHERD had not said this. We know nothing of Doctor SHEPHERD—never heard his name, as we have already said till he volunteered to write letters in newspapers about military chaplaincies in India. The letter to which he refers contains not even an unkind allusion to him—it calls him a pensioner, which we presume he is—it talks of his principle about chaplaincies being in the field—we have shown that he did serve in the field, and make a very strong claim for field allowances. We have now published the proof of his excellence as a clergyman, and of the resolution of the Bishop of CALCUTTA, and the East India Company, and the King's Government, not to restore him or give him preferment—not one syllable of which should we or any of our readers have known if he had not been kind enough to give us the information. We have done all this out of kindness and consideration to him; but when he talks of law, we can only say of an attorney, as an excellent modern writer makes one of his characters say, when speaking of his adversary's sword—"But it up, put it up—as it is the worst argument you can use, so let it be the last." We have taken of trouble to do this for him, and the Reverend Doctor SHEPHERD—we hope we have succeeded; but for his attorney, we can only say we do not care one single farthing.

The Hertfordshire Election Committee have decided that Lords INGESTRE and MANON are not duly elected for the Borough of Hertford, on the ground that bribery and treating to a great extent had prevailed previous to and during the last election. On the motion of Mr. BENSAL (Chairman of the Committee) it was resolved by the House that no new writ should be issued for the borough until after the 16th of April.

On Tuesday the 2d, the Noble Lords left town and posted down to the borough, where they met the whole body of their late constituents at the Salisbury Arms, at about seven o'clock in the evening, and where they were greeted with every mark of enthusiasm, attachment and cordial welcome.

Lord INGESTRE (who, we lament to hear, has experienced a serious domestic affliction), addressed the electors, as did Lord MANON, in a most excellent speech. After their Lordships had retired, the following address was proposed, and put in course of signature:—

ADDRESS
FROM THE ELECTORS OF HERTFORD TO LORDS INGESTRE AND MANON,
On the decision of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Hertford Election!
We, the undersigned Electors of the Borough of Hertford are

anxious to submit to your Lordships' the following Resolutions, passed unanimously at one of the most numerous and respectable Meetings of your Lordships' Constituents; and that, your Lordships' will be gratified to hear, with an earnestness and enthusiasm which proved their sincerity in your Lordships' cause, and that of the Borough at large.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a Meeting of the Electors of Hertford, held at the Salisbury Arms, on Wednesday, the 3d of April, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That the chosen Representatives of the borough of Hertford, Lords INGESTRE and MANON, having been for a time deprived of their seats in Parliament by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, (upon charges contrary to the conviction of the Electors,) and the said Noble Lords having always displayed consistency in their political opinions—industry in their parliamentary duties, and an earnest anxiety for the public interest, and an affectionate attachment to the interests of this ancient Borough—this Meeting express its deep sense of regret at being deprived, for even so short a period, of their valuable services—their high appreciation of the disinterestedness and purity of motive which dictated them—and their remaining entire and unshaken confidence in the Noble Lords; and further, that this meeting do most fully acquit them of the charges by which a frivolous and malicious faction have endeavoured to bring their public conduct into disrepute; and moreover, that it express its strongest indignation at the result to which those charges have led.

2. That an Address in confirmation of the first Resolution, emanating from this Meeting, be forthwith put in the course of signature, and presented to their Lordships, as a testimonial of the feelings of the electors. And that this Meeting, moved by an anxious desire that their Lordships' may yet be qualified by the decision of the House of Commons to stand as candidates in a second Election for the Borough, do most earnestly request the Electors to give no pledges until this point be settled, and the candidates are fairly in the field.

3.—That Mr. BAYLEY, the Editor of *The County Press*, be requested to insert the proceedings of this Meeting in that Journal, and to lend his assistance in giving it all the publicity in his power. Upon the strength of the second resolution we feel a pride in addressing your Lordships, in order to assure you of our entire satisfaction of your public conduct while acting as our Representatives in the British House of Commons; and that, whatever may have been the opinion of your Committee, we at all events have felt sorrow at their decisions, and yet no sorrow that was not accompanied with a warm and generous confidence, or that did not acquit you of any thing approaching to the meanness of the bribery and corruption with which you were charged. And we are anxious to assure your Lordships, that amongst our best and brightest hopes, there is none stronger or more powerful than that, that you will become once more candidates for our Representation, and that we may again have the pleasure, felt by every one of us, of returning you in triumph to your seats.

In the fullness and earnestness of these sentiments, and wishing you health, happiness, and prosperity in their dearest forms, we remain,

Your Lordships' attached Constituents, and devoted humble Servants.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE MONTH.

(From the "United Service Journal.")

CAPTAINS—Thomas Curlew.
COMMODORES—J. T. Warren, Wm. Molyneux, Wm. Samwell (retired), John Turner (b), ditto.
LIEUTENANTS—R. W. Otway, J. W. Morgan, E. T. Harries, T. V. Anson, J. T. Warren.
SURGEONS—P. Martyn.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS—C. Cumby, Portsmouth Ord.; Spencer Smyth, Coast Guard.
LIEUTENANTS—Adolph. Slade, Victoria; J. G. Nops, Jackdaw; E. Barrett, Ditto; W. H. Quin, Britomart; G. A. Henry, Clio; H. W. Clare, Warspite; J. Tysen, Ditto; M. Fitton, On Pension; P. Lardet, Snake; E. W. Pitt, Portsmouth Ord.; R. Dwyer, Ditto; J. H. Helby, Hound Rev. Cut.; J. Langworth, J. Stewart (b), J. H. Weller, J. D. Ramsay, and E. Harvey, Coast Guard; J. Morgan, Madagascar.
MASTER—J. S. Taylor, Wolf.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—C. F. Kralbe, Skylark; G. Burn, Ditto; J. Clark, M.D., Dee steamer; A. Stuart, Samander steamer; J. Peters, Rhadamantulus; J. Donovan, S.D. Britomart; J. A. Moule, Clio; Wm. Duncan, Snake.
PURSER—H. Brenton, Alfred (acting).

We have received the following communication, which, however, appeared also in yesterday's Times:—
"The Editor of the Times having inserted in his paper a letter from Mr. SPALDING, contradicting in the most decided terms, a paragraph previously given in the *Northampton Herald*, the Editor of the *Herald* begs, through the medium of your widely circulating paper, to repeat his first statement, the correctness of which he is well ready and anxious to prove, whenever Mr. SPALDING may think fit to call upon him by means of his threatened prosecution."

Sir—You will confer an obligation upon me by giving publicity to the above; and I beg to assure you that the correctness of the paragraph in question can be proved by the most unquestionable evidence. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES L. ADKINS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—Permit me to trouble you with the following remarks, applying to Pursers and others, the proscribed classes of officers of the Royal Navy, for insertion in your impartial Journal—namely:—

The responsible and arduous duties of a Purser in the naval service, Sir, embrace even more than those of Commissary and Paymaster in the army combined; and well I know, from long practical experience, that the satisfaction or employment is far, very far, from meriting the smallest service on the part of the Purser, as a sincere; yet the half-pay of the latter (at least of the Commissary) for which I ever have been utterly at a loss to account, exceeds five times the half-pay of the former. On the list of pursers, Sir, many are unquestionably to be found, who, besides being necessarily superior accounts, and men of general information, possess abilities and capacity adequate to the discharge of the most important duties of thirty or forty years of active service on board ship—exposed to privations and dangers in all climates. Moreover, Sir, there is no retired list for the Pursers, such having hitherto been exclusively and I believe that I may venture to add, unjustly withheld from the officers, some of whom (independent of their many years service as Clerks), have actually been fifty-five years on the list of the Navy!

By a most ungenerous Act (which is in nowise applied to the Officers of the Army, the Master, Surgeon, and others) the Navy, amounting to nearly 2,000 Officers, with military rank of Captain, are precluded from attending the King's Levee, (unless introduced by one of the Lords of the Admiralty!) How fallacious, illiberal, blind, and inconsistent is that policy!—And what an invidious, unjust, and highly-unconstitutional invasion of the civil rights of a people!—Altogether unprecedented, I presume, in the annals of this or of any other country.

OMEGA.

PEMICAN.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has refused the degradation of a *Gr Peccage*.

Sir JOHN HONORABLE, the new Irish Secretary, was returned, Thursday, for Westminster, without opposition; so that our vast and opulent and highly patriotic city has fixed itself in the position of one of the rottenest of boroughs. The Right Honourable Baron

was hooted, groaned and pelted, and became excessively irritated by the "vastly ungentle" conduct of the promiscuous multitude." One man held up a cat-o-nine-tails, which put the Cam into a regular rage, and he exclaimed—pale with anger—"I'll mark you Sir, I'll mark you!"—an observation which was appropriately answered by a dab of mud, which took effect immediately above the Right Honourable Baronet's eye. He was, nevertheless, proposed by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT's "dear DE VEAR," seconded by Mr. POUNCEY, and returned, duly elected, by the High Bailiff.—So much for consistency, freedom, popularity and Reform!

The Marquess CONYNGHAM has been elected a Knight of St. Patrick, and was invested by the King on Wednesday.—This is almost the only—if not the only—instance upon record, of a son's receiving the ribbon vacated by the death of his father.

ANOTHER GREY JOB.—Lord Grey has lent his hand to another family job in Northumberland. Under pretence of economy, a re-organization of the management of the Greenwich Hospital estates, has taken place, and the office of Receiver has been given to one of the Noble Lord's tenants and quasi kinsmen, Mr. GREY, of Milfield. The *Whig Times Mercury* says, "We regret, and we are astonished to find that the change in the management of the Greenwich Hospital estates is in point of expenditure an injury, not a benefit to the country." The *Mercury* tells us that Mr. GREY is to have a salary of £1,000 a year, besides £200 a year for his house; and after some further detail adds, "We are assured that, in point of fact, the management of the Greenwich Hospital affairs is burdened with a greater expenditure than it was before." It is pretty well understood that this lucky GREY, in addition to his £1,000 a year, is to be allowed the privilege of carrying on his business of a farmer, as Earl Grey's tenant. In addition to this, a person of the name of HUNT, a tool of the GREYS, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Milfield Hill, has, it is stated, received an appointment as Mr. JOHN GREY's bailiff, with a salary of £200 a year. Besides these appointments, JOHN FENWICK, Esq., of Newcastle, a well-known Whig electioneering agent, is appointed Solicitor to the Hospital estates. "Nice pickings" for persons who faint at the sight of the pension list.—*Newcastle Journal*.

NORWICH, MARCH 30.—This being the week before Passion week, came on, according to Charter, the election of nominees of the Common Council of this city for the year ensuing. In spite of bygone assertions about the extinction of the Purple and Orange interest as a party, and in refutation of still circulated calumnies that its majority at the late general election was obtained by bribery, corruption, and undue influence, it will be seen that the freemen of Norwich have, in three wards out of four, returned Conservatives—decided Tory Conservatives—to sit in the Common Council of the Corporate Body. And this result has taken place under as free and spontaneous an exercise of their rights in the choice of municipal Representatives as ever characterised the proceedings of any popular election.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

On Monday last the members of the Northern Division Conservative Society dined at the George Inn, Kettering. The attendance was greater than was expected, consisting not only of the principal Gentry and Clergy, but of farmers from nearly every parish in the neighbourhood. The speeches were of a most animated description.

The following appears in the *Hull Advertiser*:—"One evening last week, Mr. NEWMAN, the ventriloquist, who has been performing at Beverley for some time, was spending an evening with a few friends at an inn, when a farmer who had been paying ardent devotion to Jolly Bacchus, determined to make one of the party, which he did, and was so delighted that, in order to keep it up to the last, he said he should stop all night, and accordingly ordered the bootjack. This was by no means agreeable to the company, one of whom intimated, in a whisper to the ventriloquist, that the obtrusive guest, who had a large family, had just buried his wife. The bootjack was brought, and one brawny foot unceasing, when the farmer was horrified by the sound of a feeble feminine voice, crying apparently from the boot, 'Oh, John! I little thought you could have forgotten me so soon, and thus neglect my children!' On hearing this appeal John started, groined, muttered prayers, and protested that he never would get drunk more. When he had recovered from his fright, and ascertained that his host was tenanted, he pulled it out and rode quietly home." We trust, for the honour of human nature, that this is a falsehood, and a mere puff of the nummer whose barbarity is so facetiously extolled. A more disgusting instance of callous inhumanity and outrageous blasphemy never was recorded.

WEST INDIA QUESTION.—We have learned upon unquestionable authority, that the principal banks in this city and in Glasgow, have addressed remonstrances, in the shape of memorials, to Earl Grey, deprecating the intended project of negro emancipation, from the mischief it would produce on the credit of the country. This proceeding, we can assure our readers, has arisen from no partiality in favour either of the injured planters, or the too-much tilted slaves—for the memorialists hold various sentiments on the question—but solely from the conviction with which every man of common understanding is impressed, that immediate, unconditional emancipation would speedily create confusion both at home and in the colonies, and lead directly to a general bankruptcy.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

DEPRECIATION OF JAMAICA PROPERTY.—Middleton, one of the finest coffee plantations in the parish of St. Andrew, and yielding an annual average crop of 35,000 lbs. of coffee, was sold at public auction for 7,000l.; and yesterday Temple Hall estate was sold for 10,350l. In former times Middleton could not have been purchased at a less sum than 20,000l., and Temple Hall would have been term cheap at 50,000l. Such, unfortunately, is the result of interference with the West India property by the *amis des noirs* in Britain!—*Jamaica Pap.*

WHITCROSS-STREET PRISON.—Between the 1st of September and the 31st of December last, there were imprisoned in Whitcross-street jail seven men, the collective amount of whose debts was 5s. 5d.!!—viz.:—William Wright, October 22, 1s.; William Smith, 2s.; William Sheppard, October 25, 6d.; George Parrot, 1s. 7d.; T. Springleck, October 25, 2s. 1d.; Thomas Ford, November 28, 1s. 8d.; and James Mitchell, November 30, 7d.

A Return of the total number of Commissioned Officers in the Royal Navy on the 1st January, 1784, 1792, 1800, 1810, 1816, 1822, 1827, 1833, distinguishing the number of each rank from Admiral to Lieutenant, inclusive, and distinguishing the number of each rank employed afloat on that date:—

Year	Admirals	Vice Admirals	Rear Admirals	Captains	Commodores	Lieutenants	Total
1784	19	19	17	478	107	1,499	2,220
1792	14	13	17	456	105	1,441	2,117
1800	10	10	15	418	104	1,320	1,967
1810	9	11	14	380	104	1,211	1,809
1816	49	41	60	285	107	1,041	3,143
1822	68	67	81	257	107	1,041	4,561
1827	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1833	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1832	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1833	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1834	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1835	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1836	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1837	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1838	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1839	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1840	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1841	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1842	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1843	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1844	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1845	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1846	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1847	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1848	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1849	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1850	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1851	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1852	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1853	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1854	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1855	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1856	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1857	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1858	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1859	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1860	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1861	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1862	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1863	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1864	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1865	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1866	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1867	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1868	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1869	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1870	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1871	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1872	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1873	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1874	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1875	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1876	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1877	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1878	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1879	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1880	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1881	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1882	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1883	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1884	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1885	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1886	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1887	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1888	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1889	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1890	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1891	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1892	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1893	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1894	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1895	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1896	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1897	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1898	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1899	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988
1900	65	64	75	251	107	1,041	3,988

VALUE OF THE FRANCHISE.—The following is a copy of a letter in our possession, which was addressed to one of the candidates, during the late elections, by a voter resident in Brighton. We suppress the name of the writer, not out of any pity which we ourselves feel, but

because we are restrained by the injunction of the parties through whom it has been communicated to us:—

"Sir:—If you like to give me five or six pounds for my vote, you shall have it. If not, I have no doubt but that the other candidates will do so. Waiting your reply. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
—Sept. 8, 1832."

Such a document as this has not, perhaps, its parallel. Every one knows that bribes are taken by electors; but who, until now, saw the thing coolly put down in black and white, as here done? To render the story complete, but by no means with a view of insinuating anything unfair in other quarters—an idea which we beg to be understood as negating most distinctly—it ought to be added that the writer of the above letter, after one or two other propositions, finally voted for the rival candidates.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The Eighth Report from the Select Committee on Petitions has been printed. From it we learn that the number of petitions for the vote by ballot this Session has been 9, with 5,317 signatures; for the repeal of the Septennial Act 3, with 2,830 signatures. The number of petitions for a better observance of the Sabbath amount to 333, and they have 72,844 names attached; against the present system of lay patronage in the Church of Scotland the number of petitions has been 39, with 16,301 signatures attached; against tithes in England 13 petitions, 4,021 signatures; against tithes in Ireland 37 petitions, 13,042 signatures; against the remaining disabilities under which the Dissenters labour 10 petitions, 1920 signatures; in favour of Jewish emancipation 15 petitions, 3,564 signatures; against the continuance of slavery 99 petitions, 59,419 signatures; on the same subject, conditionally, 63 petitions, with 13,321 signatures; against the Disturbances in Ireland Bill 523 petitions, with 344,312 signatures; for the Repeal of the Union 14 petitions, 4,845 signatures; for altering the Beer Act 34 petitions, 3,143 signatures; in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill 41 petitions, 67,389 signatures; for a reform in Corporations 44 petitions, 20,476 signatures. The total number of petitions on public matters presented to the House since its sitting amount to 1,515. The names of Members presenting the petitions are now printed with them.

LITERARY.—The following is a fac-simile of a notice posted on the door of the room occupied by the Committee on Towns in the State House:—

Notice
The Committee on Railroads has gone in to the senate Chamber.—*Boston (America) Daily Commercial Gazette*.

ALTIORIAN LOGIC.—Ireland is beggared for want of a superior resident gentry; therefore, to improve her, cut off ten of her best. Her Protestant interest is threatened by a formidable and implacable enemy; in order, therefore, to strengthen her cause, deprive her of ten of its most able leaders. The rights of property are threatened and assailed; therefore, to keep all secure, commit an unprecedented act of spoliation, and justify it by a principle which would fully bear out COBBETT in his equitable adjustment of the Funds.—*Christian Remembrancer for April*.

LIVERY SERVANTS.—Mr. SINGLETON, timber-merchant, obtained a verdict in the Sheffield Court of Requests, on Tuesday last, for 5l. as the value of livery and other wearing apparel supplied to his late servant (CHRISTOPHER INGRAM), for his second year's service, three months of which had only expired, when he left his master. It will probably be recollected that Mr. SINGLETON put the defendant in custody a few months ago, for taking away the above clothes, and for which he (Mr. S.) has paid 50l. for damages awarded in an action for false imprisonment; but this verdict has established his right to the clothes, and shown that a servant is not entitled to clothes provided by his master unless the year's service be performed.—*Nottingham Review*.

The following affords some new consolation to poor Lord Grey:—"At the last meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, Mr. SALT said, 'the greatest indignation now prevailed against the Ministers for their despotism towards Ireland, and for their refusal to inquire into the distress of this country.' (Loud cries of 'hear, hear,') The conduct of Ministers on Mr. ATTWOOD's motion was such as to entitle them to the general detestation of the country, and he fully agreed with a Member of the Union who had written to him on the subject, that addresses should be forwarded to the King from all parts of the kingdom, praying him to dismiss his Ministers forthwith.' (Loud cheers.) Mr. SALT concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to consider the propriety of issuing an Address to the People of England on this subject, and also to recommend some specific measures, to the attainment of which they should direct their whole attention.—Mr. MUNTZ said Ministers denied the existence of any particular distress, in the face of the declarations of the people to the contrary, and thus proved themselves unfit and unworthy to govern the country, and the sooner they gave place to abler and honest men the better.' (Tremendous applause.)

RELIGION FOR NEWSPAPERS.—An old pensioned marine—one who was present at the battle of Bunker's hill, a second Corporal TRANT, and who is now in the enjoyment of good health—is very fond of reading newspapers when he can get them. When repeatedly annoyed by enquiries as to his appetite on this subject, he lately replied—"Why, to tell you the truth, when I was in the corps, a goat was kept in the barracks which was in the habit of eating the papers, and being killed, I was asked to partake of it—I can give no other reason!"

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRELIMINARIES.

The Rev. T. T. ROE has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Dunholme, with St. John, in Newport, in the city of Lincoln.

The Rev. JAMES CONNOR, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Lydeard St. Lawrence, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Edward Connor, of Paulet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Russell.—*Exeter Gazette*.

The Rev. JAMES LEE, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the vicarage of Market Drayton, Salop, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Pountney Stubbs. Patrons, Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., Edwin Corbet and Cresswell Pigot, Esquires.

The Rev. FREDERICK JOHNSON, B.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the vicarage of Hemington, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Linton. Patron, Lord Montagu.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. JES. RENN, aged 55, Incumbent of Rockfield, near Carlisle, having faithfully discharged the duties of that parish for the space of 54 years, which is remarkable, he and his predecessor have filled the station for the long period of 112 years.

The Rev. CHARLES HALSTED, of Hood House, near Burnley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscription for the Irish Clergy already exceeds 40,000l.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The above society held their general Meeting at the Church-building Society's office, St. Martin's-place, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., when the usual business was transacted. Present:—The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, St. Asaph, Chester, Bangor; Lord Kenyon, Joshua Watson, Esq.; James Trimmer, Esq.; Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Rev. Dr. Walmisley, and Rev. J. C. Wigram. The schools of 22 places were taken in union, and grants voted to 24 places, amounting in the whole to 915l.

The new church at Stanton St. Bernard was on Wednesday solemnly opened for divine service.

We have authority to state that the building of a commodious and handsome church, in a convenient situation, and for the general accommodation of English residents and visitors in Paris, will be commenced in the course of a few weeks. The church will be under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, who will also perform part of the service. Further particulars will soon be made known to the public.—*Paris Paper*.

A portion of the inhabitants of Gooch last week presented each of

their Ministers, the Rev. JOHN WILSON and the Rev. JOHN EARL, with a handsome silver tea-pot, appropriately engraved, as a testimonial of their admiration of, and gratitude for the valuable and benevolent assistance rendered by those gentlemen during the distressing visitation of Cholera at that place.

The Rev. W. MANSUR, M.A. minister of St. Thomas's Church, Birmingham, has declined the living of St. Owen's, Hereford, to which he was presented a short time since. A district surrounding St. Thomas's Church is shortly to be added, when a parish will be formed for the Rev. Gentleman, whose talents and piety are highly estimated at Birmingham as they were at Reading, and subsequently at Colchester.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough will hold his next half-yearly Ordination on Sunday, the 28th of April, in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

The Bishop of Lincoln's next Ordination will be held at Buckden, on Trinity Sunday, the 2d of June.

The Rev. J. LYON, M.A., Rector of Prestwich, having completed the fiftieth year of his incumbency on Friday, the 22d inst., his parishioners and friends determined to celebrate the event in a manner which should at once serve as a demonstration of their grateful attachment to a revered Pastor, and as the memorial of a circumstance almost without parallel in this part of the country. A series of public entertainments accordingly took place in the village during the last week, a brief account of which it is about to record, as highly honourable to all parties concerned.—On Monday a public dinner was given at the National School, to which the Rev. Gentleman was invited, and the same opportunity was taken to present to him a pair of beautiful silver salvers, which had been subscribed by a subscription amongst the parishioners. The school-room was then up to the consideration of the day, and the direction of the Committee, and arrangements were made for a grand supper and after visitors, and about that number sat down to dinner.—*Manchester Herald*.

The inhabitants of Faversham are so much gratified by the very able preaching of the Rev. Dr. BIRN, as to manifest a desire to have two sermons on each Sabbath, in place of one as heretofore, and the Rev. Gentleman having declared his readiness and intention of thus increasing the number of the day—seven days in the week—the inhabitants of the town have put down their names as subscribers, in order to present the Rev. Gentleman with an annual compliment of 50l. or 60l. for the additional duty. Spacious and extensive as is the interior of Faversham church, there is still a deficiency of accommodation for all who are desirous of attending.

The Rev. Mr. ALDRICH has retired from the perpetual curacy of St. Ives, and is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. MARRAS.

HEAVITRE CHURCH.—At a vestry meeting in this parish, the motion for rebuilding this church was negated on a division by 96 to 81, on the ground of its being premature in the present state of affairs as regards the Church, to agitate a question of that description.—*Falmouth Packet*.

The Rev. E. WILSON, the late highly respected curate of St. Michael's, has been presented with a handsome silver salver.

An interesting trial took place at the Court of the Admiralty, last week. Mr. ARBUTHNOT, on behalf of the parishioners of Drogheda, brought an action for the recovery of penalties under a recent Act against the Very Rev. Dean LESLIE, for non-residence. It appeared, in the course of the trial, that the Dean had not resided in the parish since the year 1825. He produced a license from the Bishop, which covered three years of the period, and alleged he had verbal leave for the remaining portion. The Judge, however, under the Chief Justice's direction, returned a verdict of 594l. against him, being the amount of one year's tithes of the parish.

The Rev. HENRY LEMLEY held his tithe audit at North Bradley, Wilts, and after he had received his own tithes as Vicar of the Parish, as well as the rents and rectorial tithes for the College of Winchester as proprietor thereof, he distributed to the poor at North Bradley parish, articles of clothing, blanketing, bedding, &c., to the amount of 100l., being one-third of his vicarial tithes. He has also, in the course of this last year, expended between 500 and 1000l. in keeping a certain number of hands at extra labour, who would otherwise have been unemployed; this indeed, he has done, more or less, every year since he has been incumbent of the parish. His amiable lady also provided the whole of his school, which was endowed by his late predecessor, Archdeacon DAUBENY, as well as the girls of the Sunday School (altogether amounting to 80 girls and boys), with warm clothing, and to attend their parish church with comfort and decency.—*Salisbury Journal*.

His MAJESTY'S Royal Maundy

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

We have had some considerable heaviness in the Concol market during the week, and the price has been as low as 87½ for the Account. It closed this afternoon at 88½. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have been on the advance, the former are 82 5/8, and the latter 26 3/8. In consequence of a proposition made by Government to the Bank Directors, that they should, as the price of a renewal of the Charter, give up the annual payment made to them of 200,000l. for managing the National Debt, Bank Stock experienced a great fall, the price from 202 declining to 183, but it subsequently advanced to 196. It closed this afternoon at 195, and India Stock at 221. In the Foreign market the chief reaction has been in Spanish Bonds, which have been done as low as 17½. There has been some reaction since, and 18½ was the last price. The change of Ministry in Spain was the cause of this decline. Belgian Bonds are 88½ to 9; Dutch 46½; Danish 72½; and Russian 102½ to 103½.

Bank Stock..... shut
3 per Cent. Reduced..... shut
4 per Cent. Reduced..... shut
New 3 per Cent. 85½
4 per Cent. 182½..... shut
Bank Long Ann..... shut

Bank Stock..... shut
India Stock..... shut
Ditto for Account..... 221
India Bonds..... 26 3/8 pm.
Exchequer Bills..... 82 5/8
Consols for Account 88½

The following latest foreign arrivals we copy from the *Standard* of last night:

"A report is in town, from Portsmouth, which states that, when the packet left, some fighting was observed at Oporto on the 31st."

"We have received the *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 23d ult., by which we find that the late occurrences at Constantinople are known in that city. The *Journal* significantly says, without further comment, that the Russian squadron "is still in the road of Bujukdere." Great complaints are interchanging between the Russian Admiral Lazareff, and Tahir Pacha, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet. A grand dinner was given by the latter to the former, which appears to have been conducted quite in the European style. Tahir Pacha proposing many appropriate toasts. What would Mahomet think of this?"

"We have a cable telegram from Singapore, by which we learn that the Chinese rebellion had been terminated by a compromise, and that the military were on their return home."

COMPLETION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—Volume XLVII. of this Work is just published.

Volume XLVIII. completes the Edition, and will contain a copious Glossary, appears on 1st May.

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The Chair having been vacated, it was Proposed by John William Buckle, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Gowan, Esq. Resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to John Woolmore, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. Mr. Cotton's Committee sit daily at the City of London Tavern, from 10 unt 5 o'clock where all communications will be thankfully received.

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Chemists and Druggists, and Venders of Patent Medicines throughout G.
Britain; and wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Edwards, Newbery, Sutton,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank several correspondents for very clever poems, which we have received—"NIGER,"—"CRANMER," and others; but we fear that serious verses, however good, are misplaced in the columns of a newspaper.

Mr. A., who inquires if it is according to our wishes and plan to review his book, must send it to us before we can possibly give him an answer.

CONSERVATOR is thanked for his letter.

We do not see how we could take any steps in the affair of the subscription suggested by TROLOPE.

In answer to "A BREWER," we beg to state that there is at present no clause in Sir James ANSON'S Bill to prevent beer working on Sundays. "A BREWER" mis-spells the worthy Baronet's name—it is spelled AGNEW, not "AGNEW," innocent as he is.

The curious case of the rectangular man is not fit for the public eye. What could he have been doing for the first thirty-two years of his life? Diplomatus Verus is thanked, and shall appear next week.

H., on military fogging, ditto.

Our article on East India affairs is postponed till next Monday.

We are compelled to postpone the extract from the Metropolitan Magazine 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, APRIL 14.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Windsor.

It is generally understood that the dress of the KING'S Marshalsmen is about to undergo a very important alteration.

WE suppose Lord GREY must begin to open his eyes, now, as to the popularity of his Government, and the great benefits which his Reform Bill have produced, not only for the country, but for himself. It was only last week we had to announce the signal defeat of all the Ministerial and local interests at Sunderland—one of their own new-made boroughs—by Alderman THOMPSON'S return in opposition to Mr. BARCLAY, in spite of every effort of cajolement or threat that could be held out, and in spite of the brief but dictatorial command of the EARL OF DURHAM—"Elect BARCLAY—yours, DURHAM."—To-day we have to record another and a more biting and bitter evidence of the real position of the Ministry, in the defeat, at Gloucester, of Captain BERKELEY by Mr. HOPE.

This defeat is most particularly galling, because it is most particularly declaratory of the real state of the case. Captain BERKELEY, a gallant sailor, quite properly appointed a Lord of the Admiralty (so long, at least, as the principle of placing Captains at a Board to command Admirals is recognized), a popular man—most popular in Gloucester, the neighbourhood of his father's extensive domains—connected, by marriage, with a Cabinet Minister, and unobjectionable in every point of view, except—as we think, and as think those who think with us—his politics, and in those politics identified with the Ministry, from whom he received his office.

Mr. HOPE, a gentleman of high Tory principles, (defeated only in Marylebone by a coalition between the Whigs and Radicals,) unwilling to come forward, not even present at the nomination or election, known publicly—young as he is—as having, in two Parliaments, upheld the real principles of constitutional Conservancy,—is put forward by his friends and returned—without any preparation or canvass to counteract the well-organized machinery of the BERKELEY interest—by a greater majority than ever marked the sense of the electors of Gloucester, who are, as we are told, generally considered pretty equally balanced in political feeling—by a majority of 109.

What has happened since Captain BERKELEY was first elected, to cause this. Captain BERKELEY is as brave, and as good-natured, and as kind, and as popular personally as he was then—he is a Post-Captain of fourteen years standing; but then his political popularity rested on the basis of REFORM, he was upheld because the cry was for Lord GREY and the Bill; he is now beaten, defeated, and driven to a retreat, for precisely the same reasons. Lord GREY is found out; so is the trickery of Reform, and the PEOPLE are enlightened; nor, perhaps, although we declare we touch the subject with pain, was the recollection that Captain BERKELEY was just appointed to an office to which Lord GREY appointed a son-in-law two years ago, when—as the address of the Sunderland electors sets forth, and we positively know, that son-in-law was just as unfit to perform its duties as he was on the day when at last his father-in-law was forced to let him resign it.

Facts, as we have ever said, beat arguments a hundred to one. Lord GREY may think that the voice of the people is like "the whisper of a faction"—he cannot remain much longer ignorant of the real state of the case—the coterie of Sheen, huddled round him, penning him in, and keeping him as much in ignorance of what is actually going on as if he were KING, must give way. Lord GREY has only to look at the returns to the Crown Office since his Reform Bill has come into play, to see precisely the rate at which he and his fanatical colleagues have been "going down."

In London every nerve was strained, every art practised, every influence exerted, to support the purity of election by the return of Alderman VENABLES; he was beaten by Mr. LYALL, the Conservative candidate, opposed by the whole power of Ministers.

At Dover, Captain STANHOPE, a *ci-devant* popular Liberal, backed by the weight of the Lord Privy Seal, who, for all we know, went to live in the place for the purpose; beaten by Mr. HALCOMB, the Tory candidate.

In Cumberland, where ministerial interest is potent, generally speaking, the Ministers' Candidate succumbed to the Tory, Mr. IRTON. In Marylebone, Mr. MURRAY—himself clever, popular, faultless except in politics—was driven to a resignation the first day, in order that his supporters might be ordered to join their bitterest enemies, the Radicals, to keep out the Tory.

At Sunderland, as we have already said, they are again defeated in one of the fast-holds of their own making, with all the aid of the LAMBTONS and WILLIAMSONS, and the rest of the faction; and now, lastly, at Gloucester, with all their own influence superadded to the personal and proprietary interest of the BERKELEYS, they are beaten to an extent proportionate numerically to the rapidity of their fall.

This is all galling—but it is galling in fifty different ways. It is not only because these repeated defeats must proclaim the state of their popularity to the nation, that they are galling; it is because they inform the SOVEREIGN of what his people think and feel; for however active and anxious Lord GREY may be to exclude certain papers from the Royal presence, and however strenuous he may be in his declara-

tions that the perusal of ultra-conservative journals is particularly injurious, as tending to destroy the confidence between the Monarch and his Ministers, Lord GREY, with all his "rough shod" interference, cannot prevent the KING from knowing what men are returned to the Commons House of Parliament. The consequence of these disclosures, therefore, will be the SOVEREIGN'S conviction that his Ministers are not so terribly popular but that he may occasionally kick them into order. The thing speaks for itself; and if these returns are not sufficient to prove to everybody interested about them, that they are hated rather than loved, laughed at, rather than feared, and despised infinitely more than they ever were before extolled, we refer to the speech of Mr. LARKINS—of the late-to-be Sir SOMETHING HEADLAM—to the orations of the POLITICAL UNIONS—and to the Councils of the Institutes; and if none of these are sufficient, let us refer to the *Times* of Thursday, where we find the following:—

"Now, it seems not altogether irrational to conjecture, that what the KING'S Ministers gained by fidelity to their engagements, they might, by continuing the same proud course of honour and virtue, have preserved to this hour undiminished. Yet, what appears to be the fact? In Parliament, as the session advanced, their majorities have been dwindling from week to week; and out of Parliament their declared supporters have been roughly handled wherever they showed themselves as candidates against Radicals and Tories. In the city of London, which at the general election had returned Alderman WATTS, an avowed friend of Ministers, a new election was held for a citizen to supply the place of that honest and consistent Whig; but, instead of Alderman Venables, who, besides being a Liberal, and a friend of the Grey Administration, had recent and considerable claims upon the favour of the London constituency, Mr. LYALL, a known Tory, was returned. In Marylebone Mr. MURRAY, a professed friend of His Majesty's Ministers, was set aside with little apparent trouble; and Sir S. WHALLEY, whose liberal politics were understood to be of a far broader and more thoroughgoing character than those which had lately begun to be ascribed to the Cabinet, was elected by a large majority. Mr. HOPE, the rankest of the Tory race, was far ahead of the Ministerial candidate. The GREY principles were, it seems, more odious even than those of the Conservative Club. At Sunderland the *Friend of Ministers* was signally defeated. At Gloucester itself, where the Whig Berkeleys are so sturdy of that family, who had just taken office, and had thus identified his cause with that of Ministers, has been beaten by a Tory, who himself but a few short months before had been a rejected suitor.

"Why are such things? We speak of them. God knows, more in shame and sorrow than in anger. They are misfortunes—they are blots—let them, we implore the members of the Government, let them be salutary warnings. This series of ill successes, where all had been heretofore triumphant on the side of the Whigs, ought to be regarded as an indication that the mind of the country is undergoing an anti-ministerial change. It is the part of an independent friend, more disposed to love a Reform Administration than to fear it—it is the part of such a friend to admonish such a Ministry, that, while there is yet time, they must recall the people to their standard, or they will not long have strength to carry on the Government."

This is precisely what we foretold—the attempt to realize the promises and fulfil the pledges of a forty years' opposition, we knew to be impracticable, without the entire subversion of the Constitution, the overthrow of the Monarchy, and the establishment of a Republic of the most odious kind; Lord GREY knew that—but what signified his knowledge—he saw the road to power, and he took it; with the PEOPLE he went just far enough to seat himself and all his relations and friends in all the various offices of State, and then—feeling the responsibility which in other days he had ridiculed, and experiencing the difficulties which, as an oppositionist, he had affected to despise—he stops—at last attempts to stop—while yet there is something left to save.

See what happens—his attempt to "shut the flood-gates" which he himself has opened, produces this violent re-action; the hollowness of the promises, and the views with which they were made, become apparent to the meanest understandings, and the country naturally turns to the men who, without any such protestations or professions, have administered the public affairs honourably and prosperously.

The *Times* says Lord GREY must recall the PEOPLE while there is yet time, or he will not long have strength to carry on the Government. We can tell Lord GREY—but he knows it quite well himself—that if he attempts to "recall" the PEOPLE, by conceding to the cry of a faction, or striking at the root of the Constitution to please the "Political Unions," there will not long be any Government to carry on.

What Lord GREY evidently wishes—having admitted his inability to continue his present game much longer—is, to weed his Cabinet—perhaps quit it, himself; and strengthen the Ministry by combining the small portion of talent that now adorns it, with the ability, integrity, and practical experience of some other men of somewhat more moderate political principles. That he will meet with great difficulties there can be no doubt; but we are quite sure, for the good of the country—for the advantage of his character—for his own ease and comfort, that the sooner his Lordship can make some arrangement to relieve himself from the most "untoward" dilemma in which he is placed, the better;—upon this point, we have the pleasure of thinking that, for once, his Lordship and we agree.

THE Stock-jobbers have been pretty quiet upon Portuguese affairs during the week. The last lit was the calculating Captain at Cowes, who knew exactly how many of the King of PORTUGAL'S troops were killed by seeing a battle three miles off; but since that nothing has occurred, except the return of some vessels which have attempted to throw supplies into Oporto.

In the absence of information which we trust will speedily arrive, it may not be unnecessary to refer to a very excellent and orthodox authority upon such matters, touching the interference of ENGLAND with the Government of Portugal; the following observations were written at the time when Mr. CANNING, devoted to the cause of the "Constitution," sent the protecting force to Portugal. The writer says:—

"We greatly dread the design of the Portuguese expedition being too far pursued. Men in this Government are so apt to think only of Parliamentary effect, that we earnestly wish our Ministers may look to the principle of their conduct alone, and disregard the utmost claims of the most insatiable ambition. It should never be forgotten, that the interference was justified by one only consideration; we armed to keep foreign armies from overthrowing the Portuguese Constitution. On no other ground can we for an instant defend the argument. But if the people of Portugal, left to themselves, declare against that Constitution; if they overturn it, or break in upon it, or submit to a tyrant, and aid him in his attempt to enslave, or quietly yield to these attempts—the British army is not there to take either part, and its interposition would be a violation of all duty, and in defiance of all the principles of the armament itself. In truth, such an interference would justify France and Spain in fitting out an expedition against ours. We are there, be it ever remembered, not to support any form of Government, but only to defend the country against foreign aggression."

Nothing can be more clear than the principle of non-interference as here advocated and maintained—the moment

Mr. CANNING'S bayonets were removed and the People were left to themselves they did declare against the Constitution, they did not only submit to a Tyrant—if the KING of their choice is to be so called—but they forced that Tyrant to be their KING as well by acclamation as right—therefore England, according to this able writer, has nothing in this world to do with the affair—"any interposition would be a violation of all duty."

If this were the acknowledged principle while we had a legitimate force in the country, how much more strongly must it operate when, in profession, we are taking no part, but, in fact, are—and we think no liberal, however liberal he may be, can object to the authority which we have extracted from *The Edinburgh Review* of 1828.

In Spain, we are happy to hear, that the prospect is brightening—the undoubted zeal and integrity of M. ZEA DE BERNUDEZ, added to his powerful ability, will, no doubt, maintain the mastery for that party—upon the success of which alone depends the happiness and prosperity of perhaps the very finest country in the world—a country so much improved since the cessation of war that those who remember it, under all its oppressions and afflictions, would scarcely recognise it. To such a country—rich in every natural production on the face of the earth, and under it, nothing is wanting but a firm and consistent Government such as the Administration of M. de BERNUDEZ is calculated to afford it, to restore it to its proper rank amongst the nations of Europe.

Advices have been received from Constantinople, dated 19th of March. It was generally stated and believed there that affairs had been arranged between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt; but no accounts had been received of IBRAHIM PACHA having retrograded with his army from Cutayah. The Russian fleet, consisting of four 80 gunships, three frigates, one corvette, and one brig, still remained at Buyukdéré, nor was any preparation making for their departure; on the contrary, it appeared to be the direct wish of the Sultan that they should remain to preserve tranquillity. The popular feeling was so decidedly against the Sultan's Government at the capital, that had IBRAHIM PACHA pushed on and arrived at Scutari, it is probable he would have been received cordially, and a change effected in the Government. The Russian fleet was in a very unhealthy state, and much illness prevailed in Constantinople.

By advices from Smyrna it appears that the SULTAN'S Governor had resumed his functions, in consequence of the foreign Consuls having struck their flags; and the officer who had usurped the Government in the name of IBRAHIM PACHA had been compelled to retire, after a brief administration of fifteen days.

We are extremely glad to know that the bullying tone assumed by the French Admiral ROUSSIN was treated with the most sovereign contempt by the Russians, as well as by the VICEROY—this is at least satisfactory. As for poor England, she has been virtually unrepresented at the PORTE for several months. As for Lord POWSONNY he had not been heard of at the capital when the last accounts came away, which, considering how many different branches of the GREY family are employed in and about the Mediterranean, may perhaps be easily accounted for.

Letters from Greece have arrived to the 13th ult. The Government of Lord PALMERSTON'S KING OTHO were very busy making laws; and it is said that the Russian influence is not quite so powerful as it has been. We are told that Sir RICHARD CHURCH would probably be Commander-in-Chief—but this is merely an *on dit*.

LORD GODERICH, like Lord DURHAM, is an Earl: the much-desired title of KENT, was, as we last week said, unattainable; the next coveted title of HARROLD was abandoned, for fear of the ridicule which would attach to the Child who was to bear it; and so, at last, RIFON is the town honoured by the choice of the Noble Lord. It is said, however, that even this elevation is not, in Lord GREY'S opinion, sufficient to mark to the country that Lord GODERICH did not quit the Colonial Department either because he had done wrong or because he was supposed incapable of doing right; and that a Blue Ribband is also to be bestowed upon his Lordship. His Lordship, as we last week observed, would in that case be like Lord GREY—a supernumerary Knight. Surely this proceeding is very much of a piece with all the rest. BRITANNIA, shorn of her respectability, laughed at, all over the world, suffering under internal complaints, and disappointed in all her hopes and expectations, is to be soothed and gratified by such a *cadeau*, as a pair of extra Garters!

OUR read rs may remember that more than once or twice we have bitterly inveighed against the shameful principle introduced by the present Government of buying up, at the lowest possible rate, the pensions of old soldiers, and encouraging these deluded men to emigrate to America with the ill-proportioned commutation which they have, by dint of haggling and huxtering, obtained.

The following, which we extract from the *Morning Post*, will give, we think, the finishing stroke to this most disgraceful plan of proceeding, and even if it should not spoil the trafficking on the part of the Government, will at least warn the soldier not to be persuaded out of his right by specious professions, or unprofessional calculations.

The accounts received yesterday from Canada supply a Report made by the Emigration Society of Quebec relative to the situation of the British pensioners who had commuted their pension for a sum of money, and had proceeded to settle in Canada. The misfortune of the pensioners had been very great. The following are extracts from the Report referred to:—

"Several thousands of these pensioners, including their families, have come out during the last two years. They must have brought with them, or received here since they arrived, probably about 100,000, and we believe that few will assert that they are not now, in general, in a worse condition than they could possibly be at home. The extent of the delusion under which they as well as the British Government have been acting is astonishing; for there is no one who will say whether they or the British Government contemplated the fate that has awaited them."

The Report proceeds to state that no one is fit to emigrate to Canada who is not brought up to agricultural pursuits, or who is in the habit of placing dependence on any thing but his own exertions and industry for a living; and concludes by expressing a strong opinion that the British Government ought to do something to relieve the distresses of the pensioners, whose prospects have been so much disappointed.

The British Government will do no such thing, and thus a new encouragement is held out to men to recruit our army—Sixpence a day after five and twenty years' service, instead of a shilling after sixteen, and that to be purchased up for a quarter its value, and the pittance it produces scattered and

squandered, and the late possessors left to misery and beggary in the wilds of Canada.

It will be recollected that in the year 1831 Sir HENRY HARDINGE mentioned this subject in the House of Commons, and returned to it, again last Session. We do hope and trust that this gallant and distinguished officer will again bring the matter before Parliament, and that Government will be compelled either to replace these deluded victims upon the Pension List, or return them the sums which they haggled them out of, when they induced them to sell their rights at a valuation made by the purchasers!

A BEGGING-BOX is going round for Mr. DUNCOMBE; the subscription has been suggested in order to withstand the tyrannical and undue influence of a Peer—meaning the loyal and constitutional Marquess of SALISBURY—in the late Hertford Election. To this, we see it is expected, by the *Times*, and other liberal Papers, that all his MAJESTY'S Ministers should contribute.

We conclude that the same high and liberal personages will immediately come forward to defray the whole of the expenses of Mr. Alderman THOMPSON'S election at Sunderland, where the direct interference of Mr. DUNCOMBE'S friend, Lord DURHAM, was a matter of perfect and universal notoriety.—“*Elect Barclay—yours, DURHAM*”—sounds very much like it. We are quite sure the Ministers cannot refuse this act of justice to Mr. THOMPSON. As there is no great chance of his accepting their liberality, they might as well make it, to save appearances.

Upon the subject of the first Sunderland election, we have received intelligence, of which nothing but an earnest desire to spare the feelings of those who must despise the policy as we know they hate the politics of the principal offenders, hinders our exposure. We yet may lay the whole case before the public, and we will venture to say it is without precedent or parallel in the annals of Ministerial profligacy.

The rejoicings at Gloucester on the return of Mr. HOPE have been unbounded—the electors have declared that he shall not hear the expence of one shilling. He was chaired triumphantly, and subsequently dined with upwards of 250 of the electors, while dinners to more than 400 were in progress in different parts of the city. So decisive a proof of the reaction which has taken place in popular feeling has not yet been exhibited, and, in conjunction with others, it fully justifies the *Morning Chronicle* in its declared belief, that if a dissolution were now to take place, the new Parliament would be entirely conservative.

It will be seen that no time has been lost under the active administration of Lord ANGLESEA and the Right Honourable Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE in declaring martial law in certain parts of Ireland; this gives a good earnest of what is to come: the disposition of the people towards the soldiery, if we may credit letters from Kilkenny, is most unequivocally displayed.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The new Secretary at War, Mr. ELLICE, is reported to be a man of business and a man of decision, who will not be governed by Mr. SULLIVAN, the Deputy Secretary at War, or his clerks in office. Having some experience as an old Adjutant, I offer, through the medium of your columns, which are always open to the affairs of the army, the following facts, which deserve Mr. ELLICE'S immediate attention.

Since Sir J. Hobhouse's Pension Warrant of the 7th of February, 1833, the recruiting of the army has been so severely checked, that in the five battalions of the Guards scarcely a man has been enlisted.

We hear a great deal of the march of intellect, but I beg to assure Mr. ELLICE that there is no class of the community who have marched more readily forward in the just appreciation of their rights and interests than the British soldier.

He is respectful to the civil authorities, but he can read, or has learnt by heart, a small book, which every soldier is required to have in his possession, the “*Soldier's Account-book*.” The object of his keeping this book is, that he may have his claims properly established, and his good, faithful, or gallant services recorded. This book, if he dies in the service, is to be sent to his relations, containing a brief but important history of his military conduct and his claims.

By this book he is told that as an indulgence for good conduct he is to be rewarded with the following pension on leaving the service:—

If a soldier requests his discharge after 21 years' service, he might, by the Warrant 1829, have 10d. a day for life; a corporal, 1s. 2d.; a sergeant, 1s. 4d.; provided the non-commissioned officers had served as corporals or sergeants at least 10 years of the 21 years' service.

By the Warrant 1833, a soldier now serving is to have, after 25 years' service, 6d. a day instead of 10d. loss 4d.

A corporal 6d. instead of 1s. 2d. loss 6d.

A sergeant 10d. instead of 1s. 4d. loss 10d.

Mr. ELLICE, as a man of business, must know that the sergeants of the army are selected from amongst a large number as the most intelligent of their class. Is it a trifling matter of War-office Reform, to announce to sergeants now serving in the army, that instead of 1s. 4d. after 21 years' service, they shall, by Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE'S scale, have only 10d.? After 25 years, losing 10d. a day pension, and being required to serve four years longer? Will dissatisfied sergeants make contented soldiers? Are they not bound together by a community of interests?

Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE condescended to relax when he heard of the discontent which his new tariff had created, by allowing a few men to be discharged, at their own request, on the rates of 1829; but how was this reluctant concession to the soldiers been carried into effect? Long delays, objections, and difficulties are now brought to bear, and instead of confidence being restored, suspicion is rankling in the breasts of the men at this ungracious mode of backing out of a bungling measure. As an old Adjutant of some experience, I solicit Mr. ELLICE'S attention to this part of the new warrant; and, as he can understand the motives of self-interest by which men are to be governed quietly or excited into discontent, I hope he will give his attention to this subject, which is not settled, nor likely to be settled, so long as the soldier is told he may have sixpence a day after twenty-one years instead of one shilling; in proof of which, I recommend him to call for a Return of the number of men enlisted in March, 1833, by the five Battalions of Guards, and the number of men enlisted in March, 1832.

Let Mr. ELLICE also call for the average of parish allowances granted to paupers, and compare that rate with the new pension rate of the soldier's friend, Sir J. C. HOBBHOUSE. A patriot can do office in favour of Liberty, and commemorate his accession to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland by proclaiming a whole country as the object for the Whisk Act; and a philanthropist can spout on the hustings against the degradation of military flogging, and pretend to be sensitively alive to the soldier's feelings, where a little clap-trap is to be acquired with a reformed constituency; and yet have no compunction for the soldier's comfort in his old age, by ordering him to serve four years longer on half his former pension,

The stimulant for good service and good conduct is to be lowered one-half, and the soldier's compensation is to consist in depriving Regimental Courts-martial of the power of inflicting corporal punishment. I caution Mr. ELLICE against the still greater cruelty of degrading the British Veteran into a pauper; the new warrant, in plain English, amounts to this, that the good men, who are nineteen-twentieths of every regiment, are to be mulcted of their reward, by having for the future 6d. instead of 10d. a day pension, whilst the military criminal's back is to be spared the degradation of a flogging, on the leveling principle of protecting crime and punishing merit. Before Mr. ELLICE commences his popularity-hunting scheme of trucking to the BUNNETTS and COBBETTS of the day by restricting corporal punishment to the most flagrant crimes, let him first do substantial justice to the old soldiers by restoring their pensions, for this class constitute the great mass of the army. When he has done this Whig tenderness the rogues of the army will be more tolerable.

ADJUTANT.

As our correspondent so continually alludes, in this appeal on behalf of the soldier, to Mr. ELLICE, as Secretary at War, it may not be amiss to say, that circumstances have come to our knowledge which induce us to believe that the suspicion which we mentioned a week or two since, that Mr. ELLICE is only acting *warning-pau* to Lord HOWICK, will come to be verified. It may be asked why, if Lord HOWICK is to be Secretary at War, he was not appointed immediately on Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE'S removal to the Irish Secretaryship—we can answer that question without much difficulty—the state of popular opinion in Northumberland is such, that if Lord HOWICK were to vacate his seat, he would not be re-elected.

This is one reason for the delay; another reason is, that just at this moment, after the effect produced by Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE'S warrant, it is not considered quite prudent to cast such an affront upon the army, as would be inflicted by Lord HOWICK'S appointment; and a third reason for the delay is, that if the whole Ministry is not upset altogether before the proper period arrives for launching his Lordship into the War Office, they will in all probability have passed their Bill, to which we have already frequently alluded, abolishing the necessity for vacating Parliamentary Seats upon taking or changing office. With respect to the new Secretary, however, we begin to have our doubts—he has been making a stride—or what military men call *stepping out*—in the mode of conducting the affairs of the army. If this is to be Mr. ELLICE'S system, Lord GREY may as well take the discipline and management of the army out of the hands of his SOVEREIGN (whom he and Mr. ELLICE, as Privy Counsellors, have sworn to advise for this MAJESTY'S honour, dignity, and welfare) and place it in the hands of the COBBETTS and O'CONNELLS of the Reformed House of Commons.

A flogged soldier of the 53d Regiment, RICHARD NEWSHAM, was stated by Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the Judge Advocate-General, to be a bad man; that he had been tried by six Courts-martial; that he had *deserted* twice, and that he (Mr. GRANT) should consider it his duty to oppose the motion of Mr. COBBETT, for the production of the *Minutes of the Court-martial* held at Gibraltar.

Mr. COBBETT then addresses the Secretary at War, who informs a Mr. GUTSELL (dignified by Mr. COBBETT with the title of his secretary) that the soldier, according to his request, shall not join his regiment at Gibraltar, and that he (the new Secretary at War) knew nothing of the matter until he received COBBETT'S letter. He then invites Mr. COBBETT to a conference at the War-office. COBBETT, with much dignity, refuses the invitation, but sends GUTSELL.

GUTSELL accordingly is received by the Secretary at War, the Adjutant-General, and another person (we presume the Military Secretary, Lord FITZROY SOMERSET), who all expressed a desire that everything fair should take place, and, after making their explanations to COBBETT'S secretary, RICHARD NEWSHAM is ordered to be quartered near London, he having been previously released from the *black-hole* by order of the Adjutant-General.

For what purpose was Mr. COBBETT, or his secretary, invited to a conference in presence of the Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary? We answer—to show him the official documents and papers which the Judge-Advocate-General had very properly refused.

That the new Secretary at War should degrade his own official station, is one thing—but that he should mix up the KING'S Adjutant-General and the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary with this degrading trucking to the popularity-hunting system of a revolutionary Government, by teaching every discontented criminal in the army to look to the HUNTS and COBBETTS of the day for protection, is a system which must shortly wear the army from their allegiance to the SOVEREIGN, and transfer it to the demagogues, whether in or out of the House of Commons, if any such there be in that august assembly.

Will H. B. favour us with a sketch of the high authorities—civil and military, explaining and apologizing to Mr. COBBETT for the course adopted towards a notoriously bad soldier, RICHARD NEWSHAM?

SOME very shallow people have impudently set about a report, or rather an insinuation, that Sir ROBERT PEEL went to stay at Salt Hill during the recess, for the purpose of being near Sefton Farm, where the Chancellor is on a visit, in order to carry on some political negotiations.

It seems extremely hard that a gentleman may not go with his family to any place in the neighbourhood of London for a week or ten days, without having “*motives imputed*” to him. Had Sir ROBERT chosen to take up his abode at Richmond, these “*motive mongers*” would, perhaps, have discovered that he went there in order to visit the buffaloes at the Zoological Gardens at Kingston.

PETITIONS.

For the last week or two we have submitted to our readers, (touching the Puritan Bill of Sir ANDREW AUNSW, and other similar affairs) instances—they may almost be called precedents—of similar measures adopted during the progress of this Country to the revolution and murder of CHARLES THE FIRST.

In the just published excellent number of the QUARTERLY, we find another “*curious coincidence*” on the subject of petitions, which we beg leave to extract, as most remarkable, together with the observations of the Reviewer thereupon, which are most just:—

“In addition to the extraordinary and instructive coincidences, which we in former articles have noticed, between these times and the crisis which preceded the Grand Rebellion, the report of a Committee lately appointed to consider the best mode of facilitating the presentation of public petitions, affords the following:—

“12th Dec. 1640.—Committee of petitions appointed to peruse all petitions that are come in, or to come in, and peruse them and see what petitions are fit to be received and to what committee they

are fit to be referred, and to report the same to this House.” (*Journals*, vol. ii. p. 49.)

“And this committee appears to have continued to sit, with occasional additions, till 1653, the very year when a certain OLIVER CROMWELL was declared Protector of the Liberties of England—and we hear no more of the committee of petitions! But—on this precedent of 1640—the present House of Commons has appointed a committee for similar purposes. Of the labours of this committee, or its utility, we know nothing; but in spite of its appointment, we see that the meridian sittings of the House are continued—and as far as we can judge from the newspaper reports, they appear to be a most idle and unprofitable waste of the public time. We say nothing of the personal grievance to the Speaker and the Ministers, who are obliged to attend the meridian as well as the post-meridian meetings: we wonder where they find time for the animal functions of life. Sure we are that such over-work can produce no good; and that the official and real business of the country must be neglected for this extra show of diligence and zeal. We are not insensible, any more than Mr. SADLER, or his worthy successor, Lord ASHLEY, to the sufferings of the poor factory children, but we really think a *Ten-hours Bill* for the House of Commons itself is of hardly less pressing necessity.

“And, after all, are the petitions, to which all this apparent deference is shown, really the more attended to, or the better discussed or considered? We understand that the morning sittings are attended by few but those who have petitions to present—or, as one gentleman is reported to have said, to *get rid of*; and that, when a Member happens to get possession of the house, he presents not only all his own petitions on all sorts of subjects, but his friends, weary of waiting for their turn, hand to him their petitions on all sorts of subjects, which he presents, knowing nothing, and, we presume, caring nothing about them. So that no practical benefit can ensue; and the only result is to countenance and propagate the system of out-of-doors interference, and to create political agitations in every village and corner of the empire, where busy and presumptuous, and, generally, ignorant men, imagine that it is their duty to instruct their representative on subjects the most difficult, the most delicate, and often the most remote from either the knowledge, or the business, or the interests of the petitioners.”

The *Quarterly Reviewer* (having exhibited his parallel cases of Petition Committees) proceeds to discuss the character of the Petitions now presented to the House of Commons, and to describe the disinclination of such gentlemen as Messrs. COBBETT and ROZOVSK to repeat even the titles of some of the Petitions, so disrespectful are the terms in which they are couched.

We will take leave to go one step farther, and show how this multitude of Petitions is procured—When Queen CAROLINE was the stalking horse of the faction we explained the system and proved its existence, and now that Slave Emancipation is one of the “*stalking-horses*” we are enabled to do the same thing, and in the most satisfactory manner, by quoting a portion of Mr. BORTHWICK'S Lecture on Colonial Slavery delivered yesterday fortnight at the Assembly Rooms in Edinburgh.

Mr. BORTHWICK, it seems, challenged a Mr. THOMPSON (one of the paid itinerant Lecturers of the Anti-Slavery Society) to a public discussion upon the subject. Mr. THOMPSON says that—

“He (Mr. BORTHWICK) fixed upon the largest public room in the city, and what was this GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., that he would not abide by the decision of one thousand of the most intelligent people in the world? Mr. T. said he would not waste his lungs on such an audience as would be convened in the Assembly Rooms. Why did he on the day following, go to the Assembly Rooms, and deal out a sixpenny worth of censure on the Petition for Gradual Emancipation which was in the course of signature. ‘This Petition,’ he said, ‘*lies for signature, it lies, now mark me, it lies, remember, it lies.*’ ‘Yes,’ said Mr. B., ‘it lies, it does not wait for signature on the shoulders of a certain gentleman who gave his services for a consideration to get six thousand names to the Anti-Slavery Petition. This person waited upon a gentleman yesterday, connected with this question, and said, ‘Sir, I will get you for 16s. a day two hundred subscribers each day to your Petition for Gradual Emancipation.’ ‘What proof can you give that you can obtain that?’ ‘Oh, I got that number for the Anti-Slavery Petition.’—(Laughter and cheering.)—I will read you evidence as to this statement which he made in the presence of the Reverend Mr. URQUHART, ALEXANDER FIELD, Esq., and PATRICK FORBES, Esq. I will not give the poor man's name, because most likely he has been practised upon by the artful; but I will conceal no other name; and if any one wishes to get the name of the man he shall get it by applying for it.”

“states himself to have been lately a merchant residing in —, and was induced, from his poverty, to come and offer himself to the Committee of Management of the Gradual Abolition Slave Petition, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the said Petition. Upon being asked how that could be done he stated that he had already been employed by the Anti-Slavery Society to obtain signatures for them. Upon being asked who had so employed him, he said CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON of Rose-street Chapel, and that a Mr. ANDERSON, a writer, beyond the British Hotel, in Queen-street, paid him. ‘What were you paid?’ ‘I was paid very little by them, but that was my own fault; but I mean to have more from you; I only got half-a-guinea from them.’ ‘How many did you get?’ ‘Six thousand seven hundred.’ ‘What time were you in getting that number?’ ‘About a fortnight.’ ‘How many do you think you could get for us?’ ‘I think I could get 200 a-day.’ Being asked how he had managed to get so many for the Anti-Slavery Petition, he stated he went to the public works for signatures, and having several friends who were small merchants, they took the Petition in, and one in particular made every one sign that went into his shop. Dated 22d March, 1833.—(Cry of ‘*Name the man!*’) I will not name the poor man. After having led him into such a snare, would they blast him? Have I not given names of respectability in attestation of the fact, and which will be accompanied by affidavits if called for? but I will not ruin the poor man who might be led into this sin through ignorance. As to the Rev. Gentleman, who had access to the means of understanding the question, let him take his share of the *exposé*; but for the poor man, let him remain sheltered. ‘We will agitate, agitate, agitate,’ said a Rev. Gentleman of this city, ‘until we compel the Government to do what we like.’ Ay, they did agitate. Whether the half-guinea for the thousand signatures came from the eleven thousand pounds collected by the Agency Anti-Slavery Committee, or from the twenty-three thousand pounds collected by the Society, it was money taken from the hands of the poor peasantry of Britain, or, what is more, from the benevolence of the rich under false pretences.—(Cheering.)

We suppose nobody who has the slightest knowledge of Mr. FIELD, Mr. FORBES, or the Reverend Mr. URQUHART, will attempt to cast a doubt upon the veracity of this statement; and this is one of a thousand—aye, of ten thousand.

And now let us come to another case of petition which is more impudent, more insolent, and more unconstitutional than even this paltry ten-shilling manoeuvre—we mean the attempt to direct and guide the people not only in the fact of petitioning in favour of the odious and unbearable Puritan Bill of Sir ANDREW AUNSW, but to the very details of the petitions themselves. Twice has the *Times* inserted the following “*advertisement*!” (so headed—of course in the way of business, recommending petitions in favour of the measure which it most wisely and justly held up to ridicule and contempt. As a specimen of puritanical dictation, of saintly gagging, and of most

unconstitutional domineering, we beg to extract it, and shew it to our readers "free gratis for nothing!"—

REMARKS ON THE LORD'S DAY BILL.

"The principle of the Bill being protection to every man, beginning with the poorest, and affording him the opportunity of enjoying his religious liberty on the Lord's day, the first clauses necessarily forbid all manner of work, by which any man can encroach upon, or enter into competition with, the way of trade with his neighbour."

"A man may think it very convenient to travel on the Lord's day, but, by so doing, he compels a host of men to labour along the whole line of road. A like difficulty will result from every exception to the general rule.—All trades and classes have petitioned for protection."

"Such exceptions to the general rule as the state of society may be thought to require must be enumerated in the excepting clauses at the end of the Bill. The clauses are now short, but are open for all to make additional exceptions."

"The future success of the measure in Parliament will depend on the support which it receives from the moral and religious feeling of the country at large; therefore every man, however apparently small his political influence, will see the propriety of making his sentiments known. The constituents, both individually and collectively, should consult with and express their opinions to their representatives."

"The second reading of the Bill is named for the last day of April; in the mean time local information and practical suggestions will be gratefully received."

"Petitions in favour of the Bill should state precisely that they approve of its principle, and its details as to trading, public-houses, public indecorum, and travelling."

"If there are any neighbouring Monday markets or fairs, which occasion Sunday preparations or Sunday travelling, they should be named."

"If there are any factories or other works requiring necessary Sunday labour, say whether they are sufficiently protected by the excepting clauses; if not, have the goodness to suggest the terms of a clause adapted to the particular case."

"The exceptions respecting travelling, and printed in italics, at page 4 and page 12, are not in unison with the sentiments of the framers of the Bill; but the opinion of the country is requested thereupon."

"The Bill was framed to give protection to all the various grades who have petitioned, and to the Legislature to say from what classes of petitioners the protection of the law shall be withheld."

"P. S. The limitations to the principle of protection on the Lord's day are the sacredness of domestic arrangements, and the legitimate use of private property, up to the point where the latter becomes an impediment to others. A notice of motion for dissolving 'the carriage of the Hyde Park' was given, in order to repeal the instruction that unequal laws were desired, and to indicate that no such impediment need stand in the way of obtaining a weekly cessation from toil, and of securing the true enjoyment of what has been emphatically termed 'the poor man's day.'"

We are not going over the ground again to shew how entirely at variance with the avowed principle of the Bill all its proposed enactments are; we merely stick to the point to-day, of petitioning—who is the advertiser who presumes to prescribe to the country what it should say and what it should not say—who is the pretender who starts up to mend the world? Let him look at home—begin there—he will have quite enough to do, be he whom he may."

Morally speaking, the Bill is absurd; politically speaking, the attempt to drill the people not only into petitioning, but into petitioning according to order, is, we repeat, most shameful and unconstitutional. The advertisement says—"All classes and trades have petitioned for protection!"—in the first place, 50,000 persons only have petitioned at all, and if these 50,000 persons choose to say nothing—buy nothing on Sunday—who interferes with them? No labourer is or can be compelled to work on Sunday as it is.

"A host of people are set to work by a man's choosing to travel on Sunday"—so says the advertisement—this is false: if an innkeeper shuts up his house, and will not work either himself or his horses, no man can compel him—we suspect, however, "mine host" would be the last to refuse. How many persons liable to be so worked have signed any of the petitions?

The advertisement says, "the sacredness of domestic arrangements" is a limitation to the principle. How is this? The domestic arrangements of thousands of the working classes who have no houses, no lodgings, where they can eat or drink, is that of going to an inn, ale-house, cook-shop, &c. Their domestic arrangements are utterly destroyed by the clause which prevents their going to these places to eat, or getting their food from them. As we said before, the 12,000 members of the London clubs are equally inconvenienced; of these, in many clubs, half the members live in them—breakfast, dine, and sup in them—hence the advantage to myriads of officers on half-pay and clergymen in London without families; to artists, to Members of Parliament—indeed to all classes. What becomes of the "sacredness of their domestic arrangements," as the advertisement ridiculously calls it—why they can neither sup, nor dine, nor breakfast, during the whole of Sunday.

So—the gates of Hyde Park are to be shut; but not for any sacred or religious reason, but to make the Bill go down with the poor—Why what beastly hypocrisy—what stuff—let them shut the gates of Hyde Park, and see how long they would remain on their hinges—or if they did, and far the sake of quiet, Hyde Park were abandoned, everybody would drive into the Regent's Park, of which the gates cannot well be shut, as they give ingress to the inhabitants of hundreds of houses.

Every man who chooses to keep the Sabbath after his own conscience should be allowed to do so—no work should be enforced; that is Sir ALEXANDER's avowed principle—why go any further? Why, for instance, are the Jews, whose Sabbath, Sunday is not, to be hindered from letting or hiring horses on Sunday? Why prohibited from travelling? Why should a Roman Catholic, who is, happily, admitted to all our civil and political privileges, as the Jews soon will be—why is the Roman Catholic, who would decidedly go the Opera, if it were opened on Sunday evening, to be hindered from enjoying himself at the Star and Garter at Richmond, or at the Crown and Sceptre at Greenwich? Where is the line to be drawn—how is the unbounded liberality on one side to agree with the cold, rigid, puritanical restrictions which it is proposed to enforce, on the other? We repeat, as we first said, that the principle of the Bill is excellent, as set forth in its preamble—that its proposed enactments are absurd, incompatible with the state of society, and utterly impracticable. But if any thing could disgust the country with the project entirely, it is the presumption of advertising directions to the people to petition—and not only to petition, but how to petition! as if the country collectively were not fully competent to the understanding of its wants and wishes, without the advice of the amiable, but most simple-minded person, Sir ANDREW AONAW.

We have been led unintentionally into some remarks on the Bill, when we merely meant to draw attention to the impudence of the petition system—we beg pardon, and have done.

AMONGST the Historical Painters of the day, no man has been so peculiarly distinguished as Mr. ETTY. We say peculiarly distinguished, because he is distinguished not only by his merits, by the beauty of his design and his perfect knowledge of drawing—a knowledge not so general among artists as it may be supposed to be—but by the unequivocal testimony of his colleagues and contemporaries. His amateur patrons are many in number and high in rank, but that is not all—Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE bought his "Pandora;" MARTIN—the MARTIN—bought his picture of "The Woman Interceding for the Vanquished;" and the Scotch Academy of Fine Arts purchased his Three pictures from the book of Judith. These are strong evidence to superiority. We

confess we do not so much admire his "Window in Venice," (we believe,) in the present Exhibition at the British Gallery, but that is rather owing to the style of lady exhibited, than to the painting.

We have been induced to mention Mr. ETTY in this particular manner—for which however certainly no apology is necessary—because, in a letter from "A Young Artist," (which we suspect comes from a very old one,) we are challenged to produce any modern historical painter who has met with encouragement.

The "Young Artist's" observations upon Mr. EDWIN LANDSEER's pictures are absurd; the portrait of a dog is just as valuable as the portrait of a Duke, as a work of art. Nothing can excel Mr. EDWIN LANDSEER's animals; they are peculiar—they are imitable—and what renders his talent more striking is, its ready adaptation to subjects of grace and beauty and loveliness, such as we have seen from his pencil within the last three or four years.

If the "Young Artist," who writes somewhat flippantly about the "decrease of talent," wishes to see a splendid specimen of mezzotint engraving, we advise him to cast his eyes over a print, by Mr. C. TURNER, of Sir HENRY HARDINGE, from a picture by Mr. EDDIE, a rising "young artist" himself. We have scarcely seen a better likeness; and we must say, that the power and skill evinced by the highly-gifted engraver deserve the admiration of the public, and the warmest acknowledgments of the painter.

We avail ourselves of the absence of Parliamentary business to notice cursorily the numerous literary works which we have recently received. Of these the periodicals perhaps demand our earliest observation, and certainly of all periodicals the Quarterly Review deserves the earliest of those; we have elsewhere given some extracts from its pages, and we certainly have no hesitation in classing the present amongst the very best numbers of the work which have yet appeared. It needs no praise of ours—it can gain no benefit by it, but we cannot but bestow our meed of eulogium where we so powerfully feel it to be deserved.

Of the Magazines, BLACKWOOD as usual takes the lead. FRASER comes next, possessing the same principles, and very much of the same talent. From the Metropolitan we have borrowed an extract which is extremely curious and interesting. The United Service Journal is as usual, able, consistent, intelligent, instructive, and amusing. The New Monthly has grown political and dull; but the Court Magazine, which is all the New Monthly ever was in its best days, with the addition of beautiful illustrations, is making rapid strides to a very high station amongst such works. The portrait of the Honourable Mrs. RAMSAY is a beautiful work of art, and quite worthy to take the front of so clever and animated a publication. The talents of Mrs. NORFOLK herself are sufficient to support a work of twice its extent, but aided and abetted as she is by the best contributors we shall be very much surprised if she does not lead the host of unpolitical Magazines—besides, we like the name of the publisher—Mr. BULL sounds well; and although in himself personally, the gentleman bears no resemblance to the gruff and ferocious animal whose name he bears, we have a strong sympathetic feeling in his success.

Mr. BULL is also the publisher of Mrs. SHERIDAN's Aims and Ends, and Oonagh Lynch, both of which do infinite credit to her taste and talent.

Amongst the extraordinary and marvellous productions of later days, Mr. D'ISRAELI's wondrous Tale of Aloy certainly claims precedence; it is an extraordinary book, and shews a vast deal of wildness of fancy and imagination. The type, the manner of "getting it up," are all extraordinary, and it to know that his "Wonderful Tale" is totally unlike any other tale of the season, be an object of the author's ambition, he must be completely satisfied.

A new number of the Encyclopedia Britannica maintains, in every particular, the high character which the work has acquired; as does the present volume of VALLEY's beautiful Shakespeare. An able and voluminous work on the Administration of British India, by Sir JOHN MALCOLM, has been published by MURRAY, which, as the theories it advances have been supported by the practical measures of its author, is a highly valuable book; it is the Governor telling us how he governed as he did, and why?—and telling us moreover of the successful results, which, while they assure us of the increased prosperity of a vast district while under his dominion, justify the principles which he had laid down previously to assuming the dominion.

A second edition of the Life of Sir David Baird is on the eve of publication by BENTLEY.

THEATRICALS.

We hear a vast deal about the legitimate drama, and of Bills in Parliament to secure this and prevent that, all of which we confess to be very far beyond our powers of comprehension. At Covent Garden the legitimate drama appears in the shape of the "Elfin Sprite and the Grim Grey Woman." That "Grim Grey and an Old Woman" may be just now politically legitimate, and ought to be performed with considerable zeal by His MAJESTY's servants, we do not venture to doubt, but the dramatic legitimacy of the piece we do. It is, however, very beautiful, and if not Oriental in its splendour, quite Easterly, and is full of picturesque scenery and grouping and all that for which the indefatigable FARLEY is so justly celebrated. The music was bad, the scenery beautiful, the acting equal to the music. KEZEY had a bad part, and played it badly. These great guns always do—if they say a part is a bad one at rehearsal they are sure to back their opinion at night. Nevertheless "that there KEZEY" is the best comic actor alive; and what delights us is, that we said so ten years ago, before he was known, and the very first night we saw him. The drama will no doubt answer its purpose—it has cost much money and trouble.

Robert the Devil was the attraction at Drury Lane, and after the real opera within our reach in the Haymarket, we can say little in its praise. Mrs. WOOD, always brilliant, always beautiful in song, delighted the audience; but we must say, excepting herself, more people played the devil than any other part. The Maid of Cashmere continued the diversions of Monday to a late hour on Tuesday morning, when the audience got up and went home to breakfast.

The little Haymarket opened—most judiciously as we think—with John Bull, followed by a new piece by that clever author and actor Mr. BUCKSTONE, which excited roars of laughter. We hope the town will recollect that the license of this mirth-stirring house is extended, and that it is open now; for we regret to say the attendance was scant. And now mark what an odd thing public taste—not taste—caprice, or whim, or whatever it may be called, is—Mrs. YATES, who has of herself—off her own bat, as the cricketers say—been drawing crowds night after night at the Adelphi, played Mary Thornberry in the most perfect style, or, as the Post tells us, "incomparably superior to anything we have seen of the same kind in our larger theatres for years," to comparatively empty benches. ANWOLD opens the Adelphi on the same night, which has been crammed to the ceiling to see the acting which does not draw in the Haymarket, and altogether his company is strong, his attractions tempting, and Mr. JOHN REEVE, with his sylph-like wings and mulberry shorts, as funny as ever in the "Cupid,"—he played to empty benches in the Strand.

These things may perhaps right themselves, because on Monday,

besides the regular theatres, Greenwich fair held out its bait—the Hepping Unt—a fight on the skirts of the town—Mr. DUCROW and "is oses"—The Surrey Theatre and the Shadowless Mrs., with the Devil Antony, for that—spare us, ALEXANDER!—is the plain English of the Diavolo Antonio, who danced upon a rope, and our dear delightful MICHAEL BOAT, who played upon his chin. And there was SABLE'S WELLS, with two new pieces—one called Schinderhannes, and the other, Crossing the Line. The former is quite terrific, the latter comic; but we should beg to observe to some of the Philandering gentlemen of the New River Head, that keeping the line is sometimes as edifying as crossing it.

The City Theatre produced a black man as Tom Tug in the Waterman. An example which Covent-garden followed on Thursday by exhibiting another Whango lang in Othello, as if, because a man's face is black, he could act that particular part. One of the critics says—"He failed a little in tragedy, but he is excellent in Mungo." The City Blackmore got unmercifully hissed—the Covent-garden nigger considerably clapped—this is all a matter of taste.

The ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, which, in construction, is like a tobacco-pipe, the whole extent of building consisting of a monstrously long passage, with a small bowl of a play-house at the end of it, produced a variety of entertainments; having seen none of which, it is impossible for us to communicate the slightest notion of them to our readers.

We glean the following theatrical intelligence from the daily papers, which we are told will be highly or deeply—we forget which—interesting to our readers. We can spare the room to-day, and they shall have it.

After some hesitation SHERIDAN KNOWLES has concluded his bargain with LAPORTE for his new Play, The Wife of Mantua, according to which he is to receive a sum nearly amounting to 5000, for it, but no part of it in the first instance, and before the probable success of the piece has been ascertained. As there can be no doubt that the Drama will have a certain run, and every chance that it will be a long and prosperous one, both parties are very safe in this arrangement. HURDIS refused a part in it, as we think, inconsiderately, recollecting that he retired from public notice under very advantageous circumstances in The Black Diamond. The chief weight will, therefore, rest on the author, on WARDE, and on ELLEN TREE. The latter has a charming part of very strong interest, and, by very natural incidents, is involved in a situation of the most distressing difficulty, from which she is unexpectedly rescued without apparent improbability. She has two words to pronounce which will produce, perhaps, as strong an effect as the "Do it!" in The Hunchback. The Wife of Mantua is in active rehearsal, and it will be played as soon as is consistent with justice to the author.

This seems the oddest way of concluding a bargain we ever heard. Mr. KNOWLES has, after some hesitation, agreed to take 5000, if his play succeeds—this does not appear to be the conclusion of a bargain but the beginning of one—that, however, is a trifle. What puzzles us, are the two words which will produce, in Miss TREE's hands—or more properly, mouth—as strong an effect as the "do it," in the Hunchback. What strange people Theatrical writers and critics must be, talking of an "effect" (which they are very fond of talking of "produced" by the "do it"—as if the "no it" were an accident, a situation, or an incident. We have no idea that any two words ever produced so great an effect as Miss TREE's "do it," in the Hunchback, except those of an illustrious personage addressed to the Hero of NAVARINO. The great hero, when going on his expedition, took leave of the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL; and having done so, proceeded down stairs—it was over the balustrade that the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL was graciously pleased to call out, "Go on," and the hero did most wonderfully fulfil the instructions he so received. If Miss TREE can beat these with any other two given words in the English language, we shall say that nobody could—as who for the world would—beat her.

We then find the following:—

"We understand that nothing definitive has yet been settled regarding the departure of Drury-Lane Theatre for the next and following seasons. Various reports have been in circulation in the course of the week, none of which are correct, and it is therefore not necessary to advert to them. We believe that, notwithstanding his heavy losses, Captain POLMILL would still have been ready to continue his tenancy could he have procured a friend (upon whose acquiescence he relied) to join him in the undertaking. The probability seems to be that the Theatre, either directly or indirectly, will devolve into the hands of LAPORTE, and we shall then have a foreigner at the head of both our great national dramatic establishments. Of course, combined operations will then be certain, and the speculator's chance of success greater, as his expenses will be much less, with the necessity of only keeping up three companies for tragedy, comedy, and opera at both, whereas formerly he kept up four. The principal objection to this arrangement, so far as LAPORTE is concerned, is the apprehension that under such circumstances the Lord Chamberlain will not refuse his license to a third theatre to the numerous actors who will be thrown out of employment, and to the English authors who will be ready to write for them. The question will not be settled till the middle of next week."

Merciful powers!—so long—all England—all Europe—Asia, Africa, America, and Little Russell-street, Covent-garden, will be kept in an agony of suspense, utterly indescribable.—We hope Tuesday may settle it.

PEMICAN.

Three of the voters of Marylebone—viz. ABRAHAM WILKINSON, of Hadlow-street, Burton crescent, music-seller; JOHN KATES, of Judd-street, hair-dresser; and THOMAS BOTT, of Margaret-street, Cavenish-square, upholsterer—have petitioned against the return of Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY. They allege that he is not qualified by law, inasmuch as he was not seized, at the time of the election, of any estate of freehold or copyhold for his own life, or any greater estate, or of any land, or tenements, over and above what would satisfy all incumbrances, of the annual value of 3000.—If this is a just reading of the clause relating to parliamentary qualifications, we suspect the SPEAKER would have considerable difficulty in making a House any day in the week.

On Sunday, Sir S. HULSH, the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, gave orders that the gardens of the Hospital are to be open to the public every Sunday during the summer. These gardens, which are delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, have been closed from the public nearly seven years, in consequence of some mischievous persons having wantonly destroyed several of the young trees.—We certainly have not seen Chelsea Hospital Gardens for many years, and imagine that the young trees may have grown out of mischief-reach; but this we know, that in the enclosure in St. James's Park, where the enlightened public are permitted to walk, every "young tree" of a row of fifty or sixty, which was planted about three weeks since, has been more or less broken and torn by the free and independent people. But what is the use of opening Chelsea Gardens on Sundays?—nobody dare go there when Sir ANDREW AONAW's Bill passes. What! take pleasure in going? Go in a coach to it you must not, nor in a boat; so if people do go from Whitechapel to Chelsea to enjoy the afternoon, they must "labour" on foot more than they have done on any one of the preceding six days of the week. No! no!—don't talk of gardens—give us chains at the ends of the streets; shut us up in our houses, and drive us to gambling and setting in dark places—Chelsea Gardens indeed!

We sincerely regret to be compelled to publish the following. We still believe that Lord MULGRAVE is fully justified by the instructions he took with him, for the ultimate success of which Lord and Lady

2. A TREATISE on the COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY of WESTERN ASIA. In 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s., or with Atlas, 21. 14s.

R GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Price 7d

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq, the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bakers:—Messrs. Woods, Dorrien, Drummonds Herries, Hammersleys, Hoares, Whitmore, Veres, &c. by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

and moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty, by an
with the advice of the Privy Council, to alter the places of holdin

to postpone his motion, which stood for to-morrow, until Monday, in order that he (Lord Althorp) might have an opportunity of bringing forward to-morrow, as he was prepared to do, the Budget.

No. 255, Regent-street. Swift and Co. also sold No. 1918, a prize
£2,000; Nos. 2,062 and 6,772, prizes of £500 each; and No. 6,646,
prize of £250, all in shares.

return to the laws, Ordonnances, Decrees, and modes of governing

the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 1s. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 33, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been prevented, by circumstances over which we had no control, noticing some elegant and valuable works just published—amongst them, a new edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Poems* deserves particular remark. We hope before next Sunday to be able to devote a proper share of attention to them.

The same observation will apply to all our other numerous correspondences, except to those from whose contributions we have so liberally borrowed.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at St. James's at twenty minutes past two o'clock on Tuesday, from Windsor.

The King gave a dinner on Tuesday evening to the Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath. The Knights appeared in full dress, and wore the collar and star of the Order. Dinner having been served, His Majesty, preceded by the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, led the way through the Portrait Gallery (which was lined with Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Mr. Pearson, the Exon in Waiting) to the Banqueting Room. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, with the insignia of the Order. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, and other Knights according to their seniority, followed. The Band of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, stationed in the ante-room adjoining the Banqueting Room, played *God save the King* as His Majesty and his distinguished guests passed into the room. The dinner was served at a long table in the middle of the Banqueting Room, with a cross table at one end. This was the first entertainment given in the Banqueting Room since its renovation.—The bands of the Guards played several pieces in the course of the evening.

The following were the Knights present:—The Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Gloucester, Lord de Saumarez, Lord Howden, the Duke of Wellington, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart., Viscount Strangford, Sir R. G. Keats, Viscount Beresford, Lord Lynedoch, Sir Edw. Paget, Lord Stuart de Ros, Sir George Nugent, Bart., Sir John Doyle, Bart., the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Alex. Hope, Sir Geo. Murray, Sir W. Clinton, Sir James Kempt, Sir Robert Liston, Sir J. Drummond, Sir George Townshend Walker, Lord Heytesbury, Sir John Malcolm, Lord Howard of Effingham, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Duke of Gordon, Lord Farnborough, Sir Charles Buxton, Sir George Martin, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Harry Neale, Bart., Sir John Oswald, Sir Edward Threlkirk, Sir Henry Fane, Sir E. Codrington, Sir T. B. Martin, Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, Sir R. Stopford, Sir Henry George Grey (extra), Sir R. Ferguson, Sir Henry Warde, Sir Thomas Williams, Sir Wm. Hargood, Sir Wm. Lumley, Sir D. Gould.

On Wednesday the King held a Levee, and afterwards a Council, at which the Report of Prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate was made to His Majesty by the COMMON SERGEANT, in the absence of the Recorder, confined by influenza.

Her Majesty held her third Drawing-Room this season on Thursday at the Palace at St. James's.

The QUEEN entered the State Rooms about half-past two o'clock, accompanied by the King. The Great Officers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household took their station about their MAJESTIES. The doors of the Throne Room in which Her Majesty took her station were then opened, when those who had the privilege of the *entree* were admitted. The Ladies in Waiting on Her Majesty were the Dowager Duchess of LEEDS (Mistress of the Robes), Lady Mayo (in Waiting), and the Marchioness WELLESLEY. The Maids of Honour, Miss MITCHELL (in Waiting), Miss HURD JOHNSTONE, Miss EDEN, and Miss BAGOT. Lady ISABELLA WEMYSS and Mrs. BERKELEY PAGET were also in attendance. The QUEEN was also attended by the Earl of DENDIGH (Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of ENROLL (Master of the Horse), Mr. ASHLEY (Vice-Chamberlain), Captain PERCIVAL (Equerry in Waiting), Sir George Hoste (Gentleman Usher), Mr. HUNSON (Resident Gentleman Usher), and the Page of Honour.

The King was attended by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of WINCHESTER, Groom of the Stole; and the Officers of his Household. The Marquis of QUEENSBERRY and Sir JOSEPH WHARTLEY were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On account of the prevailing epidemic, the Court was not so numerously attended as usual. The following were the presentations: Viscountess Acheson, on her marriage, by the Countess of Gosford. Lady Mary Talbot, by her mother, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Lady Sykes, by the Marchioness of Westmoreland. Earl of Hillsborough, by the Marquis of Downshire. Rev. Charles Wetherell, by the Marquis of Salisbury. Lady Rivers, on her marriage, by the Dowager Lady Rivers. Lady Heytesbury, by her mother, Lady Bridget Bourke. Lady Lucy North, on receiving rank, by Lady Walsingham. Earl of Mountmorris, by Sir Joseph Whartley. Lord Heytesbury, on his return from Russia. Viscountess Howick, by the Countess of Carlisle. Lord Alfred Paget, Royal Horse Guards, by Sir Edward Paget. Mr. John Jones, Deputy-Lieutenant, by Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith. The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, formerly His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by Viscount Palmerston.

Lady Mulcaster, by Lady Montreor. Admiral Sir William Hargood, G.C.B., on being appointed to the command of the Plymouth, by Sir James Graham. Lord de Clifford, on coming to her title, by the Duchess of Richmond. Mrs. Barlow Hoy, by her mother, the Duchess of Richmond. Mrs. and Miss Cartwright, by the Dowager Countess of Erroll. Miss E. Vansittart, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Vansittart. Miss Mansfield, by Mrs. Mansfield. Miss Grant (of Grant), by the Duchess of Gordon. Miss A. Court, by her mother, Lady Heytesbury. Mrs. P. Ward, on her marriage, by the Countess of Rosebery. Mrs. Howard Elphinstone, by Mrs. Dymoke. Mrs. Goodall, by Lady Taylor. Mr. Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, on accession of rank. Mr. R. P. Ward, on his marriage, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Anson. Mrs. Henry Bathurst, by the Countess Bathurst. Sir John White. Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., by Sir William Hargood. Miss Ames, by the Marchioness of Salisbury. Miss Helen Murray, by her mother, Lady Elibank. Miss Raikes, by Lady Manners. Miss Mulcaster, by her mother, Lady Mulcaster. Lady Deuville, by Viscountess Beresford. Hon. Charlotte Murray, by her mother, Lady Elibank. Miss Anne Meade, by the Hon. Mrs. Meade. Mrs. A. W. Torrens, on her marriage, by Mrs. Stepany Gowell. Hon. Eliza Anson, by Viscountess Anson. Hon. G. Louisa Murray, by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Murray. The Right Hon. Lady Elibank, by the Countess of Erroll. Mrs. Ames, by the Marchioness of Salisbury. Mrs. Jones, by the Countess of Erroll. Dr. Jewell, by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Mr. Cartwright, by Lord Somerville. Mrs. General Montreor, by Lady Browne. Miss Tindal, by her aunt, Miss Symonds. Miss Sidney King, by the Hon. Mrs. King. Miss Montreor, by her mother, Mrs. Montreor. Miss Alicia King, by the Hon. Mrs. King. Miss Doyle, by the Marchioness of Hastings. Miss Helen Gore, by her aunt, Lady Gore. Miss Somerville, by the Countess Dowager of Erroll. Miss Mary Ames, by the Marchioness of Salisbury. Sir Francis Doyle, by the Marchioness of Hastings. Sir E. Scott, Bart., M.P., by Admiral Sir William Hargood. Hon. Miss Saumarez, by her mother, Lady Saumarez.

Dr. Gilkrest, on appointment to Gibraltar, by Sir J. McGrigor, Bt. Mr. Moorsom, on appointment to Scots Fusilier Guards. Captain J. W. Turrens, Grenadier Guards, on his marriage, by Colonel Sir J. Woodford.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.H., Equerry to the Duke of Sussex.

Captain Cross, on his return from Gibraltar, by his father, Sir John Cross.

Lieutenant George Wenham Lewis, by Lord Bridport.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, by Captain Montagu.

Lieutenant Jervis, on his return from India, by Sir S. Hulse.

Lieutenant S. Gore, R.N., by Captain Montagu.

Lieutenant Oliver, on promotion, by Lord Hill.

Lieutenant Henry Walker, R.N., on his return from the Mediterranean, by the Duke of Richmond.

Lieutenant Munro, by Sir John Cross.

Captain Wise, by Captain Sir William Mulester.

Captain Young, on his return from Canada, by Sir R. Ferguson.

Captain Vansittart, on promotion, by Colonel MacKinnon.

Ensign and Lieutenant Cartwright, by Sir Francis Head.

Ensign H. W. Paget, on his appointment, by Sir E. Paget.

On Friday, after luncheon, their MAJESTIES left town for Windsor.

THE past week has been the dullest, politically, and even socially speaking, that we almost ever remember. The Court has been thinned of its beauties and dimmed in its lustre, under the influence of Epidemic, which is hanging over us—and the Powder of Dr. JAMES has outlived the power of the Saint.

Every subject seems to have partaken of this damping disappointing affection. The debate at the India House—an affair generally of a morning—has lasted through the week, and the Ministerial scheme, has, during the protracted period, met with two supporters. Their weight and importance will, however, compensate for the slenderness of the minority.

We beg to call attention to an article which will be found elsewhere in our Paper of to-day, as to the character of the contrivances put in practice, which it requires all the judgment and experience of long heads and stout hearts to counteract successfully.

As to the West Indies. Mr. STANLEY has most wisely and prudently postponed the discussion of the vital question at issue until the 23d of next month—from all we hear—and the conclusion let little out—there is every hope and reason to believe that a very different line of conduct will be observed in the Colonial Department from that by which the Planters and Merchants were degraded and insulted when the Earl of RIFON was the nominal head of the office.

In the House of Commons the great inflated question of currency, instead of bounding out under the launching tutelage of Mr. ATTWOOD, is postponed, and in lieu of it we have Lord ALTHORP'S Budget—which we believe to be the greatest disappointment of all. The reductions sound very fine, and rather large; but when we come to see how they are to be effected, it will be seen that they produce no benefit to the country generally. The duty upon tiles is reduced: nobody eats tiles, or wears tile-hats; and a man who is well enough off to build houses—of which, by the way, the encouragement is likely enough to lead many to eventual ruin—is not a person to be wonderfully affected by such a relief. But the most absurd of all the reductions is that of the duty of advertisements in newspapers. Of the whole population of the empire, we should like to know how many individual men advertise anything in a newspaper in the course of their natural lives? and of those who do, the mass consists of persons in great trade or extensive business, who find their account in keeping the name of their firm and the wares they vend constantly before the public eye. What practical reduction is there in this? the reduction itself, as it is, is absurd; but, if it were ten times more important, it never could be felt except by the class of persons we have just described, and by ladies of mature age, who have had the misfortune to lose little fat spaniels or shaggy poodles, or by gentlemen who have left accidentally in a hackney-coach three large trunks, a *sac de nuit*, a double-barrelled gun, and a dressing-case. Surely such people are not objects for the "chiefest care" of a Government.

The reduction upon *Marine Insurance* policy duties will be found agreeable to men who own ships, and the alteration in the Window Tax more agreeable still to those who own shops; and the best of the joke is, that the richer the shop-keeper is, and the greater his extent of warehouse, the more he is favoured by the present law—every house, the lower part of which is used as a shop, has duty for three windows deducted therefrom. The new arrangement reduces entirely the tax upon all windows used in the shop, or warehouses, or show-rooms, or giving light to the business, which will have the effect of most agreeably relieving the many-windowed establishments of Messrs. HOWELL and JAMES, or Messrs. HALLING, PEARCE and STONE, and such like leviathans of haberdashery, while it leaves the poor shop-keeper in a worse condition than it found him; for instead of allowing him at the rate of three windows for the window of his shop, it will now only relieve him of one.

The duty on taxed carts is removed; several little ingenious items, as to duties upon porters and cellarmen and travellers—minute in their details, and scarcely perceptible in their effects—follow. The duty on raw cotton is reduced to five-sixteenths of a penny per pound—this is something—and the duty on soap is reduced one-half—a measure in which his Lordship appears to have been less guided by any patriotic desire to cleanse his friends, "the great unwashed," than by the belief that he shall, by the reduction, put an end to the illicit manufacture of that article.

In order properly to estimate the value of these reductions, the reader should be made aware of the extent of sacrifice by which they have been effected; neither more nor less than the avowed and declared annihilation of the sinking fund—the security to which the country was pledged when the people became its creditor.

THE momentous crisis which must be decisive of the future destinies of the East India Company, is now at hand. A snare has been laid for their extinction, an escape from which depends upon the capability of the Proprietors to assert and defend their rights. The destructive scheme of Ministers has been met in the General Court by the counter-stroke proposed by Sir JOHN MALCOLM, to which the stockholders will be called upon in a few days to give their approbation by ballot—we trust they will do so unanimously. The question now rests with themselves, whether they will remain a wealthy corporation, independent in their constitution and respected from their power, or an impotent body, deprived of its sinews and divested of authority—the creature of the Minister, the tool of the Government.

We will not pause to particularize the consequences of an acceptance of the Government terms; the bitter repent-

ance on the part of the Company; the laughter of triumph on that of the Ministers;—we entertain a higher estimate of the collective wisdom of the Court of Proprietors than to believe them capable of such blindness. So palpable, indeed, is the drift of the proposed scheme, that we are more inclined to admire the folly which presumes that practical men are to be duped by its colouring, than seriously to denounce the wickedness that contrived it. "Give up," says the unstrained meaning of Mr. GRANT's share of the Charter correspondence, "the whole of your property to an insolvent debtor, for whom you have already made enormous sacrifices—an unfortunate being who, from the hour of his adoption, has been unable to limit his expenses to the amount of his income—and in return he shall pay you, as long as he can afford to do so, an annuity of little more than half the amount which you would derive from an investment of the same capital in the British Funds. You are merchants, and practical men, and your calculations have hitherto been founded upon the unerring maxims of experience—these are no longer to be trusted; experiment, take my assurance for it, is a safer guide. Henceforth I will regulate, through your instrumentality, the affairs of the unhappy individual on whose solvency you must rely for the payment of your dividends, and the part I have played in the recent transactions of WILLIAM PALMER and Co., the 'Nozied affair, the Calcutta Bankers, and Mr. HUTCHINSON'S claims, is the pledge I offer that none but just claims shall be admitted on his finances."

Nothing can be more remote from our intention than to throw imaginary difficulties in the way of an equitable adjustment. All we desire is, to put the Proprietors upon their guard, and to induce them to examine the soundness of the staff upon which they are invited to lean. In our view of the subject, the principle of the Government scheme is the extinction of the Company. No person conversant with the resources of India can entertain a doubt as to the prospective solvency of that country; and consequently no collateral guarantee need be sought for the eventual repayment of the capital stock—the point upon which the question turns, is the financial capability of India during the infancy of improvement; and hence the necessity for a separate provision to ensure the regularity of the dividend. Mr. GRANT'S plan pursues an opposite course, and whilst it evinces an over-anxiety for the capital, abandons the dividends to their fate. Can anything more be required to convince the Proprietors that Mr. GRANT'S aim is to beset the case with difficulties, and to nullify the power of the Company? Let us suppose a case, not by any means improbable. The new scheme is put into operation—at no distant period, perhaps in the very first summer of the Company's political sway, a drought is experienced in India—scanty harvests succeed—a deficiency occurs in the revenues, and a consequent failure in the required remittances to Europe. The Company, having surrendered their commercial capital, have no assets to meet their payments, and request permission to issue temporary deficiency bills—how is the proposition met by the Government? "The emergency is not critical enough to warrant the measure—India is not in a situation to bear additional pressure—such bills can only be paid by the application of the produce of a new year, which having its own exigencies will thence owe a balance at the close." The dividends remain unpaid—the Proprietors become discontented—the cry of mismanagement is raised against the Company, and the Government take upon themselves the direction of India affairs. How easy the arrangement!—how natural the transition!

We must appeal to our Stock Exchange friends to favour us with the probable price of a Stock which will thus rarely afford a full dividend—frequently only half a dividend; and, occasionally, no dividend at all.

EPIGRAM

UPON THE DEBATE ON THE JEWS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 16th April, 1833.

INGLIS asserts, 'tis a reproach to Kings

If Jews turn law-givers: he's much mistaken:

In this our strat, Jews are the very things,

For since they eat no pork, they'll save our bacon.

J. M.

INFLUENZA.

Letter from a Gentleman in Town to his Sister in the Country.
MY DEAR SISTER—We are all in an awful state; neither the cholera of last year, nor the plague in all its horrors, ever reduced the town to the pitiable condition in which it is at present placed. No sound is heard in the streets but that of sneezing and coughing; if you should go to the Bank for your dividends, you won't get them, for the whole establishment is troubled with a *distressing* caused by influenza. If you go to insure your house from fire, you won't succeed; all the clerks and directors are in bed, and at a *loss*, with influenza. If you go to your banker for money, depend upon it you will get none; the influenza has stopped them all. No tailor can supply a coat, no shoe-maker a pair of boots, for the incessant storm of sneezing and coughing in their respective establishments renders it impossible for them to unite the segments of a coat, or close the seams of a boot. All the James's powder in London is bought up, and all the possessors of the invaluable secret are rendered incapable of making any more, by the influenza. All the pocket-handkerchiefs in London are bought up, and the Spitalfields weavers are incapacitated from making any more by the influenza—a prudent person in the country might make a fortune by buying up all the second-hand *mouchoirs*, and transmitting a ton weight of them to town; but that's a secret; the *blanchisseuses* view with delight the ever-increasing pile, but are arrested in their pleasing task by the all-pervading influence of influenza. A considerate and delicate person views with suspicion the dishes as they are brought to table, and before he touches them enquires whether the cook has got the influenza. If a cautious person sees a friend in the street, he will, if he have a good coat on, pass by on the other side. Politics are suspended, Cabinet Councils dissolved, and it is rumoured that all the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been blown to atoms by the hurricane of sneezing and coughing that fills the public offices—from the Chancellor that sits on the woolsack, to the cab-man who drives over you in the street—from the Recorder who passes sentence to Jack Ketch who executes it, all—all are involved in the direful influence. I believe I am the only person in town not infected with it—thanks to your good face during the Easter holidays—and the only person in London, perhaps, of whom it might be fairly said, if a good piece of preferment were offered him—that he would not *succumb* to it.

Affectionately yours, S. C.

WE borrow, with much thanks, from the present Number of the METROPOLITAN, the following article, which with its introductory remarks by Captain MARRYAT, is quite worthy the attention of those who prefer "practice to precept," and "experience" to theory:—

**"OPINION OF SIR RALPH WOODFORD,
LATE GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD,
Upon the Question of Immediate Emancipation."**

"The fate of our valuable colonies is about to be decided; that is, as far as His Majesty's Government can decide; for it is recollected that there are two parties to every bargain, and that there are some people in this world who are so extremely obstinate and self-willed, that they will not surrender their property and means of subsistence without a struggle, even to a Whig Government, being mindful of the Old Man and his Ass in the fable, who, too anxious to please every body, wound up with the loss of his animal, and with pleasing none. We have been entrusted with a document of such importance, that even at the eleventh hour we consider it our duty to lay it before the public. It is the opinion of Sir RALPH WOODFORD relative to the effects of immediate emancipation. As many of our readers may not be aware why the opinion of Sir RALPH WOODFORD should be of such importance, we must inform them that he was many years Governor of the island of Trinidad, and there is every reason to suppose that he would have been entrusted with the important government of the island of Jamaica, had he not died when sent thither upon a special mission. He was the friend and correspondent of the abolitionists, and the organ through which Government carried most of their ameliorating measures. There never was any one who had the cause and welfare of the negroes more at heart: he worked hand in hand with the Administration, and many of the enactments passed in favour of the negroes originated from him. It was at his suggestion, and by his particular desire, that the system of free labour was attempted with the slaves taken on board of Admiral COCHRANE'S squadron in America. The first detachment arrived at Trinidad in November, 1815, and the whole scheme and policy of these free labour establishments were framed by himself, and they were the objects of his peculiar favour, care and attention, until the day of his departure from the island. Sir RALPH WOODFORD never would be the owner of a slave or of a plantation; in every point he was zealous to promote the objects of Government, and he particularly interested himself in the promulgation of the Order in Council of March, 1824. In spite of the opposition of the inhabitants to that measure, it was carried by him *decisively* into effect, and in the mode which he had pointed out to Government.

"The opinion therefore of Sir RALPH WOODFORD, possessing as he did so much local knowledge, and so well inclined as he was towards the negroes, is one of the highest importance. He assisted and advised the Government on every point, as far as he considered that amelioration could be carried, and as this letter was written to a confidential friend, it carries with it even more weight than if it had been an official document written for a special purpose. We pledge ourselves for its authenticity.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Ralph Woodford, dated Trinidad, 24th November, 1824, to a confidential friend in England.

"I cannot help repeating to you, that I do not think a forced emancipation will ever succeed—that is to say, carry with it the bettering the condition of the negroes, who, until they learn to value their freedom for the purpose of raising themselves in society, and which must be the real object of improvement, were better left as they are. But, in truth, they have no idea of freedom but as a relief from labour—I mean, of course, the generality; their wants are so few, their ambition is so humble a kind. I will not ask why, if slavery is a crime, it has been permitted in every country of the world; but I shall be satisfied with the declaration, that in the present state of Great Britain, and the high state of civilization it has reached, it is derogatory to its grandeur, as it is at variance with the freedom of its institutions, to count as slaves any portion of the people of the empire. This may be a sufficient reason to desire that it should cease; but unless it can be shown that the interest of the slave will be consulted in any general declaration of the termination of it, surely it would not be in reason to make such a declaration at the expense of the future welfare and happiness of these people who are the interested persons.

"I have stated that the slave wishes for freedom, to be released from labour. All who have any practical knowledge of the negroes in slavery and in freedom concur in this, that no moral incentive leads men to labour in a tropical climate. It may, indeed, be doubted if it is not much more from necessity than from choice that the labouring man in Europe toils through each succeeding week, and with difficulty feeds his family and pays his rent. Here, indeed, no one is at a loss for food; it grows almost spontaneously: in good ground, half an acre of land cleared and planted in plantains will last for several years, and maintain a man in farinaceous food, and leave a surplus. The woods abound in game, the sea (if he is on the coast) in fish; in other parts, crabs and the like animals are taken the public road, and a duty in the militia, is all that he has to provide for, either in the shape of expense or as a drawback on the unproductive use of his own time. He would then be supported that he is a man of independent means, duly impressed with a sense of the nature of it, which is in time of public danger to secure to him his property, perhaps his life, and that he would properly equip himself, and observe a punctuality in his attendance. But so far from this than pay his fine for non-attendance, and is often not infrequently a pair of shoes. The African in a state of freedom, and often not infrequently having exerted himself to purchase the right to be idle, he thinks he has done enough, and is too apt to complain that he has no one to take care of him.

"Where, then, is the object of hastening manumission? It was admitted by the House of Commons that their view was to qualify the negro for those civil rights which his fellow-creatures enjoyed; but is he capable of appreciating or of exercising them? He is not; and it is the interest of the State to place these people in such a situation as will enable them to indulge in that idleness which is the seedling of their ambition? What will the State gain by such a prodigious expensive machinery in manumission and police to keep them in a state of idleness, and half a dozen pounds of gunpowder in the course of the year, and have the satisfaction of saying there are no slaves by name in the British dominions. Let us now see what she will lose. In this island, where the slaves do not exceed 24,000, the personal and plantation crops were, in 1824—of sugar, 24,000 hogsheads, at 15s. 11d. each, value to the planter 360,000; of cocoa, raised by slaves, 20,133 hogsheads, or 20,133 fanegas, of 110 pounds each, at 31s. 60,791; of rum or molasses, 800,000 gallons, at 6d., 40,000.

"The sugar, rum, and molasses are all the produce of slave labour, with the intervention of a little free labour, which cannot be estimated. Of the cocoa, only one-eleventh can be taken as the produce of free labour, so that the value produced by the slave labour consumption in England. If these articles were so consumed, they would require, and if not provided in future years be procured from some other place; and as there is no British colony that will be enabled to make up the deficiency, from the increase to the agricultural population being stopped, a foreign colony will come in for the supply.

"Will, then, this deficiency occur, if a general alteration were to be placed in the condition of the labouring population? That it is to be looked for may be inferred from the same relation of produce raised per acre of the crops compared to the slaves, namely, the value of the produce raised per acre of the crops valued at 6,071, raised by 1,069 free people, (including the Indians,) and the remainder of that produce of the colony,

valued at 60,579, raised by 1,622 slaves, which is in a ratio of 371. 7s. for each slave, and only 51. 13s. for each free man. So that were the 16,000 plantation slaves in the island to be converted into free people, and to labour in the same ratio they have hitherto done, the produce of the colony would be of the value of 130,600, instead of 597,573, as it would be according to the rate at which the 1,622 slaves have worked; and were the same ratio applied to sugar, the value would not be less than 518,400. In revenue to the parent state, of 96,000, in shipping employed to transport, and of 86,400, in commission and other charges paid to its merchants and traders, in the transit from the hands of the planter and manufacturer, until it reaches the consumer, amounting altogether to 690,800. But this applies to Trinidad only, in which the slave population does not exceed a thirty-third part of the whole number in the British West Indies; so that were the advice of those followed, who would declare the freedom of this class, there would be every probability of the national wealth being diminished to a proportionate extent; for if the colonies produce more than they consume, the balance will either remain in the hands of the mortgagee in England, and be invested in British funds, or be reinvested in the colony in further productive capital.

"It was, therefore, under these impressions that I hesitated, and still hesitate, to propose a fixed term for emancipation. I am satisfied that to give the industrious negro a little more time, will enable every one fit for freedom to acquire it within a very reasonable period, and those that are unfit are, for themselves and the state, best left in their present condition."

As a proof of the sound ideas expressed in this last paragraph, we will insert a return of the slaves manumitted by purchase.

From Jan. 1, 1825, to Dec. 31, 1827, purchased their freedom,	409, average price 62s. 13s. 13d.	£25,627 2 64
From Dec. 25, 1827, to Dec. 31, 1829, purchased their freedom,	106, average price 71l. 13s. 63d.	7,597 10

33,224 19 64

So that it appears that in the space of four years, 514 negroes purchased their freedom, paying the enormous sum of 33,224l. sterling in *hard cash*. Now it is worthy of remark, that we have here two most important documents in opposition to the proceedings of his majesty's ministers, one emanating from their own body, and the other from one who always worked with them. The opinion of such a person as Sir R. Woodford in the first place, who is decidedly against immediate emancipation, and the return made to government of the number of slaves in the island of Trinidad, who have purchased their freedom in the space of four years. What a decided contradiction does this latter document give to all the falacies, all the calumnies which have been so industriously propagated by Mr. FOWELL BUXTON and his party, relative to the condition of the slaves! We should like to know where we could find in England the same number of day labourers, who could produce the enormous sum of 33,224l. sterling; we might add, where could we find the same number of planters and owners of slaves, who could pay down so much hard cash in their present unfortunate condition. Yet in the face of these documents, (for his majesty's government have seen them both,) they still continue their system of folly and injustice. In defiance of their pledges that they would wait for the evidence taken by the committee of the House of Lords, previously to coming to any decision, they have now told the West India proprietors, "that they shall go on with their arrangements whether the evidence before the Lords proceed or not, and that the evidence will make no difference." That is to say, in other words, that having heard all the evidence against the accused parties, they are about to give their verdict, without receiving or weighing the evidence in their favour. So much for the wisdom, so much for the *justice* of the present government.

But the next and very important question is, when his majesty's ministers have promulgated their plans, will the colonists submit to them? because if they will not, all their labour will be thrown away. This consideration is an ingredient absolutely necessary to be thrown into the cauldron, and without which the charm will not be "firm and good." We prophesy that the colonists will not. Already has a circular been despatched through the islands, calling upon the planters for firmness and unanimity; and of this we believe his majesty's government are aware. We prophesy that the planters will be firm, that they will be unanimous; and we prophesy further, that his majesty's government are now laying the train for a series of disasters and calamities, which will end in the total destruction or loss of our valuable colonies, and shake to the foundation the already dilapidated prosperity of the mother country. F. M.

• Africans call all game heifers.

† Fifteen pounds is taken as the fair average price of the market for 1925

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The recent discussion on corporal punishment in the army in the House, and the amazingly small minority the measure for its abolition was lost by, induces me, though perhaps incompetent for the task, to forward you some remarks on the system which I think very likely, but for the apparent apathy of those military men in Parliament, would ere this have been adduced as arguments to those men, many of whom, from not being in the army, know about as much of the interior economy of a regiment as one of that profession does of a nautical life.

Some Member the other evening, if I remember rightly, O'Connell, holds up France as a nation nearly uniformly victorious without the degradation of the lash. For many of the offences punished by it in this country a man would be shot in France, and if not thus punished would invariably be sent to the galleys. What are the galleys? Should an individual sentenced to them prove the least refractory, what are the means resorted to in them to bring the offenders to subjection, but a whip smartly applied to their shoulders to make them work. Is not this corporal punishment?

Let any one ask French officers, as I have done, and they will find the punishments in France triply severe to ours. What is the Austrian system? The offender is placed on a form or plank, and with his head bent forward receives from a couple of corporals twenty to five and twenty severe blows over his tightened trousers with rattans.

Who would so soon exclaim as those who are now anxious for the abolition of corporal punishment, should that abolition prove a means of rendering the soldiery obnoxious or violent in any degree towards the inhabitants of London or any other large town, and what tirades would daily issue through the medium of the public Press, relative to the negligence of Commanding Officers in not preserving better discipline, after they themselves have been the means of abrogating the power of Commanding Officers by taking away the means of holding corporal punishment in *terrorem*.

What will be the consequence of its abolition in the Army, if the same does not extend to the Navy?—We shall then have the seamen saying "So the lash is exclusively to be for us, whilst those pipelay chaps back go unscathed, for the very identical offences for which we are hauled up and punished!"

It is easy to talk of substituting solitary confinement and imprisonment for corporal punishment, but those who propose it do not reflect on the extreme difficulty of finding a sufficiency of separate cells in barracks—and also that by imprisoning a man in a public goal, he generally, from contamination, emerges worse than he went in. Let Government build in different counties and in London, proper places for the punishment of imprisonment, solitary and otherwise, of soldiers exclusively; and having properly provided for that, it will be then time enough to think of doing away with a power which, once abolished, will be found impossible to recall.

That discipline and good order could exist without it, must be the earnest wish of every well-organized mind—but unless those who abolish it can at the same time guarantee the continuance of both, no one can deny it is a truly hazardous experiment. H.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER.

We regret to have to announce the death of this excellent and amiable Nobleman at four o'clock this morning, at his house at Iver, near Uxbridge, in the 77th year of his age. His Lordship was one of the few remaining gallant officers who had a command in the glorious battle of the 1st of June. On that occasion he commanded the *Defence* of 74 guns, which was the first ship that broke the line. The *Defence* was dismasted in the action, and had to contend with two French ships of the line, one on each side, both of which struck to him. At Copenhagen Lord GAMBIER was the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, and for that service was rewarded with a pension of 2,000l. a year, which latter he generously declined. His Lordship again commanded the naval force against the French fleet in Basque Roads.—*Albion*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Anti-Slavery Society have thought proper, for the purpose of creating a temporary excitement, to concoct and circulate a pamphlet containing aspersions upon the characters of several of my most respected correspondents in Jamaica. From the countless calumnies which have emanated from the same source, and which have been as often refuted as put forth, I am induced to hope that no impartial observer of passing events will give credence to the statements made by Mr. HENRY WHITLEY in his *Three Months' Residence in Jamaica*; but as there is a Calvinistic influenza prevalent—by many falsely denominated *religious enthusiasm*—I think it right to require, on behalf of my Jamaica friends, at least such a measure of justice from a Christian community as will induce them to suspend their judgment for a few weeks, when I shall no doubt be prepared with such a counter-statement, verified on oath, as will cause, even in Aldermansbury, a blush for the reckless slanders of the society's *protégé*. *Hampstead, 17th April, 1833.* J.M.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In the *Gazette* of the 2d inst. three Commissioners are at length appointed to apportion to those who are entitled to it the balance in the hands of the Government: the Commissioners therein named are Dr. PHILLIMORE, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. H. MARTIN. In the following *Gazette* one of these appointments is altered by the substitution of Mr. ANDREW MARTIN for Mr. HENRY MARTIN—that is, by a Genevese for an Englishman. I should have thought that my Lords of the Treasury could have found an abundance of Englishmen capable of filling such a situation, particularly now that mercantile pursuits are so much diminished. I question also the power of Ministers to appoint foreigners to interfere in the distribution of monies; and I am sure it is not the way to give satisfaction to John Bull or to British claimants.—Your obedient servant, A CLAIMANT UNDER CONVENTION No. 7. *Manchester buildings, 12th April, 1833.*

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—If the following remarks relative to the Pursers in the Navy, are worthy of notice, I shall feel gratified in having supplied them:—

On the establishment of the half-pay at the close of the war, the Purser was placed in a worse situation than before, and the nation has derived the benefit of the change. The half-pay of the Purser was placed on its present low scale, in consequence, as it was said, of the amount of the then existing profits of his situation when employed; but, since that period Sir, the duties and responsibility of his office have been much increased, and his profits very considerably lessened. More than half of this class of officer have only three shillings per diem; and there is no distinction between those who were made in the year 1808, and those made in January last, or it may be yesterday.

It is no small aggravation of their neglected situation, that a practice is gaining ground of appointing young pursers to large ships, and old officers of this rank to sloops of war, contrary to old established custom, and in every way oppressive, and degrading, to the old officer. I do not trouble you with instances of this being the case, although if necessary, I can, and will do so. If Sir JAMES GRAHAM is sincere in his desire to encourage old officers, and it is impossible to doubt it, he would combine utility with justice, and without any expense to the country, by establishing a regulation, that Pursers appointed to ships of the 1st and 2nd rates, shall be selected from amongst those who have held that rank so many years, commencing from the top of the list, that those again appointed to 3rd and 4th rates, shall be selected from amongst those of another given number of years, and the remainder to 5th and 6th rates. I have the honour to be, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, *London 18th of April, 1833.* AN OLD PURSER.

I have written this in haste on seeing the debates on the Navy Estimates; but I will vouch for the truth of every word I have written.

PEMICAN.

The following history of a new job we find in the *Past of Friday*:—"It is reported that Earl GARY, in the first interview which he was able to procure with Lord PALMERSTON since his illness, proposed to the Noble Secretary to adopt into his department, as Under Secretary, the discharged subaltern of Mr. STANLEY at the Colonial Office, with the offer, in such a case, of a peerage for his Lordship, and the management of Foreign Affairs in the Commons by that efficient statesman Lord HOWICK. Lord PALMERSTON civilly declined both of these gracious arrangements. We give the rumour without vouching for its correctness, as circulating in respectable quarters."—We confess this seems to us to be too gross even for a *Grey*!

Several of the papers have set out the following:—"It is said that the Earl of RIFORD is to be appointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners, vice Lord Foley, deceased."—We rather think that the Noble Earl had the option of the Captaincy or of the office of Rouge-dragon Pursuivant at Arms, which is also vacant by the death of the late Mr. F. TOWNSEND.

The following is rather indicative of the independence of character which the Duke of BRAGANZA is assuming—*He* that claims nothing for himself but all for his daughter. "Accounts from Oporto state, that on the 4th inst., being the Queen's birthday, *Dom Pedro* made the following promotions:—Marquis Palmella made Duke of Faya; Count Funchal, Marquis of Funchal; Brigadier General Torres, who defended the Serra Convent, made Baron Bernardo de Sa; the Governor of Oporto, who lost his arm on the 27th Sept., a Baron, with several other promotions."—*This making Dukes*, as a mere matter of promotion, by a Pretender, at second hand, seems rather absurd.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates on Thursday, Mr. ROTCH was elected Chairman of the Sessions. The numbers were announced to be—for Mr. ROTCH 45, for Mr. JESSOP 4, for Mr. HATCOMB 0. Mr. SWABBY had previously withdrawn from the contest. The names of the Magistrates who had voted were read over by the Clerk of the Peace. Those for Mr. JESSOP were Messrs. CAPPEL, RAWLINSON, BEAUMONT, and M'WILLIAM.

The following affords fresh proof of the wisdom of our Government and its tender care of the interests of the nation:—

DETENTION OF THE DUTCH SHIP PAULINE.

To the Right Hon. the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council. My Lords,—I beg leave again to lay before your Lordships' consideration the case of the Pauline, Captain HORNAM, from Demerara to Middleburgh still detained at Ramsgate, with a cargo of sugar in a damaged state, and which, as such, is rapidly perishing. The letter from Messrs. GOODWIN, CARLTON, and Co. the agents for Lloyd's, dated yesterday, says as follows:—

"The cargo of the Pauline is gradually melting away, and the

vessel is some inches lighter in her draught of water, clearly showing the sugar is in a rapid state of decay, which of this particular kind of sugar is liable to more than any other. We are of opinion that if this vessel remains here much longer that her cargo of sugar will release itself."

I beg leave to repeat that the cargo is insured in London against all risks, and that the loss (which is fast approaching a total loss), will be a loss to British underwriters, and I again beg leave to claim the release of the ship and cargo on the grounds of the Orders in Council, according to which Dutch ships with perishable articles on board were to be released. I have the honour to be your Lordships' most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) J. HORSTMAN.

34, Broad-street-buildings, April 12, 1833.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of that upright nobleman the Earl of Carnarvon, which took place on Tuesday last. There are few public men who could not in these eventful times have been better spared. His Lordship combined, with talents of the highest order, and eloquence clear and convincing, a courage—a moral courage, the rarest but most valuable of qualities—which no dangers or difficulties could daunt. In private life he was esteemed and beloved by men of every class of opinion. He is worthily succeeded in his honours by his son, Lord Porchester, a name too well known, and already too highly placed by his literary and parliamentary labours, to require any further account of him at our hands. HENRY GEORGE HERBERT, Earl of Carnarvon, and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, in the county of Southampton, in the Peerage of Great Britain, High Steward of Newbury, born the 3d of June, 1773, married the 26th of April, 1796, ELIZABETH KITTY, daughter and heir of the late Colonel JOHN and Lady HARRIET DYKE ACKLAND, by whom, who died the 5th of March, 1813, his Lordship has left issue Lady HARRIET ELIZABETH, married to the Rev. J. C. STAPLETON; HENRY JOHN GEORGE, Lord Porchester, now Earl of Carnarvon, married August, 1830, HENRIETTA ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Lord HENRY HOWARD, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk and to the Hon. C. II. HERBERT, late M.P. for Carrington. His Lordship was formerly a Whig, but towards the close of his life maintained Conservative principles.

The Dundee Political Union have ordered Lord BROUGHAM's head to be taken off—the cover of *Tait's Magazine*. This is indeed a cruel decapitation. BROUGHAM *sans tait*!—*Dundee Courier*.

PADDY'S IDEA OF STEERING BY THE COMPASS.—"Can't you steer?" said the captain. "The deuce a bether hand at the tiller in all Kinealee," said Barney, with his usual brag. Well, so far so good," said the captain. "And you know the points of the compass: you have a compass, I suppose?" "A compass by my soul it's not let alone a compass, but a pair a compasses, I have, that my brother, the carpenter, left me for a keepsake when he went abroad; but, indeed, as for the points o' them, I can't say much, for the childer spilt thim intirely, boorin' holes in the flurs."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

DEATH OF LORD FOLEY.—We regret to announce the death of this Nobleman, after a short but severe illness of a few days duration, at his residence in London. Sir H. HALFORD was called in at the latter end of last week, and the symptoms became so alarming, that that eminent physician, on Friday, had little hopes of his Lordship's recovery. The letters, however, received in this city on Monday and yesterday, led to a belief that the case was not hopeless; but this morning intelligence was received that his Lordship died at seven o'clock yesterday morning. We believe his complaint was inflammation in the chest, though it has been stated that he laboured under the influence of the prevailing epidemic.—His Lordship was in his 63rd year, having been born on the 22nd of Dec. 1780. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father (the second Lord) in 1793. On the 18th of August, 1806, his Lordship married CAROLINE ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, 5th daughter of WILLIAM ROBERT, second Duke of LEINSTER. In 1830 Lord FOLEY was appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and in 1831 (on the death of the Earl of COVENTRY), Lord Lieutenant of this county. His Lordship has left issue—1. CECILIA OLIVIA, born 24th Oct. 1807; 2. THOMAS HENRY, born 11th Dec. 1809; 3. GERALDINE AUGUSTA, born 2d Dec. 1809; 4. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards); 5. GEORGINA LOUISA, born 8th Oct. 1812; 6. ST. GEORGE GERALD (Ensign 53d Foot) born 10th July, 1814; 7. ADELAIDE GEORGINA FREDERICA, born 19th March, 1822; 8. FITZGERALD ALGERNON CHARLES, born 5th Sept. 1823.—His eldest son, the Hon. THOMAS HENRY FOLEY (now in his 25th year), succeeds to the title.—Lord FOLEY possessed many qualities which were calculated to attach his family and friends warmly to him.—By the elevation of Mr. FOLEY to the House of Peers, a vacancy occurs in the Representation of the Western Division of this county. It is stated, with some degree of confidence, that Mr. OSMAN RICARDO, of Bromsborough, will offer in the Whig interest. It is likewise rumoured that Mr. PAKINGTON will be proposed by the Conservatives. Mr. P. sailed from Liverpool yesterday morning for Canada, and it is expected will return in about four months. Mr. W. DOWDSEWELL (of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury) has also been mentioned by the same party. Sir C. S. SMITH, Bart. and Capt. BENKLEY (the late Candidate for Gloucester) are talked of.—*Worcester Journal*.

Mr. FAIRFULL has made his long-expected motion—and a more apt illustration of the turbulent mountain we never witnessed. Lord ALTHORP said "it was hardly necessary to answer the Hon. Member for Brighton"—"the question really was not fit for the discussion of the House." Sir R. INGLIS gave the Hon. and Rev. Gentleman a hard hit about the "unfairness" of a "licensed preacher" attacking those who had no seats in that House; but Sir ROBERT also forbore from proceeding, "because, looking at the strong feeling of the House, he considered it quite unnecessary to say more." Mr. AGLIOSBY thought the motion "ill-timed," even Mr. O'DWYER "could not support the whole," but, unkindest of all, the Hon. Member for Colchester declared that Mr. FAIRFULL "had prejudiced the question by bringing it forward in its present shape." The result was that, when the question was put, not a single "aye" was heard, although, after it was too late, a few straggling voices were courageously raised; and under these circumstances we presume that our readers will hold us excused, if, with Lord ALTHORP and Sir ROBERT INGLIS, we deem it "unnecessary" to "say a word more upon the subject."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—At the theatre last week, during the representation of Mr. CHILD's dissolute views, the portraits of the late King and of our present MONARCH were hissed by the audience; but the representation of NAPOLEON drew from the audience a burst of applause. The former were accordingly withdrawn after Tuesday night; and this occurred in the grateful town of Brighton!

Colonel EDWARDS has been returned for the Montgomeryshire Boroughs. He was supported principally by the Radical manufacturers and tradesmen of Newtown and its vicinity. His opponent, Mr. PANTON CORRETT, who is also a man of liberal politics and inclined to vote with Government, was the candidate of the gentry, and the Clive party. Colonel EDWARDS was returned by a majority of ten.

We have accounts from the Sandwich Islands to the latter part of October, up to which time all was going on well there. GEORGE MERINT, and fifteen Sandwich Islanders had been massacred at Wallis island. It appears they had gained some little authority over the natives, and began to use some degree of tyranny, when the natives rose upon them and put them to death. KAHAHUMENA, the Queen-Regent of the Sandwich Islands, had died of the bowel complaint. She died a Christian, and had been succeeded as Regent by KINAU. While the English cutter *William Little*, of Liverpool, was

cruising on the coast of California, the crew, which consisted of six Sandwich Islanders, rose upon the Captain (Carter,) and threw him overboard. They then stood before the wind, not knowing where they were, and fell in with Fanning's Island, where, resolving to land, they took all the money on board, with a few moveables, into a small boat, and drove a hole through the cutter's bottom with a crow bar and then landed. From Fanning's Island they got to Oahou, where one of them turned King's evidence. The two principals (Bowling and Kahinua) were taken up by the island authorities, and, on examination, confessed the fact and particulars. They were tried before Kuakini (John Adams), and hung on the 12th June. This was the first case of piracy and murder ever known to be committed by Sandwich Islanders.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—An influenza, to a very serious extent, brought on by the late variability of the season, now prevails in the metropolis among all ranks. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Mr. HOME, and many other persons of distinction, are labouring under the attack; while in one establishment, that of the Bank of England, so many of the clerks are said to be on the sick list, as very seriously to impede the business of the establishment.—In the Theatres its ravages have been quite extraordinary.—LAPORE, at Covent-garden, on Saturday received twenty-four notices of indisposition; and at Drury, the Manager, MACREADY, BRAHAM, Mr. and Mrs. WOOD, and a multitude of others, labour under its influence. The *Medical Gazette* thus notices this disorder:—"About a fortnight ago, a severe form of catarrhal epidemic began to show itself in London, and has since become extremely prevalent. It usually commences suddenly with headache and feelings of great discomfort, attended or soon followed by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice—oppression, and sometimes severe pains in the chest—tenderness about the ribs, and sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For 24 or 48 hours the constitutional disturbances are sometimes very great, with considerable anxiety, and turbulence of the circulation; but after this time the urgency of the symptoms abate, leaving, however, in some cases, extreme languor, which only slowly subsides.—The disease, so far as we have seen, does not particularly affect those who are subject to common catarrh; many certainly have it, who are not liable to 'catch cold.' With respect to treatment, the patients do not require, nor bear, the depleting means which the severity of the symptoms under other circumstances would warrant. We presume that it is to be looked upon as the epidemic influenza which has lately prevailed in the eastern parts of Europe, and that it is travelling, like many of its predecessors, to the west."

The Norwich Paper contains a long report of the proceedings which took place at a dinner given on Saturday to celebrate the retirement of Mr. COKE from the representation of Norfolk. The Duke of SUSSEX presided, and the Duke of NORFOLK was present. His Royal Highness, who, if we may judge from the frequency and quality of his speeches, has attained a high state of garrulity, among a good many other things which we have not room for, proposed the health of Mr. COKE. "In doing so he took occasion to eulogise the Hon. old Gentleman's 'due respect for the Crown.' For the credit of humanity we would hope that his Royal Highness had never heard of the false and malignant aspersion which this honary traducer, within two or three short years, spouted upon the revered memory of his own gracious father, King GEORGE III. We are forbidden, however, to indulge even in such a hope, for we observe, from a letter which his Royal Highness read to the company, that he had been, shortly before this occasion, reminded of the occurrence at Yarmouth, when the venerable but venomous patriarch pointed to the portrait of "that bloody King, GEORGE III.—the worst sovereign that ever lived." Were we to judge of humanity as we usually find it, we might yet find an excuse for the Royal Duke. He called the company to witness that he was not "drunk." Start not, aristocratic reader, but read it as we find it reported in the *Norwich Whig* Paper:—

"GENTLEMEN—I have to apologise for the manner in which I have read this letter; but my sight fails me greatly, and I found it difficult to decipher it. I say this because amongst other misrepresentations to-morrow morning (His Royal Highness could not mean in the Cathedral—and yet to-morrow morning was Sunday morning), perhaps they will say *I was drunk*; those who are here will be ready to contradict it."

—We dare not, on our allegiance, enquire too curiously into the necessity of His Royal Highness apprising the good Norfolk yeomen whom he had come all the way from London to entertain, that there was a probability that they might be called upon to substantiate his sobriety on this occasion. We only hope that they were themselves careful enough to set aside all doubt of the validity of their testimony—a precaution which His Royal Highness does not seem to have been quite satisfied that he had taken.

JORANNA SOUTHCOTT.—Early on Monday morning a procession of the Johannites took place at Wakefield, in honour of the moving of the ark of the Lord, as they called it. The prophet WAKOR (of Ashton notoriety), accompanied by about fifty men and women, the latter all dressed in white, preceded by a dray, drawn by two black horses, went slowly up Kirkgate, with music and banners, making occasional pauses, and singing. When they reached Garden-street, the place of their ministration, the ark was opened, and a good supply of apples, oranges, &c. came forth. About twelve o'clock the service of the day commenced by dancing, which was kept up briskly by the aid of a plentiful supply of ale.

THE following strikes us as one of the most extraordinary cases on record:—

On Tuesday afternoon an adjourned inquest was held at the Christchurch workhouse. Boundary-rod HARRISMAN, before Mr. CARTER, on the body of Eliza Baker, aged 17, who was found drowned at the steps of Blackfriars-bridge, on Saturday morning, by a police constable.—Mr. Peter WOOD, an eating-house-keeper, in the Bermondsey New-road, near the Bricklayers' Arms, having seen a paragraph in one of the Sunday newspapers, that the body of a female had been taken out of the Thames on the previous day, and carried to the workhouse to be opened, and, from the description given, suspecting that it was the body of a young female who had lived in his service, but who had been discharged by his wife on account of jealousy, he went to the workhouse and recognized the body of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, and cut off a lock of her hair, and kissed the corpse. He immediately went to an undertaker, and gave orders for the funeral. He then went to the deceased's parents, who he desired to attend with him, and informed them of the melancholy fate of their daughter. They also went to the workhouse, and, on being shown the body, were loud in their lamentations. On the jury having assembled on Monday evening, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and on their return, a number of witnesses were examined, mostly relations, who swore positively to the body.—From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had been with Mrs. WOOD for four months, and that her wife being jealous, she was discharged about a month ago, since which time Mr. WOOD had secretly supplied her with money, and kept her from want.—Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and other relations, in giving their evidence, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of Mr. WOOD, and said that they had no doubt but that he had seduced the unfortunate girl, which had caused her to commit suicide.—The jury appeared to be very indignant, and after five hours' deliberation, they were asked to adjourn the case until Tuesday afternoon, when they re-assembled.—Mr. WOOD, the alleged seducer, was now present, but he was so overcome by his feelings at the melancholy occurrence, that nothing could be made of him; in fact, he was like a man in a state of stupefaction.—Mrs. WOOD, the wife, was called in; she is 28 years older than her husband, and about 40 years of age.—Nothing was said from her, her passion completely overcoming her reason.—A Juryman: The more we dive into this affair the more mysterious it appears against Mr. WOOD.—This remark was occasioned on account

of some marks of violence on the body; there had been a violent blow on the nose, a black mark on the forehead, and a severe wound on the thigh.—The jury were commencing their deliberation on their verdict, when a drayman, in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread and Co., walked into the jury-room, and said that he wished to speak to the coroner and jury.—Coroner: What is it you want?—Drayman: I come to say, gentlemen, that Mrs. Baker's daughter, you are not holding an inquest on, is alive and in good health.—The Coroner and Jury (in astonishment): What do you say?—Drayman: Fill wear that met her to-day in the streets, and spoke to her.—The coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, which he undertook to do in a short time.—In the interim the jury and witnesses went again to view the body of the deceased. Mr. WOOD shed tears over the corpse, and was greatly affected, as well as all his relations: the drayman's story was treated as nonsense, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his return.—In about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned, and introduced the real Eliza Baker, a fine-looking young woman, and in full health.—To depict the astonishment of the relations and of Mr. WOOD is totally impossible, and at first they were afraid to touch her.—She at last went forward, and took Mr. WOOD by the hand (who stood motionless), and exclaimed: How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine? Do you think I would commit such an act?—Mr. WOOD could not reply, but fell senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that seven men could hold him.—After some time he recovered, and walked away, to the astonishment of every one, with Eliza Baker, leaving his wife in the jury room. Several of the jurors remarked that they never saw such a strong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, who had been fully accounted for by the witnesses had made.—The whole scene was extraordinary, and the chances of witnesses and jurymen it is impossible to describe.—There was no evidence to prove who the deceased was; and the jury, after about 11 hours' investigation, returned a verdict of "Found drowned," but by what means the deceased came into the water there is no evidence to prove.

THE COLONIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your intelligent correspondent "*Cassidicus*," has invited a discussion of the question regarding the right of the British Parliament to pass laws to bind what he describes as the colonies; and from the insertion of his letter to that effect in the *JOHN BULL*, I infer, on your part, an inclination that the invitation should be accepted.

Partaking the doubt of "*Cassidicus*," to a considerable extent, it will be my endeavour, therefore, in the present letter, principally to shape the question.

In all controversies indeed, of such a nature, the natural order of investigation is to consider—1st, What is the point in controversy, its extent, and the objects which it embraces; 2dly, The law, or system of laws, by which the question is to be decided; 3dly, The application of the law to the particular case, or the application of the case to a particular law; for it may happen that there may be no law at all applicable to the case; or it may come within an exception to one code, and yet be brought within the operation of another.

Now, Sir, although "*Cassidicus*," has put the question generally as regarding the Colonies, we are to distinguish between colonies properly so called, as planted originally by ourselves, and possessions which we have acquired by conquest or cession from other Powers—between those colonies that were planted first by England, and those first established by Scotland—between cessions also made after the accession of JAMES I. and before the union with Scotland, under Queen ANNE, and those made since that event.

One can understand the subjection of territories ceded, as Jamaica, Acadia, Canada, &c. to the King of England, and to the same Sovereign as King of Scotland—but it is very difficult, on principle, to consider whence could arise, originally, any due subjection to any ordinances of the two houses of the English, and now Imperial Parliament.

The Two Houses of Parliament are themselves subordinate to, and mere creatures of the King, called into existence, prorogued, and dismissed solely at his will; and, although it has been enacted in modern times that they should be assembled every three years, and that by voting supplies only for the year, they ensure to themselves an annual sitting, in fact, still in the eye of the law they are not a permanently established legislative authority; at all times visible and capable of appearing and exerting itself in every emergency. The King, moreover, has in various of his foreign possessions a local power over and prerogative not derived in any respect from Parliament, and exceeding the attributions of royalty in England.

Assertions of authority in Acts of Parliament go for nothing in themselves, unless the authority itself can be demonstrated upon other grounds, and unless accompanied by a long and continued acquiescence, importing either a tacit compact, or a waiver of right originally to immunity. The question, in this instance, is to be tried by the rules of general jurisprudence; by the law of nations; and by the usage and practice of the British Crown and Parliament, as connected with that law. There is no common law upon this subject, because England had no foreign settlements whatever until ages after the establishment of the local customary law which we denominated by that expression. The dicta, and even the judgment of Judges in Westminster-hall, on this subject, are of no authority in this respect, nor entitled to any consideration whatever, except so far as they may be conformable to the principles of universal jurisprudence, and the settled law of nations depending on those general principles, or specially established by international compact.

For the origin of any usage in this respect, we can look no higher than the 16th century as regards America; and the case of Ireland, which dates from the end of the 12th, negatives at once all claim.

The case of Ireland is the most ancient, and also the most decided authority that can be brought to bear upon this part of the question. For not only is Ireland declared, in our law books, by Lord COKE, by Lord HALE, and others, to be "a distinct dominion," to be "no part of the realm of England," but Lord COKE gives as the reason why the Irish are not bound by Acts of Parliament passed in England, that they do not send Members to the British Parliament and consequently are not therein represented.

Again, if England renounced her claim over the United States, as may be replied to "*Cassidicus*," by compulsion, in consequence of defeat in open war, or of our being expelled from that territory altogether, the formal renunciation of a similar pretension retroactively, as well as prospectively, in 1782, and more explicitly declared, as regards Ireland, was voluntary and spontaneous.

I have thus, in the present letter, sought only to clear a little the way; and I shall conclude by putting a case of difficulty, not easy, to be resolved by those who claim a right in Parliament to legislate for all our islands in the West Indies.

Many of them, and other territories acquired by cession, especially Jamaica, at a time when our Kings held on their heads three distinct and equal Crowns—or, if you will, the imperial Crown of England and Ireland, and the imperial Crown also, for such it was esteemed, of Scotland. The islands so ceded belonged equally to the two Crowns, they became the territory as much of the one as of the other: Acadia, or Nova Scotia, was originally the distinct dominion of the Crown of Scotland; and Jamaica, until the restoration of CHARLES II., had never the slightest connection with the Crowns either of England or Scotland.

Any right, therefore, of the Parliament of England to legislate for Jamaica, we will take that Island as a striking example, commenced other instances might be quoted, if it existed at any time, commenced only at the restoration. Now or what principle could the Parliament of England have, in the time of CHARLES II., a paramount claim to legislate for Jamaica, Nova Scotia, &c. to the exclusion of Scotland?

Published by Smith, Elder and Co. 65, Cornhill; and Colkin and Budd, 1
mall.



PHILOSOPHICAL CONVERSATIONS; familiarly explaining the Effects and Causes of many Daily Occurrences in Natural Phenomena, **By F. C. BAKER.** well. 5s. 6d.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased, by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., Henry Berens and Henry Lewis Wickham, Esqrs., to be his Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the management and collection of that revenue, in all its branches, throughout the United Kingdom.

Crown Office, April 23.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Town or Borough of Dundee: The Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. in the room of George Kinloch.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. LEE, Custom House, commission agent—H. NEWARK and J. TOMES, Wood-street, City, ribbon warehousemen.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSERVED.

T. RUTLAND, Nottingham, bobbin maker.

BANKRUPTS.

N. PYNE, Soho-wharf, Paddington, coal merchant. Atts. Dignam, Arbour-Cliff, Commercial-road, J. DUFF, Mayor, East India Dock-road, vic-tualier. Atts. West and Morris, Crescent, Minories. Atts. Anderson, Harp-lane, City, victualier. Atts. Noy, Seething-lane, Great Tower-street. T. WOOD, Cheltenham, upholsterer. Atts. White and Whitmore, Bedford-road, London; Whistley, Clerkenwell. B. WHITTARD, Cheltenham, hatter. Atts. Winter-batham, Cheltenham; Bonfield, Chatham-place, London; C. NORCLIFFE, Lisacard, Cheshire, hotel keeper. Atts. Blackstock and Bunce, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London; Grace, Liverpool.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 24.—This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, Charles Edmund Nairn, Esq. Admiral of the Red, was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

WAR OFFICE, April 26.—7th Regt. Dragoon Guards: Cor. and Acting Adj. J. H. Denny, from Cavalry Depot at Maidstone (Ridingmaster), to be Cornet, without pay; Asst. Surg. J. H. Denny, from Cavalry Depot at Maidstone (Ridingmaster), to be Cornet, without pay; Asst. Surg. W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay—8th Light Dragoons: Capt. W. T. Tinné, from 98th Foot, to be Captain, vice Lynn, ex-chief; Troop Serj. Major J. Kelly to be Cornet by purchase, vice Robbins, ret.—27th Foot: Captain D. M. Maitland, from 44th Regt. Foot, to be Captain, vice Freeman, ret.; Lieut. 10th Foot: Ens. A. Macdonald, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Peake, dec.; G. N. Heard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Macdonald—88th Foot: Capt. W. Lynn, from 38th Lt. Drag. to be Captain, vice Tinné, ex-chief.—89th Foot: N. Cowley, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Freeman, ret.

GARRIERS—Lieutenant C. Walsh, from Sheerness, to be Fort Major at Duncannon Fort, vice Austen, ex-chief; Lieut. T. Austen, from Duncannon Fort, to be Fort Major at Sheerness, vice Walsh, ex-chief.

MEMORANDA.—The name of the gentleman appointed to the 32d Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th instant, is J. E. Money, and not Murray.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. C. PELHAM, 19, Thames, Horsleydown, wharfinger—S. COLEMAN, Tottenham, nurseryman.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSERVED.

D. GREENLY, Jun. Goswell-street, vic-tualier—W. LANCE, Lewisham, vic-tualier.

J. GRAVELLY, Oxford-street, linendraper. Atts. Jones, Sine-lane. T. ARBER, Horseferry-road, builder. Atts. Lane, Fifth-street, Soho—H. NEWALL, St. John's Wood-terrace, jeweller. Atts. Low, Upper Gloucester-place, Regent's-park. J. S. HIGGAD, Colindale-street, jeweller. Atts. Brooking and Surr, Colindale-street. S. B. COURAGE, Roper, Great Portland-street. Atts. Richardson and Talbot, Bedford-road. J. GILBERT, Colindale, Buckinghamshire, farmer. Atts. Jervin, Crown-street, Cheshire. J. MILLINGBON, Wells-street, Hackney-road, wholesale jeweller. Atts. Spyer, Broad street-buildings—H. NEWARK and J. TOMES, Wood-street, Cheshire, ribbon manufacturers. Atts. Fisher, Walbrook.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—Lord SUFFIELD moved for a copy of the memorial presented on Friday last, to the Ministers for his Majesty, by the Deputies who have come to London from different parts of the kingdom to represent the views of their districts and neighbourhoods on the subject of negro slavery.—Earl Grey said, individually he had no objection to the motion, but he believed it was not usual thus to move for copies of addresses to his Majesty.—Lord Rosslyn said he could see no benefit in acquiescing in the motion, as the memorial must have already been published.—Lord SUFFIELD replied that it had not.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed that he did not perceive the necessity of producing and printing an *ex parte* statement; if it were desired to make any statement, it ought to be at that expense themselves.—The motion was negatived.

Lord RADNOR moved the second reading of the Bill to indemnify the witnesses who might give evidence on the subject of the Stafford Election Briberies.—Lord WYNDHAM declared that information was wanting on the subject, and therefore he moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.—The Lord CHANCELLOR observed that the amended bill, which had been introduced, and which it should be postponed for a day or two.—The second reading of the Bill was eventually postponed till Friday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The business of this evening was wholly devoid of public interest, consisting chiefly in the reception of petitions.

WEDNESDAY.—No other business was transacted by their Lordships; this evening than the reception of petitions, and they adjourned at an early hour.

THURSDAY.—Lord LYNDHURST presented a petition against the 19th clause of the Local Jurisdiction Bill, which proposes to take away the jurisdiction of the Judge in ordinary created by this Bill. The petition set forth that the change contemplated would not be so efficient and cheap as the power proposed to be abrogated.—The Lord CHANCELLOR, understanding that many petitions were likely to be presented on this subject, stated that when the Bill was in Committee he should propose some modification of this clause to remedy the complaints preferred.

FRIDAY.—The Earl of ARDEN moved that on Tuesday he should call the attention of their Lordships to the expedition directed by France against Algiers, and to the continued occupation of that territory by the French.

The Bill for indemnifying the witnesses who might give evidence on the subject of Bribery at the Stafford election was referred to a Select Committee.

The Irish Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time, and the amendments were ordered to be further considered on Monday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—Mr. M. ATTWOOD brought forward his promised motion for a Committee to enquire into the distresses of the country, the causes thereof, and particularly into the effects of the monetary system, as established by the measure of 1819, or Sir R. Peel's Bill. In support of the motion, the Hon. Gent. spoke at great length, contending that the distresses and demoralization had spread and were extending; that pauperism, crime, and insanity had increased; that property in the country, landed, commercial, and trading, all were affected and crushed by the present state of the monetary system; and when that was the case, he asked, would the reformed House of Commons, that House to which the people had so fondly looked for remedies for their distresses, refuse to enquire into the causes of the distresses that were prevailing? And any inquiry, he maintained, that did not include such a question, should arrive, if the currency would be a mockery to the people.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he was glad this question had been thus early brought before the House of Commons, for the question was neither more nor less than whether they were prepared to stand by a system in obedience to which all the contracts of the country had been for many years made. It was evident, said his Lordship, that an alteration of the currency would be a most serious and no remedy was hinted at; but there was not the slightest allusion to the degree of alteration that would, in the Hon. Member's opinion, meet the evil. If the alteration, however, were to take place, his Lordship argued it might be made to work in this country; but, as he could not get other countries to alter the value of the sovereign, the consequence would be, that gold would quit the country. He further declared, that as an honest man, he could not support the motion. If the calamity of the currency was to be remedied, it should be remedied immediately by the most alarming state of things, for there would be forthwith a demand for gold surpassing any previous demands. He would not meet the motion with a direct negative, but would move a substantive amendment, declaring that any alteration of the currency that would have the effect of lowering the standard of the pound would be dangerous.—Mr. GOSNOLD supported the amendment, stating that the currency was in a most alarming state, that change would be dishonest, and sanction the violation of contracts.—Mr. COBBETT approved of Mr. Attwood's motion, but only for the purpose of enquiring into the distresses of the people.—M. P. THOMSON addressed the House at considerable length, illustrating his speech with extensive statements in support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment.—Sir H. WILKINSON, rose, amidst loud cries of "Question!", and moved an adjournment, which was put, and carried.

WEDNESDAY.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Attwood's motion was

resumed; but previously to the commencement of the debate some curious conversation took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Attwood, in consequence of his Lordship having underlined that "pleasant feelings were produced by his resistance of the motion on the ground that the House would not support it; satisfactory explanations, however, took place, on both sides, and the matter dropped.—Sir H. WILKINSON opened the debate. He supported the motion, and urged the necessity of resorting to a silver standard.—Mr. CLAY opposed the motion, and maintained that there was no ground for declaring that Sir R. Peel's Bill had been a failure, and that the currency could not be restored by the measure for restoring a metallic currency.—Mr. W. WHITMORE resisted the motion, contending that to acquiesce in it would be to affect and to injure the property of every man in the kingdom; and if that were not dishonest, he knew not how to define dishonesty.—Mr. BARRING spoke at considerable length against the motion, contending that the House would not support it, and that the Right Hon. Baronet defended his Bill, explained the causes that led to it, and urged the House to adhere to it, in the conviction that, in so doing, they would best maintain public faith, best support public interests, and most efficiently resist the mischievous and ruinous agitation of property and prices.—Colonel TOMES moved an adjournment being unable to obtain a hearing, owing to the loud cries of "no adjournment!"—and a division was called, to determine whether further adjournment was necessary; and Mr. Attwood called for adjournment.—The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were, for adjournment 318, against it 98.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after such a strong expression of opinion, acquiesced in the adjournment, and the debate was consequently deferred.

TUESDAY.—The debate on the currency question was resumed.—Colonel TOMES declared himself to be decidedly against any alteration of the standard of value, but in favour of enquiring into our system of banking and paper issues. The system he thought most defective. As he sought not to touch the standard of value, he considered both propositions to be compatible; the House could affirm Lord Althorpe's proposition, that it was inexpedient to alter the standard of value, and then the question would be, for a Committee to enquire into the operation of the currency system, and the banking and paper issues, with the view of remedying the evils which cause injurious pressure on the great interests of the country. He also expressed himself favourable to the adoption of a silver standard.—Mr. STURTEVANT pursued a similar line of argument.—Mr. STURTEVANT opposed the motion.—Mr. ROBINSON was opposed to the motion, so far as regarded enquiry into the currency, with any intention of altering the standard of value; but he was in favour of enquiry, after affirming that the standard of value was not to be touched.—Sir H. PARNELL resisted the motion, on the ground that it was quite clear that the object was the depreciation of the currency. If the inquiry asked for were granted, the immediate effect would be most ruinous to the labouring classes.—Mr. ATTWOOD, after some further debate, replied at considerable length, and declared that the country would not be satisfied with inquiry, and that to resist this inquiry would do much to sever that House from the country.—The House divided on the original motion, which was lost by a majority of 192 against it.—Lord ALTHORPE's resolution was next put, during the absence of strangers; and upon that proposition it appeared Mr. Attwood had moved an amendment, for the appointment, in general terms, of a Committee to enquire into the distresses of the country. This led to much conversation, Sir R. Peel and other Members moved the opinion that so important an amendment as that now moved ought to be the subject of a distinct motion, brought forward on a separate day.—Lord STAMFORD eventually moved an adjournment of the debate, which proposition called forth a loud disclaimer.—The motion for adjournment was lost, as was Mr. Attwood's amendment for a Committee. The House then divided on the main question, namely, Lord Althorpe's resolution, which was carried by a majority of 192 against it, and the standard of value. The numbers were, ayes 304—noes 493—majority, 255.

THURSDAY.—Mr. LEXNARD presented a petition from Epping, praying for some general plan for the education of the poorer classes.—Mr. HOME expressed his regret that the Lord Chancellor (who had exerted himself so much on the subject of general education) should have so materially disappointed the expectations of the public on this subject. The Hon. Member also took occasion to declare that the House of Commons had not been satisfied with the result of the inquiry, and that if such conduct were not changed the country would soon force a change of Ministers.—Sir M. W. RINDLEY (the Ministers were not present) trusted that the people were not so impatient for change of Ministers as not to be able to wait till the Ministers could effect those remedies that they were anxious to carry.

The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER soon afterwards entered the House, that he might have his name on a future day notified to two Committees—1st, to enquire into the present state of Agriculture; and 2d, into the present state of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. STANLEY, after some discussion on it, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable Manufacturers and Mechanics to ensure themselves against temporary want of employment, by giving them facilities for creating a safe joint fund, vested in the public funds, or other approved and available security.—Mr. T. ATTWOOD protested against the measure, and said, "I am not a man of business, but I am a man of principle; he should object to a Bill authorizing facilities for placing monies in those funds that had been rendered so unsafe and rotten by that vote.—Mr. C. FERGUSON declared that they had been rendered a hundred times more secure by that vote than any of the interests of the country would have been had Mr. Attwood's motion been carried."

Mr. CROFT then brought forward his motion to establish that votes at future elections be taken by ballot. The Hon. Member spoke at considerable length in support of his motion, contending that the measure of Parliamentary Reform would not be complete without the protection of vote by ballot; that it would emancipate those thousands of voters who were men under the thralldom of the nobility and gentry in cities and towns, and of the landlords in the country; that it would confer the right of suffrage on the poor, and would destroy, instead of creating corruption and hypocrisy; and that the secrecy with which the vote could be given would secure the voter, and enable him to give his vote on principle and according to his conscience.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not support the motion, though he had never been altogether unfriendly to its principle, but he thought the Reform Bill had not had that fair trial which ought to have been given to it, and he would not support it.—Sir J. PEARCE also resisted the motion.—The House divided on the question, when the numbers were—for it, 106; against it, 211; majority 105.

Sir JOHN KEVE gave notice that he should move for a call of the House when he brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Assessed Taxes.

FRIDAY.—The Marquis of CHANCON moved a resolution (on the question of Supply) that any reduction of taxation in interests of the agricultural community would be highly beneficial. His object was to have the same attention extended to the farmer as was conceded to the manufacturing and other interests.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion, and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced further than he had already proposed.—After some discussion the House divided, when there were, in favour of the resolution 90; against it, 118; majority 28 against it.—The House then passed a resolution for the reduction of the malt duty to 10s per quarter; being a reduction of one-half.—Sir J. SENIOR resisted the motion, on the ground that the sum could not be spared by the Government. He was aware that it would be beneficial and acceptable to his constituents, but he would not support what he considered contrary to the general interests.—Mr. BENNETT declared himself favourable to the total repeal, as already proposed, and he would support the repeal of the tax on the principle that peace establishments ought to be paid by the property of the country.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, as an interference with the limited amount of reduction, as calculated to be most generally beneficial, and maintained that the malt duty was absolutely requisite to the revenue. As to a property-tax, he thought that those who sought to abolish the agricultural difficulties, which the question was surrounded, difficulties, in his estimation, so great that he could not well see his way through them.—The House eventually divided on the proposition, when the numbers were, for the motion, 162; against it, 152; majority, 10.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said he should not pretend to undervalue the importance of the decision of the House, it would place the Government in a state of embarrassment.

The Ordnance Estimates were then postponed; and after Sir JOHN KEVE had presented the Crown and Anchor petition for a repeal of the Assessed Taxes, the House adjourned.

Extract from the Edinburgh Courier of April 28th, 1833.

MR. BORTHWICK.

"This gentleman had the gratification before leaving Edinburgh, to be waited upon by a deputation from Dalkeith, who presented him with the following flattering testimonial, signed by the names of three days, by nearly sixty of the most respectable and influential persons in Dalkeith and its vicinity, amongst whom are the names of one clergyman and several elders of the Established Church, medical practitioners, landed proprietors, &c. &c."

TO PETER BORTHWICK, ESQ.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Dalkeith and its neighbourhood, feel ourselves called upon to express to you our best thanks for having afforded us an hour of your time, and, in the once, and again, in the most satisfactory exposition of the West India question in all its magnitude and bearings. Until you came amongst us, we, like most of our countrymen, were unacquainted with the real state of that question, not having had the means of obtaining correct information either as to the actual condition of the slaves in our colonies, or the rightful consequences that would result both to them and their masters from a sudden interruption of the trade which have hitherto bound them together. But, thanks to your exertions, a better light has dawned upon us, and we begin to perceive how much we were imposed upon, and how wrong were the means employed for that purpose."

"Permit us to assure you, that we feel highly gratified by the visit you have paid to Dalkeith, and that we shall ever cherish the remembrance of your forcible reasoning and brilliant eloquence, as the most delightful of our recollections."

"We deem it but an act of justice to add, that you left us in early life, beloved and respected by all who were fortunate enough to share your friendship, and the most virulent of your enemies have never yet been able to substantiate a charge which tarnishes your moral character."

"If you should encounter opposition of the fiercest kind, from the course you are pursuing, is what you must have expected and prepared yourself to meet with; but we trust that the same honourable triumphs will continue to attend you in other places which have crowned your labours in this."

"Much as we wish to pay a tribute to your great talents, eloquence, and accomplishments, we feel ourselves incompetent to the task; but, as we know, and too well attested by the best judges, to stand in need of any eulogy from us."

"Most heartily wishing you health, prosperity, and success in your endeavours to unfold the truth and serve your country, and a joyful meeting with your lady and family, we bid you farewell, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants."

"Dalkeith, March 26, 1833."

LORD BYRON'S FIRST LOVE.—We understand that a very interesting memoir, with a finely engraved portrait of Lord Byron's celebrated first love, Mary Chaworth (late Mrs. Musters), will be given with the forthcoming number for May of the *Court Magazine*, edited by the Honourable Mrs. Norton. The memoir will detail anecdotes as related by herself. From hitherto revealed to the world, including the singular incident from which sprung the rivalry between Lord Byron and young Musters.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment at the Mansion House in lieu of the customary Easter dinner, to a vast concourse of the Nobility, Bishops, Members of Parliament, and most of the Civic Dignitaries, amounting to about 400. The language was served in the Egyptian Hall, and certainly a more brilliant assemblage was never collected within the walls of the Mansion House. After the usual loyal toasts were given, the health of his Majesty's Ministers was received and duly acknowledged by the Marquis of Lansdowne. That of Sir R. Peel followed, and the Hon. Baronet, in returning his acknowledgments, expressed his sense of the honour conferred on him, and eulogized the general and individual conduct of the cabinet. He then, in a few words, called the capital of the world; and he was happy to give the testimony of his experience in favour of her title to stand pre-eminent among the nations for public spirit, persevering industry, moral example, and the honourable conduct which had been pursued by her citizens. The healths of the Lord and Lady Mayoress were drunk with enthusiasm, and half past ten several of the distinguished guests retired. A few more then commenced the Hall, and the festivity of the evening was kept up till late hour.

Admiral Nugent has been appointed to the high office of Admiral of the Fleet, vacant by the death of Lord Gambier.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued another proclamation, putting down the "National Trades' Political Union," in the name of the Government, as being a dangerous and seditious association, and as being a threat to the peace and tranquillity of the country. The Lord Lieutenant has also issued warrants for the arrest of several persons who have been named in the proclamation, and who are charged with unlawful oaths, and several robberies of fire-arms.

Sir C. Robinson, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, died at his residence in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, on Monday, in his 70th year. He sat in the Court the first Session of the present year, and was afterwards in health and spirits. It is generally supposed that either Sir H. Jenner, King's Advocate, or Dr. Lushington, will succeed the late Judge.

During the week, meetings of the East India proprietors, adjourned from day to day, have been held, to consider the proposition of his Majesty's Government relative to the future management of the affairs of India. The debate concluded on Thursday, by the adoption of Sir R. Peel's resolutions.

It appears from an official return, that nearly one-half of the fundholders (131,824) receive dividends not exceeding 10l., and about 120,000 receive dividends not exceeding 100l.

CHANGES IN THE CHANNELS OF TRADE.—India brings corn to Europe, North America cotton to China. The spreading cultivation of tea, and all the Asiatic spices on the southern continent of America, will be supplied by the free importation of the produce of the Batavian and the concealed opium of China, and becomes the source of lucrative agriculture for millions of emigrants from Europe, who will take our manufactures in exchange for their produce.

Liverpool paper mentions having had an inspection of spices lately brought from Trinidad, where their cultivation is spreading fast. We have to add that we have also seen the same species of fast-brought spices from Brazil, amongst which are several of the most superior kinds of tea from Brazil. It appears that this plant, introduced by a colony of Chinese, sent for at a considerable expense by Government, has prospered to such a degree that it presents several hundred weight are produced in the neighbourhood of Rio and Sao Paulo, from the finest gunpowder to the finest black tea. In the latter place, where there are very large plantations, this plant has been introduced at the same time with the opium, and assumed various names, such as the coffee plant, which it seems altogether that the soil and climate of Brazil is by far more propitious for the cultivation of tea than that of China itself, and that it is destined, ere long, to become one of the first staple articles of exportation of that country; for in China this plant yields only 4, and here 6 crops, and a revenue of 50 per cent. in favour of Brazil. The growth of black pepper, cassia, pimento, the bread-fruit tree, and particularly cloves, is produced at the same time with the tea, and is particularly abundant in Brazil, where we well recollect the coffee plant, which this year yielded 80,000,000 of pounds for exportation from the port of Rio alone, was also introduced only seven years before from Hyatt.

The immense advantages which China, Japan, the Moluccas, Java, and Sumatra have enjoyed until now, and where our commerce is fast becoming a thing of the past, will thus offer a secure and extensive market for the Brazil, which will thus offer a secure and extensive market for the persons as will dedicate themselves to it, even to millions, who will be the best customers England can have for its manufactures.

Job Cox, letter-carrier in the General Post Office, is in custody at Bow-street on a charge of stealing two money letters, one containing a 5l. and the other a 10l. note, which passed through his hands in the course of his employment.—Remanded for a week.

Execution.—A poor Country, found guilty and sentenced to death at the February Sessions for a burglary in Bartlett's-buildings, was on Tuesday morning executed at Newgate. The culprit did not betray any emotions. His struggles were of short duration. He was a fine young man, of dark complexion, apparently about 25; his conduct during the time he was in Newgate has been exemplary in the extreme.

Seizure.—Of disorders originating in mental exertion, and distinguished by secondary ailments, the most acutely painful and frequently recurring is the "St. Vitus's Dance." I have tried for this incapacitating visitation many remedies (says a young law student), but without satisfactory result, excepting, however, one only, Rowland's Cerebrum—a specific, indeed, indispensable to every student or other person with whom head ache is prevalent, for by simple external use it immediately subdues the most severe vertigo, and gives free passage of ultimately exterminating it altogether.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

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8vo. 3s. 6d. II.

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Messrs. GRAHAM and Co. announce to the Public, and especially to those who intend to form New Establishments or about to re-furnish their houses, that owing to a clause in their Lease they are prevented from having a SALE BY AUCTION of their Premises.

The disposal of the remaining part of the IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of PROPERTY will be upon a plan perfectly novel and highly satisfactory to the Public—viz, the Price of every Article (however valuable) MARKED IN PLAIN figures. Buyers will therefore have the advantage of saving the entire duty incurred by the public auction.

The remaining Stock principally consists of the following articles:—

Hessels and Kidderminster Carpets	(Chests of Drawers, and Bedding
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Magnificent Loo Tables	Chimney and Toilet Glasses
Splendid Wardrobes	500 Desks and Work Boxes
1000 Pieces in Rosewood and Mahogany	150 excellent Easy Chairs, in morocco,
An Immense quantity of Fenders, Fire of	reduced from 25 each to 24 guineas
beautiful Wine Glasses, reduced to 4s. 3d. per Dozen; and 400 Dozen of	Chimney and Toilet Glasses
all the One Guinea; 1 per Dozen.	500 Desks and Work Boxes
8,000 Real India Mats (a little damaged), all at Two Shillings per Dozen.	150 excellent Easy Chairs, in morocco,

P.S. Furniture and Carriage and other serving wares, and carriages.

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Exactly opposite Everington's.

heartfelt thanks for the marked preference given to their House, and beg to announce MISS BROWN'S return from Paris, with a selection of all that is new in Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, French Fancy Drawn Tuscans, &c. and a choice variety of Patterns in those fashionable Whalebone Straw Bonnets and Capotes. A variety of new and elegant prices, or any other mode of division, is never practised by the conductors of this establishment, and the Ladies who purchase their purchases are invited to honour Milan House with a call. Mrs. B. and daughter feel assured the moderation of their charges, considering the style and quality of their goods, will secure their patronage and recommendation.

This is the only article in Ladies' costume in which the English have a superiority over the French. Mrs. B. introduced them into England in 1821, since that period she has completed orders for town and country amounting to 36,000 bonnets and capotes. N. B. This Establishment has an agency from Waller, of Luton, Bedfordshire, Tucan Bonnet-maker to the Queen, for their newly introduced Brazilian Grass Bonnets. As this advertisement will not appear again, country ladies are advised to order as early as possible.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.
Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.
JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous
endeavourers made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their
genuine goods, hereby give notice that they have taken out Letters Patent for an

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 Counterfeit names and descriptions, such as: "The

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 of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS' NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such general satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful sauce.—Will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps.) London. (The Original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.)

INFLUENZA.—THE RASPBERRY SALINE DRAUGHTS, which in 1831 were found so successful in removing that disagreeable complaint which now pervades almost every family, are again recommended to the public.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE—A
Vegetable White Powder—is a never failing remedy for every disease of the teeth, which it cures, and restores to their natural whiteness. It is equally efficacious in the same time healing and strengthening the Gums, and firmly fixing the teeth in their sockets—ultimately realizing a BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH.

to prepare the same, and an endorsement, ratifying and sustaining the
 weekly, daily, included. The Name and Address of the Proprietors, is
 A. ROWLAND & SON, No. 20, HATTON GARDEN,
 is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each Genuine Box.
 Sold by them, and by their appointment, by most Perfumers and Medicine
 Vendors.

EVANS'S POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The use of these
 Drops in treating the cough, will succeed in restoring the Patient to Health.
 In the morning, the Proprietor feels that he is warranted in introducing, these still more
 extensively to public notice—wherever known they have been approved. They
 have been found most efficacious in the cure of coughs and affections of the chest
 accompanied with hoarseness or wheezing. A teaspoonful taken occasionally
 assuages the most troublesome cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes dim
 ness from the vision, and restores the voice. These Drops are chest which
 usually accompany pulmonary complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to
 whom it may be freely given. Price 13jd. per bottle, duty included; or in large
 bottles, equal to three shillings, 2s. 9d. each. Also,
EVANS'S APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and those
 Complaints of the bowels, which are attended with Headache and Borels, generally termed
BILIOUS or NERVOUS. These Pills have for many years been in constant
 use, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for bilious derangement, indigestion

tion, habitual constipation, nervous afflictions, and those diseases proceeding from indigestion, flatulency, and commonly attended with loss of appetite, sick headache, pain in the stomach and bowels, nausea, flatulency, foul and fetid tongue, ataxia, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms. They are peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, whose confinement produces dyspepsia. They contain no mercurial preparation; may be used without previous safety in ordinary cases of debility of the stomach and bowels, and require no commitment. Being purely of vegetable composition, they may be used without hesitation by either sex. They cost only a few pence per box, and are decidedly preferable to those numerous and valuable Family Medicine, and are decidedly preferable to those numerous and valuable purgative pills so commonly used. Price 3s. 2d. 4s. 6d. and 5s.

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. 3d. or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d. Stamp included, with full directions for use. It is the most valuable of all the salts of Magnesia, and is used by all the most celebrated Chemists and Druggists, and Venders of Patent Medicines throughout Great Britain and Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Edwards, Newbery, Sutton, London, &c. &c.

Of most of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, **HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR**, the invention of M. Henry is the only genuine preparation of that article.

RUPTURES—**E**GGM and Co.'s New Patent Self-Rightening Strap and Adjusting GERMAN TRUSS, without Straps or Any other contrivances, continue to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the treatment of all cases of Hernia, as well as for its simple and efficient construction. It is the only truss positively guaranteed to cure all cases of Hernia, and it is the only one which can be worn at night, and during the day, and will keep the patient from returning to his former state. The principle of pressure—the stronger the pressure, the greater the pressure before and behind; and where straps are used resistance cannot be applied. Manufacturer, No. 1, Piccadilly, where is published the "Hernia Cure," containing full particulars of the treatment of Hernia by Mechanical Power, and the various forms of Hernia, and the effects of the different kinds of trusses, and the effects of the different kinds of trusses.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR INFLUENZA, COUGHS, ASTHMA, &c.—Under the immediate Patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, in bottles 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each.

Prepared and sold by **THOMAS POWELL, No. 59, Abchurch Lane, London.**

Sold also at the **General Agency Office, No. 1, Abchurch Lane, London;** and by appointment, by **Sanger, 150, Oxford street; and Messrs. H. K. Hill; Prout, 229, Strand;** and all respectable Chemists, and Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell's Balsam of Aniseed" are the personal property of his Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps engraved in white ink on every ground in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

N.B. Powell has no connexion with any other Cough Medicine.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. SHEPHERD next week.

The person who sent some money for an advertisement at the BULL Office, may call when he pleases: a very strict investigation into all the circumstances will be necessary.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

THE performances in the House of Commons have been, during the week, of a varied and, to any other Ministry, rather important character. The Currency question has had its discussion and dismissal. The famous Ballot question is also disposed of; but as these do not immediately affect the "affairs of the nation" in progress, they might all be sllobbered over, and there an end. But on Friday, when Lord ALTHORP brought forward the Report of his Budget, which on the preceding Friday found such favour in the "House's" eyes, one gentle division upon his most efficient duty, that on Malt, has just cut him off one million in his supply. What Lord ALTHORP will do, remains to be seen—what he is to substitute, who shall tell; he is a pretty Financier, and an amusing Statesman, but he must go on a little longer.

LORD ALTHORP, amongst many Whig flourishes of what Whigs would perform, if the people would but trust them and bring them into office, promised that the Government would reject and repudiate the corrupt Tory means of governing by *patronage*. This was all very well in the days of their courtship. The flirtation having grown stale, and the people, as Mr. HUME very bitterly announced to the House and the public on Thursday night, having found the Whigs out, it may now in our vocation be advisable to draw the attention of the public, and of Members of Parliament in particular, to a job which was on the point of being consummated, and in the perpetration of which the Whigs calculated that the Radicals would wink, and either squint acquiescence or cast their eyes aside.

As a measure of Whig economy, the Stamp-office and the Tax-office at Somerset House were to be consolidated. Mr. THORNTON and Mr. MITFORD have, with acknowledged ability and universal approbation, presided as Chairman, each over his respective Board. But Mr. THOMAS WOOD, lately Member for Preston, a Radical in politics, who distinguished himself as a most useful ally of the Whigs in carrying the Reform question, was to be rewarded for his services; and as my Lord GREY assumed that there might be some difficulty, when the two Boards were consolidated, in deciding which of the two Chairmen (Mr. THORNTON or Mr. MITFORD) should preside, he very adroitly determined to overcome this difficulty,—and, as our readers may already guess, by paying Mr. THOMAS WOOD's debtor account on the Reform Bill, and appointing this gentleman, who has no experience or practical knowledge, to be the Chairman of the Consolidated Board, with a salary of £2,000 a year; leaving him, for the real transaction of the public business, Mr. MITFORD at the head of one branch and Mr. THORNTON at the head of the other. The interests of the public were thus to be protected from the ignorance of an inexperienced Chairman, but the debt was to be paid by making a place of 2,000l. a-year expressly for Mr. THOMAS WOOD, late Member of Parliament for Preston. We request his late colleague, Mr. HUNT's, attention to this barefaced job. For the moment it is hung up by one of the present Chairmen having offered to serve under the other; but if Mr. CORBETT, or any other Member of Parliament, will call for the Correspondence, we pledge ourselves that he will be amply repaid, by the exposure of one of the rankiest jobs which ever disgraced Whiggery. This is saying a great deal—what, indeed, can we say more?

THE quarrel of the GREY family with Lord PALMERSTON is still unsettled, and the eyes of the diplomatists of Europe are keenly fixed on the result. They all feel (and what man of the world with the feelings of a gentleman, would not feel?) that the bare proposition of the Noble Premier was an act discrediting the Noble Lord in the estimation of the diplomatic circles of Europe. Lord PALMERSTON, on this occasion, where his own interest and character were at stake, was sensitively alive to the degradation inflicted upon him by the very proposition—he felt that the success of the Whig Premier in ejecting the Earl of RIPLEY from one of the Secretaryships of State had sharpened the appetite of that voracious family for another victim. Lord DURHAM's ambition was to be gratified, and Lord HOWICK's temper and pocket to be soothed and comforted; the Son-in-law and the Son would both be provided for, and the discontent of the Whigs as a party gratified by rescuing two out of the three Secretaryships of State from the grasp of the CANNING party, who, as a party or as individuals, have from their talents given no strength to the Ministry, and, from the renegade baseness of their characters, have brought disgrace even upon the Whigs. Lord GREY had certainly a right to calculate upon the servility of the CANNING party in the Cabinet. They had allowed their colleague Lord GODERICH to be sacrificed (and at what a moment for his public reputation!) to Mr. STANLEY's demand to be relieved from the embarrassment of his position with Lord ANGLESEY in the Government of Ireland, and they hoped that the spoil of one of their party would satiate the GREY appetite. Not a bit of it—*Fappetit vient en mangeant*—and as the day might be fast approaching when from weakness, incapacity, or cowardice, Lord ALTHORP might retire from the leadership of the House of Commons, it was expedient, on that account, to pave the way for Mr. STANLEY's undisputed sway, as the representative of the Whig party in the House of Commons.

This difficulty, and it was no light one from the obstinacy and vanity of Lord PALMERSTON's disposition, was to be overcome. The Earl of RIPLEY had been cajoled by an Earlism and the Garter in expectancy—the Noble Viscount, by a hop-step-and-jump, was offered to be created a Marquess; Mr. STANLEY would lead the House of Commons; and my Lord HOWICK, marching with sympathetic step in the liberal train of Prince TALLEYRAND's movement politics, might realize in 1853 all those democratic dreams of his sire, when, in 1793, he alone of all the Members of the House of Commons mocked the feeling of the civilized world by appearing in that assembly in a holiday suit, instead of paying that decent respect to the virtues of a murdered Monarch, which the misfortunes of LOUIS XVI. deserved and obtained from every other Whig in England.

The CANNING faction in the Cabinet, with a quick-sighted

attachment to place, (for the members of this party, the PALMERSTONS, RIPLEY, and GRANTS, have in succession humbly served every Government that has been formed—the LIVERPOOL Government—the CANNING Government—the GOODY Government—the WELLINGTON Government—the GREY Government) felt, unless they made common cause reviving the compact which bound them together as a faction in the Duke of WELLINGTON's Cabinet—the whole being pledged to go out bodily, if one of the party should demand the fulfilment of the agreement—that the Whigs having made use of them (and prostitution never ensures more than a selfish sense of gratitude) would throw them over individually, as it best suited the convenience of the Whigs.

Lord PALMERSTON, mortified and humiliated, has not yet ventured to encounter the scrutinizing glance of the Princess LIEVEN, or the more insupportable persiflage of Prince TALLEYRAND. That he had a right to feel Lord GREY's proposition as a public affront in the eyes of Europe cannot be doubted. A few days will discover whether, as the Malt Tax has placed the Government in a dilemma, his Lordship and his colleagues, the serviles of every Administration, may remember the story of the House which Jack built.

"These are the rats which eat the Malt, which was kept in the House which Jack built?"

And as rats have an instinctive sagacity in abandoning a falling house, may make a virtue of necessity by indignantly resigning their official stations, before they are turned out with the Whigs, or civilly dismissed by Lord GREY.

It is one of the signs of the times, and we presume a corollary from the Reform Bill, to find the House of Commons virtually superseded, and the Members pushed from their stools, by delegates nominated for a special purpose to do the duty of the Representatives of the nation. We had, on Friday week, escorted by a detachment of Police, and ushered into the official presence by a Police Inspector, 365 Deputies from the Branch Anti-Slavery Societies established in Great Britain and Ireland, conveyed in sixty-three hackney-coaches from Exeter Hall, to take Mr. STANLEY by storm. Lord ALTHORP and the Colonial Secretary, it appears, received these broad-brimmed dissenting dabblers in humanity, and assured them that the emancipation of the slaves would take place at no distant period.

Having heard that five deputies had arrived from the colonies to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committees, the Anti-Slavers send out a Ukase from Aldermanbury, directing their branch Societies in each town to forward per coach or steamer their select men to Exeter Hall, to beard the Government, and overawe the Houses of Parliament.

When Quakers begin to agitate, and from negative become such positive and affirmative quantities, Mr. O'CONNELL may be forgiven.

What is to prevent the same organization enforcing in like manner the abolition of tythes, or of any other tax they may disapprove of—yes, say they at present; but slavery is not recognized by religion. If they forswear their Bibles, they may contend that slavery is contrary to religion; but they cannot have read them, and contend that slavery is not a state permitted by Holy Writ, as can be proved by numberless quotations. They do not seem to have taken any thing by their motions. They are ignorant of the material of which Mr. STANLEY is made, if they hope to intimidate him by a show of greasy faces and puritanical looks—he will countenance none of these—he will look at the question (and a momentous one it is) as a Statesman. Like Lord MOUNT-NORRIS of old, they might have saved themselves the trouble and have staid at home—

There was Lord MOUNTNORRIS, whom nobody for is,

And for whom nobody does care.

From Dublin he came, and it had been all the same,

If he had staid while he was there,

Lord MOUNTNORRIS.

These Methodist mischief-makers complain that we treat them with ridicule and sarcasm, because we cannot beat them in argument. There is no other way to get at them—as well might the vermin that inhabit their heads complain of small-tooth combs—it is the only way to catch them.—The idea of a puritanical procession guarded by Police, pushing into the sanctum of office, and being received as Envoys Extraordinary at the Foreign Office, for the Colonial Office would not hold them, by the leading Ministers, is absolutely pantomimic. Preachers deserting their pulpits and Quakers their meeting-houses, to go and bully the Government—for they could just as well have sent their paper to Mr. STANLEY from Aldermanbury, as have summoned as many witnesses as there are days in the year to hear it read in the official presence.

And *cui bono*—not for the benefit of the slave, (as was shewn most clearly in one of our late numbers, 24th ult.) for his wages as a freeman must be less in value than the equivalents he receives now, or our free colonies cannot undersell the foreign slave-trading colonies in the staple article sugar. As to coercing the planters, experience has shewn that the Government cannot coerce them—the planters can and will nullify any measures which may be adopted here, unless full compensation be given to them for the value of their slaves, bought from British merchants, and secured to the planters by British laws. The British slave merchant brought them from Africa, and sold them and was paid for them in the West Indies. Great Britain benefitted by the trade, then legal, and deemed moral and beneficial to the nation. Let the nation then, which has so benefitted, pay the planter for his slaves, and justice will be done by those who committed the alleged injustice, in taking the slaves from misery and death—from Pagan savages—and disposing of them to Christian masters; for in the language of Scripture, "the slave was his money;" and money the merchant got for him from the planter: if you take him from the planter, pay the planter his value. This is the debtor and creditor account between Great Britain and her slave colonies. Who is to compensate Great Britain for the wound thus inflicted by fanaticism, on a vital part in her manufacturing, commercial, trading, and political interests, it is for the Statesmen who are now at the helm to reflect upon; and never was a more momentous question brought under their deliberation.

Above all, do not let the Ministers cherish the belief that the colonists will surrender their property, secured to them by British laws, without full compensation, at discretion—force may compel them. Let not Mr. STANLEY mock them by a half measure in this respect—by an offer of a petty composition in the point of the value of their property, or he may have to laud their patriotism, as it is said he justly did that of the American Provincials; he may be assured that, loyal as the colonists are, and there are none more so—

sooner than surrender their rights at the shrine of cant and hypocrisy, there will be a Bunker's Hill in every colony in the Tropics. It is not with the Exeter Hall worthies that the battle is to be fought, but with the British colonists, whose rights these worthies attempt to invade.

It is generally believed that a misunderstanding has taken place between Lord GREY and his old friend Dr. HEADLAM of Newcastle. The Premier, it appears, had promised Baronetries to his old College companions, Dr. HEADLAM, Mr. RIPPON, of Stanhope Castle, M.P. for Gateshead, and Mr. RODDAM, of Bollyhope; the latter of which gentlemen, in addition to his great landed property, is also an extensive brewer at North Shields. Now, the Doctor happens to be so highly aristocratic, that he objects to the proposed honour being conferred on Mr. RODDAM, so long as he continues the business of brewer; while, on the other hand, Lord GREY declines conferring the Baronetries on the Doctor and Mr. RIPPON, without including Mr. RODDAM. Such, at any rate, is the version of the story generally circulated and believed in Newcastle. The Doctor had perhaps better be taking while he may, for any change in the Administration would destroy his chance of a Baronetcy altogether—while his unconditional acceptance of it would put to the test the sincerity of Lord GREY, who is strongly suspected of availing himself of the Doctor's scruples as an excuse for not conferring the Baronetries at all. On the Baronetcy being conferred, the Doctor intends removing to London, where he will commence practice under the patronage of the Premier.

GREY NEPOTISM.

"Confound that CHARLES GREY" (said an old Northumberland gentleman many years ago), "he'll be the ruin of his country before he dies."

We of the present day have lived to witness the sad fulfilment of this prophecy; but we must say for our Premier, that whilst he has recklessly heaped ruin and devastation upon all that was valuable in the ancient institutions of his country, he has evinced a fondness for his family and connexions which, had it been at his own and not the public cost, would have been most praiseworthy and amiable.

The recent appointment of Mr. GREY to the management of the Greenwich Hospital estates, is already known to the world. It is well that the world should also know who and what this gentleman is, and the circumstances also under which he was appointed. That he is a Whig Radical can cause no surprise. That he should have been preferred by Lord GREY to Mr. WILLIAM BRANDLING, the highly respected gentleman who was turned out to make room for him, will create as little surprise; but will it be credited, that the pretended necessity of having a Resident Agent at Hexham, is assigned for the cause of his appointment? All who have local information know well that the most valuable of the Greenwich Hospital property is situated between Berwick and Belford, and therefore it is false and groundless to say that Hexham is the proper place for the agent's residence. But to make the job complete, Lord GREY has mixed up his own personal interests with the concerns of the public, for this same Mr. GREY's son is to become the managing agent of the Howick property, and thus two birds are to be killed with one stone. Unfortunately for us, the public is one of those birds; and we are to pay the piper.

A more selfish job never came from the workshop of even Lord GREY himself. But now that we have the question of selfishness before us, we cannot but allude to poor Captain BERKELEY, who has lost his seat in Parliament, and has not found his house at the Admiralty. It would have been so hard upon Lady CAROLINE BARRINGTON (Lord GREY's daughter) not to have had his dismissal from office made easy to her by degrees, that Captain BERKELEY has been obliged to promise Lord GREY that the official house shall not be required from his predecessor for several months to come!!!

And this is our high-minded Premier, who tricked the world into fancying that he was without mean thoughts, and would stand or fall with his order.

A reference to the proceedings at the LORD MAYOR'S splendid dinner on Wednesday, will shew our readers a little of the public feeling of the first city in the world. We can imagine no position more enviable than that of Sir ROBERT PEEL upon this particular occasion. We recommend an attentive perusal of the different speeches.

A SWEET JOB.

An ingenious gentleman, some weeks ago, sent a letter to Lord GREY, containing a scheme for bringing the syrup of the sugar-cane from the West Indies to England, for the purpose of manufacturing it into sugar in this country. Lord GREY referred it to the Board of Trade. The inventor of the plan, being aware of the delays of office, since the Whigs have attempted to carry on the business of the public, was patient; and, knowing that he had to deal with Lord GREY and Lord AUCKLAND, was confident that his scheme would be treated fairly, although the decision might, from Whig incapacity, be made ignorantly.

What was the inventor's surprise when he heard of a Patent having been taken out, by a friend of the Noble Lord who presides with so much ability and knowledge over the Trade of the Country, for converting the saccharine juice of the cane into sugar, the specification of which was drawn out nearly in the very words of the inventor's statement transmitted to Lord GREY. There may be some mistake—we hope there is—and before we make any comments on the transaction, we afford the parties another week's delay; but my Lord AUCKLAND must feel, that on a matter of this kind, there ought to be "no mistake."

SOME stupid friend—or sly foe—of the Factory Bill has procured the getting up of the following letter; and some stupider friend—or slyer foe—has had it published in some of the daily papers. The epistle, as we find it in the *Morning Post*—whose insertion of it must have been entirely owing to tenderness of feeling having outrun the strength of understanding of our excellent contemporary—is this:—

"TO MR. PATTEN, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT."

"Sir—Having heard that you have said in the House of Commons about me telling falsehoods about my deformity before the Committee of the House of Commons, I was as stout as a boy at seven years. My deformity came on in the factory, not by wrestling, but by labour, which was so very fatiguing while (till) I could scarcely bear it. I worked in the factory while (till) I could work no longer; and I had not been for some friends of the Ten Hours' Bill, who sent me and I could get good support, I should have been in my grave instead of at school, where they have sent me. Sir, I abhor telling lies, for I fear God, I am sorry that you have been stating things falsely about me,

for I am a poor boy. I am a cripple in bad health. I have nothing but my character.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH HABERGAM.

"I hope you will excuse me, for I could not write a letter, nor send about half a year. I have seen the evidence which I gave in print, and I THANK GOD I can read it, and can testify on oath that every word is true. I freely forgive you, Sir, for what you have said about me, but I hope you will not say any more to oppress the poor factory-children when you have read my letter; they are oppressed enough by their masters and overlookers. I have got very much crippled, and have seen many of my comrades much injured in their health, and have died by this shocking system."

To this letter a preface is prefixed in these words:—

"The following is an exact copy of a letter written to Mr. WILSON PATTEN by a poor youth who was one of the witnesses before the Select Committee on the Factory Bill. He had no idea that his letter would be made public."

Master JOSEPH HABERGAM's letter, evidently, is as genuine a composition as the letters of testimonial in the nasty advertisements of quack medicines—to which it bears a strong family likeness. But, as it professes to come from his pen, so we will take it; and observe that it is a remarkable instance of the modesty of some sort of people when they get "a little learning," and of the useful application they make of that learning. It is an extraordinary specimen, too, of rapid advancement in literary composition: six months ago he could "scarcely read a word."

His having been "as stout as any boy at seven years," and his being "much crippled" now, prove nothing whatever. With how many people has this been the case, unfortunately, who have never stepped into a factory in all their lives, but have lived in drawing-rooms? Ah, and how many persons have worked in factories for years, and who, born stout and straight, are so still?—Why hundreds and thousands.

There is no cant in this letter; and the expectation that Mr. PATTEN, one of the Members for Lancashire, would reverse his Parliamentary conduct, as soon as he had read this letter, is as natural as it is bashful. It is admirably adapted to injure the factory children, whom, apparently, it is intended to serve: more so, as the ostensible writer of it is one of the witnesses upon whose evidence the Bill is founded.

Luckily, Master JOSEPH HABERGAM subscribes his name at full-length: for if, like some other great public writers, he had signed in initials, J. H., the style and spirit of his epistle are so much those of Mr. JOSEPH HUME, that it would have been generally taken for the production of that Honourable Member for Middlesex.

CASH AND PAPER.

"Sic canibus cabulis similes."

Sound flesh and blood for beef is eager,
Whilst skin and bone enjoys soup meagre—
The one all substance, t'other vapour:
ALTHOUGH loves cash and ATTWOOD paper. C.E.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—I send you, from *Murphy's Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 39, dated July 14, 1753, the Second-sighted Highlander's News for the Centenary of that period, as it would appear in a Hebrew Journal then to be published by authority, to which the liberal measure now in progress in the House of Commons cannot fail to give a special interest.

(EXTRACT.)

"Since our last arrived a mail from Jerusalem. The middle arch of the Temple, which has been rebuilding for some time past, sunk ten feet a few days since; and we hear that there is now five and twenty ton weight laid upon it; the same advice add, that application will be made to the Jewish Ministry, for a lottery for half a million, in order to promote a vigorous execution of this grand design, and Mr. JACOB YONAHAI, has set out for Great Britain, or Judea Nova, with proper instructions how to act in this affair."

LONDON.

"Yesterday morning Lord JACOB DE PALMA set out for his seat at Stion-house. We hear his Lordship intends continuing in the country to celebrate the Passover."

"On Monday last a dispensation passed the Great Seal to enable ABRAHAM LEVY to hold the Synagogue of Paul's, together with the Rectory of the Rabbi in the diocese of Litchfield."

"Last week twenty-five children were publicly circumcised at the Lying-in Hospital."

"On Tuesday last was held a Court of Aldermen, when it was unanimously voted that the name of Liveries, which was heretofore made use of in the city of London, should be totally obliterated, and that the said Liveries be called Tribes for the future."

"Last night the Bill for the naturalization of the Christians was thrown out of the Sanhedrim by a great majority."

"Last week a smuggler was taken on the coast of Sussex in the very fact of running pork into this kingdom, in defiance of the many penal laws to prohibit the same."

"Last Sunday an order came from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, to the managers of both Theatres, forbidding them, under the severest penalties, to exhibit a certain scandalous piece, highly injurious to our present Government, entitled the *Merchant of Venice*."

"The same day, Lord Viscount SALVADORE gave a grand entertainment at his house at Tooting, when the following toasts were drank:—Our present happy Establishment in Synagogue and State!—The Anti-Christian Prelates, &c. &c."

"ADVERTISEMENT.—Never was the Leprosy so predominant in this Kingdom as at present, which has induced Mr. J. O., a regular physician, to study the same. He has now invented his excellent Chemical Drops, or Balsam of Life, one bottle of which entirely eradicates the most inveterate Leprosy, as may be attested by thousands who have experienced the same."

BY DESIRE.

At the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, on Sunday next, will be presented a Comedy, called,

The Humours of the Christian Religion;

to which will be added a Farce, called,

The British Constitution."

And now, Mr. Editor, having made the above extract as a specimen (the whole paper is worth your perusal—I quote from *Murphy's Works*, 8vo. edit. vol. 5, p. 330), I will not trespass further than to remark that, although possibly some of your readers may look upon it as a mere *Jeu d'esprit*, yet, really, in sober seriousness I see nothing so outrageously improbable in the foreseen contingencies: it would seem that we have the Second-sighted Highlander still among us; and, if we are to believe a late police report, he is blessed with a large family equally gifted. With respect to the revival of the Tribes, it must be confessed we have already in Parliament many of the tribe of *Men-asses*, the whole tribe of *Dan*, and it is far from impossible that the rest may be forthcoming in the next twenty years. We have had the Passage of the Red Sea exhibited at one of our theatres; Judaicisms are beginning again; men's beards are assuming most Faithful proportions; and, finally, we have just heard one of the "Coming events cast their shadows before."

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

By a Practical Planter and English Farmer.

Answer to two paragraphs which appeared in the Globe of Friday, the 12th of April; and to the exhibition of the negro hoe in the House of Commons on the 18th instant.

Answer to "Slavery in Jamaica," taken from something called

"Three Months in Jamaica." First then, no cart whip is ever carried by a driver in that island in attending the negro labour, nor are negroes ever punished with such an instrument. The stroke of one soldiers' cat-o-nine tails, being more severe than a dozen strokes from such whip as the three months' traveller beheld; which from ignorance, and the effect of first impressions, he took for granted must be a cart whip!

Negroes will not use wheel-barrow. They prefer carrying everything on their heads. They prefer the lazy mode of carrying manure in a very thin light basket, which certainly would let water contained in manure through it; but in the hot climate of Jamaica, where the negroes, from choice, work without their upper garments, such drippings from manure would neither annoy them or disgust them, as they partake of the luxury of a tepid bath (for which in England you must pay 7s. 6d) as soon as they leave their work. As a planter, I myself never saw this dripping manure; the heat of a tropical sun soon prevents such drippings. I hope when the delicate traveller sees these observations he may be somewhat appeased, and that he will not sicken when he sees delicate white girls spreading the manure of mangel wurzel or potatoes with their hands, which they always do on the farm I occupy, and throughout that country.

SLAVERY.—"What is meant by its immediate abolition?" Signed, "Edinburgh, H. E."

I, as a planter, beg to inform Mr. H. E., that such restraints in an emancipated state, as the African negro will undoubtedly be placed in (whenever he is emancipated), will be such, as will never "place him on a level with the other subjects of the British Crown; and if the immediate abolition of slavery means this, and nothing more," I predict its impracticability is such as no Minister will grant: unless Mr. H. E. and his friends will buy West India estates with all their negroes, when they may do with them as they please. A British subject can go where he pleases, and work for whom he pleases, or not work at all, if he can live without labour, a state of freedom far different from that contemplated by those who talk of giving the planter remuneration!

The peaceable and contented state negro labourers were in, before they were excited to be otherwise, is a proof of the kind usage they lived under; otherwise, they had revenge easy enough in their power, without cutting the planter's throat, or hazzarding discovery, namely, by setting fire to a cane field, or by destroying valuable oxen, which they could and would have recourse to, if they were governed by an unjust person. I myself was one of fifteen white people who lived for some years in a district of 1,500 slaves, who, if they had been oppressed, would have acted on the principle of revenge, as well as other men; but so far was this from being necessary, or dreaded, that the fore-doors of the houses of all the white people were never locked, night or day; nor were even their bed-rooms locked. So much for the state of oppression, from which freedom is to relieve the slave! But I know that the blacks of St. Domingo, who did not murder their masters, whilst they were slaves, or burn their cane fields, or kill their cattle, as soon as they were emancipated, endeavoured to extirpate all the whites.

It is now so well known to the Ministers of this country, and to every one else, that the unjust manner in which the British slave trade was abolished, has been the sole cause of the ruinous price of sugar; that Mr. H. E. appears perfectly unqualified for the subject he advocates, unless he hopes to assist it by misrepresentation!

SLAVE LABOUR.—Be it known to Mr. BRUCE, and all the Members of the House of Commons, that the large negro hoe, used by the blacks in Jamaica, is the same as the negro uses in Africa, Hayti, Sierra Leone, and every where else; for these reasons:—First, He will not use a spade, because he hates bending his body; and because he will not wear shoes, to press it into the earth.—He requires no plough to cultivate any of his provisions, which in fact would be useless to cultivate: the yam, cocoa, &c. which are cultivated in mountain wood-lands, newly fell, and in digging entirely with a hoe, or cleaning out a furrow first formed, by the plough; he prefers his hoe to the spade, which he will not use on any account. In his labour, he treats to have a heavy hoe, which every overseer and practical planter knows, for a fust; because it suits his method of working. In digging the cane-furrow (commonly called the cane-hole) which resembles that in Bedfordshire, in which beans are planted; the hoe having a very long handle, he raises it above his head, and expects its own weight to dig up the ground, in little bits for he will apply no bodily force to drive it into the earth; such is his reluctance to labour. With this, he also prefers hoeing up the heavy luxuriant growing weeds, of a tropical climate; and to him the English garden hoe, weighing eleven ounces, would be as useless, even in the cultivation of his own provisions (leaving sugar and coffee out of the question) as a tea-spoon would be to work with. His implements are this hoe, a bill, and a hatchet; and whenever he becomes a free man, he will use this heavy hoe, his bill, and his hatchet, and no other implements; neither plough, spade, pickaxe, or wedge, (to split timber) will he, or does he use. He prefers cutting up wood by the process of the hatchet (performed by two negroes facing each other), to the exertion of driving the wedge. To wash the blackamore white, will be found a vain attempt! Free or not free, the operation of nature will direct him to that which suits him best, in spite of the prejudices and ignorance of John Bull; who arrogates to himself, a right to direct the whole of mankind according to his notions.

The weight of the negro hoe, said to have been shewn to the House of Commons, is stated to be four pounds and fifteen ounces. All the shovels used in the country in which I live, weigh six pounds and a half.

April 24, 1833.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—May I beg you will correct an error which found its way into your journal of Sunday the 14th April. Surprise is expressed in that part of your paper called "Pemican," that Mr. GOLDSMID, the barrister, who was elected an honorary member of the Nottingham Constitutional Club, declared his attachment to the Constitution as a Christian, a Tory, and a man (as you supposed him to be) of the Jewish persuasion." Now, Sir, the mistake is this:—The Mr. GOLDSMID, the barrister, who is of the Jewish persuasion, is named "FRANCIS HENRY GOLDSMID," and was called to the Bar only a few months back;—I, the member of the Nottingham Constitutional Club, am a member of the Church of England, and have been a barrister more than two years. As this mistake might, from the very extensive circulation of your paper, cause some confusion, I am very anxious it should be rectified, and shall be much obliged by your giving insertion to this communication, or by your contradicting the paragraph in question in any way most convenient to yourself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL GOLDSMID.

11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, April 22, 1833.

COLONIES.—LETTER 2.

TO JOHN BULL

SIR.—In carrying on the discussion of any important topic through the hebdomadal press, and, on that account, necessarily interrupted, it is essential that the author should prescribe a precise method to himself, and communicate to the reader, in the first instance, as well as remind him frequently of the order intended to be pursued, It

has accordingly been proposed, to consider—1, The reasons to be assigned for that deficiency of reason and argument amongst English lawyers, even of high station, when treating the present subject, of which *Cassius* has so justly complained. 2, The claim of what are called parentates, to perpetual legislation over colonies planted by themselves, as it may accord with the law of nature. 3, The same claim as it may be supported by the law of nations.

It is intended to treat the above three points, in three distinct letters, devoted severally to the separate discussion of each; but having entered in my first letter, more fully than I had proposed, on the particular case of Jamaica, it may be more acceptable to those of your readers who are disposed to favour these contributions with any attention, if I endeavour in the present letter, by inverting the order in which it otherwise would stand, to dispose of that case at once and altogether.

The analogy of it to that of Ireland is singularly striking; and the proceedings of our Kings in regard to Ireland afforded a precedent which Charles II., in his transactions with Jamaica, appears at his restoration to have had particularly in view. Let us compare the two cases historically, elucidating them both, as we proceed, by the application of principles drawn from received maxims of public law.

Ireland, it must be kept in mind, was first conquered or acquired by our Kings, whilst they were sovereigns of distinct territories. Those situated in France being more considerable in extent, and also in other respects than was England, as she stood at that period of her political existence. It was also conquered, or settled, call it which you will, in the first instance by nobles and by troops, consisting of Normans, Saxons, and even Flemings, who had with England very little connection.

Such are the facts as they stand in point of history. To proceed with some observations on the law connected with these facts:—

Puffendorf admits that peculiar and distinct dominions may be acquired by the Sovereign of even one sole and insulated State, through conquests accomplished without resort to the resources of that state.

But where a Sovereign has originally distinct territories, any conquest he may make, even if he employ the forces of them all, fall to him in a personal and distinct right. He may, in the case of distinct sovereignties, become his own ally; and, having made the conquest, he may constitute over it a distinct government, or allot it to the domain of one or other of his distinct territories, as he may deem expedient. His right will stand the stronger in this respect, if the conquest be followed by formal cession, or other renunciation on the part of the powers to whom the conquered region previously belonged. Title by cession is higher than that of mere conquest, merging frequently the right of conquest, and transferring the ancient dominion of the former Sovereign itself.

The fallacy which characterises all our modern English lawyers on occasions involving the considerations of points like these, arises from their never taking into consideration the fact of distinct sovereignties having existed in the monarchy of England, from the conquest down to the accession of the Tudors; and of a similar circumstance having recurred on the accession to the throne of England of the Kings of Scotland, subsequently continued on the accession of foreign sovereigns in the house of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain.

WILLIAM IV., the reigning King of Hanover, might make war, and acquire territories with Hanoverian troops, with forces hired from the Swiss, or through alliances with foreign powers—he might succeed, in case of any accident occurring to the reigning Duke, and failure of issue male on the part of that Prince, to the territories of Brunswick by descent—George III. actually purchased, I believe, Osnaburgh of the Prince Bishop, his son. Yet none of such acquisitions, because they might fall, or actually they fell to a Prince also King of Great Britain, would on that account become subject, in any respect, to the jurisdiction of a British Parliament.

Much of the reasoning urged by Counsel, and even by "learned judges," in the case of *Campbell v. Hall*, cited by your correspondent, is overthrown by the observation of the above simple facts, which appears, indeed, to have escaped Lord MANSFIELD himself. It did not escape, however, the great lawyers of the Revolution; and they inserted a clause in the Act of Settlement, which, whilst it stipulates for relief in favour of England from the burden of war, on behalf of the dominions which might fall to the future Sovereign in a distinct right, recognizes the general principle of international law, which admits that the same Sovereign, having distinct territories, (even although King of England) may acquire such others equally distinct, and hold them independent of the States or Parliament, which may belong solely to one. Any exception to this established principle can take place only by express provision contained in a fundamental law.

Another observation occurs on a point of law. It was clearly competent to HENRY II. to establish in Ireland, upon its conquest, the law of Normandy, the law of Anjou, the law of Aquitaine, or the law of England, nearly then, indeed, the law of Normandy, as he might deem expedient. He preferred establishing the English law, as was most natural, considering the propinquity of that Island to his territory of England.

Another fact also may be stated under the same head, remarkable principally for its analogy to the predicament and proceedings of CHARLES II. in respect to Jamaica. The first descent on Ireland took place whilst HENRY II. was absent from England, and in Aquitaine. He had given license, and issued a proclamation to all his subjects throughout his dominions, to assist the wandering Prince of LEINSTER (the Don PEDRO of that period), and something like an usurpation had taken place on the part of those engaged in the first expedition, undertaken at the instigation of the Irish Prince.

HENRY II. repairing in person to Ireland, Nov. 1172, availed himself of this occurrence, retained and even enlarged the territories which had been acquired, by inducing the native Princes to abdicate full sovereignty, and acknowledge dominion in himself.

HENRY II. obtained Ireland through STRONGBOW; CHARLES II. obtained Jamaica through CRAWFELL; and both contrived to acquire a cession from the Princes, dispossessed of all paramount title or authority.

2. HENRY II. established the laws of England in Ireland, in concert, not with England, but only with the Irish nation. This was followed and confirmed by a GRAND CHARTER, granted afterwards by HENRY III. prior even in date to that regarding England, and in 1216, within a few weeks after his accession to the Throne of England. Whatever may be thought of the controversy between Lord COKE and Mr. PLYNNE, respecting the authenticity of the *modus tenendis Parliamentum* for Ireland, the following points are indisputable: First, the Kings of England granted the laws and liberties of England to Ireland of their own sole and special grace and favour, and of their own authority. Second, they established, in like manner, for Ireland a Legislative Council, and gave the Irish nation a similar right as that enjoyed by the English, of being consulted and concurring in the framing of laws for Ireland. Third, these concessions originally proceeded from the sole authority of the Monarch, and not from an act of any English Parliament.

3. Passing over a long period of time, we now proceed to consider the BARNWALLS, the DILLONS, the FITZGERALDS, the GRACES, the PLUNKETS, and various others of the old and leading families established in Ireland in the reigns of HENRY II. and JOHN, were French, or in other respects not subject to England. Many of them, like the DILLONS, were of the blood, and composed the Court of ELEANOR of Aquitaine, laying no original connection with England, as even HENRY, the BOURKES, and the BUTLERS, were at that time almost as much strangers to England as to Ireland.

the erection of Ireland into a kingdom in the 33d year of the reign of HENRY VIII.; the change of title by that King, of his sole authority; the postponing that of "Defender of the Faith," which had preceded that of "Lord of Ireland;" the striking of money solely with the arms of Ireland, surmounted by a regal crown, &c.; and the whole of these proceedings having been adopted by the Irish Parliament, without any reference to the Parliament of England; the convening even of a new Parliament in England, by the new title; to which also was added Supreme Head of the Church of Ireland; a new badge of national distinction and national independence. A stronger assertion of national independence could not be made than in what was done and followed on this occasion on the part of the new King and Parliament of Ireland.

In itself it fully supports the declaration of legislative independence on the part of the King and the Parliament of Ireland made by that of England in 1782-3, and the union of the two kingdoms in 1801, treating on equal terms, retaining the name of Ireland in the new title of the United Kingdom, as a memorial of its previous and independent sovereignty, as puts the seal upon the whole and closes up all controversy.

This part, both of Irish and English history, has not yet been fully treated by any historian. They have all contented themselves with stating the bare fact of HENRY VIII. having become, under an Act of the Irish Parliament, King of Ireland. It is proper, however, with a little more argument, to show that the question should be more fully developed. The elevation of HENRY VIII. to the rank in Europe of "King of Ireland," and of that dominion into a kingdom, was procured by that Monarch on principles of deep policy, and with very important ulterior designs. He had in view a variety of objects. 1. To disconcert the projects of his nephew JAMES, who it appears from HENRY VIII. had been intriguing about that time to get Ireland erect into a kingdom for himself. 2. To make it the interest of England to support the rights of his issue against Scotland claiming the Crown of England as next lawful heir by offering through the Statute then enacted international compact, by which the two kingdoms should descend at all times to the same individual, and thereby increasing the difficulties of a Scotch succession to England. To ensure to his issue, in case they should be deprived of succession in England, by reason of that illegitimacy which he had stamped on them by his own acts, a royal Statute, with Regal rank and dominion; assuring them admission in a distinct character among the Powers of Europe to royal distinction.

Ireland had become, under circumstances, an object both to JAMES the Fifth, and to HENRY VIII. as like to decide the future right to the Crown of England in the event, which actually occurred, of HENRY at his death leaving no other issue than MARY and ELIZABETH; both declared illegitimate by the Statutes of the realm, and ELIZABETH doubly illegitimate, in which Scotland and Catholic Europe were disposed to hold a mere adulterous connection. It was on that ground that MARY of FRANCE and SCOTLAND actually claimed against ELIZABETH whilst in France the Throne of England, and assumed the title of an English QUEEN. HENRY, however, had been beforehand. By changing altogether his title to Ireland, seeking of it a new grant under the title of King, and by the act of the Irish nation itself, he put it out of the power of England to assert pre-eminence, or pretend subordination in Ireland to the Crown of England. Establishing at the same time as the bond of union between the two kingdoms, whilst the individuals of the two kingdoms, and the reigning SOVEREIGN of them both, he strengthened the claims of MARY and ELIZABETH, and as Scotland could advance no claim to the new kingdom of Ireland, whilst its pretensions to England would be weakened, it was rendered the interest of England to support the children of HENRY. These considerations have escaped historians, and open, perhaps, for the first time, a full view of this remarkable transaction.

To leave Ireland and approach Jamaica, your readers will be struck with the singularity of re-approach in the circumstances both of its acquisition, and of its settlement.

Jamaica had been occupied during the absence of CHARLES the SECOND by the emissaries of an usurpation, which had previously consolidated for the moment the three kingdoms before then distinct of England, Ireland, and this new island, and had been secured by troops and inhabitants drawn from them all, especially from Ireland, and also from Scotland. On the Restoration of CHARLES the SECOND this consolidation as well as usurpation was *ipso facto* dissolved. The Monarch and the three kingdoms were remitted to their former state, with all their distinct and separate rights.

The title of principle of the usurpation, as was, in the first instance, that of mere possession; and that possession was purely military, as CROMWELL had done nothing towards a civil settlement of the island, although he had manifested an intention to that effect. The right of dominion was still in the King of SPAIN; but as "King of the Indies," and under a title claimed, not in right of conquest, but under a *Papal grant*.

The possession of CROMWELL also had been taken, not on the part of England proper, but of the Commonwealth, of which England only formed a part; and this also is a circumstance of considerable importance. It would not, therefore, combine itself with a right merely English, or accrue as the possession merely of the King of England, as in the case of an island discovered and taken possession of solely by Englishmen, and whilst the two Crowns remained separate and distinct.

Take it, therefore, with or without reference to the possession of CROMWELL, in either case it belonged to CHARLES II. as King generally, and not in a distinct character as King merely of England. We have here another analogy to the possession taken of Ireland by HENRY II.

Jamaica, therefore, in the hands of CHARLES the SECOND, did not become in any manner subject solely English law; it remained with the laws of Spain, at the time of its discovery, or with the laws of the United Kingdom, until the pleasure of CHARLES was ascertained—again precisely as Ireland in relation to HENRY the SECOND in 1722.

In the same manner also as the Princes of Ireland came in and acquiesced in the occupation of HENRY the SECOND, so Spain acquiesced first tacitly, afterwards impliedly by the Treaty of 1667, and ultimately renounced and transferred the full right of dominion, and to the King of Great Britain by the Treaty of 1670, sec. 7; not, however, until after a settlement by CHARLES the SECOND.

We have now to see how the King, on arriving in England, dealt with this island. It will be found that, so far from acknowledging any right of interference in the English Parliament, he considered Jamaica as his own *sole dominion*, distinct both from England and Scotland; and at least not of "his realm of England," or bound in any manner originally by its laws. Such indeed was the opinion of the Attorney-General of England, officially given to the King in 1680, in which he was advised "that the people of Jamaica have no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there, and established by his Majesty's authority."

It was in the nature of things that CHARLES II. should keep Jamaica free from dominion, solely, especially from any control of an English Parliament; it might serve as a colony, or a station, should once more return; and he had found, by experience, the advantage accruing to a King of England in having a territory "distinct from the realm of England;" *un tied à terre* in point of separation from the realm of England.

Ignorance induces many to ask, who ever heard of the Crown of Ireland? as if a crown consisted of a thing material, as a mere bauble. Innumerable are the statutes of Ireland respecting the "Irish Crown;" and Charles II. was the only Sovereign of Ireland who did not procure an Act of Recognition from the Irish Parliament of "his realm of Ireland," or of the Throne. In the Irish House of Lords, was the Irish, and not the British Throne; and the Dukes of GLOUCESTER and CUMBERLAND could have taken precedence, as Irish Peers, in that House, above other Peers solely as Princes of Ireland. The Duke of NORFOLK was in Ireland a mere commoner, and liable there for felony by a Common Jury.

This is the true sense in which the clause in the Irish Act respecting "heirs and successors of England" is to be construed, and not as importing that it should be a condition precedent to the King's authority, that the party should be King and attain the Crown of England. The latter construction would make Monarchy itself in Ireland to depend upon the continuance of Monarchical Government in England, and oblige the Irish to lay down, at the bidding of England, their dignity which it was the object of the Act itself to establish for Ireland in the realm of England.

Henry VIII. had pursued in regard to his daughters a course as extraordinary as it was unnatural. Nothing could induce him to annul the Acts by which he had caused his daughters to be declared illegitimate; and yet on accession to the English Crown, having obtained, with that view, power to appoint the Crown, in order to preclude the possibility of title to it by lawful descent, and in order to prevent the possibility of the British Monarchy—not in tenderness to his offspring, but to gratify avaricious spirit of avarice against the person after his children next to him in blood, the King of Scotland.

rate dominion; Ireland having still adhered to his father when England was wholly lost. CHARLES II. could have no natural affection, nor could it be expected of him, for English Parliaments. During the reign of HENRY VIII. they had lent their assistance towards the exclusion of Scotland from the Throne of England; under ELIZABETH, towards the trial and execution of his great grandmother, Queen MARY, then heiress presumptive of the English Crown, and his own father they had brought but recently to the block. We must not expect such reasoning in the minds of the STUARTS with respect to Parliaments; bent first on their exclusion, and next on their proscription, as we are entitled to claim of the house of Brunswick, who owe to Parliament alone that throne to which also they were advanced alone. But even under the reign of CHARLES II. experienced the advantage of having a foreign kingdom, on which, if necessary, it retired; and was thereby enabled, to withstand, more effectually, a faction in England hostile to his prerogative. WILLIAM III. also had been enabled to bring Noble Lords *à l'entree raison*, solely by threatening to return to Holland; and prudence would suggest to CHARLES II., who had actually once been deprived by Parliament of his hereditary dominions, to see from their grasp, and the effects of all future misunderstandings, an island, so large, so beautiful and remote, wherein, in case of necessity, to effect retreat.

The first step was to appoint a Governor for Jamaica, under a commission dated 13th Feb. 1661, directing him to erect Courts of Judicature, and with the advice of a Council, to be elected by the inhabitants, to pass laws suitable to the exigencies of the colony. This is followed by another commission, and a Proclamation, 14th Feb. in the same year; and by a third, in 1664.

The effect of these instruments was a concession, to the inhabitants, of a right to pass laws for the government of the island; the establishment of Courts of Judicature; of a Seal for the new dominion, a style to be observed in relation to the Sovereign; the erection of a Mint, and coinage of money; the creation of manors within the island; the reservation of Crown lands, and the maintenance of separate sovereignty. Nay, Jamaica was made a superior dominion over other lands upon the continent, which were allotted to her as "dependencies."

The Proclamation of 14th Dec. 1661, purports that the King is moved, not solely from a regard to the prosperity of England, but to the honour of his Majesty, and the welfare of his subjects, that in 1664 the mode of election to the Parliament (Legislative Assembly) and Parliament are synonymous terms, was settled, and writs issued for two Members to each parish.

These circumstances were, in themselves, be conclusive; but the matter is put beyond all doubt by the context Proclamation of 1661, which shows that the King did not consider, or mean to consider, the effect of the word "other," but to the King to be annexed to England, as a distinct dominion," as distinct as Ireland, and even to a greater extent. For the Proclamation proceeds on the idea that the children born there of English settlers would be *aliens*, as born out of the allegiance of "the Crown of England."

It is accordingly declared, in the Proclamation of Dec. 1661, that such children shall be in England *denizens*. Now if Jamaica, then, were not intended by the King to be annexed to England, as a dependency thereon, such a direction was unnecessary; they would be English subjects to all intents and purposes, as born within the allegiance of the King, in relation to the Crown of England, not claiming or intending allegiance from them in that character, the King could not, without an Act of the English Parliament, make these children—now, being born out of English allegiance, would be their parents; he therefore exerts the Royal prerogative, making them denizens.

Now, Sir, here I take my stand; on the commissions and proclamations, as amounting to a GREAT CHARTER, granted by CHARLES II. to the inhabitants of this island, granting, securing, and rendering irrevocable, but by their consent, the right of concurring in legislation, and of electing governors by no acts, edicts, ordinances or statutes which should be passed by any assembly other than the legislative council to be elected by themselves. Vigorous was the stand made subsequently by the Jamaicans against an attempt made afterwards by CHARLES II. to deprive them of their rights, by seeking to force on them a law similar to that of *Poyning's* in Ireland, and with express reference to the usage of that kingdom. To this vigorous stand they owe at this day their exemption from the duty of 44 per cent.

It is not necessary to go into the details of this transaction, for no principle can be more clearly established, than that a concession of this nature awarded to the Jamaicans of framing their own laws becomes a FUNDAMENTAL LAW, and without the consent of the subjects on whom such a right is conferred, IRREVOCABLE.

In my last letter it was announced that the matter should not be argued on *republican* principles, and that I should repeat myself on *royal concession*. Those who adopt the theories of Mr. LOCKE, which some, however, consider only *republicanism disguised*, and even *quelque chose de pire*, will take a broader ground. I am satisfied with that on which the stand is taken myself, and let those who think they can dislodge me try their hands.

It follows that no act of CHARLES II., or his successors, short of an act, and of the assent of the island to a third, and foreign power, could take from the people of Jamaica their rights, and give to any other laws than those agreed on in their legislative assembly, their own separate and independent Parliament. Their right would stand upon the same footing, if it be not to degrade political right by comparing it with that which is merely private, as that of an individual obtaining a *jus quæsitum, un droit acquis*, or, as we express it in the laws of England, a *vested right*, and for a valuable consideration, under the deed another; while the latter, after execution, can by no act, deed, or declaration, in any respect alter, revoke, or be allowed even to defeat. The relation of Prince and subject, to express myself in the language of the English common law, is a valuable consideration, supporting any concession of right to concur in the enactment of laws, and rendering it irrevocable by mutual consent. Louis XVI. could not revoke the Charter he gave the French; HENRY III. could not revoke his Charter in favour of the Irish; CHARLES II. could not revoke the Charter he gave the Jamaicans.

Authority in the English Parliament is wholly out of the question as availing to such an effect; nor can even an *Order of the King in Council*, abridging their rights, especially those in relation to their property, of which they have a right to be consulted by the King, and which they have a right to be consulted by the original right, came of any force in law, according to the principles established in the first settlement of the Island by CHARLES II.

That original right can have been released only by themselves; by some legislative Act of the Jamaica State. Petitions to the English Parliament from individual classes would not have that effect; nor would the mere acquiescence in Acts passed by the British Parliament in itself avail—something must be produced beyond mere acquiescence.

To this point also the case of Ireland applies, and the matter was well treated by Mr. MOLYNEUX, even in his time. But Ireland, in 1722, had acquiesced, during upwards of a century, in Acts of the British Parliament, and even in the Act of Settlement itself, which never was passed in Ireland, and not completely ratified by the Parliament until the year 1722, when the original right, which was not held bound by an acquiescence, dating even from the Restoration in 1722: all the Acts of the British Parliament not confirmed, were held from the beginning null, although it was only under an English Act the Catholics were excluded from the Irish Parliament; and all such Acts as were not renewed and confirmed by the Irish Parliament in 1722, ceased *ipso facto* to be laws.

P.S.—The following is the style of the King in the articles of pacifications with the Maroons of Trelawny. Tower, 1st March, 1738. "George II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Jamaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, &c."

Any decided cases in Westminster Hall I deny to be, if any, the slightest authority on this point; Westminster Hall may declare the law to England, but it is not competent to adjudicate upon the political rights and liberties of the Jamaicans.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, April 24, 1833.

Sir—One of the principal arguments of those who exclaim so loudly against the policy of hereditary monarchy, and who would have such punishment is resorted to by the French, whose heroic valour and brilliant feats of arms are a never-failing source of wonder and admiration, and are ascribed, of course, to the absence of so degrading a system of discipline. Has it never occurred to these pompous pygmyists, and to their attentive listeners, that these vaunted warriors have never yet stood before a British force of any description, either in the field, or by sea? The only answer to the priority of the British arms is the best answer to those who are really sincere in their ill-judged philanthropy; but there are many whose

only object in agitating the question is to court popularity, by affecting the empty liberality of the day.

At the close of the late debate, the Honourable Member of an amendment on the Flogging clause of the Mutiny Act, is made to say, that at least he had heard that a few who had been in favour of the clause, was its necessity. What could its supporters wish to prove more?—and, if necessary, how can it be done away with, particularly as the philanthropists who thought otherwise declined suggesting any substitute?

It is notorious that every officer of experience has declared unequivocally for the necessity of corporal punishment under the existing constitution of the Army. The few who have recommended its abolition are distinguished, on the other hand, for their youth and inexperience, and, perhaps, in some instances for no great zeal, who called upon, in the discharge of the active duties of their profession, and to this the Army will bear witness. And yet these, and others still more ignorant of the profession, are to be the only judges of what is best for the discipline of the Army. And why? Because we are gravely told that those who are best acquainted with the subject, and whose whole lives and thoughts have been devoted to it, are the last people whose opinion can be depended upon. The same rule, it is said, holds good of other professions, such as the Church and Law. So that we are to understand that the Lord Chancellor and the Judges are equally unfit to give their opinions and advice in framing or altering the laws which are to be administered in the Courts, which they reside in. I fear, Mr. Editor, I shall be accused of trifling; but such is the substance of what is said to have been advanced in the face of the collective wisdom of the country.

It would really be supposed, from the language held by the popular journalists, that the practice of flogging is resorted to as a recreation by the Officers of the Army; and in order to call forth public sympathy, these journalists do not scruple to publish tales of false and disgusting barbarity. On a late occasion, a correspondent of the *Morning Herald* wrote, that a soldier, who was unable to bear the whole of his punishment, was taken down, and his back rubbed with salt, in order that he might be able to undergo the remainder of his sentence, and that to enhance the cruelty a surgeon was presented to measure the extent of the quantity the patient could bear. The whole statement is false both in facts and inferences. A surgeon attending on every occasion of corporal punishment, to prevent the infliction being carried to excess, and at his dictum the punishment must cease, and cannot be resumed. The sufferer is then taken to the hospital, where every attention is paid to his cure. It is in vain to send a contradiction and appeal to the impartiality of the Journalist. There is room enough for the poison, but none for the antidote.

The advocates for the abolition of flogging, in their triumphant allusions to the French army, appear likewise to forget the difference between conscription and voluntary enlistment. The conscripting taken indiscriminately from among the people, is generally a man of a better moral description, and has, moreover, no choice. He is, nevertheless, recovered at all; and the punishment is not, in any case, for officers, which, in a British soldier, would be punished corporally, or by a comparatively short imprisonment. An Englishman, on the other hand, is not compelled to serve, but voluntarily embraces a profession, with a full knowledge of his liability to corporal punishment which he violates the engagements into which he has entered. Where, then, is this cruelty or hardship? certainly not in the mind of the soldier, who is not a slave, but a free man, who incurs the penalty through his own wanton and deliberate misconduct. It may even be doubted whether the well disposed and well conducted men of the army would themselves wish the punishment abolished. They know it can never touch them; and it is their great protection against their vicious and lawless companions, men who may only have enlisted after they had lost their character in their native place, or, perhaps, recovered at all; and to evade the punishment, they are, in fact, it is, that were this check removed, the peaceable members of society at large would be left, in a great measure, to the tender mercies of those innocents, whose quiet and inoffensive disposition the Brixton House of Correction recently furnished an admirable specimen.

Much has been said, of the profession, of the present improved state of discipline, and, it is asserted, to the comparative disuse of corporal punishment. Whenever a man has been resorted to on systems to carry on the discipline by temporizing measures, and without flogging, the failure has been signal and complete; and corporal punishment is now more rare in those regiments where, from the known decision of character of the commanding officer, the men are assured that their offences will be repressed with promptness, and not recovered at all; and, moreover, the discipline against corporal punishment has become more vehement, and particularly within the last four years, the number of courts-martial and desertions have greatly increased, a circumstance which argues against an improvement either in the moral tone or discipline of the army. A great number of men are likewise lost to the service from both these causes, and great additional expense is incurred. Many deserters are never recovered at all; and the expense of bringing back, at a considerable cost to the country, after undergoing short imprisonment, mostly desert again the first opportunity. The number of men confined in Brixton gaol alone, was said to amount to forty, furnished solely by the Guards quartered in London, who are generally considered to be the least irregular of all our troops. When to these are added the men confined in cells in the barracks, it is evident that the efficiency of the army in numbers, and the discipline, will diminish from this cause alone, and certainly without any corresponding improvement in discipline. What, besides, is to be done with these prisoners in case of a march.

The half measures, proposed by some of the self-elected philanthropists, are as invidious and unjust as the worst enemy of the soldier could have desired. Surely foreign service, in an unhealthy climate, and for an unlimited number of years, is a sufficient trial of constancy, without superadding the pains of flogging, which these gentlemen are pleased to call, in their own language, a cruel, barbarous, and degrading punishment, in order to crush the spirit and destroy the moral tone of those doomed exile, while their more fortunate companions are enjoying health and immunity in England. What is the cause of the apparent inconsistency, especially put forward as the suggestion of an unlimited number of years, in England, popular clamour makes itself heard through the press, and the cry of floggings; but from abroad there will be no newspaper reporter or eaves-dropper to furnish false and exaggerated statements of the cruelties said to be exercised upon the British soldier.

The British army, considering the circumstances, has hitherto withstood, in an extraordinary degree, the attempts which have been for some time past made to temper with its discipline and loyalty; but there are, nevertheless, signs which lead to those who have had the opportunity of observing, which indicates less favourably for the future; let those, therefore, whom it belongs to be warned, beware while it is yet time. The period may not now be far distant, when commotions abroad and disaffection at home may call for the best energies of an army, which must be disciplined to be efficient. Let the suggestions of historians and popularity hunters of the day consult the records of history, and particularly of recent events, and they will find—what they probably know well enough already—that the British army, in spite of the assumed degradation, has invariably proved itself superior to every other army in the world, and has at all times commanded fear and respect both at home and abroad. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

BRITANNICUS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The attention with which you were polite enough to honour a suggestion or two I once laid before you on the subject of the Sabbath, gives me courage to take a similar liberty in respect to another topic in which you have taken the most humane and patriotic interest—The condition of the West Indians.

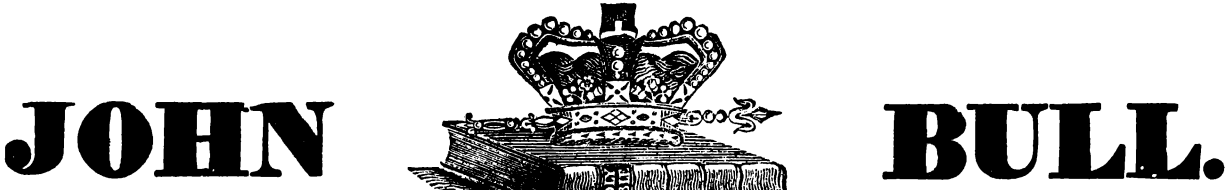
The planters, embodied in the Colonial Unions, are in direct and open hostility with the local and the Imperial Government. This body have property at stake, and are, by hereditary and natural tendencies, loyal in the most extensive and devoted sense of the word.

How can such a body have been forced into a position so violent and unnatural? This is not the rebellion of the belly, as it is the struggle of hereditary animosity. Every reflecting Statesman, therefore, must come to the same conclusion, and that the result of oppression and injustice is rebellion, and the only remaining point is to discover what that iniquity is, and from what point of view it assumes so appalling a character.

Neither the colonists and their friends, on the one hand, nor the Government, on the other, seem clearly to understand these points.

The colonists attribute to the emissaries of certain *soi-disant* religious bodies in this country the dissemination of disaffection

On Wednesday last, the Rev. JOHN STACEY, B.A. son of the vicar of the parish, read prayers for the first time since his ordination, Workop church. His amiable character, his abilities, and sound doctrine, will, doubtless, be duly appreciated. It is understood that Rev. J. F. COLLIS and the Rev. J. STACEY will, in future, preach alternately.



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

Vol. XIII.—No. 647.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1833.

Price 7d.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—By Permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlain—it is most respectfully announced to the Public, that in consequence of the unprecedentedly early Close of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, the PERFORMERS of that Establishment will (under Sanction of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire) open the OLYMPIC THEATRE on their own responsibility, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 8th, 1833, by Mr. Sheridan Knowles's highly popular and new Comedy, *The Tale of Mantua*, and other Entertainments, which will be announced forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. BARTLEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, May 20, when will be acted the Tragedy of *MACBETH*. Macbeth, Mr. Macready; Lady Macbeth (by particular desire), Mrs. Bartley, on which occasion she will take her final leave of the Stage. After which, the Drama of *PERFECTION*. Charles Paragon, Mr. Jones; Kate O'Brian, Made. Vestris. With other ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Madlle. Tagliani will perform.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes, and Orchestra Seats, to be had of Mr. Bartley, 19, Charlotte-street, Portland place; and at the Box Office.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, the new and successful Drama of *RIP VAN WINKLE*; Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Hackett. After which, *ELLEN WARHAM*; Capt. Warham, Mr. Dowton; Ellen Warham, Mrs. Yates. With *MONSIEUR TROUSON*; Monsieur Trouson, Mr. Hackett. And *OPEN HOUSE*.—Tuesday, The Village Lawyer, with Ellen Warham, and the first Time, Wednesday, Ellen Warham, with The Kestonian, and other Entertainments.—Thursday, Ellen Warham, with The Kestonian, and Open House.—Friday, Ellen Warham, with Much Ado about Nothing, and other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informed that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS will be at HOME, and the Honours to present the Private Boxes will be at HOME. The new and successful Drama of *RIP VAN WINKLE*; Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Hackett. After which, *ELLEN WARHAM*; Capt. Warham, Mr. Dowton; Ellen Warham, Mrs. Yates. With *MONSIEUR TROUSON*; Monsieur Trouson, Mr. Hackett. And *OPEN HOUSE*.—Tuesday, The Village Lawyer, with Ellen Warham, and the first Time, Wednesday, Ellen Warham, with The Kestonian, and other Entertainments.—Thursday, Ellen Warham, with The Kestonian, and Open House.—Friday, Ellen Warham, with Much Ado about Nothing, and other Entertainments.

MUSIC IN THE MAID OF CASHMERE, or La Bayadere. the new Ballet Opera of Aubert, now performing at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The Overture, 3s.—Why discontent? all happy be." "Charming Bayadere, Ah me! for me, and "Beats the Heart," Songs, each 2s.—"Nerve the Cottage's Door," Song, 2s. 6d. Ah why too lovely Bayadere, Duet, 3s. and O happy Bangs of Ganges, Duet, 2s. 6d.—Oh! this Heart palpitating "Trin, 2s. N.B. The favourite Airs are arranged for the Piano, with Flute ad lib, by Burrows, price 4s. and the Piece, Airs of Act, No. 1, at the entrance, the Bayadere, No. 2, Shawl Dance, and No. 3, The rival Pas de Deux, by Henri Herz, each 3s.; and the Duet, O happy Bangs of Ganges, by H. Kerr, 3s. The Songs are also published with the French words.

GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Mr. COULSON will perform a COURSE of the Diseases of the Female System, at the Dispensary, on THURSDAY, (May 10th), at Eight p.m. For particulars, enquire at the Dispensary; or at Mr. Coulson's Residence, 34, Charter-house.

THE SEASON.—MILES and EDWARDS's extensive Warehouses are now complete with the most perfect Collection of economical as well as Ornamental CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE that has ever been submitted to the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his genuine BURTON and EDINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, and STOUT, CIDER, &c. are in the order for use, and as well as his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

BYERS, HATTER, No. 3, Pall-mall, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they may be supplied with EXTRA-SUPERFINE HATS, at 5s. Cash, and 20s. Credit, also a superior Hat at 25s. Liveries as usual. Merchants and Captains supplied on the usual terms.

SECOND-HAND LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with Neckchain, Seal, Key, Watch Hook, &c. complete, to be sold cheap. The Watch is of superior manufacture, Lo-don made, with engine turned and chased gold Case, a very neatly chased gold Dial, jewelled in two holes, fine vertical movement.

The gold Neck Chain is full 12 yard long, very substantial, and well made, with an elegant snap. Two fine gold Seals, with real Stones: one of them is engraved, the other is not. Fine gold Chain, with real Stones: one of them is engraved, the other is not. To save trouble, the lowest price of the whole is 14 Guineas.

Not to be seen at THOMAS SAVORY'S, Watch Manufacturer, 54, Cornhill, three doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

LADIES coming to Town will find a large and fashionable collection of FANCY and TREN-PALACE MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, &c. unusually cheap, at ALBION'S, 137, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

FASHIONABLE PRINTED MUSLINS, FRENCH and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c.—Ladies in want of the above prevailing Articles are requested to inspect the stock on sale at CLIFF'S, noted Milliner, Warehouse, Regent-street; who has just received from the various Printworks and Manufacturers an immense assortment in all the new styles, many patterns of which are confined for sale to his house. Prices from 5s. per Dress upwards.—Warehouse, 19, Regent-street.

CANDLES 54d. per lb.—Wax-wick Moulds 4d.—Sperm and Composition Candles 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7.—Patent Wax Lights 2s. 1d.—Infirior Mottled Soap 6d. to 7s. 4d.—Yellow Ditto 6s. to 6s. 8.—Blue Grid 8d.—Windsor and Patent 12d. per lb.—Sealing Wax 4s. 6d.—Sperm Oil 6d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon—Lamp Oil 3s. for Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Shafter's Coffee-house.

FINE OLD PORT, SHERRY, and MADEIRA WINES.—They are the property of a Wine Merchant declining the business, at the Warehouse of the Town, and will be sold cheap, consisting of Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Cases in the wood, and a quantity of fine old Crusted Port and other Wines in Bottle. Samples (to be paid for) to be had at 51, Fleet-street.

CARPETS, PERSIA, CULER, MERZAPPORE and BENGAL CARPETS and RUGS.—A very choice assortment of these beautiful productions of the East. The Royal Velvet Carpet of their improved Fabric, and the most admired Persian Carpet, to be had at the Warehouse of the Town, and will be sold cheap, consisting of Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Cases in the wood, and a quantity of fine old Crusted Port and other Wines in Bottle. Samples (to be paid for) to be had at 51, Fleet-street.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—The WOVE RICE-STRAW BONNETS, now in fashion, I have been lately introduced by C. PALIN, who has just imported some of the newest and most elegant Bonnets, which have never before introduced, and needs only to be seen to be admired. To be had solely at his Manufactory, No. 80, Holborn-hill, facing

FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT.—NORTHROP'S PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE, containing a full and impartial report of the Debates in both Houses, with the Divisions on all important Questions, is now publishing, every Saturday, in Parts, consisting of 4 sheets each, price 1s., at the Office of the Chronicle, No. 1, Pall-mall, and at all the Booksellers and newsmen throughout the kingdom.—Advertisements must be sent to the Editor, on or before the previous Thursday to insure insertion.

INFLUENZA.—THE RASPBERRY SALINE DRAUGHTS, which in 1831 were found so successful in removing that disagreeable complaint which now pervades almost every family, are again recommended to the Public notice. In the immediate sale which these Draughts have obtained, they have universally been found superior to the patent Gubler's character, while they allow almost, at least internal fever, and relieve the patient from the necessity of repeated evacuations. They are, therefore, a most valuable remedy in all cases of influenza, where they may be had of DINNERDOL (late Tobbs) Chemist, 172, New Bond-street, and of all the chemists and druggists, which for forty years have been found so beneficial in removing the irritating cough usually attendant on that troublesome complaint. Families may be supplied through their Chemist by Bales and Son, 95, Farringdon-street.

OPERA BOXES to be LET by the Season. A large PIT BOX and a HALF to be Let nightly, for a limited period. A PIT BOX to be Let for the Season or alternate Weeks. A Grand Tier Box to be Let for the Season or ditto. A large Box, one Half to be Let for the Season or ditto. Boxes in the best situations to be Let by the Night, at 6s. Stalls and Pit Tickets 8s. 6d. each. The Best Private Boxes for Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres. Apply at ANDREWS'S Library, 167, New Bond-street. Boxes for Singer Donzel's Benefit.

OPERA BOXES in every situation, by the Night, and for the Season, or alternate Weeks, and PIT TICKETS, 8s. 6d. each. Several desirable Boxes and Stalls for Donzel's Benefit on Thursday next. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—During the performance of the German Company, and Madame Malibran, the best PRIVATE BOXES may be had at SANS'S Royal Subscription Library, St. James's Palace.

TERMS TO THE LIBRARY:
The Year £5 5 0
Half Year 3 3 0
Quarter 1 10

MR. MORIS'S EVENING CONCERT, at the Concert Room, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, May 17th. Vocal—Messrs. Knapp, and Miss Clara Novello; Signor Rubini, Donzelli, Tamburini, Zucchielli, Her Heltzinger, and Mr. H. Seguin, and Mr. H. Phillips. Instrumental—Mr. Duvich, a Grand Fantasia, with all his new Harp Effects; Mr. Moschies and Mr. Mendelssohn, the Guitars, with Concerto Variations, two Grand Pianofortes; Mr. Mori, Concertino by Mauser, Grand Variations and Violin solo to Spohr's Overture (all first time of performance). Solo Performers—Signor Dragonetti, Mr. Lindley, Signor Puzzi, and Mr. Morali. Conductor, Sir G. Smart. The Program of the Royal Camellia House, 40, Piccadilly, 10s. 6d. each, and Boxes to be had of Mori and Lavigne, 28, New Bond-street.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—MR. BOCHISA respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, his Pupils, and the Public, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place in the above Room, on WEDNESDAY, May 12th, 1833, on the splendid scale of former years. In the course of the Concert, Mr. Bochisa will perform the following pieces, introducing all his NEW HARP EFFECTS:—1. CONCERTO (MS.) composed expressly for this occasion; 2. SOUVENIR DE SHAKSPERE, a dramatic Fantasia; 3. LES CHARMES D'EDINBOURG, concerto di bravura; and 4. ANTIETTO CONCERTANTE (MS.) composed expressly for this occasion.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mori and Lavigne, 28, New Bond-street, at the Opera, and at all the principal Music Shops.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

EISTEDDVOD.—A MEETING OF WELSH HARDS and MINSTRELS, and a CONCERT OF NATIONAL MUSIC, will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 22, 1833, under the Patronage of the Royal Camellia House, 40, Piccadilly. President of the Day, the Right Hon. Lord KENYON. Full particulars will be duly announced. JOHN PARRY, Conductor, 17, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, in Leicester-square, is NOW OPEN. Several NEW WORKS have been recently added to the Collection, and an additional Gallery fitted up for their reception.

MR. MATHEWS'S GALLERY OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS, comprising the whole of his unique Collection, formed with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the Catalogue raisonnee, exhibits a Chronological and nearly complete Dramatic History of the Theatre in this Kingdom, is NOW OPEN, at the QUEEN'S BAZAAR, Oxford-street.—Admission 1s.

JOHN PORT LATIN.
THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN educated at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, TO-MORROW, Monday, May 6th. Dinner on table precisely at seven o'clock. A future day will be held in 1834, to dine on table precisely at seven o'clock. A future day will be held in 1834, to dine on table precisely at seven o'clock. A future day will be held in 1834, to dine on table precisely at seven o'clock.

A CLERGYMAN wishes to obtain for his SISTER a Situation as COMPANION or GOVERNESS. The comforts and protection of a home being the principal objects sought, but a very small salary will be required. References of the highest respectability will be given and expected.—Address P. Q., at Messrs. Hatchard's Bookshop, Strand.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—There will be an ELECTION of the Officers of the SCHOLARSHIP on MONDAY, June 4. Candidates must be above 16 and under 20 years of age; and will be required to present in person to the President, certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday Morning, May 29.

MONEY.—To the CLERGY.—The unprincipled attempt to withhold the payment of Tithes, by the Clergy, in the County of Middlesex, has been much inconceivable, induces the Advertiser to offer pecuniary assistance, on their personal security, to such as may want it.—Application, post paid (stating the Income of the applicant, and all other particulars), may be made to Mr. R. No. 9, Bolton row, Curzon street, Mayfair, London.

APPLEBY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the Free Grammar School of Appleby, in the counties of Lancashire and Derby, will be VACANT at Michaelmas next, by the resignation of the present Master.—The Head-Master is required by the Statutes of the School to be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of this Kingdom, and well qualified with sufficient learning to teach and instruct the Latin and Greek per annum, there is a House, the House of the Priests, is 400 Tongues. Besides the Master's salary, the Head-Master is entitled to a salary of 1000. The House is situated in the town, and is a very pleasant residence. The Head-Master is required to be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of this Kingdom, and well qualified with sufficient learning to teach and instruct the Latin and Greek per annum, there is a House, the House of the Priests, is 400 Tongues. Besides the Master's salary, the Head-Master is entitled to a salary of 1000. The House is situated in the town, and is a very pleasant residence.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. The Chair will be taken on the 18th instant.

AGULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.
PATRON.—His Most Gracious Majesty the KING.
PATRONESSES.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at the House of the Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, for the ELECTION OF FIVE CONTRIBUTORY WARDENS; and for general purposes. The Poll to commence at One, and close at Four o'clock precisely.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
In my Address of the 23d of last month I had the gratification of informing you that the other Candidates for the East India Direction had signified their intention of not opposing my succession to the Vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel, Colonel B. Peel, Bart.

In repaying my grateful thanks for the position in which your kindness has thus placed me, I have to acquaint you that the ELECTION is fixed for TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

Whilst under these circumstances I am happy in being relieved from the necessity of soliciting the attendance at the Ballot at the East India House of friends who reside at a distance, I beg respectfully to state that I shall feel highly honoured by the presence of those Proprietors who can, without inconvenience, favour me with their votes on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,
26, Upper Harley-street, May 1, 1833. P. VANS AGNEW.

FIREHOLD ESTATE, beautiful and compact, suitable for the Residence of a Gentleman, to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT; comprising a lately-repaired and improved dwelling-house; three well-situated sitting-rooms, and other rooms, and suitable outbuildings; lawn in front; pleasured-rooms; coach-house, stables, and other well-stocked; situated in a Western County, on the banks of a celebrated river, abounding with salmon and trout. Possession at once and 100 acres of rich meadow, pasture, and the Lake in the occupation of a respectable farmer.—For further particulars apply to Richard Rosser, Esq., 29, Red Lion-square.

THE COMMITTEE or securing the RETURN of Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT for the CITY of WESTMINSTER, meet at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, Vi-count LOWTHER in the Chair.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.
Gentlemen,
A large number of Electors having expressed to me their desire that I would condescend to be the present vacancy in the Representation of Westminster, I feel bound, in deference to their wishes, and with deep gratitude for their good opinion, to meet you as a Candidate at the Nomination and at the Poll.

Under the extraordinary circumstances which have caused this vacancy, and after the manner in which the country has been disappointed, the subject of the Taxes on Houses and Windows, I think it my duty to state to you that, in my opinion those taxes ought to be repealed.

I am attached to the extreme doctrines of no party: nor have I ever varied from those principles which at the late General Election recommended me to the favourable opinion of a highly respectable portion of the electors of my native country; and I say now, as I said then, that I will never support any party, any Administration, or any measures, which do not appear to be based on a due consideration of the national welfare, the peace of the country, and the protection of constitutional freedom.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, faithful servant,
Committee Room. BICKHAM ESCOTT.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 24 May, 1833.
It was not until the year 1829 that the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital were enabled, through the bounty of the Public, to open all the wards of that Establishment to the urgent wants of a vast population, which has since been continually and rapidly augmenting.

From that period, every part of the Hospital has been incessantly filled; but the Hospital was enabled, through the bounty of the Public, to open all the wards of that Establishment to the urgent wants of a vast population, which has since been continually and rapidly augmenting.

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PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS

8 Hatton-garden, have just supplied their Agents in
Country, with a valuable quantity of that admired article.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Thomas, with 228 passengers; the *Loyal Briton*, 70; the *Aid*, 1. The total number of souls which left our port in these three and former seven vessels for Upper Canada is 1540, exclusive of those Liverpool. Seven vessels are lying here still that will take about 1000 more.

IRELAND.

The fourth, is to be immediately finished.

A few days ago the north mail was upset near Dalmore, between Dingwall and Invergordon, when both coach and horses were precipitated off the road over a precipice. The vehicle was much damaged and the horses and several of the passengers were hurt. The coach was left where the accident happened, and the passengers and goods were removed to Tain in a cart. — *Edinburgh Courier.*

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every
 in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d.
 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's 30, Strand. All others

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must entreat it is the indulgence of our friends until next week for the omission of many valuable communications; we trust our next number will make amends for the faults of the present one.

DIPLOMATICUS VETUS if possible, in our next.

To T. G.—letter.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE proceedings of the past week have done more to expose to the ridicule contempt, and disgust the farce of REFORM, upon which our precious Ministers have contrived to exist for the last two years, than all the arguments that have been adduced against its knavery and folly—all the speeches that have been made—and all the books that have been written.

A pure reformed House of Commons, pledged to the People, most wisely and judiciously REFUSES its assent to a financial proposition of the Minister, who is left in a minority with a million minus in his resources. Such is the pliancy of this pure independent House of Commons to their Minister, that when that Minister goes down upon his knees and begs for help, it forthwith agrees to rescind its resolution about the Malt Tax, and not only so, but agrees to scout the proposition of the patriot DON KEY himself for the reduction of the House and Window Tax, and force into the majority, to save the beaten CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, by breaking all the pledges upon which, as "Friends of the People," they got into Parliament at all.

As for the condition of Lord ALTHORP, any thing so pitiable has never been seen in England. Held up in office by the Conservatives, the plump bantling of Whiggery is shown about in the arms of Sir ROBERT PEELE, looking remarkably nice and chubby, all the company knowing that if the said Sir ROBERT and the Conservatives were not the most compassionate as well as disinterested people in the world, the poor baby would end his muddling career in eight and forty hours from any given time, and nobody ever hear more of him.

The whole affair seems, as we have already said, to be unparalleled in English history. How it is to end we have reason to believe one week more will inform us.

In the present crisis of the India Question, authentic information from that country, bearing upon any of its complicated relations, is of more than usual value. The following extracts from letters very recently received, add, in some important particulars, to the knowledge we already possess respecting the mutiny at Bangalore, and furnish matter for reflection as to that key-stone of our Oriental dominion—the native force.

November 22, 1832.

Our new Governor of Madras, Sir FREDERICK ADAM, has lately arrived. I fear he will form a bad opinion of our Madras army—last month the late Governor, Mr. LUSHINGTON, and the Commander in Chief, passed and repassed Bangalore on a tour. The latter inspected the troops, and we have scarcely read the high eulogium in orders, in their appearance and steadiness, good conduct, and so forth—and Mr. LUSHINGTON had not sailed a week, when a most serious conspiracy against our Government has been providentially discovered. The plot was conceived and arranged by the Mysoreans to bring over the troops at Bangalore to murder every European, and to elect native authorities. Correspondence with the other stations is being traced out, and there is no saying as yet how far it has spread. At Bangalore the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry is particularly implicated, and special Courts of Inquiry very busy in consequence. It has shaken the confidence in the Madras Native Regiments very much, as there was no cause, no ill treatment, and the Native Officers, and these solely owing their subsistence and gratitude to our Government. Had any cause of complaint against their European officers existed it would have been elicited, and laid before the Commander-in-Chief only last month at the inspection of the Bangalore troops. Considerable intrigue and excitement has been going on—there, and at other stations by a novel method—to exasperate men of different castes against each other—and the plan adopted was to throw a dead hog into the Mussulmen's Mosques at the Mophunum. Vague reports said the Hindoos of the same corps offered these insults, and it was calculated that much bloodshed, and, at least, bad feeling would be the result. But by the good management of the European Officers, and, in one instance, of the Government building a new Mosque in place of the one defiled—everything appeared smoothly passed over, and no retaliation took place in killing cows and throwing them into the lines of the Hindoos, as was first apprehended. This cold blooded conspiracy has taken place just subsequent to Sir F. ADAM's arrival at Madras. I was in great hopes all such hostile feelings to us and our Government had subsided from the extreme care and attention paid to their castes and prejudices. Mr. LUSHINGTON will hardly believe it, I fancy, or think it was possible, so soon after his departure.

December 16.

You may, or you may not, hear the true accounts of our affairs at Bangalore, which in my last letter of November to you I mentioned. The ringleaders of the mutiny there have been tried, and I believe nineteen are found guilty. By a letter received from an officer at Bangalore this morning, it seems "that a rescue is apprehended. The Caory Rajah has assumed a threatening character, and the discontented, discharged, horsemen and troops of the Mysore country are joining the Caory Chief in great numbers."

The pride of the Madras Native Army—"the Horse Artillery"—have been found to be so deeply influential in the intended massacre of all Europeans, that they are to be disbanded."

The Fort of Vellore, as well as that of Bangalore, was to have been seized by the conspirators; and considerable uneasiness exists at those places, from the confidence in our native troops being so much shaken, not knowing who to trust to. The 15th Dragoons, and a regiment of his Majesty's Infantry, are at Bangalore, which makes this mutiny of a particularly bold character. The Madras newspaper tries to make light of it; but there is too much reason to fear that the Russian emissaries have been tampering with all the native Powers, and stirring up the soldiery by means of Fakirs. The whole of the mutineers had been sworn, by a Fakir, to secrecy, and to extirpate every European. This came out in evidence on the trials.

We are all expecting a general stir, before long, in this country, as well as in Europe. "It will be seen, I venture to predict, that too great retrenchments will involve treble expense, in the end, on the Company, besides great discontent and disquiet."

THE effects of the Reform Bill, as we predicted, become every day more visible, and we feel ourselves placed in the singular position of lamenting the goodness, of

our foresight, or rather, that our predictions should have been so fearfully realized. As we claimed no merit in the views which we took of the Bill, or in pointing out the disastrous consequences it would entail upon the country, so we can feel but little cause for triumph in finding that we mistook not its evil effects. The Conservative party, the organs of public intelligence which espoused their principles, were the objects of the most bitter attacks, they formed the magnet for drawing forth the foulest language their enemies could pronounce.

This, indeed, was but natural—we could hope for little else. It is equally natural that the tide should not for ever flow in but one direction, that the wind should not, from day to day, whistle but from one quarter. It is now no secret, that the state of public feeling at present, is not that which prevailed when the Reform Bill was proposed and carried; and it is equally a truth incapable of being disguised, that illegitimate means were resorted to, in order to misrepresent the feelings of the nation. Men of sound judgment, and indeed we may say people in general, have perceived—since the "Comedie" of the Reform Bill—that what is called public opinion is not, on all occasions, so valuable a tribunal as we have hitherto been accustomed to regard it, though we can conceive few crimes of greater magnitude which a Government can be guilty of, than that of throwing discredit upon what really is public opinion, (the only tribunal before which it can immediately and from day to day be arraigned,) by perverting its just influence, and drowning its decision in the voices of the many. Public opinion, which, in the only sense in which it is of any value, is the expression of feeling of the great stakeholders, and the well educated in the country, who, of course, in a state of society like ours must always form by far a minority in the State, can operate only in times of peace and tranquillity. It operates by pure conviction—not by threats of force. Its influence is maintained by reason, not in any respect by intimidation. The sure way, then, of suspending its influence is by inviting those who are in no wise concerned in its formation, but who are even by it themselves in a manner controlled, to rise in opposition to its mandates. This, of course, is the art and resource of a Government about to war with its decisions; it is the great crime of which the present Administration have been guilty, and it is one which England must deeply deplore. It is no very long time back that a King of France ventured to create sixty Peers for a political purpose, and this act nearly cost him his throne. Had a similar attempt been made in England at that time, when public opinion was in full operation, we should assuredly have dismissed our KING, but to what a miserable condition must we have been reduced—how truly deplorable must have been our situation as a people, when that moral tribunal was not only negatived, but so far overbalanced, that when a Minister of the Crown advised his Sovereign to create sixty Peers for a political purpose, such advice was not only hailed as an act of patriotism and devotion to his country, and even defended as constitutional, but that the KING, with a firmness becoming a King of ENGLAND, declining to act on such advice, should suddenly lose his well-earned popularity, and be charged with neglecting the happiness of his people.

This is indeed an anomaly in our history. God grant that the day is far removed when we shall see its recurrence. But the time for delusion is gone, and the influence of reason is once more prevailing over brute force. That spurious popularity which exists in opposition to public opinion, has died away, and the Ministers have now the consolation of receiving the most bitter and cutting reproaches from those who assisted them in their work of destruction. Those whom they invited to their friendship are now ranked amongst their bitterest enemies, whilst not the least galling subject of mortification to them must consist in finding themselves compelled to resort to that Party for their preservation as a Ministry, whom it has been their whole policy and endeavour to persecute and destroy. And now is there a man in the country who is satisfied with the present Ministry, or the Reformed House of Commons? We ask it fairly: no matter what his party, his feelings, his connections? We rest assured that there is not. And can a country be in a state of prosperity when those who counsel the Sovereign, as well also as those who are to decide upon that advice, enjoy not the confidence of the Nation? And why is this so? It is because the selection of the House of Commons is hereafter to be left in too great a degree to those whose judgments are not comprehended in public opinion. The consequence is that many of its acts offend against public opinion, whilst from the nature of its constitution, the Administration feels no confidence in any proceeding it takes, and can propose no measure with the certainty of success—a Ministry so conditioned must ever be feeble, no matter what its principles. Energy in counsel, aptitude for public business, are of no weight with those whose minds are made up on particular measures, or who come into Parliament heavily laden with pledges. The best friends of the present Administration have as frequently voted against as with them; they hold it of no moment to keep their friends in office and support them in energetic government, so that they vote for measures which they think pleasing to their constituents. The consequence is, that the House of Commons ceases to be a deliberative Assembly or the Government to act upon any fixed or settled principles. Every man, upon being elected to one Parliament, is immediately concerned about a seat in the next. He is perpetually feeling the pulses of his constituents. In this state of things the House becomes a medley, in which whilst every shade of opinion exists, yet Liberal divides against Liberal, Whig against Whig, Radical against Radical. Government, then, no matter of whom composed, is wholly enfeebled, it can rely upon no party, it is as often as not deserted by its friends. This is the practical application of that senseless maxim of measures, not men, which involves within it more practical evils than the faculties of some men enable them to perceive.

When an Administration can rely on no body of men for its constant support, its actions become paralysed—every measure involves its dissolution or continuance in office; and if the House of Commons should at any time actually lead the Government—a consummation which seems fast approaching—the Administration will become a mere puppet, and we may at once give up a Ministry altogether, as the KING will have ceased to rule by means of his constitutional and responsible advisers, who are in the first instance to be themselves advised. It is this which is so apparent in the present House of Commons, and which contributes to render

it so obnoxious to everybody, whilst many pretend not to see in the machinery of the Reform Bill the cause of its existence. So far, indeed, has the principle operated, that one gentleman holding office under Government pledges himself to vote for the repeal of the house and window tax, well knowing that his superiors must of necessity resist such a motion. When the day of trial approaches he is compelled to pay a heavy penalty for his indiscretion by surrendering his seat in Parliament and retiring from office.

The observations we have made upon the present House of Commons have been fully borne out by the proceedings of the last week, in which the Ministry submitted to be entirely led by the House, and never was a Government more driven to expedients to save not only themselves in their places, but the country from ruin. We are now enabled to see practically how near the Reform Bill has brought us to the brink of destruction, and how easily this act in the "Comedie" may be encored. Let it be supposed, for one instance, that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER's amendment had been lost, and Sir JOHN KEY's motion carried—what would be the next step to be taken? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER owned should such an event have happened, that he could no longer manage the finances of the country. True; but who, we ask, would have undertaken so arduous a task? With the repeal of the Malt and House and Window Tax, the revenues of the country would have been diminished to an extent incapable of being supplied by any other source than a Property Tax, which is, to use no harsher term, direct confiscation—and between which and breaking faith with the public creditor, no difference exists in principle or in point of dishonour.

But it may be said, that the House would have substituted an Income Tax. Is there a man so weak in intellect as to believe this. Had Parliament consented to the imposition of any new tax in the place of those repealed, which we very much doubt, thinking as we do, that they would rather have adopted Mr. JOSEPH HUME's plan of reducing the expenditure to the then amount of revenue; is it for one moment reasonable to suppose that they would have consented to the imposition of an income tax?—the most hateful of all burthens; or let us even violate our common sense by supposing the Legislature to have sanctioned an income tax—would the nation have accepted it, or could it have survived the year? If the Malt and House and Window Taxes be hateful and oppressive, what terms are we to apply to an income tax?

It was such reflections as these, which probably brought many men in the present House of Commons, who are more thoughtful than dishonest, and who have more at stake in the country than they can afford to play with, to consider the folly of the course they were pursuing; and the expedient of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was devised not more for saving himself, than for enabling others to leave their pledges unfulfilled. But will their constituents be satisfied? We shall see the effects of this conduct in the next Parliament.

The people are now so thoroughly dissatisfied with Whig jugglery, which in the last week surpassed even itself, that we must make up our minds to seeing the next Parliament far more democratical than even this. In many places where, on this occasion, a Whig candidate has defeated a Radical, we must look for the reverse in the next. Besides, too, are the mischiefs of the present Session over yet?—By no means: the first act of the "Comedie" has scarcely ended, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER must make up his mind to resist a motion for the repeal of almost every tax. His propositions of finance will be torn in pieces every night before him, whilst he will probably find himself compelled to pursue a course similar to that which he adopted in the last Parliament. His schemes of taxation one by one were abandoned, whilst scarcely had he proposed this year his reduction on Advertisment duty 24 hours, ere that was given up. It was one of the most extraordinary arguments brought in favour of the Bill by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that when a Reformed Parliament should be returned, he would be enabled to carry through his Budget—he complained that the last Parliament consented to every reduction in taxation, but would admit of the imposition of no new tax. Why, what, in the name of goodness, was the man thinking about? If an unreformed Parliament displayed an unwillingness to tax the people, was it likely that when rendered more popular, it would readily consent to lay on any burden the Chancellor of the Exchequer should propose. Did he expect to find it more compelling? What an argument for altering the Constitution! what a reason for rendering it more democratical! what a remedy, and for what an evil! He finds the Conservative party unwilling to lay new Taxes upon the people, and he accordingly invites the Radicals in their place to assist him in his financial propositions. A greater act of folly never was committed by a Government, and England will ere long find herself in the situation of being unable to keep faith with the public creditor. Her fair fame will, for the first time, be tarnished beyond hope of recovery, and her greatness as a Nation will have gone for ever.

LORD GREY is in one of his grand paroxysms of happiness—the dear friends of his heart, the 100,000 men at Birmingham, with their 100,000 bludgeons, with 100,000 hob-nails in their heads, are in motion; and we refer the reader to a detail of their proceedings, which he will find in another part of our paper.

But who has Lord GREY to blame?—True it is the tranquillity of the country is hazarded, and every man's property put in peril; but all the mischief centres in Lord GREY himself. What will the reader think of the following lecture delivered a few Sundays since, at the Institution of the Political Union, by CITIZEN J. H. BADEN LORIMER? We submit it as we find it in the pages of one of the cheap newspapers, and we do so for several reasons. In the first place, we are sure that there are thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis, who have no notion of what is going on at these Political Unions, nor of the principles openly and unhesitatingly avowed there;—and, in the second place, we feel assured that Lord GREY himself cannot be aware of the extent to which the declarations and avowals of the men, whom the Ministers have acknowledged in their political and corporate capacity, go. We are aware how ungracious and difficult a task it must be for the CITIZEN GREY of 1792 to coerce or check the ebullitions of CITIZEN LORIMER of 1833. But whence does the delicacy or difficulty arise?—From the incompatibility of Lord GREY's avowed principles and declared politics, with the just fulfilment of

his duty to the country as Prime Minister, or the strict maintenance of his allegiance to the Sovereign, due by the solemn obligations of his oath as Privy Councillor.

We now give the lecture, and we ask whether it is possible for any Government to exist in a country where such sentiments are delivered to thousands of the lower and middling classes on the Sabbath evenings, and subsequently circulated all over the empire, *Stamp Duty free*, in defiance of the Government, even as it assumes to exist.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—I appear before you, not so much with the intention to deliver a lecture, as to set an example to all whose political opinions coincide with mine respecting the principle of taxation.

"This is the 'Lord's day,' as it is called, as if the other six days were not also the Lord's. This day, we are told, ought to be 'kept holy.' It occurs to me, that nothing can be more holy than instructing 'the children of God' in their duties. In the Catechism we find the words, 'wherein he made me child of God, and an inheritor,' &c.; therefore we are all God's children, and ought to instruct each other, like affectionate brothers and sisters.

"I think nothing can be more holy and righteous than teaching one's brethren to keep out of the adhesive clutches of the robbers now in power. There are many who are of opinion that a lesson of this description is very unholy, not only on the Lord's day, but also on all the other days of the week. I may here be permitted to remark, that a person of the name of *Agnew*, a knight or baronet, or some such thing, and M.P., has taken the Lord's day under his special protection. This pious gentleman has introduced a Bill in the Tax-trap, one clause of which provides that if any person shall let a lecture room on the Lord's day, he shall be fined 50*l.*, and every person attending the lecture, and making use of his ears, shall also be fined.

"It would be very easy to impose the fines, but rather difficult to get them from the persons who frequent this place.

"If this humbug Bill should pass, I will deliver a lecture on the next Sunday after the enactment, and they may get the fine in any way in which they can. I would do this for two reasons:—One is, that a law made by this mock-representative Parliament cannot be binding on me, or any of the unrepresented; the other reason is, that the sole object of these holy-holy Sabbath-protectors is to prevent the small shopkeepers from earning money, while the great rich shopocrats are enjoying their rest, and pursuing their recreation and amusement.

"But to come to the subject which we have met this evening to discuss.

"A few days ago a man left a ticket at my house, demanding a certain sum for payment of the police, the county-rate, and the poor. I sent down word that he could not be paid. He replied that it was not usual to call twice. Thought I, I do not care what is usual; you may call twice, and again, and pretty considerably more than twice; you may call as often as you may find it agreeable, but you will not receive a single farthing of tax, until I shall have a vote in electing one of those who impose the taxes.—(Cheers.)

"Before I enter into the subject of resistance to taxation, we will examine the respective demands. First comes the police. It is my humble opinion that a well-regulated police is desirable for the protection of the person and property; but the police should be paid only by those who are not able to protect their persons, and by those who have so much property that they cannot protect it themselves. The police establishment, as at present constituted, is kept up for the protection of those who have usurped so much property, that even with the assistance of their families and domestics, they find it to be out of their power to protect their accumulations. The police does not, for it cannot, protect the property of the poor man; for we most of us know that his sole property is his manual labour, a few articles of furniture, including his wife and children; and yet the working man is called upon to contribute his portion of the police tax; and this not proportionally, according to the rent he pays, but so much in the pound; for instance, if I pay 40*l.* a year for rent, and the police tax is twopence in the pound, I am invited to pay just as much as the man who pays a rent of 200*l.* The rate is not graduated, as it ought justly to be. It is twopence in the pound, whether the rent is 30*l.* or 250*l.*

"So, it is evident that the poor man is compelled to pay for the protection of all ladies and gentlemen who keep in their houses jewels, strong boxes, plate, and all sorts of gimcrackery. I therefore object to this unproportional mode of taxing us for the police; and this is one of the reasons of my intention not to pay it. My principal reason shall be stated presently.

"Next come the poor-rates. Without entering into a disquisition on this subject, I beg to state my opinion that it is a salutary provision that those amongst the poor who are aged, decrepit, and incapacitated from labour, should be provided for. But by whom should they be provided for? Ought the poor to be supported by the poor? No; the rich are to support the poor; for the rich are the cause of the poor. Were there no very rich people, there would be scarcely any poor. This truth is exemplified in the United States of North America. There are no very rich men there; there is not to be found any noble or other thief with 300,000*l.* per annum, as is to be found in England. There are no *Herfords, Staffords, Newcastle, Wellingtons, Beauports*, and similar noxious vermin, deriving more yearly income than they know how to dispose of; there are none of these usurers in that country; there are no extremely and monstrously rich men in the United States; and what is the consequence?—there are none very poor.

"As, then, very rich men are the cause of the existence of the poor, I am of opinion that the rich ought to support the poor. This is one of the reasons of my refusal to pay poor rates for the present; but the chief reason shall be mentioned presently.

"Now for the county-rates. I am invited to pay a county-rate. Let us inquire to what purposes it is devoted? I will mention a few. If a criminal is convicted, the expense is paid by the whole county. It would be only just if the prosecutor was compelled to pay the expense, instead of making a man contribute to the expense who resides at the other end of the county.

"To save time, I will allude only to one other misappropriation of the county-rate. The prisons and their establishments are kept up out of the county-rate. In our county stands a prison named Clerkewell. We have all heard of it. In that prison are confined two of the most honest and noble-spirited men in England, who have committed no crime whatever towards any human being in existence;—on the contrary, have attempted to render a benefit to society, by opposing the execrable taxes on knowledge. In that prison, and in Cold Bath-fields, have also been confined, at different times, by the different villains who preside at the police offices, nearly 200 innocent men for having perpetrated the same offence (offence!) as *Hetherington* and *Watson* committed.

"Now let us go to the other side of the water. In Kingston and Horsemonger-lane prisons have been confined the same number of unoffending men, for the same offence. In Tothill-fields and other prisons the same Bastillization has taken place. During the last two years about 700 men have been thrust, without trial, without jury, without being allowed to make any defence, into Bastilles and of the scoundrel in power. The expense of prosecuting, and keeping them in Bastilles, has been paid out of the county-rate. Will any honest man, will any man even one degree beyond a slave, pay

another farthing of county-rate until these atrocities shall cease? (No, no.)

"I, for one, will not. In a minute or two I will give another reason for refusal to pay the county-rate.

"As to the church-rate and tithes they are soon despatched; they who are unconnected with the Established Church should not support it.

"For my own part I never enter a tithe-trap, therefore I will never bait one of these traps, pay for its repair, or contribute the hundredth part of a farthing towards the support of one of those licensed robbers, called the parson of the parish. (Applause and laughter.) Disasters will prove themselves to be superior to skulking curs if they immediately follow the example of Mr. Peck, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, whose goods were seized for tithes on Friday last, and for which not a single bidder could be found; not even a broker. (Hear, and cheers.) Now we have arrived at the King's taxes. For the reason which I will presently give, the King will have no taxes from me, until Mister William and his Ministers have been taught a certain lesson. (Hear.)

"Now for the paving rate. It is very pleasant to have well-paved and well-lighted streets. I have no objection to pay for gas; but with regard to pavement, we must ask, for whose benefit the streets are kept so well paved? For the benefit of fine ladies and fine gentlemen who wear thin shoes, and for the benefit of all who ride about in carriages, cabriolets, and gigs—that is to say, all respectable people. In England, a man who keeps his gig is "respectable," a man who keeps his carriage very respectable; and the Lord Mayor is the most respectable man in England, because he keeps the prettiest coach.

"The paving rate ought, then, justly to be paid by those who benefit by an even paved pavement—respectable gentlemen who keep their barouches and gigs. I am not a respectable person, for I do not keep a gig. I do not ride about, like twenty thousand persons I could mention, at the expense of others; consequently, as I do not derive any advantage from a well-paved street, I shall take the liberty of 'remembering to forget' to pay a paving rate.

"Having mentioned so many taxes, payment of which I am about to suspend, I will mention two taxes which no reasonable man can refuse to pay—these are the sewers' rate and the water rate. These are not King's taxes—therefore we should not be able to produce any political change by the non-payment of them; besides, every family must constantly be provided with water, and the sewers must be kept in repair, in order that the filth and rubbish of this vast metropolis may be carried away. I only wish the sewers were so constructed as to carry away with the rest of the filth and rubbish, those pestiferous superfluities, kings, lords, priests, and lawyers.—(Cheers and laughter.)—I would willingly pay ten shillings in the pound to accomplish this popular object.—(Bravo, and cries of "So would I.")

"Now, allow me to observe, that I am not one of those who wish to abolish all taxes whatever—not one of those who cry out, "No king, no taxes, no parliament, no nothing." Society requires government of some sort; it requires a representative government; and no government can be carried on without taxation.

"No; fellow citizens, I come to preach the doctrine that TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS DAMNABLE ROBBERY, AND OUGHT TO BE RESISTED. I am not represented; therefore, by me taxation shall be resisted, until I am represented.

"This, fellow citizens is the principle on which I intend to resist taxation.

"It should be recollected, that it is one of the fundamental principles even of that *chef-d'œuvre* of political humbug and mystification, the 'glorious' Constitution, that no man should pay taxes without the consent of his representative in Parliament. I will quote a passage from the 'Bill of Rights.'

"No man shall be compelled to contribute to any tax, or like charge, not set by COMMON CONSENT, in Parliament."

"The real Reformers, the Republicans, scorn precedent; they do not inquire what *has been* done, they consult what *ought to be* done; but we know that the English love precedent; they are such an imitative people; therefore I quoted a precedent.

"Without quoting from PAINÉ's works, I must be permitted to produce another authority; an authority very much admired by the Whigs: I mean JOHN LOCKE. In his *Essay on Government* we find this salutary political maxim.

"They, the Legislators, must not raise taxes on the property of the People, WITHOUT THE CONSENT of the People, given by themselves or their Deputies."

"Well: we are here provided with precedents for those who require them. We will now produce living authorities.

"Last May, when the Bill-men, the idiots who clamoured for 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill,' were disappointed by the rejection of the Reform Bill, by the Hospital of Incurables, commonly called the House of Lords, what did they do?—They refused to pay taxes until the Reform Bill should pass. (Hear, hear.)—What followed? The King, the Prince of Cut-throats, and Lord Grey took fright, and the Bill passed. (Cheers and laughter.)

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; if the Ten-pound Bill-men obtained their bill by a refusal to pay taxes, all who are excluded from representation by that said Bill, will act wisely to adopt the same remedy. I am one of the excluded, one of the political outcasts, one whom it has pleased that old aristocratic imbecile 'Lord' Grey to exclude from representation, because my taxes and rates were not paid up at the time appointed by him and his impudent colleagues. I was not allowed to vote at the Mary-labonne election, the other day, because I had not paid up taxes and rates at the day appointed by the scoundrels in power. Nevertheless these same scoundrels send their tax-gathering villain to collect the taxes due. They may send again and again. In the name of God! I solemnly affirm I will never pay a single farthing of tax until I shall have a vote in selecting one of those who impose the taxes. (Loud applause.) I take this opportunity of declaring, in the names of all the Republicans in Great Britain and Ireland, that the wretched aristocratic idiots at present in power are most villainous political impostors, and unworthy the confidence of any honest citizen. At the same time, we pronounce the present Reformed House of Commons to consist, with a few exceptions, of unprincipled rascals, contemptible aristocrats, and selfish renegades.

"It has no connexion with the People. It has proved itself to be as bad as the Boroughmongers' Parliament.

"During the few weeks this Whig 'Reformed' Parliament has sat, it has done more to shew its contempt of the People than ever the Boroughmongers' Parliament shewed in the course of twenty years.

"It has rejected Mr. Attwood's motion for a Committee to inquire into the alarming distress of the country; it has voted 27,000 men for the navy, although Mr. Hume, on the authority of Admiral Cockburn, declared 20,000 would be sufficient; it has rejected the proposal to impose a property tax, by which people of property, for whose benefit taxation is principally instituted, would pay their just proportion of the taxes; it has voted for 90,000 men for that monstrous and unjustifiable association the 'Standing Army'; it has voted 16,000*l.* to keep the cockle-shells and beetles clean, at a place called the Museum; it has wastefully, extravagantly, and unnecessarily squandered away the money of the People, at a time when the WANT can scarcely procure the necessities of life—when distress and stagnation of trade are almost universal. It has

perpetrated all these crimes; and by way of addition to the enormities—as if the list was not sufficiently black—it has passed the IRISH MURDER-AND-BASTILLE-BILL.

"All these offences have been committed in defiance of the PEOPLE.

"And what does it prove, when a Legislature acts contrarily to the wishes of a nation?

"It demonstrates that the Legislature is not connected with the people; that it does not REPRESENT them.

"The 'Reformed' Parliament does not represent the people: for by Lord Grey's Ten-Pound Reform Bill the majority of the PEOPLE is excluded from representation.

"This must not continue. The UNREPRESENTED must renew the cry for 'REFORM.'

"We have not yet had a complete and sufficient PARLIAMENTARY REFORM; and this truth the vile quacks and impostors in power must now be taught. The Political Unions must be up and doing.

"A moderate Whig Reform has produced its fruits. We must now have RADICAL REFORM.

"The last act of this vile Parliament, on Friday last, was to pass the odious Bill that is to deprive the Irishman of Trial by Jury—the execrable Bill that will give red-coated *saboteurs* to the Irish, as Judges—the Bill that will authorize any Jack-in-office to commit burglary on the premises of the insulted, degraded Irishman—the Whiggish Bill that will license a brutal and infuriated soldiery to violate the modesty of helpless women—the atrocious Bill that is intended to prevent the discontented Irish petitioning, and meeting to express their numerous and insupportable wrongs—the aristocratic Bill that was introduced to sanction the robbery of the Catholic Christian by the Protestant Christian—the infernal Bill, concocted to perpetuate the monstrous system by which eleven pounds per annum is screwed from the hard-working peasant or one acre of land—the damnable bill by which it will be attempted to enslave, still more degradingly, a conquered nation, which has as much right to a separate political existence as has England.

"The Whig non-representative Parliament has 'passed' this Bill IN SPITE OF THE PEOPLE. Although innumerable petitions have been presented against this villainous Bill, they have been regarded as mere waste-paper—not worthy of notice. The VOICE OF THE PEOPLE HAS NOT BEEN LISTENED TO! or if listened to, it has been answered by MOCKERY AND CONTEMPT!

"And shall we contribute our money to promote the base designs of these Parliamentary villains!

"I, for one, will not, and in the name of JUSTICE I appeal to the Reformers of England to crush these vile Whigs, before they shall have proceeded further in their infernal and diabolical machinations. The only remedy left to an insulted PEOPLE is to declare that TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS ROBBERY, AND OUGHT TO BE RESISTED. If I should not have a single seconder in putting my just principles into execution, I, nevertheless, after mature deliberation, vow to Gun that the miserable pickpockets in power shall never be paid a single tax by me until I shall be allowed to vote in electing one of those who impose the taxes. (Cheers.)

"Example is more efficacious than precept. I am certain that we shall have many imitators. I only hope that we shall have sufficient supporters to cause the swindlers in power to discover that nothing now will satisfy the PEOPLE, except a real RADICAL REFORM:—THE BILL, THE WHOLE BILL, AND SOMETHING MORE THAN THE BILL." (Cheers.) The next day this bold Parliament ought to do, would be to pass 'A BILL TO AMEND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT.' Until this shall be done, I adopt the principle of

NO VOTE—NO TAX.

We only repeat our question; if such things as these are permitted, what Government, Whig, Tory, or Liberal, can go on?

THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY.

As we have not the advantage of a daily publication, our readers will pardon our being sometimes rather late in our information. Since our last number was issued the following play-bill was put into our hands; we have not seen it in any other paper, and therefore we insert it now:—

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. STEPHEN'S.

On Tuesday next, April 30th, his MAJESTY'S servants will have the honour to perform an entirely new farce, called LEGISLATION MADE EASY; OR, THE WAY TO KEEP IN.

THE LANDLORD OF THE CHEQUERS, by Lord ALTER'EM, in which character he will introduce the well-known sermon on malt.

The part of the PATRIOT will be performed, positively for this night only, by young ROSCIUS, alias "Little CAM."

The MASTER OF CHANCERY, by Mr. BRAHAM; who has kindly consented to sing the favourite song, "Buy a broom."

The Judge of the Court of Consistency,—the Friend of Humanity, and the able advocate of Juggernaut,—will entertain the audience with the sacrifice of his constituents and his popularity on the funeral pile of his dying friends.

The whole will conclude with an affecting and entirely original appeal to the compassion of the audience, in which Lord Alter'em will repeat his universal prayer, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

YOUNG ROSCIUS begs to announce to his friends and the public in general, that his benefit will take place on Tuesday the 7th May, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, when he will perform, for the third time this session, his original character of JACK OF ALL TRADES in the popular Farce of THE SYCOPHANT. No money taken at the doors.—Tickets may be had at the sign of The Jolly Grazer, in Downing-street.

The origin of this performance appears to have been, that the State Managers went, on Saturday last, to the proprietor of the Theatre, and said, that, in consequence not only of the unpopularity of the House, but also of the endless disputes and acknowledged inability of the Actors, they feared that they could no longer retain the management; that they were most anxious to stand by their employer, more particularly as they were well aware, that, should they resign their present engagements, they could not hope to be ever recalled. They were recommended to take further time for consideration; and the result was, that the above *coup de theatre* was determined on;—with what success the public know too well already.

THE late pinroetting of the REFORMED Parliament has excited universal disgust. So unprincipled have its weather-cock votes appeared, even to the Brickbat and Bludgeon men, that the records of the un-reformed House have been raked to prove that the accommodating versatility of the new one is not unparalleled. We thought the Reformed House had been constructed upon higher ground—its Members certainly talked big, professed miracles, and pledged themselves to impossibilities, when passing through their humiliating ordeal as candidates. The hot and cold votes on the Malt and Assessed Taxes have, however, exploded the Reform Humbug, and raised a fermentation in the national stomach not to be readily appeased.

Brummagem has again spoken out—thrice bath its fat

gone forth—the Political Unions are up—Anti-Ministerial meetings are in progress or agitation—and the GREYVINGS are doomed to despair and flight by the Frankenstein themselves have created.

The following resolutions have been clamorously passed by the Birmingham Political Union:—

A meeting of the Birmingham Political Council was on Thursday morning held at Birmingham upon the present state of the House of Commons, and its recent vote upon Sir J. K. V. K.'s motion for the repeal of assessed taxes. The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and followed by three hearty cheers:—

"1. That his Majesty's Ministers—First, By violating the constitution and destroying the liberties of Ireland—Secondly, By denial of the general distress amongst the productive classes, and refusal of all inquiry into the means of its relief; and—Thirdly, By refusing to make any perceptible reduction in the present overwhelming load of taxation; by insisting on the continuation of the partial and unjust taxes assessed upon houses and windows, notwithstanding the relief which was imperatively demanded by the depressed state of trade; and especially by their absolutely forcing upon the country the odious and oppressive land tax without an abatement, although it had been proved to be detrimental to the country, by the vote of the House of Commons only three days previously,—have betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair.

"2. That in this frightful situation of their country, it is the opinion of this Council that PUBLIC MEETINGS ought to be held with great regularity, and that every County, Town, and Village throughout the United Kingdom, to implore his Majesty to dismiss from his councils men who have proved themselves either utterly unable or unwilling to extricate the country from the difficulties and dangers with which it is surrounded.

"3. That for this purpose, the Council deems it expedient that a PUBLIC MEETING of the population of this district should be held at Norton-down the constitution, and restore the liberties of the country. The Secretary, Mr. BOUTWELL, and Mr. SALT, be appointed to report the earliest possible day on which such meeting can be held."

Several speeches were delivered, but we could find room only for the following:—

Dr. de Bosco ARTHUR said that there never was a time when the state of the council was so beset with difficulties. It was true that in May last they had been in a very similar position, but then they were clear. Then they had either to submit to the commands of their tyrants, or to push on and demand the passing of the Reform Bill at all hazards. Their case was now, however, far otherwise. He could not but look forward to the picture with the most anxious fears. After three years of unwearied patience, zeal, and declamation, they found their brightest hopes converted to despair—when they found the crop which they had sown with such much pains, was reaping only a crop of tares—when they found the sway of the reformed House of Commons more intolerable than had ever been that of the boroughmongers, hold out to the people the language of hope? (Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) What, indeed had been the blessings which they had obtained from reform? The Ministers had commenced their beneficent career by passing a bill which had broken down the constitution, and destroyed the liberties of Ireland. (Hear.) They then proceeded to mock the prayers of an oppressed people, by denying the existence of any general distress, and refusing altogether to inquire the means of its relief. (Hear.) Still when charged with being unequal to their task, they had invariably replied, "Wait till we have introduced our budget, and then see how we shall provide for the happiness of the people." (Laughter.) At length, the budget has been introduced, and it has been made its appearance, and what was the good which it was to confer on the country? (Hear.) Some pettifogging reduction of taxation so utterly contemptible that he did not recollect of what it exactly consisted, and so small that he was convinced not one man in a thousand would ever feel whether it had taken place or not. (Loud applause.)

The heaviest charge against the Ministers was, however, yet to come. The honest and independent members of the House of Commons had prevailed so far as to place things in such a situation as to prove, incontrovertibly, either the utter uselessness of the reformed parliament, or of the present ministry, or of both. (Cheers.) He would state the facts, and leave the council to judge as to the inference to be drawn from them. On Tuesday night last, in a house consisting of 300 members, pursuant to a formal notice which had been given, a resolution was carried for the reduction of the duty on malt, one-half in amount. No one could possibly doubt as to the propriety of this resolution, as far as it went; for it would be difficult to find any tax which pressed heavier upon the working man than the malt tax. (Hear, hear.) Did his Majesty's Ministers how to this declared opinion of the men most worthy of being called the people's representatives? No, they determined that the people should not have the benefit of this reduction, and it appeared that they had succeeded last night, in a very full house, not only to negative the motion for the repeal of the assessed taxes, but also had actually compelled the house virtually to eat its own words, and impose again the whole duty on malt, which it had repealed only three nights before. (Much disapprobation.) To whom were Ministers indebted for their overwhelming majority? They were mainly indebted to those very men who had turned out of office some two years ago for tyrannising over the people, and who in return now kept them in office, in order that they (the Whigs) might tyrannise over the people. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) If the papers spoke the truth, Sir R. Peel had done more than any other man to secure the Ministerial majority. (Cheers.) Such were the means by which the Ministers preserved their places. (Hear, hear.) Placed in the present situation, it was evident that the Council must either acknowledge that all their labours had been thrown away, or they must boldly step forward, and in the face of their fellow countrymen, denounce altogether the Reform Ministry, and the conduct of the reformed House of Commons. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted some time.) He felt that this was the line which would be adopted. He would, however, implore the people to respect the laws. Let but the people do this, and he had no doubt that the Council would in the same countless multitudes, exhibiting the same order, the same determination which they had done last May, and he could not doubt but the present contemptible faction would be speedily driven from that situation of which it had now proved itself so utterly unworthy. (Thunders of applause.) He considered it of the last importance that the measures which he had submitted to be contemplated should be well digested; and he thought, therefore, that they could not undertake next Friday to fix the day of meeting; Mr. A. then moved the above resolution.

Mr. SALT said, that England was again placed in desperate peril—the hope that Ministers would allow any alleviation of their suffering was crushed—the Council of the Birmingham Political Union again came forward in the same determined and fearless spirit of constitutional resistance which had heretofore obtained for them the unanimous and triumphant support of their fellow countrymen. (Great applause.) The industrious classes had borne all the burdens of the country till they broke down beneath the weight; they required relief; Parliament had, by its vote, sanctioned that demand, but the Whig Administration had scorned Parliament from that time, and dashed the cup from the lips of the people. (Murmurs, and cries of away with them.) The landed interest, under Whig influence, had refused to share their burdens, but the burdens beneath whose weight the industrious classes were sinking.

Mr. MURPHY begged to say that the Resolutions had his hearty concurrence. (Cheers.) He repeated they had now nothing to look for from the Ministers; their only hope now was, that the King would dismiss the men who had proved themselves either utterly incapable or utterly unwilling to redress the country's wrongs, and restore prosperity and happiness to the people, and had acted in direct opposition to the wants and wishes of the people. If the King refused their prayer, they would then have to look to no hope, and trust to the chapter of accidents. (Laughter.) What circumstances might transpire to produce a change, no man could possibly predict in the present unsettled state of affairs. (Hear, hear.) As it had been observed, it now mattered little whether the people were united in what were called political unions or not; they knew enough how to act when called upon by any particular circumstance, and they knew better than most men the influence ready at all times to assist them in every thing that was lawful and just. The people never would and never ought to rest satisfied until their grievances were redressed. (Loud applause.) (Three tremendous roars were subsequently given for the Ministers.)

These hints, to be sure, are a little strong, but may prove salutary—advice from our FRIENDS is not to be slighted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—THURSDAY, May 2.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The KING on the prosecution of JOHN CHARLES SPENCER, commonly called Viscount ALTHORP, v. the Reporters of the various Morning and Evening Papers.

In this case the SOLICITOR GENERAL said he was instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against the Reporters of the Times, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Herald, Guardian, Globe, Courier, Albion, Standard, Sun (true and false), and St. James's Chronicle newspapers, for a false and malicious conspiracy and libel, for that they, one and all, without a single exception, with malice aforethought, and at the instigation of the Devil, charged his Lordship with having, on Friday the 26th of April, in his place in the House of Commons, said, in reference to a certain resolution, which had been moved by Sir W. Inglis, Bart. (commonly known by the name of the Lincolnshire conjurer), and carried against his Majesty's Ministers, by a majority of 10 in a House consisting of upwards of 300 Members, "that after the division that the House had just come to, though the majority was not very large, he should be ashamed of himself if he made the least opposition or objection to carrying into effect the resolution of the House."

The resolution was as follows:—"That the duty on malt should be reduced from 30s. 8d. to 10s. a quarter."

The learned Counselman, who was interrupted by the Court, and in reply to a question, whether the alleged offence was not more properly cognizable by the House of Commons, said, he was well aware that the publication in question involved a breach of privilege, whether it contained matter true or false. The motive, however, which induced the Noble Lord to apply to this Court was, that there was too much reason to believe that, with the exception of Sir W. Inglis, Bart., Bunsford, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Hawes, and a few other Members connected with, or under the immediate influence of, Government, those present on the occasion alluded to, combining and confederating with the reporters, and with all the strangers in and under the gallery, trusted the evidence of their own ears in preference to the after-thought of the Noble Lord; and that the absent Members, and the public in general, were credulous enough to place confidence in the concurrent testimony and fidelity of the reporters, who, their Lordships well knew, were lying knaves, and utterly unworthy of credit.

Their Lordships then asked the Learned Solicitor whether the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had made an affidavit, distinctly denying the use of the words imputed to him?—and, if so, whether he had any evidence to show that the words contained matter of an illegal tendency, unreasonable or against public policy?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL replied in the affirmative, and stated that, under the particular circumstances of the case, his Lordship had set forth at large the reasons and meaning of such denial. Their Lordships were aware that sentences consisted of words, syllables, and letters, arranged in a certain order, and that they were uttered by the combined action of the lungs, tongue, lips, and whiskers. The language was very different, and the meaning was very different, involved the idea of thought and intention, the latter mere muscular action. The former might be denied or revoked by the speaker, whilst the effect of the latter on the tympanum of the hearer remained undepicted. There could be no doubt that it was in the first and injurious sense in which the expressions in question were imputed to the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord distinctly denied that he had used or reflected on the conduct of any individual, in the sincerity of his heart, and under the impulse of sudden feeling, he had uttered; and as a proof that he could not have intended the words according to their obvious import, he said that the "carrying into effect the resolution of the House" (literally interpreted) would have conferred a benefit on the agricultural interest, and would have completely subverted and annihilated his Budget, and the whole of his financial arrangements had been universally received with gratitude and public rejoicing. Besides, the other Members of the Cabinet refused to recognize such an interpretation, and reason and public policy required that any sacrifice of honour and consistency should be made, sooner than the country should be deprived of the valuable services, wisdom, and integrity of so firm and successful a CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. In justification of what he had said, the Noble Lord cited the words of the learned Lord CHANCELLOR, in reference to "stopping the supplies, and numberless other instances on record of Members (especially Whigs) eating their own words, as Mr. R. GRANT on the subject of the East India Company, the LORD CHANCELLOR on Negro emancipation, Sir JAMES GRAHAM on the Currency, himself on the Ballot, and most of the Cabinet on the reform of Parliament."

In addition to this the Noble Lord proceeded to cite a high authority, for which he was indebted to his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Geo. SPENCER. It was an extract from the writings of a celebrated Spanish Jesuit of the 16th century, named SCAEZ, an eminent professor, metaphysician, theologian, and moralist of Alcalá, and a writer in high repute at the Court of Rome. His words are as follows:—"I maintain that, intrinsically, an oath is no more than a promise, even when confirmed by an oath; so that, as often as for an honest cause, one uses words in a sense different from the mind of him that uses them, he commits no perjury nor any sin, when he confirms them with an oath. For example:—if a man promises or contracts externally, without an intention of fulfilling his contract, and is questioned by a Judge, and summoned to declare whether he has so promised, he replies that he has, and in the same sense put upon him a legitimate curse, viz. I have not promised in a sense that binds me; he may, therefore, not only swear that he has not promised, but that he has not used such words, understanding that he did not pronounce them with a design to promise truly, or in any way that should oblige him to confess them."

The application was also supported by affidavits of a similar tendency from Sir P. BUNSFORD, Dr. LUSHINGTON, Mr. W. BUNSFORD, Mr. HAWES, and others.

By the Court.—The mere imputation of words, not in fact used on the occasion, alluded to, would not of itself furnish a ground for a criminal information. It is necessary that the sentiments should be treasonable, seditious, or otherwise criminal. The Court is of opinion, that the expressions alleged by the Noble Lord to have been used in the sense put upon them by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, far from being criminal, were highly proper and natural under the circumstances. The express undertaking they involved, was well befitting a person in the responsible situation of a CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and such as a reformed House of Commons had a right to expect. Had the alleged libel contained a statement that the Noble Lord had given an express pledge, and within a few hours departed from the Court, both in letter and in spirit, had it imputed to him a denial of words really uttered, or an attempt to explain away their obvious meaning, and thus escape from the obligation they imposed, the Court would have considered such a charge as a most serious imputation upon his character, and as one which called for the extraordinary interference now sought for. The Court, in refusing the application, could not but express some surprise at the conduct and arguments of the Solicitor General.

The Learned Solicitor was anxious, after what had fallen from the Court in reference to himself, to set himself right with their Lordships and the public. He had merely obeyed his instructions, and, if in so doing, he had shown more zeal than discretion, he trusted an excuse, or at least palliation, might be afforded by the striking censures which had been passed upon him by the Government, and more especially the Law Advisers of the Crown, by the Hon. and Learned Member for Emsbury (Mr. Sergeant Spink), who had said in his place in Parliament (and the sentiment had been responded to by a full House), "that general weakness pervaded the acts of the Ministers, and that even the Attorney-General did not seem to possess sufficient vigour to carry on the requisite administration of the law."

His Lordship refused with costs. [We may, perhaps, find room next Sunday for the insertion of some of the affidavits, which are curious.]—En.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—There was a paragraph in last Sunday's BULL which stated that a Bill was before Parliament for the purpose of taking the Assessed Taxes off the chapels of the dissenters, whose meeting-houses were to be put on a level in this respect with our own churches. Are you aware that these chapels are the subject of much private speculation, and are considered as a particularly valuable investment where a burial-ground is attached to them? This is the case alone in a single feature of distinction between these chapels and our churches. But the truth is, that ambition lies at the bottom of the cant about toleration and liberality towards the sectarians.

Your's, sincerely, SPECTATOR.

PEMICAN.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR WESTMINSTER.—A most amusing discovery has just been made; Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE—the noble-minded, disinterested, honest Sir JOHN, who has been lauded to the echo for the sacrifice of office; who is represented by his friends to have sacrificed 5,000l. a-year to his pure principles, to his immaculate political integrity—has not in reality sacrificed one shilling, not one day's salary. He is still at this moment in receipt of his 5,000l. a-year. He is still Secretary for Ireland. The facts are these:—

The farce of a pretended tender of resignation has been gone through, a perfect understanding existing with Earl Grey, that it should not be accepted. Sir John is now Irish Secretary; has not ceased for a moment to be Irish Secretary. Was there ever, in the whole annals of trickery, such a barefaced, flagrant, unblushing exhibition of jugglery? No wonder people should have thought the transaction incomprehensible. At length the enigma is solved.—*Correspondent of Morning Post.*

From another Correspondent.—Is it true, can it be true, that Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE appointed his brother, a Captain in the Guards on full pay, to the civil situation of Private Secretary to himself as Secretary at War, the Captain receiving at the same time his full pay in the army and 300l. a year as a civil salary? Is it true that, after a few weeks service, he procured for his brother the Captain's retiring pension of 150l. a year?

It is settled that the Covent Garden Company leave their Theatre for the purpose of commencing a new campaign at the Olympic; the receipts not being sufficient to enable them to meet the expense of so large an establishment as that in which they have been performing.

HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.—In consequence of the decision come to respecting these taxes by the House of Commons, the inhabitants of the populous parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, have resolved on holding a public meeting on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the rejection of Sir J. K. V. K.'s motion for the repeal of the house and window taxes. Wm. TOOME, Esq., M.P., is announced to preside.

The Churchwardens of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, have called a great public meeting for Wednesday next, to take into consideration the best means to pursue at this most important crisis to obtain the total repeal of the house and window duties.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—The High Bailiff, A. MORRIS, Esq., has fixed Tuesday next for the nomination of candidates, at the usual place in Covent garden, and the two following days for taking the poll, should one be demanded.

A barrister lately observing how much the Common Pleas had been plundered of their fees by the transfer of business, under the new Act, from that Court to the Exchequer: and still more by the Chief Justice having abolished their ancient fee for the entry of Declarations; an officer of the Court replied, that in this latter step the Chief Justice was justified by historical precedent; for it was only a continuation of *Rapine by Tindal*.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, May 2.—This was the day appointed (and looked forward to with great anxiety, not only by persons concerned, but by all individually), for the petition against one of our Noble Member's return, EARL JERNYX, to be taken into consideration, sure and certain success appeared to all belonging to the opposite party, but what was their surprise and regret to find this morning ushered in with the ringing of bells to announce that the GENTLEMEN had thought proper to withdraw the said petition; but far be it from us to say for what cause, PERHAPS they could not substantiate what appeared in the petition. Pleasure beamed in most countenances, and many hearty wishes given to Lord JERNYX to continue in his manly career undauntedly.

On Thursday, his Majesty's Ministers received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir HENRY HOTHAM, K.C.B., G.C., M.G. &c. via France. Sir HENRY was the youngest son of BEAUMONT, second Baron HOTHAM. He was born on the 19th of July, 1777; and he married in 1816, the LADY FRANCES ANNE JULIANA ROUS, by whom he had three sons. He commanded the Fleete sloop in the Mediterranean as far back as the year 1794; attained post rank in 1795; and was made Rear-Admiral in 1814.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, attended by Baron Hulow and Major Haus, arrived in town on Monday evening from the Continent. His Highness received complimentary visits from the EARLS of ALBEMARLE and BELFAST, LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLAIRANCE, and several of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers, on the following morning at FENOTON'S Hotel. His Highness, who is in his twenty-seventh year, succeeded to the government of the Duchy on the death of his brother, Duke Charles, in the autumn of 1830. He is second cousin to his Majesty; his father, the late Duke of BRUNSWICK, who was killed at Quatre Bras, being the son of the Princess Augusta, sister to King George III.

The sentiments of the Northamptonshire Farmers.—A correspondent informs us that at a very numerous meeting of the principal farmers and graziers at the annual meeting of Rulston association, held on Thursday last, so much disgust was evinced at the proceedings of Lord ALTHORP on the malt tax question, that they then and there resolved on a petition in favour of the repeal, and also expressive of their decided disapprobation of his conduct and their sentiments thereon. Such petition is now in the course of signature—and our correspondent says that from the spirited manner in which it was got up, the respectability of the parties from whom it emanated, and the general feeling of the farmers in the neighbourhood upon the subject, there is no doubt that it will be very numerously signed.

TRADE WITH HOLLAND.—A petition is now in course of signature in the City, which is, we understand, to be presented early in the next week to the House of Commons, praying for an abandonment of the restrictions upon the trade with Holland.

We understand that a Parliamentary inquiry will take place respecting the conduct of the officers of police at Union Hall and other Offices. It has been ascertained that the licensed victuallers, coach proprietors, and others, have been plundered to the amount of several thousand pounds annually, under the pretence of compromising informations. Eight of the officers of Union Hall have been discharged by order of Lord Melbourne.

The election of a Representative for the western division of Worcestershire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. FULEY, (now Lord Foley) fixed for Wednesday next. Mr. Packington and Captain Wileton will be put in nomination on that day. The former, who lately sailed for America, is a staunch supporter of the agricultural and commercial interests, and his friends have commenced an active canvass for him in his absence. The latter stands upon the Whig interest. He had fixed on Wednesday last to pay his respects to some of the electors in Claines, and was riding round the parish, accompanied by Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. when at Hawford his horse reared and fell with him, by which he sustained a severe contusion on the back; he was immediately removed to the residence of his brother, the Rev. E. W. Ingram, in the College Green, where he is now fast recovering from the effects of the injury, and hopes soon to be again in the field. The total number of electors in the western division of the county, as registered last year, is 3,122. The election will be held in Worcester.

—Worcester Herald.

THE ENBARGO.—The vessel laden with fruit from the Mediterranean, and to which we referred a day or two since as having been detained at Gibraltar, and subsequently released by the Vice-Admiral.

ralty Court there, is under quarantine as well as detention at Plymouth. The fruit is now in a state of decomposition, and the stench is so offensive that no one can approach the ship. The cause of her being under quarantine, we understand, is the decayed condition of her cargo. The goods on board not perishable are a few carpets.

THE JAMAICA MAIL.—The private communications by the Jamaica Mail state that the political excitement was never more violent than at present, and that the Memorial inserted in the Journals from the Delegates of the different Colonies assembled at Jamaica to the Government here, strong as is its language, is only in accordance with the sentiments of every planter in the Island. The following are the terms of this Memorial:—

"We claim from the Governments security from future interference with ourselves, either by Order in Council, or by any other mode not recognised by law. We claim that Sectarian Missionaries shall be left to the operation of the laws. We ask for such alterations in the Revenue Acts as shall revive our prosperity, by restoring to the Colonists some part of the income of their estates, which is now, and has long been, altogether swallowed up by the exactions of the Mother Country. If these reasonable demands be rejected, we cannot upon Government give us an equitable composition; it refused, we humbly require that the Island of Jamaica be separated from the Parent Country."

The Cabinet now can no longer blink the question if they were so inclined, for it appears that the colonists themselves are resolved upon its being decided. Many of the mercantile letters are written under the greatest anxiety, and the writers appear to be fully aware of the critical position of the islands. The Whig Ministers have destroyed the influence of property in the Colonies as completely as in the Mother Country.

The Anti-Slavery Agitators, consisting of all classes of Dissenters from the Established Church, are, by their delegates, now assembled in London, endeavouring to overawe the Government on the Colonial question; and it will require all the talent, foresight, and decision of Mr. STANLEY to oppose this unprincipled and unconstitutional attempt at dictation. Ministers have promised to bring forward a plan which shall be safe and satisfactory to all parties. The dictators say, that unless this plan embraces immediate and unconditional emancipation—a measure which the West Indians affirm would render their estates valueless, and lead to the destruction of both whites and blacks—they will not agree to it.

Dr. LUSHINGTON voted against the motion for a repeal of the Assessed Taxes on Tuesday last, after having but a very few days before moved a most violent resolution in favour of the Repeal at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Oh! Whig consistency, thou art like Echo—heard but never seen!

Important to Witnesses in Civil Actions.—It is not generally known that where a party to a suit is rendered incapable of proceeding to trial through the absence of a material witness, he has a right to recover the whole sum to which he would have been legally entitled, together with the costs, from the witness. An action of this description was tried last week, in the Court of Exchequer, and the Jury gave the full damages claimed, on the ground of negligence.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiment are stationed.]

1st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	43d Foot—Malta; Berwick.
2d Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	44th do.—Castle Combe.
3d Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	45th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	46th do.—Madras; Chatham.
5th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	47th do.—A. S. S. Chatham.
6th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	48th do.—Newry.
7th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	49th do.—Madras; Chatham.
8th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	50th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
9th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	51st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
10th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	52nd do.—Vidoe; Portsmouth.
11th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	53rd do.—Dublin.
12th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	54th do.—Gibraltar; Hull.
13th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
14th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	56th do.—Madras; Chatham.
15th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	57th do.—Jamaica; Kinale.
16th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	58th do.—Madras; Chatham.
17th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	59th do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
18th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	60th do.—Barrington.
19th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	61st do.—[1st batt.]—Gibraltar; Naas.
20th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	62nd do.—[1st batt.]—Templemore.
21st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	63rd do.—Ceylon; Cork.
22nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	64th do.—Madras; Chatham.
23rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	65th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
24th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	66th do.—Clerke Castle.
25th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	67th do.—Bengal; Kinale.
26th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	68th do.—Kingsford; Wexford.
27th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	69th do.—Galway; Galway.
28th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	70th do.—Dublin.
29th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	71st do.—St. Vincent; Kinale.
30th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	72nd do.—Waterford.
31st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	73rd do.—Dundee.
32nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	74th do.—Cave of Good Hope; Aberdeen.
33rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	75th do.—Malta; Jersey.
34th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	76th do.—Kilkenny.
35th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	77th do.—Good Hope; Bristol.
36th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	78th do.—Buttevant.
37th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	79th do.—Jamaica; Tralee.
38th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	80th do.—Ceylon; Stirling Castle.
39th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	81st do.—York; Upper Canada; Perth.
40th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	82nd do.—Templemore.
41st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	83rd do.—Edinburgh.
42nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	84th do.—Limerick.
43rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	85th do.—Jamaica; Gosport.
44th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	86th do.—Manchester.
45th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	87th do.—Zante; Portsmouth.
46th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	88th do.—Maunabo; Devonport.
47th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	89th do.—Corfu; Chatham.
48th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	90th do.—Devonport.
49th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	91st do.—Dublin.
50th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	92nd do.—Mullingar.
51st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	93rd do.—Arms.
52nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	94th do.—Barrington; Port George.
53rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	95th do.—Malta; Gosport.
54th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	96th do.—Corfu; Guernsey.
55th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	97th do.—Halifax; N. S. Sheerness.
56th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport.
57th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	99th do.—Maunabo; Drogheda.
58th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	100th do.—Halifax; N. S. Chatham.
59th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	101st do.—Corfu; Dover.
60th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	102nd do.—Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
61st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	103rd do.—Colonial Corps.
62nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	104th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
63rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	105th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
64th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	106th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
65th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	107th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
66th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	108th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
67th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	109th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
68th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	110th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
69th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	111th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
70th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	112th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
71st Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	113th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
72nd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	114th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
73rd Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	115th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
74th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	116th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
75th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	117th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
76th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	118th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
77th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	119th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.
78th Life a. a. a. Regent's Park.	120th do.—Barrington; Trinidad.

THE NEW ROAD TO FINCHLEY, BARNET, &c.

TO JOHN BULL.

See—The first swallow, "harbinger of spring," has appeared, and the fashionable world no longer confine their airings to the Parks. There is perhaps no part of the country around London more deserted, Hendon, and the adjacent villages, which places are now most conveniently approached by the new road to Barnet from St. John's Church, Marylebone, running nearly straight through a rich and fertile retired country. Its chief attraction is, however, that you enter at once into the country, and enjoy a salubrious and bracing passage through miles of smoky suburbs. I therefore have no hesitation in strongly recommending this road; and to the public would I say, "Judge for yourselves," and place not too implicit a reliance upon the reports of postmasters or their servants, who may have an interest in depreciating the advantages of this most useful under-

condition, and I observe with much pleasure the preference given to it by the carriages of the Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Salisbury, as well as those of other Noblemen and Gentlemen whose seats lie northward, (formerly passing through the old road, which is now in use, owing to the avenue road leading to it, being closed; but this can only be a temporary privation, and is not material to the traveller, for the distances are equal by the main road near St. John's Church.

I have, Sir, no interest whatever in thus addressing you, my sole object being to make known to the public, the merits of this road, which will no distance away become one of the leading arteries to this great city. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
April 27, 1833.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 1st, 1833.
DEAR BULL.—The pretty month of May, with its flowers, its sunshine, its green trees, and its fragrant blossoms, has again revisited us; and allow me to wish to both you and your readers many happy returns of this lovely and refreshing season. But though nature is constant in her friendship, regular in her visits, and untried in her beneficence—or, to speak more properly, though the bountiful God of nature is thus merciful and benevolent in sending spring after winter, and chastening the excesses of summer, it has not permitted his Cares to be the month of May has returned, in vain, with all its lessons of goodness and of mercy, to those who continue, both winter and summer, incessantly occupied in inculcating bad principles, and in rendering man unhappy by immoral and vicious governments. The pretty month of May has therefore returned in vain to France. True the blossoms are abundant, the vines promising, the fields and the gardens yielding, but alas! the people are not happy, and the nation is not contented. France might be as happy, gay and cheerful, as nature looks herself this glorious and repleting spring morning.

I shall now confine myself to a rapid syllabus of the principal events of the past week, or to extracts from my political diary.
THURSDAY, April 25.—The Session of 1833 is closed to-day, by LOUIS PHILIPPE in person. He has made a Speech, in which he thanks the Ministers, Deputies, and Deputies, and in which he has pronounced "factious" He has promised some reduction in the taxes—but by a project of law since presented, the excise duty is increased. He has stated that the affairs of Belgium and Holland ought to be arranged without a general war—but we have since learned that those affairs are further removed from a settlement than ever. He has assured France that it is probable the affairs of the East will be satisfactorily terminated—but, to great horror and dismay, it has since been learned that the Russians are at Constantinople. This is the substance of the Speech. It has dissatisfied all parties but the "Juste-milieu" and the Doctrinaires; the former being satisfied because it continues to maintain that there will be no war, and the latter because they made the Speech themselves.

FRIDAY.—The new Session of 1833 has been opened. The same President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, as those elected last Session, have been re-appointed, and the Chamber appears to be the same as before. Troubles at several places in the western departments of France. The Chouans are alive and active, and some have even levied contributions on small towns and villages. The Opposition Deputies have had a meeting, and as they could not agree upon the propriety of declaring, in a proposed Address to Louis Philippe, their attachment to the Throne, they separated without coming to any vote on the subject. The most important resolutions were adopted, viz. the Resolution of 1830. You will not fail to observe, that these Opposition Deputies who now refuse to profess attachment to the Throne of Louis Philippe were the very same Deputies who placed him on that Throne.

SATURDAY.—The King of BAVARIA has refused to guarantee the Greek loan to his son. It would be well if other Ministers and other Kings had followed his example.—The Duke of Saxony, who was refused to receive the medical men sent to her by the Government. She says, "I asked to see my friends, and they send me doctors; I will not see those whom my enemies desire, unless they will also allow me to take counsel of my friends."—The French Government has received intelligence of the landing of Russian troops at Constantinople. This is the severest blow which has yet been struck in Europe against France and her new Government. The Ministers of the Emperor of Russia declared that Russian troops should not be permitted to arrive or to land. They have done both, and all remonstrances are of no avail. The Pacha of Egypt has resolved on his side on marching on Constantinople. IBRAHIM PACHA is said to have rejected all the recent proposals made to him by M. VALENZUELA on the part of the French Government.

SUNDAY.—There have been disturbances of a serious nature in the departments of Eure and Loire; and it is reported that the workmen of Lyons are forming associations to compel their masters to increase their wages, or else to proclaim a republic.—The French Government has received fresh information from the East of Europe. IBRAHIM PACHA is advancing; Smyrna is occupied by his troops. News has also reached us from Alexandria: the Viceroy of Egypt is sending forth more vessels of war, and raising a yet greater number of soldiers, and he has sent orders to his son not to treat with the Porte, or with the allies of the Porte, until he shall be able to dictate his own terms at Constantinople.

MONDAY.—The Budget for 1834 has been presented to the new French Session; it has disappointed the public. The funds are falling. There have been troubles at Marseilles. Bad news from Lyons, where the workmen are raising a yet greater number of soldiers, and he has sent orders to his son not to treat with the Porte, or with the allies of the Porte, until he shall be able to dictate his own terms at Constantinople.

TUESDAY.—The King of the Belgians cannot find a new Ministry—no one will serve him. He will be compelled to dissolve the Chambers and to choose himself the present party. The priests require it, and therefore he should renounce the Protestant religion, and turn Papist; and, 2d, That the Polish Church shall be endowed, and that the clergy shall be paid out of the revenues of lands. This is a specimen of what the Belgians have obtained by the revolution of Brussels.—Two opposition French Deputies have given in their resignation—M. THOUVENEL and M. MORNIAY.

WEDNESDAY.—IBRAHIM PACHA has refused the last conditions offered him by the British Government, and has resolved on advancing. Constantinople is in a state of unparalleled excitement. M. POZZO DI BONAPARTE has gone to the Tuileries to congratulate LOUIS PHILIPPE on his fête day, whilst the Emperor of Russia has demanded the recall of Admiral ROUSSIN.

Thus closes the week. The French Government is everywhere defeated in Europe, and in France it is opposed by the associations and those very same heroes who erected the barricades.—I must abruptly terminate my letter, or the courier will leave without it;—but believe me to be as ever, your affectionate correspondent, P.H.

ECCLIESIALSTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. J. LITTLEWOOD has been presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Rectory of Thornbury, void by the resignation of the Rev. EDWARD BRYCE.

The Rev. JAMES PANCOR has been presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland to the living of Alwinton with Holy-stone.

The Rev. PHILIPS, son of T. H. Phipps, esq. to the Rectory of Devizes, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A., the Head Master of King's College School, London, has been chosen by the Mayor of Stamford, to the future Master of the richly endowed Ratcliffe Free School, Stamford.

The Rev. THOMAS MITCHELL, M.A., one of the Minor Canons of Peterborough Cathedral, has been instituted to the rectory of Northborough, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. WILLIAM HEAD; on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

The Rev. GEORGE ATTON WHITAKER, B.A., has been instituted to the vicarage of Mendham, in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, on the presentation of the devisees in trust of Thomas Whitaker, Esq., deceased.

The Rev. Mr. FENN, incumbent of Pinner, near Harrow, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter, with the rectory of St. Owen, Hereford.

The Rev. H. PARSONS, of Balliol college, Oxford, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester to the perpetual curacy of Upton, St. Leonard's, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Wetherell.

The Rev. ANTHONY WORMAN, of Hull, and upwards of 16 years Curate of Bradford and Osmaston, in the county of Derby.

The Rev. T. WATSON, formerly Incumbent of Eiland in the parish of Halifax, and brother to the Rev. J. WATSON, Incumbent of Colby.

The Rev. T. KENDALL, being drowned between Millidulla and Sydney.

together with the crew and passengers of the vessel in which he was sailing Mr. KENDALL first went out as a Church Missionary in 1813. The Rev. ANDREW WATSON, Rector of Northfield, Norfolk, and see of the late Rev. FREDERICK WATSON, D.D. Præbendary of Ely.

The Rev. FREDERICK COCKER, B.A. Vicar of Goxhill, in Lincolnshire, and a Loudham cum Præbendary, in the county of Suffolk.

At Ball, the Rev. CHARLES PAIDREAU BRUNE, of Prideaux-place, county of Cornwall, aged 75.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, MAY 2.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. A. B. Mesham, Fellow of Corpus. *Bachelor in Medicine* (with licence to practise): R. B. Todd, Pemb. *Masters of Arts*: Rev. C. Vink, Maud. hall; W. Palmer, Fellow of Maud. hall; Rev. J. Stephen St. John's; *Bachelors of Arts*: E. H. High, Queens'; M. B. Barnes, M. B. Barnes, M. B. Barnes, M. B. Barnes; H. J. Maddock, Scholar of Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 2.—Yesterday, JAMES DALZIEL SIMPSON, Esq., B.A., of Sydney Sussex college, was elected Mathematical Lecturer of that society.

S. G. FAWCETT, Esq., B.A., of Magdalene college, has been elected a Fellow of that society.

There will be a Congregation on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at eleven o'clock, at which petitions to the two Houses of Parliament will be proposed to the Senate against "A Bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland."

On Friday last ROBERT WHISTON, B.A. and Scholar of Trinity college, in this University, was appointed Head Master of the Manchester and Chatham Classical and Mathematical School.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Salisbury, on Sunday, the 21st ult., the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—*Deacons*: Edward Hussey, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford; George A. Goddard, B.A. of Brancove college, Oxford; Septimus Cotes, B.A. of Wadham college, Oxford; William Rigden, B.A. of Maudslan hall, Oxford; John Vanehan, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford. *Priests*: John James Vaughan, M.A. of Merton college, Oxford; Robert Martyn Ashe, M.A. of Trinity college, Oxford; George Robbins, B.A. of Maudslan hall, Oxford; Thomas Cottle, M.A. of Pembroke college, Oxford; Hugh Polson, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford.

At a general Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough in the cathedral, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—*Priests*: John Bates, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; Thomas Scott Bonnin, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; John Lloyd Crawley, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford; Edward William Hughes, B.A., Worcester college, Oxford; William Bryan Killock, B.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge; Albet Syer London, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Frederick Henry Yelverton Poyas, M.A., Emanuel college, Cambridge; Charles Warren, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; John Saunders, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; George Vigne, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are glad to hear that a very handsome subscription has been raised in Bramley for enlarging the church. For this purpose a faculty was obtained in the Ecclesiastical Court of York on Thursday the 18th ult.

J. W. BARNES, Esq. of Heaton, and the Rev. G. WRIGHT of Biffham house, near Doncaster, have each subscribed 50l. towards the repairs of the Parish Church of Bradford.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. LEBLAND were on Thursday morning interred within the parish church of St. John's Devizes. Agreeably with a request made previous to his decease, Mr. Mudy, the organist, performed the "Dead March in Saul" at the funeral. The service on the occasion was most impressively read by the Rev. Archdeacon MASON.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The above society held their general meeting at the Church-building Society's office, St. Martin's-place, on Wednesday, when the usual business was transacted. Present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord Kenyon, Archdeacon Cambridge, Archdeacon Watson, Rev. H. H. Norris, James Trimmer, Esq., Richard Telling, Esq., William Cotton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walpole, and the Rev. J. C. W. Wigram. The school of nine places were received into union, and grants amounting in the whole to 735l. voted in aid of building school-rooms on 13 different applications. The examination of the central schools, Sanctorum, Westminster, and the general annual meeting of the society, were fixed to take place on Thursday, the 23d instant.

KING'S COLLEGE.—At the Annual Meeting of proprietors of shares in this Institution, the Report stated that a great increase in the number of students had taken place, more particularly in the Junior class, than in any former year. The Report further stated that there were subscriptions unpaid to the extent of 13,000l.; and although the Committee had used every means to obtain payment, only 688l. had been yet received.—The Report was adopted.—The Secretary then read the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1832, which stated that they had received in donations, sale of Exemption Bibles, from students, 80,449l. 6s. 6d.; and that the expenditure amounted to 20,561. 6s. 5d.; leaving a cash balance in hand of 978l. 18s. 4d., independently of 7,000l. in Exemption Bibles in the Bank of England. The Auditors' Report stated that about 14,000l. in subscriptions and donations remained unpaid.—A discussion ensued as to whether defaulters could not be compelled by law to make good their engagements. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that, which had not been done in the past. If the Institution could not recover by law, they were in point of equity entitled to recover.—The Court was informed that the only course that could be pursued under the Act was to declare forfeited the payment of 25 per cent. made on the shares at the time of subscribing.—Thanks were then voted to the Lord Primate, and the Meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF CLERGY AT BRENTWOOD.—On Thursday a Meeting of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Essex was held at the White Hart Inn, Brentwood, at the residence of the Rev. J. C. W. Wigram, one of the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the measures now before Parliament, respecting the Irish Church. Nearly forty Clergymen were present on the occasion. The Venerable the Archdeacon presided, and in opening the business directed the attention of the Meeting to the leading points of the Bill for reducing and taxing the Irish Church, and described it as tending to produce not only great injury to the Clergy, but also to the Church of Ireland, but also as being a forerunner of attacks on the Church of England.

The Rev. HENRY SOMES, Rector of Shelley, in a long and eloquent speech, argued against the injustice of the proposed Ministerial plan with respect to the Irish Church, and contended that the reduction of the Episcopacy would be highly injurious to the cause of Protestantism; and he severely deprecated the tax on benefices, as being not only unjust but unconstitutional. To prove the unconstitutionality of any attempt to tax the Clergy, the Rev. Gentleman referred to the 1st clause of Magna Charta, and entered into various historical details, showing that the Clergy could not legally and constitutionally be taxed as a body, without their own consent given in Convocation. If the Vestry Cess was so great an evil as it had been described, there was a description of property which might very properly be made available as a substitute—the property of which the Church was the owner, and which was not subject to the same property as the Church, and other lands, every one of which could be taken out, and the holders of which performed no duties for that property. If the vestry were abolished, it would only give advantage to the landlords, by enabling them to get higher rent for their land, in consequence of its being relieved from that burden. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the principal arguments which he had advanced, and praying that the Reformers of the Clergy might be enabled to get higher rent for their land, in consequence of its being relieved from that burden. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the principal arguments which he had advanced, and praying that the Reformers of the Clergy might be enabled to get higher rent for their land, in consequence of its being relieved from that burden. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the principal arguments which he had advanced, and praying that the Reformers of the Clergy might be enabled to get higher rent for their land, in consequence of its being relieved from that burden.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, Strand, Lord Buxley presiding. The report stated that the number of Bibles and Testaments distributed by the Society during the past year, amounted to 538,341, forming the commencement of its labours, a total of 8,145,466. The amount of receipts during the year, was 75,492l., while the expenditure was 88,676l., thus leaving a deficit of 13,184l., which would render it necessary to curtail the issue of the Scriptures, and to raise the price of the Bibles. The Bishop of Winchester, J. J. GURNEY, the Hon. and Rev. B. NOEL, Mr. PEARCE, M.P., the Rev. Dr. COX, and Lord HENLEY, addressed the meeting, and the meeting was closed by the Rev. J. C. W. Wigram, who read the report of the Society's efforts. The meeting was very numerous, and was closed by the Rev. J. C. W. Wigram, who read the report of the Society's efforts.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

THE Court is blazing in all its splendour—Their MAJESTIES came to town on Wednesday, and the KING held a Levee—in the evening His MAJESTY gave a banquet, and the splendid gold vases and salvers and candelabres shone resplendently, and the Knights of the Thistle and St. Patrick were feasted,—they wore the colours of their orders, and nothing could be more splendid. The KING was in high spirits.

On Thursday the QUEEN held a Drawing-room, which was most numerously attended—crowds of beauty in splendid attire thronged the suite of apartments, and the circle was graced with all that is great and noble in the land. In the evening His MAJESTY gave his annual dinner to the Corporation of the Trinity House.

On Friday the DUKE OF ORLEANS and a large party of the nobility dined with their MAJESTIES, when the entertainment was on a similar scale of magnificence.

We suppose Lord GREY's eyes must be pretty well opened by this time. The bolstering up his Ministry by Tory aid in Parliament can last but a very short time. The hour is at hand which he ought to have anticipated; but to which pride, love of domination, and the sickening flattery of his stall-fed parasites, have blinded him.

The people will not pay the Assessed Taxes,—there is the plain, simple fact: parish after parish comes to the same resolution, joins in the same confederacy. Lord ALTHORP no more dare enforce the House and Window Taxes than he dare suggest an Income Tax in lieu of them.

Is this to be wondered at?—A CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER who corresponds officially with Political Unions, established for the overthrow of the Government,—a CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER who admits to parody deputations from every class of persons who fancy themselves aggrieved, and who march into his room attended by reporters to take down his words—all of which he suffers;—who argue with him upon his political and financial measures, and debate in his Lordship's drawing-room topics, the discussion of which used to be reserved for our Representatives in the House of Commons.

Taxation may be an evil, but it is a necessary evil, and in the support of the Government and the country some persons may—perhaps must—be pressed. What CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, till our present lamentably eccentric one, ever entered into personal discussions with particular individuals upon general measures absolutely necessary for the sustenance of the empire? We suppose soon his Lordship will receive a Deputation from the patients of all the London Hospitals, declaring their unanimous resolution to take no physic, coupled with an equally unanimous determination to be cured of all their complaints immediately.

The office of CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is degraded, rendered ridiculous and inefficient in the person of Lord ALTHORP, which, adding new fuel to the flame, constantly cherished by the Unions, has emboldened not the desperate, not the reckless, not the factious only, but the more moderate and respectable and thinking men to declare their decided refusal to pay Taxes to such a Government—a Government for whom three Groans are universally given at the breaking up of these constitutional "Passive resistance" Assemblies.

How Lord GREY can go into the presence of his KING, and knowing as he does how our good, kind Monarch is vilified, libelled, traduced, and outraged, at all these tax-denying assemblies, merely because he keeps his present Ministers about him, fails to impart—as is his duty as a privy counsellor—what is going on in the streets of the metropolis, or communicate to him the course of proceedings at the Unions, we cannot understand. How he can endure the stings of his own conscience, looking back at the country as it was when he took the reins of Government, and comparing it with what it is at present, it is impossible to comprehend.

At what period of the Revolution those who are most interested in the great events that are to happen, will awaken to a sense of their peril, we cannot pretend to guess; but we think when the Minister says such a tax must be raised, and the people say IT SHALL NOT, it is time at least to enquire what the next step is to be.

In the annals of history, we verily believe that there exists no record of continued and systematic persecution and oppression comparable with those under which the body of West India planters, proprietors, and merchants have been suffering ever since the establishment of the dominion of cant, hypocrisy, falsehood, and misrepresentation, under which the Government, as well as the Opposition, the well-intentioned as well as the interested and designing, the philanthropist and the speculator, the knave and the fool, have all been more completely enslaved than the most abject objects of their avowed sympathy and protection.

It matters not what change takes place in Administrations, the dirty under-handed influence is still at work; and alterations or removals effect no variation in the scheme of ruin and destruction which it appears to be the principle of the Government to mature against our Colonies, and all that is connected with them.

The last blow, however, is the severest which has yet been struck. It requires a few words of narrative to explain to the reader its mingled wantonness, wickedness, and weakness; and we think, when we shew the course of proceeding which has been adopted, we shall excite, if not a feeling of disgust and indignation against the reckless oppressors, at least a desire on the part of every right-minded Englishman, be his politics or principles what they may, that the West Indians should at least have justice, according to the promises and pledges made and given by the Government itself. Listen!—In 1812 a Committee of the Lords, the Duke of RICHMOND chairman, was appointed to hear evidence on the state of the West Indies, which Committee, it will be recollected, was appointed at the desire of one of the most numerous and important meetings ever held in the city of London. This Committee sat. In their report they stated that they had examined witnesses to one point only, of the many which had been submitted to them; that upon no point could they form a definite opinion; and that, expecting the arrival of

persons especially competent to afford important evidence (Lord BELMORE amongst the number), they resolved to postpone their report.

After this resolution what could the West Indians expect but the re-appointment of this Committee at the beginning of the present session, when the expected important witnesses had arrived? No—Ministers had determined to proceed no farther with the enquiry.

This announcement produced the able Memorial of the 31st of January, which was at the time published in this paper. Its effect was to induce Lord HOWICK—i. e. Lord GODERICH gave the answer—to say, that although they should not recommend the re-appointment of the Committee, they would not oppose it if moved; at the same time holding themselves perfectly at liberty to "legislate for the Colonies on their own responsibility," without waiting for its report.

Lord COLVILLE gave notice that he should move for the Committee on the 26th of February. On the day before that Lord GODERICH begged to receive a deputation of five members of the West India body, for the purpose of submitting to them a most important proposition, begging that until they had considered that proposition Lord COLVILLE's motion might be postponed.

Upon the faith of the proposition Lord COLVILLE's motion was withdrawn, and the deputation went to Lord GODERICH. When they returned to the body from which they were delegates, they told them it was impossible they could communicate anything that had passed, for that Lord GODERICH had bound them to secrecy!!!

The 23d of April was fixed by Lord ALTHORP for the promulgation of his plan for the abolition of slavery, the West India body having given up their claim for inquiry, and having withdrawn Lord COLVILLE's motion on the faith of the proposition. The proposition came to nothing, and the Committee was never appointed.

Then comes Mr. STANLEY—sweeping before him the dabbling HOWICK and some other subordinates. What does Mr. STANLEY do? Why Mr. STANLEY had a "plan," a "proposition," and he fixed last Tuesday as the day upon which he would submit it to the Committee of the West India body. Tuesday came, Mr. STANLEY was not ready—said that he could not state his plan before Thursday, and that he could not enter into any discussion with the West India body upon the principle or details of his plan before Saturday (yesterday).

The Committee, upon hearing this, beg Mr. STANLEY to postpone his motion from the 14th, next Tuesday, at least for a few days, in order that they might have time to consider so important a proposition; but Mr. STANLEY regretted that he thought it impossible to agree to the postponement which they desired.

On Thursday the "Plan" was submitted; and we lay it before our readers, believing, in our consciences, that nothing yet ever emanated from a Government so wickedly intended and so weakly contrived. Its absurdity makes its mischief laughable—its impracticability will render it innocuous. However, here it is:—

"1. Every slave upon the passing of this Act shall be at liberty to claim before the Protector of Slaves, Custos of the Parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed labourer.

"11. The terms of such apprenticeship to be—
"1. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master and transferred to the magistrate.

"2. That in consideration of food and clothing and such allowances as are now made by laws to the slaves, the labourer should work for his master THREE FOURTHS of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of the week or day.

"3. The labourer shall have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

"4. That during such one-fourth of his time, the labourer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

"5. That the master should fix a price upon the labourer at the time of his apprenticeship.

"6. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time (if given to his master) the negro shall receive one-twelfth annually, and in proportion for each lesser term.

"7. That every negro on becoming an apprentice shall be entitled to a money payment weekly in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

"8. That every apprenticed labourer be bound to pay a portion (to be fixed) of his wages half-yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

"9. That in default of such payment the master be liable; and in return he may exact an equivalent amount of labour without payment in the succeeding half-year.

"10. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

"11. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself by contract before a Magistrate, as an apprenticed labourer to the lender, for a limited period.

"111. That a loan to the extent of fifteen millions sterling be granted to the Proprietors of West India Estates and Slaves on such security as may be approved by Commissioners to be appointed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

"IV. Such loan to be distributed among the different Colonies in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

"V. That the half-yearly payments hereinbefore authorised to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

"VI. That all children, who at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be under the age of six years, be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

"VII. That, in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents, and that without receiving wages. The males to the age of twenty-four, and the females to the age of twenty, at which period they and their children (if any) shall be absolutely free.

"VIII. That this Act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such Acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prosecution of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

"IX. That, upon the recommendation of the local Legislatures, His Majesty will be prepared to recommend to grant out of the revenues of this country such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice by an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education."

The whole arrangement of this scheme must fill anybody, in the slightest degree conversant with the subject, with

wonder—with astonishment—at the woeful ignorance of local circumstances, natural habits, and personal prejudices, which it exhibits; while, not to speak of rendering the master liable for the payment of the money with which his own slave is to be bought away from him, the demand upon a community—who, at this moment, have unanimously resolved not to pay the Assessed Taxes—for fifteen millions of money is a lump, and an enormous annual charge for the maintenance of a Colonial Police, by which the happy free labourers are to be flogged into working, form, we think, the happiest display of judgment, as to time and circumstances, that ever was made by even a Whig Government.

It is a fact that this loan of fifteen millions and the cost of the Colonial Police, will tax the mother country to the value of an income tax of fifteen per cent., while the commerce, shipping, &c. must be actually annihilated. And yet this proposition, this plan, this scheme, which makes the mortgages on West Indian property (slaves) so many bits of waste paper; this scheme, which involves the fate and fortunes of thousands, is forwarded to those whose whole interests are involved on Thursday night at eleven o'clock, and is to be taken into consideration in the House of Commons on Tuesday, leaving three clear days for its discussion and consideration by the West India body, who on the 26th of February withdrew the motion for a Committee at Lord GODERICH's desire, because he then had a proposition to submit to the delegates from that body.

A public meeting, like that to which we referred in the early part of these remarks, should be called, petitions should be prepared, every struggle should be made to obtain—not favour, but JUSTICE. His Majesty's Ministers are at this moment more unpopular than Ministers ever were; they are hated and despised, defied and laughed at. This last act is worthy of all the rest of their proceedings, which, while it professes with the most wanton recklessness to overthrow the whole Colonial system, and cast adrift nearly a million of uneducated negroes to complete the ruin of their wretched masters by robbery, spoliation, and plunder—for work they will not, decrees the imposition of a grinding tax upon the people of England, which they are unable to pay, and which, if they were able to pay, they would most certainly and decidedly resist; thus striking a double blow at once at the mother country and those possessions which have been for ages the envy of the world.

Neither his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, or the Duchesses, was at Lady GREY's assembly, as advertised in the newspapers.

THE Westminster election is over, and Colonel EVANS is returned. Mr. ESCOTT was at the bottom of the poll, and Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, of course, second, and not far behind;—and now, not that it appears to us, in the present stage of the Revolution, to signify one farthing which of the Candidates sits in Parliament, after hunting over newspapers, and speeches, and letters, and thinking over everything that has happened, we cannot for the soul of us find out what Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE has done to deserve either the abuse of the press, the pelting of the mob, or the bullying of the Radicals.

It is all very true that Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE might have resigned his office, retained his seat, and voted against Ministers; but we scarcely think such a course would have been so gentlemanly as the one he pursued. He was returned at the last election a Minister, and supported by Ministerial influence—he was one of themselves—he had accepted office, after denouncing placemen—and an office which placed him personally in a peculiarly delicate situation—all that may or may not be consistent with his former protestations—but all that he had done before the present election.

Upon the present occasion, he seems to have said to his colleagues—I cannot vote with you, I resign; and to his constituents—I cannot vote against my colleagues, I therefore resign my seat; and the more we twist this backwards and forwards, the less we can find Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE to blame.

As for the Irish Secretaryship, no doubt he was glad enough to get out of it. He is a man of fortune—of literary pursuits, married to an amiable lady, who no doubt liked the idea of his Dublin residence as little as himself—and so the sacrifice of that was not much; indeed, it is to the estimation in which that office is just now held, that half HOBBHOUSE's misfortunes are attributable. It was because his successor was not named that it was supposed that his resignation had not been accepted, or, in fact, that he had not retired. It now turns out that Lord GREY could not announce Sir JOHN's successor; for although he has been hawking the place about, nobody will have it; and there is, we believe, no successor appointed yet, although Lord ALTHORP, with one of his felicitous touches of Smithfield naïveté, told Colonel PERCEVAL, on Friday night, "that any communications on the subject of Ireland, addressed to the Home Office, would meet with just as much attention as if there were an Irish Secretary."

Colonel EVANS has been in Parliament before—he is an able and resolute man; all he says now, and a great deal more, HOBBHOUSE said ten or twelve years ago; and if the country were to last, which we must be forgiven for doubting, in its present form for ten years more, we should not despair of seeing Colonel EVANS Secretary at War; indeed, we do not see, since Lord GREY is so hard run about the Irish Secretaryship, why he should not offer it to the Colonel now.

One thing the papers say, which, if true, is not quite so honourable a character as the rest of Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE's proceedings. We are told that about the middle of Friday a placard was exhibited at Sir JOHN's Committee-room, with the words, "ESCOTT has resigned, vote for HOBBHOUSE." As Mr. ESCOTT did not resign, nor ever intended to resign, this is awkward, if true;—almost as awkward as the Times publishing a testimonial in favour of HOBBHOUSE's honour, merit, and virtue from BYRON, with the most violent abuse of whom its columns has been for some time constantly filled.

There was an incidental misunderstanding between Colonel EVANS and HOBBHOUSE about something the latter said, and Colonel EVANS wrote to Lord DUNBOYNE No. 1, and Lord DUNBOYNE wrote to Sir J. HOBBHOUSE No. 2, "half-past 7," and Admiral FLEMING wrote Colonel EVANS No. 3, "quarter-past 9," and Lord DUNBOYNE wrote to the Admiral No. 4, "two o'clock," and the Admiral replied "it" and "but," No. 5, and his Lordship rejoined, No. 6, "yes" and "no," and the Admiral (No. 7) expressed his own satisfaction.

tion at No. 6, and Lord DUNBOYNE'S satisfaction, HOUSE'S satisfaction, and Colonel EVANS'S satisfaction, and the affair ended in the most satisfactory manner possible.

We took occasion, last Sunday, to remark upon the present condition of the House of Commons, and to point out some of the ill effects of its altered constitution. We again seriously call the attention of every reflecting mind to the mischief which that alteration has produced upon its legislative qualities, and which, we conceive, is easily traceable to the extension of the elective franchise. This extension owes its origin to an entire misapprehension of the nature of Representative Government, or rather to the want of feeling in our Rulers of its true spirit. It is not the least misfortune to England that the honest portion of her Reformers—those who really thought they acted from conviction—were contented to assume as axioms not to be controverted—that Representative Government cannot exist without the possession by the many of the elective franchise, or so long as parties exist in the House. These gentlemen seemed to think that men, when elected to Parliament, are honest or dishonest, qualified or unqualified, to act as useful Members, in proportion as their constituency is founded on a more or less extended basis. That the larger the number invested with the power of selection the greater is the discrimination employed in its exercise; and to give any meaning to the arguments they made use of, one would imagine that they had discovered some secret virtue in bestowing upon a man the elective franchise, by means of which, if the franchise were limited anything short of universal suffrage, the House of Commons must of necessity be the most perfect legislative assembly ever formed, whilst the electors would immediately subside into the most peaceful and amiable community in the world. This is the notion which the Reformers entertained of Representative Government, and one which, though but partially carried into effect, has produced so much mischief in our Elective Chamber. We wish to examine into its foundation, and to point out the consequences which must naturally flow from its adoption.

Representative Government does not consist in investing every man or as many men as possible with the elective franchise. Government is no better constituted from its having been appointed by the many. Such an idea can arise only but from a complete mistake of its nature and spirit.

The true object of an Elective Government, such as ours, is to place such a controul upon the Members of the Legislature as will ensure a right performance by them of their duty to their country. If the controul be effective the object is gained—the true end of Representative Government is answered; but whilst we are cautious that we make it effective, we must have a care that it exceed not the exercise of its functions, a matter which it never occurs to a Reformer to reflect upon. If what we had intended as an useful check should operate differently from what we had expected—if not content with calling the Members of the Legislature to account for their past conduct it should take upon itself to dictate to them their future—it will, indeed, be an effective controul, not only upon their actions, but upon their deliberations, and a stain upon the honesty of those men who will submit themselves to its dictation. We shall then, indeed, enjoy a Representative Government in name alone, and no longer in spirit and reality, and our Government will possess less of the character of a grave deliberative Assembly than even a permanent and self-elected body.

Now, if the views which we have stated above be founded in truth, it becomes a consideration of the very first importance in any change in the elective franchise, what effect such alteration will have upon the situation of the elected towards the elector—whether that controul will be rendered more vigilant and effective, or whether it may not lay a greater weight upon the Members of the Legislature than will enable them to walk upright in a deliberative assembly. Reformers imagine that no controul can be too vigilant. The error is perceived in the result. We have tried it, its effect is apparent.

It was always maintained, by the Conservative party in Parliament—with a force of argument which the Ministry were wholly unable to combat—that, in proportion as the elective franchise was extended over a wider basis, the disposition to exact pledges from candidates would prevail. This was fully borne out by the late elections, and by that which has just taken place at Westminster, and at many places of election; those who would consent to give the greatest number of pledges, by that alone were returned to Parliament; though in every other respect—in substance, in fitness to transact business, and in character, the last persons to whom our lives and properties ought to be intrusted. Can, then, that controul upon the Legislative Body which is created by the elective franchise, and the power of periodically reviewing its choice be legitimately exercised, when it takes upon itself to tutor the Members of a new Parliament upon the conduct they are to pursue? Certainly not; and we have most assuredly changed its constitution for the worse in all those places in which pledges have been demanded and exacted from the Members returned. And to what is this owing? To the extension of the elective franchise amongst those whose principle it is to exact pledges. Men who have a large stake in the country will never fetter the judgments of those who are about to assemble in deliberation upon the affairs of the community. They are too well acquainted with their own interest, and too diffident of their individual capacities, to pursue so mad a course.

But the low and uneducated vulgar—whose judgments it is an insult to a candidate to be subject to, and whom none but the most unprincipled, unless the most idiotic, would ever consult upon the choice of our governors—conceive themselves fully qualified to supersede the judgments of their Representatives, and to point out to them the measures of conference, under pain of the displeasure and discomfiture of these eminent Legislators; and men have been found, base enough in character, and deficient enough in common honesty to the rest of their countrymen, to submit to this degrading and detestable yoke.

How can the House of Commons deliberate with these miserable charlatans at their backs? or how is it to be expected that those who entered Parliament only by the most fawning and hypocritical conduct on the hustings, can do of a requisition to resign, an act which many pledged themselves to do, if required by a majority of their constituents in writing. Let us hear no more of nomination boroughs, excepting those which we have just mentioned. Better, indeed, it that every member of the House should be nominated by

a Peer, than be returned under so degraded and debasing a system. In the first case we should at least have the assurance that no pledges would be exacted but those which would render property secure; but in the latter, no pledges are required but those which will destroy and militate against its security—whatever is demanded as a pledge, is some direct or indirect attack upon property, the protection of which is of no concern to those who possess none themselves, whilst many of their tools, for the same reason, most rigidly act up to these principles in the House of Commons, and make nightly exhibitions there, which every man who has one spark of honourable and patriotic sentiment within him must view with unmingled feelings of pity, contempt, and disgust.

We here leave the subject for the present.

THE proceedings of the present House of Commons remind us of those described by Mr. POPHAM (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) when he was Speaker. Coming one day to Queen ELIZABETH, after the House had sat long and done little, the QUEEN said to him, "Now Mr. SPEAKER, what hath passed in the Commons' House?" He answered, "If it please your MAJESTY, seven weeks."

THE Belgian Chambers are dissolved, the Belgian Ministers have resigned, and the Belgian KING is gone on a tour. Never, to be sure, did Royal popularity so rapidly fade as that of King LEOPOLD—nor are domestic matters more agreeable to his MAJESTY than public affairs.

HIS MAJESTY'S consort has discovered that her Royal Husband, before he gave her half his Throne, had allowed some other fair one, if not to share his dignity, at least to rule his heart, and as it unluckily happens that a proof of the unplatonic character of that attachment has just been given to the world—

"Her MAJESTY the QUEEN is in a passion!"

King LEOPOLD, to escape the storm, orders post-horses and gallops away, leaving his Ministry to be made, his Chambers to be re-organized, and his better-half tranquillized, during his absence.

The real truth is, that the Belgians are wholly indifferent about their independence—they are sick of the stranger KING and the French QUEEN who are put over them—they see that no advantage is derivable from the glorious results of their independence; and if they were let alone, and French bayonets and French influence withdrawn, they would rather subside back again to peaceful subjects to the KING of the Netherlands, than do any thing else, and drink bumpers at parting with their KING and QUEEN, the ladies in tea-water, and the men in Schnapps and Schedam.

It appears that the Emperor of RUSSIA does not think this consummation entirely out of the question, at least if we may judge by the movement of five-and-twenty thousand men to Riga—just to be at hand, in case Lord PALMERSTON should be pleased to give us a new specimen of non-interference, by aiding and abetting a war against Holland.

DON PEDRO has, by his agents, been more actively recruiting than ever, not only Englishmen are embodied by dozens in the streets, but Frenchmen and foreigners of all nations are entrapped into his service, and packed on board English vessels for exportation to Oporto; and this not only under the eye of our non-interfering Government, but in the face of the fact, that upwards of ten thousand unhappy wretches have been in a similar way deluded and betrayed, of whom four thousand have deserted and two thousand perished—nay, in the very newspapers which announce the sailing of these additional succours to the Brazilian Pretender, we read the following in the official ship news from our Sea-ports:—

"PLYMOUTH, May 5.—The *Nimrod*, Com. Lord Edward Russell, arrived yesterday from Corunna, which she left on Saturday, bringing home 120 distressed British seamen, who had left the service of Don Pedro, and with whom she proceeded on to Portsmouth a few hours after."

These, too, are sailors, who all throughout the continuance of the neutrality have been ten times better treated than the unfortunate wretches who have been converted into soldiers in the rebel cause.

Everything is as quiet and agreeable as may be at Ancona, and although some people have been so extremely ungenteel as to ask a few questions concerning the occupation of Algiers by the French, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs consoles himself in the general success of his principle of action, which, if it secures a firm footing for France on both shores of the Mediterranean, has at least given Russia a fair hold upon Turkey. Indeed, the tender care taken of British interests by our Ministers at the Porte is one of the most remarkable exemplifications of the vigilance and activity of the Government at home, and has excited fresh admiration in the minds of those who, from every quarter of the empire, take daily and hourly opportunities of expressing their opinions of its merits, its virtues, and the blessings which have been showered upon the country since its establishment.

To the letter of our Parisian correspondent we refer the reader for some amusing details of the proceedings of the last week.

At a Meeting consisting of the Standing Committee of the West India Planters and Merchants,—at which were also present deputations from Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, as well as from several of the West India Colonies,—held at Willis's Rooms, the 11th of May, 1833.

The Right Hon. the Viscount St. VINCENT, and subsequently Wm. MURRAY, Esq., having been called to the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting, having bestowed all the consideration which the shortness of the time they have had since the communication to them of the outline of the measure to be proposed to them by Mr. Secretary STANLEY has admitted, are at a loss for adequate terms to express their feelings of disappointment and dismay;—of disappointment, because His Majesty's Ministers had declared that the plan to be proposed would be safe and satisfactory to all parties;—of dismay, because they see nothing in the measure now submitted to them but confiscation of property, and the prospect of all those calamities which must result from a dissolution of the ties which connect the Colonies with the British empire.

That this Meeting do protest against the measure now laid before them in outline, as being in principle a complete departure from the spirit of the Resolutions passed by the House of Commons in 1823.

That copies of these unanimous Resolutions be forthwith communicated to Earl GREY and to Mr. Secretary STANLEY; to whom will also be transmitted the objections of this Meeting in detail, as regards the justice and the practicability of the proposed measure.

That these Resolutions be publicly advertised.

(Signed) WM. MURRAY, Chairman.

It will be recollected that Mr. SPALDING, the son-in-law of the LORD CHANCELLOR, commenced proceedings against a provincial newspaper for alleging that he (SPALDING) used

some disrespectful language with regard to Her MAJESTY, at some race dinner. He went on with the proceedings, and the proprietor of the paper prepared for his defence, but in the law reports of the week we find the following:—

LIBEL ON J. SPALDING, ESQ.—Sergeant ADAM showed cause against a rule obtained by the Solicitor-General, to file a criminal information against the Editor of a newspaper, for the publication of a libel on Mr. Spalding, who presided at a public dinner, and in that situation was charged with using disrespectful and indecent observations relating to her Majesty the Queen.

The Solicitor-General said he was ready on the part of Mr. Spalding to consent to the rule being discharged, on condition that on a future occasion he might renew the application.

Sergeant ADAM expected the rule to be discharged without any condition, which might hang the proceeding over the head of his client.

The Court said the rule must be discharged, or made absolute unconditionally.—Rule discharged.

We conclude that Mr. SPALDING acted under the advice of his Noble and Learned Father-in-law.

TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Hold in the integrity of my intention, I once more present myself to the notice of my countrywomen without apology and perhaps without apprehension. I seek but the honour and welfare of my sex, and as such, while I court not favour, I am not intimidated by the fear of offence. To censure, is indeed at all times an invidious task, but he who dares not to be sincere, when sincerity may serve, has little claim to regard when he presumes to commend.

The duties peculiar to our station as females are clearly and definitely laid down at once by the voice of revealed wisdom, of human reason, and by general consent. To man, the camp, the Senate, the bar, the various public avocations of science, of commerce and trade, are appointed, and he is furnished with powers suited to the demands upon his exertions; to woman, the secluded scenes of domestic life, the patient, unostentatious performance of social duties, and the unobtrusive fulfilment of voluntary or natural obligations. The former is not born to "walk unseen;" the latter is destined to keep the "noiseless tenor of her way;" blessing indeed, and blessed, but only by the "still small voice" of approving conscience—of conjugal approbation and filial gratitude. Such, at least, was the opinion of ages passed away, confirmed by the more recent testimony of our own parents. By these we were taught to array ourselves in those garments of retiring modesty with which they were clothed, and the wise and good approved their counsels, and we ourselves honoured, yes, and do still honour their memory.

But are we walking in their steps and imitating their example?—Do we shrink from public notice, and prudent as diffident, avoid engaging in questions and subjects respecting which we have neither information sufficient to regulate our judgment, nor judgment probably sufficient to draw a just conclusion, and which are altogether out of our province? If we are entirely innocent of this departure from "the olden paths," whence comes it, as it is privately asserted, and in one instance has been publicly affirmed, that females have considerably swelled the number of petitioners to Parliament on the subject of Negro Emancipation?—Is this following the decorum of those whom we profess to venerate, and covering ourselves with the "shamefacedness and humility" recommended by our holy religion? We have indeed acquired a consequence and a consideration in society never exceeded, and education and public assent have assigned to us a station equally honourable and felicitous. The toy and plaything of man's leisure hours is become his most intellectual companion, his safe adviser, and truest friend; but our voice was never intended to be heard in the public assemblies of the nation—our interference was never expected in the settlement of public affairs—our representations and remonstrances were never anticipated on subjects which, however calculated abstractedly to do honour to our hearts, could reflect little credit upon our penetration or judgment.

I am aware that an immediate answer will be made by some, that the cause in question is that of humanity and of religion; but the reply is equally ready—we must never outstep propriety to serve the best cause, nor sacrifice a positive duty at the shrine of a problematic obligation. We may become busybodies, tattlers, minders of other men's business, and bringing ourselves under the full condemnation of the Apostle's censure, when the ostensible motive may be pure and our intention upright; and such I conceive to be the case in the present instance.

Granted, however, that every argument used in favour of immediate, or, *vice versa*, of gradual abolition of negro slavery be founded in the justest or wisest principles, still our interference—our deviations from former examples of feminine delicacy—is perfectly uncalled-for, and irrelevant to our sex. Nay, such interference is a vote of censure upon those whom we are bound to acknowledge as our superiors—our fathers, our husbands, our brothers; for if they perform their part our assistance cannot possibly, even in our own estimation, be requisite. Are they, then, so inattentive to the obligations of their station, so indifferent to every well-founded demand of justice or of religion, that they must learn from us what belongs to them as responsible beings, and members of a great community; or, sounder in judgment, more enlightened in understanding, more comprehensive in our views, and better fitted by nature to take the lead, shall we give laws to Senates and direct a State? My countrywomen, I blush for such injudicious, such indelensible obtrusion of our sentiments on the august assembly of the nation, and feel with the sensitiveness of individual delicacy, the passing observation of a noble Peer in the House of Lords in reference to ourselves as a covert reproach, rather than as a compliment. Would that all would consider it as such, and, checked by the inference, would henceforth learn that home and its sacred precincts, its duties and its cares, is not only woman's best, but her only province—that in which only approbation is sure as it is safe. But alas! whilst falsely termed Evangelical principles are enforced and embraced—while zeal without discretion and knowledge supersedes the charity which "vaunteth not"—while fanaticism is made the handmaid of infidelity, and true genuine religion is thrust aside for that which is spurious and counterfeit—reason, decorum and female propriety may raise aloof their voice, but it will be only to be lost in the strife of tongues. A strong delusion is placed before the eyes of the present generation so that the understanding is clouded, and the ear has become deaf so that the charmer is not heard, "charm they never so wisely."

Sad indeed is the prospect before us to the reflective mind, and fraught with evils most afflicting to the heart of the truly faithful. Religion, brought into contempt by its mistaken advocates, or treacherous pretenders, holy, a merciful ordinance of God, lowered in the estimation of men by ill-advised efforts to ensure its better observance, a divine and positive command attempted to be proved a mere human institution, the very axe which is levelled at the foundation of our Church, the floodgates of impiety, confusion and misery seem fast opening upon us, and menacing to overwhelm in their baleful waters all that is dear to us as true followers of Christ and lovers of our country.

As, however, nothing is soon whilst anything remains to be gained, so, likewise, all is not lost while anything is left which prudence, tempered zeal and unremitting exertion can save. The outposts of society are attacked, and threatened to be carried by violent assault. Man is grown suspicious of man, and fears an enemy in his brother; but let it be our endeavour to preserve inviolable the peace of that citadel in which the wealth of all is deposited—our homes. It is in the bosom of our families, not in public associations, that our influence must be felt, and our energies exerted. It is in the management of our houses and our nurseries, not in that of Committees, that our skill must properly be exhibited. Our eloquence must be conspicuous in healing the jar of discord at home, not in displaying the imaginary or actual sufferings of distant lands; our zeal in promoting true religion in the circle of our immediate influence; our tenderness

in ameliorating the condition, or securing the comforts of those absolutely dependant upon us; and our financial abilities in the accurate and judicious expenditure of the means entrusted to us in our domestic capacity, rather than in the most successful levies made in erratic excursions from house to house.

Our mothers were beloved in their generation, and their remembrance is hallowed in the memory of their offspring; and why? Because they departed not from their sphere, nor took upon themselves an authority which they acknowledged to be the delegated privilege of the other sex. They were content to strengthen their husbands in the performance of their duties, and they conscientiously instructed their sons in those which were hereafter to devolve upon them regarding such matters as the State, and attempting to disengage their powers by exalting over them their own. They knew their rank in society to be a subordinate one, and they dignified it by the fulfilment of its obligations, making that sweet which might otherwise have been considered as servile, and that lovely which nature, and the God of nature, had declared expedient. In the present deviation, however, from female reticence, they who are versed in the history of their country will view a fearful prospect. It is not without precedent; but that precedent is to be found in a most calamitous period. Thus did the females of a revolutionary and fanatical age forget their station, and force themselves upon the notice of Parliament. Doubtless they attributed no small merit to themselves on the occasion; but posterity, that faithful discriminator between praiseworthy and censurable actions, regards them only as blots upon the national record, and points to them as proofs of the excesses to which false zeal is able to betray its votaries.

Thank Heaven! the better sense of propriety entertained by the generality of our countrywomen affords every promise that the present example will meet, in reality, with few admirers, and still fewer followers; but let it not be forgotten, that as the small band rising from the bosom of the sea brought in its train the storms, wind, and tempest, so the act which is suffered to pass unpunished may be repeated, and the encouragement of silence be almost as mischievous as the avowal of approbation. Let us, then, scorn from our side the insidious promoters of such indecorum, and distrust every application to our agency in public matters. Let us consult our true dignity by acting conformably to our character as females, and despising the vain desire of being conspicuous; present to the discriminating eye of our Creator the pure sufficiency of quiet, undeviating attention to their relative duties of those stations in which under wisdom and mercy have placed us. AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

PEMICAN.

The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of the Citizen King of the French, and who expects to succeed to the throne by legitimate right, in defiance of which, his father got possession of it, is we are happy to say, in London.—The description of the landing of this young *Egalité* which we copy from the daily papers, is in the highest degree gratifying, and is only equalled in the delight it gives us by the subsequent accounts of the favour and civility which this shred of the Tri-colour meets with from our kind good-natured Sovereign—but let us hear of the Doves:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Gen. BAUDRAND, M. MARBOT, and a numerous retinue, arrived here yesterday from Calais, by the French mail packet *Courier*.—Crowds of persons were assembled at the pier to witness the landing of his Royal Highness, and loudly cheered as he came on shore.—His Royal Highness and Suite went to Wright's Ship Hotel, where a guard of honour was stationed; after taking refreshments his Royal Highness started for London.—Every possible honour was paid his Royal Highness by the firing of salutes, and by the Civil and Military Authorities.—His Royal Highness seemed much pleased by the attentions shown him, which he amply requited by the most condescending and amiable deportment.—A French gun brig was anchored in the offing, and saluted his Royal Highness as the steamer passed. The elegant and well-dressed females that thronged Wright's Hotel seemed emulous to outvie each other in their demonstrations of joy at sight of the Duke.

HASTINGS.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince GEORGE and the Duchess of CUMBERLAND continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, and are prolonging their sojourn among us much beyond the time originally intended. We have heard of many benevolent acts of our Royal visitors, and cannot forbear mentioning one which occurred the other day. As her Royal Highness was passing Saunders' Charity School which is conducted by Mr. BANKS, the door being open she went in, and examined the boys as to their progress in learning, and having observed the writing of one boy, which was extremely well done, desired Mr. B. to call on her with specimens of his writing, and some others likewise. On Mr. B. presenting the writing, her Royal Highness requested him to give the boy two sovereigns from her as a reward, and a stimulus to further exertion, and to two other boys her Royal Highness also gave a sovereign each.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—The following is the general description given in the last Report of the Commons' Public Petitions' Committee of the Petitions presented for the measures to enforce the better observance of the Sabbath. The above Petitions complain of the general profanation of the Sabbath, and pray for further measures to ensure its more due observance. Several of them allude more particularly to the opening of shops, beer-houses, and tea-gardens; the holding of Cabinet Councils and dinners; the travelling by posting, coaches, steam-vessels, rail-roads, barges, and other public conveyances; Sunday newspapers; the running of the mail, and the driving of cattle and sheep; and others pray the House to pass the Lord's Day Observance Bill, with such modifications as will render it effectual. The Petition from Tain also complains of *stake net fishing* on the Lord's Day. The number of Petitions up to the 20th of April was 737, and they bore the signatures of 179,118 persons, which number out of a population of thirteen or fourteen millions, is quite sufficient to prove the uselessness and unpopularity of the projected hubbub.

At the Annual Meeting of the Zoological Society, on Monday last, the Proprietors rescinded a Resolution of the Council for closing the Gardens until one o'clock on Sundays.

It has generally been understood that Lord ALTHORP, in presenting his Budget to the House of Commons, declared that the reductions he proposed in the duties on marine insurances would be of little to the shipping interests. The present rates are as follow, viz.:—If the premium does not exceed 20s. per cent., the duty is 2s. 6d. per cent., and 5s. per cent. if the premium exceeds 20s. Lord ALTHORP proposes that where the premium shall not exceed 15s. the duty shall be 1s. 3d.; if the premium be between 15s. and 30s., the duty to be 2s. 6d.; and 5s. if the premium exceeds 30s. Now, as ships are generally insured either by the voyage or by time, and the premium is very rarely below 30s. per cent. upon a ship policy, it is clear that the intended advantage to the shipowners will be very slight indeed, and the allusion to it in the House of Commons was looked upon as a bitter mockery of the unexampled distress under which British shipowners labour.

Our attention has just been called to the printed votes of the House of Commons, in which will be found the following Resolutions reported last night:—

That the duty on ships, &c., insured by time shall be,	
If not exceeding three months ..	2s. 6d. per cent.
From three to six months ..	5 0 ditto.
From six to twelve months ..	5 6 ditto.
From nine to twelve months ..	10 0 ditto.

The present duty on time policies, for any period not exceeding twelve months, being five shillings per cent. About one-half the ships belonging to the British empire are insured by time policies, for terms varying from nine to twelve months, and rarely for shorter periods; so that it is actually intended to double this tax upon the suffering shipowners; at the same time, they are told, and the

public generally are led to believe, that the alteration is a great boon to them. Here we have an overburthened trade mocked by erroneous measures of relief, showing the palpable incapability and want of knowledge in the theorists entrusted with the administration of the Government.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN ENGLAND.—It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before." One of these shadows was cast yesterday. A sale by auction of goods taken in distress for assessed taxes was announced to take place at Aston Tavern yesterday morning. From forty to fifty persons attended, including some brokers, but no buyer could be found except the poor woman from whose husband the goods had been seized and the auctioneer himself. A man came when the sale was nearly over, who was perfectly ignorant of the circumstances under which it took place, and bid for one of the last lots; he soon received an intimation, however, from the company that he had better desist, which he accordingly did. After the sale was over nearly the whole of the persons present surrounded this man, and lectured himself severely upon his conduct, and it was only by his solemnly declaring to them that he had bid in perfect ignorance of the nature of the sale that he was suffered to escape without some more substantial proof of their displeasure.—*Birmingham Journal*.

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, who before attacked only half the malt duty, now contemplates an assault upon the whole of it. He has a notice on the Commons' books to move for a Select Committee "to inquire into the expediency of a total repeal of the malt duty." That motion stood for Monday, but he postponed it to Thursday, the 23d of May.

The commercial advices received from Calcutta to the 16th of January last, state the distress occasioned there by the failure of Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co., a short time since, had been considerably increased by a public notice issued by the extensive firm of MACINTOSH and Co., that owing to the losses they had successively sustained by the failures of PALMER and Co., and of ALEXANDER and Co., they could no longer meet their engagements. This news had produced the greatest alarm among the commercial and other interests in Calcutta. The amount of the debts and engagements by Messrs. MACINTOSH and Co. are yet unknown, but they are, it is feared, nearly as extensive as those of ALEXANDER and Co. It was expected that a letter of license would be given to the creditors of Messrs. MACINTOSH and Co. for them to carry on the business for the benefit of the estate.

By the same arrival a full statement of the affairs of Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. have been received. A very numerous meeting was held a few days before the accounts left, at which Mr. WYNNE presided, and at which it was resolved to take advantage of the protection of the Insolvent Court, for the purpose of winding up the concerns of the bankrupts. It had also been resolved that, with the view of bringing the affairs of the bankrupts to the most advantageous close possible, it was expedient to allow such of the concerns of the late firm to be carried on as were profitable for the interests of the creditors. A Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the bankrupts was read, from which it appeared that the total debts due by the company were 344 lacs of rupees, and that there appeared as assets 494 lacs of rupees. The Committee, however, thought that a deduction must be made in the expected assets of 60-2-3ds per cent., which would leave only 196 lacs of rupees for the creditors. The Committee stated the balance in hand at 12,921 rupees. The total value of the indigo factories, &c., belonging to the company was great. The colliery possessed by the bankrupts was considered the safest property, yielding a profit of seven thousand rupees a year. With respect to the lands, warehouses, and other property of this extensive firm, the Report of the Committee states, "In anticipation of the intercourse between England and India being thrown open at the expiration of the Company's Charter, whatever may be the result of the Company's Charter as regards other matters, it may be considered probable that permission will be given to individuals to come out and settle in India; and, no doubt, that persons of enterprise will come out and employ their capital, and thus the property may be disposed of." The news of the second failure excited a strong sensation among all classes connected with the trade to India in the City on Monday, and fears are entertained that it may involve several houses more.—The advices from Calcutta state that news had arrived there that an attempt had been made to set fire to the arsenal, in which there were 2,000 barrels of gunpowder. The fire was discovered before any considerable damage was done. The Governor-General had offered a reward of 5,000 rupees for the discovery of the offenders.

On Wednesday a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in the Canada Company was held at Canada House, Great St. Helen's, for the purpose of receiving a general statement of the affairs of the Company. The Governor J. HOSKING, Esq., in the Chair. The Governor stated that, pursuant to a Resolution passed at the last Meeting, the Court had been summoned to have a statement of accounts laid before them. Despatches had been received from Canada with the accounts. Mr. PERRY, the Secretary, read the Report. It stated that the total sales of land by the Company, last year, were 114,894 acres, of which 89,779 were obtained on an average of 18s. 4d. per acre, and 25,115 on an average of 17s. 6d. per acre. The produce of these sales was 60,800l. The cost of the land sold in the Crown reserves, at 3s. 2d. per acre, was 14,210l., and that in the Huron tract 3,020l. The produce of sales of land, added to other items of income, make a total of 60,700l., leaving a balance in favour of the Company of 33,484l. Further statements were made of the value of the Company's property in Canada, in trusts paid for, &c. The Report proceeded to congratulate the proprietors on the improvement in Upper Canada occasioned by the influx of emigrants, persons of respectability and capital having settled there last year. The emigration of the labouring classes this year was expected to fall off, and that of persons of respectability and wealth increase. The emigration of agriculturists had been attended with success, and the settlement in the Huron tract was going on rapidly. As Government intended to increase the minimum price of land from 5s. to 12s. per acre, it was anticipated that the Company would obtain improved prices also. The Report was adopted, and after a discussion of no importance the Meeting separated.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 8th, 1833.

DEAR BULL.—The much calumniated Restoration, which we were taught to believe for fifteen years was the most extravagant, intolerant, and insupportable of all possible Governments, has at length become the subject of eulogy and imitation on the part of those who were the most vehement in attacking it. It is now said that our countrymen should have forgotten neither M. de Maistre, M. CHARLES X. and his Ministers, in 1825, were vilified, opposed, and even insulted, because they opposed the establishment of the federal principle in the Government of the communes of France.—CHARLES X. and his Ministers knew the French people. They knew that if each commune should be permitted to alter its roads, change its public edifices, and if each Communal Council should tax its inhabitants for the payment of the expenses of the commune, such expenses not being regulated, approved or examined by the Government, that these Communal Councils would very soon claim the right of discussing the political affairs of the State, and would succeed in establishing in France some 50,000 little Republics. To this federal system of governing the affairs of each commune, the Restoration was therefore opposed—and the Liberals called out "tyranny," and said that the Bourbons wished to become absolute Sovereigns. M. HORACE SEBASTIANI, in 1828, was decidedly a communal Republican—made a report in direct opposition to the laws for governing the communes and departments then proposed by the MARTIGNAC Ministry; and by the adoption of the first article of that report, the then deceived and erring Chamber of Deputies virtually compelled CHARLES X. to withdraw the projects of laws which had then been submitted by the Government for the approval of the Deputies. Since that period nothing has been done for the communes. The

rights and duties of the Communal Councils have remained undefined, and it was not till yesterday and the day before that this subject was fairly brought under the consideration of the Chamber, although three years have nearly passed away since the famous Paris Revolution, and since that Charter was voted which framed without delay, communal and departmental laws. And what has been the result of this discussion? Why, M. TAISNE, the former chief editor of the republican *National* newspaper, has been the most talented and eloquent defender of the Monarchical system—the hitherto adopted plan of revising all the decisions of the Communal Councils has been maintained—SEBASTIANI has not now opened his lips—and with the exception of a very few Members of the Extreme Gauche, and of a very few Deputies pledged to support the independence of the communes, the discussion has been a mere formality. Why, then, is the Government—I say, with these very few exceptions, the whole body of the Deputies *en masse*, to decide in favour of the Monarchical system of the Restoration. This decision was come to yesterday, and to-day the *France Nouvelle*, which is the morning Ministerial paper, begins a leading article by exclaiming: "How France has been deceived for 15 years by the declarations and bad faith of those who have sought the system of Centralization!" or, in other words, the communes of France at Paris by the head and center Government. And the *France Nouvelle* goes on to shew, that not only the system, but the Administration, or the men who, in the Bureau of the Ministers of the Interior, carried the system into execution, were also most unjustly calumniated during 15 years of the Restoration. Verily the *Quotidienne* and the *Gazette de France* could not possibly have offered a wiser defence of the Restoration, nor more wisely imagined that the article in question had been written by some able and conscientious Royalist writer. But no; this defence of the system, and even of the agents of the Restoration who carried that system into effect, is written by the very men who, when not in power, were the first to reproach the system and the agents, not that they hoped to improve on either; but that they desired to obtain place, office, and the power of the system of Centralization, and not because they have accomplished the objects they had in view—they find themselves forced to follow the mode of government pursued by the Restoration, or to fall into Republicanism or anarchy. They find that the Restoration gave all the freedom of discussion, and of writing, and all the municipal privileges which could possibly be accorded to Frenchmen without losing the Monarchy in the midst of anarchy, and falling into anarchy. Not only can they not now resist the rights, but they are privileged to the Departments and Communes, but they find it difficult to maintain their bastard Monarchy alive with even the degree of liberty possessed during the Restoration. The Monarchy of the Bourbons being the ancient, hereditary, and natural Monarchy of France, possessed a vigour, energy, and life in it, a force and nationality which rendered it able to resist the many and oft-repeated attacks, and enabled it to grant greater concessions to the people than can possibly be conceded by a Monarchy the offspring of an insurrection, and born in the midst of blood, barricades, and popular tumults. The French people recognized in the Monarchy of the BOURBONS and in the Throne of CHARLES X., an independent, existent, and inalienable right; but an elected and barricade Royalty, the result of insurrection and treason, cannot possess any right but those conferred on it by the populace, and as the populace are the sovereign of the power, the populace will not recognize an independent and entitled to obedience a power they themselves created. I say then, that the Restoration dared to be, and could be, and actually was more liberal in its concessions to just and properly restrained popular rights, than the new and bastard Monarchy can ever be, and that, therefore, the Departmental and Communal laws of M. MARTIGNAC and CHARLES X. were more liberal and popular than those of M. de Maistre and LOUIS PHILIPPE. The Monarchy of France under the Restoration had in it a conservative and durable principle, and could dare to be generous in small and even in great matters of popular demands, because it felt and knew that at last the people would find the necessity of supporting that Monarchy as a means of protection against their own mistakes and their own deceptions.

The subject on which I have thus dwelt is of vast importance. It is nothing more nor less than the interior and external of the Home Department of the policy and mode of government of the Restoration. The Revolution of 1830 was to have destroyed this, and instead of France being governed at Paris, and instead of her general and special, as well as local interests, being subject to revision and to the direction of the Minister of the Interior, and the Council of the King at Paris, as during the Restoration, the Revolution was to have destroyed this, and instead of France being governed at Paris, and instead of her general and special, as well as local interests, being subject to revision and to the direction of the Minister of the Interior, and the Council of the King at Paris, as during the Restoration, the Revolution was to have destroyed this, and instead of France being governed at Paris, and instead of her general and special, as well as local interests, being subject to revision and to the direction of the Minister of the Interior, and the Council of the King at Paris, as during the Restoration, the Revolution was to have destroyed this, and instead of France being governed at 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CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The market, within the last 24 hours, has been very heavy, and the quotation for the Account was 87½ to 88 at the close of business.

In our Foreign market there has been an improvement in Portuguese Securities, but Scrip and Stock, the former closed at 34½ discount, and the Bonds at 54½. The Northern Bonds are generally depressed from the extreme price of the week—Russian Bonds are 102½ 103. Dutch 4½, Danish 72½ 73, and Belgian 81½. Spanish Stock has been very heavy, and left off at 18½. Brazilian Bonds have been in demand during the week, and have been quoted as high as 66; they closed at 65½. Nothing material has occurred in either India or Bank Stock, the former left off at 27½ 81, and the latter at 195 196.

3 per Cent. Consols. 87½ 88
3 per Cent. Reduced. 86½ 87
New 4 per Cent. 83½ 84
India Bonds. 27½ 28
Exchequer Bills. 47½ 48 pm.
Bank Long Ann. 161 13-16
Consols for Account 87½ 88

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Althorpe's residence in Downing-street. Another Council is summoned for tomorrow.

The situation of Private Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons having become vacant through the resignation of Edward Phillips, Esq. the Right Hon. Gentleman has appointed his eldest son, Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, to the office.

The answer to inquiries after Lord Dover's health yesterday was, that his Lordship was getting better. The Noble Lord, has, however, been seriously indisposed, and fears were entertained for his recovery. Lord Dover's health has been long in a delicate state, which induced him to decline accepting office under the present Administration, who offered him the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, now filled by Viscount Duncannon.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—The Deputy-Bailiff of Westminster yesterday declared the final state of the poll to be for—
Evans 2027
Hobhouse 1875
Escott 738

Majority for Col. Evans 1252

The latter gentleman then read the loud acclamations of the populace, was declared duly elected, and proceeded at some length to thank them for the honour conferred on him.

Sir E. Knatchbull was summoned from his public duties in London last week, to attend what we fear may be called the deathbed of one of his sons, William Knatchbull, Esq. This amiable young man was attacked with the prevailing epidemic about a fortnight since; and, being previously in a delicate state of health, arising from pulmonary affection, the influenza so aggravated all its before alarming symptoms, that little hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery.—*Kentish Paper.*

MURDER OF MISS ELMES.—The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the murder of this lady terminated on Friday, when the Jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, YESTERDAY.—*The King, at the Prosecution of Palmer, v. Baring Wall, Esq., M.P.*—The trial of this case having been fixed for this morning, no sooner were the doors open than the Court was crowded. A vast number of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, among whom were Lord Auckland, the Earl of Darnley, the Dean of Salisbury, Lord Morpeth, Lord Milton, &c. &c., were in attendance, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution, and Sir James Scarlett and Mr. Phillips the defence.—Palmer, who was very severely cross-examined by Sir James Scarlett, gave the same account of the transaction, he did at the police office, and which, of such a nature, that we, of course, cannot make it public. Another policeman, of the name of Banister, who was at the station-house when Palmer gave the defendant in charge, and Mr. Pell, the clerk to the Magistrates, where the charge was investigated, gave evidence of what passed on that occasion. Sir James Scarlett, then, at great length addressed the Jury for the defendant. Several witnesses in the first instance of life were called, who gave Mr. Wall an excellent character. The Jury, without a minute's consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

THE GREAT SALE IN HOLBORN.—Another immense reduction will take place to-morrow, especially in the following G. O's, when the Price of EVERY ARTICLE will be marked in PLAIN FIGURES, viz—

Carpets of every description
Chairs Furniture and Linings
Dresses and Mantles
Rosewood Loo and Card Tables
Spiral Mahogany ditto
Solid Rosewood Chairs and Couches
Suits of Dining Tables, all sizes
Marble Tables in great variety
Furniture sent home every two hours by spring vans and carts during the sale.
Several lots of excellent Chairs are marked down to 1s. 9d. each; and superior solid Mahogany Breakfast Tables one Guinea each.
A bargain of 3000 of the large tables are marked 3s. 6d. each; and about 4,000, a little damaged, all at Two Shillings per Dozen.
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How the words, "to be required to take into consideration the making a free grant to the King, &c." differ from the English mode of making a grant, I am at loss to conceive. The taxes in the country are merely a return for the grants to His Majesty, by his Ministers, to the Colonies. And Mr. BUREAU, in his speech on American Colonies, observes that, "Our revenue laws have usually been made, and are still made, in the form of a grant, and are usually purporting their being *grants*, and the words *give* and *grant* usually precede the enacting parts." But he also seems to look on the word *make* as synonymous with *grant*, and is in an endeavour to force it to slide out of the word *make*, and to give the word *grant* the force of *tax*. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, CAUSAUD.

* Instances of this kind are not unrequint in our French Colonies of St. Lucie and Mauritius. See Memorial of Mauritius, published by the French Government, in 1790. It is there asserted, that the Colonies are not to be taxed, but that they are to be granted money by the French Government. If this doctrine, if pushed to any extent, by the French Government, will be found to be profitable to any country, by the means of such grants, it will be found to be ruinous to the shape of Fiscal regulations, ruin any devoted Colony. See the observations lately held out to Jaenalen and the other chartered Colonies, in case of their revolt.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. CHARLES NESFIELD, A.M. has been instituted to the perpetual vicarage of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, void by the death of John Salter, clerk, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, in the University of Oxford, in pursuance of a nomination by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

The Rev. EDWARD SHUTTLEWORTH, B.A. of St. George's Church, Chelms, has been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Kenwyn-with-Kea, in the county of Cornwall. Patron, the Rev. George Cornish, M.A. Vicar of Kenwyn.

IRELAND.

The Venerable T. KINGSBURY, A.M., Archdeacon of Kilfalia, has resigned to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Vicarage of Killybeg in the Diocese of Dublin, after being Incumbent of the Parish for thirty-two years.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe has been pleased to collate the Rev. J. HAMILTON SAUNDERS, (late Curate of Ballymackey) to the united parishes of Ballynary and Ushane, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Connolly.

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's has appointed the Rev. Wm. HUGHES, A.M., to a Curacy at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. BRUCE BRIDGES, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, on Wednesday last, at his vicarage at Cherry Hinton.

At Mepthall, Beds., aged 85, the Rev. James Webster, B.D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 43 years Rector of the parish, and an active and much-respected Magistrate for the county. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1770. A.M. 1773. B.D. 1780; the Rectory is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of St. John's.

The Rev. J. C. D. Rector of Great Oakley, in the county of Essex, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to his B.A. degree, 1767, and was instituted to the living of Great Oakley in 1783. The Rectory of Great Oakley is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 16.—The Rev. THOMAS FLEMING, B.A. of Pembroke College, was yesterday elected a Fellow of that society on Archbishop Grindal's foundation.

A special general meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society was held on Wednesday; the Rev. Professor Sedgewick, the president, being in the chair. At this meeting a Seal executed for that purpose by Mr. Wyon, of the Mint, was declared to be the Seal of the Society agreeably to the Charter. The seal represents a figure of Newton, after the statue in Trinity College chapel; with the motto—Societas Philosophica Cantab. Incorp. MDCCCXXXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOKEN OF RESPECT.—During the past week a portrait of the Rev. RICHARD HUDSON, of Hipperholme, in a splendid gilt frame, has been presented to Mr. T. RILEY, by eighteen of the teachers of the Parish Church Sunday School, as a token of respect and gratitude, for the benefits received from him while they were scholars under his tuition in the above school.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE.—The friends of the Rev. L. HIND, of Low Moor House, sent an invitation to that gentleman to dine with them at the Tabernacle, Bradford, on Friday last, the 17th instant, on which occasion they presented him with a piece of plate, in testimony of their respect for his character, and their grateful approbation of the upright and dignified manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of a magistrate in the neighbourhood for so long a period.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The Rev. J. KENNING being about to vacate the incumbency of Trinity Church, Bolton, he prepared for his entering upon the incumbency at Withenshaw to which he has been recently appointed, his friends determined to present him with a piece of plate, as a testimonial of their regard. On Monday the reverend gentleman, pursuant to invitation, met a number of the subscribers at the Bridge Inn, when the plate, which consisted of two elegantly embossed goblets, was presented to him by the chairman, Mr. John Cross, Esq. The Rev. J. Kenning, in reply, made a short and expressive, in a feeling manner his strong sense of the kindness evinced by this unexpected mark of respect.

KIRKSTALL CHURCH.—We understand that the application to the Church Commissioners for funds to repair the damage inflicted by the falling last week on the Parliamentary Church, at Kirkstall, has failed; but that JOHN MARSHALL, Jun. Esq. one of the Members for the borough of Leeds, and a member of the Kirkstall Vestry, have expressed their readiness to contribute towards the repairs.

The Venerable JOHN MOORE STEPHENS, Archdeacon of Exeter, held his Visitation, on Tuesday, in the Church of St. Mary Major, in that city, when he delivered a most excellent Charge to the Clergy; and the Rev. ABRAHAM T. R. VICARY, Rector of St. Paul, preached from the 34 verse of the General Epistle of Jude.—About forty of the Clergy afterwards dined at the Rectory of St. Paul.

We are authorised to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop to visit the whole of the diocese in the course of the summer—the Visitation will probably take place about the middle of August.

Dr. FARR, the ex-Rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire, who applied last term for a mandamus to compel the Bishop of Winchester, as visitor of the University of Oxford, to grant a faculty to the Rev. J. H. FARR, who had been refused his application on affidavits which he was not provided with before.—The Court said that the case had been already decided in another quarter, and his affidavits contained no additional matter to induce them to interfere.

We understand that the Chapel in York-street, St. James's-square, has been recently fitted up as a Chapel belonging to the Established Church, and will be opened for divine service this morning at eleven o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH.—By an account recently presented to the House of Commons, and printed by its authority, it appears that the number of benefices in Ireland of above 2,000l. a year value is eleven, one of them being of the annual value of 2,800l.; of above 1,000l. and under 2,000l. value the number is ninety-one; of 750l. to 1,000l. there are ninety-six; of 500l. to 750l. there are two hundred and fifty; of 250l. to 500l. there are 422 living, and all the remaining benefices in Ireland of the value of 250l. are below the annual value of 250l. many of them being very considerably below that amount. This account, it should be observed, is drawn from the income of the Church at a period anterior to the commencement of passive resistance.

POLICE.

Bow-STREET.—Committee of George Furey for stabbing Two of the Police.—On Thursday, G. Furey was examined charged with having stabbed Police-Sergeant Brookes and Constable Redwood. Brookes, though still so weak as to be supported by two of his colleagues, was able to attend, and being allowed a chair, swore positively to the prisoner as the man who stabbed him and Redwood, when attempting to seize an American flag carried by the prisoner. Redwood also identified the prisoner as the man who struck him. He (prisoner) denied carrying any flag, or having any instrument with him. He (prisoner) and received him from Redwood. W. Hales swore to the last witness powder flask among the straw, which Tilley admitted belonged to him. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, said Redwood had perjured himself, but would decline to name any more at present. He was then fully committed for trial, and the case was set for the present Old Bailey Sessions.—R. Colman, who was charged with having said he saw the Policeman Cully stabbed, and also with having taken part in the riotous proceedings, was held to bail, himself in 160l. and two sufficient sureties in 80l. each. The prisoner was then removed. The two Tilleys were brought from the House of Correction, but were sent back again without being examined. Sir F. Russell informed the parties present, that persons who were ordered to find bail for taking part in the riot, that they would be tried, not at the Sessions, but in the Court of King's Bench, on the first day of next Term.

THE MURDER AT CHELSEA.—On Wednesday John Sharpe was brought before the Magistrates at Queen's-square Police-office, charged on his own confession with being one of the persons who murdered Miss Elms, of Chelsea, on the 2nd inst. He was remanded for further examination.

EPIDEMIC RACES.—Should the uncommon fine weather continue, there, however, will form a more than usual attraction; a warning from the baneful influence of the burning rays of the sun, as the results of travelling in sun and dust are subversive of all comfort and attraction, by generating a tanned skin, parched lips, sunburn, Rowland's Kalydor, which immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, producing a delightful and pleasing coolness truly comfortable; removes freckles, pimples, spots, and all Cutaneous eruptions; disorders which disorganize the beauty of the Female Countenance.

COLD BATH FIELDS MEETING.

The meeting of the National Union, on Monday, at Coldbath-fields, has, we are sorry to say, ended in murder. One of the police was stabbed to the heart by a person from whom he was endeavouring to wrest a placard or standard, and two others were wounded, though not mortally, in the scuffle which took place between them and the crowd. A Mr. Mee acted as chairman, and addressed the multitude, which, after a very short time, was dispersed in all directions by the police, who secured several of the leaders, with many of their banners, &c. &c.—The contest while it lasted was terrific, and some truncheons loaded with lead were brandished by the mob. The rabble were in about four minutes driven out, and the police once more formed. It was then discovered that Culley, No. 93 C, was bleeding profusely from a stab in the left side, and in ten minutes the mortal blow breathed his last. He was carried to Brook's, C. 11, received a severe wound, also in the left side. Redwood, another constable of the C division, had a severe cut in the arm. The two last injuries were received in capturing one of the banners, the bearer of which is in custody.

As soon as it was discovered that Culley was murdered, information of the event was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and in the course of an hour a proclamation was read to the force, offering a reward of 100l. for the apprehension of the man who committed the murder. Although he has for the present escaped, there is no doubt of his being apprehended, as two constables of the C division took particular notice of his person. After he was stabbed he ran about thirty yards, and upon reaching the Calverthorpe Arms he seized the bar-maid by the wrist and exclaimed, "I am very ill." These were the last words he uttered; he then fell, and expired almost immediately. Upon the wound being probed, it was found that the dagger had penetrated seven inches.

Mr. Baker, the Superintendent of the C division, had a very narrow escape. A man who carried one of the flags, which had a spear at the end, made a thrust at him, saying, "I will do for you, you quaking fellow." A constable who happened to hear the words immediately struck the fellow with his truncheon, and knocked him down; the constable at the same time fell, by which means the intended assassin effected his escape.

On Tuesday, the whole of the flags which were captured were carried down by the police to the Secretary of State's office, by order of Government. Some of the police are actively engaged in endeavouring to discover the persons who originated the meeting, particularly the person whose name was attached to the placard announcing it.

On Wednesday, an inquest was held before Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, and a Jury, at the Calverthorpe Arms. The witnesses examined were Mr. Stallwood, Redwood, the policeman, Mr. Kent, reporter to the *Morning Post*, and Mr. Charles Everard, a surgeon, who attended the murdered policeman. Their evidence differed materially as to the conduct of the police. The Jury then adjourned till Thursday, when they re-assembled at five o'clock in the afternoon, and continued their investigation. The evidence heard on these two sittings was negatived in its most material points by Mr. De Roos, Brigade-Major of the Staff of the Cavalry, who accompanied Colonel Rowan, and saw all that passed. This gentleman stated that Colonel Rowan directed the police to be as temperate as possible; they were so they moved with great regularity and order towards the banners, and did not act till resistance was offered them.

The inquest then adjourned till Friday, when the investigation was again resumed, and, after the examination of several witnesses, the proceedings were adjourned, after much discussion, to Monday next.

OLD BAILEY.

FRIDAY.—Murder.—George Davies stood charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Cooper, Mr. Clarkson appeared on the part of the prosecution. Several witnesses were called, who stated that they saw the deceased enter the stable on the 2d instant, about six o'clock in the morning; whilst he was fastening his boots, the prisoner at the bar took out a pistol and fired at him; he cried out, "Good God! I am murdered." He was afterwards conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where he died on the 11th inst. The house surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, stated that he examined the deceased on the 2d of May; he had two wounds, a slight one on the arm and a deep one in the thigh; they appeared to have been inflicted by the pistol ball which he extracted from the thigh of the deceased, who, a day after being brought to the Hospital, was attacked by an erysipelas, of which he died on the 8th of May; he had no doubt but that the wound in the thigh was the cause of his death. The prisoner was defended by Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty—Death. He was then ordered to be executed on Monday.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 19.

LORD GREY's friends have been disporting themselves, and in spite of a mawkish anonymous placard issued by Government, which, of course, the favoured "UNIONS" thought meant nothing, a mob assembled near Cold-bath-fields, for the purpose of founding a NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For an account of the riot and murder, or murders, committed upon the occasion, we refer our readers to the ordinary intelligence of the week; but before we observe upon the nature and character of the meeting, we should like to understand what Lord MELBOURNE means by sliding out his Proclamations and warnings unsigned?—What does he mean by "by order of the Secretary of State?" He is not the Secretary of State, but a Secretary of State. Does he think by this ruse to foist the terrible responsibility of affronting the assassins of the Unions, with whom his colleagues officially correspond, and on whom the Premier smiles, upon the shoulders of Lord PALMERSTON or Mr. STANLEY?

Poor men!—Lord PALMERSTON, loaded with Belgic protocols, Turkish correspondence, Dutch embargoes, Brazilian treason, Spanish intrigues, French diplomacy, the Grecian monarchy, the colonization of Algiers, the abandonment of Aucona, the denial of justice to Portugal, the equivocal cordiality of Austria, and the unequivocal intentions of Russia, to be crushed to death by the vengeance of the Friends of the People, the members of the National Convention; or, Mr. STANLEY, who, on Tuesday evening, after having blundered, misconceived, misunderstood, miscalculated, and mis-stated every part of the question he has rashly touched, appeared to us to be in just such a state as a madman would have been who had chosen to put a well-stocked bee-hive on his head, by way of a light hat, for "nice summer-wearing." Conceive this unfortunate and Right Hon. Gentleman just upon the edge of beggaring fifty thousand whites, and destroying the comfort and happiness of a million of blacks, having it laid to his charge by the ill-used and deluded Unions that he endeavoured to put a stop to their liberal proceedings.

Lord MELBOURNE—who has nothing to do, and does it with all the grace and good-breeding of a finished gentleman as he is—can afford to bear all the blame, and ought to have borne it. Except offering £100 reward for the murder of Miss ELMS, and inspecting the pattern of a constable's jacket, his Lordship has nothing to charge himself with of any importance—and the warning should have borne his signature. We believe the truth to be, that he was not anywhere to be found to sign the admonition, and, as it was "urgent," somebody hit upon the mode of getting it made official without hunting or troubling him.

Published, however, the thing was, and in spite of the warning and denunciation a meeting took place, sanctioned by the presence of Political Unions, and dignified by the display of flags and banners hoisted upon poles armed with spear-heads and pikes. The police, who were on the spot in force, dispersed the rebellious mob and captured their flags; but one policeman was murdered by the miscreants, who came armed with stilettos, and weapons known by the name of MACRONES, of which thousands have been manufactured and sold; and two others severely wounded.

The Times reporter affirms that the police acted with needless severity; and some witnesses examined before the Coroner's Jury sitting on the body of the murdered policeman, consider that if the police had not interfered there would have been no riot—that is to say, that if the police had permitted the traitorous assemblage to have carried on their proceedings quietly, they would have done so in good order. No doubt; but these witnesses seem to forget that the very assembling was the crime, and the fact of their being there in a body the offence for which they were punishable; and that, as they had been forewarned, the duty of the police was to disperse and put an end to the meeting.

This they did—and it is described by the witnesses, who most probably belong to the Unions, that in a moment after the attack of the police the ground was strewn with bodies. Very probably; but, in a few moments after, the bodies all got up, of themselves, and scampered away. The police are murdered, stilettoed, butchered—they bleed and die; but the traitors who are seen by the Union witnesses scattered over the ground, are all up and away again as well as ever in five minutes.

Twenty-six of the ruffians have been secured, and we trust the law will be enforced in the highest degree against them. The Jury—the Coroner's Jury—appear surprised and vexed that the police had not captured more, and evince even more regret that so many policemen should have been employed to check so small a crowd, as if it were the object of a Government in overcoming a mob to proportion the number of the police to that of the rabble so as to make it a fair fight. How a Coroner's Jury is summoned we do not exactly know, or by what officer. The principal features of that which is assembled in the present Inquest are the overpowering prevalence of bakers, and the unqualified insolence with which any gentleman, who happens to be examined before them, is treated.

Mr. ROEBUCK, the Member for Bath, on Thursday, in the House of Commons, took occasion to express his opinion of the hard treatment which the assassins and republicans of Cold-bath-fields had met with from a Government which, for the last three years, has been continually exciting the feelings of the People, and justifying the expression of those feelings, and allowing the use of the most seditious and treasonable language with impunity. "This Government," said the Honourable Member, "be distinctly asserted, had fostered this spirit in the People to promote their own views, and now they resorted to measures of severity to put down that which they themselves had created." Mr. ROEBUCK is not perhaps aware that Lord GREY is now trying to "shut the door," but the poor old gentleman might just as well attempt to whistle against thunder. It is too late.

However, this part of the question is not to be discussed

here. The public, who have anything to lose or anything to save, ought to feel themselves under the highest obligation to the Police, who, in spite of the tag-rag and bobtail evidence from the Unions, or the audacious lies of the skulking assassins who have been secured, have again evinced a steadiness and resolution upon which the quiet and well-disposed portion of the population of the metropolis may with security rely for the protection of their persons and property against the out-breakings or break-ins of these blood-thirsty disciples of the French revolutionists, the correspondents and compatriots of his Majesty's Ministers, now to be discarded because done with; but who, as we foretold two years ago, are not quite so easily to be shaken off as the old gentlemen and ladies in Downing-street suppose.

There is, we understand, to be another and a more extensive assemblage of the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE to-morrow.

Pursuant to the irrevocable and considerate determination of Ministers, Mr. STANLEY brought forward his Resolutions founded on his proposition to the West India body on Tuesday evening, in a speech which, if it failed to excite admiration, produced the most unequivocal surprise. Instead of the fair, candid, unprejudiced statement of his views, feelings or intentions, which a Minister newly-installed in an important office, and submitting to Parliament a vital question, might have been expected to make, the new Secretary indulged in second-hand misrepresentations newly vamped up, and laboured at unauthentic or else long-refuted details which would have staggered the oldest libeller of the Colonists in Aldermanbury.

All the Right Honourable Gentleman's assertions of the neglect or disinclination towards the amelioration of the condition of the slaves by the Colonial Legislatures, have been over and over again authoritatively and officially contradicted and disproved, while his overcharged details of mal-treatment of the slaves have been shivered to atoms, not only by the testimony of every unprejudiced person who has yet given evidence before the Committees which have been so shamefully got rid of, but by that of hundreds of others who have not been so examined. Our present MONARCH himself, who was a long time resident in the West Indies, has, amongst others, put upon record his evidence to the kindness and humanity of the planters, the baseness of the attempts which were made to prejudice the country against them, and the happiness and comfort of the negro population.

It is not, however, to the ornaments and illustrations of Mr. STANLEY's speech we are just now to apply ourselves; all his statements—of what he knows nothing about—are futile and absurd—all his theories upon a question new to him, and of the practical bearings of which he does not know more than little SAMMY, Lord GODRIC, the son and heir of his late noble predecessor, are so many bubbles blown into the air to float for the moment, and then fade into nothing; it is to his principle of action we are to look—for, unfortunately, in his case, he has the power without the knowledge, and held up in leading-strings by the old gossips of Downing-street, he can pull down and destroy without check, let, or hindrance, so long as he can command a majority of a House of Commons, the majority of which is pledged to the destruction of the colonial interests of the country.

Mr STANLEY's measure is in principle a spoliation and robbery; the right of the master in his slave is undeniable; the slave is property created by the law of the land and guaranteed to the colonist; that this right has not abated is clear from the fact, that the mode and form of mortgaging slaves and their issue, and the mode of conveying and transferring such mortgages form part of an Act of the 58th of Geo. III., passed in 1819, and of the 5th of Geo. IV. in 1824, a year after Mr. CANNING's Resolutions in the House of Commons, which Resolutions, let it never be forgotten, distinctly stated that all enactments in furtherance of emancipation, should be consistent with a due consideration of the rights of property.

We had proposed here to have offered a few observations on Mr. STANLEY's most absurd propositions, with a view to shew how entirely this pledge has been lost sight of, in them, and for the purpose of proving the injustice, the profligacy, the barbarity, and the folly of the attempt to seize upon the unalienable property of the planter, to forward a scheme, the utter impracticability of which is self-evident to every human being who has the smallest knowledge of the subject. We are, however, saved this task; the Committee of the West Indian body have themselves analysed and made comments upon the insane and wicked plan, which we here subjoin, as affording our readers a fair opportunity of judging between the effusions of a lively young gentleman of good family, concocted in his office in Downing-street, and the complaints and remonstrances of thousands of suffering planters, proprietors, and merchants, anxious, not only for their own existence as a portion of society, but desirous also for the welfare and happiness of hundreds of thousands dependent upon them, and for whose welfare, connected as their interests are, putting every better feeling out of the question, they must be, and are in the highest degree interested.

The Committee will now proceed to examine the heads of Mr. Secretary Stanley's measure with reference to these rights and these principles.

I. That every slave, upon the passing of this Act, should be at liberty to claim before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed labourer.

OBSERVATION.—The direct effect of this clause is to deprive the owner of his property; and its operation would impose this obviously additional hardship upon the proprietor, that while his able and effective people would take the advantage of it to place themselves in the condition of apprenticed labourers, the unserviceable, the aged, the infirm, whom by law he is bound equally, would be left a burdensome charge.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be:—

1. That the power of corporeal punishment should be altogether taken from the master and transferred to the Magistrate.

OBSERVATION.—The only object being to secure the labour of the negro, the substitution of any authority which may be efficient according to the various circumstances of different Colonies, to attain that end, would be most desirable.

2. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the labourer should work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of a week or of each day.

OBSERVATION.—This clause, whilst it professes to reserve to the proprietor, for the limited period of twelve years, the services of the negro in the character of an apprentice, yet by the subtraction of

one fourth of those services deprives him at once of at least one-fourth of the gross production of his property. Upon this fact the question presents itself, whether this fourth of his gross produce is not equal to his entire net revenue. If it should be equal to that revenue it follows, of course, that this clause, instead of enabling the proprietor to derive, even during this limited period, any benefit from the services of the apprentice, takes away from him his entire property.

3. 4. That the labourer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining fourth part of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

That during such fourth part of his time the labourer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

OBSERVATION.—These clauses are most objectionable, as being imperative upon the master, while they are optional to the negro. There may be periods when his services would be useless to the master, others when they would be most valuable. By these clauses it would be in the power of the negro to force his services upon the master during the former, and pertinaciously withhold them during the latter periods.

5. 6. (also § V.) That the master should fix a price upon the labourer at the time of his apprenticeship.

That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to his master, the negro should receive one-twelfth of his price annually, and in proportion for each lesser term.

That the half-yearly payments hereinbefore authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planters to the public.

OBSERVATION.—The clauses demonstrate the delusiveness of the supposed compensation. The owner is to pay wages for one fourth of the services of the negro during the period of apprenticeship. Thus a portion of the services of the negro, to which the owner is entitled, is taken from him to create a fund for the repayment of the sum to be lent to the owner as a compensation. Its operation on the property is precisely the same as if the national debt were redeemed by taking a portion of the dividends of the fugholder to constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the whole.

7. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a Magistrate, with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

OBSERVATION.—The privilege here conferred upon the negro, of electing to have a weekly money payment in lieu of his food and clothing, would, from the improvident habits of a great proportion of the population, be productive of the most injurious consequences, not only to the interests of the master, but the welfare of the negro himself.

In those Colonies where a large proportion of the land is exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of corn, plantains, and ground provision (from which public stock the negro is provided) much of some provision is of a perishable nature; and should the negro demand money payment instead of provision in land, the loss to the planter would be inevitable, while at another period he might not be enabled to comply with the choice or caprice of the negro, should he again demand provision instead of money payment. These observations equally apply to Colonies which import their supplies from other countries. Objections similar in principle apply to the clothing, which is now regularly furnished from Europe by the master.

8. 9. That every apprenticed labourer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages half yearly to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

That in default of such payment the master be liable, and in return may exact an equivalent amount of labour without payment in the succeeding half year.

OBSERVATION.—To make the master liable for the fault of the negro is most extraordinary; it may be highly inconvenient to the former to make an advance; but suppose he can and does, may he not be deprived by the death, or illness, or absconding of the negro, from getting his equivalent in labour during the following half year?

10. 11. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself by contract before a Magistrate for a limited period as an apprenticed labourer to the lender.

OBSERVATION.—In this way the services of head and indispensable people, such as boilers in the sugar-house and artificers of all descriptions, may at any time be abstracted from the estate; and that to the suspension for the time of the work when in progress. It may, by means of these clauses, be competent to any person to effect the utter ruin of the proprietor.

III. That a loan to the amount of fifteen millions sterling should be granted to the proprietors of West India estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by the Commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

OBSERVATION.—The sum here proposed is quite inadequate to the value of the rights invaded; but being granted upon loan only, it cannot be considered (whatever its amount) in the light of compensation. Again, the moment that the rights of property are invaded, the compensation, in whatever form it shall be agreed to be given and taken, must be immediate and peremptory. Besides, an advance of money in the shape of loan may be no accommodation to proprietors of encumbered property, who may not choose to avail themselves of it, because they might not think that they could derive any return equivalent to the interest they would be required by Government to pay; yet whose right to compensation—if compensation be intended—is surely not weakened by the circumstance of declining voluntarily and unnecessarily to become debtors to the public.

The proposed measure, in the compensation it professes to give, as well as in its various details, has been framed without any regard to that class of proprietors whose negroes are unattached to any estate, comprising a proportion of at least one-sixth of the whole negro population.

Neither does it contemplate nor provide for the interests of annuitants, and various other claimants under family settlements, secured upon negroes only.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the different Colonies in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves and the amount of exports.

OBSERVATION.—This clause is founded upon principles upon the fairness and accuracy of which an immediate opinion cannot be expressed.

V. That the half-yearly payments hereinbefore authorised to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planters to the public.

See observations of 5 and 6 Head II.

VI. and VII. That all children who, at the time of passing of this Act, shall be under the age of (six) years, shall be free, and shall be maintained by their respective parents.

That on failure of such maintenance they be deemed apprentices to the masters of the parents (without receiving wages); the males till the age of twenty-four, the females till the age of twenty; at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

OBSERVATION.—As such allowances are now made by law to the slave, namely, his house, grounds, &c., are made with reference to

