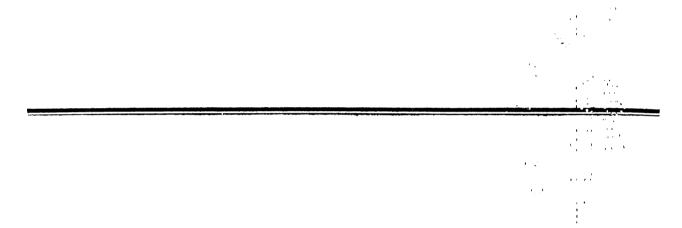
# JOHN BULL.



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



## VOL. XIII.

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### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Pinsbury square—1. WORLEY, Jun Bow-Lane, Tailor, Alta, Holt and Gordom, Thresdeedle-street—P. MAD DOCKS, Liver pool, timber-merchant. Alts, Vincent, Kings Beach walk, Trapper, Robinson, and Measus. Bastley and Roberts, Liverpool.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to contier the honour of Knighthood upon John Campbell. Beq., his Majest's Solicitor-Genzie. H. Babington, from half-pay Waa Cyrrica, Jan. 4.—1st Regt. Foot. Captain. H. Babington, from half-pay Waa Cyrrica, Jan. 4.—1st Regt. Foot. Captain. H. Babington, from half-pay Babington. Solicitor-Genzie John Solicitor-Genzie

attacked for voting againgt the Repealers, was murdered on the spot!—The state of feeling in Ireland daily gets worse and worse. How long is this to last, or are we to ask if Government be asleep in that island?

Seasonable Recommendation.—The period is now arrived when the baneful influence of climate operates greatly in deterioration of female beauty, unless such visitation is, by the timely aid of appropriate antidote, averted or removed. A fair skin and delicate complexion are liable to the casualties of time and season: the roseate bloom and radiant whiteness of loveliness are changed by cold winds, wet atmosphere, and other concomitants of autumn and heralds of winter, to coarseness and rusticity. Effectually opposing all such innovation, and by gently insinuating, yet infallibly renovating and meliorative properties, exterminating latent cutaneous defect, and securing in all seasons and climates, from youth to age, the permanent reign of beauty, Rowland's Kalydoris appreciated and patronized by Royalty and discernment throughout Europe,

Newell and Price, two keepers of a "hell" atthe West End of the Town, were on Monday seaturing their infamous vocation.

EARTHQUAKE.—The following account of the shock of an earth-quake, said to have been felt on Monday last, is contained in a letter from Swansea:—" As the shock of earthquake which occurred this monring, by far the most violent remembered in this country, must have been very extensively felt. I lose no time in communicating my remarks on so unsual a phenomenon. I was in my garden, and at 20 minutes past eight o'clock I heard a noise like the distant firing of beavy artillery, which came booming from S. W. by W.; in about two or three seconds it was succeéded by about four violent vibratory mot'ons, which continued altogether from a second and a half and passed on in a direction N.E. by E., the sound apparently preceding the shock. As there was no obstacle for several miles, it was distinctly heard passing in that direction for several seconds after the s

THE ENFIELD MURDER.

This being the day fixed for the trial of the men charged with the murder of the young man, Benjamin Couch Danby, at Enfield, the Court was crowded to excess at a very early hour.

At nine o'clock the Prisoners, William Johnson and Samuel Fare, which is a support of the prisoners of the pri murder of the young man, Benjamin Couch Danby, at Enfield, the Court was crowded to excess at a very early hour.

At nine of clock the Prisoners, William Johnson and Samuel Fare, were placed at the bar, and arraigned on two indictments: the first charging Johnson with the murder of Danby, and Fare as being an accessary; and the other charging both the Prisoners with assaulting Danby on the King's highway, and robbing him of lis, his property. The Prisoners pleaded Not Guilly to both victorential Act ten o'clock Mr. Justice Gaselee and Mr. Justice J. Parke came that the Court, when the Prisoners were again placed at the bar, upon the Mr. Justice J. Parke came the Court when the Prisoners were again placed at the bar, upon the Mr. Justice J. Parke came the Court when the Prisoners were again placed at the bar, upon the Mr. Justice J. Parke came the Court when the Prisoners were again placed at the bar, upon the Mr. Justice J. Parke came the Mr. Adolphus (with whom was Mr. Clarkson) stated the case for the prosecution at considerable length, during which the Prisoners displayed the greatest eagerness to hear the details.

Mr. Phillips appeared to defend Fare, and Mr. Bodkin to defend Johnson.

The exidence for the prosecution was then gone through a vescoli-

Johnson.

The evidence for the prosecution was then gone through, a recapi-tulation of which is unnecessary, it having been so very recently before

The evidence for the prosecution was then gone through, a recapitation of which is unnecessity, it having been so very recently before the public.

The Judge, at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, informed the Jury that it was insufficient against Fare, as it was not proved that he had been in company with Johnson for at least twenty minutes before the murder was committed. He (the Learned Judge) was not aware whether any bill had been preferred for the felony against Fare; but as regarded the present charge on which he stood indicted it was insufficient, he repeated, to send to a Jury.

The Jury, by direction of the Learned Judge, then acquitted Fare, who was removed from the bar, in custody, we presume in order to be detained for the felony.

The Prisoner Johnson, on being called upon, put in a written defence. It complained severely of the reports which had been circulated by the Press to his prejudice, and he entreated the Jury to dismiss from their minds the effects of any thing which had been told them out of doors. He declared most solemnly that he was innocent of the charge imputed to him, and he had left the deceased with Cooper on the night in question. After observing that he was aware his asseverations would be of no avail, unsupported as they were by evidence to assist him, he prayed the Almighty in conclusion to incline their hearts mercifully towards him.

The Prisoner, who had looked about him unconcernedly, now appeared sensible of the awful situation in which he stood.

Two or three persons gave the prisoner Johnson a good character for humanity.

This closed the defence, when the Judge commenced summing up

Cooper on the night in question. After observing that he was aware his asseverations would be of no avail, unsupported as they were by the state of the control of the cont

### ANTWERP.

ANTWERP.

The following description of the departure of General Chasse, and the present state of the citadel of Antwerp, we have abridged from the Private Correspondence of the Times:—

Antwerp, Monday Dec. 31.—The last scene of the sirge of the citadel of Antwerp is past. At 2 o'clock the French soldiers quitted it, and this day, the last of 1832, has been the first on which this celebrated fortress became the possession of the Belgians. It has existed 250 years.

The appearance of the citadel itself is a heap of ruins; all the buildings are destroyed by the shells and by the results of the guirison's departure. The ground and the ramparts are ploughed up; broken shells, cannon-balls, and wrecks of houses are scattered amidat walls devasted by fire. Yet the provision-store, through which I passed to Chasse's apartment, had received but one shells. There several hundred barrels of provisions, bread abundance, and the pumps in the casemates were untouched. The chapel is a striking ruin; nothing there is whole: one remarkable object was the broken headless statue of Don Fernando de Solis, erected over his grave. In Spanish times. The inscription yet remains in that language.

the broken headless statue of Don Fernando de Solis, erected over his grave in Spanish times. The inscription yet remains in that language.

In the direction of the Solis, are sold of the spanish the solis, are sold of the spanish times. The inscription yet remains in that language.

In the direction of the south, and not exposed much to the fire of the French. It is situate at the end of the provision-store, and near a pump, considerably lower than the other parts of the citadel. It is in the direction of the bastion Duque, and near the Scheldt. There was nothing of value remaining, yet some persons, in their eagerness, sought even a slight memorial of the spot in which the old General heard so many thousand shells bursting around him. I saw at the gate by the river, close to the Fort du Kiel, the last division of the Dutch take their departure yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. It has been a slight memorial of the spot in which the old General heard so many thousand shells bursting around him. I saw at the gate by the river, close to the Fort du Kiel, the last division of the Dutch take their departure yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. It has been supported to the fort of the Dutch take their departure yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. It has been supported to the fort of the property of the saidors taken in the Tête de Flandres, after the burning of their gun-boats, followed singing ship ditties.

After an interval of an hour, the few trunks of General Chassé and of his staff were brought out, and placed in three carriages: then came the old General himself, with his officers. The French Guards-stationed where the coaches were waiting near the gate instantly presented arms. Another party drove away about 100 spectators. The carriages passed on through the village of St. Laurent. In the first an old-fashioned postchaise, sat General Chassé and Colonel de Boer; it passed close to where I stood. I saw the old General calm and serene; his age, his intrepidity, and his fidelity created for him respect in my eyes. I t

The Austrian brig which is to open the Scheldt remains still in the river: I saw it there at 2 o'clock. The Austrian Consul applied last week, as I understand, at the Hague, for leave for it to sail out, but no answer has been received as yet.

New Fashonable Toura.—It seems odd that while English travellers, in the words of Mr. Leitch Ritchie, are "as native to the Rhine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Rhine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Chine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Rhine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Chine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Rhine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Chine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Chine as the chine as the river fish," no one thinks of making a tour of the Chine as the chine as

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, 3d Jan. 1833.

Dear Bull, "I wish you a happy new year!" I say this, and I mean this; but I conless, 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 altra rare secure: but I do not, and cannot believe this; I know far otherwise. On the contrary, during the year 1833, if we are destined to live to witness its close, we shall probably see the 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—axitation 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 fion 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 fought manfully for the Constitution of 1688—that you have opposed Popery, schism and fanaticism—that you have fought manfully for the Constitution of 1688—that you have opposed Popery, schism and fanaticism—that you have self-ended the most perfect system of representation (nowithstanding all its imperiections) which the wisdom of man that your have said, "let us not which is visionary and uncertain." and finally, in the for those principles, at least you have deserved it. But there are the subject of the probable success from which you happy that, whilst others have changed, you have been constant—that your motto is still "For Gon, the Kins and the Propus!" and that such it will be till the last moment of your existence. I will then remember that would have the probable success of J

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 lacts of the last few years of increasing Jacobinical agistation, and whilst I show you that the revolutionary principle in Europe is destitute of real vitality.

Let me begin with Great Britain? Is is not a fact that Lord Gaey already repents of his own Reform Bill? Has not Mr. Staxusy directions and that the Ballot and Change of the Change o

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 field, and that notwithstanding all the efforts of which they boast, that she even consents, for the time being, to aroitrary measures and an arbitrary Government, rather than engage in another revolution. Lafavetre, Lafitte, Muouin, and Bansor, 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 ribband of the Order of the Cross of July.

And what has become of the Beloiax Revolution? De Potter, and the other seditions writers, who got up that drama, are now dealers and the other seditions writers, who got up that drama, are now dealers and the other seditions writers, who got up that drama, are now the cross of July.

And what has become of the Beloiax Revolution? De Potter, and the other seditions writers, who got up that drama, are now dealers and the other seditions which the revolution and its consequences, and merely support that which exists because they have fost so much already by democracy, that they are afraid of allowing themselves even to think about politics, or the interests of the nation. It is a fact which no ne will deny who has visited Belgium, and who understands what is there passing, that King Williams is more ophilar than King Leopolo,, and that no men are so abhorred by the Belgians as those who took the lead in the Brusselle barricades. It is true that there, as in France, a new dynasty for the time being exists; but this dynasty has no root in the country, and the unhappy King chosen by the Conference of Lendon, deeply regrets that he ever consented to accord the throne. And do the Belgians enjoy more liberty than they did during the reign of the Helpiston of the property of the property of the constant fire property of the property of the propert

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

It is but seldom that we experience so mild a December as that which has just past by. Wintry weather it has been, as far as mist and for 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 foxhunter has had his labours nor his amusements interrupted. The rain has not been excessive, nor the winds tremendously violent; and ever and anon the sun has given us a cheerful though a watery glance, or mild showers have drizzled down, making it look and feel 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 wheats to put forth root and blade, and settle themselves firmly in their seed-hed, in defiance of whatever hard weather the lengthening days of the new year may yet have in store. The forward wheats 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 goodly haystacks from the wide voracious jaws of winter; and it has been a blessed season for the poor, in districts where linel is scant, wearing out the long nights of Christmas without any of that pinching cold which often assails those unprovided with the member of the sound of the poor, in districts where linel is scant, wearing out the long nights of Christmas without any of that pinching cold which often assails those unprovided with year of the poor in the poor, in districts of the poor in the

he has pursued this curse and brought his corn early to ale. Prices are now much depressed, and there seems but little prospect of a speedy revival.

Dreadur Mortality at Sea.—The British ship Sybilla, Captain Thornhili, arrived at the quarantine yesterday in 90 days passage from Antwerp, with only 28 passengers alive out of 132 who were received on board when she alied in mortality altogether unparalleled in the history of arrived the history. It is stated that they died of cholera, for want of attentia this port. It is stated that they of them were sick when sent on board to clean invess, and that some of them were sick when sent on board to them were sick when sent on board to them to the pit of October, the ship Benser arrived here to the 19th of October, the ship Benser arrived here making sick and dying. She sailed from Antwerp on the 18th of September, and we believe in company with the Sybilla, but fortunate has arrived represented from Antwerp on the 18th of September, and we believe and lost a less number of passengers. In the an order passage and lost a less number of passengers. In the state of the share we have heard, that many of the unfortunate asserting the wind the whole of the same passenger were put on board by the authorities of that country as paupers, but due to no board by the authorities of them, without any regard of their comforts or even lives. We are confident that every rigour will be imposed to prevent the disease from reaching the city, from the fact that great care was observed by the health officer at the quarantine in the case of the Beaver. There is, however, another important consideration that ought to arrest the attention, not only of our Corporation and the Lexislature, but even of Congress. It is well known that, of the 40,000 passengers who arrived here during the last summer, a very considerable number of paupers have reached our shores, sent out by the overseers of the European parishes for the express purpose of getting rid of a burden, which they must impose on us. H

ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. C. F. PARKER to the perpetual Curacy of Little Finbough, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. F. PARKER to the perpetual Curacy of Little Finborough, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. Smith to the Rectory of Newton, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. Coph to the Rectory of Letherinasett, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Evans, B.D. to the Rectory of Hardingham, in Norfolk, on the presentation of the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

The Rev. R. Lunky, of Bickleigh, will succeed the Rev. R. Lampen in the Ministry of St. Andrew's Chapel, the latter being about to take up his residence at Probus, near Truro, of which parish he is the Vicar.—Cornabian.

The Bishop of Kildars has collated the Rev. J. Brown. Curate of Nurney, to the Treasurership of the Cathedral of Kildare, in the room of the Rev. H. Baylvy, deceased. His Lordship has collated the Rev. T. Torrens, Curate of Narraghmore, to the Rectory of Camalway. The Dean and Chapter of Kildare, instead of the Rev. J. Brown Residentiary in the town of Kildare, instead of the Rev. W. Courtenay to the Vicarage of Charles, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, on the presentation of the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth.

The Rev. S. Courtenay to the Vicarage of Charles, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, on the presentation of the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth.

The Rev. J. Hawker, and the Plate Dr. Hawker, and many years officiating Curate of Stratton Cornwall, has been appointed to that Vicarage by the Lord Chancellor, to the great delight of his parishioners, who memoriaized his Lordship in favour of their highly esteemed Minister.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, M.A., and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel. Brighton, to be Her Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary at Brighton, to be Her Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary at Brighton, to be Her Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary at Brighton, A. M. Pembroke College, Oxon, has been annointed Senior.

Brighton.

Brighton.

Microment of the Rev. A. Alienn, and the promotion of the Rev. R. Morchead, D.D. Essington, Vorkshire, the Rev. J. Biscalara, A.M. Pembroke College, Com, habeen appointed Senior, and the Rev. C. Tearer, Trinity College, Cambridge, Junior Ministrus of the Collegiate Chapter of Pull, Edinburgh.

The Rev. Tacalas Wurtarer, Viear of Mendams and Perpetual Curate of Newham, in St. 70th Yaz.

Rev. Tacalas Wurtarer, Viear of Mendams and Perpetual Curate of Newham, in St. 70th Yaz.

Alt in States the Headon, Middleser, the Rev. Williams Ryden.

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On the State, the Headon, Middleser, the Rev. J. A. Jeremid, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, was chosen to the office of Christian Alberton of the Policy of the College, was chosen to the office of Christian Alberton of the room the Following St. Middleser, Williams Rev. J. A. Jeremid, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, was chosen to the office of Christian Alberton of the Policy of the College, was chosen to the office of Christian Alberton of the Policy of St. John's College, was clered Hulsean Lecturer, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. J. Blant. B.D. Intercept of the Collegian of t

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

tremely that we are obliged still to rostpone of several correspondents, which have been about

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

(37 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 ewsmen.

### JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, JANUARY 6.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Brighton, and continue 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 congregation of the Chapel where Mr. ANDERSON ciated.

There have been many dinners at the Pavilion, and one

or two extensive evening parties, at which all the citie 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 vesterday's Times:—
HER MAZERY has been graciously pleased to appoint the Earl of Dermon as her Chamberlan, in the place of Lord Howe. The new appointment will give general satisfaction. The Earl of Dermon is a firm Reformer, a friend of the present Ministers, and was by them recommended to HER MAJERY for the long vacant office. We hail the appointment as a prognostic of good feeling in all quarters to the cause of the people.

anse 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. 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 Anglessa—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 Anglessa, for the mere love of popularity, is pledged to the people for the mere love of popularity, is pledged to the people

there.

It is in Trelland 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 Welling-Tow, 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 to? 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 rehearsed in his youth.

So it is with Lord Anglesea, who, however, has not It is in IRELAND with Lord ANGLESEA much what it is

the madman in his "Grey hairs," which he had rehearsed 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 ratted, 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; the 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—were his words. How then can it he supposed that Lord Anglesea, high-spirited though vain as he is, when having pledged himself to the system, backed by Papish priests and Ultra-repealers, can do anything to check the ferment which he has been mainly instrumental in rating.—How can he?

Then comes the question—why not recall him—must a bar-

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 18 LOST TO ENGLAND—and that is as well haven and as sensibly felt in bublin Castle as it is in this known and as sensibly felt in Dublin Castle as it is in this

et any man read O'CONNELL'S letter to the Political Let any man read CCONNELL'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 affected. is to be effected,

The following letter has been circulated by this man t-

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 on Exchange Hotel at halfafter two o'clock This Day (Wednesday consider the plan which he will have the honour to submit for

eir adoption. "Merrion-square, January 2, 1833." Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Here we have this man—excouraged 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 Alt' notice, purporting that the family of one Egan should be destroyed if they did not leave the country, which the Priest read alond from the altar!"

This perhaps in that stormy hemisphere may be con-

isminy of one Egan should be destroyed if they did not leave the country, which the Priest read alond 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 gard 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. Since of then sprung upon the communion table, where they brandished bludgeons, and continued, with their hates on, cading out for the Anthen! 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 foreso the sermon intended, and proceed with the authem 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 as she ought to be,

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

This scene was enacted in the capital, and under the nose of the liveral Lovel. Literature.

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

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 "Agitafes Asirate! Agitafes! Agitafes! Agitaf

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.

from the mob is Lord Anglesea's delight, but lower nimself 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 Godberlein we believe to be virtually out—Sir John Cam Hobhouse 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 Althorn brings in his bill to render it unnecessary to vacate seats upon taking Office. Whatever the delay in removing Lord Abglesea 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 one 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.

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 Godenic would not well retain the department; and we apprehend that

Mr. STANLEY's manly avowal 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.

—their lives—that the reply to such a proposition would be as anonourable 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 humanefeelings. When Sir Robert Peel becomes Colonial Secretary under Lord Greey, we may perhaps form a different any but the best, the most bookers. When Sir ROBERT PEEL becomes Colonial Secreteelings. 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 impertinence 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.

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 (depied 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 Mioister, 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 only 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, growd at hissores, and abandon his plans.

We anticipated this course last week, on the termination of what Lord Grey, in speaking to Lord Broughland, called the 'pretty business at Cambridge.' Lord Grey thought that by denying the peerage, he disarned 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 Nottingland, from Scarbender and suddence with His Majes

His MAJESTY Ministers, and down on his nose tumbles MrLITLETON.

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, be goeshome to flog his children and kick his wife. There is no
inconsistency in the demagogue's conduct—his turbulend
spirit cannot endure superiority either in wealth, degree, or
lawful authority, and he wreaks the bitterness of his feelingsin 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 scorned
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 constitution to be scorned
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

name to a manifesto, setting forth at great length, and with abundance of a Jawyer's special pleading, the utter unfiness of the Colonies to make laws for their own internal guid-

ance. This manifesto is dated Nov. 5, 1831, and it accom-panied the famous Order of Council of Nov. 2, to the gover-nors of the Colonies.

Before we give an extract or two from this manifesto, we beg our readers to remember that the Order in Council

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 loquitur.

"I cannot think it unreasonable to believe that men readient in Both the Colonies, 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 particle of the colonies of

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.

Hackney or Hammersmith, would nave tout mem, never grew.

To this lamentable exposure of the weakness of the Government at home, LordMulgrave 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 BUO-MAPARTE, called only for SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERGE. 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 ubiquitareau, 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 Pedroites 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.

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, starv-

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 uninterrupted villany, and deem it a duty we one our country about our fellow creatures so to do. We left the cause, as they odd it, breause, after what we recounted, we louthed, we spurned it, we repudiated it. Neither a Mignellie bullet or shell had the effect of driving us away; if any dare to doubt it they may prove it in England.

repudiated it. Neither a nigueine units. or any direction as 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 fund of himself ever to think of returning to Oporto; he is aware of the fate that awaits him if he should—that men, officers, and all would with one necord be for langing him up at the first lamp-post; and no wonder when he has proved himself the greatest foe to all their interests.

"This deem barbarian, the Marquis Palmella, was the cause of the removal of Sir John Milley Dothe from the command of the foreign brigade. When Sir John was appointed to the command the found the troops destitute of clothes of every denomination, a la Humphry Clinker, some without slows, others without even inexpress ablies—coats were out of the question, and in this ragged state they were to be seen on duty at the outline picquet. Sir John, like a good soldier felt for his men, and, with a promptitude which did eredit 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-pretender Don Penno.
"JOHN REDERICK 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, within the City of L. 1831, to Dec. 11, 1832.

In the 97 parishes within the walls			Christened. 926	Burled. 1,293
In the 17 parishes without the walls	••	••	4,492	5,441
In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and at the additional churches belo	and Surre	be	•	,
In the 10 parishes in the city and	••		17,724	17,310
Westminster		••	3,832	4,562

Stillbo		••		912		nd und	ler	60 y	ears	3.0	4
Under	2 years			5,443	60	••		70		2.9	4
2 and	under	5	years	2.678	70	••		80		2.1	ġ.
5		10	·	1.270	80	••		90	••	- '8 <sub>'</sub>	4
10	••	20		1,113	90	••		100		10	Ū.
20	••	30	••	2.215	100			•••			
30	••	40	••	2,749	103						
40	••	50		3,086	108						
	Incr	acea in	tha h	uriule r	onorte	d this	***	2 060			

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 about

300.000 On Taxes Incidents ::  $\frac{75.600}{25.000}$ Total ... There will, however, be an increase on Customs of about £400,000 175,000

An encrease 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 encrease 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 Hove, of 120 guns, into £225,000 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 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

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 juggle 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 GREV 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 Al-THORP 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 receipts of the Revenue hus:—

"The receipts of the Revenue thus:—

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

"The income

inconne either 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 negociation 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 Lidlo and Liefkenshock to be surrendered to the Belpian troops within ten days after ratification.

The abstract is as follows:—

"2. The navigation of the Melied to be entirely free till the conclusions as those recontly established for the Rithine.

"3. The through attom of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion. The abstract is an of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion. The support of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion. The support of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion. The support of the Scheldt of Belgian merchandize in Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c.

"6. Inspanity for all political offences in Venloo and Luxemburg.

"7. Reduction of Belgian army to peace establishment.

"8. Restant roop Dutch army to peace establishment.

"9. Restation to English army to peace establishment.

"9. Restation to George and the Dutch property confiscated by English and French Governments."

English and French Governments.

### UNITED SERVICE.

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 evenhanded 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 lesitate to consummate the debasement of the military.

The fortresses creeted by the Duke of WELLINGTON—marks at once of our conquest and policy—have been rased; 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 Belgie 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 Forder Renders of the debates in the Belgie 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 Friday Evening, 6 o' Clock.

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 wild olders for filtered days.

Active opening of the common to say, at one octors, it was agreed that, after the discussion of the projects actually before it, the Chamber would adjourn for fifteen days.

M. GENDEBIEN laid a proposition on the table.

M. D'HUART rose to order. The proposition of M. GENDEBIEN, said the Hon. Member, is announced; he has also announced it to me, and to several of our coilengues. 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, cur acknowledgment will appear tardy; I therefore propose that we now proceed to the examina ion of this question.

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

itself at once into sections.

The public sitting was suspended for half an hour.

Two sections simply authorized the reading of the proposition.

three relused, one admitted it with some conditions, but two sections suthorized it M. Gennepuen was called to the tribune

awing authorized it, M. Genderien was called to the tribune.

He then read a projet de loi to the following effect:—

"Leopoup, &c.,

"Art. 1.—The Belgic nation presents its thanks to the French

TWY and to its worthy chiefs.

"2.—The lion of Waterioo shall be converted into bombs and bullets, to depend the liberty and independence of the two feorle. It shall be replaced by a funeral monument, over

TWO PEOPLE. IT SHALL ER REPLACED BY A PUNEAL MORUMENT, OVER WHICH SHALL FLOAT, TOGETHER, AND FOR EVER, THE FLAGS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

The Chamber will to-morrow hear the developement of his proposition by M. Gendebles.

The Chamber afterwards proceeded to the vote upon, and adopted, the project for giving a credit in advance to the Minister of Justice; mext the project for the contingent of the army for IS33; and, thirdly, the project for a provisional grant to the Minister of War.

These projects were unanimously adopted with the exception of the second, against which M. Seron gave his vote.

WE regret "that the pretty considerable lengthiness" of the Message of the President of the United States prevents our giving it insertion. It is highly important, and has received all due praise from certain parties in this country. Simultaneously with it, however, comes the Message of Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina, which affords a spendid specimen of the advantages of Republicanism, and a clear expose of the confidence of a free people in their liberal leaders. The following are some of the more important passages in this interesting document:—
"Threat of coercion, we know were once, in relation to the pro-

siberal leaders. The following are some of the more important passages in this interesting document:—

"Threats of coercion, we know were once, in relation to the probable measures of this State, officially promulgated, and public cursour, of which it is not safe for those in charge of the public authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not diminished the conviction that these dispositions may probably be yet entertained. Not ought we, in a struggle like this, to rely entirely on the confidence that power will not be used because right may be violated.

"We must be prepared for this alternative. I would, therefore, recommend that our militia system, and its laws, undergo a thorough revision. That the executive be authorised to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the services of two thousand volunteers, either by companies or files, as they may volunteer; and that they be formed into four battalions of infantry, with one flank company of riflemen attached to each battalion; one squadron of cavalry, and two battalions, one of the field, and the other of heavy artillery; that these corps be organised in a legionary brigade, and that the executive, from the precincts in which these volunteers are organised, select the officers of the appropriate rank for the several commands. I suggest the expediency of this brigade being armed and equipped from the public arsenals completely for the field, and that appropriations may be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war.

"In addition to these volunteer drafts, I deem it safe to recommend that the executive he authorized also to accept of the services of ten thousand volunteers from the other divisions of the State, to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades, and the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and that this whole force be called the State Guard.

"That this portion of our claims upon the general Government. which was payable in arms, amounting in value to 41.675 dollars and eighty cents, I have rece

sade eighty cents, I have received in arms of various descriptions, but still some appropriations will be necessary to augment our samplies.\*\*

I should consider myself, gentlemen, as recreant to the trust, if I did not recommend to you those provisions, or some adoptions of those of much where import that may suggest themselves to you, and which may be necessary to the public safety and public honour, nowever improbable the contingency of their ever being required. It is not enough that the people may be right in the struggle for their privileges and liberties, but they must have the means of securing their safety by ample resources, for repelling force by force. "I cannot, however, but think, that on a calm and dispassionate review by the Congress, and the functionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, that the arbitrations by a call of convention of all the States, which we sincerely and amxinusly seek and desire, will be accorded to us.

"To resort to force, is at once to prefer a dissolution of the Union & its preservation. South Carolina has declared that she admits of an arbitrate but her co-States assembled with her in their sovereign capacity—to deny to her this preference, is to admit that our league bas no conservative principle, short of an appeal to the sword—to suppose when one of our most prominent objections to the Protective System is its unconstitutionally, that this and the other vexatious and conflicting questions of constitutional power, which now convulse Lae whole country, are not susceptible of compromise or adjustment in an assembly of equivalent authority to that which formed the Constitution, is to affirm that spirit of amity and justice, without thich the Union would be a revolting and compulsory league, is utterly extinct.

"Columbia, Nov. 27, 1832."

In addition to this message, the Convention has put forth a most energetic address to the citizens of the United States, which conventions to the context of the United States, which con-

"Columbia, Nov. 27, 1832."

In addition to this message, the Convention has put forth a most energetic address to the clitizens of the United States, which consulted in the following terms:—"We have not the slightestapprehension that the general Government will attempt to force this system upon us by military power. We have warned our brethren of the consequences of such an attempt. But if, notwithstanding, such a course of madness should be pursued, we here solemnly declare that the survey of oppression shall not prevail in South Carolina, until wone but slaves are left to submit to it. We would infinitely prefer that the territory of the State should be the cornetery of freemen than the labitation of slaves. Actuated by these principles, and animated by these sentiments, we will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish unidst the ruins."

Here we have a picture of a pure republic, in the fifty-seventh year of its age—a picture well worth the contemplation of those who cry out for cheap government and the sovereignty of the PEOPLE.

### PEMICAN.

Prince Pozzo DI Borgo—for he is a Prince—is the lion of the week. The object of his visit to England is said to be purely for amusement. The Times thinks he will see things in London which it may be useful to his illustrious master to detail to him on his return home: useful to his illustrious master to detail to him on his return home: the leading objects for his Highness's contemplation arc, the hatred of the Ministers by the people, and the distrust of the people by the Ministers;—a stagnation of trade caused by the blunders of our Foreign Minister, and the approaching separation of Ireland from England by the exertions of the Liberals in the home department. This, and a King ridden to death by his own Cabinet, and a Cabinet falling to pieces by its own weakness, are what Prince Pozzo ni Bonao may tell the Emperor of Russia are the signs of Reform in the accordant. the ascendant.

We regret to announce the death of that excellent officer Sir George Bingham, which occurred on Friday, at his house in the Regent's Park. Sir George had just returned from his command in Ireland, on account of ill health. Sir Geonge was a Knight Com-mander of the Bath and of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and Colonel Commandant of one of the battalions of the Rifle

Mr. T. S. Duncombe, the defeated candidate at Hertford, does no stand for Dover.

antend to stand for Dover.

The Ministers have, by their great condescension, established a sort of system of receiving deputations from the different parishes in Westminston, who go to them to discuss questions of State policy before they are submitted to the Cabinet. On Wedtseaday a deputation from St. James's, consisting of Messrs. Aneces, a'Beckett, Brown, Ewen, Linsell, Rowland, and Stratton, waited on Sir John Hobbouse at the War Office, for the purpose of

ascertaining the intentions of his Majer the repeal of the house and window taxes

We are indebted to the Morning Chronicle for the following wledument:-

"The independent gentry, as well as the high aristocracy, are generally Tories. Is it not notorious that the Magistracy are four fifths of them against Reform, and that the Clergy are forty-nin fittieths against it?"

fittiethe against it?"

—And yet the elections have gone in full flood against the Conservatives, whom our contemporary calls Tories—that is, against the high aristocracy, against the independent gentry, against four-fifths of the Magistracy, and forty-nine fittieths of the m nisters of religion. What a testimony in favour of the Bill—Standard.

The number of the Metropolitan, for the present month, is an excellent one. An article describing the agonies of an unskilful horseman is extremely clever, and all the contributions are marked with first rate talent.—Frassa is incomparably good; and Mrs. Noaron's Court Magazine blends elegance of literature with beauty of illustrative with the court of t COME Magazine blends elegance of literature with beauty of industration in a very eminent degree—the portrait of Lady Nasmyth (neé Majoribanks), beautiful in itself, is beautifully engraved, and the view of the Duke of Devonshing's magnificent house of Chatsworth, by Davielle, from a sketch by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, does great credit to the burin of Mr. Armytage.

On Sunday, the Rev. Rowland Hill was preaching at the Tabernacle, Tottenham-courtroad, in the hearing of a lady, who remarked the uncommon attention paid to him by a very old person near her. When the discourse was ended, the attentive hearer exclaimed—"God bless his sweet heart, he's as funny as ever!"

"God bless his sweet heart, he's as funny as ever!"

An intimation has been made to the head-quarters of this division of Marines, that in future a field-officer shall accompany all Admirals appointed to command on foreign stations. The official regulation or order has not yet been sent down, but the officers whose turn it may be are in readiness. The foreign stations are, the Mediterrancan—the East Indies—the West Indies and North America—South America. Why omit the coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope?—It is expected that Lieut Col. Hornby, R.M., of the Portsmouth division, will embark with Vice-Admiral Sir Grooke Cocknum. This regulation ought to be well considered hefore it is finally mound division, will embark with Vice-Admiral Sir Gronge Locks
gunn. This regulation ought to be well considered before it is finally
determined on, as several difficulties may be started, viz. How is
this field-officer to be disposed of, if the Commander-in-Chief should
think fit to leave him behind to inspect and brigade the marines of
the fleet which may be in harbour under refit (that being his ostensithe fleet which may be in harbour under refit (that being his ostensible duty); for if he is only to sail about with his Admiral, why put an officer of higher rank than a captain on board? Secondly, Where is the field-officer to mess? it cannot be in the ward-room. If a lieut-colonel embarks, his rank in the army, in most cases, will equal that of the captain of the ship; and how is he to be accommodated with regard to cabin, &c.? How is he to share prize-money? as we may now look forward to a war. These questions, and numerous others which have been asked, must all be fixed permanently, as the appointment is not to be temporary, but take place with every Admiral that goes from England. with every Admiral that goes from England.

The family ties existing between the Sovereign Houses of Holland. The family ties existing between the Sovereign Houses of Toliand, Prussia, and Russia, are as follow:—The King of Holland is married to the sister of the present King of Prussia, and the wife of the Prince of Orange is sister to the Emperor of Russia. King William's second son (Prince Prederick Charles), is united to Princess Louisa, one of the daughters of the King of Prussia. The Empress of Russia is also a daughter of the King of Prussia.

Princess Louisa, one of the daughters of the King of Prussia. The Empress of Russia is also a daughter of the King of Prussia.

Hanover.—Waterloo Monument.—This new and splendid embellishment of his Majesty's Hanoverian capital consists of a column of native sandstone, which, with its pedestal, &c., is one hundred and sixty-two feet in height, and is surmounted by a figure of victory in wrought copper. The pedestal to the column is three of victory in wrought copper. The pedestal to the column is three feet at the landing. The front face of the pedestal has an entrance door, with a votive inscription over it; and the other three sides bear tablets, on which the names of the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo are engraved. The shaft of the column is twelve feet and a half in diameter, and a hundred feet in height; immediately over it is a quadrangular superstructure, thirteen feet high, and the freet and a half in diameter, which is furnished with a balcony, on which a door opens from the interior; and immediately above is the "Victory," standing upon a globe, both together being two andtwenty feet high. Inside the column is a well-lighted circular stair-case of one hundred and eighty-four steps. The figure is represented as bending forward, and holding three laurel crowns in her hands; the head is of very superior workmanship, with features resembling those usually assigned to Minerva. This monument has been three years in construction, and cost, including a grant of a few thousand pounds.

Lord Grantham—In the Yerk Herwit of the 15th ut there is

LORD GRANTHAM .- In the York Herald of the 15th ult. there is

the following passage:—

'As long as we are without it (the ballot), noblemen will say (like
Lord Granthan to his tenands at Clifton), vote for my friend
Lowther. or else \*\*\*\*! This, we are informed, was really the case."

With reference to this charge, Lord Grantham has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the York Herald and the Yorkshire

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE YORK HERALD.

"Newby Hall, Boroughbridge, Dec. 23, 1832.

"SIR-In the York Herald of the 15th ult. (which I only received this morning), I observe that you mention my name, accompanied by what I beg to inform you is a gross falsehood. I have transmitted the Paper to my solicitor, by whose judgment I shall regulate my future proceedings.—I remain, Sir, yours, "GRANTHAM."

WHIG PURITY.

WHIG PURITY.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BORDUGH OF LAUNCESTON, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Mr. Howell having published an address, in which my name, with others, is inserted as one who had swerved from a promise of neutrality, I feel it due to myself to state, that such a charge is untrue. It was my wish to have remained neuter, but I never directly or indirectly pledged nyself to neutrality to either party; and as my name is inserted in the list with a view of fixing on me a charge of my having been induced to vote for Sir Henay Handinge from interested motives, I be for that that I have received no reward of any kind, nor any promise of such, nor have I the slightest expectation of any such from Sir Henay Handings or any of his friends; but from some of Mr. Howell's friends I have received the most unfair, illiberal, and unkind treatment. I have been threatened again and again with loss of custom from Mr. Howell's friends, if I voted for Sir Henay Handings, and I have been promised an inunfair, illiberal, and unkind treatment. I have been threatened again and again with loss of custom from Mr. Howelle's friends, if I voted for Sir Herny Hardinge, and I have been promised an increase of custom if I would vote for Mr. Howelle, and further, I was offered by a friend of Mr. Howell above 301, and the money was placed before me, if I would vote for Mr. Howelle, and at the time that money was placed before me I was told that the same might be doubled if necessary.

I regret being obliged to have recourse to the statement of these facts to the public, but after the attack made on me by Mr. Howelle I am compelled to do it for the sake of my character, which, I will defy any man to say has been otherwise than that of an honest tradesman. I am ready to substantiate this statement on oath, and I again repeat, that I have all through the canvass carefully avoided pledeing

myself to be neuter to either party, and that my wish to remain neuter was decidedly altered by the treatment which I had received from was decidedly altered by the treatment which I had received from Mr. Howzak's friends. I have now to solicit the continuance of those favours from the public which I have hitherto received, and trust that they will never allow me to be persecuted for exercising of my opinion, "I remain, your faithful and obedient servant, "Launceston, Dec. 21. "JAMES DEACON."

WE are most anxious to meet the wishes of our clerical correspondents, and have therefore selected to-day from that excellently conducted periodical the British Magazine, a summary of all the clerical promotions of the last month, exhibiting in detail the incumbencers and patronage—of course they have appeared already in detail as they occurred, but, as a matter of general reference, we shall take leave to borrow at the commencement of each month from that to borrow at the commencement of each month from that valuable work the complete list, which may at one glance exhibit all the preferements, and serve as matter of reference to those who preserve and bind our paper. The clerical obituary will also be regularly given.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

W. Addritt, Head Master of the Collegiste Grammar School, Wells Fits. Henry Hele, Mastership of the Ashburton Free Grammar School W. F. Raymond, Prehendall Stall, Chiefseter Cathedral — Winnington, Prebendal Stall, Worcester Cathedral — Winnington, Prebendal Stall, Worcester Cathedral — Winnington, Prebendal Stall, Worcester Cathedral Stall, Workester Cathedral — Winnington, Prebendal Stall, Worcester Cathedral — Winnington, Prebendal Stall, Worcester Cathedral — Wandersee, to the Rectory of Ellingstene Dayrell, with the Vicarage of Stows, Bucks.—Patron, E. Dayrell, Soq, and the Duke of Buckingham Winnington, Prebendal Stall, William, Sussex.—Patron, Earl of Egremont H. W. Buck of the Prebard of St. Cuthbert, Someraethnire—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells

. W. Barnard, to the Vicarage of St. Cutibert, Somersetshire—Patron, Dana and Cinapter of Wells

B. Beed, to the Vicarage of Pelpham, Sussex—Patron, Rector of Felpham,

B. Beed, to the Vicarage of Lechdale, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rer,

B. Berneriaset, to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster, Dorretshire—Patron, des
Blabop of Britsol, by permission of the Pean and Chapter of Windsor

G. Breay, Minister of Christ Church, Birmingham, Warwickshire—Patron,

Bishop of Lichheld and Caventry

oseph Brown. New Church, Highwood Hill, Hendon, Middlesex—Patron, Wa.

Wilberlorce, Engl.

W. Bussell, Chillington and Seavington, St. Mary, P. C. Sometsetshire—

Patron, Earl Poulett

Wilberforce, Esq.
J.W. Bussell, Chillington and Seavington, St. Mary, P. C. Sometsetabirs—
Patron, Earl Poulett
T.D. Broughton, to the Rectory of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire—Patron, &r
J.D. Broughton, to the Rectory of Bagthorpe, Norfolk—Patr, G.W. Chad, &r
J. D. Broughton
T. G. Calhoun, to the Vicarage of St. Boloh, Aldersgate,
S. Reed Cattley, to the Rectory of Bagthorpe, Norfolk—Patr, G.W. Chad, &r
J. H. Causton, to the Vicarage of St. Boloh, Aldersgate,
Charles Chapman, Under Minister to St. Peter's, Maneroft, Norwich
Charles Chapman, Under Minister to St. Peter's, Maneroft, Norwich
Masyor and Commonalty of the Borongier Plymouth, Devonshire—Patron,
Masyor and Commonalty of the Borongier Plymouth, Devonshire—Patron,
College, Cambridge
John Evans, to the Rectory of Hardingham, Norfolk—Patron, Clare Hall, CanP. Paly, Spinple and Minningh. Ireland
E. Field, to the Rectory of Bicknor English, Gloucestershire—Patr, Q. Coll. Only
V. Fry, to the Rectory of Kemerton, Gloucestershire—Patr, Mayor and
Burgesses of Gloucester
John Guthrie, to the Vicarage of Helmeton, Wiltshire—Patron, the King
Burgesses of Gloucester
John Guthrie, to the Vicarage of Helmeton, Wiltshire—Patron, the King
Rev. Lood Arthur C. Hervey, to the Rectory of Inkworth with Chedburgh, &r
John Chapellon, Marquis of Bristol
H. P. Hope, to the Rectory of Cuttonhe with Lutter Weinerage Margesses
J. M. King, to the Rectory of Cuttonhe with Luttorough, Someraetabire—PaJohn Kingdon, North Petherval, Devonshire—Patron, the Duke of Bedford
L. W. Lambert, Churchill and Puxton, P. C., Somersetshire—Patron, the Desta

And Chapter of the Vicarage of Potheringay, Northamptonsmic—and Linton, to the Vicarage of Potheringay, Northamptonsmic—and Mary Believ

J. Wells Lucas, to the Vicarage of Arrington, Cambridgeshire—Patr.Triangle College, Cambridge

Maniev, Plymstock, P. C., Devonshire—Patrons, Dean and Canons of Window

Neck, Kingskerswell, P. C., Devonshire—Patron, Richard Reeve, Esq.

Shorgate, Britishneham, P. C., Norfols—Patron, the Rishop of Hereford

Energy of Patronsmitter, Patron, Class

Church, Oxford

Church, Oxford

Biddeston, St. Peter's, with the Vicarage of Biddeston, St. Peter's, with the Vicarage of Biddeston, St. Peter's, with the Vicarage of Biddeston, St. G. Pishouri. 1/timf. Id. P. C. Herefondshire—Patron, the Bishop of Hereford W. P. Powell, Great and Little Hampton, P. C. Worcestershire—Patron, Claff Church, Oxford
A. Quicke, to the Rectory of Biddeston, St. Peter's, with the Vicarage of Bideston, St. Nicholas, and Slaughterford, C., Witshire—Patron, Winton Gal. Edward Scobell. Ministry of Oxford Chape, St. Marythaboune
John Seagram, Althourne, Wiltshife—Patron, the Bishop of Sarum
Sicklemonie, to the Rectory of St. Alphage with the Vicarage of Northpik
Telesan Patron, the Archibistop of Canterbury
John Chape, Patron, the Archibistop of Canterbury
John Chape, Patron, the Archibistop of Canterbury
W. Wales, to the Vicarage of All Saints, Northam, ton, Northamptonshire—Belward Wilkins, to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk—bton, the Corporation
Edward Wilkins, to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk—bton, King's College, Cambridge
Liward Wilkins, to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk—btron, King's College, Cambridge
Trans and Artiage, Rector of St. John's and St. Clement, Stamford, Lincoinshire—Patron, the Corporation of Stanford for this turn
Pranels Barsiow, Seale Bur Hall near Othey
Philip Candler, Rector of Lomas, with Hauthois Parva, annexed Letherings
Sir J. Trevelyen, Bart.
W. D. Darch, Rector of Misha Champlower, Indington, Somersetshire—Patron,
Sir J. Trevelyen, Bart.
W. W. Darch, Rector of Mishas, 2d Port, Chester—Patron, Sir T. T. F. Drake, Bart.
Thomas Fuller, Rector of Chalvincton, Sussex—Patron, J. T. Fuller, Beq.
H. (1) Patron of St. Teler and Stowen, Herefordshire—Patron, the Lord Chancelly
H. (1) Patron of St. Peter and Stowen, Herefordshire—Patron, Rev. H. Glether Rector of Lyndineb, Vicar of Hermilage, and Rector of Peatriff
H. Waller R. Rector of Lyndineb, Vicar of Hermilage, and Rector of Peatriff
H. Hobson, Rector of Lyndineb, Vicar of Hermilage, and Rector of Peatriff

C. W. Haddesley, Hollon le Clay, Lincolashire—Patron, the Lord Chancelley, John Hawkins Radinghope, near Bislop's Caule, Stropshire—Patron, Red-Hawkins T. Hobson, Rector of Lyndlinch, Vicar of Hermitage, and Rector of Pennish Do set-shire—Patrons, John Fane, Esq. and the Lord Chanceller Do set-shire—Patrons, John Fane, Esq. and the Lord Chanceller William Howes, Minister of the Spiscopal Church, Long Acre, London Henry Morgan, Pipeton, P. C., Wales Pillip Panter, Nettecombe Parsonage, Chaplain to the Royal Navy Henry Fortington, Rector of Wappenian, Northamptonshire—Patron, Bish of Lincoln

Henry Portington, Rector of Wappenham, Northamptonshire—rawn, of Lincols
F. St. John, I.F.S., Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral
F. St. John, I.F.S., Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral
Hon, and Rev. A. Vesey, Abbeyleix and Balkmakay, Ireland
EETABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
FREFERBERTS.
Robert Gillien, to the Parish of Callaverock, in the Presbytery of Dumfrier
tron, the Marquis of Queensbury
Robert Houston, Dalmellington, Ayr—Patron, the King
James Lozan, Switton, Chirmide—Patron, the Juchesa Dowager of Robert
Robert Sym, Sprouston, Keiso—Fatron, Loud Strathmore's Trustees
On Thursday, N. All Rev. James Finederson, of Rathe, was hallfet
the Parish of St. Enoch, Glargew, on the presentation of the Magnitude
Town Council. on institute

Town Council. On Friday, Dec. 7, the Rev. Mr. Mather was ordained Minister of St Chapel, Perthshire.

Chapel, Pertisshire.

Rev. George Munro, Minister of Such Uist, aged 92.

Rev. Walter Buchanan, 2nd Minister of Canongate, Edinburgh, aged 77.

Rev. Malcolm Mi Levol, Minister of Canongate, Edinburgh, aged 77.

Rev. Malcolm Mi Levol, Minister of Canongate, Edinburgh, aged 77.

Rev. Micholm Michol, Minister of Suizott, Isle of Skye.

Rev. John Stark, Edinburgh.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. Michael Russell, Li.D., Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Jehas been appointed by Bishop Walker, Dean of the United Diocesse of Edisselfite, and Giasgow, in the room of the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D.

On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at an Ordination Leila by the Right Rev. Bishop for in the Episcopal Chapel, Peterhead, the Rev. Alexander Endrum, MA. of Schall College, Aberdeen, were admitted into Pricer's Orders. An appropriate Servas preached by the Rev. Mr. Peart of Anden

WITH the greatest pleasure we publish the following letter and explanation, which will put the conduct of most amiable and excellent nobleman, the Marquis ALLESBURY, in its proper light—a word of commentation would be needless. us would be needless

GENERAL ELECTION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEVIZES GAZETTE, Sin.—Although your readers must be pretty well tired of Mark Torch Politics. Yet I beg to trespass once more on your columnly consequence of an outrogeously false statement given in your we we be paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we be paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we be paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we be paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we have paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we have paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we have paper of the manner is which the late election of Markow we have paper of the manner is which the late election of the manner is which the late election of the manner is the manner of the man was conducted. I am well aware that this "statement" first app

in the Times, and whilst it was confined to such a newspaper I leit confident that no one acquainted with the parties, or whose opinion raw worth caring about, would be misled by anything so atrociously false. Every one here knows it to be nothing but an effort of disaption of the county of Berks, easily obtained an insertion of their libeis in Mr. Wattras's paper. But when this aburd account is copied into your respectable paper, and thereby circulated in this neighbourhood, it been contradiction. Let it falsehoods should not obtain credit for that there is no truth whatever in the statement alluded to, and I dely these correspondents of the Times to prove one word of it.

The horsemen who attended Lord Earsest Bauce and Mr. Baring into Marlborough were most respectable tenants of his Lordship's father, and were anxious to show their respect for the son of one of the best landlords the Peerage can boast of. They were not under the command of the Marquis of Altespany's acteved, Mr. Irsoow, or of any one etc. free access of the voters to the poll-booths, they suited the constables (whilst they attended) in keeping a clear passage for every one to the polling place. It is most probable that they disappointed the expectations of those who relied on the use of briekbats and bludgeons, and who had encouraged a numerous rabble of the town and neighbourhood to assist their cause at the election. I dely the correspondents of the Times to obtain even from their own party the proof of a single instance of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election to its termination and the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of the election of impediment given to a voter from the commencement of th

Mariborough. Dec. 24. 1832.

"MARLBOROUGH ELECTORS.

AND THIS.

John Jordan's made to declare by his mark." That, had been good any work for the Marq. of Alless bury; and Mr. John Wiles (none of his Jowenbert, and he told me I was not for complete the order for the work he celeved the middle work for he work he lad before given me. Any of alless bury; and Mr. John Wiles passage carefully will observe that Jordan does not waste to decide the mark for Lord Allesshury, nor does he stard for Lord Allesshury, to what the start of the Marq. Will is not seen in his bif. Willes to make inquire of the work he was to do that who informed him he was to do that who informed him he was to do that who informed him had before given me. All the stard will be suffered that all this took place on the 16th of November, which the writer of the statement must have been told by Messrs. Hiller and Mark be well and to we

THE ARMY.

In another part of to-day's Paper we have submitted, for the information of our clerical readers, a detailed account of all the preferments which have been made in the Church during the past month. For the use of our military readers we borrow from a work equally well conducted, and equally that the control of the contr

whenever the changes of destination of regiments are made public:—
STATIONS OF THE ARMY ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1833,

AND	FFERENCE TO	THE FOREIG			B OF REGIM	ENTS.
ŀ		1	Kring	1 = =		Agents.
Regiments and	Stations of	Stations of	1-10	Ser	Whence	British and Irish
Corps.	vice Companies	Companies.	Year o	10.4	returned.	Establish-
l			Y S	Yen.		ment.
1st Life Gds.	Regent's Park		-		France	Collyer
2d do	Hyde Park Windsor	:: ::		1816	l <sup>2</sup> rance	Greenwood
lst Drag.Gds.	Nottingham	:: ::	::	1816	France France	Greenwood Greenwood
2-1 do	Edinburgh Brighton			1818	irance Spain	Greenwood
41n uo	Dundalk	:: ::	١ ا	1813	Portugal	Collyer Col. & Cane
5th de	Newbridge Dublin	:: ::	::	1814	Spain Buen. Ayres Holland	Gr. & Cane Col. & Cane
7th do	Dorchester Canterbury			1799	Holland France	Collyer Hopkinson
l 2nd do	Birmingham	:: ::	ا ۰۰ ا	1816	France	Greenwood
3rd do 4th do	Glasgow Bombay	: ::	1822	1818	France	Hopkinson Hopkinson
6th do 7th Hussars	Cabir			1816	France Prance	Gr. & Ar.
l 8th do	Aylesham Newcastle	:: ::		1823	Bengal	Greenwood Gr. & Ar. Gr. & Ar.
9th Lancers 10th Husaars	Dublin Longford	:: ::	l ::	1813 1828	Portugal Portugal	Gr. & Ar. Gr. & Cane
11th Lt Drag 12th Lancers	Bengal Cork		1819	i	Portugal	Collyer Gr. & Ar.
13th LDrag.	Madras	:: ::	1619	1	-	Greenwood
14th do 15th Hussars	Hounslow Manchester	:: ::	l :: l	1814	Spain France	Greenwood Greenwood
16th Lancers 17th do	Bengal Gloucester		11822		Bombay	Greenwood Hopkinson
Rl.Wag.Train	Hythe Portsmouth	:: ::	Deta	ch.va	trious periods	Greenwood
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		Coathum	1825	1001	Buid5 J	Ashley
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5th do	Gibraltar Bombay	Bruff	1831	1		Gr. & Atk,
7th do	Malta	Chatham Portsmouth	1825			Greenwood Greenwood
8th do 9th do .	Halifax, N.S. Mauritius	Hull Fermov	1830 1832			Greenwood Gr. & Ar.
10th do	Mauritius Vide Zante	Cloumel Brecon	1826	1		Gr. & Ar.
12th do	Gibraltar	Portsmouth	1823			Hopkinson Greenwood
i3th do	Bengal Buttevant	Chatham	1822	1831	Bengal	Greenwood Gr. & Ar.
15th do	Montreal	Newc. on Ty. Chatham	1827			Greenwood
17th do	Bengal N. S. Wales	Chatham	1830			Kirkland Greenwood
19th do	Haydock-lodge Trinidad	Sunderland	1826	1832	Corfu	Greenwood Greenwood
20th do 21st do	Bombay	Chatham	1819	1007	St. Vincent	Greenwood
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23rd do 24th de	Gibraltar Quebec	Naus Carlisle	1823	1	1	Gr. & Ar. Collyer
25th do	Demerara Bengal	Greenlaw Chatham	1826	ŀ	(	Greenwood
27th do	Castlebar	Chatham		1631	Barbados	Lawrie Gr. & Ar.
28th do 29 h do	Cork Mauritius	Cork	1826	ĺ	Corfu	Gr. & Ar. Wat. & Ar. Gr. & Cane
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42nd do	Malta	Berwick	1823			Greenwood
44th do	Dublin Bengal	Chatham	1822	1	Gibraltar	Gr. & Ar. Greenwood
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50th do	Birr Corfu†	Pertsmouth	1821	l l	Jamaica	Gr. & Ar.
52nd do 53rd do	Dublin Gibraltar	1	1829	1831	Hallfax,N.S.	Gr. & Cane
54th do	Madras	Stockport Chatham	1819	1		Greenwood Greenwood
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l 2d bat,	Templemore	Maryboro	1830	11200	Berbice	Gr. & Ar. Gr. & Ar.
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63rd do	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1929	1	an	Coliver
64th do	Clare Castle Berbice	Kinsale	1829	1828	Gihraltar	Gr. & Ar. Gr. & Ar.
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93rd do	Barbados	Fort George	1823	, oz/	- amaica	Gr. & Ar Greenwood
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BRITISH GUIANA.

We had loped that after the signal deletat which Mesers, Gorssees and Howcach had entained in their late famous Orders in Council of the 2dd of November, 1831, that they would have paused a little in some people, otherwise one would have thought that the dose of wholesome information administered to then at the great Meeting of Merchants and Ship owners at the London Tavern, April, 1832, would have operated behefricilly, but quite the reverse. For—would our readers believe it—we have now before us a Proclamation of Shaper and the Council of Merchants and Ship owners at the London Tavern, April, 1832, would have operated by the Criminal Judiciary System of the Colony; and this—we may return to to any without fear of contradiction—without having consulted with a single person connected with that colony, or at all acquainted with a single person connected with that colony, or at all acquainted with a single person connected with that colony, or at all acquainted with a single person connected with that colony, or at all acquainted with a single person connected with that colony, or at all the colony and the colony an

### CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

Both yesterday and to-day the Consol Market has I een 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, 884; Exchequer Bills and I dia Bonds have both risen; the premium on the former closed at 50 and on the latter at 40.

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. them any longer.

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 Pita 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.

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 alledged ill-usage of her husband; the other, on Charles Watchins, aged 11 years, who died from eating roast goose, which passed into the stomach in an unmasticated 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.

OLD BAILEY.—SATURDAY.

Samuel Fare, alias Sleigh, 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 use, and his Lordship left it to the

Several nighty-respectable gentlemen, with whom the Prisoner had fived 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.

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 1001., 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 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. consequence.

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.

ROWLAND and SON, view it as a duty incumbent upon them at the commencement of a New Year, to acknowledge with the proudest emotions of gratitude, that distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, with respect to the ORIGINAL MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR—articles which have obtained a celebrity pre-eminently great.

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BIRTHS.

December 31, at Wormington Grange, in the county of Gloucester, the seat of her father, Josiah Gist, Esq., the lady of the Rev. Duncumbe Steele Perkins, of a daughter.

a daughter.

On the 30th ult. at Lord's lane, near Hoddesden, the lady of Captain Don't Henely O'Brien. R.N. of a daughter—On the 29th ult. at Alford, Lincolnshiff, the lady of the Rev. Felix Laurent, of a son—In Devonshire, place, on the 1st inst, the lady of J S. Sullivan, Esq. of a daughter—At Hastings, on the 29th ult. at Alford, Incolnshiff, the lady of J S. Sullivan, Esq. of a daughter—On the 1st inst, in Old Dorset place, Clapham-road, Mrs. Washington Lee, of a son—On the 2d inst, in Lower Berkeley-street, Mrs. Charles Balfour, of a son—On the 3d inst, Mrs. Williamson, of Hunter street, Brunswick square, of a daughter—At his house, in Leicester, on the 2d inst, the lady of Sir John L. L. Kaye, Bart, of Twins, a girl and a boy.

NARRIED.
On the 3d inst. at Waltham Abbey, Essex, Edmund Huntley, Esq. to Harriet
Jonisa, second daughter of the late William Goode. Esq. of Puckeridge, Heite-Louisa, second daughter of the late William Goode, Esq. of Puckeris'ze, Hers-On the 26th ult. at the Chapel of the British Ambassador in Paris, Ambrose Popu-ter, Esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Elward Forster, Rector of Somerville Aston, and Chaplain to the British Embassy at the Court of France-At St. Pancras Church, on the 1st inst. Thomas Abercromby Duff, Esq. to Laus-Eljza, voungest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Fraser, of Woodcott House, Oxfordshire.

DIED

On the 31st ult. Harriet, daughter of Jahn Maling, Esq. of Portman-place, Edgeware road—On Commanght terrace, the 23d ult, in the 64th year of his age, Sir John Cox, of Dumannway, county of Cork, Bart, late of the 24 Life Goards. He is succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, Colonel Geo. M. Cox, East India Company's Service—On the lat inst, at Osnaburgh terrace. Adam Chadwick, Esq.—On the 31st ult. in Caroline street, Bedford-square, aged 56, Frances, relict of the late Major-General Hewitt, of the Madras Army—On the 39th ult. at Merivale Hall, in the county of Warwick, he Hon Charlotte Dudale, wife of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. and youngest daughter of the late Viscount Curzon—At Cheltenham, on the 30th ult. Samuel William, second son of Samuel Dick, Esq., in the 20th year of his age—On the 30th ult. in Glonceler clace. Portmans-square, Elizabeth, relict of the late Captain Arthur Caldwell-Chief Engineer of Chunar, in the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 31st ult Richard Campbell Bazett, Esq. of Stewardston-Lodge, in the county of Essex—On the 31st ult. in Wilton-street, the daughter of Genze Mostyn, aged six years—On the 3d inst, at his residence, No. 5, Cumberland ierrace, Regent's Park, Major, General Sir George Riddont Bingham, K. C.B. ard T.S. d. Dean's Leaze, Dorsetshire, Colonel of the 2d battalion Ride Brigade, deeply and universally lamented—On the 3d inst, at Sudbook Park, aged 18, the Hon. Georgiana Sarah Elizabeth Lambton, second daughter of Lord Durham.

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LONDON: Printed and published by Edward Shackell of No.
40, Fleet-street, where, only, Communications to the Edite (post paid) are received.

L NDON, TUESDAY JANUARY 8, 1833.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

POR SYDNEY DIRECT, the first Ship, and warranted to SAIL this Month, the greater part of her carge being engaged the fine new coppered ship RICHARD REYNOLDS, THOMAS DIXON Commander, burdens 350 tons; Jylog in the St. Katharine's succl. the fine new coppered ship NICHARD REYNOUS, THOMAS DIAGON Commander, burden So tons plying in the S. Kathathac Diagon Commander, burden So tons plying in the S. Kathathac Diagon Commander, burden S. Kathathac Diagon Commander, burden S. Kathathac Diagon Commander, burden So tons; plying this Mouth, the fine Srt.-Claus coppered and armed ship COUNTESS DINMORE, JOHN MILLER Commander, burden Sow tons; plying in the for passacraries and will carry Sourgen.—For Freight of the State of Passacraries and will carry Sourgen.—For Freight or passage spapit to BUCKLES. BAGSTER, and BUCKLE, S. Mark.lane.

TOR HOBART TOWN.—Will be despatched quickly, having great part of her cargo oursaged, for HOLARTOWN Year DIEMON'S LIGHT OWN. Has very superior height between decks for passangers, and will carry Surgen.—For freight to passage spapit by BUCKLES. BAGSTER, and BUCKLE, 33, Mark.lane.

TOR HOBART TOWN and SYDNRY—This Ship DOR.

R, and BUCKLE, 33, Mark.lane.

HOBART TOWN and SYDNEY—This Ship, ing great part of her Cargo engaged, will positively be de on or before the 25th February, for HOBART TOWN and the flut-shifting, copper-fastened, and newly-coppered ship MRS HERD Commander, 356 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander, 356 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander, 350 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander, 350 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander, 350 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander, 350 tons register; jim in the Longary of the commander of the com

ENGLAND, 7, George-yard, Lombard street.

TRAM to DUBLIN and BELFAST, calling at PLY-TRAM to DUBLIN and BELFAST, calling at PLY-MOUTH only.—The new and powerful Steam.ship ERIN. W. TODLE CERT and I leave Union. stairs for the above ports on SNNDA Ian. 15, Attendon, at Two. Goods may be sent stown as of SNNDA Ian. 15, Attendon, at Two. Goods may be sent stown as of Wright.—Purther particular may be learned of Mr. Claplin, Spread Eagle, Regent-circus; at 43, Fenchurch street, where passengers may be booked; or of RALL and CAREY, 6, Circus, Minorles. N.B. Deck passengers, booking at either of the above offices, will have the means given them of embarking free of expense.

THE COLOSSEUM. Regent's-park.—The Proprietors of the Colosseum of the Public to the REDUCED PRICES of ADMISSION to the following objects of attraction-viz. To the whole interior of the Building, containing the Panorama of London and its Environs for 28 miles round (as seen from three galleries), the Salton of Arts, the Rall and Cross from St. Panj's Cathedral, and View from the Summit, is. Scenerry, Westerfalls, &c., is.—N.B. The interior is thotography warmed and lighted to FORMA DANTEGUINGON.

Scorery, Weberfalls, &c., is.—N.B. The interiors incompany, and lighted for the season.

NEW DIORAMA, PANTRCHNICON, Belgrave-searce, painted by EUGENE SINTZINICH, consisting of TWO TIEW'S of the stopendous FALLS of NIAGARA, embracing the scery of Upper Canada, Gods Island, and the country of the State of New York. Each picture contains 1,240 superficial (set, Mr. B. Sintzenich risted the Falls in June, 1831, expressly to make drawings, with the lusention of exhibiting them in this shape; and, from the time of the return to the present, has been indefailigably employed in pourtraying this wonderful work of Nature.—Visiters will find the building well-search and exercise statement and to their conforts. The Dioram, will be ing this wonderful work of Nature.—Visiters will find the building well aired, and every attention paid to their conforts. The Diorana will be OPENED on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, and every following Day, at 15 orlects. Admittance is. LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE SPRING OURSE of LECTURES will be com-

menced on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1833.

CIPLES and PRACTICE of MEDICINE—Dr. BILLING and
DAVIES. IES.
MEDIGA and THERAFEUTICS—Dr. COBB.
BY and DINEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN—Dr.
MASBOTHANIRA.
RY—Mr. FEREIRA.
DJ. RISHOUDENGE—Dr. COBB, Dr.F.H. RAMSBOTHAM,

PERRIRA.
PHYSIOLOGY, &c.-Mr. LUKE, Mr. HAMILTON, and 17, PHISIOLOGY, RE.—Mr. DOM., MINISTER, MANS.
PLRS and PRACTISE of SURGERY—Mr. JOHN SCOTT.
CAL ANATOMY, &c.—Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. ADAMS.

Bubactibars at Three Guineas annually are admitted to all Lectures without turbur payment.

A Proprietor's Transferable Share may be obtained at the Institution, pince Two Guineas, on application to the Secretary.

FUN. W. BRAYLEY, Sec.

DETROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.—LOST, on and Aringst, actreet, a BUNCH of FIVE SMALL KEYS, attached to a ring with a piece of gold chain. Whoever will brine the said keys to is, bury-street, st. James's, shall receive FIVE FOUNDS REWARD.

MARTIN and Co., S., Cornhill, respectfully inform the Legislation of the Control of the

THREE PRIZE OF 20,000, ending the Act to the

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Jan. 5, 1839. CONTRACT FOR MAIN.

CONTRACT FOR MAIN.

Commissioners of the racy on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, Rierra o'clock, to receive PROPOSALS (accompanied by symples) the musply of 400 quarters of good pale, 50 quarters of fine pale, and racket of such errors of subset MAIN.

20 quist'ri of amber MALT.
Trinted forms of Tender, and any further information, may be obtained at the Steward's Office previous to the day above-mentioned.

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THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA

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The Wheat to welfn not less than 600 her primperial bushel; but any excess of weight to be paid for at the Contract price.

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A form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after Use Octock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, sless the party settends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing. Seven Tender must be delivered at the shaw Office.

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OSS OF TESTH.—Mr. HOWARD, Dentist, 52, Flect-street, continues to supply deficiencies of the Teeth as in improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, disease of the gums, or age (from a single tooth to somplete sail, without extracting the rocts, or giving any pain whatever, and in svery case, however difficult, restoring perfect strictuation and messication. An imprecion of its properties of the same and the

MINBRAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DE-TINEHAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING 195VEGETA SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING 195PROBLEM STREET, BLOONSBURY, and 6,
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builds without the succession of the succe SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. EDWARD FOS ERR

MR. EDWARD FOR ERR

MR. ED

MR. RAMSEY begs to inform the Nobility and Gentr

mornings of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; o. w. seamy, soilcitor, 7, Surrey-street, Strand; of the auctioner, Mr. Ramey, No. Oxford-atreet, near the Pantheon; and at Garraway's Coffeehouse. City.

Household Furniture, Cabinet Work, well.seasoned Pitorciothe, &cc.—By Mr. BULLOCK, at his Rooms, 211, Holborn, on Thursday next, as in 6, and following Saturday, at Twelve.

The genuine Furniture, a 65 coctave Cabinet Pianoforte, a Parisan aguare ditto, violoncello, three sets of excellent alddington and content of the season of the seas

Leasthoid Estates, near the Regent's park, and in the cashing the Park BULLOCK, at Carrawy's, on Monday, Jan. 14, at Twelve, in Two Lots.

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who may be referred to for character.—Direct X. Y., Currey and Smith, eaddlers, 329. Oxford-street.

A S RUNNER, LIGHT PORTER, or any capacity where trust and confidence are required, a young blan, aged 29; can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer.—Direct G. H., Wr., Sharp, St., Albanw.street., Regent'e.-nate.

A S GARDEEER, or Bailiff and Gardener, a married Man, aged 31, a native of North Britain, who understanns the raising of pines, grapes, peaches, early cucumbers, melous, mathrooms, laying out new grounds, farming stock of all descriptions, and his busicescellent character may be expected, as the advertiser's master is desirous of obtaining a situation for him before he leaves the country.—Direct P.Y. S., Post-office, Southgate, Middlesex, Time will be given for country letters.

BELGIAN AND DUTCH PAPERS.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

FIRST DIVISION, GENERAL SEBASTIANI.—Brigade Harlet, 11th light, with 2,500 prisoners, will halt on the 29th at St. Nicholas, afterwards at Loo Christi, Deynse, Country Syres, &.; 25th of the line, with 2,560 prisoners, follow the same route, eleping at St. Nicholas the 30 h. Brigade Rumingy—Eighn and 19th of the line at St. Nicholas the 1st January, and at Lille on the 5 h.

same route, elseping at St. Nicholas the 1st mingy—Bightn and 19th of the line at St. Nicholas the 1st January, and at Lile on the 5 h.

SECOND DIVISION, GENERAL ACHARD.—Brigade Castellane, eighth light, 12th of the line, and one battery. Brigade Voird, 22d and 30 h of the line and one battery, at Mexem the 3d, at Brosseis the 5:b, Lille the 9.h.

TRIAD DIVISION, GENERAL JAMIN.—Brigade Georges, 52d and 38th of the line at Mons the 2J January, and at Manheuge the 3d. Brigade Ziepfel, 19th light, 18th of the line, and two hateries, by Vilrorde, to Braine-le-Compte the 2d, Nicholas and the 4th.

bage the 3d. Brigade Z iepfel, 19th light, 18th of the line, and two hatterles, by Vilvorde, to Braine-le-Compte the 2d, at Valenciennes the 4M.

FOURTH DIVISION, GENERAL FABVER.—Brigade Rapatel, Seventh and 25 h of the line and two batterles, at St. Nic. las he let, at Lille the 6th. Brigade D'Hincourt, 6th and 55 h of the line, and 5 h of Hossavs, at Malines the 3d, by Termonde, Ghen, and Goottray, Lille the 8 h.

Apvance Guard, Durke of Orleans.—Brigade of General Lavastine, 7th and 8 h Chasseure, the 31st December at Borgechout, by Malinea, Termonde, and Gh.mt. Lille the 4th.

CAVALEY.—Brigade of General Simonean, 4th Chasseurs and 5:h Hussars, the 1st January at Borgerhout, the 5th January at Lille.

DIVISIAN OF GENERAL DEJEAN.—Brigade de Rigny, 1st Chasseurs, 2d Hussars, and two batterles, leave Alois the 30th, and arrive at St. Amand the 3d. The brigade of Latour Maubourg, consisting of the 5th and 10th Dragoons, 1eave Alois the 29 h, and will arrive at Maubeage on the 3d.

DIVISIAN OF GENERAL GENTIL ST. ALPHONSE.—Engineers Park and Troopp, at Courch the 31, by Termonde, Ghenr, and Courtnay; as Lille the 9th.

ARTILERY, FIRST COLUMN.—Second, Fourth, and Sixth hatteries of the 8th regiment; the 1st at Brussels; the 5th at Valenciennes; and the 6th at Doual.

FIELD ARTILLERY, SECOND COLUMN.—The 5th at Brussels; 8 h at Monis; 10th at Doual.

STEGE ARTILLERY AND FUNTOON BRIDGES, FOURTH COLUMN.—The 6th at Brussels; 9th at Mons; 10th at Doual.

OLUMN.—The bill at D. useer; yet as Davin; him as Dough, RESERVE Division of General Schramm,—This division 'Ill march in two columns. The first brigade, commanded y Marshal Rulliers, balts to-night at Vilvorde; to-morrow passes through Brussels, to hait at Hal; the 1-illowing day soignles, It is composed of the 2d battation of the 3d Light natury; of three battallons of the 41st of the line; of tree battallons of Grenadiers; one battery of Artillery; and 10 horses.

100 horses.

The second brigade, commanded by Count Durochoret halts to-night at Malines; it will arrive in Brussels to more halts to-night at Malines; it will arrive in Brussels to more halts to-night at Malines; it will arrive in Brussels to more halts to halt halts and the following the follo naits to-night at Malines; it will arrive in Brussels to-morrow. It is composed of three battalions of the 50 h of the line; three battalions of Voltigeurs; a battery of Artillery and 400 horses.

EXPRACT OF THE PROTOCOL OF THE 46TH SITTING OF THE DIET OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION OF THE 6TH DECEMBER\_1832.

BY PAUSSIA.—It is already known to the Diet that Great Paussia.—It is already known to the Diet that Great Paussia.—It is already known to the Diet that Great Ritain and France have the intention of employing coercive measures against Holiand for putting into execution the 24 Articles adopted by the Treaty of London of 15 h November 1831, as they have been modified by ulterior negotiation.

"Although these corrcive measures are limited to the taking of the cliadel of Antwerp, it is impossible, in case of resistance on the part of Holiand, not to consider a similar state of things otherwise than war, or to consider this was between the two Powers and Holiand not to be in the course of events likely to endanger the general p-ace of Europe.

"Austra, Ptussia, and Russia, have not neglected to take steps to oppose these measures of contraint against an independent State, and at the same time these Three Power-bakes, as Great Bi-lain and Frave, from their position and their relations with Belgiam, think they have reason for perseverior in their resolutions, the undersigned Representative of Prussia has been authorised to insert in the Protocol of the Diet that orders have been given by the King, his master, teat the 7th corps of the army, which has hithest been stationed in Westphalla, should cross the Rhine, and coupy a position between Alxi-al-Chapelie and the Guildres, in order to cover his frontiers on the right bank of the Mease, opposite Belgium and Holiand; and at the same time that the 8th corps, stationed on the Ruine, shall serve as a corps descrete to the other.

"Communication of these measures of precaution bave airedy been made to Great Bittain and France by Pru'la, in order that the Meuse may not be crossed, or that the right bank of that river be in any way comp. omised by the French, Du'ch, or Belgian troops that may be in collicion regarding the citade of Antwerp.

"In consequence of his

BAVARIA accedes to the proposition so well founded by the Austrian Ambassador, and expresses her thanks to his Majesty the King of Prus-is, for his solic tude it establishing a corps d'arme to watch over the safety of Germany. The Kinsonm of Saxony.—The Ambassador is ordered to say that the continually-increasing complication of the Durch and Belgian affairs appears to have provided the establishment of a corps d'armée on the part of Prussia; and that, at the same time, he has reason to acknowledge with graitude those measures which have been taken for the safety afthe territories of the Confederation. The Ambassador, in consequence, consents to the proposition made by the Austrian Ambassador.

HANOVER.—The same as Austria.

WURT EMBURG.—The Ambassador joins his vote to that of Austria, in expressing his thanks for the measures of precaution taken by Prussia, as well as for the sacrifice at that made for the good of the Confederation, and for the prager vation of its pacific attitude.

BADEN accedes to the proposition of Austria, as well as Hesse Electoral, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Denmark (Halszein and Luxemburg), the low countries (Grand Duchy of Luxemburg), the Great Ducal bouses of Saxe, Brunswick and Nassau, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mccklenburg-Streliz, Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwartzburg, Hoezollern, Lich eustein Reuss, Lippe-Schwerin, and Mccklenburg-Streliz, Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwartzburg, Hoezollern, Lich eustein Reuss, Lippe-Schwerin, between the control of the contr

Lich custein Reuss, Lippe-Schaumburg, Lippe and Walbeck.

In consequence the Diet has taken the following resolution:—"I he Germanic Co. federation takes with real saturation for notification, the wise and energe ic measures which have been adopted by his Majesty the King of Prussia for his own interest, as well as for the interest of all the Confederation under the actual pressing circumstances which threaten extreme danger. It considers these measures as truly federative, and whilst it expresses the unanimous chanks of the Confederation to his Majesty the King of Prussia for its efficacious precautions, it recommends to his Majesty, with entire confidence, to watch also over the interests of the Confederation on the corth west frontiers, which are threatened, so that the Confederation be prepared in time to take those ullerfor constitutional resolutions which the march of events may render necessary."

## GERMAN PAPERS.

GERMAN PAPERS.

VIENNA.

DEC. 26.—The public has been thrown into great alarm by a serious attack of illness which the young King of Hungary has experienced. By the desire of the physicians the Sacrian through the dying was administered to him this morning; however, the nervous attacks by which the patient chickly suffered have abated, so that there are hopes that he will soon be hetter. On this occasion the inhabitants of Vienna Family. From every mouth we hear the most ardent sinks that Providence may be pleased to spare the valuable life of the Prince, who is universally beloved.

In politics we have nothing new. The progress of events in Belgium is looked to with great anxiety. The mission of Sri S. Canning to Madrid causes some sensation. It is recollected that he laid the foundation of much embarrasament on the Pacha when he was sent to Constantinople on a mission to effect an amicable arrangement with the Greeks; and many are apprehensive less the should make similar attempts in Spain to embarrass the affairs of the Peninavia. But the Spaniards are not Turks, and it may be more difficult to decive the Spanish Ministry respecting its own real interest, and that of the country, than it was the Divan, which was at that time divided in itself.

Five per Cents, 86½; Bank Sbares, 1,125.—Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 31. Five per Cents, 86½; Bank Shares, 1,125.—Allgemein Zeitung, Dec. 31.

BRUNSWICK.

DEC. 29.—The following ordinance has been published

here:—
"We, William IV., by the grace of Gob, King of the
United Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, &c., also King
of Hanover; Duke of Brunswick and Lunerburg, &c., and
We, William, by the grace of Gob, Duke of Brunswick

We, William, by the grace of Gon, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, &c.

"Considering that the changes which, since the dissolution of the German Empire, have taken place in the relations of the Princely Houses of Germany, render it necessary to revise the regulations which have hitherto been established by the family statutes and customs of our whole House, respecting the marriages of the Princes and Princesses of our said House, that the object of such revisal is to promote the interest of our whole House, and to modify the laws hitherto

in force in a manner suitable to the attendant relations. Considering, too, the example of other SovereignGerman Houses may be best attained by the introduction of a superintendence to be exercised by the Sovereign over the marriages of the Frincew and Princesses; that the right of superintendence in the Frincew and Princesses; that the right of superintendence is essentially founded on the Sovereignty:

"That the interest of our whole House required that uniform conditions should be laid down to both lines now raiging, by virtue of the obligation to take care of the interest of our whole House, have reselved, in reference to the wool lace, and the relations to those possessions which make part of the German Confederation, to establish, by matual consent, a family law, adapted to the said object.

"Art. I.The Princes and Princesses of our whole House are bound to ask the consent of the reigning Princes to the marriages which they intend to enter into which consent will not be refused to properly-assorted marriages, without some peculiar reasons should exist.

"II. The decision of the question whether reasons for refusing Prince in every case.

III. The consent will be given in a written document, which matual the substitution of the reigning Prince with his own hand, and be confirmed by the religing Prince with his own hand, and be confirmed by the send of State, and counterstate of the House of Brunswick-Lunenburg belonging to the German Confederation, from a right to rank, titles, and arms of the most Serene House.

"IT. A marriage concluded without the formally granted dent that may issue from it, a right of succession to the States of the House of Brunswick-Lunenburg and the most Serene House.

"The testimony whereof where ordered the present departs of succession to the William of Hanover and Brunswick, as an unspect to be draw up; have conditioned the present departs of because from the Kingdom of Hanover and the early of the second to be decreased to be draw up; have conditioned the present departs of be

ADOLPHUS."

IVEST INDIA COLONIES.

The following Fathmates of the value of our West India Colenies agent the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lorently published:—



So that the whole amount is less than £131,052,424

ASSESSED TAXES.

£31,037,560

So that the whole amount is less than \$\frac{231,037,560}{231,032,424}

\*\*ASSESSED TAXES.\*\*

\*\*M.\*\* Entron, —That the public may not be misled by the missepresentations contained in a letter signed "John Bull," which appeared in your paper of the 28th December, relative to nome proceedings before the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes in this city, and who are charged by him with flustice, it beg as their clerk to state what are the facts, and to which, I trust, you will, in candour, give equal publicity, as they can be confirmed by others present on the occarion. The porson using the signature of "John Bull" is Mr. Wm. Bridle, who lately kent the Sydney Hotel and Gardens in the Bath. In January 1830, he appealed sgainst an increased charge of 90t, made on him by the surveyor for the hotel and tap, the premises being then, and having been previously jointly assessed to, and paid by him at 1600. The parameter of the same building as the hotel) was underlet, but no objection was made by the appellant to the ass: swent being made wholly on him. The Act of the 48th Geo. III., c.55, requires the a-seasment to be made on the annual value, which is all cases is to be the appellant to the ass: swent being made wholly on him. The Act of the 48th Geo. III., c.55, requires the a-seasment to be made on the annual value, which is all cases is to be the appellant to the ass: swent being made wholly on him. The Act of the 48th Geo. III., c.55, requires the a-seasment to be made on the annual value, which is all cases is to be the Act he is bound to support his appeal by evidence, and his own is admissible. Persisting in such refusal, he was informed that if he withheld from them the facts necessary to enable the commissioners, their time could not be further occupied by him, as there were numerous appellants who were waiting to be heard. On this occasion no cate and demanded for the cipinion of the Judges. Mr. Bridle, being certain that is occased and been demanded and had been refused to this Appellant who were waiting to be he on him and the tenant of the tab, although the year comprised only one building, and it was ultimately arranged that the case should embrace b.th points. Mr. Bidle states that their Lordships say, "The Commissioners of Bath are wrong, and no such charge ought to be made on the appellant." This is not the language, nor is it the Interpretation of the cylindon, of the Judges. The questions proposed for their consideration were, "Whether any increase in the assessment beyond the sum of 1604, attend in the lease to be the rent of the hotel and tap, can be made; and, if so, whether the hotel and tap should not be rated separately on the respective occupiers according to their average and the sum of the Commissioners was wrong, the tap being assessable on Answorth, the tenant;" thereby confirming the opinion of the Commissioners was wrong, the tap being assessable on Answorth, the tenant;" thereby confirming the opinion of the Commissioners was wrong, the tap being assessable on Answorth, the tenant;" thereby confirming the opinion of the Commissioners was wrong, the tap being assessable on Answorth, the tenant;" thereby confirming the opinion of the Commissioners was wrong, the tap being assessable on Answorth, the tenant;" thereby confirming the opinion of the Commissioners was dependent on the late of the Commissioner was the injustice of which Mr. Bridle complaints? The Commissioners were desirous of administering plaine? The Commissioners were enabled them to discussion which would have enabled them to do it—when are gave the information required, the case was immediately granted, and the result has been shown. With regard to the complaint of the sum of 12/15s having been unjustly paid by him in the year 1829, the Commissioners in Bath would willingly relieve him if they could, and the result has been shown. It rests with the Commissioners in Bath would willingly relieve him if they could, the sum of the affinish duries with mildness and impartiality, but his accordance with the does the man dryself from that ob

bedient scrvant, Bath, Dec. 29. Bath, Dec. 29.

Major Rennell, in his work on the Currents of the Ocean, just published, mentions a curlous anecdote respecting Lord Anson. On the publication of the narrative of his voyage round the globe, it was remarked by some professional mental it contained little or no nautical information; the fact was, a second volume, containing the nautical information, was in preparation by Colonel Robbins, who, before it was ready for publication, was appointed Engineer-General to the East India Company, and sailed for India, taking the manuscript what him, contrary to Lord Anson's wishes. The Colonel lived but a short time after his arrival in the East, and on his death no vestige of the manuscript could be found.

Wetsminster Review.

### MELAND.

There seems to be a prous kind of rivalry in folly and intemperance, kept ut y mutual consent, between our two national assemble which meet under the opposite banners of O'Connell Boyton. The orators in one cry down, as public ement all who do not come into their the work of the conservative the conservative of the conservative of the conservative Union for seems of the other are proceeding to mark with infar shose who did not vote at the late under a cloud, and wignobally be expelled from the Conservative Union for seems of those who voted at the city of the conservative Union for seems of the conservative candidates. The names are to be public, to the intent that all honest and loyal Protestants may be where they should not deal. We were also threatened, rious to the College election, with a black list of the corters of Measrs. Ponsonby and the Crampton, but the GM Maiter is wiser in his generation in the conservative that the conservative candidates. The names are to be public the conservative candidates. The names are to be public the conservative candidates. The names are to be public properties of Measrs. Ponsonby and the createst of the conservative that the conservative of the conservation of the conservative of the co

the day. Do not all these things point inevitably to the ballot?

Solid, Pudding.—Lord Castlereagh, and some other Tories of Down, having experienced the value of the Belfast Guardian as their organ, as well on many precedent occasion as at the late election, have presented to the Editor, Dr. Steward, a piece of plate, accompanied by a deed of annuity for 52 guineas per annum, to last during the term of his natural life. No conditions are annexed to the town of his natural life. No conditions are annexed to the town of this pretty little income, which must be doubly acceptable on that account, because the Doctor, though now an Ultra Tory, was at one period of his life a United Irishman, and, should he take it into his head to change again, the allowance is still secured to him quand meme.— He promises, however, in his answer to the address, which was presented along with the other valuables, to earn his guinea a week, so long as it shall please God to grant him the exercise of his mental powers, and three most important digits of his right hand. There is some sense in writing for such a party as this.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Hetherington, publisher of

valuables, to earn his guinea a week, so long as it shall please Gon to grant him the exercise of his mental powers, and three snost important digits of his right hand. There to it is some sense in writing for such a party as this.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Hetherington, publisher of The Poor Man's Guardian, was taken to the New Prison, and the propose of eluding discovery. His term of imprisonment will be one twelvemonth.

Ponrawourng Jan. 5.—The Forrester, a new brig of 240 tons, and threegans, a long 18-pounder upon a swivel, and two carronades; unde the command of Licutenant W. H. Quin, and expessly fitted for the suppression of the slave trade, strived setterday from Chatham, and sailed this morning for Pymouth, the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of the the Cape of Hope, and the coast of Africa. Licutenant of the Cape of Hope, and the coast of the Cape of Hope, and the Cape of H

onds (1822), 5 per

defraying the UVI Expendence of the Archive ment for the current year.'

"The Governor-in-Chief is further commanded to observe that the money granted by the Bill having been voted by the House of Assembly for various specific purposes, and the terms of that appropriation not having been stated either in the Bill of Supply, or in any other Legislative Achie Majesty has been left without the means of ascertalaing

Hawacal, in consequence the description and nonscure dirty lane, alled Envy-place, the situation and name of which are alike unenviable.

CHARIOT. — To be SOLD, a very good CHARIOT scarcely used, complete for town and country.—Apply at 93, Long

ely used, complete for town and state of the state of the

of SCHOOLS and Others.ARPS Great Bargains -To be SOLD,

del. Te. ms very moderate.—Apply, free of postage, to Mr. Frisby, 27, accessive, Bank of England.

OALS.—A COAL MERCHANT, having relatives to the post of the control of th

nt,"21, Pall-mail.

TO the SKATING WORLD.—GENTLEMEN are re

TO the SKATING WORLD.—GENTLEMEN are respectfully acquainted that COLEMAN, of the Haymrket, is managed and used by the Gentlemen of the Sking Chib and our first amarised and used by the Gentlemen of the Sking Chib and our first amarised and used by the Gentlemen of the Sking Chib and our first amarised to the Chib and the Sking Chib and our first amarised to the Chib and the Sking Chib and our first amarised to the Chib and the Sking Chib and control of the Sking Chib and chib and the Sking Chib and Chib and the Sking Chib and Ch

LMANACKS, superbly bound; Pocket Books for 1833, the Annuals, Books handsomely hound

not Cheap and Good-for-nothing—at TURRILD'S Repository, 250, Recent-street.

I VE and BURBINGE respectfully invite the Public to Churches, Public Bulkinn's Ventrilating styles for warming more than twelve monther than the constant of the

ford Canning.

The King, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours,

amount of the differences on winding up the Decem-

The report of the young King of Hungary's health is more favourable, and it is now thought he will survive the late shock. Accounts from Frankfort mention the roceedings of the German Diet on the 6th ult., relaive to the communication made by the King of Prussia of his intention to form a corps of observation or caution on the right bank of the Meuse, and add that the Diet entirely coincide in the propriety of this measure, and recommend the precautionary policy adopted by Prussia to be followed by other Members of the Confederation. The protocol in which the views of the lifferent parties to the Diet are exposed will be found at

even by the Tories themselves. Whether it will or will not prove a triumph to Ministers will depend altogether upon the course which they pursue in the new Parliament. If they prove bona-fide reformers, econo-Parliament is stronger even than that—it is strong enough to force upon them the adoption of such mea-sures, even should they feel disposed to give them the us those practical consequences without which it would upon a different scale from the old dominating party hose reign is at an end. The Orkney and Shetland

kingdoms the aversion to the judicial destruction of life becomes continually stronger. Since the time that we exerted ourselves to save the lives of the delinquent

been forgotten. Lord Auckland has the honour of having introduced the Bill on coining; and Mr. Ewart, by one short Act cutting off a variety of penalties of blood, deserves well of his country and of mankind.

The probability, which was first stated in this Paper, of Mr. Manners Sutton returning to the Speaker's chair, seems now pretty generally adopted and admitted. By some of the opponents of Ministers, their conduct this gentleman is said to betray political cowardice: that, by refusing him a Peerage, they were afraid of his powers as an opponent in the House of Lords; while, by again placing him in the Chair of the Lower House, they neutralize his opposition there.

Leaving the contending parties to settle this point among themselves, we have no hesitation in saying that we look upon the prospect of Mr. Sutton's resuming the Chair as likely to be of great benefit to the country. The saving of his retiring pension is certainly no small matter: but we take up Mr. Sutton's re-election upon troduced under the house of the discussions of the prevention of incendarism.

SIR JOHN HILD'S BALSAM OF HONEY.—This expreves the high estimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has proves the high estimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been before the Palmie stimaton white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been before the Palmie stimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been before the Palmie stimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been before the Palmie stimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been before the Palmie stimation white last 10 years, and the ASYHMAS, has been been easily as the patience, the urbanity, the dignity, and, about the palmies of the discussion. The above, and is the very discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion. The palmies of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion. The appearance of the discussion of the discussion. The discussion of th much higher grounds; for, looking at the temper, the patience, the urbanity, the dignity, and, above all, the experience which he brings to the office, and how much all these qualities, especially the last, will be wanted in the first reformed Parliament, it would be, we should consider, little short of insanity in Ministers and the House not to avail themselves of the services of a person so qualified, if they are to be obtained.

ragement and aid which England afforded ro. Letters received through France, respecting Portugal, state that the affairs of that country were in process of arrangement satisfactory to the Our letters from Madrid friends of Donna Maria. tend to confirm this rumour. The arrival of Sir Stratford Canning was looked for with anxiety in that capital, as it was universally believed that his mission embraced not only the settling of the question of the Salic law as respects Spain, but also of the affairs of Portugal. ord William Harvey left Madrid on the 23d ultimo for Lisbon, in order to see and to communicate with Lord William Russell, and thence to be able to report to our Minister at Madrid (Mr. Addington) on the actual state of affairs in Portugal, for the information of Sir Strat-

left Paris on Saturday, for the North.

The Funds underwent a slight decline on the Paris

Bourse last Friday, but rallied on Saturday, owing to the accounts received of the firmness of our Money Market. One Agen de Change was publicly spoken of as a defaulter to a large amount. Several other failures were reported, all arising out of the extraordinary We have also received German Papers to the 2d inst.

ome length in a preceeding column.

The list which we publish this day, containing the names of all the Members of the new Parliament, the names (in England and Wales) of their unsuccessful opponents at the elections, and the numbers who voted for Reformers and Conservatives respectively, is a document which cannot fail to attract much attention at the present crisis. This table affords the most comprehensive analysis which has yet appeared of the great political movement of the first election under the new and reformed system. It exhibits the conflicts of the elective body throughout the kingdom, not only in their immediate results as power as it stands comparatively on the face of the poll-books. We see at one clarathey appear from the returns, but also in their conflicting books. We see at one glance what is the amount of the triumph achieved, and what the respective strength of the parties by whom it was contested. That the issue has been a glorious triumph to liberal prin-ciples is universally acknowledged—bating the epithet—

mists, and enemies of corruption, even the first re-formed Parliament is strong enough to carry them through the necessary measures. The first reformed go-by; so that, in addition to the fair presumption of good intention on the part of its authors, we have the positive working of the Reform Act itself ensuring to be all a delusion. In fact, Toryism is from this hour forward a nonentity. Whatever the Conservatives may be able to do must be attempted in a different tone and

election is not included in our Parliamentary List, as the result is not yet known, owing, it is believed, to some accident which has happened to the steamer. In another column will be found the copy of an Ad-

dress lately presented by "the Society for the Diffusion of Information on Capital Punishments" to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with his voordsup's answer. Our readers are aware of the constant and persevering efforts which we have made, during some years past, to induce our Legislators to reform that chaotic mass of Penal Statutes in which, as if to mock the growing energies of civilisation in this country in other respects, the spirit of barbarism resides. To effect this great object, the talents and virtues of tues of such enlightened Senators as Meredith and Romilly were unavailing, because they were not sup-ported by the Press. Since we commenced our labours public opinion has been thoroughly awakened to the subject, both in this country and in France. In both

Ministers of Charles X., that feeling, so characteristic of moral improvement, has made great progress.

The principles of criminal jurisprudence which we Society to which we have alluded. The Bills which in the last Session repealed the penalty of death for all cases of forgery, with two exceptions, introduced in the House of Lords—for all cases of counterfeiting the which has already been made, in a comparatively short time, to substitute rational and corrective punishments for those of revenge and extermination. The Forgery Bill of Chief Justice Denman will make his memory revered when the perishable conflicts of party shall have

duty has been divested of much that made it painful, by mane, but temperate exertions, the temptation to trifle with the sacred claims of truth (in the cases to which the improvements apply) is removed. Those distress-ing conflicts are avoided by which, in former times, the arm of justice was paralysed, and opinion lends a willing and conscientious aid to authority." These are the judicious sentiments of an enlightened mind—equally free from the intemperance of a rash theorist and the shackles of professional prejudice. Nor need a Judge, in the most exalted station, be ashamed of taking a rational interest in the mitigation of the vindictive character of our criminal code, when the great Bacon, the Chancellor of England, and the unrivalled luminary of modern science, said "Let there be no rubrics of blood."

ne Public Securities have been agitated by a very con-rable depression to-day. We believe that no material be is to be assigned. It is generally considered to be ely s.re-action necessarily arising from the late rapid nec. Consols opened at 88\$\frac{3}{5}\$, and finally closed at 87\$\frac{5}{5}\$ S. the Opening. Bank Stock, 194 5 for Money, and for time. Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced An-es, 95\$\frac{5}{5}\$. New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities, 16 for the Opening. India Stock for Account, 209 210. Bonds, 39 34 pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 49 46 pm. e Foreign Market has been very heavy, and a decline prices has taken place. Belgian Bonds were quoted

lgian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 77\$ 7 tto, for the Acct., Jan. 15, 77\$ 7 # St., 100 101 Ditto for the Account, Jan. 15, 1012 ian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 4812 for the Acct., Jan. 15, 4824 100, 50 in Bonds (1824), 6 per

> —— Exchange, 251 500 Dutch 24 per Cent., Exchange 12 gull., 43 24 34 23 34 3 Ditto for the Acct., Jan. 15, 434 27

Cent., 39 5 a.c.
Ditto for the Account., Jan. 15, 43 5
\$\frac{3}{2}\text{dis.}\$
Prussian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 1014
\$\frac{3}{2}\text{Har REs.}\$
Anglo-Mexican Mining, \$\frac{3}{2}\text{9}\text{British Iron, 184}}
British Iron, 184
Real del Monte, 194
Globe Assurance Company, 141\frac{1}{2}\text{Ide New Scrip, \$\frac{5}{2}\text{Globe Assurance Company, 141\frac{1}{2}\text{Ide New Point Nower Canada, 46}}

We learn, by the accounts from Lower Canada, that the Governor-in-Chief, Lord Aylmer, had sent down the following notice to the House of Assembly, in addition to that we noticed a few days back:

"AYLMER, Governor-in-Chief
to the flow of the flow o

either in the Bill of Supply, or in any other Legislative Act, his Majesty has been left without the means of accretalning the real objects and effect of the law to which his assent has been required. The Governor-In-Chief has, therefore, received his Majesty's instructions to decline the acceptance of any future Bill of Supply granting money for specific purposes, unless it shall either contain or be succeeded by a distinct Bill containing a statement of the particular object to which each part of the grant is to be appropriated, and of the precise sum to be applied to each of these objects. "In conveying to the House of Assembly his Majesty's thanks for the grant they have made for the services of the current year, the Governor-In-Chief, in obedience to his

the help of any data yet offered. Where the blame of failure is to rest (for that charge remains to be affixed some where), it were value at the present moment to conjecture. We expect, however, a satisfactory clue to this knowledge in the statement which we understand to be forthcoming from the pen of a Gallant Officer, one of our own countrymen, who was prominently engaged in those brilliant attempts which marked their participation as volunteers in the atrife, but which could not avail against the odds of circumstance and position. The gentleman we allude to is preparing, as we learn, a History of Don Pedro's Expedition, from its outset. The station he occupied among the avocats milliant of the Constitutional cause—the zeal with which he is known to have served that cause, so long as he could honourably do so—and his credit as an English officer—will be fair guarantees for the execution of his purpose in a spirit above the influence of disappointment; we, therefore, look for his promised account with feelings of interest. It is high time the public were in possession of the true state of the facts in an affair to which they have lent so large a share of their attention.

We learn by the advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th November that Santa Ana had raised the siege of Mexico and gone with his whole force to meet General Bustamente, who had advanced as far as Tula, within fifteen leagues of the capital. General Pedraza arrived at Vera Cruz; nour was the capital description of the capital. General Pedraza arrived at Vera Cruz; four was worth 50 dollars a barrel, and other articles for subsistence at proportionate rates.

By the accounts from the United States vesteries we

worth 50 dollars a barrel, and other articles for subsistence at proportionate rates.

By the accounts from the United States yesterday we learn the arrival of the United States' sloop of war Concord from Naples, with the Hon. John Neilson, the American Chargé d'Affaires on board. It is stated that he had succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Neapolitan Government, by which it consents to pay the sum of 2,115,000 ducats as indemnity to the American claimants from spoliations during the occupation of the throne of Naples by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat. This conclusion to the negotiation was attributed to the naval demonstrations of the Americans in the vicinity of Naples.

The following order has been sent out from the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Bahamas:—

the preceding day on the State of Siege Bill, and the inment of the Duchess of Berry; and with addition

omments on these proceedings respectively. Marshal Soult is stated to h ave left Paris to join the King at Valen ciennes, taking with him an immense stock of commissi Honour, for distribution among "the brave Army of

We have received the whole of the Paris Papers of Sun

lay, together with the Messager des Chambres, Non

ecupied with reports of the debates in the Chamber of

ontain no news of importance, and are almost exclu

The flag, or standard, of the 10th Dutch Regiment takes in the citadel of Antwerp, was, with great pomp, on turday last, suspended from the roof of the chapel of Hotel des Invalides.

PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS, from the "S for DIFFUSING INFORMATION on G. PUNISHMENTS," to LORD CHIEF JUSTIC MAN.

territory of the Brazils, had been Pablished; and that efficient measure, testifying at once the reciprocal confidence of the Legislature, the Government, and the inhabitants, had given universal satisfaction.

The new Lord Chamberlain to the Queen is Basil Percy Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding and Callan, Baron Fielding of Newnham Paddox, and Baron St. Liz in the Peerage of England, also Earl of Desmond, Viscount Callan, and Baron Fielding of Lecaghe, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. This Nobleman, who, it is understood, her Majesty has appointed her Chamberlain in the place of Earl Howe, was advanced to the office of Lord of the Bedckamber by his present Majesty, on a vacancy created by the retirement of one of the Tory Peers when the existing Ministry was formed, and is a firm supporter of the Bedchamber by his present Majesty, on a vacancy created by the retirement of one of the Tory Peers when the existing Ministry was formed, and is a firm supporter of the present Government. His Lordship is in the prime of manhood, and his Countess (a daughter of Lord Ducie, a reform Peer) is a distinguished favourite with the Queen, The family of the Noble Earl are descendants from a Count Geofity of Hapsburg, who, under the name of Fielding, served Henry the Third, consequently they are a branch of the reigning House of Austria, the descendants for Bradolph. Lord Howe was removed from the Chamberlainship in the first week of October 1831, since which period the functions of the office have been discherged by the Hon. Wm. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. The appointment of the Earl of Denbigh as Chamberlain to the Queen was the spontaneous act of her Majesty, and is not in the slightest degree ascribable to the King's Ministers, although the appointment must of course be highly satisfactory to them.—Globe.

The Rev. J. Gunning, A.M., son of Sir R. Gunning, Bart, of Horton, Northamptonshire, has been appointed Rector of Wigan. The living is in the gift of the Barl of Bradford.

TRADE OF LEEDS.—The business for the week, at the Cloth Halls, has been considerable, and the prospects of the woollen cloth trade are cheering. Moderate sales have also been effected in finished goods. We are informed that the East India Company have given out orders for ladies' cloths and a large one for military goods, a fair portion of which has reached this district. Ossett and Rawden, in consequence, are experiencing some activity.—Leeds Mercury.

ore two, when assesses as accorded the Tribune, and said: —" Gentle-lener at one o'clock, to hear a communication is now nearly two, and no Minister has made ther it is consistent with the dignity of the party. This remark elicited no reply, and the

ect of law relative to the

THE MORNING HERALD.



THIS EVENING will be performed
THE DIMB BFILLE.
Captain Vivian, Mr. James Vining; Eliza Ardenton, Miss Murra
After which, MY ELEVENTH DAY,
Mr. Long Singleton, Mr. Webster (in consequence of the indisp 

LONDON.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All Advertisements from the convey awas be accompanied unice, or a reference in two for payment, and the companied of the payment of pay The publication of the MORNING HERALD, yester at Five, and finished at Eight. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Friday

and Saturday, and have made some extracts from them of miscellaneous interest rather than positive importance, which will be found elsewhere. Their tone of party altercation appears for the present much mode-rated, and speculation as to possible casualties in the region of foreign politics a little inert and uninstruc-tive. Prussia, which, since the commencement of the Belgian war, has been the great bugbear to the alarm-ists, is now understood to be satisfied of the sincerity of French intentions by the present withdeval of the French intentions by the prompt withdrawal of the my from Antwerp; an conciliate which no effort is deemed neces sary, is left to exhaust itself in sulky si ence or idle remonstrance. much uneasiness as to the ultimate result. duction to the Royal presence, that his allusions to the question of peace or war would be a mere draught of sugared water, to please the palate of the King. Certainly nothing could be more generally inoffensive to the most nervous taste than the discourse in question, or which not be more generally and the state of the most nervous taste than the discourse in question, of which, perhaps, our readers have not yet lost all re the zeal or indiscretion of her partisans, appear to be forced into the first place in domestic politics a the present moment. to excite civil war in La vendee, for her son's rights; and on Friday last some hundreds of young men, principally law-students, moved by admiration for the author of the Brochure, or excited by the adjurations of the Carlist Press, which has latterly been increasing in boldness, proceeded to M. Chateaubriand's house, and presented to him an address of thanks for his exercitions. sented to him an address of thanks for his exertions in the cause of legitimacy; to which flattering compliment this great, but vain man, made a reply which at ment this great, but vain man, made a reply which at once proved his great gratification and the eccentricity of his ambition. The following day a number of petitions were to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, praying the immediate liberation of the Princess, upon which a stormy debate was expected. Another piece of grand scandale, as it is called, of which the Chamber has been made the scene during the past week was the bringing up notitions.

idle remonstrance, without producing ospects of peace, under all these circumstances, are understood to be improved, though some wags of the Press still insist that the professions of the diplomatic body upon New Year's-day were wholly insincere, and that their spokesman himself confessed, before his intro-The affairs of the Duchess of Berry, from resent moment. M. de Chateaubriand has ducked a violent, though clever, pamphlet, on her mainly to be ascribed to the enlightened. o excite civil war in La Vendee, for her son's rights:

which the Chamber has been made the scene during the past week, was the bringing up petitions from some persons in Paris for the discharge from prison of Polignac and his colleagues, upon the ground that the very disloyalty to the Charter for which they are now suffering at Ham—namely, the declaring Paris in a state of siege, shedding the blood of the people, &c.—has been shown by the present Ministry, and with impunity, upon the 5th and 6th of June last. The Chambers passed to the order of the day upon this last, but it was doubted if the petitioners in favour of the Duchess to the order of the day upon this last, but it was doubted if the petitioners in favour of the Duchess doubted if the petitioners in favour of the Duchess would be treated with so much indulgence. In the Chamber of Peers, on Saturday, the Ministerial project respecting the etat de siege was introduced under the most unpromising auspices, and, no doubt, would be subjected, in the course of the discussion to many mortificing transferments.

(Signed) "Goderich.

Kerry.

Mayo

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The state of the s

King's Count

Merthyr-Tydv Midhuist ....

Morpeth . ...

Captain Spencer.

B. Hall

\*Marquis of Worcester

Pugh

\*Mr. Edwards

W. Howards

W. F. Handley.

\*Sergeant Wide

Sir M. Riddey

I. Hodgson

\*Mr. Attwood

Sir H. Willoughby

W. H. Miller

\*E. Peel.

\*E. Peel.....
I. H. Hawkins...
W. Ord ......
\*Sir W. Gordon

S. Crawler.

F. Polhili.
Sir R. Donkin
Sir P. Blake.

F. Command Sergit
Sir P. Blake.

F. Command Sergit
Sir T. Winningt
T. Attwood
J. Scholeseld

F. Tareer.

F. Tareer.

F. Bowring.

W. G. Scholler

G. Colonel Torner
Anhon Yates.

All. Bolling

Mr. Eagle.

Don A Curico
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D Robary
D Ronayne
Sir J. Beresfor
Dr. Baldwin
A C. O'Dwyer
I. Maxwell
A C. O'Dwyer
E Shaw
E S. Ruthven
O'D Connell
W Good
D Connell
D Sallwan
D S Dublin ... undalk . Kilkenny ... Klusale . . .. Limerick . . Wexford ... Youghall ... SCOTLAND. COTLAND.
COUNTIES.
Hon. Capt. Gord
J. H. Callender
— Oswald
G. Ferguson.
G. Stunt
C. Stunt
C. Marjoribanks
G. Sinchair
J. C. Colquboun
J. Hope Johnsto
Sir J. Dallymple
Sir J. Dallymple
General Arbuthn
R. C. Fergusson
J. Maxwell
Sir A. Hope
Sir A. Hope Sir J. Hay ... Lord Ormelie Lord Ormelie
Sir M. S. Stewar
Captain Elliot.
R. Pringle
C. Fleming
R. Macleod
Sir A. Agnew
Colonel F. W. G
J. S. Mackenzie
Admiral Adam. BOROUGHS. J. Abercromby
— Oswald
— Ewing
A. Bannerman
Sir J. Maxwell
— Kinloch
R. Wallace
L. Oliphant
J. A. Murray
J. Loch

Abedeen
Palaley
Palaley
Perh
Gennock
Perh
Leith, &c
Kirkwall, &c
Fortone, &c
Elgin, &c
Inverberrie, &c
Dysart, &c
Dysart, &c
Baddington, &c
Duafries, &c
Wigton, &c
Ayr, &c

\*\* The return f.

that the Member will be a supporter of the Government.

Or the only election in Scotland of which the result is vno yet known, if Indeed it be over. We have heard a report that the steamer which was sent down to communicate between the two portions of the stewartry during the progress of the election has met with some disaster, but the particulars have not reached us; and, if this be as we are informed, it may retard or entirely mar the return of a Member for that district. Nothing, indeed, could be more preposterous than to conjoin two sets of islands a hundred miles apart from each other in the election of one Member—separated, too, by a tempestuous ocean, which must be traversed two or three times before the election can be completed. In Orkney the constituency is pretty equally divided betwirk Mr. Traill and Mr. Laing, although the former is understood to have the preponderance—and Sbetand, it is believed, will turn the teale decidedly in his favour, if no antoward occurrence should swamp the steamer, the poll-books, and the election altogether.—Caledonian Mercury.

(From the Caledonian Mercury.)

(From the Caledonian Mercury.)

is former a understood to have the prepondermice—and Shestund, it is believed, will more that collected by in the According to the Control of the Control



BRIGHTON-MONDAY.

Their Majestles continue in the enjoyment of excellen Inter Engisted Street as the Queen, accompanied by Miss Hope Johnstone, attended Divine Service at St. George's chapel. A most impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Anderson, Chaplain to her Majesty. The body and galleries of the sacred edifice were thronged with persons of

distinction.

His Majesty gave audlence to Lieut.-Colonel Drummond,
Lord Howard of Effinghum, Sir John B. Pechell, and Captain

Pechell.

Miss Byng, Sir John Baresford, Vice-Admiral Sir T. an Lady Rodd, and Sir Peter Parker, visited their Majestic yesterday.

Miss Byng, Sir John seressorio, vice-Administ of A. and Lady Redd, and Sir Peter Parker, visited their Majestics yesterday.

Last evening their Majestics entertained at dinner the following distinguished personages:—
Diwing distinguished personages:—
The Princess Augusta Pulace George. Duke of Devenshire, Earl and Countess of Brool. Earl of Melisst. Counter and Countess of Brool. Earl of Melisst. Wildledge, Count and Countess Ludolf, Bishop of Worcester, Mrs. Morier, Lady Kennedy Erstelle, Madlied Este, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Dawson Damer, Sir John B. Rechell, Earl and Countess of Gower, Sir John Berschot, Miss Hope Manstone, Sir Andrew Barnard, Miss Wynyard, Sir Herbert Taylor, andthe Earl of Munster.

The King took a carrige airing vesterday for nearly two hours on the cliffs, accompanied by Lady Kennedy Erskine.

The health of the Dudess of Gloucester has considerably improved within the last week. Yesterday her Royal Highness was visited by the Duntess of Chesterfield, Mrs. Anson, the Countess Gower, and Countess of Albemarle.

The Earl of Munster! took leave of their Majesties this morning, and left for his readence in Belgrave-square. The Noble Earl put up at the Alblon during his sojourn here, there being no apartments vacant at the Falace.

The Princess Augusta has ordered a full-length portrait of the infant planist, Miss Jonar, to be taken for her Royal Highness.

Maior-General Sir Howard Douglas left here this merning

there being no apartments vacant at the Falace.

The Princess Augusta has ordered a full-length portrait of the infant planist, Miss Jonas, to be taken for her Royal Highness.

Major-General Sir Howard Douglas left here this merning for Bagahot, on a shooting excursion.

(COURT CIRCULAR.)

Viscount Palmerston gave a grand dinner, last evening, at his residence in Great Stanhope-street, to Count Pozzo di Borgo and a select party of the Foreign and Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, who were invited to meet his Excellency. Among the company were—

The Russian Ambassador, and the Princess Lieven, the French Ambassdor, the Prussan Minister, the Braon de Wessenburg, the Austrian Prince Traileyrand had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday, at the Foreign-office.

Count Pozzo di Borgo, accompanied by Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, pald a visit yesterday to Earl Grey, at the Treasury, after his Lordship's arrival from East Sheen, and had a long conference with the Noble Earl.

The Prussian Minister had interviews with the Russian and French Ambussadors yesterday, and also visited Viscount Palmerston yesterday, at the Foreign-office.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria walked and drove for some time in Hyde Park yesterday. A Deputation from the City, head of your Crote, M.P., had a conference with Viscount Althorp, yesterday, at the Treasury, respecting the steat trade.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn transacted business yesterday at the Colonial-office.

Mons, Jeremle, the Procureur-General for the Mauritius, has left town to re-embark for that colony.

The Duke of Wellington and a select party, including several Military Commanders, have been staying on a visit to Viscount Combermere, at Combarmere Abbey, Cheshire.

Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of State for Ireland, Viscount Palmerston, and Viscount Althory visited Earl Grey yesterday.

## FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.

The Marquis and Marchiness of Bristol and family, in St. James's-square, from their seat, letworth-park, Suffolk; the Earl and from Brighton; Lond Hivers, in Growpern-place, from Andley-arrees, from Brighton; Lady Hivers, in Growpern-place, from Brighton; Lady Hivers, in Growpern-place cannot be a superpart of the Brighton; Captain Forrest, at the Royal Hotel, Jermyn-atreet, from Brighton; Captain Forrest, at the Royal Hotel, Jermyn-atreet, from Brighton; Darnes Stath Hotel, James Williams, Eug., at ditto, from Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Arlington-atreet, from Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Liverpool; Captain and I.ddy Allan, at the Union Hotel, Cockspurstreet, from Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Brighton; Allan, at the Union Hotel, Cockspurstreet, from Ground, From Haitings; Lord Ongley at Marshall Hotel, Albemaric-street, for Haitings, and Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Street, for Brighton; Coverne Byng, Rea, Mr. T., from St. James-square, for his resuor-square, for their aced, Arott St. Lawrence, Herts; Mr. and Mrs. Street, from St. James-square, for heir aced, Arott St. Lawrence, Herts; Mr. and Mrs. Street, from St. James-square; J. Howlass Happer, Eug., and J. Happer, Jun. Eug., from Gluto; Goorge Holfold, Eug., from ditto.

The nuptials of the Duke of Coburg with the Princess Marjo of Wurtenbert were solemnized with great salen.

The nuptials of the Duke of Coburg with the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg were solemnized with great splendour at Coburg on the 24th.

The Princess de Loraine-Vaudemont, the last of the Montmorencies of the elder branch, died on Wednesday last of an attack of applexy.

The Duke of Devomhire has caused to be distributed to the poorer classes of it villages in the neighbourhood of Chatswerth—viz., Pleasor, Beeley, Pilsey, Baslow, Ashford, and Sheldon, a quantity of blankets and flannel.

It is said that the Marquises of Cleveland and Stafford are to be made Duke.

The Earl of Egrenont was taken ill on Wednesday last at his seat at Petworth. Sir Matthew Tierney was sent for, and arrived at two o'plack in the morning, when he found his Lordship asleep, The venerable Earl passed a good night, and was conjudered better at the date of the latest accounts.

counts for this unfortunate and highly-gifted gentleman, and we trust his wants, so far as money can relieve them, will soon be relieved.

We have the painful duty of announcing the death of the Rev. W. Roberts, M.A., late Vice-Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Warpleadon, in Surrey. He died of the 11th instant, at his rectory, in the 71st year of the age. His father was Provost of Eton. He of the year of the age. His father was Provost of Eton. He returned as an assistant master to his old school; and was slected Fellow of Eton in 1766. Thus he beld his fellowship during the extraordizary period of near 47 years. We understand Mr. Bethel, Vicar of Burnham, will succeed to the Rectory of Warpleadon.—Berkshire Chronicle.

The production of Nell Guynne as a dramatic personage upon the stage, is said to be peculiarly offensive to certain persons, some of whom have been heard to ask "Who next?"

While the Haymarket was occupied as its name imports, there might be some excuse for its not being as clean as other streets; but there can be none now for its being generally ankle-deep in mud.

An iron railway is about to be established between Lyons and Marseilles.

An iron railway is about to be established between Lyons and Marseilles.

WROK, THE SOULECOTTIAN PROPHET.—We had hoped that the biasphemous ravings of this disgrace to human nature were consigned to their merited oblivion, and that the exposure of his iniquities tome time ago had been so complete as to leave his misguided followers without any excuse for cilinging to their infatuation; but we were deceived, for within these few days several of the long-bearded tribe have been husily employed in circularing among the lower classes in this town printed copies of a document in which the pretented prophecies of the high priest are set forth with all the solemnity imaginable, and attested by three witnesses, who profess to have heard them delivered. The "prophecies," which bear the date "Whithy, October, 1831, "Prier to the dissensions in the Gabinet, and "appointment of a parish blooming after those fellows.—Manchester Courier.

The new Member for Pontefract's arguments will, it is

7 5 2 Mary

A new "romantic, operatic, serio.comic burletta," called *Bon Quirol Knipht of the Woful Countenance, or the Humans of Sancho Para* was performed at this theatre last evening. The title of the piece quite descriptive of its character. The plot is founded on the celebrate work of Certantee, who "i aughed Spain's chivalry away," and In general adheres to the novel. The first scene spens with the barber's showhere Nicholac (Mr. Bucksten) is seen busily engaged not only it.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. DONCASTER RACES.

DONCASTER RACES.

In addition to the Great St. Leger the Glowenster, Saturday night. Closed this week with the under-countened flowing important stakes have closed this week with the under-countened flowing important stakes have MCNDAY.

The Champanes Stakes of so sows each for 2-yr olde. Mr. Riddell's br. c Amurath, by Whisker, dam by Selim—Mr. Riddell's br. c Amurath, by Whisker, dam by Selim—Mr. Riddell's br. c Amurath of the Counter of the Counter

Smith's bf Princess Royal, by Royalist, d by Whist of Sackons mem. J.
Dick, by Lanplighter Mr. Lacy's ch'f Frantic, by Reclamiteremore of Catharina—Lord Langford's Fadiadie, by Zealot, out of Roue's dam—
Lord Langford's Summerhil, sidert to Branch, the Hercules.

Four-yr old Stakes of 50 sovs each, 20 ft, and 23 added.

Lord Clereland's bc Brother to Chorister, by Lottary—Mr. S.Fox's br c Julius, by Jerry—Mr. S.Kpaey's b c, Physician—Mr. Gascoigne's b t Tuberose, by Ct. Fatrick (dis William).

The Gascoigne Stakes of 100 sovs each, 30 ft.

Lord Cleveland's br c Miely Molech, by Muley—Mr. Watte's ch c Schinnarar, by Sinchlock—Duke of Leeds's b c Lot, by Lottery—Mr. Anne, Sister to Turner.

Anne, Sister to Turner.

Mr. Powiett's gr c by Figaro, out of Jack Spigot's dam—Mr. Roder's b f Anne, Sister to Turners.

Mr. Powiett's gr c by Figaro, out of Jack Spigot's dam—Mr. Roder's br character, by Figaro, out of Justine—Mr. Foulis's br c Panfan, of Homer's dam—Lord Kelburne's br f by Jerry, by Whiker, out of Homer's dam—Lord Kelburne's br f by Jerry, by Whiker, out of Homer's dam—Lord Kelburne's br f by Jerry, by Whiker, out Mr. Roddel's b c Valiant—Mr. Riddale's b f by Lottery, out of Marchae—Lord Cleveland's b c Seltino—Mr. Hiddale's b f by Lottery, out of Marchae—Lord Kelburne's br f by Jerry, by Whiker, out Mr. Riddale's b c Valiant—Mr. Riddale's b f by Lottery, out of Marchae—Lord Cleveland's bc Seltino—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Forester—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Forester—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Seltino—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Seltino—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Seltino—Mr. Guilly's checked, out of Mrs. Re—Mr. Guilly's checked, out of Mrs. Re—Mr. Guilly's checked, out of Mrs. Re—Mr. Guilly's checked, out of Laverile dam—Durk of Leed's bc by Blacklock, out of Mrs. Re—Mr. Hebdey's ch c Coldbeater—Mr. Houldsworth's bc Watsunbard. by Velocipede, du by Walson—Mr. Co. Gropifor's bc Chellinum—Mr. Roy Velocipede, du by Walson—Mr. Co. Gropifor's bc Chellinum—Mr. Hebdey's ch c c Alliant—Mr. Heseltine's bc Warlaby Baylock, do by Walson—Mr. Co. Gr

TATTERSALL'S-YESTERDAY.

## PRIVATE MAD-HOUSES.

PRIVATE MAD-HOUSES.

Ma. Eniron,—A few days ago I observed in your paper an advertisement requesting, or rather I might say requiring, the keepers of all private mad-houses or lunatic asylums, to send their names and addresses to the Parish officers. If the author of this request, or demand, has any good object in the author of this request, or demand, has any good object in the author of this incentions to me, I think I can furnish him with the information he requires, not only for template the result of treenty years; and he may rest assured he will never gain it through the means he has adopted. I shall sluc he happy to send him the name and address of every por son now engaged in the trade of keeping houses for the confinement of lunatics privately. If you are pleased to the this, and it should meet the eye of the advertiser, wou may hand him humble Servant, 4th Jan. 1833.

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 te the electors of the Northern division of Northamptonshire, which appeared in the Northampton Hereid of lear work, be included.

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 servard.

(Signed) "Thomas Tyron.

Mr. Freshfeld is said to have lest in the service of the service

"Bolwick, Jan. 3."—Northampton Heraid.

"Breshfield is said to have lost his seat for Penryn by too confidently assuming that he could secure the election of a colleague, or, in other. Words, by taking Lord Tulamore for his second, who came in first.

Yesterday afternoon the Zunkish Ambassador Extraordinary, accompanied by ais Aldo-de-Camp and Sacretary, visited the Old Balley (Old Court), and were Introduced to the Bench by Mr. Sheriff Humphery, attended by Mr. Judiar-Sheriff Pilcher. This distinguished Plenipotenty appraved to take much interest in the proceedings of the Court, which trial at the time were charged with burglary. A feer remaining for a considerable time, the Ambassador and sulte were explained to him by an interpreter. The privaners for trial at the time were charged with burglary. A feer remaining for a considerable time, the Ambassador and sulte were conducted over the prison of Newsgate.

BLISTERS IN ERYSIPELLS.—In an excellent article on this subject in the Bulletin General de Therapeutique, M. Rigaud, late interne at the Horpital St. Louis, advances a considerable number of facts which prove the efficacy of bilisters in philegmone at the surface affected. Relief is usually obtained in 24 hours.—Lancet.

On Tuesday afternoon last, an unmarried woman, about 20 years of age, named Elizabeth Rayner, was found in Clifton Wood, about 200 yards from her own residence, with her throat cut. She was last seen alive on the preceding evening, and was in a state of pregnatory. No weapon or instrument was found near her by which the wound could have been inflicted.—Hallfax Journal.

A travelling caravan was lately at South Shields exhibiting a dwarf, a fat woman, and some mechanical curiosities, when some of the Welchmen, employed at Jarrow colliery went to see them, and they immediately recognised the fat woman as an acquaintance, who had been stolen from Wales. They accordingly took possession of her, and carried her to Jarrow, where she now remains, until her friends are apprised of her situation.—N

an array compared as, which is not grantly, grantly, grantly, and the same of the John and the John a

THE MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, JANUARY

ent, but not of the 9 per cent. An inspection of stamps was redered in consequence of the discovery. Cross-examined—The first conversation with the prisoner as on the 6th of November, and he had then only one amp, and that was for Is 6d, in his possession. The pri-

MIDDLESEX, aturday, January 12.

No.

THE Subsci

A CASE of EXTREME DISTRESS.—The PERSON
In whose behalf AID was solicited Dec. 21, being gatefully to as, being a state of the control of the

The Legends will be eggenty read, and withed for their introduce power of imparting pleasure. Tative Magadine.—London: Longman, Ress. Orms. and Co.

Thioday is published, in 870, 157.

BEERVATIONS on the NATURE and TREATMENT a of INFLAMMATION, being the Second Edition, revy considerably enlarged. By J. H. JAMES, one of the Surgeons of the Davon and Extert Hospitals.—London: Frinted for Reashaw and Rush, 395, 35 Strand, publishers of the Weekly Medical Journal, price 64; and Jupham, of Extert.

MOORE'S FITZGRALD.—Third Edition.—In 2 vois post 870, with Degral, Third Edition, 21s bds.

If FE and DEATM of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD.

By THOMAS MOORE, Egg.—"The lettery of Lord Education of the Compan, Ress. Onto an Brace very read. Meltopfiltas.—London: Longman, Ress. Onto an Brace very read. Meltopfiltas.—London: Longman, Ress. Onto an Brace very read. Meltopfiltas.—In 800, with numerous Pleas and Woodeste, 13s boards, MEMOIR on SUSPENSION BRIDGES, comprising the Hell History, with Descriptions. Also, Experiments on Bars and Wiver. Roles for facilitation, and the Meltopfiltas.—Bridges, worthy the subject, and worthy the baje character for practical knowledge which our engineers—"Autom, &c. By Edd. S. SEWARC BRIDGES, companying the Companying of the State of the Stat

NOEHDEN'S ELEMENTS of GERMAN GRAMMAR, with an Appendix, containing Reading Lessons selected from the Writiness of Herder, Goethie, Wileland, Schiller, Geller, &c., with Notes and Illustrations. To which is added a Vocabulary. This volume is

The first part of the control of the

"To Lientenant Glaccock, &c."

DESPATCH OF THE VISCONDE DE SANTA MARTHA, COMMANDER-IN-CHEF OF THE ABMY OF OFFERIONS, TO THE
VISCONDE DE SANTARIM.

"Most illustrious and excellent Sir.—I haten to acquaint
your Excellency that the rebels endeavoured this ay to make
a sortie to the south of the Douro, by twigger of Candal
and Furado; but the pickets posted there, reinforced by
some companies of the Royalist volunt there, reinforced by
some companies of the Royalist volunt there, reinforced by
that they were not able to manifest. He object they had in
accounts which I have received, althous, according to the
cumstantial, itappeared that a great numps abey armot cirouly by throwing themselves into the Douro. Two boats
foundered through the great number of Ingilives who presse
on board them, and many rebels were alm bedder. It is
calculated that the attacking force was unwards of 2,00
mes, which would appear to indicate the way perhaps is
corps destined to protect the disembarkation of some othe
force, which was to make an attempt on one partners.

"Whilst a part of the army were thus employed in routine
the rebels, his Majesty honoured the careth of anothe



Pantialoon, Mr. Bartlett; Commonse, banss Basels.

To-morrow, Rob Roy; the Waverley Pageant; and The Pantomime.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Masanicilo, Mons. Commonse, Mons. Theodore Guerinott;
Fenelis Mille Pauline.

Masanicilo, Mons. Commonse, Mons. Theodore Guerinott;
Fenelis Mille Pauline.

King Charles Pauline.

King Charles the Second, Mr. Jones; Sir Charles Barkeley, Mr. Forester; Joe Haines, Mr. Meadows; Counsellor Covension, Mr. Blancher, Commonse, Mons. Mr. Keeley.

To conclude with the Grand Commonse Moli, Mr. Keeley.

To conclude with the Grand Commonse Moli, Mr. Keeley.

TO conclude with the Grand Commonse Moli, Mr. Keeley.

TO conclude with the Grand Commonse Clown, Mr. T. Matthews, Columbine, Mils Caroline Korster.

To-morrow, Nell Gwynne; Sommer, and The Pantonime.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

nance: or, The

After which (positive) CUPID.

To conclude with a new grand Comic Pantomine, called

BARLEQUIN AND THE KING-OF CLUBS; or, The Knave
that atole the Syllabube.

Harlequin, Mr. Gleson, Clowar, Measws, Sanders and King; Pantonien, Grand Comic Pantomine, called

Harlequin, Mr. Gleson, Clowar, Measws, Sanders and King; Pantonien, 3d; Board, Sanders and King; Pantonien, 3d; Board, Sanders and private boxes may

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Box Add Mander VESTRIS; ROYAL OLYMFIC THEATE,

THIS EVENING will be performed

THE OLD GENTLEMAN,

Nicholas Oldham, Seq., Mr. Webster; Angelina, Miss Murray; Bell,

Mrs. Orger.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Rose (Queen of Faires), Madame Vestris.

Sir Carraway P. C.; or, EACHELORS' WIVES,

Sir Carraway P. C.; or, EACHELORS' WIVES,

Venus, Madame Vestris; Adonis, Mr., J. Bland,

Bat Office open from Ten till Four Octobe,—Private Bores only of Mr.

Andrews, 107, New Bond-street. LONDON.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. We have not been able to find Mr. Busteed's letter, but we hope to do so in the course of the day.
We have no recollection of "the particulars of the Windsor Castle sinceore;" but it is possible we may have received and passed it over in the hurry of business.

In the hurry of business.

The publication of the MORNING HERALD, yesterday, cor at Fire, and dinished at Right.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

We received last night Brussels Papers and letters to the date of yesterday, and German Journals to the 29th ult. Their contents, generally, are not very important, and our private letter is so comprehensive upon the Belgian affairs as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than allude to it, in this place. It will be seen that the financial embarrassments of the Belgian Government have increased to such a degree as dangerously to compromise its credit with the holders of the Public Securities. It has been found out, too, that little has been gained by the taking of Antwerp, for its trade is already substantially ruined. The King of Holland has officially decreed the shutting up of the Scheldt, and there appear no means at present by which it can be emancipated but an attack upon Flushing, which assumes an invasion of Holland—a proceeding in which we apprehend the Northern Powers will demean themselves with every other feeling than that of passive acquiescence.

attention was paid to those petitions by the then Government, except to throw contempt upon the supplications of the petitioners—to deny the existence of extensive distress, and to refuse their prayers for inquiry into the truth of their allegations, by scornfully shutting the doors of Parliament in their face.

Our readers will recollect the exertions which we then made, day after day, to induce the Duke of Wellington's Administration to listen to the complaints of the petitioners—to take their case into consideration; and if they could not afford them immediate relief, at least, to bring to their assistance the sustaining power of hope, by taking such steps as would afford them a promise of future measures for the alleviation of their suffacines. by taking such steps as would afford them a promise of future measures for the alleviation of their sufferings. But no; the Members of the Administration in both Houses of the Legislature broadly and fastly denied the existence of any distress that called for the Houses of the Legislature broadly and flatly denied the existence of any distress that called for the interposition of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington himself undertook to prove that, instead of distress being prevalent, the country was actually in a state of "growing prosperity." He relied upon circumstances, as Sir Robert Peet did in the House of Commons, which, in reality, actually had been also been considered as a single description of the description of th only showed that while solid prosperity was on the de-cline, the spirit of a gambling speculation in the affairs of trade and commerce was still alive. These Statesmen, no oubt, satisfied their own minds of the correctness of their dreadful consequences,

of relief, but of inquiry, drove the labouring classes to despair; and the acts which were the result of that despair facilitated the downfall of a Ministry who seemed to think that any serious attention to the humble petitions of the poor was beneath the dignity of states-

We told the Ministers then, and our anticipations of the crisis that followed are now upon record, that if Government did not take the case of the labouring classes into serious consideration, and afford them some prospect of relief, the consequence would be a servile war—that was our expression. The Government Press ridiculed the idea. It was its pastime to taunt the petitioners, and sneer at every one who advocated their melancholy privilege of complaint. Whatever the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel said then were like the "decrees of Cæsar" to some of our contemporaries, who, since their loss of power, have discovered them to be deficient in every talent and public virtue that could qualify them to sway the destinies of poraries, who, since their loss of power, have discovered them to be deficient in every talent and public virtue that could qualify them to sway the destinies of a great nation. Obsequious majorities in both Houses supported the decisions of Ministers, and exasperated the sufferings they derided. The year did not close without the breaking out of those disturbances, which the victorious leader of armies found himself unable to quell. Burnings and machine-breaking signalised the progress of popular frenzy. In the midst of the flames of civil dissension, which their misgovernment had mainly excited, the Wellington Ministry let fall the reins of power. Special Commissions, with their scenes of affliction, suffering, and blood, desecrated the hallowed season of Christmas. The excitement was subdued at the time at a great expense to the nation. But though the external symptoms of the disorder were abated for the time, its cause has never since been removed.

nce been removed.

That "prevention is better than cure," is a maxim since been removed.

That "prevention is better than cure," is a maxim that holds good in the political, as well as the physical system. But while our legislators rely upon the efficacy of "letting blood" for crime, they care little for the adoption of that moral treatment by which crime may be prevented. We now speak of that species of crime which is not the act of men hardened in iniquity, but of that class of offenders whose violation of the law is the consequence of the pressure of misery, driving them into temptation, or forcing them to revenge. While the misery of the labouring classes, and the sense of oppression connected with it, continues, it is in vain that the ensanguined sword of vindictive law is suspended over their heads, and that every now and then'it cuts off victims, and makes the people familiar with judicial slaughter. The best law is the preventive law—the law that will protect the labourer against the task-masters that "grind the faces of the poor," and, by taking from him the means of comfort and of an honest independence, make him reckless of character, and qualify him for acts of violence and depredation.

him the means of commort and or an honest mapper dence, make him reckless of character, and qualify him for acts of violence and depredation.

It is true we hear seldom of the offence of machine-breaking now, but the reason is not that the results of the Special Commissions, or the still subsisting punishment of death, have terrified from the crime, but because the farmers have very generally substituted the hand-labour of the flail once more for that of the thrashing-machine;—but the midnight burnings still go on. Neither continued executions by Judge and Jury, of guilty men sometimes, and of innocent ones occasionally, can stop this crime of a fierce and ignorant spirit of revenge—its cause lies deeper than penal laws can reach. The Spring-gun Bill of Lord Melbourne, which was to put men, women, or children, as the case might happen to be, to death, without the intervention of Judge or Jury, would only have made matters worse. The penal legislation has been long tried without effect—let the remedial now be attempted;—improve the condition of the labourer. We shall show at another opportunity how that may be done. at another opportunity how that may be done.

We have already published some extracts from the evidence produced before the Committee of the House of Commons in support of the Factories' Labour Regulation Bill: What a picture of suffering and

Regulation Bill: What a picture of sulfering and cruelty!

If there be such a personage as a misanthrope in England or in the civilized world, now is the time for him to triumph. Let him appeal to this evidence, to this statement of facts—of nothing but simple, unadorned, uncoloured, unexaggerated facts—and, if he do not find his theory acknowledged, it must be from some fundamental defect in the theory itself. The proof of human wickedness is perfect; let the misanthrope exult and triumph, therefore. He is now in possession of a case against human nature, surpassing every of a case against human nature, surpassing every

Securities. It has been found out, too, that little has been gained by the taking of Antwerp, for its trade is already substantially ruined. The King of Holland has officially decreed the shutting up of the Scheldt, and there appear no means at present by which it can be emancipated but an attack upon Flushing, which as sumes an invasion of Holland—a proceeding in which we apprehend the Northern Powers will demean themselves with every other feeling than that of passive acquiestence.

It appears from the German Papers that the young King of Hungary has had a relapse, and that his eventual recovery is again despaired of Amongst the extracts will be found the speech of McDigart to the Continent will be looked for invain. The discourse turns entirely upon financial matters. We are still told that great interest continues to he felt generally throughout Hungary for successions and to him by England and France, is said to have been received by Government, but the precise terms have not yet been made public. It is thought, however, that the Dutch King has shown a praise-worthy disposition to comply, as far as his honour will permit him, with the terms, unreasonable and strongant as they are, and an eventual accommedation is hought to be more likely than some days ago was imagined, avoided by an equitable arrangement.

Among the most important of the questions of domestic policy with which the new Parliament will have to deal, is that relative to the condition of the labouring classes, and the best means of improving it. Every one will recollect that, during the last year of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, vast numbers of petitions were presented to both Houses of Parliament, detailing the miseries and privations of the industrious system of internal polity, which regarded more the tothe horrors of starvation in a land of pleaty. No vernment, except to throw contemps by the then Go-cations of the petitioners—to deny the existence of common, and which we publish under that tother horrors of starvation in a lan

shows the connections of the Peerage in the reformed House of Commons, and which we publish under that descriptive title. Our object in doing so is to meet that fallacy so often urged against the Reform Bill, which imputed to its operation the total routing of the families of the Aristocracy from the House of Commons. It will now be seen how erroneous was the calculation of the Tories in that respect, as well as in many others. There may be some trifling errors here and there in the list, especially as regards the degree of affinity between the individuals and the Noble houses to which they belong: but we believe it will be found, in the main be as correct as can be fairly expected; and we will gladly undertake to adopt any alterations which, upon examination, may be found necessary to make it so.

examination, may be found necessary to make it so.

By advices from Dresden to the 23d ult., we learn that the protest against the Diet which is to be made in the two Hessian Chambers by the Deputies of Vazdorf and by Count Hohenthal, received every day a large accession of signatures. Immediately on the opening of the two Chambers the protest would be presented. The elections in Saxony had not terminated at the above date, but of the 12 members returned 25 were known to be of independent tentiments. Prince Otho Victor, of Schoburg-Valienbourg, and been named by the King President of the First Chamber but had declined.

It is stated in one of the medical publications that in

per but had declined.

It is stated in one of the medical publications that in consequence of the interposition of Lord Melbourne, the monopoly in the distribution of "subjects" which threatned to defeat the objects of the Anatomy Act, has been ompletely destroyed.

The distressed state of many of the Irish Clergy, owing

sitions. The ignorance of men on whom the duties of Covernment devolve has often the effect of crime, he ignorant obstinacy displayed on that occasion had readful consequences. The scornful denial, not only

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. BRUSSELS, Tuesday Morning. The Belgians already begin to feel the great advan-tages they have gained by the disinterested interference of their Gallic friends. The Scheldt is shut. Not a vessel of any description is permitted either to ascend or

descend this river.

Yesterday the following bulletin was published by the

Yesterday the following bulletin was published by the Superintendent of the Pilot-office at Antwerp:

"Saturday, Jan. 6, Six o'clock Evening.

"The pilot charged to conduct the Austrian vessel Roulestan, Captain Gesperich, down the river, reports that at Lillo he was prevented from continuing his voyage by the Datch Commander of a gun-boat. He was told that no vessel belonging to any nation whatsoever would be permitted either to ascend or descend the Scheldt, and that he mustreturn to Antwerp."

bedougng to any nation whatsacever would be permitted either to accard, we accent the Scholtz, and that he mustretum to accent the scholtz, and that he mustretum to accent the scholtz, and that he mustretum to was expected by all who know the firnness of character of the Dutch Monarch. The glove is thrown to England and France, and William bids them defiance. As to the Belgians, though they are the persons most interested, no one gives them a thought: they are like infatts in swaddling clothes, whom their nurses are alarned to leave to themselves even for an instant. The Belgians have now lost all their common the such that the such a standard to leave to the such as they would have flow to arms, and forced the enemy they only eighteen morbits since dispersed, and branded with the stigma of owardice, to open their only navigable river. By this time the whole line of the army ought to have been in motion—the war-whoop should have sounded—and, regardless of offending the Conference, they should have attacked in a halpfuel a different line of policy. They have written to their Ambassador at Paris, desiring him to male known to Louis Philip the audacity of their headstrong enemy. This was a product out their opponant than themselves. France is again called on to interfere—to enter once more inclined to favour their opponant than themselves. France is again called on to interfere the enter once more the Belgian territory, and drive the Dutch from the Scheldt. This is a much more difficult task than burning the clinad of Amazin and though it may be made on him. Schould the combined Ministers of Beginness of the strength of the present on the surface of the read of the present of the representation of the present of the repose of Burope, would gladly accept of the other of the present of the present of the repose of Burope, would gladly accept of the other of the repose of Burope, would gladly accept of the other of the repose of Burope, would gladly accept of the other of the repose of Burope, would gladly accept of

dereated with the French Authorities. OF THE BELGIAN ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

This army is composed of five divisions. The following is their situation:

"The staff of the 1st brigade at Berlogen; 1st regiment

foot consecution of the 2d brigade at Diest; 10th regiment of the line encampted at Diest, as also the 11th regiment.

The staff of the cavalry brigade at Diest; 2d regiment of horse chasseurs at Kempt; 2d regiment of lancers at the larville.

several villages, and became a kind of gulf. The citizens of Antwerp built the fortress of Lillo in 1584. The 3d of July, 1588, the Dake of Parma sent Colonel Mondragon, with 1589, the Dake of Parma sent Colonel Mondragon, with 5,000 men and 10 pieces of cannon, to besiege the forts of Lillo and Leifkenshock. The Duke of Parma, after a long resistance, seeing the inutility of his works, raised the siege, after losing 2,000 men. In 1688 the Spaniards laid siege to it with the same ill snecess. The fortifications of Lillo are extremely regular. In 1784 a fine avenue of trees, which then existed, was rooted up to make barricades. The ramparts were always mounted by sundry pieces of cannon, to top the gun-boats coming to Antwerp, and to hinder them from taking large vessels, in virtue of the infamous convention made in 1648, at the peace of Munster, between Spain and the Powers of the United Provinces—a treaty which ruised the commerce and navigation of Belgium. Lillo having been demalished and taken by the French in 1748, the States of the United Provinces had it rebuilt, after its being given up to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, as well as all the forts on both sides; of the Scheldt. It was ceded to Belgium on the Sith of October, 1789, by the treaty of Fontalnebleau.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, "Goblet.

(A true copy.)

"Nothomb, Sec.-Gen."

The following official correspondence on this important subject has just been made public: "8, Austin-friars, Oct. 23, "8, L. At the request of the merchants of London connected with the East India trade, and by desire of the Committee of the same, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the expediency of directing the Admiral on the Mediterranean station to place the communication between Malta and Alexandria on a permanent footing, by which means the malis from Bombay, brought by the steamers from thence, may be regularly forwarded to Malta with as Iltile delay as possible.

be regularly forwarded to Malta with as infection by sible.

"I am also directed to state that, as official notice has been given by the Government of Bombay that a steamer with the contract of the contract

days was experienced on a former occasion, the Hon. Company bany will prevent the recurrence of a similar detention of the mails.

"2. Whether the Hon. Company have made any arrangements for the more frequent and regular despatch of steamers from Bombay.

"Whether, in the pending arrangements between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, his subject, so important to the commercial, as well as the political interests of British India, is in a train of settlement.

"I am also directed to mention that the merchants of Liverpool have likewise brought the subject before his Majesty's Government; and that if the Honourable Company will be pleased to entertain the question, the merchants of London will have great pleasure in giving their best assistance, in co-operation with the other commercial bodies in the kingdom, towards the establishment of a regular, permanent, and frequent intercourse with India, through the channel of the Red Sea and Egypt.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"G. G. DE H. LARPENT,"

"To Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary, &c., India House."

"To Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary, &c., India House."

"Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners for the affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d and incation between Alexandria and slishing a regular communication between Alexandria and Siringian and the surface of the Association on the expediency of establishing a regular communication between Alexandria and Mails, in order that the mails brought from Bambay may be forwarded from thence without delay; and I have to inform, you that the Board have transmitted your application, with their favourable recommendation, to Viscount Goderich.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, "T. Hype VILLIERS.

"John Begbie, Esq., Secretary to the East India Trade Committee."

"East India Honse, Nov. 8.

We have seldom remarked a period when somuch public anxiety has prevailed that we have continued so long in are looking for real information, to supplant it and surmises relative to the affairs of the Continent. On domestic policy continues to present little worthy of noise, commercial affairs are at present in a very dormant policy commercial affairs are at present in a very dormant policy on the comming spring to give life as a the Subscribers to Lloyd's was held, Mr. Alderman Thompson in the chair. The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Willis, who moved that the Committee should be authorised to permit the Marine Insurance Companies, by their agents, to avail themselves of the daily established to permit the Marine Insurance Companies, by their agents, to avail themselves of the daily as condended and the continuence of a certain amount of subscription. This, being seconder gave rise to a very animated discussion, which terminate in the question being postponed, by a motion for its all journment, which was unanimously carried. A notice of notion was also given, relative to the by-laws and other rules of the establishment.

The Lightning steam-packet has arrived this afternoss, bringing despatches for Government, and a report has prevailed that they are of a favourable nature.

Our Money Market in the early part of the day pretented no new feature; Consols, which had been at 8/1, hone ever declined, and were quoted at 872, in consequence, awas said, of the unpleasant rumours from Ireland which had been circulated, but which may be more correct was said, of the unpleasant rumours from Ireland which had been circulated, but which may be more correct as was said, of the unpleasant rumours from Ireland which had been circulated, but which may be more correct as was said, of the unpleasant rumours from Ireland which had been circulated, but which may be more correct as was said, of the unpleasant rumours from Ireland which had been circulated, but which may be more correct as was said, of the unpleasant ru

15, 26 Ditto, 5 per Cent., 51, 15, 48in 15, 20 Ditto, for the Account, Jan. 15, 80 803 SHARES.

### THE SINKING FUND.

By an official statement made by the Lords of the Traces sury it appears that the net revenue of the country for the year ending on the 10th October last, over the expenditure, was 467,3911 ys 7d. The Commissioners for the duction of the National Debt have, in consequence, give notice that in the present quarter, ending on the 5th April next, one-fourth part of this excess of revenue will be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt in the following manner:—A sum of 100,000/ will be appropriated in the precise of Exchequer Bills; 11,348/ 8s 1d in the precise of Exchequer Bills; 11,348/ 8s 1d in the prochase of Exchequer Bills; 11,348/ 8s 1d in the prochase of Stock: and 4,999/ 1ls 1d will be applied to go off the Bank of England for certain advances made by the Directors to pay off dissentients to the reduction of the Four per Cents. To the amount to be invested is adde 2,943/ interest on donations made for the reduction of the Holth January in last year. In the previous quarter there were invested, on behalf of the Sinking Find 473,818/ 8s 9d, the Lords of the Treasury haring certified that the income of the country over the expenditure for the year ending the 5th July, 183, was 1,895,273/ 15s 33d. Of this sum one-fourth of the amount, or 473,818/ 8s 9d, was invested in the quarter ending January 5, 1832, in the following manner:—There was applied in the purchase of Exchequer Bills 400,000/, in the purchase of, Stock 7,2911/124d, and to pay the Bank for advances made to pay the proprietors of the Four per Cent. Stock, who dissented from receiving Three and a Half per Cents. 618, at 93/4. The purchase made yesterday, on the recommencement of business, were in the same Stock, at 954.

It was stated on 'Change, late yesterday afternoon, that Government had received despatches from the Hague, continued the same Stock, at 954.

covades. The coffee crop would be much less preceding one.

We yesterday received advices from Cuxhaven to the 3d inst They mention that the Elbe buoys, as far as the Bosch, were taken up on account of the ice. The pilot galliot was still cruizing in the vicinity of Neumark but it was supposed would shortly be obliged to run up to Cuxhaven. The Upper Elbe, as far as Grasbrook, was covered with ice.

"The side of the casely prigated at Diest, as also the 1th regiment of the interest prigated at Diest, 2d regiment of the casely prigated at Diest, 2d regiment of the casely prigated at Diest, the 6th dittor of the case of

### DUBLIN-MONDAY.

CHARRING OF THE MEMBERS.

This is altogether a great day for Ireland, baring the fog. A magnificent car, surmounted by two arm-chairs, covered with crimson velvet and gold lace, left the Arena, in Abbey-street, at 10 o'clock, bearing the two Members for the City of Dublin, in their triumphal procession to Kilmainham and back again. Tom Steele, with an enormous blue sash across his right shoulder, also holds a conspicuous position in the car. At the feet of the liberater, as a sort of figure-head to the machine, is seated an old fellow, resembling Pantaloon in the Pantonime, in a green doublet and hose, a venerable wig of streaming white horse-hair, and a long conical cap of yellow silk. He holds between his knees an Irish harp, which musicians assert surpasseth all other harps and stringed instruments in the monotony and harshness of its tone. At each side of the harper, who represents King Brian Boru, the great hero of Clontarf, that leathered the Danes out of Ireland, and got his own brains knocked about for his pains, stand two Royal pages in blue silk dresses and ostrich plumes; and beside these I know not that the car contains any other notable person or thing.

Mr. O'Connell is muffled in a large blue cloak, the collar of which stands up far above his ears; his head is buried in acapacious fur cap, and he has the air of one suffering either from actual illness or the apprehension of it. He receives the homage of the crowd as a dutiful offering, seated for the most part, while Ruthven, who is hardly good for any thing else, stands up ever and annon, and takes off his hat to the ladies.

The procession having cleared the city passed close under the Phaenix Park along the road which leads to IslandBridge. When the car arrived opposite the Wellington Testimonial, they halted, and O'Connell, looking out from his furry coverlet, smiled, as well he might, exultingly. On his arrival at Kilmainham, where Costello and Reynolds are imprisoned, the cheers of the multitude rent the air for several minutes, the music p

is strange that Lord Anglesey would pay O'Connell such a compliment.

At College-green the car stopped for a moment opposite the office of the Evening Packet, a high Tery paper; while Mr. O'Connell paid his respects to the editor, who kraciously returned his salutations from the drawing-room window, Mr. O'Connell laughingly, proferred that gentled man a piece of laured, which, however, he had the modesty rod decline "having no need" of such a present on this occasion. King William's statue was the next object of civility; the Man of the People uncovered to that "glorious had immortal" reminiscence, waving his cap joyously in the air, and then pointing to the Parliament House, led a sublime chorus of ten thousand throats all cheering for Repeal. The fog of the morning having dispersed, herems to have regained the sunshine of the mind, and looks well, hearty, and considerably excited.

In the first carriage at the head of the procession, is—O'Corman Mahon! Only on Thursday last did O'Connell literally turn him out of the room of the Political Union, or, as it is now called, the Volunteers. This is sacrificing upon the altar of patriotism, but not with vengeance.

the altar of patriotism, but not with vengeance.

as it is now catted, the 'putater's.

It is now catted, the 'putater's were heard, and a fog eloped the city at an early hour this morning. About no 'clock vart numbers hegan to assemble in Lower bey-street, opposite the Arens, the rendezvous of the des' Union. About nine o'clock Messra. O'Connell and heven arrived, accompanied by Mr. Steele as Henchman, a parcel of new Members of Parliament. The chariot, ch is certainly a very decent affair, was drawn by six essentially a very decent affair, was drawn by six essentially a very decent affair, was drawn by six essentially a very decent affair, was drawn by six essentially a very decent affair, was drawn by six west. Behind the driver (an old Milesian) squasted two r foundlings, representing "Hope' and "Mercy," dy Kelly, who is a dark man, stood over them, with a tew sig and an Irish harp, as the personification of the nortal Carolan. Immediately behind othe harper the tall brawny figure of Tom Steele appeared in the attitude of oman gladiator; and in the rear were placed two glit irs for the Members. It was altogether a curious common of Christianity and Irish mythology, and will, no be, shortly form a conspicaous figure in the windows of carleature shops. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons at ded either as spectators or participators in the procession. title after nine the Dictator ascended the charlot amidst most desening shillose.

and deither as the Edicator accorded the charlot amidst one of the expense of the children's ment caricular to the control of the expense of the children's ment care and the Edicator accorded the charlot amidst one of the expense of the children's ment desembly shilloes.

Aloft, in noisy state, "Aloft, in noisy state, "The great Dictator accorded the charlot amidst of the care of the car sweet, and by Grafton-street, Stephen's-green, act baggot-street, to the Dictator's palace in Merrion-square. Every thing passed off quietly. The cabinet-makers, carpenters, and fallors, were remarkably cleanly and well-dressed. The publicain also turned out right wolf, as did the Committee of the Trainer Union. With the exception, however, of the value, is which O'Gorman Mahon at as Charity, there was not one private vehicle in the entire procession. The garrisos' was ander, small aloy, and various detachments placed at particular stations in roughout the city.

was not one private vehicle in the entire procession. The garrisos was andor arms all day, and various detachments which are applicated at particular statues throughout the city.

The Mistine Company was held on Thursday, at the Chamber of Company's appearance of the Company was held on Thursday, at the Chamber of Company's groupeds have become more favourable that the report, as read by the Secretary, it would appear that the Company's groupeds have become more favourable that the part that the company's groupeds have become more favourable that the company's groupeds have become more favourable that the part that the company's grouped that the Board of Works have agreed to grant the affect of the Board of Works have agreed to grant the affect of the Board of Works have a green that the company's grouped the company's grouped that the grant that the company of the season for upwards of seven years, and arrangements have been completed, good for the property of the company of the grouped that the favourable that the favourable that the green completed, good for the Pollin Reening Post.

On Sunday last, while the Rev. Richard Goold, son of the Rev. Flerce Goold, of the fortisokane, was attending and administering the conforts of religion to a sick woman, be was interrupted by one of the police in attendance upon him, and informed that a large choncourse of people was gathering from all quarters, with adiation, as it was apprehended, of college the conforts of the grouped that the favourable that the favourable that the favourable that the favourable in the favourable that the favo

FACTORIES' LABOUR REGULATION BILL.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. James Turner gives the following evidence respecting

Anchester:—
We have regulations only for the cotton trade. We have ther mills in Manchester besides cotton. other mills in Manchester besides cotton.

Do you happen to know of your own knowledge whether a great number of hours are not worked in some of those other mills—I do. I am quite condent there are in some of the mills. In the slik mills a part of their hands work 14 hours a

Do you happen to know or your own knowledge and the great number of hours are not worked in some of those other mills?—I do. I am quite confident there are in some of the mills. In the sells mills a part of their hands work 14 hours a duy at the present time.

At whose mill, for instance, are they working above twelve hours?—At Longworthy's and Co., a large silk mill that we have in Mosely-attreet.

At any other?—Not that they work at so long as that. We have another mill, but they are not working quite so long hours. Vernon Royale works part of his hands 11 hours ady, and another part of them 12. There happens to be in this establishment a great number of young children. If How early are children worked at the latter mill?—From alx years and upwards. It is quite well known that they work in those mills, in some instances, longer than we do in cotton, and in some of them not quite so long; but they employ many children a great deal younger than we do in cotton mills. I have been to the mills and seen the hands come out, and they are very small children indeed. I have made inquiries, and I learnt that in the mill I am speaking of they have, I believe, 300 under nine years of age; and, from my own knowledge in secing the children, I should suppose it was tree.

The following devices for extracting the urmost possible quantity of labour from children make an es hounder;—Have you any other remarks to make as to the general management of silk factories of Manchester, or any of them?—It is well known that in these mills, especially the one that I have named, they take other means to get as much work out of the little infants as possible.

What do you mean by other means?—Other means besides coercive means; it is quite common in the mill, for instance, to give prizes to those that can do the most work in a forming for the prize was decided on that day, and the little boy that had won the had often complained, when he got home, that he could hardly get to bed. Then, when the two boys have done their quantity of work, t

tute children, now at the asylum at West Ham, to the Cape of Good Hope, to be there employed as agricultural labourers.

The CHAIMAN (Capt. Brenton, R.N.) expressed himself warmly in favour of the proposed plan, and stated that the inhabitants of the Cape seemed disposed to ald the Society in providing for the boys. The Grahm's Town Journal of Octate of the Society in the Societ

to remain, &c.

Mr. Fay wished to know when Government would be prepared to pay their portion of the expense of the children's emigration; because the Marter of a vessel (the Charles Kerr), who was about to sail for the Cape, had been applied to on the subject of taking them out, and that day had been fixed upon for selecting the boys.

The CHARMAN asid that Lord Guderich informed him that Gay the contract would not their northing of the expense, when

the Chairman is heard like a distant witness that if he does not speak out he simal witness that if he does not speak out he simal 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 infelicitous; the prisoner is behind it, the Jury is 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 some doment. No some does he turn to the Counsel than the Jury complain wishes to know what he is "whispering slyly in their ears?" He turns round to rebut the imputation, and the Court instantly reprinands him for not looking straight beyone the court instantly reprinands him for not looking straight beyone of the wery bottom of this well of Clerkenwell, below every body; if the Reporters are placed at a table at the twey bottom of this well of Clerkenwell, below every body; if the prison of the count of the prison of the count of the

the Magistracy, before which an early opportunity will be taken of laying it.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, an slarming fire broke out on the premites of Mr. H. Brockman, oil and colour warehouse, John-street, Hammersmith. The parish engines were quickly on the spot, which continued to play until the arrival of some of the London engines; but such was the inflammable nature of the stock that it continued to rage with the fary of a volcano, and, notwithstanding every exertion was made to arrest its progress, by balf-past 4ve o'clock the entile house, with the exception of the bare walls, was a heap of smoking ruins. Wynn, Sir, W.W., Col. of Denbigh Millin } Son-In-law of Earl Powis. Denbighabite Yorke, C. P., Capt. R.N. Nephew of Earl Hardwick (Cambridges)

CONNECTIONS OF THE PEERAGE IN THE REFORMED HOUSE OF COMMONS. rs of the House of Commons and Peers who voted against the

Second Read	Second Reading of the Retoral Dill are in Trancs.							
ELDEST SONS OF	R BEIRS PRESUMPTIV	E OF PER						
Members.	Connection.	Place represented						
Acheson, Visct	Son of the Earl of Gosford	Armagh Count						
Althorpe, Viscount, Chancellor of the	Son of Earl Spencer	S.Northampto						
Exchequer	Son of the Earl of Suffolk	Malmesbary						
Apsley, Lord	Can of the Park of Shafferland	Dorentchies						
Ashley, Lord	Son of the Earl of Shofteshury	Dotactamie						
Reltast. Earl of, vice								
Chamberlain of the }	Son of the Marq.of Donegal	Antriia Count						
Household								
Bentinck, Lord G., \	Son of the Duke of Portland	King's Lucu						
Major in the Army	Son of the Dike of Portiand	tring a Lynn						
Borkeley, Hon. C. F., )		a						
Borkeley, Hon. C. T.,	Brother of Earl Berkeley	Chellenham						
Capt. 2d Life Gnards J	Brother of D. of Marlborough	Woodstook						
Blandford, Marquis of	Brotner of D. of Mariborough	WOODSTOCK						
Blayney, Hon. C. D	Son of Baron Blayney	MonagnanCou						
Brougham, W., Mas. )	Brother of Baron Brougham	Southmark						
ter in Chancery }	Ptorner or Paron Prongram.	OOutil Walk						
Brudenell Lord Lieut	1	1						
Colonel 15th Light	Son of the Earl of Cardigan	N. Northampt						
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Dragnons	was en Vand Londondorm	Dogranhlen						
Castlereagh, Viscount	Son of E. Vane (Londonderry)	Downstille						
Cavendish, Lord	Uncle of Dake of Devonsnire	N. Derbysh						
Chander Maranis of .	Son of Duke of Buckingham	Buckinghams						
Clements, Viscount	Son of the Earl of Leitrim	Leitrim Count						
		Lndlow						
Cilve, Viscount	Son of the Earl of Enniskillen	Rermanach Co						
Cule, Viscount	Son of the Earl of Rosebery	Stiellna Durch						
Dalmeny, Lord								
Darlington, Earl of, }	Son of the Marq. of Cleveland	S. Shropshire						
LientColonel 5	non or the stard or otereran.	i omeranic						
Duncannon, Lord,	1	İ						
Commissioner of the	Son of the Earl of Besborough	Nottingham						
Woods and Forests	Don of the Barrer Leavester	1						
	Son of Baron Ferershum	N P Varkeh						
Duncombe, Hon. W	Dan of Park Samuel	Piante						
Eastnor, Viscount	Son of Earl Somers	rue Bure						
Ebrington, Viscount,	a an in	ar Donnardia						
	Son of Farl Portescue	M. Devonsing						
Devon Militla								
Fellowes, Hop. N	Brother of Earl of Portsmouth	N. Devonshire						
Fitzgibbon, Hen. R.7								

Son of Baron Holland ... Tayletock d, Major } [rish Peer..... Leominster N. Northu Son of Earl Grey .....

Viscount, Son of the D. of Manchester. Huntingdoneh Son of the D. of Mancrester. Huntingconsum:
Son of Earl Fitzwilliam. N. Northamptor
Son of Earl Sefton. S. Lancashire
Son of Baron Duete. E. Gloucestersh.
Son of Baron Duete. F. Gloucestersh.
Son of Baron Mostyn. Flictshire
Won et Earl Manvers. Retford
Son of the Earl of Abingdon. Oxfordshire
Son of Viscount Lismore TipperaryCount Son of Marq. of Bredalbane.. Perth County Son of the Earl of Tankerville N. Northumbe Son of the Earl of Rosse .... King's County

RELATIVES OF PEERS. Anson, Sir G. Col.
4th Dragoon Guards J
Nson, Hn. G., Lleut....
buthnor Jucle of the Earl of Lich- | Lichfield Brother of the Earl of Litchon-in-law of Earl Cardigan Brother of Viscount Beresford Coleraine Brother of the Bish, of Bangor Brother of the Bish, of Bangor Brother of Baron Brougham Son of the Earl of Aliectory Brother of the Earl of Curryick.

kerell, Sir C. Bart Hon. A., late Re-dent at Mysore rry, Hon. H. T.. W. Sarrey ndas, Hon. J. C... Hon.G., Capt Sec. to the Ad tzroy, Lord J. Lieut. Son of the Duke of Grafton. Thetford Brother of Baron Forester ... . Wenlock Brother of the Earl of War- } Warwick

Brother of Earl Grey ..... Vycombe Son of the Marquis of West- } Chester Brother-in-law of the Marq. | Launcesto of Londonderry ...... | Relation of the Marquis of Downshire ...... | Newry Uncle of the Earl of Hopeto 

Son of the Earl of Longdole Westmoreland Relation of Baron Dunally .. Brother of the Duke of Rutland N. Leices Father-in-law of E. Camden. E. Cornwall
Brether of Baron Ducie W. Gloncosters
Relation of Viscount Gord Limerick Cour

Col. Str.C. Rear-Add miral of the Red, and Groom of the Bed. Col. Str.C. Jones of the M. of Anglessy Carn Guidateam Guards Coldstream Guards Coldstream Guards Peet, J. Lelext.-Col. Brother of Baron Petre. Hon. E. Brother of Baron Petre. Work College of the College of Baron Petre. Growth College of Baron Petre. More the College o 7. Lt. Cotoners stream Guards Son of the Duke of Bedford... Bedfordshirt... Father in law of E. Harewood Hertfordshirt... Son of the Duke of Beaufort.. Monmouth Nephew of Baron Manners . . Cam. Univ House of Commons | Repure of Dation Japaneses | Vernon, G. J. |
Vernon, G. H. | Brother of Baron Vernon | S. Derby |
Watson, Hon. R. Lt. | Stother of Baron Sonder | Settord |
Williamson, SirH., Bt. |
Son-in-law of Baron Raresuscorth | S. Derby | Settord |
Son-in-law of Baron Raresuscorth | S. Derby | Settord |
Son-in-law of Baron Raresuscorth | S. Derby | Settord |
N. Durham

BRIGHTON-WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday the King did not take his accustomed carriage airing. His Majesty gave audience to the Duke of Devon-hire, Earl Waldegrave, and Captain Brandreth.

The Marchioness of Cornwallis visited the Queen yester-day morning, and remained for nearly two hours with her

Majesty.

The Princess Augusta promenaded, in the forenoon of yesterday, on the Old Steyne; afterwards her Royal Highness took a carriage airing, accompanied by Lady Mary Taylor, along the East and West Cliffs.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Auson, have taken their departure for town.

terday, on the Oil Steyine, accompanied by Lady Mary Taylor, along the East and West Cilffs.

The Earl and Counters of Chesterfield, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Asson, have taken their departure for town.
Lady Dover, Earl Waldegrave, Lady Maclaine, Hon. Mrs. Cavesdish, Lady Kilmaine, Sir A. Christie, and Lieut. General Sir Thos. Browne, visited their Majestics yesterday.

Their Majestics enteruained at dinner last evening a select party, including several Military Commanders. Amongst those who had the honour of being invited were—
The Princess Augusta, Marchioness of Wellesley, General Sir Arthur Cilians of the Control of the

(COURT CIRCULAR.) The Bishop of London had interviews yesterday with Earl Gray and ViscountAhhorp, at the Treasury. The Lord Chandellor, Earl Grey, and Viscount Althorp had afterwards a

cenor, Earl Grey, and Viscount Aithorp had afterwards a long conference.
The SwedishMinister visited Viscount Goderich yesterday, at the Colonial Office.
The Marquis de Palmella transacted business yesterday at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
The Belgian Minister had an interview yesterday with Prince Talleyrand.
Mr. Stanley visited Earl Grey yesterday

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.

mancted during the last three weeks, it is expected that his Royal Highness will be able to attend the projected entertainment.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Monday evening, from Belvoir Castle. His Grace called at the Clarendon yesterday morning, to pay a complimentary visit to Prince Pozzo di Borgo, but his Excellency had taken his departure for the Pavilion, having been specially invited to dine last evening with their Majesties.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square yesterday, from Brougham Hall in Westmore-land. His Lordship was accompanied by his brother, Mr. William Brougham. His Lordship travelled post, having deferred his departure from the North to the latest moment. In the course of the day his Lordship left his name for Prince Pozzo di Borgo, at the Clarendon.

The celebration of Lord Boscawan's coming of age has not been confined to the voluntary marks of respect and kind feeling displayed by the tenants of his noble father, or to the festivities which they and his Lordship's numerous labourers afterwards enjoyed at Tregotham. The poor around that noble mansion receive anoually a distribution of meat and clothing at this season of the year, but on the present occasion, exclusive of clothing, blaukets, &c., henevi lently given to them by the Countess of Falmouth, the distribution of meat has been widely extended. Four fat ozen were portioned out by his Lordship's steward last week to 500 poor families on different parts of his estates in this county; and by this act of benevolence it is calculated that on Sunday last about 3,000 persons enjoyed a good old English dinner.—Western Luminary.

On Teeday last the deputation of gentlemen appointed at a general meeting on Satarday se'nnight, to invite Mr. Coke to a public dinner at Norwich, waited on him at Holkham.

FUNERAL of the LATE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM. The remains of the late Marquis Conyngham lay in state at Biffrons till Friday morning, the coffin being placed on a platforn, with the emblazoned heraldry beneath, the coronet and cushlon la'd on the top, the platforn covered with the pall, with plumes of black feathers upon it, aix large wax inpers standing on either side, in joint sides of lot, left the mansion at 11 o'clock on Friday morning in the fillowing order:

To Mutes.

Page.

Page.

Forty of the late Marquis's Tenarty, two and two.

The Rev. James Hallett,

The Marquis's Coronet

The Marquis's Coronet

(supposing him to have been guilty) suffered.—Brighton Guardian.

On the night of Saturday last a Rockite notice was posted on the Chapel-gate of Mogherow, in the parish of Drumchiff, threatening any person to be flayed alive who would take con-acre ground, or give any cattle to graze to James Gillmor, of Dunavny. The only cause assigned for this threat is that Mr. Gillmor would not; at the last Assizes, give a character of a fellow who was transported for burglary and robbing arms, and for making himself conspicuous at Wynne's late election. Mr. Gillmor was a kind neighbour to the peasantry who surrounded him.—Stigo Journal.

Mr. David Laidler, of North Elswick, near this town, has in his garden, at this inclement season, roses, hypaticas, and polyanthuses in full blow.—Tyne Mercury.

There is a chestnut tree in Darby township, Penn, on the plantation of Jonathan Owen, which measures in circumference, three feet from the ground, 32 feet seven inches. It is called the Monarchof the Wood.—New York Paper.

There is now in the garden of S. Saunders. Esq. mer.

The first Challed and an extension of the production of the control of the contro

COVENT-GARDEN.

WINGRAL of the LATE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.

The remains of the has Marquis Gorgaphan has been designed to the paint of the has Marquis Gorgaphan has been designed to the paint of the feathern days of covered with the paint of the feathern days of covered with the paint of the feathern days of the paint of the feathern days of

MR. PHILLIP'S CONCERT.

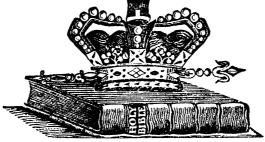
Last night the above gentleman gave an introductory lecture on vocal music, and introduced an agreeable melange from some of the finest compositions of the most celebrated masters, both of the English and Continental school. Mr. Phillips was assisted by two of his own pupile, the Misses Brandon, and whose united exertions afforded a very agreeable entertainment to a numerous and fashionable audience. The following pieces were performed, amongst others, and it must be perceived that they were selected judiciously, to illustrate the various comparisons in style of composition referred to in the lecture.

THURSDAY,

Distinguis, and former and the many of the properties of the prope

	Onier Justic
CORN EXCHANGE—Weds here were some arrivals of Corn from Si ket; but not much from any other part. Ti s much the same terms as on Monday la-	
nere were some arrivals of Corn from Siket; but not much from any other part. The much the same terms as on Monday land to notice from the currency of that daw.	A-11.
ket; but not much from any other part. To se much the same terms as on Monday lan to notice from the currency of that day. Ex Wheat, Red 45 to 52 1 Oats 1 lan	olk for this
much the same terms as on Monday la	trade in mornig
n to notice from the currency of that day.  Ex Wheat, Red 45 to 524 Outs F lar.  S24 — 545 Ditto, Pots ditto	and we hereral
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16s — 17s   Gray ditte 18s — 19s   Maples COAL EXCHANGE—Weelnest the close of the Market the following was	35.
COAL EXCHANGE—Webse the close of the Market the following were ra, 17s 34—Chester Main, 16s—Forest Ma- eld, 16s 6d—Willington, 18s fd—West Harr	day
the cluss of the market the tolleaner mere	the
a, 17a 31-Chester Main, 10s-Forest Ma	n in prices per to-
the close of the Market the following were a, 17a 34—Chester Main, 16s—Forcet Ma- eld, 16s 64—Willinston, 18s 64—West Hart ills End Hewicke and Co., 20s—Walls End B- rton, 16s 44—West End Co-Constitution	- Hebbarn
ills End Bewicke and Co., 20s - Walls End B	7. 17e 6d - 4t-1, 189

## JOHN



## BULL.

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

Vol. XIII.—No. 631.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Grand Ballet of MASANIELLO. After which, the new Conic Dramao I NELL GWYNNE, or the Prologue. To conclude with the new Grand Pantomine, called PUSS IN BOOTS, or Harlequin and the Miller's Son. With the Grand Moving PANORAMA, representing a TRIP to ANTWERP—Tuesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Waterman, and the new Pantomine—Wednesday, Masaniello, Nell Gwynne, and the new Pantomine—Thursday, Masaniello, Nell Gwynne, and the new Pantomine—Thursday, Masaniello, Nell Gwynne, and the new Pantomine—Thursday, Nell Gwynne, with Midas, and the new Pantomine.

and the new Pantomime.

\*\*PHEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, to commence with an entirely new Romantic Burletta, called DON QUIXOTE, the KNIGHT of the WOEFUL COUNTENANCE; or, the Humours of Sancho Panza. Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, John Reeve, Buckstone, O. Smith, Gallot, Bayne, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Daly, and Mrs. Honey. After which (for the last Six Nights). CUPID.—To conclude with a new Grand Comic Pantomime, called HARLEQUIN and the KNAVE of CLUBS; or, the Queen and her Syllabus. Harlequin, Mr. Gibnor; Clowns, Messrs. Sanders and King; Pantaloon, Mr. Brown; Columbine, Miss Griffiths.

Private Boxes to be had at Sams' Library, St. James's st., and at the Theatre.

Private Boxes to be had at Sams' Lobrary, St. James's st., and at the Theatre.

ERMAN SONGS.—LYRA GERMANICÆ, oder Sammlung Geliebter Deutscher Gesänge mit Begleitung des Planofort, seiner Majestit Der Königinn von England, mit allei hüchster erlaubniss in tiefster ehr furcht gewidmet.

T. BOOSEV and Co. beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, admirers of German Vocal Music, that under the above title they have commenced the publication of a Series of the choicest Songs, Ballads, and Romances of the best German Authors, including Beethoven, Himmel, Mozart. Reichardt, Spohr, Weber, &c. &c. Six Numbers are already published, price 1s. 6d. each to Subscribers, and 2s. to Non-Snbscribers. To be continued Monthly.—Prospectuses may be had, and Subscribers' names received, at 23, Holles-street; also at J. Waccy's, 4, Broad-street; Exchange, and the principal Music Shops.

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Man Oppice, Jan. II.—3d Reglumon to Dragoon Guards: Capt. E. Hedgeson, from half-pay 10th Light Dragoon marist: Capt. G. Nagent to be Major, vice Wetherell, deceased—7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. G. Nagent to be Major, vice Wetherell, deceased—7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. G. Nagent to be Major, vice Wetherell, deceased—7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. G. Nagent to be Major, vice Daymer, vice Chalmer, who retires; Lieut. T. E. Thewles, to be Captain, by purch. vice Cornet. B. C. Singleton to be Lieutenant, by purch. vice Captain, by purch. vice Decease—12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. Handley to be Captain, by purch. vice Decease—12th Light Dragoons: T. B. Bublary, gent. to be Electronal of the Captain, by purch. vice Dealy, prom. In the 7th Foot.—do ro Sout Fousiler Regiment of Foot Guards: A. B. Onalow, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Byng, app. to the 7th Foot.—lat Regiment of Foot: Lieut. S. A. G. Muller to be Captain, by purch. vice Babington, who ret: gns. E. Blachtord to be Lieutenant, by purch. vice Muller; H. E. Maridin, gent. to be Ensign, by purch. vice Biachtord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord; Staff-Ausik-Surg. G. Clerithew, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Biathord, and the Captain without pur. vice Cultury. M. D. Surgeon, M. S. Clerithew, M. D. S. Clerithew, M. D. S. Clerithew, M. D. S. Cler

GINGELL, Langford, Somereshire, baker. Atts. Williams, Verulam Buildings. Grays Inn; Wall, Derires.

The Lives and Exploits or Banditti.—The great variety and interest of the narratives forming the contents of these volumes will be easily estimated-from the specimens which we have given. Mr. Macfarlane's practised pen, and his strong perception of the good points of his story, afford him, in the commitation of such a work as this, great advantages, which we are sure that the reader will not fail to observe. The plates, by which the volumes are illustrated, are numerous and excellent in point of style, and we may say that better companion of such a cannot be had than these amusing robbers and better companion.—The plates is the place in the good city of Bristol, which so clearly prove the tayl of the old adage.

MATHAMONIAL DIAGRAPHYNEMT.—One of those sudden and unexpected occurrences has lately taken place in the good city of Bristol, which so clearly prove the tayl of the old adage.

There is many a sile.

The only daughter of an eminent uncdical man had been for some time past engaged to a young physician, who, encouraged by the bright eyes of the young lady, and assisted by the influence of pape, was rapidly progressing the road to matrimonial happiness and professional eminence. All parties seemed equally satisfied with the proposed union—the usual preparations were made—the company invited—the day fixed. At the appointed hour of eight everybody was assembled in holiday dress—with one exception—the intended bride in the freshness of her virgin beauty stood on the tipote of expectation—alsa! "so her no spouse prepared the bridal ring." The gentleman was sent for, but, in spite of the father's remonstrances and the lady's tears, refused to ratify his engagement, under the plea thatit was too early an hour for such an important event. No small quarrel in consequence arose between the paties, and eventually terminated in a final separation. Who shall decide when decions disagre?

The muntials of the Duke of Coburg with the Princess Maria of writemberg were solemnized with great splendour at Coburg on the 24n ult.

The Munder N Clerkenwell.—Thomas Ainslie and James Martin. two well-known thieves, were under examanation by Mr. Laing, at Hatton-garden Piolice Office, for upwards of four hours, charged on suspicion with being concerned in the inhuman murder of the late Mr. Henry Camp Sheppard. Since the inquest on the body of the unfortunate gentleman circumstances have occurred to induce the officers employed in the case to conclude that the horrible deed must have been percented by regular thieves, and that they will be prevented plundering the premises from remorse of conscience. The prevented plundering the premises from remorse of consciences and the prevented plundering the premises from remorse of consciences. Maria will be prevented plundering the premises from remorse of consciences and the prevented plundering the premises from remorse of consciences of some private marders or nurderers to justice, have in consequence of some private marders or nurderers to justice, have in consequence of some private have been indefatigable in their exertions to discover and brink the murder of marders of the stabilishment, as have been indefatigable in their exertions to discover and brink the murder of the murder at Mr. Williams's taken into custody and the murder at Mr. Williams's taken into custody the murder at Mr. Williams's taken into custody the murder at Mr. Williams's taken into custody the murder of the presence of the presence were consequently taken into custody with the person and after a trigit investigation, the poker, still converted with halv and congealed blood and brains, with which the unfortunate man wanter of the presence of the charge, Mr. L. told them that the view of the presence of the charge, Mr. L. told them that then the presence of the charge, Mr. L. told them that the presence of the charge, Mr. L. told them that the presence of the charge, Mr. L. told them that th

The Recorder, attended by the sheriffs and Aldermen, took their seats on Thursday in Court, when the following sentences were passed:— Death: J. Embery, G. Williams, W. Ladden, W. Dec. Er. for house-preaking and larency.—W. Wright, S. Gray, W. Bayes, R. Turtle, B. Dupier, J. Bate, J. Garbole, and J. Smith, were sentenced to transportation for life.—C. Collington, S. Stephenson, Sarah Stadley, Mary Hamilton, J. Smith, J. Guest (the noted receiver of J. J. Fellows, S. Fare dize Sleith, for the robbery of Danby, the young man murdered at Enfield, to iourteen years transportation; and the remainder of the prisoners to various terms of imprisonment down to 14 days.—H. Dawson was respited until next Sessions.—The Court then adjourned.

The following order has been sent out from the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Bahamas:—CLAR.)

"Sir—I am to signify to you the King's commands that, in any future grants of land made by the Crown, a condition be inserted for the forfeiture of the grant on proof of the land having been at any time subsequent to the date of the grant cultivated by the labour of sistence of the property of the control of the High Sheriffs toward the legal expenses of erecting booths, paying assessor, deputies, poll clerks, and all the other necessary and incident outlay of a contested election; and the latter gentlemen have actually been compelled to discharge the numerous demands the work of the control of the first paying the deposition as hereotrope, ergiving security for the expenses; but the clause was introduced by the Whiga, the better to enable internat candidates to secure returns; and dearly have the Whiga paid for the facilities they afforded such a class of Representation. This materian of the facilities they afforded us a class of Representation of the law, they are the post cash book of St. Peter's Hospital, at Bristol, its a sum of I.3001, paid to the Steam Packet Company for transporting him an area of the facilities they afforded use a class of the facility when an elegant probose

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#18.516,540 And the Report contains an Estimate of the Value of the Exports and Imports; also the Number of Ships, the Tonnage, and Number of Men employed by the said Colonics, as under:—

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### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Dean Bull—I flatter myself that neither you not your readers will have forgotten the contents of a letter, which I addressed on you some weeks since, relative to too a letter, which I addressed on you some weeks since, relative to the self-letter to you will be a forgotten to turn back to that communication, you will be precive that then assured you, that the present Erench Cabinet, called by some personant of the present that the present the present that the assured you, that the present Erench Cabinet, called by some personant of the present personant of the present that the present that the present that the present that the present deal of your post of the present of the present of the present deal of your post that the present deal of your post of the present deal of your post of the present deal of your post of the present deal of your post of the present deal of your post of your pos

This portion of the false basis of popular Sove eignty.

This portion of the speech of the Duke de Broothe ran as folws:

"Do you know, Gentlemen, what is the question to be decided
by a trial of the Duchess of Berray? Do you think it was to a-certain whether she was in La Vendee? Why she herself proclaimed
the fact. Is it to prove that she engaged in a conspiracy? Why she
did so openly in the face of all France. Is it to ascertain that it is
really the Duchess who is detained prisoner at Blaye? Her identify
is already sufficiently established. No. Gentlemen, these are not
the questions which would be brought into discussion; net it would
have to Be triple whether the Duchess and a night to be
well the Bas Book, and whether she was justified in natisfied
A rebellion Against the Government of the Revolution. Yes,
Gentlemen, this is the question which would be raised. This is the
question which would be discussed; and it is the only one. It is for
you to decide whether this question shall be submitted to jurning
hominated by chance, before a Tribunal, Gentlemen beware? Before
you permit such questions to be debated before any Tribunal, reflect
would be present to listen to the Engage, and the audience the
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Can you believe that it will be in the power of the Government, with all the force under its commund, to protect the Judges on the one hand, and the accused on the other? You have seen at the time of the trial of the Ex-Ministers the whole capital under arms, presenting the aspect of a besieged town. You have seen at the time of the trial of the Ex-Ministers the whole capital under arms, presenting the aspect of a besieged town. You have seen the riots at Lyons—you have seen the insurrection of June last; but as yet you have seen nothing when compared with what would occur if we were to attempt the trial of the Duchess of Benava at Paris!!

We have first presented to us the weakness of revolutionary Governments, which are obliged to confess that they cannot preserve peace and order. We have, second, an avowal that this French revolutionary Government does not dare to trust to the first twelve jurymen to be taken in France, the question of whether the Duchess of Benava had not the right of making a rebelion against a revolution. We have, third, an admission of the force of the floyalist party would "flock" '' from all parts of France'' to assirt at this vital trial. And, fourth, we have a distinct statement, that the revolution is not terminated, and that "popular rage" is only to be kept down by concessions to the mob. I have neither time on space to devote more observations to the speech of the Duke de Baoutz, and uow mequest you to consider and observe the opinions and statements of M. Theras.

M. Theras began by admitting that the Royalists were a large and an powerful body, and that such an event as a restoration was not impossible. Referring to that event he said, that for himself personally he knew there could be no pardon "should the exiled family regain their forfeited throne." Oh 10 h! M. Theras, so then such an event is possible, and you are anxious, by not bringing the procession that the secret agents of the Duchess to act the part of a modern Judas, cannot hope anything in the shape of pardon from

bribed the secret agents of the Duchess to act the part of a modern Judas, cannot hope anything in the shape of pardon from a restoration.

M. Thiers then proceeded to the discussion of the legality or illegality of the measures taken against the Duchess of Berry.

"I admit, Gentlemen, at once, that we have not acted according to law. I admit that it violated the rules of legality when it surrounded the house in which the Duchess was seized; when it entered that house without observing any of the formalities required of it by law, and in which it seized the person of the Duchess without a warrant after fifteen hours' seige. Was this according to law? It was not not: but you dare not condemn us because we obeyed a State necessity. The same 'necessity' which compelled us to take those measures, compels us also to take those we are now doing. Parkess are not judged!! In periods of barbarism they were immolated. In times of civilization they are merely reduced to an impossibility of committing injury. They are detained in confinement if necessary; but all judicial forms with which it is attempted to clonk the treatment to which they are subjected, are like those instituted in the cases of Charlets I, Lours XIV., and the Duches of Berry as a prisoner, without bringing her to judgment." M. Thiesis then admitted that the trial of the Duches would lead to insurrections, to riots, and to civil war; and that no one could be found in all France who would come forward as a wincess against the Duches of Berry.

And now, my dear Bull, let me ask you if this was not a memor-

France who would come forward as a witness against the Duchess of Berry.

And now, my dear Bull, let me ask you if this was not a memorable sitting? The little eloquent hero of the National, and the republican barricades was, you perceive, forced to admit that the Government of July 1830 is an lilegal Government—that its acts are lilegal—its origin illegal, and its history to the present hour illegal. That it is governed by a state necessity, that it cannot act legally for fear of the people, and that the innate force of the old Monarchy is so great notwithstanding the Princes are in exile or prison, that the mere trial of the Duchess of Berry would lead to Insurrections and Revolutions.

for fear of the people, and that the innate force of the old Monarchy is so great notwithstanding the Princes are in exile or prison, that the mere trial of the Duchess of Berry would lead to Insurrections and Revolutions.

I will not spoil the impression which I desire to produce by this letter, by any words of miscellaneous news, or general politics, but will sum up all by begging you to recollect, that it is now admitted by the Revolution itself that it is vanquished, and that a counter-Revolution has already been commenced. I am, my dear Bull, yours, very affectionately.

Miss Chambers, daughter to the late banker, after a successful season at Brighton, where she had the honour of their Majesties especial patronage, has returned to London to resume her engagements with pupils to perfect them in the art of music and singing. This step has heen taken by Miss Chambers, in the hope of increasing the comforts of her parents, who entirely depend on he exertions for support.—The Cottage, Park-lane, Paddington green.

Mr. Pease, the new Member for Durham, has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor, desiring to be informed whether, on taking his seat, his affirmation as a Quaker would be held equivalent to an oath. The Lord Chancellor's reply was, that he could not hold out any hope of this being the case, but would recommend it to Mr. Pease to make the attempt.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. Robert Locke. Dake of York; Captain Joseph Dudman, Inglie, Bengal and China; Captain James Killaway, Bombay, St. Helena, Bengal and China; Captain James Killaway, Bombay, St. Helena, Bengal and China; Captain James Killaway, Bombay, St. Helena, Bengal and China; Captain in Mischer Scott was sworn into the command of the ship Fansitative, consigned to Bengal and China; Captain of the King on New Year'a day contained one word on the question of Belgium he should feel inse

speech about which you are so uneasy, and you will find it is nothing more than a glass of eau sucrée slightly flavoured with a drop of fleur About seven or eight days ago, as a countryman was walking along the beach between Falmouth and Lowestoft, he picked up a stone, which appeared flat, and of a glossy substance on one side. Having occasion soon after tog too Bury, he took it to a jeweller, who gave him 20. for it. The man says he has frequently before picked up similar stones on the beach, but never knew they were at all valuable.—Norwich East Anglian.

Increments and Hondspapen.—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday and the state of

In a few days will be published, illustrated with a new Portrast, engraved by Lupton, from the original in the Bodleian at Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo. uniform with Oilford's Massinger and Ben Jonson.

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e Rotunda.

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 Thre 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.

ommission.
An Express arrived at the Pavilion on Friday from Portsand a nation of Admiral Sir Thomas mouth, announcing the death of Admiral Sir TH FOLEY, the Naval Commander-in-Chief at that Port.

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 Addled Chamber: 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 Addlehus. filled up by Lord ADOLPHUS.

filled up by Lord ADDLPHUS.

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 trilling 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-returned House of Commons.

either principle or inclination; and it they were, it is impossible they should remain stationary in the face of the just-returned 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 101. 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.

the there quantization. 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 Mowement—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 dinnet—that we imagine will satisfy the most sceptical as to the absurdity of making the Ministerialists and the Radical's 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

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 extinaction of the vast Imperium in Imperior 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 ease the Ministers have begun, and will begin, the work of destruction and change.

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-action of the food-action of the foo atthough it sounds Irish, is nevertheless true—" The flood-gates are open," and they must preceed with their work 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—

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 vothing 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 Commonus: nor do we believe there

principle upon which the newspapers have divided and sub-divided 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

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 liliberality, 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. Duncommerces, 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

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 Excelency's prother-in-law; and moreover than that, his Excelency's from the standard of the second control and that has the Excelency's from the second control and that has the Excelency's from the second control and that has the Excelency's from the second control and the second con

hency's brother-in-law; and moreover than that, his Excel-lency's brother-in-law; and moreover than that, his Excel-lency 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 realization.

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

THE inhabitants of Bath have followed the example of 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 returned—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, of 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 competted to take emetics periodically, to relieve their stomachs from the effects of the dust inhaled and swallowed WHAT will the canters about West Indian Slavery say

during certain parts of the process of carding—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 barriey 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. employment.

There is another circumstance connected with this system 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. st competent.

If the Peckhamites and Balhamites would make an expedi-

the condition of the white sufferers of 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.

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 diplomatists—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 specility 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 Ministerialist 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 Recaded has very nearly come to pass. The French have surmited we not execute as his

ative 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—Jacobioical 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 Chancellon of the Renville's colleagues—who declares the resolution of the Government, never to abate their energies until such principles have prevailed in every kingdom in Europe.

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 800,000,000.to the comparatively trifling sum of 799,999,7501, an effort which far surpasses the most sanguine expectations of their most ardent admirers. most ardent admirers.

which far surpasses the most sanguine expectations of smost 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 quandam friend Lord Anglesea, to whom he admits himself indebted for the emphatic advice—"AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE—AGITATE—In exceeding the denounces Mr. Stanley, and he proscribes Mr. Blackburne. The account of his chairing 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 exceeded—we find it thus abridged in Friday's Standard, from the Freeman's Journal!—

"The chair was the most tastefully designed, and beautifully exceeded by the Irish wolf dog, with the tound tower, and momatic 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 shamreck. The body was surmounted by a Grecian care covered with crimson coloil, trimmed with light blue silk, and supported by richly caved 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 is deed of the Chair sat Mr. O'Conxell—by his side Mr. Ruthweys; Mr. Steele 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 lively, sometimes of melancholy interest to the scene around, for it brought vivily to the mind the recollection of what Ireland was, accompanied by the asticipation 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 trades in the prescribed order. Each trade was preceded by a splendid flag, with some suitable device inscribed with the motto of the particular trade. "In Town's-arch, one of the old boundaries of the city, were two triumphal arches, on one was the inscriptions. 'See the conquering hero comes,' and on the other 'Ireland, a nation, and no longer a province.'

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

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 decroated with laurel branches, two banners were thrown across the borse's neck, and a person who had accended the pedestal waved a flag over the figure, which was ornamented with a wreath of laurel round the head, and a green scar on the shoulders. The different trades, as they passed the statue, kept waving their banners and cherting. 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 miving through Gration-street, when passing the house of Mr. Repnolds, from which a handsome blue banner was displayed, the people gave three cheers for the revival of Irish manufacture.'

displayed, the people gave three cheers to the facture."

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!!!"

THE Morning Post of yesterday says—
"Mr. P.Thossox, on his own part, and for his colleagues,' calle
the Government the 'People's Government,' not the King's Government. We wish the people much joy of their intelligent rulers,"
The Post night 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 miscalled THE United States of Attention of the theory of the coincidence, to observe the present position of what are now miscalled THE United States 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 begary, and the kingdom generally into wretchedness and descontent. 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—so only restrained because the moment is not yet arived 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 pen rebellion; and President Jackson has published a prelamation, which would reach almost from Washington to Yindsor, in consequence, for which we have not roombut 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 Carolinians know as much about it as any others of their countrymen, seems rather "terration" and reach and the present of the most open and the present of the property of the state of the country of the sample of the property of the supplies of the property

rerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty, envilating the same of our revolutionary stathers; nor are you an oppressed people, contending, as they repeat to you, saginat worse than colonial vassalage. You are tree members of a shourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed elemented operation of laws which may have been not expense in the same of the public debt, and they 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 necessary of a diminution of duties, had already proved the same of the public debt, and the consequent necessary of a diminution of duties, had already proved the same of the public debt, and the consequent necessary of a diminution of duties, had already proved the same of the same of the consequent of the consequent of the consequent of the consequent of the consequent of the consequent of the same of the sa

Now, as to the Resolutions of the South Carolinians upon this little difference—here we have them—
"SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE."
"The Committee of tederal relations reported 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 I. In case the Government of the United States shall altempt by navad and military force to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the Acts of the 19th of May, 1823, and the 14th of July, 1823, the Governor of South Carolina is authorised to resist and to order into service the whole military force of the State.

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, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval force in or near the State of South Carolina, the Governor shall 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, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Provide for the organization of the militia and volunteers.

"12. Authorises the Governor to purchase for the use of the Service.

and volunteers are the Governor to purchase for the use of the State 12. Authorises the Governor to purchase for the use of the State ten thousand stand of small arms, and the requisite quantity of ordinance 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.

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 depreciations in value we ever receilect to have occurred in any similar description of property; the stock of the company, which was yesterday [16, having been quoted to day at 76, a fail of 40 per cent. The fact is a 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 seth an announcement seems to have been quite unexpected, though what has occurred in other corporations 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 seribe 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 stress is without doubt to be laid on the diminished rate of 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 rains; and there is further an increased portion of our trade, which, for convenience of lecality, cheappeas, 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, not at all trenching on those of the half-year which is to come—

— precaution which has not always been had recourse to under similar circumstances.

This 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

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

(No. 1.)

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 Majerry, that, having lett in Oporto and Villa Nova da Gaia many thousand pipes of wine and brandy, and learful 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 loreign 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 lawour of your Majerry to ordain that such measures shall be taken as the high wisdom of your Majerry may be pleased to dictate, in order that the shareholders, whom your pritioner represents, may not be injured in their property. He therefore beseeches your Majerry to crand the prayer shows set forth.

(Sign Epilx ManOEL BORGES PINTO, Deputy and Delegate Procurator to the Company.

Lisbon, August 8, 1832.

The Administrative Board of the General Company for the Agiculture 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 pulse law, measures shall, and the property and being the company to the fact of the wines and brandies belonging to the said Company that clack of the wines and brandies belonging to the said Company that clack of the wines and brandies belonging to the said Company that clack of the wines and brandies do others' property, and it is done the ship that the purchase and sale of others' property, and wish the property belonging to th

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.

Gramas, Mr. Jerrold.

Jones is Charles the Second, and Miss Taylor Nell—the former was admirably drest, and, as usual, active—perfect—bustling—and master of his art. Nell, as pretty we should think as the original fundative of the Beauclerks; and Keeley beyond himself in Orange Moll.

master of his art. Nell, as pretty we should think as the original fundatrix of the Beauclerras; and Kelley 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 hetter sold:"

What might have been the state of the English language in Charles's time, or the proficiency of Miss Gwinxe, we do not profess to know; but "Here's oranges" soundato us as it tought 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 Lisron 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 Vestras herself has been actually afflicted with illness arising from pure sympathy.—We have since heard that Vestrus is not ill, and that Lisron acts again to-morrow.

We are plad 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, thes

## PEMICAN,

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 studied the science of acoustics well, for both speaking and hearing are so difficult in this place, as to cause considerable delay to the proceedings, and much amuse ment to boot. Silence is called so frequently, that it almost becomes one continued 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 precideness the witness, while not a syllable can be heard beyond the precideness of his own person. Yet the greatest attention is paid; the witness attetches out his neck as far as he can, and the jury place the palmes of their hands behind their ears to form a kind of auricular mupet; and after much stretching and straining, the voice of the closure an is heard like a distant whisper telling the witness that if he most one speak out he shall not be allowed his expenses, though, with great justice, he might use the retort direct. Then, axin, the position of the witness-box appears to be infelicitous; the prisoner is behind it, the jury on the left, the open court on the right, and the benind it, 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 atable 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 he reporters are so placed that they may the more easily come at the struct, the experiment is a failure. The chairman often complains of insecurate reports; but what is to be done? Not only are the reporters in a bad situation for hearing, but their table is in the sudst of a thoroughlare, and they have constantly to endure the putshing and pressure of a dense crowd of persons; so that, while sleep hear but little, and, perhaps, guess at the rest, it is with much districtly they take notes at all."

Somebody hasse tit about that Mr. Gulley, the Member for Ponte-

Somebody has set it about that Mr. Gully, the Member for Po 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 bad 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 Baglish capital in Ireland would gladly withdraw it at almost any secrifice.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- All the country Papers are filled with STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—All the country Papers are fined 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 possitime ago who could have believed such a ble."—Dublin Evening Mail of Monday.

ble."—Dublin Evening Mail of Monday.

It is a fact not generally known that the Four per Cents. created in the year 1826 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 33 er cent. above par.

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 excelled not confirm the reprire the alignities to mendament again. would not condescend to receive the slightest amendment, even in of detail, from practical men. be swamped altogether, being at the mercy of the election may be swamped elements.—Evening Paper.

Mr. HALCOMB and Captain STANHOFE continue a most active can-vase of the town of Dover. As was expected, the Committee of the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson give Captain STANHOFE every assistance and support; and it only remains for the friends of Sir John Rein to step forward to lend Mr. HALCOMB a helping hand to ensure him ost 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 stelen from their house were engraved with the head of Ulysses, a raveller of some note in former times. The club, it is said, have leopped Minerva."—Upon this we must be permitted to observe, hat a great many of them look as if they had taken Mercury.

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

Lord NUCENT 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 Winterron died on Sunday last, at his seat, Shilinglee 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 which it is said he is likely to lose the first joint. Why does not the liberal King of the France liberate these Ministers?

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

"Lord Rogard Manneas has given up the northern division electershire, for which his Lordship, with all the powerful aence of the RUTLAND family, has been canvassing for some mon sat. His opponent, General Johnson, the second Reform can ate, had scarcely been as many days before the constituency, whe Noble Lord found it prudent to beat a retreat."—Eventuater.

This is totally incorrect. Lord Robert Manners did contest the This is totally incorrect. Lord ROBERT MANNERS du contest the above Division of the County of Leicoster 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.

Gen. Johnson, 719.

Testinonalla 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., L.L.D., on behalf of a numerous body of the first." grant him the full exercise of his mental powers. The piece of plate is thus inscribed:—"JAMES STUART, Esq., L.L.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, the ability, and the disinterestedness with which he has so persecutively defended. magnal of their respect and estrem, and their ability, and the disinterestedness with which he has so perse-weringly defended our venerable institutions in church and state

A CURIOSITY .- Mr. H. H. RANDERSON, of the Boot and Shoe Inn

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 While Principle.—The triumph of the conservatives at Bedford is only deferred. Notwithstanding the informality of Mr. Polbill'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. Polbill is compelled to incur the expence of a petition to Parliament. Will it be believed that the Marquis of Tavistock actually voted for Messrs. WHITEREAD 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 Grary and Braougham. 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 a weer. things to give away.

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

THE IRISH ELECTIONS .- Three men lost their lives from cold and THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—I here men lost their lives from tool an 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 severef from the body: and in the fair of Hackets-town a freeholder's kist 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 Hackets-town, who did not vote for our members, were smashed to atoms. This an awful state of things—where will it end.?—Carlow Sentinel.

NORTH NORTHAMPTON ELECTION .- We are requested to insert the og statement :- Lord Brudenell baving 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 of Lord BRUDENELL' nduct during the late contested election, the following answer wa returned by Mr. Tyron :-

returned by Mr. IYRON:—
"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, "Bulwick, Jan. 3."—Northampton Herald.
"Bulwick, Jan. 3."—Northampton Herald.

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

Extraorably Chass.—On Thursday morning, the 27th ult..

Mr. Mural's hounds met at Rougham Hall, Suffolk, at their usual time; shortly afterwards they unkennelled a fox in a cover at the back of Captain Benner'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 goodone," he missed the wood here, and proceeded through Botesdale, leaving the town on his right. Thence he made gallally to 'Squire Wilson's park, at Redarave. Thence he made gallantly to 'Squire Wilson's park, at Redgrave After going to several covers in that neighbourhood, he made off for Wortham 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

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

panied by a piece of plate.

MEASURES OF ADITATION.—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 this particular that the action. 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 ANGLEREA 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. KICK INIM OUL OI the country as he deserves, for there are eight of us.

I will tell them, also, to send Blackbuln 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 have a Marsine Beau. 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

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 Kixa'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."

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 will and liberty in making laws which are necessary to that act of legislation—uncontrouled 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 Legisla-Wood-street, Leeds, has now in his possession a sovereign which was ound in the "bag" of a young heifer which was slaughtered in

directed to act conformably to a right actually already existing the people, &c.; and therefore that such clause the people, &c.; and therefore that such clause ought not to be in the Commission, or to be understood as being of ne 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 powers. ment, 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 Chartere, as the Government and Legislature of Great Britain holds by its Constitution under the great Cliarter—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 receted into provinces, is, to them

are as the case of the Colonies erected into provinces, is, to them 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 or political liberty is certa ratione insanire—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 other hand, in other cases, as in the case of the American and Weat Indian Colonies, where these acquitiens in partisus 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 peculias parties of their parliaments are their controlled. 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, does not necessary the contribution of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the freeholders of the same and imposing taxes in all cases what soever 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 denacting—and only subordinate to the Government of the Mothes Country in relation to confuing its comparers within her European enacting—and only subordinate to the Government of the Mothes Country in relation to confining its commerce within her Europea dominions at home; but not extending to that free and unfettere inter-Colonial trade which they had always carried on within them selves—except where subjected to such local restrictions as the 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, & M. M.

an Old Colonial Proprietor and Subscriber—who is, Sir, your's, & A. M.

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 bean united, and subject to the Imperial Crown of the Realm, and to tak King—its very head—lord and ruler—that the principality and on the subject of the Realm, and to tak King—its very head—lord and ruler—that the principality and of this realm. That his Highness, therefore, out of love to his subjects of the principality, to concord and unity—By advice of Loda and Commons, and by authority of the same, bath enacted, tak-henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, his said country and dominion of Wales, slab henceforth and for ever, which all the like dignity, pre-eminience, salprivileges, as other knights and burgesses of the Parliament have, or only in the said burges of the principality, and domages, as well in their larky goods, and bodies, as in the good, civil, and public Government of the said country and for lack of knights and burgesses had been offer different mainful dishericons, losses, and domages, as well in their larky goods, and bodies, as in the good, civil, and public Government of the said country and for lack of knights and burgesses had been offered manifold dishericons, losses, and domages as well in the large goods, and bodies, as in the good, civil, and public Government of the said country and for lack of knights and burgesses had been offered manifold dishericons, losses, and domages as well in the large properties and prejudicially the commo

TO JOHN BULL

SIR.—Regarding you as the advocate of justice and humanly, I solicit your aid towards procuring an equitable measure of comessation for certain individuals, reduced from opulence to extense penury by the illeval confiscations and sequestrations by the Fresh Republic durin the late war.

You are, no doubt, aware that at the Treaty of Peace in 1815 the means for such a compensation were provided by France. At first Board, composed of French and English Commissioners, sat at large to determine upon the validity of any claims that might be prefered; but subsequently the British Government accepted from France aspecific sum in full of all demands, and engaged to satisfy itowar subjects. Should it be found necessary (and with your permission) till the reafter lay before you a correct detail of the authentiated facts which bear upon this subject, and shall not therefore at posent call your attention to the conduct of the late Commissiones for Claims on France with respect to their awards, nor to the payent into the Treasury by them of a large sum out of this fund, bu will restrict myself to noticing that the claimants, having felt themelves into the Treasury, were at length compelled to petition Hilbert in the Treasury, were at length compelled to petition Hilbert in the Treasury, were at length compelled to petition Hilbert in the found are supporters, and many of them Members, of the present Administration.) who insisted upon the right of the claimants of an immediate reinvestigation of their case, and streamunally reged the injustice of appropriating and the subjection of the lond received on an immediate reinvestigation of their case, and streamunally reged the injustice of appropriating appropriating affection of the Covernment to do this act of common and called upon the existing Government to do this act of common and called upon the existing Government to do this act of common and called upon the existing Government to do this act of common and called upon the existing Government to do this act of common and c

and called upon the existing Government to do this act or commitation.

In consequence of these applications to Parliament, the the Government determined upon complying with the petitions of the claimants, and, a short time before they retired from office, and this desired object, which there is no reason to doubt would have soo brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The change which took place in the Administration, although, at first, it might delay the measure thus contemplated by he late Government, yet could not alarm the claimants, as they nowser is power the zealous assertors of their rights, who had formely settingly reprobated the tedious delays to which they had fosso long a time been subjected. You will, Sir, however, be supprised o learn that, as yet, no step has been taken towards the performance of this

act of justice. The memorials which the claimants have lelt it necessary to prefer to the present Government have, hitherto, met with no other answer than continual promises, never fulfilled from a variety of causes which have since been removed. At one time, the settlement of the Reform Bill was said to afford no leisure—at another time, a Catholic Claim on the Fund, then under appeal to the Privy Council, was stated to prevent the measure being entertained; and when judgment was given upon this appeal, other reasons for further delay were assigned.

Towards the close of the last Session of Parliament, it was distinctly stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place in the House, that a new Commission was formed for the re-investigation of these claims; but, upon enquiry, it appears that no such Commission of the appointed; so that, at the present moment, the situation of the claimants, instead of being improved by the advancement of their ormer advocates to power, is materially injured, and they are degrived of the justice which was contemplated by the late Government.

deprive of the plastic which are senses on you any further on the present occasion; but, should nothing be done within a reasonable time to satisfy the just claims of the parties so seriously aggrieved. I hope you will permit me to address you more in detail on the series of facts, which will fully elucidate the whole of this subject, a subject of such vital importance to myself and fellow-sufferers.

A CLAIMANT.

### TO BRITISH MOTHERS.

When danger menaces a community, it is the duty of each individual composing it to exert every energy be possesses to lessen, if he cannot avert, the evil; "to cry aloud and spare not," although the voice of reproof and admonition may be lost in the tumul tor overpowered by the storm. Impressed with such a conviction, I again obtrude myself on your notice, and again request your earnest attention.

obtructe myself on your notice, and again request your earnest. The precilear point to which I am desirous of drawing your consideration is, to the practice, which has lately become prevalent, of introducing foreirn ladies as Governesses in private families—a practice which seems frought with evils of the most serious nature. The provides of the provident of th

wisdom voluntarily to incur danger—or is it natural to suppose that a person who feels herself qualified for the task she has undertaken, and whose opinions are strengthened by a sense of her own suppriority, or what is not unfrequently the case, whose prejudices are the more powerful because founded in ignorance, will so entirely submit her judgment to the will of others, as to tollow their views to the excess us a despicable, even though it could be found. Taking, therefore, the most important of all subjects into consideration, and supposing, as is almost universally the case, that the religious persuasions of the parties are dissimiliar, what is the consequence? Is it not absurd to imagine that the Roman Catholic will with respect the doctrines of the Church of England; and, if this were possible, would they be received with reverence amidst such glaring incongruity, or what is worse—under such hypocisy and insincerity? The inference drawn by the youthful mind would rather be, that all Creeds are equally founded in the opinions of men, and that liberality of sentiment is more necessary than falt; nay, that facility of the argument, but the apparent conviction of the teacher which gives the first impressions of reverence in youth for sacred subjects, and finally confirms the belief of the pupil;—where this is wanting, contemptor sexplicism enauce, and religion is blighted in the bud at linterason, and perhaps the only season when it promises davantages which have led to this dangerous practice. Are the females of a foreign land better fitted for the task of tuition than hose davantages which have led to this dangerous practice. Are the females of a foreign land better fitted for the task of tuition than those davantages which have led to this dangerous practice. Are the females of a foreign land better fitted for the task of tuition than hose davantages on the interaction and of indelity itself incurred.

It may not, however, be aniss to inquire what are the supposed advantages on which have led to this dang

The Rev. W. Airry, of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Nowich, to the Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Norlolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Robert Davers, The Rev. Charles Porter, late of Barnack, has been presented to the living of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron. Patron, the Marquis of Eveter.

St. Clare, Norlolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Robert Davers. The Rev. Charles Porter, late of Barnack, has been presented to the living of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron. Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

The Rev. Thomas Linton, M.A. has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of Warmington, in the county of Northampton. Patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmorland. The Rev. J. Gunning, and on of Sir R. Gunning, Bart. of Horton, Northamptonshire, has been appointed Rector of Wigan. The Living is in the gift of the Earl of Bradford.

The Rev. W. Andrews, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the Rectory of Lillingston Dayrell, Bucks: patron, Richard Dayrell, Esq., and to the Vicarage of Stowe, in the same county: patron, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, both vacant by the death of the Rev. John Langham Dayrell, Ll.D.

The Rev. Thomas John Batoleon, of Bracondale, has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Arminghall, Norfolk, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Enward Wymen to the Perpetual Curacy of Ingham, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. Enward Wymen to the Perpetual Curacy of Ingham, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

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In Thayer-street, London, the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwoop, Rector of Ratheorinac, county of Cork, Ireland.

On the lat inst. at Worlesdon, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. Wm. Roberts, M.A. of Kin

to which they would have been entitled by the intermitted forms and exercises.

\*.\* And every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice, that notes he has proceeded to that degree on or before Thursday, Feb. 14, his name cannot be inserted in the register of congregation during the present year.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 11.—The examination of Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts commenced yesterday morning. The following is an alphabetical list of the first four classes:

First Class: Barber, Joh.; Bowstesd, Penb.; Cartmell, Emman; Ellice, Caius: Kemplay, Trin.; Manners, Corpus; Pound, Joh.; Pratt, Caius: Kemplay, Trin.; Manners, Corpus; Pound, Joh.; Pratt, Caius: Kemplay, Trin.; Lawrence, Trin.; Paley, Joh.—Third Class: Bamfield, Clare; J. H. Barker, Joh.; Boteler, Trin.; Chambers, Joh.; W. Evans, Qu.; Gowring, Trin.; Haworth, Chr.;

Hedges, Qu.; Inman, Joh.; Jones, Cath.; Massey, Joh.; Nicholson, Chr.; Phelps, Trin.; Quirk, Joh.; Radcliffe, Joh.: H. Thompson, Joh.; Travers, Chr.; Wright, Trin.; Vaudrey, Qu.—Fourth Class: Allen. Pemb.; Andras, Joh.; W. G. Barker, Joh.; Barnes, Trin.; Barlen, Pemb.; Barnes, Prin.; Berghe, Pemb.; Bishop, Jesus; Brewitt, Pet.; Brown, Emman.; Bucknell, Trin.; Bullen. Pet.; Bunbury, Trin.; Burgoyne, Trin.; Bury, Joh.; Cantrell, Emman.; Couchman, Clare; Dimock, Joh.; Dusatoy, Joh.; Elliott, Pemb.; Feachem, Trin.; Fellowes, Joh.; Fisher, Jesus; Francis, Joh.; Fawcett, Magd.; Greensill, Corpus; Gwitt, Catas; Hamerton, Trin.; Hakinson, Trin.; Henkinson, Trin.; Henken, Trin.; Henken, Trin.; Hellowes, Joh.; Fisher, Jesus; Joh.; Fisher, Jesus; Francis, Joh.; Fisher, Gens, Kempe, Clare; Keirck, Trin.; Jackeon, Emman.; L. Jones, Qu.; Kempe, Clare; Keirck, Trin.; Jackeon, Joh.; Loder, Trin.; Lowe, Trin. h.; Lydekker, Trin.; Marden, Cath.; Marshall, Trin.; Mers, Clare; Nelson, Pet.; Noble, Joh.; J. W. North, Trin.; Peat, Pet.; Percy, Joh.; Pine, Trin.; Power, Clare; Sale, Joh.; Sanders, Joh.; Shapp, Magd.; Sloane, Trins; Smith, Pet.; Snow, Joh.; Speck, Joh.; Shock, Gorpus, Tuck, Jesus; Rose, Wallord, Trin.; Ward, Corpus; Whittaker, Qu.; Weston, Prin.; Williams, Magd.; Wilson, Corpus; R. Wilson, Joh.; Wilson, Joh.; Wilson, Joh.; Wilson, Jesus. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for the present year, in, "St. Paul at Philippi."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL Society Fortine Education or the Prose.—On Wedness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wix. Pet.; R. M. Wood, Joh.; Wood, Trin.; Wilkinson, Jesus.

The subject of the Sestonian Prize Poem, for the present year, is, "St. Paul at Philippi."

MISCBLANBOUS.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FORTHE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday last this Swiety held a meeting for general business. Present—Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of Landaff; Archdeacon Pott; Rev. J. H. Norris; Rev. Dr. Walmsley; Rev. R. Lendon; Rev. J. C. Wigram; William Davis, Eeq.; James Trimmer, Eeq.; Joshas Watson, Esq.; William Cotton, Esq.—The Schools of five places were admitted into union with the Society, and grants word in aid of building new school-rooms, amounting, in the whole, to 2451.

We are sorry to record the decease of the Rev. Thomas Humans, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, which took places at the Residentiary house, Amen-corner, on Sunday morning. In the Church has lost a plous and learned divine, society ancecellent member, and the poor a benefactor. In early life, Dr. Huomas was tutor to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumans—Land and Sussex. We have great pleasure in amouncing at ruly benevated of the year, cheered the hearts of fourteen noor old women (widows) by giving them, at his own house, a good dinner of old English fare and, on their departure, a ticket each for three hushels of coals. There are many, very many, acts of charity and kindnesse to the poon, that have come to our knowledge, hestowed by the aame Rev. Gentleman, which reflects the highest credit on his benevolence. The Rev. T. Bervon, on Newake, has presented the poor of Barnby with his annual New Year's Gitt of rugs, blankets, cloaks, gowas, shoes, flannel, &c.

The Rev. T. Bervon, on Newake, has presented the poor of Barnby with his annual New Year's Gitt of rugs, blankets, cloaks, gowas, shoes, flannel, &c.

The Rev. R. Handy, Vicar of Stoughton, near Chichester, at bis tithe audit on Tuesday seening the condition of two Irish Archibishoprics, and the other poor of that parish, and on the Monday following charitably distributed 220 bushe

money should be borrowed for the object desired, and that it be secured on the property of the Church, and particularly on those lands which were seized by the Crown from the monasteries by Herway VIII., subject to the support of clerical duties, and have since been held by the grantees and their successors, free of all tythen.

MONUMENT IN ST MARY'S CHURCH,—The fine specimen of ancient enablities of the monument near the vestry door of St.—Mary's Church, Stamford, has become so much diapidated by time that unless the necessary repairs are forthwith executed this splendid reic of antiquity will soon be a complete ruin. In order to prevent the further decay of this noble monument, which is one of the finest ornaments of St Mary, it has been deemed advisable to commence a subscription for its repair, and as the excense will not exceed a few promote, we feel condent that this fine old work of art will not be allowed to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the discress to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the discress to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the closes to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the closes to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the closes to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the closes to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the closes to ske into ruin. The very Reverend the Archdeacon of the close of the close of the ruin of the

During the week there has been some considerable reaction from the extreme advance of last week, and the quotation for the Account this afternoon closed at 874. The firmness of the Dutch King has been the subject of much culoaium here, although, from his previous been the subject of much eulosium here, although, from his previous conduct, fully expected. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have both receded: the former have fallen to a premium of 41 42, and the latter to 30 32. Our Northern Bonds have siven way in proportion, and Russian Stock is quoted at 1003 11; Danish at 714; Dutch at 424 4; and Belgian at 761 71.

Little has been doing in the other Stocks. Spanish Bonds are 164 4, and Beazilian 471 484. The intelligence from Portugal has not produced any particular effect upon either the Bonds or the Scrip. The former are quoted at 49 to 50, and the latter at 43 4 discount.

The attempt to raise the loan of £200,000 on behalf of Donna Maria has been abandoned, not one half of the amount having been subscribed.

nous our necrease state."

Listons Grazettes, from the 13th to 29th of Dec., both inclusive, have gen received; but they contain no official accounts of the operions before Oporto, except a short bulletin, dated Lishon, Dec. wine an account of the sally made by Dom Pedro's treops on e 17th.

the 17th.

They publish accounts from Vallongo and other neighbouring districts up to the 18th, which give a very flattering account of the stairs of the Miguelites. Dom Miguel, they say, was received with much enthusiasm by the army and the inhabitants. They describe the condition of the garrison as desperate, and the describe rounding and the garrison as desperate, and the describe the condition of the garrison as desperate, and the describe rounding the second considerable.

The following has been posted at Lloyd's, dated St. Uhes, December 22.:—"The Governor has this day informed the foreign consulatata the has received directions from the Commander-in-Chief to order away any vessels coming from places occupied by Dom Pedro's government; and consequently the Neid Elian, Osjen, arrived to-day from Oporto, was immediately ordered away, and proceeded to the Mediterranean,"

order away any vesseus coming it to be received a control of the degree and it and control of the Mediterranean."

The Westminster adjourned Sessions commenced yesterday morning, but there was not a single prisoner for trial. The Jury congratuated themselves, that whilst an intermediate session was required in another district, they hoped shortly to be enabled to apply for a reduction in their number.

Thursday morning a tradesman named Phillimore, living in Princesstreet, Portman-market, was in the act of killing a dog, that was reported to be mad, with a broken poker, when the poker flying out of his hand, struck his child, a fine little boy between seven and eight years of age, on the side of his face, and perforated the Jaw to the back part of the neck. It required some exertion lo draw the piece of iron out, and the boy was directly conveyed to the hospital, where he is considered in a dangerous state.

Friday afternoon, Mrs. Royston, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, was driving her daughter, aged 17, and her two little sons, in a four-wheeled chaise, in Regent's Park, intending to visit the Zoological Gardens, when, on passing the Marquis of Hertford's villa, sile drove too near a gentleman's carriage, and the wheels coming in collision, the whole party were thrown out. Mrs. Royston and her two sons were taken up unnjured, but her daughter received a severe contains on the forehead, and several severe bruises.

On Thursday afternoon (the neighbourhood of Albion-place, St. John's-lane, was thrown into great alarm by an explosion of gunpowder. It appeared that a man in the employ of Mrs. Brees, a watch glass-maker, was making some experiment, when a spark by some of the containing with Mrs. B. held in his hand, containing the containing with the pass and unbish for several feet. Mrs. B. and his man were both dreadfully burnt, and taken to the hoostal with slight hopes of recovery. The fire was prevented screening further than the parlours.

An INDEX of the NAMES in the above, with references to the Map the Lutitude and Longitude. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

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onsols for Account	[84]	873	171	871	574	87

BIRTHS.

On the 9th, the lady of the Rev. John Dynoke, at Roughton Rectory, of a set On the 5th inst. at Banisters, Southampton, the lady of the Rev. W. Fitzbull of a daughter—On the 9th inst. the lady of Mons, J. Mallan, 9, Half Moon strey Piccadilly, of a daughter—On the 9th inst Mrs. Temple Fere, of Roydon, No folk, of a daughter—On the 11th inst in Gloucester-place, Portnam-quare, Blady of John Kingston, Esq. of a daughter—On the 8th inst, at Eton, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, of a sen,

faith, and hope, and love.

On the 12th inst., Charles Alexander Craig, Bsq., at his residence, 12, Gregory-street, Westimater.

On the 6th inst. at his uncle's, West-square, Mr. W. Davison, aged 19 years, and the first of the state of the

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, al. 140, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Editors paid) are received.

## JOHN



## BULL.

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

Vol. XIII.—No. 632.

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To morrow evening, the Grand Ballet of MASANIBLLO. After which, the new Comic Drame on ReLL GWWNNB, or the Prologue. To conclude with the new Grand Pantonime, called PUSS IN BOOTS, or Harlequin and the Miller's Son. With the Grand Moving PAORAMA, representing a TRIP to ANTWERP—Tuesday, Nell Gwynne, with Midas, and the new Pantonime—Wednesday, Masaniello, Nell Gwynne, and the new Pantomime—Thursday, Masaniello, Nell Gwynne, and the new Pantomime.

also at J. Waevy's, & Broad-street, Exchange, and the principal Music Shops.

4HE SPLENDID PREMISES (recently called Owen's Institution) are now occupied by the NATIONAL LAND and EQUITABLE
LABOUR EXCHANGE COMPANY. The Pensit Office will be open every
Morning at 10 o'clock, and the Notes of the Company will be ready for Exchange
Business at the end of the ensuing week.

NVALUABLE OLD SHERRY WINE, direct from the Province of Andalasis, bottled by the shippers in its now an original state.

It being the desire of the Growers to Introduce this Wine in England, particularly at the Tables of Families of Distinction, Messes of Regiments, and Clubs,
as an inducement it will be sold at 38s, for single dozens, or 36s, 6d, in quantity
of 14 dozens, Mr. W. SERRANT WALSH, of the Proview Wine Company,
can considently recommend this Wine to the Customers of the House, 56, Berwickstreet, Solo.

State consuming recommend this Wine to the Customers of the House, 56, Betwick-street, Sobo.

ISEASES of the EYE.—Mr. J. P. DERRETT has the honour of announcing to the Public, that he has arrived in London, and may be consulted at 35, Bedford-street, Covent-varient, from Two till Four, daily.—Mr. Derrett possesses the means of curring, with invariable success, CATARACTS, with confusion at a honourcomes, and Parayisis of the Nerve, where the most skill-ful medical science can afford no relief. He can produce the strongest testimonials from several eminent Hedical Men, who will vouch for the trait of this statement, and for the perfect asfety of his applications.

INTRACRONINARY BEAUTIFULCHINITEES, BROCADED SILKS, &c. &c., with the most perfect assemblage of mediul and ECO-MOMICAL Cubinet and Uploalerty Farmiture ever submitted to the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry, at MILES and BDWARDS extensive Furnishing Ware rooms, 134, Oxford-street, near Bond-treet.

January 14, 1853

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his Friends and the Public, that his genuine BURTON and BDIN.

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re in tine order for use, and, as well as his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a

ry superior class.—22, Henrietts-street, Coonet-garden.

TANDLES on an Improved Principle,—The Prices for Cash are,

Candles, 6d, per lb, Wax Wick Moulds, 74d, Palace Wax Libbs,

dd, interior, 1s, 9d.; Sperm or Composition Candles, with plain or the paleen

aired wicks, 1s, 6d, and ls, 7d.; fine Wax Candles, 2s 4d; Sealing Wax, 4s, 5d.

indson and Palm Soan, 1s, 4d, per packet; Brown Windsor, 1s, 9d.; Rose, 2s,

Tamphor, 2s, Almond, 2s, 6d.; Wottled Soap, 68s, 1of 2s, per 112b, Vellow, 6os,

83s, Curd, 82s. Sperm Oil, 6s, to 6s, 6d, per gallon, Lamp, 3s, to 3s, 6d. At

AVISS' Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New

auchter's Coffee House.

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LASKGOW LOTTERY—Olfice 103, STRAND, opposite Exeter
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2:10/00, hesides many of 2:2000. 2:1200, 2:1000, &c. Ticket, 2:1212s.; Half.
65 (5s.; Qranter, 2:3.10s. 6d.; Eighth. 2!, 16s. 6d.; Sixteenth, 18s. 6d.—
Canterbury; Clalk and Meggy, Chrimsford; Wilson, Edinburgh; Trewman
and Cn. Ester; Matchett and Co. Norwich. The public are requested to be
early in their purchases.—N.B. Irish and Scotch Bank Notes exchanged.

and Co., Excher; Matchett and Co. Norwich. The public are requested to be early in their purchases.—N. B. Irish and Scotch Bank Notes exchanged early in their purchases.—N. B. Irish and Scotch Bank Notes exchanged.

NOR THE RETTISH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY MOVAL CHARTER.

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My Lords and Gentium,

VACANCY, by the death of Mr. Craig, having occurred for DISTRICT SURVEYOR of LAMBETH, &c., in offering myself a CANDIDATE for the appointment, I trust hat the testimonials I can produce, for diligence, integrity, and competence, will be such as to deserve your support. I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obelient servant, HENRY ARTHUR HUNT. 70. Horseferry-road, Westminster.

\*\*TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, by a SURGEON in extensive general practice, a well educated YOUTH as an APPRENTS.

\*\*TOS. He would be treated as one of the family, and have ample opportunity afforded him of acquiring a knowledge of his profession. Premium moderate.—Apply, if by letter, post paid, to Messrs. Richardson and Co.,32, Poultra.

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mon attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. H. S., Mr. Rodwell's, Bookkeller, 6, New Bond-street, London, will be duly forwarded to him in the country.

OUTH SEA ISLANDS.—Any Young Man of respectability, who is fond of travelling, to whom a few houderd pounds so expended is unin-portant, and who would not mind being absent a year and a final or two years from home, has now an OPPORTUNITY; which seldom if ever occurs, of visiting some of the most interesting countries in the world, by making the complete TOUR of the GLOBB, in a fine, large, handsome vessel, to sail in a couple of months from London, in which the owner is going passenger. Parents and Guardinas will find, on inquiry, that this is well worth their notice, as the owner of the ship, who has lately returned from a similar excursion, would have no objection to take charge of, and bring back, any respectable Youth committed to his care.—Address, post paid, to 18. T., 16, Regent-street.

ONG'S HOTEL, New Bond-street and Clifford-street, for Hotel preturns his most grateful thanks to those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and their families, who have honouncel him with their patronage since he took the Hotel, and the dimensal and their damilies, who have honounced him with their patronage since he took the Hotel, and the dimensal and the strength of the suites of apartments on the Clifford-street side being admirably dadpted for families, having all the advantages of being retired, possessing, at the same time, an uninterrupted view of the most fashloushle promenades. Sitting rooms and bed-nooms, well arranged for Members of Parliament and others. An extensive cellar of fine old whees, both in wood and bottle. The charges are extremely moderate, consistent with the respectability of the Hotel,—Excellent stabiling and lock-up coach-houses.

biling and lock up coach-houses.

VILL SAIL the 10th March, direct for CALCUITA, the test-sailing teach-bill copper fastene Ship, LADY KENNAWAY, 583 Tons cister, LEWIS WILLIAM MONCRIEF, Commander, lying in the West is Export Dock. Has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight assage apply to the Commander, at the Presisten Coffee house; Domett, 102, and Bogland, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street; or George C. Redman, Line afreet

REGULAR TRADER, having her dead weight on board, will politically the weight on board, will politically the dead weight on board, will politically the dead weight on or before the 25th February, direct for MADRAS, the well known fast-salling British built Snip, ELPHINSTONE, JOSEPH SHORT, Commander, 500 Tons burthen, lying in the West India Export Dock. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apoly to Barher, Neate and Co. 36, Penchurch-street; or to Domett, Young and Bugland, 7, George-yard, Lombard street.

hard street.

THE LOTTERY authorised by Parliament for the Improvement of Glasgow contains

smant to the provisions of the Society's Deem of Settlement, for the putpuse of precision the AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT of the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY up to the dist of December of the Board, and the SOCIETY up to the dist of December of the Board, and the SoCIETY up to the dist of December of the Board, and the Society of the Board, and the Society of the Board, and the Society of the Board, and the Board of the Board, and the Board of the Board, and the Board of the Bo

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Many valuable Works have been added to the Library during the Receas, and the Proprietors have made those arrangements which they from will be found worthy that increasing patronage which they continue to be faroured with.

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### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

THE SDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazete amources the eleva no of the Marquises of Sinford and Cleveland to the Ducal dignity; the former by the title of the Duke of Sutherland, and the Marquise of State of the Duke of Sutherland, and the Marquise of the Duke of Sutherland, and the Amountee of the Marquise of the Marquise of the Marquise of the Barquise of the Barquise of the Barquise of the Barquise of the Marquise of the Barquise of the Marquise of the Marquise of the Barquise of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

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The Edg has been plagmed to appoint Lieutenant. Colonel T. W. Taylor one of the Groomosofikit Migney of Bediander in Ordinary, in the room of Vice. Admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lond A. PitzClarence, one of the Groomosofikit Migney of Bediander in Ordinary, in the room of Lord A. PitzClarence, Control of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lord A. PitzClarence, Control of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lord A. PitzClarence, Pettor of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lord A. PitzClarence, Pettor of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lord A. PitzClarence, Pettor of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., deceased: Lord of Benjard Sir H. Blackwood, Benjar

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS.

\*\*Qffice of Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Queen's thouse, St. James's,
Notice is hereby given, that the Queen will hold Drawing-Rooms
at St. James's Palace on the following days:—Monday, February 25,
being for the eclebration of the Queen's birthday; Thursday, March
91; Thursday, April 18; Thursday, May 16; Thestady, May 28, being
for the relebration of the King's birthday; Thursday, June 20,
"The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon.
the Earl of Denbigh to be her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

peins for the celchration of the Quica National Strategy. Hursday, March 91: Thursday, Aprill 87: Thursday, May 16: The Gueen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon.

the Earl of Deubigh to be her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

The Lights and Shadows of German Life are replete with incidents, seenes, and characters, that will dwell upon the mind they have amused, and elicit enduring trains of philosophic and moralizing thought. They are occasionally rich in the metaphysical traits of the German school, but without its puzzling obscurity and mysticism—two or three of them have the conciseness and wit of Voltaire's good Menicotolitical and the school of the control of the

AWFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE TIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

About a quarter beight of clicks on Mogiday hight, a fire broke out in New Quny, which high the extent of its awages, threatens to exceed any similar calamity of the Goree. It commenced, we understand, in the paint soft of the Goree. It commenced, we understand, in the paint store of Meers. Conston, where, but for the delay in the supply of water, of which, as far as we can recollect, complaint has been made in every instance of fire that has occurred in the town within the last eight years, it might, according to what we have heard, have been speedily, arrested. In a short space of time the fire extended itself to the large warehouses adjoining, both on the south and east, which were filled with merchandise of various descriptions, principally cotton, grain, oil, and naval stores. Here it found ample room and verve enough, and long before I o'dock it was evident to every beholder that all attempts to restrain it within the limits of those premises must be in vain. By hali-past 12 it penetrated back, wated to the eastward—into Lancelot's Hey, in the centre of a continuous unbroken frontage of warehouses of about 70: yards, which seemed likely to be alkingolved in the quick-spreading ruin. At balf-past 10: look the wood in the fronts of the upperstances of these warehouses was caught by the flames. The mischief then apread quickly to the right and left, and backwards towards Oldhall-street, destroying a range of warehouses in that direction, and by half-past three had extended into Union-street, Mr. Webster's house at the corner being completely destroyed. About 40 clock, the front of the warehouses in Lancelot's Hey fell forward into Union-street, with a tremendous crash, burying, as we were informed, several persons in the ruins. Colonel Jordan, the inspecting field officer of the district, had both legs b oken by the falling ruins. In the immediate neighbourhood were a number of small houses, inhabited principally by very poor people, whose consternation and dismay we

twenty.

We regret exceedingly to state, that we have since learnt that ten individuals have died from accidents received at the fire. Some were spectators, and others employed in various ways in rescuing property, &c.

It was reported on Tuesday that Colonel Jordan (who had both legs broken, one of which has since undergone amputation) was dead, but we have great pleasure in stating that he is still living, and likely to recover. The amount of property destroyed exceeds 200,000l. considerably, and we annex a list of what is insured, and by which Companies, viz.:—

Phœnix	 £34 000	Atlas ,		 £4,000
Sun	 25,000	Norwich		 1,000
Protector	 5,000	Guardian		 700
Globe	 1 500	Leeds and	Yorkshire	 3,000
Imperial	 16 000	Alliance	••	 8,000
Royal Exchange	 4,000			
West of England	 4,000			 £1 21 ,200
Manchester	 15,000	i		

Ingerial

Rosal Exchange

4 don

West of England

4 don

Manchester

1 5,000

Manchester

1 6 don

Manchester

Manche

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

DEAN BULL,—"Le gnochis se complique," says the Constitute Frome of this morning; and I assure you the Grestle prefer the Frome of this morning; and I assure you the Grestle prefer the Frome of the morning and I assure you the Grestle prefer the Frome of the Internation of the benefit of our country couslas, who would in vain look in Nugeria specker Dictionary for an explantion of this slang phrase), that the liberals are over head and ears in difficulties—that they are completel to abandon their own principles—are finishened at their own system, and even their own shadows—are quarrelling they are the controlled the two Chambers in almost a prement dispute, which is conducted without dignity, and which tends to hing into digracy rere the regreeneus view institution with a digny chile is conducted without dignity, and which tends to hing into digracy rere the regreeneus view in the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the cont

Jenuary 20.

Jose far as itrelates to the navigation of the Scheldt. This disappointment may be fairly set down as "Gachis, No. 16."

Sunday. — M. De Lastarium, the celebrated Royalist poet and traveller, who is one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lives, his heen elected Member of the Chamber of the property of the control of the c

My paper is full, and your patience exhausted, and so I can on subscribe myself your faithful correspondent.

My paper is full, and your patience exhausted, and so I can only subscribe myself your faithful correspondent.

The Historical and Geographical Papersts.—I. The Geographical Annual for 1833—2. The Biblical Annual for 1833—2 have been subscribed in the works we could more consecutionally recommend as valuable and beautiful presents.—Literary Guzzette.—We know not the works we could more consecutionally recommend as valuable and beautiful presents.—A hone of Fanor, by Ritchie.—5. Italy's Romantic Annals, by Mucleral.—A hone of Fanor, by Ritchie.—5. Italy's Romantic Annals, by Mucleral and Sandard and the various countries. "They are strong and vivid pictures of the various countries." They are strong and vivid pictures of the various countries. "They are strong and vivid pictures of the pay—Anothly Review.—4" They are valuable books for presents. "New Monthly Magazine.

The Dutch Government has ordered relief to be alforded to the vives and children of the officers and soldiers who were made prisoners at the citadel of Antwerp.

It is said that a sword of honour is to be given to Chassé, by the intabitants of Brusels. It is to be of a most costly kind, having the letter of the word of the consensation of the various countries to the various countries to the very large of the payor of the various countries to the various countries of the various countries to the various countries of the various countries to the various countries of the various countries to the various countries of the various countr

Pots of Gin Hot; and 90 Glasses of Gin.

Pensian Women.—There is not any country in the world where the aggrand/gement of personal beauty is so sedulously and anxiously attended to by the ladies as in Persia; and of all specifics estant, none are in such general requisition throughout that interesting Empire as Rowland's Macasara Oll, and Kalydor, a celebrity originating in the chlowing occurrence. A levy cars ago the favourite Sultian lots a fine head of hair and a fascinating complexion by premature acconcinement; she became in consequence inconsolable, until the restoration of her charms in dowing treases, toward features, and radiant skin, was accomplished, on recommendation of the Sail, by Rowland's Kalydor and Macasara. Thence these grand restoratives acquired high estimation with the Imperial Family and Nobility of Persia, and see mow equality prevalent in I synahan as in London and Paris, or any other capital city of the European Continent.

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### 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 presented for

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 Grev say?—"So, you—the people—won't have Mr. Western in Parliament; you have scouted him and his principles; but I'll shew 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." made him.

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—"prodicious!"

those who are versed in the intricacies of the late

To those who are versed in the intricacies of the late Northamptonshire election, this particular favour may not appear so surprizing; but we think we shall be able to surprize 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.

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 Levision 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 lawey or after the days of Walface.

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 Enolish Barony. 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 PROPLE. 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 prople generally are so twiced and readily and that 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 elec-tion procession was, in fact, a review, and well merited the approbation of the GENERAL.

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 At, 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.

Lord Anglessea 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

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 Viceroyalty—as to the ostensible cause of his arrival, it is, that he may be in time to take his oaths 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 Anglebea—we are quite sure that there will be no tranquility for Ireland so long as he remains Viceroy, 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 Anglebey'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 dificult to recede as it is perilous to go on. His vituperation of Lord Anglebey 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 moet 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, that the suspension of the habeas corpus act, that the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the threat of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the threat of the suspension of the habeas corpus to the treat of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the treat with the same contempt, the issuing of 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 out of parliament to support them. Lord Ancuser, when he was out of power, said he would such each of the proclamations, and when he was out of power, said he would such each of the proclamation of the habeas and when he was out of power, said he would such each of the proclamation of the habeas and the proclamation when he was a more want of veractive, which is a small thing in a Lord Electenant. (Lord laughter) He merely all the proclamations and did another, and not coult with the purent motives—all the proclamations are tripled to a very great man!—(Continued and the proclamation of the pro ednesday last.

As to the suspect the notion wi

sau one thing and an annual result 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 Anglesey, who was his friend, but in those of Lord Duncannon and Sir Henny 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 Anglesey 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 trawling and braggadice), 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 Anglesey 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

to come.

The report is—and we believe it—that the high office of LORD LIEUTENANT is to cease with Lord Anglesety, 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 Anglesey'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

a chief governor of Ireland is more pressingly wanted tham at any period since the year 1798—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

"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 cave up his place to his

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 Gode. which has induced him so long to bear with Lord Gode-RICH; 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 per-haps the staggering proposition about immediate emancipa-tion 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. Ellic to add, that a month or five weeks since he declined the Colonies.

The Viscount of the Protocols is also tottering; and while Lord Goden to the protocols is also tottering; and while

The Viscount of the Protocols is also toftering; 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. Government cares.

THE people of Westauinster complain that John Cam Hobhouse, the Radical out of place, and the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, 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 Green himself, as we have already taken the liberty of shewing, has turned and twisted fify 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 Greey 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 suddenand 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 Green in black and white—here we have the opinions of a Parliac distance when he we have the opinions of a Parliac distance when he we have the opinions of a Parliac distance when he we have the opinions of a parliac distance when he we have the opinions of a parliac distance when he we have the decay distance when he we have to defend the decay distance when he we h

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 unbiassed 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 Mioisters, 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 judividual

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

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 pitch-forks of the Ministers' making.

It is surprising how stone-blind party makes men—Lord Grey has already done more, in the way of patronace, 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 tyrauni; call 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 mere properties. There is another authority in England, which may, perhaps, hint to him, to do very little more in that

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 BUR-DETT, and of Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE 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. Duwcombe 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 herocs. with the anterpations of the sanguine partisans of the network to be feasted.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, one of those heroes, did not pre-

sent 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 Hodhouse made a floundering speech, full of hypocritical and hypothetical touches of "no man could do this," and "on 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 "Hobhouse for ever," H. ended by propasing 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 Vear" was drunk, sent himself—he was afflicted by one of those fits of gout under which he suffers occasionally, and which, combined

and about ten o'clock the scanty company separated for

ie nignt. Sir FRANCIS justly anticipated the failure, and kept away. ir HOBHOUSE went—"*chacun a son G*OUT." Sir Hobbouse went-

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 Twas," 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

many medical men have attributed the prevalence of culorist 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 Boroughenians have at this moment—water from the river Thames. We really thought the age of Joint Stock Company making was past. 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 juxta-position 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 MASCHESTER, Examined.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester examined.. Has your Grace any interest in property in the West Indies?—None

Has goace 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 helieve, 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 upon 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; an some parts they have more provision grounds, and are better able to supply themselves than in others. In some parts of Vere, for instance, they cannot provide themselves at all; they are provided altogether with corn and salt fish, or sait pork, I believe, and thing of that kind; the particular allowance I am not able to state, but it appeared to he 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. Winenever there has been any difficulty, there has been a fai 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 suits of one sort of cloth, and so many of another, age appeared to be sufficient.

Has

treating slaves cruen; 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 himself.

Has not the attorney the same interest.

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.

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 from what I have known that very often there is a female at the head of the gang, and they strongest gang, and they very often beat the men; that I have seen repeatedly.

From your Grace's long experience of

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 respeticing their comparative longevity with the natives of other countries?—I should say much longer. I have known several above 106, 110, 120, and I knew one that was very near 150; there was another woman that was is 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 superanuated alaves comfortably provided for?—Always; they have the worm houses.

nuated slaves comfortably provided for r—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 henevolence at heart, or cared one sixpence about the

hamites 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 negociations 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 Tariff 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 Treaty, and a reference of the question of Luxemburg to the Five Powers and the Confederation.

Nothing can be fairer or more just. What may be M. TALLEYIAND'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. ture 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.

Libron, Dec. 20.—Private letters from Villongo 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 Penafield of the 10th, and from Coimbra of the 11th. Among the deserters were some foreigners.

A letter from Vallongo of the 14th, says that in consequence 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 quoi faire. 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 Admiral are in London. in London.

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 heistate 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 withinvitations 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 will, lowever, find, and 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:—

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.

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 Grare'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 MAURITUS, is known to all our readers interested in colonial affairs. The mouvement, 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 pushi

serious alteration in the case, as in as the production of priety 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 " POSTCRIPT

betweet fromany other cause; I never heard of any, the betweet from any other cause; I never heard of any the perfect of the cause; I never heard of any the perfect of the cause of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of the cause of the perfect of

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

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

what is it?"

Mr. JEREMIE is again on his way to the same Island—
to "alfi his double office—of which the writer of the Memorial, sp-asking of another mistake, says—
morial, sp-asking of another mistake, says—
"One would him thought that the ulightest kinowledge of French
kaw in the Colonial One-would have saved it from this blunder;
but the mistake in Mr. JENEMIE'S appointments of ProcureurGeneral and Avocat General was still more serious; the man unitary
that the product substitut of the ProcureurGeneral his own shadow to have filled both offices, as the Avocat
General is the premier substitut of the ProcureurGeneral. Nothing
bit a species of Irish ubiquity could have perioded this appointment."

better a is the premier substitute of the riccited this appointment."

It might have been, as we have already said, just as well not for have sent out a professed anti-slavery pamphleter, "la 'gentleman who," as the Memorial states, "avows the opinions of the self-constituted Anti-slavery Society." Salarjed 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, lawing 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 strewed 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.

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; 2d battalion of Rille Brigade, for Dover. Yesterday embarked in the River Thames on board the William Fawcett steht packet the under-mentioned detachments of regiments for Dublin:—7th Dragoon Guards, for Dublin; 3th Foot, for Bruff; 36th Ditto, for Kinssler; 52d Ditto, for Dublin; 66th Ditto, for Marsbyrough; 7lbi: Ditto, for Waterford; 7lth Ditto, for Tralee; 9th 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 arrivation town may be expected on Saturday or Sunday se'nnight. His Edrachip's journey is understood to be taken for the purpose of consulting with the Ministers on the state of Ireland.

Butting 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 Fords as the brother-in-law of Lord ANGLESEA. Lord FORDS is his Excellency's Cousin—Lord ANGLESEA'S father and Lord FORDS'S grandmother biving been brother and sister. Our apparent blunder was corrected in our Monday's Edition.

Sir DAVIDGE 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 lst of July.

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

Liston, 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 title by the manner in which he was received by the audience outs he stands in public estimation.

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 summing the top 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. Garren, 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 rant 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. Carren entered Mr. Commissioner Mehivale'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 wiser it would have been of Mr. Carren (whoever he is) to have "carefully enquired into all the laws respecting the subject," before he made a solash, 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 fo'lowing observations upon our gracious Queen are extracted from a paper called the Anglo Germanic Adviser:

"Queen Addison—The late Duke of Meinisons, father to Her Maestr. was a steady supporter of the Protestant faith, but died at the early age of forty-two years, when her Maestry was only nine years old. He left, by his last will, his consort, Louisa Ellesons, argent 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, Addistance and Ida of Meiningen, became celebrated for their amiable and estimable conduct. Though naturally of a lively and cherful disposition among their more intimate associates, they took little or no pleasure in the galeties of revolities of fashion, and when arrived at more mature years, showing an utter deteatation 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 submiss of the ducal residence. Above all, 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 lavolved the fanally of Tosons Duppered School, M. P., of Marcham—

It is our painful duty to record an accident which has this week It is our painful duty to record an accident which has this week involved the family of Thomas Dupprieto Esq., M.P., of Marchampark, in the arcatest affliction, Mr. George Dupprieto, 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 reloading one of the barrels of a double-harrelled 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 amialia and affectionate disposition as the only earthly solace to his afflicted parents, family, and friends.—Evening Paper.

The Preston Chronicle says, that although Mr. Cobbert 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, vet 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 triffing mistake in the paper:—

mistake in the paper:

DIFFERMING OF THE TIMES.

SIT.—In an article in your valuable paper of Saturday last, under the lead "City," you state that the attempt to take the above losn had been abandon to the lead "City," you state that the attempt to take the above losn had been abandon to the lead the lead to the lead of lead of lead

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

NAPOLEONIDE -If the letters forming the word veto be struck out 

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

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

tee to pay him an 1001., which was readily consented to, and Mr. James, on the wedding, paid the 1001. 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 tions, 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. normally inclined we will submit another case for his consideration. The furm house of Mr. Carnegie, of Glendoig, has been burned down by the Levelling Ministerial fuction 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 c-lebrated 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

who supported Mr. O'Connell, in the c-lebrated Clare election, was recently abused by that gentleman in n electioneering speech at Limerick. Mr. Fostra 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 servile to your superiors, and to the democracy more hypocritical. Mr. O'Connell saks who I am ? I will answer him by telling him what I am not. I am not a man who received 18,000. Jo the public money, then quarrelled with poor J. Lawless because he was supposed to have received 1,500. public money. I am not a man who signed a petition for the Union in 1798, as Dan. Connell of Identified to have received 1,500. public money. I am not a man who signed a petition for the Union in 1798, as Dan. Connell of Identified to have received 1,500. Public money. I am not a man who signed a petition for the Union in 1798, as Dan. Connell of Identified the Union in 1798, as Dan. Connell of Identified them; I am not a man who so the dos. freeholders, and then sacrificed them; I am not a 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 allession served my own purposes, and then abandon them when such abandonement might equally benefit me, or some chimera or whin, or something like a tribute to bolster up a bankrupt fortune!"

ROMAN CATHOLICS RETURNER TO THE FIRST REFORMED Pattliad. English of the Duke of Norfolk. Pattliad. English of the Duke of Norfolk. Pattliad. English of the Duke of Norfolk. Pattliad. Pat

Longiton, County, R. M. Beliew, S. Gerald.

Londalk, W. O'Reilly,
Meath, County, M. Dalor.
Wexford, County, P. Lahor.
Wexford, County, P. Cubner, E.S. Barry.
Youghal, John O'Connell.
Scotland has not returned any Roman Catholic,
County County. Alderman Thompson, the unsuccessful candata at a dinner given to him by the

Scottand has not returned any tomian valuance, Whise 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 Dunham) advo-cating 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."

Whio 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. Lest we should be supposed to mean Lord Howland, we declare he is not the new Nobleman we allude to. The Marquis of Tansvock 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 Russett, Esq., in layour of his father's nominee. This Whig's defence is that when he polled he did not know that he had while says the says of the same that the same that the passing the same passetted. Will he answer this question:—Had he not actually paid the fees for his patent previous to his polling at Bedford's Such conduct is truly Whiggish, but it will meet with its reward, for the nominee of the Russells will give way to Captain Polehill.

One of the first concessions to literafity was the passing, under ... WHIG PEERS .- We pledge ourselves, says the Northampton Herald.

One of the first concessions to liverafity 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 poulterers shops are filled with the produce of thieving, and the crime of poaching has naturally increased in a tenfold degree—hear a few

shops are filled with the produce of thieving, and the crime of poaching has naturally increased in a tenfold degree—hear a few instances—
POACHERIS.—On Wednesday night a daring gang of ten poachers was discovered in the preserve of Lady Statustron, at Grey's-coury, near Henley. One of the keepers giving an alarm the parties was discovered in the preserve of Lady Statustron, at Grey's-coury, near Henley. One of the keepers giving an alarm the parties decamped, having previously fired about 20 times. This is the third, attack on her Ladyship's preserve this season, during which poaching, as 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 keepers and the party of the parish of Sonning, Berks. On finding themselves discovered fluey drew up in a line, and, presenting their wins at the keepers' threatened to fire if they dared to advance. There being only two feme for the party of the dark of the dar

during a stringle. He was aframe 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 Fold G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of England, and Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, which occurred at the Admiralty House in that placed on Wednesday se'nnight, 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 Digby, at the time his present Majesty was a Midshipman of that ship, and was in herist Roder's action with Count de Grasse; and in 1782 was made's Commander into the Britannia, armed ship, at New York. He stoff agenety commanded the Atalanta, 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 Sid George, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gruz, and subsequently that of the late Sir Hyde Parken. In the memorable battle of Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, the deceased hore a distinguished part, as Captain of the Britannia, carrying the flag of the Sid Charles Thompsox. Soon after that important event, by was appointed to the Goliath, 74, detached from the fleet off Cadis, by reinforce Sir Horatio Nelson's squadron in the Mediterraneals 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 commendents reinforce Sir Horatto Nelson's squadron in the Mediterraneah, and the glorious 1st August, 1793, 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 Conquerrant, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour Captain Folky completely dismasted his opporant, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. In this conflict the Goliath had 21 killed, and 41 wounded. If Horatto Nelson, on his departure for Naples, left Captain Folks to assist Captain Hood in guarding the Coast of Eappt. The Goliath afterwards sailed for the Coast of Italy, to rejoin Sit Hoaatto, and was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malka. Towards the latter end of 1779 Captain Folky 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 Coepat, to join his old commander, Sir Hyne Parken. 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 surtained was 10 killed and 13 wounded. Captain Folky 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 decased in the highest estimation, and entertained a strong feeling of friendship towards him. In October, 1807, Sir Thomas received the appointment of Coloneley of Marines, and on the 28th of April, in the following year was appointed to succeeded the late Sir Groone Campella as Commander of the war; and was appointed to succeed Sir Robergar Stoprony, on the 1811 he succeeded the late Sir George Campbell as Commander with war; and was appointed to succeed Sir Roberts Troprosin, on the 22d April, 1820, as Commander in Chief at this port. Sir Trops was nominated a K.C.B. on the 2d January, 1815; and received the insignia of a G.C.B. on the 6th May, 1820, and was appointed Restanding of the United Kingdom on the 14th June, 1831. The deceased received the gold medal for each of the two general actions which he was engaged prior to that off Copenhagen. His remains were interred with military konours, in the Garrison Chapel, as Wednesday. Wednesday.

### IRISH GLEANINGS.

An account of cattle, &c. imported from Ireland into Liverpool.

the 1st January	to the	SIST OF I	Dec	ember,	1032, VIZ.
68.728 cows		at £16		••	£1,099,648 0
73.622 sheep	••	1	16		132,519 12
145.917 pigs	••	2	0		291.834 0
669 horses	••	25	0	••	16.725 0
33 mules	••	8	0	••	264 0
1.755 calves	••	3	0	••	5.265 0
12,854 lambs	••	1	0	••	12.854 0
•					

In the year 1782 the total amount of the value and duty of the imports into all England from Ireland, ending at Christmas in that year, was in

£1,348,558 7,043 £1.355,601

If either country has suffered injury by the Union, it is England-O'Connell knows very well that the Union has benefited Ireland; but the repule is a good subject of "agitation," and that is all he

wants.

In the seven years from 1723 to 1729, the exports from Ireland to Great Britain amounted, according to Sir C. Whitworth's work, to 2,307,7221., whilst in one year, 1829, the amount of goods and livestock exported from the port of Waterford alone, according to evidence given before the Irish Committee, was 2,136,9341. In 1801 the aggregate official value of the exports of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom from Ireland was 3,350,000°, whilst in 1825 it had increased to eight millions and a half. Since 1824, in eggs alone,

of the United Kingdom from Ireland was 3,350,000. whilst in 1825 it thad increased to eight millions and a half. Since 1824, in eggs alone, there have been exported from Dublin only to the value of 273,000l. distributable among the poorer classes.

Progaes of the Movement.—O'Gonman Mabon visits, dines, dances, and sups at the Castle—fluttering like the bat in the lable, between the rival powers of the Anclesex Aristocracy and the Slevin Democracy of the Arena and its Union of Trades. Such a man would not do for O'Connell and his volunteers, the arming of which he has announced, and consequently the broad arrow of Dankel's denouncement. has been put on the O'Gonman. Arguing from Dankel's side, he is undoubtedly right—the Volunteers must "so the whole way" with Dankel, or he'll have none of them—out upon half-faced fellowship. The Clareshire youth, if he waltzes at the Castle, must not expect to figure also at the muster of the new National Guard—sarve him right! Extre nous, regarding the arming of the new force, it is an easy matter—the unceasing plunder of arms during Lord Anglesey's Irish government has provided as complete a supply for the "sections" as the heart of General Cloney or Ton Steels could desire. The perfect and admirable state of drill exhibited on the Review Day, last Monday, entirely justifies and indeed entitles the people to this last ulterior measure of martial equipment. Vive la Nation Irlandois!—Dublin Worder.

On Monday last a furious attack was made on W. Fishbourne, jun., Esq. (agent to the Duke of Buckingham, who, with an underagent and a servant, were returning in a jaunting-car from Clare Island to Old Castle, (county of Westmeath), after collecting the

jun., Esq. (agent to the Duke of Buckinaman), who, with an underagent and a servant, were returning in a jaunting-car from Clare Island to Old Castle, (county of Westmeath), after collecting the Duke's rents in the neighbourhood of the former. Passing through a plantation two shots were fired at him from a party of four in ambush, who afterwards sprung across the road as if to intercept him at a turn in advance. Mr. FISHBOURE, however, drove on and escaped. Several peeple whom he met on the road refused to have anything to do with joining him in pursuit of the villains, so he wisely hastened to Old Castle. The Westmeath Journal states that refers he have given as the neighbourier character based for the transparent

wisely hastened to Old Castle. The Westmeath Journal states that orders had been given at the neighbouring chapels for the two preceding Sundays not to pay more than a certain rent to the Duke's agents, and that the Rev. Mr. Burke, parish priest, had spoken of Mr. Frsheourne at Tulystown chapel, only two miles from the above ambush, on both occasions in terms of the most shocking abuse, &c. The peasants in the provinces are imitating, in their own way, and with happy success, the worthy example set them by the Chief Governor at the Castle, as will be seen from the following brief stutement, which we extract from the Westmeath Journal of this morning:

—"On Saturday night, the 5th inst., an armed party surrounded the dwelling-house of Brank Kenny, of Keel, in the district of Ardagh, and fired several shets into the house without injury. The cause

the dwelling-house of BRYAN KENNY, of Keel, in the district of Ardagh, and fired several shots into the house without injury. The cause assigned for this outrage is, that KENNY, at the late election, voted for Lord Forbes and Mr. Lefrony."—Dublin Evening Mail.

State of the Country.—We get daily from bad to worse, and still worse and worse. There is scarcely a chance of opening a paper from the provinces of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, without finding a detail of some fresh outrage or murder. Among the many cases which it is this day our painful duty to recount is, that of an officer of the 64th Regiment, who was barbarously treated at Banagher, in the King's County, on yesterday week, being the market day of that town.—Dublin Evening Packet.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I fear it is rather too late in the week to communicate a circumstance which is considered, by many, as a very decided proof of the low ebb at which Radicalism is, in the city, amongst men of property. At the election of President of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, Mr. Bungess, the banker, proposed the Duke of Sussex; the motion being seconded, a ballot was demanded. Ransorton, the M.P. for Windsor, came down from the Duke, and Bungess stated (for this is improved), that the Duke had home constituted. (for this is important) that the Duke had been consulted, and it was with his consent—as each Governor, before he can become such, must have made a donation of £100, you may suppose that there is a must lawe made a donation of £100, you may suppose that there is a large majority of Conservatives—and Mr. Astell and Sir William Curity stated that they would persist in putting up Sir Peter Laurte, and advised Ramsbottom to get Burgess to withdraw the Duke, or he must submit to the mortification of being beaten by a private individual. Under these circumstances, Ramsbottom counted votes, and finding that he could not reckon on more than ten, whilst Sir Peter Laurie was certain of forty-eight, persuaded Burgess to withdraw his demand of a ballot.—So much for Radicalism amongst the wealthy and charitable of London.—I am, Sir, you obedient servant,

B. B. B.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Waller, A.B., has been instituted to the Rectory of Waldringfield, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Wm. Edge. of Neddins, in the said country.

The Rev. A. Cooper, A.B. has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Sylcham, in the said country of Suffolk, on the nomination of John Latham Preis, of Hoxon, in the same country, Esq.

The Rev. D. Clemeral A.B. has been presented to the Rectory of Chitcombe, by Francis Thac Revton, and Robert Strong, Esqrs. devisees of the Rev. Edward Poyle, late Patron and Rector.

The Rev. J. Fenton, A.M. Lowry—Mr. Fenton relinquishes been presented by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to the living of Ousby, vacant by the death of Dr. Lowry—Mr. Fenton relinquishes Penrith.

The Rev. J. Williams, Curate of Landough and St. Mary's church, in this country, was presented by the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff, to the Vicarage of Eglwysilian, vacant by the death of his late father, the Rev. Howel Williams.—Cambrian.

The Rev. L. Rieck, M.A. and Second Master of the Grammar School in Durhams, has been presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, to the Rectory of Hietron and the Vicarage of Alnham, both Rev. E. Field, M.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloncester, to the Rectory of Bicknor English, in the Diocese of Gloncester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thos. Marwood, on the

presentation of the Visitors of the Foundation of John Michel Eyrum, in the Queen's College, Oxford.

The Rev. W. Mansar, formerly of Colchester, and now of Birmingham, has been presented to the Victrage of St. Peter's, and Rectory of St. Owen's. Hereford, void by the decease of the Rev. Mr. Gipps.

The Rev. D. Rathboxe, of the new Church, Rossendale, has been presented by Wilbrdann Ezerton, Esq. of Tattor Park, to the living of Ashworth, near Rochdale, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Selkirk.

of Asilborth, near Rochdale, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Solkirk.

The Rev. J. Walker, A.M. to the Rectory of Raddington, Somerset, on the presentation of Walter Calveily Trevelyau, Esq. vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Darch.

The Rev. W. Querker, A.M. to the Rectory of Goosebradon, on the presentation of the King, by lapse, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wouth Fewersell.

The Rev. W. Querker, a.M. to the Rectory of Goosebradon, on the presentation of the King, by lapse, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Elord, on the presentation of William Baring Gould, of Lewtrenchard, the true Patron.

The Rev. H. Coudington, A. Fellow of Trinity college, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the vicarage of Ware cum Thundrich, Hertfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Honosons, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity college, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the vicarage of Bumstead Helion Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Mills.

The Rev. J. Hongson, M.A. late reliow of 1 timely sources, we been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the vicarage of Bunnstead Helion Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. MPLLS.

The Rev. Dr. Buckland. Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the vicarage of Peasmarsh, in the county of Sussex, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Lettice.

The Rev. C. W. Whiter, M.A. of Clare hall, has been instituted to the rectory of Little Bittering, in Norfolk, on the presentation of J. Dover, of Boscombe Lodge in the county of Southampton, Esq.

The Rev. H. Gunning, M.A. son of Sir H. Gunning, Bart, of Horton, Northamptonshire, hes been presented by the Earl of Bradford to the valuable Rectory of Wigan, in Lancashire.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Herrsdom has been appointed, by the Kine's command, one of the Denuty Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Dr. Hughes, deceased; and the Rev. T. F. F. Bowes Supernumerary Deputy Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty, in the room of the Very Rev. the Dean of Herrford. The Rev. D. E. Jones to the rectory of St. John's Church, in Stamford; and the Rev. C. Ponter to the vicarage of St. Martin's, both vacant by the death of the Rev. Rd. Atlay.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Caversham, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Sarum, to the vicarage of Bucklebury, Berks; patron, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq.

OBITUARY.

We have the painful daty of announcing the death of the Rev. W. Robarts, M.A. late Vice-Piovasi of Eun College, and Rector of Warplevion, in Surrey He died on Tuesday 1nd, Jan. 1, at his Rectory, in the 71st year of his ac. His father was Provon of Riom. He was relected to King's College from the foundary period of near 47 years. We understand Mr. Bethell, Vicar of Burnham, well succeed to the Rectory of Warplesdon.

The Rev. C. Russell, A.M. Rev or of Lyderd St. Lawrence and Thulbear. The Rev. Sir H. Hygurg, B. Lawrence and Mindson of Sarum. More effect of the Rev. C. Russe

The Rev. D. Sarira, M.A. blirty-three years Rector of St. Martin's, Woreester; forte-three years Chaplain at St. Oswald's; and for upwards of fifty seven ter; forte-three years Chaplain at St. Oswald's; and for upwards of fifty seven control of the property of the prope

J. Collins, Coalbank; J. Gaskarth, R. Smith, W. G. Eaton, G. G. Williams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A paragraph having appeared in the Papers, imputing the nomination of the Rev. Jacob Stephes Hawker to the Vicarage of Stratton to a Memorial conveyed to the Lond Chancellon from the inhabitants, we are desired to state that no such instrument was presented to his Lordship. A Petition was drawn up and signed, but was, on re-consideration suppress d. as irregular and intrusive. The Rev. Mr. Milas, Rector of Sutton, at his tithe audit, in November, received the full amount of his tithes; but the week before last, in consequence of the depressed state of the markets, he called his parishioners together, and unsolicited, returned them ten per cent, of the sum they had each previously paid.

The dictressed state of many of the Irish Clergy, owing to the anti-Tithe Association, has, it is understood, been brought under the notice of the Government by the Bishop of Loxoox, who has advanced £1,000 towards relieving them from their temporary embarrassment; £500 of which has been placed at the disposal of the Archbishop of Ahamon.

The Lord Bishop of Exerge delivered the Bodleian Lecture in the church of St. Paul. in that city, on the evening of Sunday last, discoursing from the 6th of Matthew. 33rd verse. The Mayor and Members of the Chamber, properly attended, were present on the occasion.

The Bishop of Wingester has availed himself of the powers given

discoursing from the 6th of Matthew. Strd verse. The Mayor and Members of the Chamber, properly attended, were present on the occasion.

The Bishop of Winerester has availed himself of the powers given by the Archhishop's Auamentation Act, passed last Session, to increase several of the smaller livings of which his Lordship is patron. Amongst others, this advantage has been extended to the lour parishes of St. Thomas, St. Lawrence. St. Michael, and St. John, in and ner Winchester.—Hampshire Utronicle.

The King has been pleased to creant to the Rev. George Leton, rector of Mobberley, county of Chester, letters patent, empowering him, his wife, and lamily, to assume and use the name of Mallony, instead of that of Lend. Housts, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral, Lord Gary has the disposition of that most profitable, and nearly sinceure office, the emoluments of which amount to between 20001, and 30001. a year.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. Michel, the worthy Vicar of Sturminster Newton, dined on the old English fare of roast bref and plum-pudding, all the poor inhabitants of that parish, of the age of 70 and upwards, when more than 80 sat down to table, and partook of the feast so liberally provided for them.

On Sunday last the Bishop of London preached a Sermon at Hounslow Church, in aid of the Hounslow Subscription Schools. The church was crowded on the occasion, and after the service a handsome collection was made, to which his Lordship made a subscription of 51. This is suppoposed to be the first time a Bishop has preached at Hounslow since the Reformation, previous to which there was a priory where the church now stands. In the Bishop's registry at Winchester, are letters (dated 1507 and 1511) to the Clergy of that diocease, exhorting them to make collections for the hospitalat Hownaleslowe, of the Order of the Trinity, for the redemption of

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Wednesday, Jan. 23.

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the one making known the resumption of the means that the variation by his Majesty, and the association of the gene 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 Goldfinch, 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 Strathfieldsaye. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and a larke 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 fity Royal Marines are to embark forthwith for the settlement in Swan River.

The Madaguscar tiggs is ordered to Brindiai, in the Adriatic, to the Heonomesus, after she has touched at the island of Zaute, where the French and Russian frigate will be waiting her arrival with the staff of the Grace-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 afficial dialect; for the Havarian authorities are not masters of Greek, and the Greeks are indisposed to cultivate the cacography of the Teuton.

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

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 tore away the pole and the splinter-har, with which the animals gallopped off a considerable distance before they were stopped. A soldier belonging to the S3d 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 and a supplementations.

A twofold murder was committed on the 6th inst. at Oussey, in A twofold murder was committed on the 8th inst. at Oussey, in the arrondissement of Montargis. Millot 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 Barl of Munster to the offices of Governor and Captain and Constable and Lieutenart of Windsor Castle, in the form of the Marquis of Conyngham deceased; also of Lord Fred, Fitzalerence to the office of Lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice the Barl of Munster. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthodg upon Rear-Admiral Charles Cunningham, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverlan Guelble Order.

room of the Marquis of Conyngham deceased; also of Lova Firm Firm Finding to the office of Leutenant of the Tower of London, vice the Earl of Munster. The King has been gleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Rear-Admiral Clarice Cunningham, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Was Orgica, Janaeled from the '22d inthi, inclusive, they having accepted a Content of the Content of the Content of March 1988 of the undermentioned March 1988. A content of March 1988 of the Content of March 1988 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of March 2088 of the Content of Ma

FRIDA'S GAZETTE.

The King has been greatening pleased for latest laters patent to be passed under the Great Seed, granting my adminal Str George Martin, G.C.B., the office or place of Rear Adminal of the United Kingdom, and of the Adminal of the National Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the Nation and Seas of the add United The National Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Adminal Str Dease of Rear Adminal of the National Str Dease of the State of Rear Adminal of the State of Rear Adminal of

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, 23d Jan. 1833.

Dear Bull.—As the revolutionary party in France has been vanquished, and as the Buonapartian facton 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 Brootuz 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 new dynasty. In the Chamber of Peers, this appeal has been publicly inade, during the past week, by some of the partisans of the exitaing Government; and it has been said to the veteran 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 town or renters, or fat the proposed of the partisans of the exitaing Government; and that has been said to the veteran Royalists of that they do not new dynasty. The eldest branch is nearly extinct. It is doubtful whether the Duke of Boadpaux will live to have children. If he should die before marriage, or die without male issue; the Crown would pass to the branch of Onleans 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 Oaleans ascend the throne as a matter of right, whereas, by now joining yourself to the cause of the new dynasty, you will secure to yourself its protection and its gractitude and the property of the property

1830; that the eldest branch of the House of Fournoon was essential to the happiness and prosperity, peace and bonour of the nation; and that the Duke of Boadaux was the living personification of that principle of legitimacy without which there could never be order or happiness for France. This has been the reply of the Royalists to the offers which have been made. "The Duke of Bondaux is our Kinn!" I have been made. "The Duke of Bondaux is our Kinn!" I have been made. The bond of the country is one or nephews place and money, and that they begin to talk "of the duty they one to their foundies, at being prior to that they one to their some or nephews place and money, and that they begin to talk "of the duty they one to their foundies, at being prior to that they one to their examination into the truth of these reports, and after having most 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, fifty months of mock Government, the Dynasty created by the avowed illegal vote of an illegal assembly of a few Deputies, and having no such mission to fulfil, is obliged to diseard 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 apposed to the barricades and decisions of the "glorious days!" You must not, by dear fluct, on any account lose sight of this fact, that the existing Dynasty has repudiated the authors of its being, and only hopes feer a lengthened existence in case 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 Penno to appear off the coast of Portugal, and that the Portuguese nation would throw itself at his feet. The Liberals mow admit tha

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 unwailing. It is stamped with the character of weakness—and the work 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 clerky of all religious denominations in France are incapable, because they are clerkymen, from being electors of members of Departmental Councils! This is a specimen of the liberty secured to France by the Revolution of 1800! Russian Chargé d'Affaires has informed the French Minister of the Foreign Department that the Court of St. Petersburgh had resolved on interfering in the affairs of Egypt and Turkey, and that it required that the Polish Relugees in France should not be permitted to have passports for any other country. Of course the Duke de Baoours bowed acquisecence, and promised to do in all respects as time text of the Emperors the country. Of course the Duke de Baoours bowed acquiseence, and promised to do in all respects as directed by the Emperors the country. Of course the Duke de Baoours bowed acquiseence, and promised to do in all respects as directed by the Emperors the country. Of course the Duke of Baoours bowed acquiseence, and promised to do in all respects as directed by the Emperors the country. Of course the Duke of Baoours of the Country of the Country of the Emperors the country. Of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the country. Of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the country of the Emperors the Country of the Emperors the Country of the Emperors the Country of the Emperors the Country of the Emperors of the Emperors of the

upon her.

By way of an admirable post scriptum to this long letter, lomit to supply you with the following anecdote from this day stitionnel.

"Yesterday morning a private carriage, on entering the I

"Yesterday morning a private carriage, on entering the Barriers du Trone, was stopped by the custom-house officers for examination, when it was found to contain 144 lbs. of undressed meat, which, abcording to law, should pay a duty on entering the capital. On its quiring the name of the owner, it was found to belong to Barost Louis, Peer of France, and ex-Minister of Finance of Louis Pairers! Thus these veterans of legality, order, liberty, &c. archetected in smugding into Paris articles of consumption which by law should pay a duty on entering the barriers! I will say no more, except "Fine Buron Louis and his smuggled mutton!"

Believe me to be your faithful correspondent.

P.H.

pay a duty on entering the barriers! I will say no more, except "Fine Buron Louis and his samugated mutton!"

Believe me to be your faithful correspondent.

Jack Taylor's Acquantance.—Everybody knew Jack Taylor the author of Records of my Life, and everybody liked him. He was known by the familiar diminutive of his chiatian name, of some of the brishtest 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 pleasantry fluttering across his butterfly brain, "When you do an ill-natured thing," said Steridan to him, "chast is come again,." It would be curious to know how many inneral yood-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 with scarcely a name of living men, with the excention, perhaps, of a lee such Nestorian Youths as Lord Eldon and his brother Lord Stowell but Taylor recollected Thurlow, if not an attorney's clerk, at least a student in the Tomple. These volumes abound with entertaining more.—Spectator.

Dreadly Lizylosion of the Durtford Powder Mills—Sven Person 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 affor many miles around, were thrown into the most indescribable alarm by several dreadful explosions at the Dartford Powder Mills amile south of the town. At a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, the persons employed at the mills, exceeding sixty is number, were slarmed by a sudden and unaccountable explosion in the packing room, which was slmost instantly followed by another a the packing room, which was slmost instantly followed by another a the packing room with which was slmost instantly followed by another a the packing room with the blood flowing from wounds in different parts of their persons. Nearly the whole of the town was

casped the general destruction. Had it exploded, it is conjectured that the loas of life and damage in the town of Dartford would have been considerable. Mills and three others were totally destroyed. At the time of the first explosion four women, two men, and a lad were employed in the packing cross of the control of t

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2.3.4, and b guineas each. Manufactory, corner of Titchborn-street and Placadilly, where is published by the Inventor, J. EGQ. a Treatise on the Gure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those sufficient of the Grand of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those sufficient of them at the commencement of a New Year, to acknowledge with the proudest emotions of gratitude, that distinguished patternage with which they have been honoured by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, with respect to the ORIGINAL MACASSAR OIL and KALTUDER—articles which have obtained a celebrity pre-eminently great—Blessy. R. and S., while they humbly amount of the properties of the Child MacAssar OIL and KALTUDER—articles which have obtained a celebrity pre-eminently great—Blessy. R. and S., while they humbly mans, at the same time, carriedly Caution the Public against homored which instances are sufficiently and the MACASSAR OIL is distinguished by the Name on the Label on each bottle in Red. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatom-garden, and Counter-yiend ALEX, ROWLAND, and SON, 20, Hatom-garden, and Counter-yiend ALEX, ROWLAND, and SON, 20, Hatom-garden, and Counter-yiend ALEX, LOWLAND, and SON, 20, Hatom-garden, and Counter-yiend ALEX, under the immediate Patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, in bottles at 1a. 15d, and 2a. 3d. each.

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Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, No. 52, Blackfriars-road, Jonon, Sold also at his ferent Agency Office, No. 8, Arade, Maldenhane. New

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sparlous Instruments, and paim them on the Public as "Improvements on Read's
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Fatent. How a trange they should make improvements, and then piller my
any person made improvements on them—the longer they are used the patent
I have not had a single Instrument returned with defective term of the Patent
any person made improvements on them—the longer they are used the paperfect do they become. The Improved Patent Enema Syringe, price 44s.; and
the Stomach Pump £3, may be had of Mr. Pepys, Poultry; Mr. Stodart,
Strand; and of the Patentee, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly,
January 25th.

THE TRAVELLER'S SAFEGUARD.

A marauding Indian, on prowing intent,
Assaird a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots
The Assaird a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots
With fearful amazement, and viewing his shade
In percet though ministure semblance display'd,
Wheel'd round, and rejoining, alarm'd his whole tribe:
The Jet now, of 30 the Strand, who describe
As harbour'd by imps, and refrain from attacking,
Wheel'd round, and rejoining, alarm'd his whole tribe:
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The Jet now, of 30 the Strand, who describe
As harbour'd by imps, and refrain from attacking,
the strand of the provided in the s

### 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—us far as we know—urrived at such maturity as to exude us to specify the particular corps destined for that service.

G. B. is letter is inadmissible—the subject is a delicate one, and the seas he meddees with it, the more to his credit.

The letter from An Electron or Doven, on the subject of Lord Durana's exclusive dealings, has already been published in the Morning Post.

The Poetry which we have this week received, is not smooth or sharp

it. which we have this week received, is not smooth or sharp

and to erry whom we have this week received, is not smooth or sharp known for use.

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

The friend who verites from the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, should apply to the particular necessane who supplies this with Bull, in order to change the address—we know nothing of the mode of supplying the maner.

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 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

real opinion of Reform, are equalty connident that it will be uppened 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

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 culogium on the austitution of the Sinking Fund, than by shewing what it had already done to preyent the accumulation of the clebt.

"It was a system which the nation should cling to, not merely prospective and a promise, but the country had already do not operate the security which the country would be charged with the interest of the present national debt, the country would be charged with the interest of the present national debt, the country would be charged with the interest of the present national debt, the country would be charged with the interest of the 20 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."

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

tory 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 Gracy 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 Gracy 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. ELLICE'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. picion 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 Lichtenant is removed. Lord Angles SEY left the seat of his misrule on Thursday, as we confi-dently stated, never to return; the extent of removal, as

SEY left the seat of his misrule on Thursday, as we coundently 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 Anglesky'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 Anglesky'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.

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 Judgemeat 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.

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

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 been fitted 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 afidavit 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 alternetween founded. Lord Templemore smaketh oath and saith, that he has read two several articles insected in a certain adaptive the content of the papers articles insected in a certain and saith, that he has read two several articles insected in a certain

FIG. MORE, upon which the eriminal information against us, for copying what was in three or four other papers—let of faltogether—were founded. Lord Templemore swore thus:—

"The Risk thoonwide Arrenu 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 asid articles is in the words following, videliced—An clopement has taken place which will cause an eight-and-borty hours sensation. A lady of the highest rank of the Pecrage is the heroine. We have no disposition to turn such an occurrence to political account against her Grace's mobile husband. And in the other of which said articles are contained the words following, videlicet—Whether the Right Honourable Mr. Strakey diew his full £5.500 year while he was shooting at the poor Duke of Richnoxin's pheasants at Goodwood." And this deponent further saith, that he verily believes the most noble Grantes Duke of Richnoxin's pheasants at Goodwood." And this deponent further saith, that he verily believes the most noble Grantes Duke of Richnoxin's pheasants at Goodwood. The properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the said Chantes Duke of Richnoxin is a member. And this deponent further saith, that he read second-mentioned article, was applied to him the said Chantes Duke of Richnoxin is a member. And this deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of Richnoxin duits deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of Richnoxin duits deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of Richnoxin duits deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of Richnoxin duits deponent has known the said Duke and Duchess of Richnoxin duits tages 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 tax per cent, was the natural limit beyond which it ought

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 dis-proved 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 emacination 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 wi-ked, is driven about at the mercy of quack assemblies and radical deputations. and radical deputations

KING OTHO—another of our protegées, and a dear one too, as we shall find him—has made his appearance in Greece. Colocornon heads an insurrection against him—the Bavarians and the Greeks arealready 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, whohas, 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:—

utterly exterminated Poland as a nation, is about to takepossession 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
Antocrat 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 searing the Eagytains from the prev
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 under
standing 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 Virnna, in the cases of Poland and
Belgium, are beginning to develope 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—Winter an Great
Britain and France, supposing her to be honest, which she is not,
and never was—what can Great Britain and France—Winter an Great
Britain and France of Great Britain and France—Winter and Great
Britain and France to Great Britain and France—Winter and Great
Britain and France to Great Britain and France—Winter and Great
Britain and France to Great Britain and France do to prevent
the march of a Russian army to Constantinople with the approbation
of the

of the Sultan?

"The time to curb Russia was during the Polish war; but then we were protocolline, 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 Jannaica newspaper, which will show how, in that select but zealous body, the House of Assembly, they proceed to "make a House." Whether the SPRAKER of air new House will deign to take a hint from the Janaica Parliament we cannot pretend to surmise; but the thing is droll 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

epresentative body so truly independent.

"PROCEEDINGS IN THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

"TRURSDAY, November 7, 1832.

"In consequence of there not being a House!

"Mr. Beaumorn moved that the Speaker be requested to take the hair, and that the Serjeant at Arms be despatched to the Race burse to take into ensoidy all absent and sporting Members.

"The motion was agreed to, and the Serjeant accordingly took his learning.

"The motion was agreed to, and the Serjeant 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:—

ing details the sensation created on the Race-course:—

'The course was again much crowded—there could not have been less than 130 equipages of one description or other. His Excellency and Countess, and their suite, with Sir Willocognen Corrow, seemed to take particular interest in the annusements 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 his 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 Galena 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 Serjeant would observe him, descended from his chaise, but the kern eye of the mace-hearer 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 second his chaise and go to the House."

This is altogether new and may not be uninstructive.

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-ocrary 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. Chalmers, who was convicted of forgery at the Sessions of May last at the Old Bailey, has received his MAJESTY'S gracious pardon. The case was reserved 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 VERILY the Whigs select choice subjects for the exercise

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

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 CHALMERS; and we think we can offer some reasons for this act of Whig Liberal

mercy.
Mr. F. P. 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. and ne is or was the intimate friend of that much persecuted and respectable publisher of treason, HETHERINGTON.—
These are surely convincing reasons that Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS is a fit subject for the mercy of the SOVERRIGN. 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 pietus, yet of good so scant,
That every artizan is left in want; 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 wou'd 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 (alse heen found in social time.) 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 summ'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, Assaulting those who think not just as they,—
Striving (with what the very streets are "pay'd")
To kill the warrior who his country say'd!
A base-born crew,—of gall splenetic full,
Without one drop of blood from good John Bulla
See! see! the vile,—the heterogeneous bands,
(Bludgeons and banners in their swarthy hands,)
All seets commingling that are strange and odd,
Who mar religion and despise their Gon—
See them, like furies, through our streets advance,
Blazoned with colours of pertidious France. Blazoned with colours of perfidious France, Blazoned with colours of perthious France,

"Frighting 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 marchists, had done,

Then to disgrace and trouble. Thistyman! Thee, 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 Corruption, taiseneous britoery, and deceit (Their ready agents) them—all pledge'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, bark! the murderous clan shout loud applause! Deeds—act, as these—in distinct fines to like Decds—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 carer'd in storm;
This walk'd in darkness,—that carer'd in storm;

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

\*\*May we a different year benoid in thee: DODO.

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

\*\*Nottingham Castle, Rristol, Derby, Radford, and rural Colwick, the beautiful seat of Mr. Musrins (whose anniable Lady died in consequence of the brutal outrage), are here alluded to.

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 we really believe; but we believe that he begins to 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 Correspond-

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 200,0001, 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. 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 worse 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 nijury, 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.

ueration 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. Coopers 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 Iago was, as usual, firstrate; and Miss PHILLIPS imparted to the gentle Desdemona a delicacy and interest which obtained for her the tribute of well-merited annihause.

a delicacy and interest which obtained for her the tribute of well-merited applanse.

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. BAUTLEY, who has been in the habit it seems of shaking his cane at him and threatening to break his heat; 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 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 theen 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. Notwithstanding the absence of the Duke and Duchess of Cux-

to them, and makes the absence of their Koyal Highnesses' from their customary abode a cause of sincer ergert.

In the Poreign Stock Market on Friday Russian Bonds opened very heavily at a decline from the advance of Wednesday, the quotation touching upon 1024. The idea that the interference of Russia in the alfairs of the Porte will lead to some icalousy, 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 Printipe 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 Hollands 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 Lend Palmerston, we have obtained the additional advantage and the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of the definitional advantage of the substance of the definitional advantage. incurred some lew hundred thousand pounds' expense in the "no war" of Lerd Palaisasyon, 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.

funds. They say that a nation which lulfils its engage Yands. They say that a nation which tunis he engagements so honourably, and in the month of January announces its Budget ordinary and extraordinary, up to the 3lst December, completely filled up in all its details, has a right to be, and is in every degree, entitled to confidence.

99

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 re-Mendactive of the Scotch Whio Pass.—We may state, in redutation of the vile calumny attempted to be fastened on the Peers, that there was no distinction of honours in proposing the health of the Kino and Queen, and that the band did play the King's anthem. It has always been the custom at these 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 annosite party that we place little reliance on the verseits of 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.

Load Examouth.—We have to announce the death of Lord Exmouth, Vice. Admiral of England. He expired at half-past six

of whom, the Rev. E. Pellew, Dean of Norwich, had only arrived in age, at his house at I eighmouth, and surrounded by his family, one of whom, the Rev. E. Pellew, Deano in Norwich, had only arrived in time to take his sorrowing atand 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 Exmourg, a Captain in the Navy, and the Honourable Captain FLEETWOOD PELLEW; and, we believe, one daughter, Lady HAISTEAD. 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 Datton, when that ship was driven on shore in a dreadful crew of the Dutton, when that ship was driven on shore in a dreadful gale at Plymouth.

gale at Plymouth.

Frre.—Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at Witley-court, the seat of Lord Foldy, which had it 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 woodwork attached to the walls was on fire. Every effort was used to extinguish the flames, but still emoke 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 Phœnix 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 triffing. 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 Foldy and the other members of the family, except Lady Foldy, were at Witley-court when the accident happened.—However, Journal.

A man of the name of Pleasyscron, formerly of the Engineers, has FIRE.-Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at Witley-cour

at Witley-court when the accident happened.—Worcester Journal.

A man of the name of Pilkingron, 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 Sakyran, 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 teat by offering to commence a subscription for the melioration of the condition of the blacks if they were maltreated; to this Pilkingron demurred, and was accordingly laughed out of his 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 Plainder of

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 Marsand 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 refulgents tax 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.

Sheafity of Lancashire.—Sir John Gerand, 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 Paper.

Complete Change in the Sugar Trade Contemplated.—An ingenious plan to alter the whole system of the Sugar trade has been submitted to his Maiesty's Ministers, and to the principal houses connected.

• This conduct and materiel were absolutely recommended by a public print, as expedient to obtain the Reform Bill. After mude and gravel, the pattern to the would tupon by midder means. This suggestion was extensively obeyed, not only in the Metropolis, but in many other actions of the beautiful seat of Mr. Mustrans (whose amiable Lady died in consequence of the brutal outroge), are here alluded to.

To stingham Castle, Bristol, Derby, Radford, and rural Colwick, the beautiful seat of Mr. Mustrans (whose amiable Lady died in consequence of the brutal outroge), are here alluded to.

To 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 a accounting for the delays in certain changes which must fate of his Colouial measures, it is clear he is not for long in take place.

Prom what Lord Goderich says of himself, and the fate of his Colouial measures, it is clear he is not for long in take of place.

Prom what Lord Goderich says are lates to Portugal, that Noble Viscount will, of course, give place to a worther shate of this plan has taken out a properly got up his case against Lord Palmerston, as relates to Portugal, that Noble Viscount will, of course, give place to a worther Statesman. But we have just heard of another defection on

on reason to suppose it had any food during the time of incarcer

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 suspices of free trade, informs us that since this system came interperation 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 Accounts from Dermuda of the organisms of the last mount men-tion that a severe gale of wind had been felt there, which had done come 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.

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 fanasined that they are to enforce the order said to have been given at Madrid some time back for Admiral Sarronzus and his squadron. at Madrid some time back for Admiral Sarrontus and his squators 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, between, 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.

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. HERNAT HORT 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 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 Con-BETT, 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!—Morn-ies Horald.

On Friday last, one of the itinerants sent out by the Anti-Slavery On Friday last, one of the itinerants sent out by the Anti-Slavery Society made his appearance in the parish of Mellord, 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 fedies. 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.

TEAU OFFICE	NAVY.	KOYAL	Order in Council
	OF THE FLER	т.	1830. Retired under his Majesty's
Right Hon. Jas.			Order in Council 162
14	MIRALS.	, 0.0.0.	0.4c 0.4c
Of the Red		13	281
Of the White		16	
Of the Blue		18	
		47	
VICE	ADMIRALS.		On the half pay of 6s. per diem 700
Of the Red		18	
Of the White		20	
Of the Blue		20	
			Superannuated 16
		51	For Service—
	A-ADMIRALS.		On full pay 199
Of the Red		12	
Of the White		2	On the half pay of 6s. per dlem . 200
Of the Blue		27	
		_	499
		6	PURSERS.
Rear-Admirals	on retired half	-pay 33	On full pay 431
Captains on reti	red balf-pay	1 10	On the half-pay of 5s, per diem 100
	PTAINS.		On the half pay of 4s. per diem 100
On full pay		., 550	ı
On the half-pay	of 14s. 6d, per	diem 100	631
On the half pay	of 124.6d.per	diem 150	MEDICAL OFFICERS.
			Physicians 12
		800	
COM	MANDERS.		Assistant-Surgeons 324
On full pay		73	Dispensers of Hospitals 11
On the half pay	of 10s.6d. per	diem 150	Hospital Mates 3
			-
		884	1065

number of resels companing the British Navy amounts to 572, vizz;—ret carry 100 gms, five 110, three 105, twelve 54, the 80, thier 7d, six 7d, two 7d, seve 53, fifteen 80, sixty-two 46, and twenty 42. The renainder from 36 to 2 guas each. In this number are included twenty Government vessels.—This lamense feet employs 20,00° saliors and 12,000 toyal

# TO JOHN BULL.

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.

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 house—thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's 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. "That thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, may rest. "That thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, may rest. as well as" "thou. And remember that thon 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-

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 bows, 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 au liber?"—Art thou a slave or a freeman. St. Paul says (80000) "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 this passage the Greek word is translated by the English word bond.

word bond.

St. Peter, Ist 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.

of the slave to the master.

Now let us refer to the ministry of the Apostle of Reading, the Rev. Mr. IIINTON, 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.

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 firebraid. How can it be doubted for a moment, that when the parent Society of Anti-Slaverites 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 condage, would have existed between all parties—between the proprietors—they mould 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 woul

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 abour 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 behavieur. This conduct, reciprocally acted upon, would fulfil the precept in its fair 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 practare Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam, et quasi compendiariam dicrbat esses. Si quis id ageret, ut qualishaberi 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 idleases 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

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 endued 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. Ilinton. 15th December, 1822.

TO JOHN BULE.

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, 1822. FREMA.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,—In my preceding letters having generally accomplished the object I had in view, of bringing before the public the rights chaimed by our Colonists as belonging to them, as such, and which they had almost uninterruptedly exercised and rejoyed 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 orobably never gave themselves the trouble of thinking about, the Sovereigns in the Old became anxiously always and an any of the Sovereigns in the Old became anxiously always and their dominons over ti—in the prosecution of which object, we have seen Lancr, under the suspices of our seventh Henry, sent to sea, when he first discovered North America, under the plea of which discovery our subsequent Sovereigns laid claim to all that fine of country situated between Newfoundland on the north, and the Floridan on the south, extending over a surface of more than two thousands on the south, extending over a surface of more than two thousands on the south, extending over a surface of more than two thousands of the south of t

deemed it expecient to pass those three Acts (usually denominated declaratory; the provisions of which Acts had the effect of transquilizing the mids of our West Indian coloniats, on the score of their rights, &c. as with our troops against their countymes)—of the heir rights, &c. as with our troops against their countymes)—of the heir rights, &c. as with our troops against their countymes)—of the heir rights, &c. as with our troops against their countymes)—of the heir score of the colonial sever entitled to the enjoyment of all those rights, privileges, and liberties which our revoled American brether in all of the heir score of the

Northumberland to the Readory of liderton and the Vicarage of Alnham. both in the county of Northumberland.

The Rev. W. Pyr. M.A. late Student of Christ Church, has been instituted to the Rectory of Sapperton, in the diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Lord Bishop of Norwich; Patron, the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

The Rev. H. E. KNATCABULL, B.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of North Elmbain, Nortolk, on the presentation of the Hon. George John Miller, of Elmbam Hall.

The Rev. H. SHRUBE, B.D. to the Rectory of Stratford Tony, Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Taunton; patrons, the President and Scholars of Corpus Christi Colleace, Oxford.

The Rev. E. SELWIN, B.A. Vicar of Ruddington, has been appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Edwalton (vacant by the death of the Rev. L. Chapman), on the presentation of John Mullers, Esq. The Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A., to the Rectory of Alwalton, Hunts, vacant by the death of the Rev. Herry Freeman.

The Rev. L. Gaangen, of Wintringham, to the Vicarage of Barnetby le Wold, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday, at bis residence in the Castedral, and late Master of Hyer Abbey School, near that city. The Right Hon. G. Canning was one of Jir. Richards's pupils, and, upon being elevated to the Premierable, conferred on him the prebendal vall, and, it is reported, would have promoted him to the See of Winchester had an opportunity offered.

At Exmouth, the Rev. J. Hawtwenk, D.D. late Archdescon of Bombay.

The Rev. J. Lingard, B.D. of Liverpool, aged 47 years.

on him the prebendal stall, and, it is reported, would have promoted him to the See of Winchester had an opportunity offered.

At Exmouth, the Rev. J. Hawwwx, D.D. late Archdescon of Bombay.

The Rev. J. Lingard, B.D. of Liverpool, aged 47 years.

Oxford, Jan. 24.—In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. W. Harding, M.A. and Fellow of Wadham College, was nominated a Master of the Schools, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Harington, of Exeter.

On the same day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: J. Walker. Fellow of Brasenose; Rev. B. Harrison. Student of Christ Church; G. H. S. Johnson, Taberdar of Queen's; William Leech, of Queen's; J. Rogers, Bailoi, Rev. H. H. Pearson, Lincoln; R. Luncy, Magdalen Hall.—Hachelors of Arts: F. A. S. Fanc, New Inn Hall; M. II. March, R. Barnes, S. F. Strangways, M. W. Mayow, Hon. J. Bruce, and G. B. Maule, Students of Christ Church; J. S. Brewer, Queen's; E. H. Abney, Exeter; W. Laxton, Scholar of Trinity.

On Monday last, Mr. George William Huntingford was admitted Scholar of New College.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 25.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the Rev. A. J. Cannington has resigned the office of Lady Margaret's Preacher, and that an election into the said office will take place in the Vestry of Great St. Mary's Church, on the 30th inst.

H. G. HAND, Esq. and R. G. LATHAM, Esq. Fellows of College, have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Rev. J. A. JERBRIE, educated at Tiverton School, under the Rev. J. R. Lingarie, and R. G. LATHAM, Esq. Fellows of Scholar of Politics, and Sulpin Ophimes, and 30 Junier Ophimes; the remainder had not studied for honours.

The Lord Bishop of Duraham has ceded to the Rectory of Sunderland, a farm of 1761. a year; to the Vicarage of Stockton, a farm of 681. a year; and to the livings of Medonshey and Gatesbead Fell, 100. per annum each, under the power of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Act for the Augmentation of Livings. The Bishop has made other augmentations under the same Act, of which we shall endeavour

to hear it, and hoped they would continue so to set, as the Colombia to the cit, and hoped they would continue as to set, as the Colombia to the city of the control of the property of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city

to the consecration. A temporary one has accordingly been run up and the ceremony was periored. The Bishop of London, attended by four of the Directors, some of the Officers of the Society, and a few other individuals, walked round part of the grounds at were all few other individuals, walked round part of the grounds at were and then read the form of consecration in the chapel. The whole of the tend are not of the Church of the Canal is left for those what are not of the Church of England. Some of the vaults are nearly ready for their intended purposes.

New Oacan.—A beautiful organ has just been erected in Colwick Church. We are glad to find that the antiquated, and sometismen of our village churches, is giving way to a more efficient mode of leading a congregation in that interesting portion of divine service.

Tursatince Wells.—On Wednesday se'might the first Vestry Meeting was held at the New Church, in consequence of a mandate from His Majestry's Church Commissioners, directing thirty or forty names of the most substantial inhabitant rate-payers to be sent to them in the order of preference, from which they might appoint a certain number to act as vestrymen for the new district parish. The Rev. Harny Wooncarg presided, and a discussion ensued as to the proper method to be adopted in selecting the names. It was at length moved by Mr. Argas, and seconded by Dr. Thouson, that he proper method to be adopted in selecting the names. It was at length moved by Mr. Argas, and seconded by Dr. Thouson, that he rate-book should be consulted, and the names of forty of the highest resident rate-payers extracted, with the amount of their respective rentals, and forwarded by the Chairman to the Commissioners. The assistant-overseer, Mr. Robinson, subsequently attended at the vestry with a copy of the rate-book. When it is considered that the chief duties of the vestrymen will be to superiorently duties and the proper that those persons should have the vote and voice, whose pockets will be most widely opened. As soon as t

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LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD bega to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his genuine BURTON and BUIN.
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income of from 401, to 501, per annum, without one shilling let on loss. Applications to be an add to CHARLES HANGOCK. Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK INCOME. Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK Ser. CHARLES HANGOCK SER. CHA

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Ameria street, Jondon,

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platted winds or is, 1s, 6d, and 1s, 7d.; fine wax Candies, 2s, 4d. Sealing Wax, 4s, 6d.
winds or is, 1, almond, 2s, 6d.; Mottled Soap, 66s, 1o 78s, per 112b., Vellow, 66s,
1086s., 2s, Almond, 2s, 6d.; Mottled Soap, 66s, 1o 78s, per 112b., Vellow, 66s,
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TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

INCE, my former, circular, requesting the favour of your votes and interest for the vacant District Surveyorship of St. Mary, Lambeth, I have seen by the public papers that Mr. JAMES Harrison has also offered himself as a candidate; I take the liberty, therefore, very respectfully to call the patitular attention of my friends to my Chistian name, to present the possibility of mistake on the day of election.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my most grateful thanks for the very flattering support with which I have been honoured in all quarters, and to add, that should be fortunate enough to succeed in the object of my wishes, it is my intention immediately to e to be, my Lords and deculement.

Your most obedient obliged servant, I have the honour square, January 28, 1833.

To the ELECTORS of PENRYN and Market Science of the contract of Sanker.

To the ELECTORS of PENRYN and FALMOUTH.

January 22, 1833.

General Section of PENRYN and FALMOUTH.

General Section of the Electrons of the Section of

On Saturday, Feb. 9, will be published, the First Number of a New Weekly Rewspaper, to be entitled SERVICE GAZETTE, and NAVAL and MILITARY CHRONICLE.

The UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE will contain, independently of the usual routine of newspaper information on politics, literature, science, &c., a Weekly Record, compiled from authentie sources, of the most recent Distribution of his Maiersty Forces by sea and land—including lists of the Stations of Ships, Head-quare roof Regiments, General Orders. Fromtions, Biography, &c., &c., and the state of the s

objects, are now ready for delivery, and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

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CONSTRUCTION, which is a supplication of the process of the p

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To be published every Saturday Afternoon by W. Thomas, 19, Catherine-street, Strand; to whom communications for the Editor (postage tree) are requested to be addressed,—Orders received by all the Newsmen.

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REFORM, in a long Letter addressed to Lord Henley, by One of the
Pricethood.—London: printed for Roake and Varty, 31, Strand.

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H. SMARF.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TUESIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been graciously pressus to momente and appoint Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Millitary Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of Admiral Viscount Exmeuth, deceased—His Majesty has also been pleased to spoulned and appoint Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Charles Tyler, Thousand, So. Hovyle Regt. of Artillery First Lieut. R. King, to be Scientification of Scientification of Scientification of Charles Tyler, Charles Tyle

J. SHAW, Great St. Helen's general dealer.

BANKIUPTEN BANKIUPTEN

### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel J. Ready to be Lieutenant-Go-renors of the I-le of Man, in the roun of Cornelius Single, Esq. deceased.—The King has also been pleased to grant unto Admiral Sir Edward Thornburgh 3.0. St. the office of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and object. and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the States and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Viscount

G.O.B., the office of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and febland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the Maries and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Viscount Bramouth, deceased,
Wan Operion, Feb. 1, 1813.—7th Regt. L. Drag.: Cor. A. Shirley to be Lieut. by pur. vice Wyksham, ret.—21st Regt. of Foot: Lieut. A. Mundy, from the 60th Raginent, to be Lieutenant, vice Footiyee, exch.—28th Foot: Each. R. S. Hohn pur. vice Wyksham, ret.—21st Regt. of Foot: Lieut. A. Mundy, from the 60th Raginent, to be Lieutenant, vice Footiyee, exch.—28th Foot: Each. R. S. Hohn year, vice Boland—60th Foot: Lieut. J. Footiyee, from 21st Regt. to be Lieut. y. Manday, sxc.—78th Foot: Major G. Quill, from h. p. Unatt. to be Major, vice F. Hammond, exch. ret. diff.—77th Foot: M. H. N. Pepen, Gent. to be Ensign, by par. vice Staton, pron.—28d Foot: Gent. Cadet T. W. Hurnby, from the Royal Mt. Col. to be Ensign, without pur. vice Blackall, ret.; N. E. Blackall, Gent. be Bessign by pur vice Hamilton.—28th Foot: Lieut. J. Footing to the Cagina, by pur. vice Malaton, pr. dec. J. Radiner to be be Lieut. Dy pur. vice be a bessign, by pur. vice Malaton, etc. J. J. J. Hamstong to be Cagina, by pur. vice Malaton, etc. J. J. J. Malator to be be Lieut. Dy pur. vice be a bessign by Later. Dec. Lieut. J. Post. Lieut. J. H. Armstrong to be Cagina, by pur. vice Malator, etc. J. J. J. Malator to be be Lieut. Dy pur. vice be supplied to the property of the Cagina of the Cagina of the vice of the Cagina of

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday shortly siter two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Pulke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lausdown, Earl Grey, and Lord Apuckland took their seats on the Woolsack as Lords Commissioners.—The Lord Cox members of the Marquis of Lausdown, Earl Grey, and Lord Apuckland took their seats on the Woolsack as Lords Commissioners.—The Lord Caraceston acquainted the House that his Majesty, not thinking fit to come down in person, had directed them as his Commissioners, to proceed to the opening of Parliament. He then directed Sir A Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons, amongst whom were several of the Ministers, appeared at the Bar, and the Royal Commission was read.
The Lord Caracestoa then said, "My Lords and Gentlemen. We are commissioned by his Majesty to inform you that as soon as the Members of both Houses of Parliament have been swam, and other necessary preliminaries transacted, his Majesty will attend, and state in person the reasons that have induced his Majesty to summon his Parliament at this time.—The Gentlemen of the House of Commons will repair to the place appointed for their sitting, and inamediately proceed to the election of a Speaker, whom they will present to us on Thursday next, at two o'clock in the day, for his Majesty's approbation."—The Commission withdrew, and the House of Commons will repair to the place appointed for their sitming, and inamediately proposition. "The Commission withdrew, and the House was cleared for pragres.—The oaths were subsequently administered to general feet, as musget whom were the Earls of Eldon and Tanker-the Marquis of Saidhury, Lord Clifden, and other Peers.—At Four O'Clock their Lordships adjourned to Thursday at Two o'Clock.

Taunspax.—About two o'clock this day the Lord Chancellor, the Durke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Albemarie, and Lord Auckland, took their seats on the Woolsack as Commission Andread and the Commons of Lords.

Taunspax.—At Four two o'clock thi

in Majesty's most faithful Commons will have no difficulty in selecting some other individual better qualified than myself to fill that high office. The Lorn Chancellon. "Mr. Manners Sutton, we are commanded by his Majesty to assure you that his Majesty is so fully satisfied of your zeal for the public service, and of those eminent qualities which have so often recommended you to the choice of his faithful Commons, and which have been now matured by long experience, under most arduous and trying circumstances, that his Majesty dath fully approve of the choice of his faithful Commons, and doth confirm you to be their Speaker."

The Speaker." My Lords, with all due humility, I submit to his Majesty & Royal will and pleasure; and it now becomes my dutr, in the name and on the behalf of the Commons of England, to lay claim by humble petitions to all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, more especially those of freedom of debate; freedom from arrest for themselves and servants; free access to his Majesty and servants; free access to his Majesty and servants; free access to his Majesty and servants; free access to his Majesty and the most favourable construction shall be due to all their proceedings; and for myself, my Lords, I have to entreat that, if any error be committed by me, it may not be imputed to his Majesty's faithful Commons."

The Lord Charcellon." Mr. Speaker, we have it in command from this Majesty is sensible that you stand in no yourself, Sir, though his Majesty is sensible that you stand in no

need of such an assurance, his Majesty has de he will put the most favourable construction mmanded us to say that on all your words and

actions."

The Speaker then bowed to the Commissioners and retired, accompanied by the other Members of the House of Commons.

Lord Sidmouth and several other Peers took the oaths...

The Earl of Uxbridge was introduced by Lords Saye and Sele and Howard de Walden, and having gone through the usual ecremonies took his seatas Lord Pagetof (the United Kingdom.—Their Lordships adjourned at four o'clock until Friday at two o'clock.

Faida... The house met at two o'clock, and continued to sit until four, administering the oaths to such of their Lordships as presented themselves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUSBAY.—Before two o'clock a great number of Members filled the body of the House.—At about twenty minutes past two the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the table of the House, and desired the immediate attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commission read. He having retired, Mr. text. the Clerk of the House, attended by a number of the Members, proceeded to the House of Lords, and, having there heard the Commission read, returned into the body of the House.

Mr. Hume was the first Member to rise, and, after an eulogium upon the character of the late Speaker, his only objection to his reappointment being his political principles, concluded by proposing Mr. Littleton as a fit and proper person to fill the Chair.

Lord Monpern moved that the Right Hon, C. M. Sutton be reappointed to the Chair.—Sir F. Burdert seconded the motion. The Hon. Baronet contended that by appointing Mr. Manners Sutton, the House would be doing what it ought to do, selecting for the station the fittest man amongst them to occupy it.—Mr. Littleton extended the talents and experience of Mr. M. Sutton. How the motion for the station the fittest man amongst them to occupy it.—Mr. Littleton extelled the talents and experience of Mr. M. Sutton and entreated Mr. Hume to withdraw his proposition, in conformity with what appeared to be the general inclination of the House.—Mr. O'Convell urged his Hon Friend to persever, as the re-election of the late Speaker—Mr. Cospeate would give a triumph to Toryism, which the Reform Bill had been expressly brought in to destroy.—Lord Engannoron supported the motion for the re-election of the late Speaker.—Mr. Tennyson wished to know whether Ministers had negociated with the Opposition for the restoration of Mr. M. Sutton as the most experienced, and therefore the fittest person to fill the Chair, and denied the existence of any compromise.—Mr. Cobart of the English House against the people.

On a division the numbers were:—For the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton sake mos

in the House, then proceeded to the House of Perers, supported in the House, then proceeded to the House of Perers, supported of path side by the mover and seconder. Lord Morpeth and St of Path side by the mover and seconder. Lord Morpeth and St of Path side by the mover and seconder. Lord Morpeth and St of Path side the House of Lords. The Speaker then said that the House had been to the House of Peers, where he had communicated to the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Mojesty that this House, in the exercise of its ancient and undoubted privilege, had proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice had fallen upon him, which choice the Commissioners were authorised by his Mojesty praciously to approve. He had then proceeded by humble petition, in the name and in the behalf of that House, to lay claim to all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, more especially those of freedom from arrest for themselves and their servants, free access to his Majesty when occasion might require it, and the most favourable construction to be put upon all their proceedings. The Lords Commissioners were authorised to assure the House of Commons that all their chains and privileges were as fully granted by his Majesty as they had been by any of his predecessors. He had now again to offer to the House of the House of Commons that all their chains and privileges were as fully granted by his Majesty as they had been by any of his predecessors. He had now again to offer to the House that the length of his experience had taught him that an honest and straightforward discharge of his duty, well as his earnest endeavour, to maintain inviolate all their rights and privileges; and it would no less be his duty and his endeavour to impress on the House the necessity of adhering strictly to the rules and orders established for the requiation of their proceedings. This by was desirable, as much with a view to the advantage of the public business as to the maintenance of their own disnity. In the few observations h

Friday.

Friday.—The Speaker took the Chair shortly after two-lve o'clock and the business of administering the oaths to the Members was proceeded in until four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

and the business of administering the oaths to the Members was proceeded in until four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Records of Mu Life, by the late John Tuylor,—"Mr. Taylor," says the Spectator, "bad a kind of celebrity for witty sayines, smart replies, and a flow of genule buffoncery, powerfol at melting the reserve of a party of wits sitting in munual awe of each other's imputations. Taylor spenus in with a hop, skip, and impus and pushed all the punctilious from their stools of formality. Records of my Life contain some of these sayings, but they are chiefly the sayings and doings of those with whom he spent his life. Name, and persons are naturally the ideas mostly occupying a brain of his description; it was, therefore, his most natural plan of writing his life, to put down the names of all the most remarkable persons be had ever known; and, under each head, ledgering all he recollected concerning them. Thus these Records are the index of Jack Taylor's friends for three score years and more. They form a pretty good picture of the society of London, in its theatrical and political circles, during the latter part of the last century, and the beginning of this; and everybody interested in the time, or, indeed, those whose acquaintance with his heroes is but slight, cannot fall to be amused by the good stories he tells of them all.

In the event of Mr. Alderman Waithman's retiting from Parliament, which, from the state of his health, there appears great reason to apprehend, we understand it is Mr. Lyall's intention to come forwarded again as a Representative for the City.

Franke Poachen.—A woman has been committed to the House of Correction at Falkingham from the neighbourhood of Grantham as a poacher, she having been detected in taking hares from a quantity of system set in that neighbourhood. It is said she is an old offender.—Hiscolnahire Chronicle.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 30th Jan. 1833.

Dear Bull—The continued, illegal, and violent detention of the Duches of Berax i am unhealthy prison—siblout being either tried, acquitted. condemned, or dealt with according to law or equity—to the rules of war or civil Government—begins to be the absorbing and most interesting question of the day. The Royalists, who of late have been less active and vigilant than they should be, have again began to bestir themselves, and new men have come forward to devote their fortunes, their talents, their liberty and their lives, to the cause of Henry V. and his royal and august mother. The celebrated barrister, M. Henneguus has taken the lead. His example has immediately been followed by all the Ex. Magistrates who resigned their legal functions in 1830 rather than serve the flevolution, and though but a few days have elapsed. PROTESTS are getting up in various towas in France—these of Abbeville almor has been signed derived of Paris will assemble for expendence in his sentiments; and a de-ordinate of the control of the south of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the control of the part of the part of the control of 1830. It certainly did so to a great degree. Then let the Royalists take care by encouraging the Press, and alding the labours of the Press with money and subscribers, that the same Press shall bring about the counter-revolution of 1833 or 1834. The liberals say that the Aide to it elected Viderar Dollitical Club was also instrumental in carrying on the measures which were taken as preparatory to the Revolution of 1830. It cridera Dollitical Club was also instrumental in carrying on the measures which were taken as preparatory to the Revolution of 1830. The counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of

tems of Government are impracticable, and are opposed to the genus and synpathies of the country—none of this is true, and therefore the Royalists are now doing well to pay no more attention to the counsely of the Gozette, but to promote by every possible legal means the cause of legitimate monarchy, and to attack the liberals with their observed the country of the counsel of the counsel when the country is a subject, because I know of my own knowledge that your daminable paper is read by all the French Royalists at present sejourning in England and at France, and that the counsel we give reach the royale are of the young Hranx, his illustrious grandfather, and his incomparable aunt, the Duchess of Akooutrae. To them, then, I say, agitate by journals; by clubs, by pictures, by pamphlets, by meetings, by legal processions at the Electoral Colleges—and, above all, through the press, which is, of all the means to be used, the most likely to serve the cause of Hanny V. There is an admirable little book published requirely in Paris about twice a month, entitled Chronique de France; it is edited by a sincere and enlightened Royalist, well known and, likely respected. Let this little work be taken in by all French Royalists, well from a conducted with inputicy of the search of the conducted with inputicy of the conduct

February 3.

Ference of Russia in the afficire of the East; and that, provided such intercention shall not be required or suffered, the French and English Governments will engage to induce languary Brean not to advance to Constantinople. But whilst this advice is given, and this proposite made, it is nevertheless true that Russia is advancing, and that England and France interfere too late. The increase of duties, but the control of the transpul; and a body of 5,000 Swis auxiliary but the property Bologna, Ravenna, and Forli. The Pore has required the witidrawal of the French troops from Ancona; but, hitherto, without success. The increase of crime of all sorts in Xrance since the revolution is a fact which is now proved by even the official reports of the Minister Ottants of Chiby, in the environs of Paris, are studied in the Anticomposition of the Anticomposi

The Lives of Banditti.—The sudden popularity of Mr. Macfarlane's new work, Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world, we understand, exhausted the whole of the first impressions within the short space of three weeks. The New Edition which the publisher has just issued, in a very elegant form and neat binding, we think will become even more popular as a favourite present-book.—"The plates by which the work is illustrated are numerous and excellent in point of style, and we may say, that better co-spanions cannot be had than these amusing Robbers and Banditti."

We regret to perceive that the lawless conductions.

numerous and excellent in point of style, and we may say, that better co-panions cannot be had than these amusing Robbers and Banditti.—

Monthly Review.

Monthly Review.

Monthly Review.

Monthly Review.

Monthly Review.

Monthly Review.

It is a comparable to the the lawless conduct of the rabble in the meighbourhood of Summer-hill, and the injury inflicted by incendiaries upon the mansion of Lord Lanford, in that neighbourhood, is likely upon the mansion of Lord Lanford, in that neighbourhood, is likely upon the mansion of Lord Lanford, in that neighbourhood, is likely upon the mansion of Lord Lanford, in that neighbourhood, is likely upon the mansion of Lord Lanford, in that neighbourhood, is likely upon the mention of the lanford lanford the country compared to the resolution of selling of his stock and quitting the country compared to the lanford lanford to the lanford lanfor

Reports alone occupy 12 volumes.

CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAYS.—Now that the season of Annual Restrivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding achools be relatated by the busy throng of youthful aspir ants, the personal strations of more there is naturally an object with friends and relatives of great black of the strategy of

NORTHPLEET.—ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST.

Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, the coroner and jury reassembled at the mansion of T. Harman, Esq., Northfleet, Kent, to inquire into the death of Sarsh Parker, who was shot by a fellow-servant named William Farmer.—The case excited the greatest interest in the neighbourhood, and at an early hour wast crowds had assembled round the door. No additional evidence was adduced, but in consequence of a professional gentleman attending on behalf of Farmer, the coroner read the evidence over seriatin which had been taken on a former day.—All the witnesses were called in and cross-examined by the solicitor, but nothing transpired to shake their evidence, and no additional light was thrown upon the dread-ful affair.—At this stage of the proceeding, the solicitor for Farmer observed that he should trouble the jury by calling one witness on behalf of Farmer.—The jury expressed their readiness to hear any evidence which could be produced.—Mr. Cartar, the coroner, also expressed his willingness to take down any statement that might be offered by the gentleman on behalf of Farmer.

Mr. Harman was then called and sworn.—He stated that on Monday, the 21st, Farmer, who was his coachman, applied to him for permission to go out shooting. Witness immediately gave him leave, at the same time observing that he might shoot on his premises for wild ducks for half an hour morning and evening, but on no account to neglect his duty to his horses. On that day at two o'clock Farmer returned from Gravesend with the carriage; he partook of a hearty dinner, and afterwards took up the gun and flashed it off in order to see whether it was clean. It was his opinion that the occurrence was perfectly accidental, and in flashing off the gun the melancholy result took place. He was most excellent servant, and particularly kind and humane to his horses. From the various circumstances connected with the dreadful occurrence he was induced to form the opinion that it was prucy as a surely server and the coron

tody at the residence of Mr. Harman.

SPRING ASSIZES.

NORTHERN CIRCUT:—Before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Alderson.—Westinorland, Saturday, Feb. 18, at Appleby—Cumberland, Tustiday, Feb. 19, at Carliste—Northumberland, Saturday, Feb. 23, at Newcastle on Tyne—Durham, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at Durham -York, Saturday, March 2, at York—Lancashire, Monday, March 18, at Lancaster.

Home Cracutt.—Before Chief Justice Tindal and Chief Baron Lyndhurst.—Hertfordshire. Thursday, Feb. 28, at Hertford—Essex, Monday, March 4, at Chelmsford—Kent, Monday, March 16, at Lewes—Surrey, Monday, March 18, at Lewes—Surrey, Monday, March 18, at Lewes—Surrey, Monday, March 18, at Court of Directors was held at the East Indis-house.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, hen Captain Henry Harris, of the ship Lowther Castle, took leave f the Court, previous to departing for St. Helena, Bombay and

March 25, at Kingston upon Thames.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Captain Henry Harris, of the ship Lowther Castle, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for St. Helena, Bombay and China.

The military appointments of Director-General of the Royal Artillery, and of Colonel Commandant of the same corps, have just hecome vacant by the death of Lieut, General Sir John Macleod, G.H.C. Sir John Macleod was one of the most aged officers in the service, and his commission as Colonel-Commandant of the Horse Brigade of the Royal Artillery bears date March 1, 1814. Sir John Macleod, by his marriage with Lady Emily Kerr, youngest daughter of William fourth Marquis of Lothian, was father of the lady of Mr. Spencer Percival, the late Member for Tiverton.

The Nonnea Muanens and Inquest.—Within the last ten days two men have been murdered near Nobber, county of Meath. There is no great novelty in this, but the finding of the coroner's inquest held on one of the victims says much for the incensuity of the gentleman who suggested it, and for the great utility of this species of investigation in Ireland just now:—We, the jurors, &c., find that the deceased came by his death from a beating he got in consequence of his going to a foot-ball playing. "—Dublin Mail.

Wednesday afternoon, an Inquisition was taken in the committeerroom of the workhouse of the Librity of Saffron-hill, on view of the remains of Mrs. Sarah Manley, aged forty-one years; Ann Louisa, aged five; and Susan and Catherine, twins, aged three years and-ahalf, who fell victims to the awful conflaration in Hatton-garden on Saturday morning last.—Mr. Newberry, of Hatton-raaden, was elected the foreman of the Jury, who, having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies, which lay in the dead-house. They presented a truly shocking spectacle, their trunks being almost the only part thereof left unconsumed.—Susan Smith, servant to three co'clock on Saturday morning; law dressed, as I laid down in my clothes leat I might be

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

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TO Mr. THOMAS BARNES, Proprietor of Anti-Cholera and Spasmodic Tincture, 17, Cornhill.

Des Sir. J. H. J. MAS BARNES, Proprietor of Anti-Cholera and Spasmodic Tincture, 17, Corahili.

Des Sir. Vene letter dated the 14th January was received on Saturday: is reply, we have had no Cholera cases hereshout, nor heard of any, but on returns of spanns twice since I saw you in town, I took the Tincture, and both times, by the blessing of God, it relieved instantly. I persuaded uninister much affilieds with spasms, to try it, and he informs me that in three rece attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent relief.—With recere attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent relief.—With receive attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent relief.—With receive attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent relief.—With receive attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent relief.—With receive attacks, he has found almost instantaneous and permanent Tincture has been auccessfully used, in many thousand instances, with the happiest reflect in cases of cramps and spasms: and during the prevalence of Cholera, both here and in the country, has been administered with unfailing success. It will be found particularly efficacious in cases of Spasm, Cholle, Diarrhoza and Billious affections, with their concomitant symptoms of indigestion depression of spitis, lasseful to a perfect healthy sation.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall gledly avail ourselves of the favours of Oniens—the fire prived too bite for intertion to-dy, bit shall appear next Sunday.

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Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

THEIR MAJESTIES come to town to-morrow.

THE reformed Parliament has met-and the curious

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 greatifying 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 Greey, 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 surfety is a pretty mean.

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 was pledged to Mr. LITTLETON. 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.

programme of the proceedings to be had during the hrst 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 Little-ton, pledge, promise and protestation, and my Lord Althora entreats 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. LITLETON, 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 wild when the firm of the House, his seconder 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, that Mr. LITTLETON should be Speaker; thirty-

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, made some masterly hits at the "two-penny halfpenny savings" of the Reformers. What his a dear the Vear, 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. Nots of 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 Graev in his Cabinet, as it opened the eyes of such of his colleagues. \$ are 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 GREV, 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, anears to us to be carrying good Manners very far —this, however delicate and ceremonions it may seem to others, appears to us to be carrying good Manners very far indeed:—

Inueed:—

LIST OF THE MINORITY

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

Rabbut D. Rabbut D.

iowes, J.
iowes, J.
iowes, J.
iowes, B. L.
iutler, Hon. P.
obbett, William
iyke, F. L. B.
iwart, William
aithfull, G.

air of the House— Gaskell, Daniel Hume, Joseph Hutt, William Kinloch, George Lynch, A. H. Lloyd, J. H. Neagle, Sir R. O'Connell, Maniel O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, Morgan

Stratt, Edward Vigors, N. A.

TELLER Warburton, H.

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. LITTLE-TON 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. principles.

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, so doing he has broken his fatht 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. Surron 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 courtest to every honourable member, by an easer 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.

courtesy to every honourable member, by an easer 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 CHANCELOR of the Excurguers said that in rising to move the adjournment of the House to Thursday next he could not but tongratulate 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 itself, that every one concurred in the eminent fitness of the Gentleman who had just been 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 Hon. Gentleman differed in politics with the majority of the House that he should not on that account be selected as their Speaker, but the (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could say from his own experience that he never feltany difficulty to have arisen in the regulation of the business 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 interlere 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 Commissions, to the choice of the House of Commons of a Speaker.

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

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons, the Right Hon. C. M. Sutto

nistering the oaths.

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? 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 daudles, 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—

pacity 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 HOBHOUSE—(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. ELLICE 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 rephase you may think the most extraordinary reasons. 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 brotherin-law cannot hit off colonial matters together,—he prefers

the and coionial dusiness—but because he and his brotherin-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 Hobertoge'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 1051. 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 Meldourne.

We should add, that one person in England utterly disbelieves this report; we mean Lord Anglessa: but we beg
our readers to measure his Lordship's incredulity by his cre-

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 thathe is going back again himself!

It is generally believed that Ministers, after having pottered 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?") Not they.

as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his Lord?) 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 actually.

subject?

But this is not all—after having wasted all this time in their doubts and determinations, in comes Lord Mulgerales and determinations, in comes Lord Mulgerales 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—fire 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. 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 rumous 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 meanures of the other half and tright with the shocked at the

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 of? Did not Lord Grey, in order to get him out of the way, send him out as a Judge to one of the Colonics? 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.

to know; our we think this is pretty near the many; 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:-

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 Herry 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 Wil-

clines the command, and remains a Member of Farmanon-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

will come and ame with him every any which he stage in the country think of the even-handed justice of the Government, when it is told that at this very moment Sir Thomas Trowbritis told that at this very moment Sir Thomas Trowbritis 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 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.

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 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 IRE-LAND, where the ablest heads and the stoutest hearts are

Justice with notifiers; and fet us turn our attention to trab-Land, where the ablest heads and the stoutest hearts are wanted.

The news from Jamalca 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, Jamalca 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-chird, 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 expences 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 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 any Bills, apower not attempted in the memory of man. It is not an independent kingdom. And as a legislature, we who are here assembled are not equal to the Imp

"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.—

erity, and says-

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 Mughave to Jamaica. The island was yet recking with the blood which in a sangulary struggle had been profusely shed; the fires in which the inheritance of the opident 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 rumoured too 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 Cature 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 minest civilian, by whom the precise limits of the privileges of the Colonial Parilaments might be fully recognised and fairly explained, whose pracing and parilaments might be fully recognised and fairly explained, whose prevention of might be listened to with deference at least, if not with might command some re verence, whose experience might convey some presumption of middle. of its introduction, the independence of the Colonial Legislature. At this time, for the pealifying of past disorder, and for the facilitating of Cuture 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 endorce peace where he could not expect co-operation; or to some eminest civilian, by whom the precise limits of the privileges of the Colonial Parliame, its might be fully recognised and fairly explained, whose repraof might be listened to with deference a lieast, if not with might command some re-verence, whose experience might convey as me presumption of wisdom. No such thing. The King's Represents.

We beg leave to submit the official details of POLICHI-NELLO'S relief:

PARLLO'S relief:

Oronto, Jan. 12.—The Chronica Constitucional of this date contains, in the official part, decrees of the Duke of Baacasza in the Identification of awing into amount of the privileges of the Marquis PALMELLA, relieves him from the office of Minister of Foreign Adfairs.—2 and 5.1 n like manner discharge Senor Jose Xavirsa Muzzina de Albeugeagour, Minister of the Finances; and Senor Luzz Appoints the Marquis de Loute to be Minister of the Porting Adfairs.—2 and Silva Mouzina de Loute to be Minister of the Interior.—6. All these decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Dom Petron, and countersigned by Bernarmo de la Noueira, Minister of the Marquis decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Dom Petron, and countersigned by Bernarmo de la Noueira, Minister of the Marquis de Loute to be Minister of the Interior.—6. All these decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Dom Petron, and countersigned by Bernarmo de la Noueira, Minister of the Marquis decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Dom Petron, and countersigned by Bernarmo de la Noueira, Minister of the Minister of the Marquis decrees, dated the 12th, are signed Dom Petron, and countersigned by Bernarmo de la Noueira, Minister of the Minister of the Pinister

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 ename! I tunics and tiaras, INCHBALD'S British Theatre, and the Repertoire of the Gymnase."

green-room, who answers a petition with a general, and a calcular strance with an attitude; who has taken out, as his stock in trade, carmine and ename!! tunics and tiaras, Ischiald's British Theatre, and the Repertoire of the Gymnase."

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 Sherildan aless 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 Lansdone Leading of 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 "Whitele 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 independance, but, in truth, shackled and bound within the closest possible limits. People say that a Constitutional KING, ridden by ill-conditioned Ministers who are Viceroys over him

maica Parliament and the sailing of the last packet.

The Janaica Courant 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 Mularane in consequence of the scrutiny! A large assemblage of the lowest orders took place at the nouse of Mr. Edward Brows, a free samboo 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 Colone! FOWLES, Mr. MADDAN, Mr. Delgado, 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 be held responsible for the consequences that may enough 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." 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

has been elected to Parliament by the reformers of weils. The following observation upon the state of Portsmouth harbour must be particularly grafifying 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 homeward-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."

## EPIGRAM.

In the Chair, when the Speaker a message would send, He calls "Senceary"—whose duty it is to attend— At which Condert jumped up, no man could look fercer, 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 Policethrello Palmella had resigned his offices under the PRETENDER Don PEDRO. We believed the Times, then, and we are not quite prepared to disbelieve it now, for although the aforesaid Policethello 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, Policethello 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 here leave to submit the official details of Policeth-IT will be recollected, that the Times last week, or rather

We beg leave to submit the official details of POLICHI

and from M. Nogueira, Munister of the Marine, the ful Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, which they

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 darknesss. 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 littlesisters, 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 "fruitfication," to their great annoyance could not even discover their original halfpenny deposits. What became of them we cannot pretend to say: but Mr. POULETT

the due time prescribed by us for "ruthication," 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 lusiness 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, Bonking and Co., which is any thing but firm; and a ballet 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

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 demi-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 afficial 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)." brought).'

The tone of the former communication, which, as it was stated in the daily papers, formed part of the intended "article" 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 Althorn, who has expressed the most unequived 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 Althorn ought to have known that Magazines are very likely to blow up.

The second division of the article upon Irralann, 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.

worthy of contemplation.

picture of the actual state of the sister country is finely painted, and worthy of contemplation.

'I reland 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 independance, our civil liberties, are at stake. The peril now staring us in the face, may produce consequences which all the might of Napoleon could not effect. The great danger which threatens all democratic states, is the dismemberunent 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 catablished 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 empassioned multitude, skiffully 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 Rejector 11 of the company of the Rejector 12 of the company of the Rejector 12 of the company of the Rejector 13 of the Rejector 13 of the contract of the company of the Rejector 14 of the contract of the company of the Rejector 14 of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the

that country, we receive a herce and haughty demand for a separation; accompanied with the threat that they will never cease to sgitate 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. Anglesky, 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 Caixone's Log in the present number is marvellously written, but dreadful to read. It is the beau ideal of the terrific. We wish Tieck's Bluebeard had been shaven. What a waste of Enony's pages, to fill them with twaddle, above which, Colman's old melo-drame, with Fatima flapping her handkerchief, and Shackahack kicking his heels to a Russian dance, soars as high as Lillo's George Barmuell does above Lord John Russell's Don Carlos.

Framen 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 Yours puts "grestionably," a case with regard to England, equally appalling with that which Christophen Kontry 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 laws be apared which give me induced with my tenants, servants, and tradesmen? When my prope

in profecting me—that the Upper House of Parsiament will be suffered to exercise its rights in my behalf—that I shall not be plun-dered and ruined in the teeth of the laws of my country? Where is, he evidence that tha minority, of which I form a portion, can findhe 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 names and forms, where is your real and You can only find it in what binds the ruler for your mockery of effective limitations?

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 main 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 paril—that lawlessness and convulsion shall be preserved—that we paril—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 what "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 Herrer Taylon's private opinion -for on that, and his integrity-upon which we have the firmest re-liance-much depends.

One exposure of cheatery 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. Bryraley, 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 plous dissenter from the Church; this gentleman is in the habit of writing original poems, and getting highly praised for them: Franse 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 Rights of the converse of the time of Charles the Secondary of the converse of the plagiary, or the blasphemy of the conversion of an amatory song into a pious hymn. Here they are:— One exposure of chestery and humbug, is made by OLIVER YORKE

A CHRISTIAN CAPTIVE'S HYMN, ipposed to be the Thoughts of an imprisoned Missionary in Jamaica. when love, with uncomfined 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 always in his eye—
The birds that warten in the sir The birds that wanton in the air Know no such liberty.

When living streams from Zion's Hill Pear through my panting sool;
WhenGod's sweet grace myheart dothfill,
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.

Know no such liberty.

When, linnet-like, I, though confined,
With joyful anthem sing
The morey, sweetness, majesty,
And glory of my King;
When I declare aloud how good
He is, how good with be—
The enlarged winds that carl the flood
Know no such liberty.

Manow no anon interry.

Stone walls do not a prison make,

Nor fror bars a cage;

Redeemed souls in patience take

'That for their bermitage.

If I have freedom in my love,

And in my soul am free,

Ancies alone that sgar above,

Reliev auch liberty.

To Althea, from prison. 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 eye The birds that wanton in the air

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 thirsty grief in wine we steep, When healths and draughts go free-Fishes that tipple in the deep Know no such liberty.

When, linner-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 flood Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make, Moriron bars a cage; Minds innocest 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,

Ancels alone that some above,
Enjoy such liberty,
Beverley, R. M. Brybelley.
(See Congregational Magazine for December, 1832, p. 762.)

(See Lucasta, 1649: or a modern repulit; or Percy's Reliques; or Elliva Specimens of early Kngibs Poets, vol. iii. p. 277.) ORKE was never more wanted" than upon this occasion, and he has done his duty.

From the United Service Journal, conducted with the same spirit, from the United Service Journal, conducted with the same spice, in the same gentlemanly feeling as ever, we borrow the follow detail of changes in the stations of different corps during the

"Canages in the Stations of Corps since our last:—

"3d Dragoon Guards from Brighton to Dorchester.—7th Dragoon
Guards from Durchester to Newbridge.—7th Hussars are at Norwich.—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards is at Portman-street Bartalion
Geronader Guards is at Portman-street Bartacks
(erroneously primed Portsmouth in our last).—5th Foot Reserve
Companies from Bruff to Nensch.—32d Foot Reserve Companies
from Trailee to Limerick.—36th Foot Reserve Companies
from Bruffe to Limerick.—36th Foot Reserve Companies
from Maryborough to Wexford.—69th Foot from
Barbadoes to St. Vincent's.—7th Fool Reserve Companies from
Limerick to Traile.—84th Foot Reserve Companies from Portsmouth

5th Foot Reserve Companies from Gosport to Portsmouth—54th Foot Reserve Companies from Tome British Magazine we have already made our acknowledgements for the list of Reclesiastical Preferments, which appears in
our Clerical article; but we should scarcely do enough in gratifying CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST:

ments for the list of Reclesiastical 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 assuper individually, we bonestly 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 unwimble.

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 se fully, and, we must say, so powerfully covered by periodical lite-

## 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 expected to arrive in town to morrow, when the Kixa will hold a Council, at which the Royal Speech on opening the Session of Par-liament 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 removated, and the canopy of the Throne regilded and embel-lished. The private apartments of the Kixg and Queen have been also put into complete repair for the reception of their MAJESTIES.

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 Gary, the Marquis of Lansbowne, the Duke of Richmord; Viscounts Melbourne, Althore, and Goddenich, Mr. Manners Sutton, the Secretary at War, the Vice-Chancellor, the Attorney-General, Mr. Spains Rice, Sir William Heygatz, 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 Perez Lauris sticks to his promise at starting—it was, however, a private dinner, although it consisted of nearly forty.

sisted 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 fligs 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, heautiful cut-klass 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, gallopades, and country dances, were spiritedly kept up, accompanied by Weippert'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 lers' 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

peave 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 f the Royal residence; and where the members Household may be treated with respect for their Royal Master's sake, if not for their own.

sake, it 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 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 Insia 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 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 prevalency.

The next had will see a recent his cubicat.

The next is not bad while we are upon this subject:— The Mayor of Wexford, Mr. C. G. WALKER, has refused to pay his

tithe, and a warrant having been issued against him, there will be exhibited in his person the extraordinary instance of a Chief Magis-trate committed to prison, and the maintainer of the laws one of the first in ringers of them.

The following is a gratifying sign of the times, and must be leasant to Lord Grey: -
"BIRTH-DAY OF THOMAS PAINE. -- On Tuesday, being the anni-

"DIRTH-DAY OF I HOMAS PAINT.—On I deside, using the anniversary of this celebrated man, about two hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Institution of the Working Classes, Theobald'a-road; Mr. Cleave in the Chair. The building was rastefully 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 toasta drank, were in accordance with the principles of the great republic drank, were in accordance with the principles of the great republican."—True Sun.

Lord GRET and Lord ALTHORP give the usual Parliamentary

Tis 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 Conversationi, at his residence in Kensington Plance. The evenings appointed are Saturday, Feb. 16, March 15, April 20, and June 8.

A Correspondent in Paris informs us that the beautiful Princess A Correspondent in Paris informs us that the beautiful Princees Marie Esterhazy, the daughter of Prince Paul Esterhazy, is to be married at Vienna on the 23d of February to Count Coranzie, 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 ecremony 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 150,000l. to 250,000l. per annum. 150,000l. to 250,000l. per annum.

150,0001. to 250,0001. 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 Damorrau, Madame de Meric, Madame Boccardanati (from Paris), who will appear on the opening night in Matilde di Skabrin; Mdle. Salvi, and Mdle. Schlabetti (from Dresden). The corps of male vocalists is also very strong; it includes Donzelli, Rubini, Vincenzo Galli, Tamburini, De Bernis, and Zuchelli. Two new Operas, entitled Norma and Beatrice Truda, composed expressly for Madame Pasta, by Bellini, are to be produced in the course of the season, and the composer himself will personally superintend the performance. Nicolson, Mori, Lindley, Willman, Harper, and Platt, are engaged for the orchestra.

The German opera will be supported by Madame Schechnel.

WAAGEN, from Munich; Madame FISCHER ACHTEN, from Berlin; NIMA SONTAG; and DE MERIC; Herr KOKERT, from Dreedes; Blum, from Berlin; and Irmer, from Stutgard.

There are engaged for the Ballet, TAGLIONI, ADELE, PROCHE and PAULINE LERGUX; COULON, the two ALBERTS, THEODORE and PERROY, among our old favourities. The new appearance will be Mülle. ST. ROMAIN. from Munich; and Mülles. CHAVIGNY, TERESA ELSLER, and FANNY ELSLER, from Berlin.

Amongst those from whom very much is expected are Boccabadati, Scheckner-Waagen, Kokert, and Blum.—The Ballets Nouvelties 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 WEEDDALE to a Scotch Newspaper :-

TWEEDDALE 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 dinne 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 or the part of the Chairman at that dinner were in conformity to what understood to be the usual practice; I doubted my own experience and consulted that of others, which guided me. The Peers' dinner were in the part of the part of the part of the sum of the part of the Chairman at that dinner were in "The Peers' dinner." I have the honour to be, &c. "TWEEDALE."

Hannar More.—This excellent and distinguished lady is on her

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.

Tipping Curen.—"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 hefore 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 resulved upon one strong effort for his rescue. comething was done, I resolved upon one strong effort for his rescue 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 sak 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 his, he stretched out his hand, and said, 'Brother Hall, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.' From that time he ceased to talk brandy and water."

The following is an extract from the Kelso Mail, and relates to the rate following is an extract from the Actso Mail, and relates to use conduct of the Honourable Captain Elliot, Secretary of the Admiralty, and Member for Roxburgh. The advertisement to whichly refers is a declaration most numerously and respectably signed, approving of the conduct of General Elliot in the progress of the official with the Uncompanied Control.

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 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 respeciable member of Lord John's Committees, 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 cauvass, "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 is occupying. Captain Elliot, in the face of the assembled countrifum the hustings, openly charged the agents or supporters of nery timining that Captain ELLIOT has placed himself in a mextraordinary position—one which few men would feel easy is occupying. Captain ELLIOT, in the face of the assembled county from the lustings, openly charged the ments 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 make and calling upon him either to disavow these charges, or publicly to name the individuals to whom he had referred as having been suitly of such practices. In answer to this very proper letter to Captain ELLIOT writes—"Mier the protests which have this day bee lodged with the Sheriff of the County, it is not possible that I are referred and captain ELLIOT, on which we do not mean to commend our business at present lying between the Captain and the Committees. Here we have the Member for the county, openly as publicly charging a body of as honourable men as are to be found in Roxburghshire, or any other county, in Great Britain, with publicly charging a body of as honourable men as are to be fours in Roxburghshire, or any other county, in Great Britain, will mal-practices; these gentlemen at once deny the charge, and challenge Captain Elliot to the proof of them; and Captain a meets this call by stating that he cannot enter on the matter water the protests which have been lodged." Now we make tair that no man, however high in rank, is entitled publish to charge another with dishonourable conduct, unless he is ready in the same open and public manner to prove his assertions. In one of the same open and public manner to prove his assertions. to charge another with dishonourable conduct, unless he is ready the same open and public manner to prove his assertions; no medical, could free the person making the attack from his liability prove it, even if the protests had been lodged between the liaely making the charge and the time of calling for the proof; but in the case before us, the protests were lodged previous to Captain Examining the charge against the Committees, and certainly if the saforded ag good reason for not entering into an explanation of charge, they afforded a much better one for not making the charge, they afforded a much better one for not making the charge they afforded as well as the correctly stated, public, no doubt, will form their own judgment on the question of the contraction of the contraction of the proof, they will see that a very serious charge been brought against a body of the most respectable men, and what has been denied by them; and the individual who made the charge having declined, though repeatedly called upon, to prove his safertions, there is only one conclusion to he arrived at in consequence.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. T. CARTEN has been presented to the Vicarage of Borbham, Bucks.

The Rev. G. Bethell, has been presented to the Rectory of Worlesdon. Surrey.

The Rev. M. Groven to the Vicarage of Hetchan. Bucks, was by the resignation of the Provost of Eton; Patons, the Provest of Fellows of Eton College.

The Rev. Dr. Buckann, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, the Borbham of Pensonaria, in the country of Sussex, vacantly the Leaf of the Rev. Dr. Lettice.

On the 29th ult. the Rey Jong Lyres M. A. was collated by the control of the Rev. Dr. Lettice.

On the 29th ult, the Rev. John James, M.A. was collated by

Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the Vicarage of St. John the Baptist, in the city of Peterborough, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Stephen Pratt.

in the city of trees drough, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Stephen Pratt.

The Rev. Thos. Linyton, M.A. was lately instituted to the Vicarage of Warmington, in the county of Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Linton—Patron: the Earl of Westmorland.

The Rev. Newman John Studbin, of Higham.

The Rev. Edward Dishibin, of Higham.

The Rev. Edward Winningers Inglam, M.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Worcester to the tenth Canonry or Prebend founded in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, M.A.

The Rev. Wm. Pys. M.A. late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Sapperton, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

DESIGNATION, GLOCALESTICATION, ON THE PROSTRAINT OF THE REV. M. MUNDAY, M.A. formerly Curate of Saint Andrew's, Pymouth, has been licensed to the perpetual Curacy of the Parishes of Lynton and Countesbury, in the North of Devon, on the nomination of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Barnstaple.

The Rev. DISNEY ROBINSON, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. to the pertual Curacy of Woolley, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Robert Meadows White.

The Bishop of Carlisle has presented the Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON, D.D. Rector of Lowther and Incumbent of St. James's, Whitehaven, to the Vicarage of Penrith. Dr. Jackson resigns St. James's.

to the Vicarage of Penrith. Dr. Jackson resigns St. James 8.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Bernand Handler, rector of the united parishes of Chignal St.

James and Chimal St. Mary with Mashbury, in Essex.

The Rev. Francis Ruberond, Rector of Kinwarton, in the c-unity of Warwick, and formedly Fellow of Washam College, Oxford. He was presented to
the living of Kinwarton by the late leasned and venerable Bishop Huid, by
whom he was highly estermed. He was a most useful and active Magistrate for
the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

the counties of Warvick and Worcester.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 1.—The late Dr. Sauth's annual prizes of 251, each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last of Penturoke College, the first and second Wranglers.

At a meeting of the Vior. Clanacellor and Heads of Colleges, held in the vestry of Great St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday last, the Rev. William Jorses, B.D. Pellow of St. John's college, was elected into the office of Lady Margaret's Preacher.

the office of Lady Margaret's Preacher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Convocation of the Clergy.—Wednesday morning, pursuant to a Mandate issued by the Archbishop of Canterbuly, a Convocation of the Clergy of the Established Church was held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, for the purpose of electing a Prolocutor to represent the Clergy in the new Parliament, and on other materias. The attendance of the Proctors, representing the Clergy in the several Dioceses, was by no means numerous.—Shortly before eleven o'clock the Vicar-General (Sir Harbert Jenney, the Chancellor of London, the Advocates, among whom were Dr. Doosny, Dr. Ischall, Dr. Lee, Dr. Hagoard, Dr. Curteis, &c.; the Registrars of the Arches and the Province of Canterbury; the Proctors, &c., proceeded in coaches from Doctors' Commons to the Chapter House.

Registrars of the Arches and the Province of Canterbury; the Proctors, &c., proceeded in coaches from Doctors' Commons to the Chapter House.

In the court-room of the Chapter House there were found waiting to receive the above-named officers, &c., the Bishops of London, Herrsrond, and Llandarf, together with a number of the Clergy delegated to represent the Members of the Eatablished Church in various parts of the country, to whom summonses had been sent demanding their attendance.—A procession was then formed for the purpose of attending Divine Service in the Cathedral, preparatory to the opening of the Convocation. At the great western door of the Cathedral the procession was received by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishops and the Choristers.

In consequence of the recent loss sustained by the Archbishop of Canterandury, by the death of his only son, his Grace appointed the Bishops of London and Herrsrond as his Commissioners, and they were received at the Convocation accordingly.

The Ministers of the Convocation proceeded to the Choir.

The Bishop of Herrsrond, as the Junior Bishop, read Prayers, after which followed the Anthem. The Rev. Dr. Russell then delivered a sermon in Latin. After the sermon, the Anthem, Gloria in excelsios, was sung by the Choir, and at its conclusion the Bishop of London proceeded to the Chapter House, proceeded to the Chapter House, proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter House proceeded to the Chapter of the north side of the Cathedral and, after some consideration, unanimously elected the Dean of Carresprease as their Prolocutor. The Convocation the adjourned to February.

Chinary and Tanacas to February.

This adjournment, according to the present system, is sine die—
We suppose that when the levelling Ministers and the suicidal Bishops have completed the new measure of Church Reform, the Houses of Convocation will be restored to their original and intended efficiency. If they are not—since the Prelates are to be expelled from amongst the Lords, and the inferior Clergy are not admitted into the Commons, the Church—or rather, the little that is left of the Establishment—will be represented nowhere.

efficiency. If they are not—since the Prelates are to be expetited from anomach the Lorde, and the inferior Clercy are not admitted from anomach the Lorden. The control of the control of

tithe audit, one day last week, returned 251, per cent, to the tithe

tithe audit, one day last week, returned 25i, per cent. to the tithepayers.

The Rev. R. Warde, of Yalding, has distributed to the poor of Ditton, of which parish he is rector. 40 stone of meat, with a proportionate quantity of flour and potatoes.

The annual gift of the Rev. William Garrier, of Rookesbury, consisting of six sheep and sixty-four half-gallon loaves, was last week distributed amongst the poor of Wickham.

Scotland.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow have devolved upon the vacant congregation of the Tron Church, in that city, the privilege of choosing their own pastor.

The Rev. Grongs Smith, Minister of the second charge of the Low Church, parish of Kilmarnock, has accepted a presentation to the church and parish of Penpont. A petition to his Grace the Duke of Portland for leave to recommend a successor to Mr. Smith, has been agreed to by the heritors and congregation, and is now in course of signature.

The Hon. Mrs. H. Mackenzie of Cromartie, has presented the Rev. Mr. Noble, Rector of the Academy, Tain, to the church and parish of Fodderty, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Bayne.

Friday, the first United Associate Congregation of Glasgow gospel, to be colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr. Ferrier, the present pastor. This is the third call which Mr. F. has had within these few weeks.

According to our promise made last month, we again submit a general summary of Ecclesiastical Preferments, borrowed, with our best acknowledgments, from that most admirably written and well conducted periodical, the British Magazine:—

conducted periodical, the British Magazine:—

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

J. Addington, to be Chaplain to the Woresters County Gool

J. S. M. Anderson, Chaplain to Ordinary to her Majesty
W. J. E. Hennett, Chaplain to The Workstone, St. Marylebone, London

J. Brt, D. D., Vicar of Paversham, a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences
in the Diocese of Canterbury
T. Frere, Chaplain to the House of Commons
F. Faliord, Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts, a Surrogate for granting Marriage
Licences in the Diocese of Sarum
C. M. Gibson, Chaplain to the Hight Honourable Lord Kinsale
J. S. Grover, Vice-Provoat of Eton College
W. T. Hobson, Head Master of Ruchdale Grammar School

E. W. Ingram, Prehendary of Worcester Cathedral
J. A. Jeremie, Christian Advacust, Cambridge Grammar School

E. W. J. Rose, Holman Lecturer, Chaplain Bergate, Church of Brecon
J. Tate, Cannon Residentiary of St. Panir,
The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford has been appointed, by the King's command, one of the Depuly Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty, in the room of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford

PREFERMENTS.

W. Alivy, to the Bestony of Branch Cont.

W. Alivy, to the Bestony of Branch Cont.

PREFERMENTS.

mann, Supernumerary Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majest, in the room of the Very Rev. the Dean of Heretord.

W. Alry, to the Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Suff.—Patron, Rev. R. Danvers W. Avling to hie Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Suff.—Patron, Revl of Egremont J. T. Batcheler, to the Perelucial Curacy of Arminghall, Norfolk—Patron, Dean J. T. Batcheler, to the Perelucial Curacy of Arminghall, Norfolk—Patron, Dean J. Bostock, to the Perelucial Curacy of Windle, Chester—Pat. Rev. J. R. Brown — Buckland, D.D. to the Vic. of Peanmarsh, Sussex—Pat. Sid. Su. Col. Camb. T. Carter, to the Vietarace of Burnham, Bucks—Patron, Eton College D. Clementson, to the Rectory of Childombe, Dorset—Patrons, F. T. Egerton, and R. Strong, Esqrs. Devisees of the Rev. E. Foje C. Codd, to the Rectory of Letheringsett, Norfolk—Patron, Mrs. Burrell H. Coddington, to the Vietarage of Ware cum Thundrich, Herts—Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge
G. W. D. Evans, to the Vietarage of Reculser-with Hoath Chapelry, Kent—Patr. Archilahop of Canterbury
E. Field, M.A. Bicknor Buglish, Gloucester—Patrons, Visitors of the Foundation of John Michel, Baq of Queen's College, Oxford
J. Fenton, to the Rectory of Ousby, Cumberland—Patron, Bishop of Carliele
T. Garratt, to the Vietarage of Barnethy ie Wold, Lincolom—Patron, Bishop of Lincola
C. B. Gond, to the Rectory of Lewtreuchard, Devon—Patron, W. B. Gould, Eso.

Granger, to the Vicarage of Barnetty ie-woog, Eurocom—caroo, Eurocom—Lincoln
B. Gould, to the Rectory of Lewtrenchard, Devon—Patron, W. B. Gould, Esq.
Unffilth, to the Curacy of Coedua cam. Llanerchymedd, Anglesey—Patron,
Blahop of St. David's
L. Grover, to the Vicarage of Hetchan, Bucks—Patron, J. Dennison, Baq.
Gunning, to the Rectory of Wigan, Laneashire—Patron, Earl of Bradford
Hawker, to the Vicarage of Stataton, Cornwall—Patron, the Lord Chancellor
Hosgron, to the Vicarage of Barton-le-Street, near Maiton, Yorkshire—Patron,
Marchioness of Heriford

"Lording of the Rectory of Awalton. Huntingdonshire—Patron, Dean and

urchlomes of Heritoid pickinson, to the Rectory of Awalton, Huntingdonshire—Patron, mean and spickinson, to the Rectory of Awalton, Huntingdonshire—Patron, mean and spicking, to the Perpetual Curacy of Filey, East Riding of Yorkshire—tunn, H. Osba desion ones, to the Vicarage of Abergwilly, Carmarthen—Patron, Bp. of St. David s. Jones, to the Rectory of St. Johns, Stamford—Patron, the Corporation. Karachbull, to the Vicarage of North Einbang, Norfolk—Patron, the Hon.

Miller

Miller

P. Vork—Patron, R. Raikes, Esq.

J. Miller
Lutwidge, to the Vicar, of Burton Agnes, E. York—Patron, R. Raikes, Esq.
larsh, to the Vicarage of St. Peters, Hereford—Patron, Rev. H. Glpps
ozley, to the Prepetual Curacy of Moreton Pinckney, Northamptonabhre—
tron, Oriel College, Oxon
Parker, to the Peppetual Curacy of Little Finborough, Suffolk—Patron,

r, to the Perpeiual Curacy of Little Finborough, Suffolk—Patron (lege, Cambidge of Everton, Houts—Patron, Clare Hall, Cambo, n, to the Vicarage of Lower Swell, Gloucestersh, —Patron, Ch. Ch. Oxor the Vicarage of St. Mattin's, Stamfowd Barron, Northamptonshir Marquis of Exeter

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and has been at the paints of concerning and the and on the applications and on the positions of this work sold in Italy and elsewhere on the Continent are for the most part old, and therefore incomplete, inaccurate, and comparatively

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CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market this week has not exhibited any material fluctuation, and the closing price this afternoon was 85\(\frac{1}{2}\) is 1. In our Foreign Bonds the Northern Securities generally are firmat 103\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 for Russian, 45\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1 for Dutch, 72\(\frac{1}{2}\) 3 for Danish, and 79\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Belgian. The accounts from Mexico, by the mail this morning, are considered favourable, and the Stock has been done at 30\(\frac{3}{2}\) 31\(\frac{1}{2}\). Portuguese Bonds closed at 50\(\frac{1}{2}\), and the Scrip at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4. Spanish Bonds left off at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2. Bonds left off at 16# 1.

The Speaker entered the House of Commons yesterday at twelve o'clock, but, in consequence of there not being forty Members present, he was not enabled to take the Chair until half past one o'clock. Administering the oaths to Members was then proceeded with.

oction. Auministering the state of the state of the ceeded with.

It is currently reported in the theatrical circles that Captain Gronow of the Guards, who bid for the King's Theatre in opposition to M. Laporte, is likely to become a candidate for Drury-Lane Theatre, in the room of Captain Polhill, who retires from the field on the expiration of his term, at the close of this season. Should the Captain become lessee, Mr. Alfred Bunn will continue stage-

Ineatre, in the room of Captain Formin, who featives from the heart on the expiration of his term, at the close of this season. Should the Captain become lessee, Mr. Alfred Bunn will continue stagemanager.

Mindder of A Woman by Her Husband.—On Tuesday evening, the inhabitants of Towcester were thrown into the greatest slarm, by a report that a labourer named John Horne, residing at Abthorpe, had inhumtaly nurdered his wife, and afterwards cut his own throat. The deceased was in the habit of visiting a neighbour, which induced a jealousy on the part of her husband. Frequent bickerings of late have been manifested between the decreased and her husband and on the morning of the murder, while she was sweeping the heart the brush was accidentally burnt, and with a horrid oath the husband swore. She would ruin him." In consequence of his threats, the unfortunate woman considered her life in danger, and leaving the home, sought shelter in a neighbour's house, where she remained during the day. Upon the busband leaving his work, in the after once more to come home, which she refused, he put his arms round her neck and kissed her, which apparent token of aff-ction was instantly followed by the perpetration of the horrid deed. This arms round her neck and kissed her, which apparent token of aff-ction was instantly followed by the perpetration of the horrid deed. This constitution is the result of the husband, and although for some time it was believed found it impostscon, of flow lewie, fell upon the flow of Gertler, for the surface of the husband, and although for some time it was believed found it impostscon, of flow her wife, leading the his attention to the wounds of the husband, and although for some time it was believed that he could not survive, in the course of Wednesday he ralled considerably, and at the termination of the inquest, which was held on that day, was able to hear the evidence which had been taken and read over. The Coroner's Jury returned werdied of "Wilful Murder against John Horn."—Northampton Fr

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At Topsham, suddenly, on the 201 BID.

At Topsham in Follett, Eq., father of the eminent Barrister. After a long life spent in the practice of every virtor, he has been thus by the will of Providence snatched suddenly from this world. This awful event has caused a deep feeling of sympathy and regret amongst after the company of the state of the same and the state of the same as the same are as along which nothing but the comodation of the same as a marked one which nothing but the comodation of the same as a marked one which nothing but the comodation of the same as a marked one which nothing but the comodation of the same as a marked one which nothing but the comodation of the same as a marked one which the same as a same and the same as a same as a marked one which the same as a

to whom he was known, whilst in the breasts of his own bereaved amity recombe able to assuage.

On the 26th uit, in the Island of Guernsey, at the advanced age of 83, Calberner, relict of the late John Tupper, Eng., one of the Jurats of the Royal Court of that Island-On the 27th uit, at the Vicerage, Kensighton, aged 83, Perdantion of the Investment of Investment of Inv

LUNDUN: Prince and published by EDWARD SHACEBLL, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received,

# JOHN



# BUL

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SMUGLER GOV.—Tuewday, Nell Gwynne, with The Smuggler Boy, and the new Patonime—Wednesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Suuggler Boy, and the new Patonime—Wednesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Suuggler Boy, and the new Patonime.

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sinced by his absence.

A NCLENT ENGLISH DRAMA.— Mr. SMAKE, theoring for the last seraon or two discontinued his PUBLIC READINGS, byes to state, in masser to numerous inquiries, that he intends very shortly to RESUME them, and has engaged for the purpose the SANS SOUCH THEATER, in Left cester place, Left-ester square. On this occasion dropping his former well-known subjects, he will attempt to revive the split of some almost forgotten Plays, and expense sources of Dramatic entert-diment, particularly Gounedy, which antiquity alone has closed—Prospectuses lie at Hookham's, Old Bond-attreet, and Richardson's, Royal Exclasinge: where any likewise he had, rice 7s., the third edition of Mr. Sumrat's colume of Exercises, called The Francisco & Boundardson, Constantial tereace, Hyde Park.

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OF LONDON.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY AND ELECTORS OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,

Gent

of industry.

of industry.

It 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 the duty of all other classes to pay it, should no longer exist; and is should support, or i needlu originate, the substitution of a fixed duty, fully adequate to the taxation borne by the agriculturist.

pay it, should no longer exist; and i should support, or if needful 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 riccumstance soonected with each must be ealing and cautiously considered.

With reference to Negro Sixery, I shill cortially support any plan for emantication of the sample of the support of the aged and infirm, and compensation to the sample of

OTT ELECTION.—The continued of GEORGE, ETATIO, Edg., are requested to attend a GENERAL AIRSTING which will be belt: TO MORROW (Monday), the 11th inst., at One o'clock precisely, at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate street.

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

Mr Lyall's Committee att daily at the City of London Tavern, Bishop-gatestreet, where all communications will be thankfully received.

LIVIL and POLITICAL DISABILITIES affecting BRITISH JEWS.

The Committee of the Association for obtaining for British Jews the Civil Rights and Privileges now enjoved by other persons not being of the Established Church, inform their Christian Countrymen that a renewed Application is about to lemale to Parliament for a removal of the Givil 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 denomination, have been prepared, and now lie for signature at the undermentioned places.

The Committee entertain no doubt that their fellow subjects of all classes with all when the various, by affixing their manes to the Petitions, to make known to the Legislature their opinion that, at a time when nerrons holding the Jewish faith warning, by affixing their manes to the Petitions, to make known to the Legislature their opinion that, at a time when nerrons holding the Jewish faith or plays a perfect equality of political privileges with all other classes of belief in Prance, Holland, Belgium, Denmank, Wirtenburg, the United States, and, by Prance, Holland, Belgium, Denmank, Wirtenburg, the United States, and, by their one of the prival privalege with a within a started by their fellow-citizens here, and by their or religionists in so many parts of the world.

The Petitions lie for structure of the Committee Bound, London Tavern 128.

plance, Pall mall, Mallished, price 6s. the Twenty dith Number of Mallished, price 6s. the Twenty dith Number of MRITISH CRITIC, QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW and ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD for January 18:3. Content:—Dr. Nares's blie of Lord Burleigh.—Pilland on the Liturgy—Excursions in India—The Americans—Palgrave's Rise, &c. of the Commonwealth Dr. Arnold's Semmons—Gilly's Waldenshan 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.

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TURE ANY GAZUTTE.

The King has been pleased to quotat Sn.J. Gerard, of Garswood, and of New iall Bart to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year counting. Wan Overtoe, Feb. 5-8th Regt. Light Drags. Libent, Gen. Sir W. K. Grant, G. Lis to be Colonel, wee General Sir B. Tarigton, deceased Garrhons—Major General Sir J. Bathurst, K.C.B. to be Governor of Berwick, lee Sir B. Tarleton.

Garrisons—Major General Sir J Baltoni, deceased
Vice Sir B. Taileton.

DECLARATION OF INSOLUENCY.

C. RICHMONI, Johnstret, Aleiph, conslowerdant.

J. SHAW, Great St. Helens, London, general dester—W. LEE, Arundelstreet, Strand, commission-agent—It. J. W. FOWER, Havant, fellmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

R. ALDERSON, Crawfordstret, Maylebone, linendrager. Att. Jones
Size-lane—W. CLAYTON, Crawfordstret, Maylebone, linendrager. Att. Whiting, Old
Garrison, Grawfordstret, Maylebone, Maylebone, Maylebone, All Routledge, Hamilton, place, New road—W. LANCK, Lewisham victualier. Att. Whiting, Old
Garrison, Garrison, Charles, C

### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to conter the bonour of Rnighthood upon the Right Hon. C. R. Varghan. Knight Grand Cross of the R-val Hanoveriandinelphic Order. The King has been pleased to appoint J. Lyon. Nixon, Beq to be Liceticanat. Governor of the Lislands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Inlands; and Capitain Sir Charles M. Schomberg, R. N. to be Liceticanat. Governor of the Lisland of Dominica.

Islands; and Captain Sir Charles M. Schomberg, R.N., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Wan Orpice, Feb. 8.—7th Regt. Dragono Guards; G. J. Holmes, Gent. to be Cornet by pur, vice Singleton, prom.—5th Foot; Ess. W. Lay to be Lieutenant by pur, vice Senhouse, prom.; F. S. Holmes, Gent. to be Ensign by pur, vice Lay —15th Foot; Lieut. J. K. Taylor, from half-pay 17th Lt. Drag, to be Lieutenant, vice A. R. Evans, who has received a commuted allowance—17th Foot; J. Furraux, Gent. to be Ensign by pur, vice Evands, apa, to 74th Regt.—18th Foot; Lieut. N. R. Tomlinson to be Captain by pur, vice Reed, ret., Essign W. Langs and by pur vice Language—74th Foot; Ess. R. A. laywell to be Lieutenant by pur, vice Grant ret.; Ess. C. Edwards, from 17th Regt. to be Knaign, vice Maxwell—Unattacked Lieut. W. Senhouse, from 8th Regt. to be Captain by pur. Memorandum—Captain Alex Chevie has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached cumination.

G. WITT, Chenica-street, Eddod square, cheesemonger,

E CROKER, Lombrad street, City, tobacconist—C. BROWN, Tottenhamsout, to add to the total china.

BANKRUPTS.

SOUR-FORM, commentance, city, douecomin-C. Brown, foreman-Sour-Ford, dealer in china.

BANKRUPTS.

T-GREATOREX-Albany street, Regent's-park, bay-salesman, Atts. Sylvester and Walker, Furnival's Inn, Holborn-D. LEARN, Parliament street, surgeon. Atts. Hodgson and Barton. Salisbury-street, Strand-R. HARDCAS-TLE, West Smithfield, plunber. Att. Dickinson, Gracechurch street—J. W. COMEN, Bary-street, St. Mary Axe, wholesale jeweller and Inctor. Att. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings.—W. R. JONES, Shad-Tananes, Southwark, lighterman Atts. Parother and Fisher, London street, Fenchurch-street—L. J. J. NOEL, Carey street, Lincoln's Inne-Bels, scievoner. Atts. Sylvester and Walker, Furnival's Inn., and Cantribury—J. and W. HARDIMAN. St. Dunstan's Hill, Lower Thrappe-street commercial-agents. Att. Keen, Parnival's Inn.—C. HANNEM, Thrape-street commercial-agents. Att. Keen, Parnival's Inn.—C. HANNEM, Longhun; Croke and Sona, Small-street, Bristol—G. S.MITH, East Stoke, Dorright, Church-cout, Loubhurt—W. EAREE, Birmingham, groerer. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, and Barnard Welch, Poole—T. MAY, Chesterfield, Derhyshire, groeer. Atts. Without St. Charles and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, and Barnard St. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, and Barnard St. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Atts. Wilmburn and Co., Clincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, Sandleston, Cray's Inc.; Glinan, Norwich, Silver-mith. Atta. Austin, Fleid-court, Ciry's Inc.; Glinan, Norwich, Silver-mith. Atta. Austin, Fleid-court, St. Charles, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Birmingham, Parlament, Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, Parlament, Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn.-Geda's, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Atts. Wilmburn and Co., Clancerylane; Low, Port-ea-J. MOXON, Jun. Southampham, Colomore, Birmingham, Colomore, Birmingham, Col BANKRUPTS.

POSTER, beets, printer. Atta. Woodnute, Temper, Petrased. BTOKES, Deciwick, Worcesterbire, chandler. Atta. Hicks and Braikenbridge, Barketts, buildings, Holborn. Peters, Britots.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TURBAY—This being the day appointed for the opening of the Season by the King in being the day appointed for the opening of the Season by the King in the day appointed for the opening of the Season by the King in the day appointed for the opening of the Season by the King in the day appointed for the opening of the Season by the King in the day appointed for the Ordered by the Officers of State, and advanced to the Throne.

The Usher of the Black Rod was then ordered to summon the House of Commons, and during his absence the King was in animated conversation with Earl Grey—The Speaker, followed by as many Members of the House of Commons as the space below the Bar would contain, having entered and taken his usual place, his Majesty read, in an audition and firm voice, the following Speech:—

"The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the amportant duties with which you are entrusted.

"Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call low, your attention.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for rome months existed between the House of Bravanza. From the commencement of this context I have abstanned from all subjects to your attention.

"I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the Farsen, to take measures for the execution of the Vernal State of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot of

manently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration.

"There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, as affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

respective circumstances will require a separate consideration.

"There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, as affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the Estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the strength is the extraordinary services which the extraordinary services which the strength is the extraordinary services which the strength is the extraordinary services and the property of the strength is the extraordinary extraordinary of the strength of the strength is the extraordinary of the strength is the strength of the strength is the strength of the strength is the strength of the strength is the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength is the stren

with the state of the state of the speech, relating to Ireland, with an emphasis and warmth, displaying a marked difference between them and the other parts.—The King then retired, attended as on his entrance, and the House was adjourned to five o'clock.

At a quarter-past five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, and Earl Guer moved the first reading of a Bill according to the usual form.

THE ADDRESS.

The Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech, which was also read at the table, by the Clerk.

The Marquis of Convagnant then rome to move the Address. The Noble Marquis, after soliciting the indusence of their Lordships for the marging of the painful cubarrassment under which he laboured in consequence, said, that were he to consult his own personal feelings and wishes, he should abstain, for the present, from taking any part in public matters; but the aspect of alfairs generally was now such that men were called upon, by the situation and peril of the country to come forward and support their opinions, especially if those opinions were favourable to liberal reforms in government. For himself he desired to declare at once, that it was his intention to support liberal measures, let them be proposed from whatever quarter they might. The Noble Marquis then recapitulated the various topics embraced in the Speech, expressing his entire concurrence in the wisdom of sanctioning the course which had been pursued by Ministers in regard to our foreign policy, can be country under the peculiar circumstance of the proposed from whatever quarter they wisdom of sanctioning the course which had been pursued by Ministers in regard to our foreign policy.

The Lond Cancettelous having put the Address from the Woolsack, The Earl of Kinxanno, in a neat speech, seconded the Address.

The Earl of Kinxanno, in a neat speech, seconded the Address.

The Earl of Abstance and address was then appeared to which this country was exposed by our late and present loricing policy, and implored their Lordships to unite b

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

two, the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Table, and delivered a message in the following terms:—"The King commands the attendance of this Honograble House at the Bar of the House of Cock, and at a quarter past two, the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Table, and delivered a message in the following terms:—"The King commands the attendance of this Honograble House at the Bar of the House of Lords."—The Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, immediately proceeded to the House of Peers, and having heard the Speech from the Throne, returned.

The Earlo Observate them noved the Address, and in the course of his Speech from the Throne, returned.

The Earlo Observate them noved the Address, and in the course of his Speech too the things a sual, was an echo of the Speech, having been read, Mr. Marsh Ll seconded the Address, of which he highly approved, and strongly urged its adoption.

The Address was then eread from the Table, and the Speaker, and said that it appeared to him that the Address was transpared to him that the Address would in need of great amendment before it could be fit for the adoption of the House. For his own part, as an humble individual, he could not concur in so unwarrantable, so mutal an Address—(Loud laughter) to be sure it was a brutal and a bloody Address—(Loud laughter). To be sure it was a brutal and a bloody Address—(Loud laughter) to be sure it was a brutal and a bloody Address—(Loud laughter). The Hon. Member then proceeded in his objections to the Modress, in a strain so vehement, and nauch unparlamentary language, that he was repeatedly called to order. In conduction, he moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the Address to be presented to his Majesty.—Mr. Connert seconded the motion.

The Sexaksa having put the question, Mr. Richards rose, and was proceeding to address the House, when the Hon. Member was interrupted by a general laugh, arising from his having addressed.

caused the laugh.—The Speaker observed that if the Bon. Member would address the House from his sest, rather than from the Bar, he would be less liable to interruntions.—Mr. Richards adopted the suggestion, and expressed his thanks. He was a new Member, and consequently not very well acquainted with the rules of the House.—The Hon. Member then proceeded, confining his remarks principally to the causes of the distressees in Ireland, and in the course of his observations gave some valuable information in answer to the speech of the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin,—Mr. Stankey followed, and at great length ably answered the suphistries of the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin, observing, in conclusion, that at a proper time he would enter more fully into other topics. He only addressed the House in order to vindicate his Majesty's Government from the charges brought against them by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and he trusted those powers of coercion would be granted to them which would enable them to uphold the rights and protect the properties of his Majesty's subjects.—(Cheers.)—Colonel Davies declared the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary for Ireland was enough to set that country in a blaze. It was full of abuse. The very tone in which it was delivered was an insult to Ireland. It appeared to him that the present discussion partook of the character of a personal contention between the Right Hon. Gent. and the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin. If the grievances of Ireland were redressed, he defied all the agitators in that country to disturb her repose. To the repeal of the Union he was as strenuously opposed as the Right Hon. Gentleman. He though, from the tone and temper of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He though, from the tone and temper of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He though, from the tone and temper of the Right Hon. Gent. he was fit for any thing except the situation of Secretary for Ireland. He therefore would oppose granting his Majesty's Government any extended powers.—
The Chancell

Mr. B. Doubers their inversal in a grant ment of the debate, and the House adjourned at a few minutes before 12 till Wednesday.

Wednesday.—The House met at four o'clock, and having disposed of some minor business, including the Sessional Orders, resumed the adjourned Debate on the Address.

The order of the day having been read, Mr. Bulwers was called for, but—Mr. F. Buxron begged leave previously to put a question to the Noble Lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) He (Mr. Buxton) had given notice of a motion on the subject of slavery. He had only given that notice in consequence of his uncertainty as to the intentions of His Majesty's Ministers. He would therefore ask the Noble Lord what those intentions were 7—Lord Althour was happy to inform the Hon. Gentleman that his Majesty's Government had before them a neasure which they would shortly bring forward, and which he (Lord Althour) trusted would prove both sale and satisfactory.

before them a neasure which they would snortly bring lotward, and which he (Lord Althorp) trusted would prove both sale and satisfactory.

Mr. E. L. Bulwer having been again called for, rose, and said that there were some parts of the proposed address he approved, others, with which he was dissatisfied. He sympathized in the complaint of the Hon Member for Duolin, and he thought with the Hon Member for Knaresbornegh (Mr. Kichards), that the condition of the labouring classes, and the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, were topics which ought not to be passed over. What says the Speech? Mark the distinction: that in England "the public peace has been preserved—that in Ireland the spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to a feaful height." But why was there this difference? Why was there good order in England, where, two years ago, half the agricultural population were in arms? Because in England they governed by conciliation and framess. And why is there insurbedination in Ireland? Because in Ireland they governed by conciliation and framess. And why is there insurbedination? By a repetition of the same causes—by a continuance of the same menaces and the same weakness. He was sure that if the Right Hon Secretary continued in his present office, England would soon participate in the discontent of Ireland. If we were to be an united empire, we must not have separate interest—we must not have reform for England, and constabulary forces for Ireland. He trusted there was a middle course lett, and that his Right Hon. Friend the Member for Lambeth would, as he believed the model, and an amendment suited to the difficulties of the case.

Mr. Stankey said that he was anxious to take the first opportunity

were to be an united empire, we must not have separate interests—
we must not have reform for Englard, and constabilary forces for
Ireland. He trusted there was a middle course lett, and that his
Right Hon. Friend the Member for Lambeth would, as he believed
he intended, move an amendment suited to the difficulties of the
case.

Mr. Stanley said that he was anxious to take the first opportunity
which had been offered him of explaining an opinion which had been
croneously attributed to him. He never had stared, and never
could state, that the Reform Bill was to be the "be-all and the end
all' of all reform in the laws of the country. On the centrary, on the
only occasion on which he nude use of any expression which could
by ingenuity or perversion be construed into such an absurdity, le
stared that he conceived the Reform Bill to be the machinery by
which other necessary reforms were to be carried into effect; that le
considered the Reform Bill as Ministers had considered it when they
which other necessary reforms were to be a worked.—At this period of the Right Hon Gentlemm's observed
tions he experienced some interruption from Mr. O Comms were to
he worked.—At this period of the Right Hon Gentlemm's observed
with loud cries of "Order," and Mr. Beach, who some pane. Mr.
Syanova said—conversed by the Flore Rywing me kine to pane. Mr.
Syanova said—conversed to the stack of the said to reply to it, was lost by clered by the flore reprising me kine to pane. Mr.
Syanova said—conversed to the stack, as Ministers had stated in that
the is a flore to the stated, as Ministers had stated in that
think desirable and necessary for the welfare of the State. In that
sense, and that only, did he and could be have ever said that he
hoped or believed that the Reform Bill was a complete and final measure; but
that it was a neasure by which he hoped that an honest Government,
supported by the cordial concurrence of the people, would effect such
honest reforms and amendments of the law as the country might
think desirable and nece

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 something 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 Russelt supported the Address.—Mr. Ewart complained that the Speech was not sufficiently explicit on some highly important subjects.—Sir R. Isotzs made some excellent observations on the alarming announcement in the King's Sacch respecting the Church.—Mr. Huwa here moved 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, "Adj urn, Adjourn." Is the midst of this confusion Mr. O'Connell stood up, and, striking his hand on the table, exclaimed, "We are not garged yet."

Mr. Huma 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. Banaow toe, and after pointing out the evils which he considered pressed down upon Ministers the necessity of affording speedy relief to that dupon Ministers the necessity of affording speedy relief to that dadourned.

Taunsday.—Mr. Alderman Wood moved for a new Writ for Lon-

up easantry of reland, the chief of which was absenterism, ured upon Ministers the necessity of affording speedy relief to that distributed country.—On the motion of Mr. Hunz the debate was then advanced country.—On the motion of Mr. Hunz the debate was then advanced country.—On the motion of Mr. Hunz the debate was then advanced country.—On the motion of Mr. Hunz the ceased.

Mr. Hunz lanenated the tit bad been found requisite to occupy so much time with the affairs of Ireland; adverting to the Speech, he repreted that there was no promise of reduction of taxation.—Several speakers followed—Mr. Cobbert spoke at great length.

Sir R. Pert 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 beasted that his party was extinguished; but, be that fact as it might, he declared that he should not attempt to conciliate four by spirinking from his opinions. He declared that he should support the Address, whatever amendment might be proposed, but the should strenously resist all measures that would divert Church property from ecclesinatical 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. Ruthyren was the first speaker. His line of argument was similar to that of the other Member for Dublin.—Dr. Lushingrow addressed the House with great animation, contending that the coat taken by Catholic Members for broade their sanctioning measures that were calculated to destroy the Protestant Establishment.—Mr. Snaw (Member for the University of Dublin) gave an appalling picture of the state of I

Nos. 238.—The House then, at half-past Two, adjourned till Monday.

Ma. Ledge's Peerade.—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, Messus. Saunders and Oiley, Conduit-street, and of all booksellers. The information relative to the collateral branches of the Peerage is now accomprehensive 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 force, to the effect that every policeman in the force, from the superintendents downwards, should visit the metropolitan prisons and inspect the prisoners once a fornight, in order that they may recomise them, and by that means in some measure prevent them carrying on their nefarious practices when liberated.

The late Countess of Harrourt has bequeathed 5001, to that old invaluable institution, the Marine Society, which provides for somany poor boys in the sea service.

A. Grand Dinner is to be given to Sir W. Geary, the Conservative and date for West Kent, on Tuesday next, at the Star Inn. Maid stone. The Chairman and Stewards comprise the most influential names in that part of the company to say is likely to recover from her land dangerous made and a severable and inestimable Lady, now the Ras. Hannar Moar.—This venerable and inestimable Lady, now the Ras Hannar Moar.—This venerable and inestimable Lady, now the Ras Hannar Moar.—This we conferred unon David Pollock, Philip Courtenay, W. H. Maule, and John Blackburne, Esqus.

A verdict of 501, damayes was awarded in the Court of Common Pleas on Erithy accident Mr. Davenor Late Stave anamys of the

Pollock, Philip Courtensy, W. H. Maule, and John Blackburne, Esgrs.

A verdict of 50l. 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. 111., for causing dramatic representations to be performed there without a licence, and also or performing for hire therein. There was a numerous assemblage 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 Northletet, died on Monday morning, at the house of T. Harman, Esq. Northfleet.

Thresday's Guzzette 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 Const Guard station at Eastbourne. Sussex; and also a reward of 10001. from the Commissioners of Gustoms for the same.

It is said that Lord Broughlam proposes to constitute a Chief Justice in Equity, with a salary of 70001, on whom the present labours of the Chancetry Court will devolve, retaining the office of Lord Chancellor, with a salary of 10,0001, per annum, and all its present patronage.

The Hells.—At the Westminster Sessions, on Friday, the grand

of the Chancery Court will devolve, retaining the different patronage. Chancellor, with a salary of 10,000l. per annum, and all its present patronage.

The Hells. At the Westminster Sessions, on Friday, the grand jury found true bills of indictment against Acland, Goderin, Richards, Poulter, Reid, and Hall, for keeping a gambling house, No. 60, Quadran, Regent etreet. The defendants are expected to be tried on the adjournment day.

M. Hiume on Wednesday moved for no fewer than 23 returns, papers, documents, and accounts. The titles of the returns alone opers, documents, and accounts. The titles of the returns alone of the adjournment and accounts. The titles of the returns were order; when they will all be returned, the reader must guess. The papers, documents and accounts are the Manuactory they will fantas runsians. An applying at the Manuactory they will fantas awing of nearly one-hall; every article finished in the best manner, and warranted for years. Always ready for inspection, forty-dozen of Malogany, Rosewood, Cottage, and Bed-room Chairs, Cart, Said and Loo Tables and Cabinets, Easy Chairs and Solas. Dinning Tables of all sizes, Sideboards, winged and other Wardrobes, Dawers, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c. at R. WALKINGTON's 214, Bligh Holorn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury square.

The rever was observed a more splendid assemblage of beauty and achion than was exhibited on Tuesday, when his Majesty went in state to open a feater of the surface Parlament. Several illustrious foreigners, who witnessed the grand freque Parlament. Several illustrious foreigners, who witnessed the grand surge powers of Rowland Rabyon, as illuminating the star of beauty, was never so fully displayed, or so structively developed.

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In Vans's Pour attended with much success in relieving Pectoral Affections, the Proprietor feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively to minds efficient feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively to minds efficient feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively to minds efficient feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively and the proprietor feels that he is warranted in introducing them still more extensively and the proprietor of the cheat accompanied with hoarseness or wheeting. A trains and affections of the cheat accompanied with hoarseness or wheeting.

It is well adapted for Chilirran, to whom it may be freely given. Price 134d, per bottle, duty included; or in large bottles, qualt to three sm il none, 2-3 de each. Also,

EVANS'S APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and those Complaints arising from the state of the Stomach and Bowels, generally teimed BILIOUS or NERVOUS.—These Pills have for a long period been extensively med, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for billous derangement, indigestion, habitonal cositiveness, nervous affections, and those diseases proceeding from dyspeptia and commonly attended with loss of appetite, sick bradache, pain in the stomach and commonly attended with those of pathers, sick bradache, pain in the stomach and commonly attended with those of appetite, sick bradache, pain in the stomach and bowels, nauses, fatulency, foul and farred tonger, stupor, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms. They are peculiarly addition, the continuous and drastic purgatives which are commonly used. Price 134d, 22 and 4.8 dd, and in large boxes equal to 15 small ones, 11s. each.—Prepared by J. SVANS, Apotthe-cary and Chemist

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SONNET by a PARISIAN LADY, on her Estités in LONDUN.
Translated from the French, and inscribed to Mr. Warren.
I've seen its indusere on the flower;
I've pondered o'er la heilliancy,
And love its all reaglendent power;
And love its all reaglendent power;
And love its all reaglendent power;
Glitter upon the diadom:
Whose best of wishes thou hast won.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by
ROBERT WAREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in
the Kincdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 64, 124,, and 184,
each. Be particular to enquire for Warrens, 30, Strand, All others are counterfelt.

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, outgar, and revolting—used as it has been during the gast week it bears a totally different meaning. The speech is cousi-dered a sanguinary sweech by the Irish Rudicals, and is so called. This has nothing to do with the use of the epithet which we rejected, when applied to matters not so considered. As for the question of our correspondent, whether a work he names is worth noticing, we can satisfactorily answer his question by declaving our entire ignorance of its existence.

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

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 liberatity of Mr. Bekronn about his library—We take no interest in these philanthropic book men.
The si ence of Raipn surprises us—we are not in fault, although we believe blame altaches somewhere.
The correspondence connected with Sir Harry Meale and Sir James Graham is now useless, and might, as referring to another individual now no more, among the feelings of the survivors of his family; we therefore think it best to leave it where it is, having stated the fact, and repolicing greatify in common with Lovd Gary, that we have a Monarch who does not meddle with politics?
The Wandle water projector, who writes mousense about the purity of that little stream, had better take a walk along its banks begond the gave morks, and the copper mills, and the kankers' weeks, and he will be writified with the sight of a row of little summer-houses the need to carry not receeding one inside, which will satisfy him of the communication from Brisiol shall meet with due uttention next week.

week.

Un account of the pressure of domestic matters, we are obliged to
omit our French Correspondent's letter.

8 A Menday Eurrion (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY

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

the advantages of the Reform Bill—on Monday, and arrived at St. James's to dinner.

On Tuesday the Kirg went, in the usual State, to the House of Peers, to open the first Reformed Parliament—her Gracious Majrsty 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 Chamberlairs, with his diamond key, and the Groom of the Stole, and the Master of the Horse, and the Yeomen Guard, and the Exempts, 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 Excland 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.

Ou Wednesday the King held a Court to receive the Address of the House of Lords.

Adou? 2 ciclock the Lord Glaszchlon, in his state robes, preceded by Mr. Butt, bearing the mace, and the Pelace, 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 Hill, as Gold Stick in Waiting; and on the other side were the House hold. The Cabinet Ministers stood near the King.

The Address was read by the Lord Clanxetlon, and his Majesty was pleased to return a gracious answer. Their Lordships then telords in waiting on the King.

The Address was read by the Lord Charcellon, and his Majesty was pleased to return a gracious answer. Their Lordships then retired.

Lord Eleminstone 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 Address was the king.

His Majesty in Council received the Recorder's report.

Lord Napien, and Sir Hildrone Turker, 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 they are approached, have been renovated since last season, and the whole of the furniture has been similarly embellished. The canopy is riebly gift; the back is hung with crimson velvet, reaching the entire heighth of the room, having the Royal arms, and the entire heighth 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, showe the other parts of the room. The north side of this room is divided by broad gift mou'dings into three compartments, the middle, containing the portrait of Groom's IV., is hung with crimson satin damask. The architraves of the doors 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 covered part of the ceilings of these and other parts, have been regilt. The portrait gallery has been improved, its appearance being now in unison with that of the state rooms.

rooms.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the beautiful ap-

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 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 externor.

Knights who have not been installed were enabled to assist at the eeremony.

The brights 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 Westmisster, wore a robe similar to that of the Knights; the other Officers appeared in robes of white, with their respective ensigns of odice.

The Knights entered the State Rooms, when their names were called over by the King of Arus, when there appeared—

The Dakes of Cumberland and Gloucester, Viscount Beresford, Lord Illi, Sir James Kempt, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Harry Neede, Sir Henry Fane, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Admiral Sir Robert Stoploted, Arimal Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Admiral Sir Robert Stoploted, Arimal Sir Benjamin Corew. Sir J. Byng, Lord de Saumarez, Sir H. Chnion, Sir T. Hardy. General Sir Henry Warde, Sir W. Gordon, Sir Charles Bagot, and Viscount Palmerston.

Neale, Sir Henry Fane, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral Sir Benjamin Corew. Sir James Hawkins Whitshead, Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral Sir Benjamin Corew. Sir James Henry Warde, Sir W. Gordon, Sir Charles Bagot, and Viscount Palmerston.

The King: the were introduced into the Thome Room by the Vice-Chamberlain. The Homograble Band of Genthemen Pensioners the Thome dan avenue though which the Knights passed. His Majsery, who appeared in the robes of the Order, stood in front of the Thomes. In attendance were the venerable Lord Steward, the Captain of the Homograble Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Giotom of the Robers of the Order, stood in front of the Thomes. In attendance were the venerable Lord Steward, the Captain of the Homograble Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Giotom of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and St. Historical Compton of the Robers, Lord Naferra and Indeed dinner is ordered for his Excellency in the Internation of his Excellency in the through which the Steward, the Captain of the Homograph of the River of the Homograph of the Robers of the Steward, the Captain of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robers of the Steward, the Captain of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of the Homograph of the Robert of

miral Sir Davidge Gould was introduced, and the star and riband lawing been handed to the Kirge on a crimson velvet cushion, his Majersy was piened to invest Sir Davidge with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, Admiral Sir Chanles Hamilton was introduced, and received the honour of Knighthood from his Majery with the Sword of State, and was afterwards invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order.

His Majery 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 Kirge.

sence 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 ir, in order that the Address might be smuggled through the House. What a

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 Founth.

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 Monake His 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 offiers, 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. 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

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 henour 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 nowerful aid for the

next.

The KING is then made to require powerful aid for the suppression of rebellion in Ircland, 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 highly in Church as its State.

—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. seems very curious.

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.

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. Petersburgh, and many other topics which might have thrown a gayer 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. another.

shewed every disposition to exert all his influence in the discomfiture

Lord GREV consented to his return, which some of the 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

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.

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 lave moistened his wrinkled cheek, if he, Lord GREY, fulfilling all the pledges to his party, made

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 roughshod 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 Marty to Reform in France!

If, however, Lord GREY saw neither this, nor what hapened 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 febbeness, 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 specth delivered within those walls than that of Lord ABERDEEN's. The Duke of WELLINGTON—the present hope, the future delivered within those walls than that of Lord ABERDEEN's.
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 doubtit 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-yehemently-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 mis colleagues will not be able to note once 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 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 consins, his consins 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 What happens afterwards—Lord HOWICK is reperted 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 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 the convergence of the convergence

Now is the moment come when Lord GREY must teel mis 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 o. doing the mischief, he was fully aware of its extent.

Look to the flouse of Commons—look at the debate which has existed during the week—look at the moderation of the

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 tor oince—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 unningled 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 MANARCH his threm—the CHING to be ablert.

DESTROYERS and REVOLUTIONISTS; and to such support solone 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, howl 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 products of his order—see him and those who are committed with him standing the pelling of the pittless crew whom he has raised into consequence—while insult upon insult is heaped upon him, and instead of triumphal arches and civic crowns, which be 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,

and which, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, has had much such an effect upon that honourable body as throwing the leg of a horse into a kennel might be supposed to produce upon a pack of ill-bred and ill-broken dogs, not one of the liberal liberty-loving alvocates of Reform, not one of the late supporters of the Ministry, not one of the subscribers to the penny cups, not one of the pseudo friends of the Ministry has spoken, who has not vituperated Lord Gney, and abused his Administration.

Lord Gney and Lord John Russell—like the old man and the ass—(we have written this, somehow, so as to convey a meaning which we did not intend, but never mind—we mean both of these distinguished persons—each for himself, like the old man and the ass, in the fable.) have been too civil by half, and, like the rest of the party, are now placed in a position the most lamentable for the country, and most distressing to themselves.

In Friday's Morning Post, the following brief description of the "interior" is powerfully graphic—we subscribe to all of it, except the concluding paragraph. Vanity and conceit are surely not in themselves criminal, however fatal the consequences which may result from their influence:—

"We do not envy the King's Ministers. If we could only forget for a minute that we are passengers in a vessel, we should laugh heartily at the awkwardness of the pilois.

"Of course the fashioners of the Remark at expected nothing from the politicians to ownorm the politicians to ownorm the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the Remark and the produce of the subscribers of the subscribers of the plane of the produce of the subscr

enemy of Ircland."

Mr. RICHARDS—whoever the Hon. Gentleman may be

of any set of men—he thought the King's Speech promised nothing, and he denounced Mr. Stanley as the worst enemy of Ireland."

Mr. Richards—whoever the Hon. Gentleman may be—
Did not stand forward as the apologist of Government; and—after a speech which he began outside the House, i.e., below the Bar, and afterwards in the middle of it, and which excited more laughter than we ever expected to hear again in that assembly—was of opinion, that if the Government wished to get rid of agitation they must remove the causes of it. He complained, too, of the absence of any allusion, in the King's Speech, to the distressed situation of the industrious classes in England."

Colonel Davies had listened to Mr. Stanley with equal pain and indignation, and called upon Lord Althory to counteract his Right Hon. Colleagues views, or else he could not conscientiously support Ministers.

Mr. Roebuck had every disposition to support the Government, but he could not vote for them if they carried into effect measures against Ireland which would lead to a civil war. Bis Majesty's Ministers could not understand the situation of the people of England at this fime. "He could bear his testimony to their moral and physical condition; he could say, from all he had seen of the people, that there was a very deep and bitter feeling of suspicion in the popular mind from one end of the kingdom to the other, not only in Ireland but in England. If they went on, and brought the people to that state that force must be resorted to, they would have many difficulties to encounter, and would find themselves inougable of managing them."

Mr. Hitch ad no objection to grant the Ministers the powers they saked; but if they used them improperly, the people of England would visit them with the secrect punishment. He, too, like his friend Rogeuck, was disappointed at what had fallen from Lord Arthonar on the subject of tuxes upon titerature!

Mr. Laton contended that there was no necessity for depriving the Irish people of the right of trial by Jury. The Agita

"Siamese Twins," and then for a moment attempted to praise poor Lord Gary, but he was called to order by Mr. O'Connell. He then abused Mr. George Lamp, he then abused Mr. Macaulay,—who, truth to be spoken, made a most brilliant speech,—and afterwards abused Mr. Stanley and Lord John Russell, and indeed every body

anneed Mr. Status and book to see a second and more or less with Lord GREY's Government.

Mr. Daniel Whittle Hanvey took the same line, and asked why
the people of England had been taught to expect such great blessings the people of England had been taught to expect such great blessings from the Bill, when now they were told not to look for any relief from taxation? Mr. Hanvey worked at Spring Rice, and concluded by declaring that any man who supported the address, pledged himself to support the repeal of the Union.

Mr. Barnon made some effect in bringing Lord Althorn into ridicule, and entirely deprecated the Address, which would, he was convinced, produce the most direful results.

Mr. Hunk described the sprech pretty accurately, and laughed at the Government for its absurd professions before the passing of the Bill, and its still more absurd and not less contemptible performances after. With all his blunders, Hunk most satisfactorily worked the

With all his blunders, HUME most satisfactorily worked the

after. With all his blunders, Hung most satisfactorily worked the Ministers, and fully justified Lord Broceans in stopping that great fisherman and wiseacre Lord Henriey from standing for Middlesex, and securing the said Hung's election for Middlesex. Mr. Fercuson, a great supporter of Government, did go the length of entreating the House to give Ministers their confidence—only for a very short time; but if coercion in Ireland was meant, he certainly should not give them his support.

Major Brauchers said Ministers were approaching a precipice, which they would do wall to avoid It was uith pain to fell himself.

major DEACCLERK said Ministers were approximating a precipies, which they would do well to avoid. It was with pain he felt himself compelled to oppose the Address.

Mr. Hall, the Member for Monmouth (in the iron line, we believe) said he wished to support the Address—but he reserved to himself the right of opposing Ministers.

the right of opposing Ministers.

Mr. TAKERED thought it would be better to appoint the Duke of WELLINGTON dictator over Ireland.—What followed was beautiful.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to order, and asked if such language as through delivered by the Honourable Member was to be tolerated?

The Speaker said that though he had been appealed to by the Hon.

and Learned Gentleman, he was at a loss to know to what point his attention was intended to be directed.

Mr. O'CONELL said the Hon. Gentleman had suggested the appointment of a Dictator in Ireland, and he thought such language st unconstitutional.

The Spraker said he understood the Hon. Gentleman to have spoken hypothetically; and, if he recollected rightly, the same hypothesis had been put in the course of the last evening's debate and he believed he was also right in his recollection that a supposition

hypothesis had been put in the course of the last evening's debate; and he believed he was also right in his recollection that a supposition was made in the same debate with regard to a King in Ireland.—
("Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Cobert made an excellent and manly speech, and obtained not only the attention but the cheers of the House. He took an opportunity of working Lord John Russell. and his father, and the sources whence they derived their Abbeys of Tavistock and Woburn. He opposed the Ministers, and raised a shout of laughter by his ridicule of the generosity of Lord Garr;—he denied his Lordship any merit, and made an elaborate exposition of the shameful conduct of the thirsty dirty Whigs when they were last in effice, and when Gsonac the Truna, after all their cringing and humbling, kicked them out most unceremoniously. Mr. Finn, another new liand, had some more seasonable slaps at the venerable Premier; Finn said, that Lord Garv when in Opposition was a Radical Church Reformer, but unfortunately for that cause there was attached to the situation of Prime Adviser of his Majesty a certain degree of patronage enabling its holder, should he chance to have a large ill-projeded namily, to provide for his relatives belonging to the Church as well as to other professions. The consequence of all this was, that Lord Garv in office—and he fels bound to say that that Noble Individual had in every way proved himself a good family man—did not look with so much abhorrence unon Church patronage as he did when out of it, and seemed to think that its revenues, atthough their collection robbed the children of the poor man of their pototoes, might well serve to keep a brother and other relations from want.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rurives and Mr. Roake vituperated the Government.

These, and, indeed, all the other novellies in the House, for which it is no deemly indebted to the belessed BLU. com-

Mr. Rurives and Mr. Robke vituperated the Government.
These, and, indeed, all the other novelries in the House, for which it is so deeply indebted to the blessed BILL, combined in abusing and ridiculing the Government, and, in many cases, of defying and ridiculing its power.

In this state of things what would have happened if the Conservatives had, by their conduct, justified the calumnies and aspersions of their enemics by vexatiously opposing, for the mere sake of triumphing over their political opponents? On the contrary, let us see, how they did conduct themselves? Although differing upon most points with Lord GREY'S Government—although alive to all the weakness, and, we had almost said, wickedness of the Ministers—they felt that the real Conservative principle was that of upholding the KING'S Ministers against the turbulent demagogues of a faction, and thus sacrificing their private feelings to of a faction, and thus sacrificing their private feelings to what they considered a public duty, they have placed them-selves nobly and honourably before the country, which, in common with Lord GREY, must feel grateful for the honest and conscientious manner in which they exerted their powers

and conscientious manner in which they exerted their powers and influence.

One thing which occurred during the debate is extremely peculiar; we mean, the absence of Lord Palmerston at a period when it was clear the part of the Speech most universally ridiculed and condemned, namely, that which refers to the foreign policy of the country, would come under dis-

cussion.

To bolster up conduct which we believe to be legally un-To bolster up conduct which we believe to be legally unjustifiable on the part of the Government, more especially as regards the embargo upon Dutch ships, Dr. Lushington made a long speech, and quoted the authority of Sir William Scott in support of his argument. Unluckily, the Learned Doctor omitted to name the case to which he referred, nor did he in fact state it. We have the strongest reason to believe that it will be found that no case decided by Sir WILLIAM SCOTT will afford the alleged justification, and that, in point of fact, Doctor Lushington has not a leg to stand on; but what of that?—Lord PALMERSTON was gone, and the poor Doctor did all he could.

The absence of Lord PALMERSTON at this juncture proces one of two things; either that he is conscious the ground he has taken is altogether untenable, or that he is incapable of defending a bad cause. In either case his Lordship unst have considerably advanced Lord Durham's claims to the Foreign Office, by his very extraordinary and unexpected absence.

Mr. STANLEY spoke well, but evidently under the in-

the did stumble, he has recovered himself wonderfully for a

For.

That the Ministry will not last one, or two, or perhaps six months, we will not say—but that it will not exist as it is now constituted, for a year we WILL SAY. The Whigs attempt to pervert Sir Robert Peel's speech into a favouring of their Government, and an indication of support to their measures. This is all false, and all absurd—the fact is—that without the aid of the Conservatives the Whigs must fall—they had that aid on Friday, because the Conservatives could conscientiously support them. Whenever Sir Robert Peel chooses to be Prime Minister he may be —but high as is the position, and honourable the station, Sir Robert Peel will never exert a power which he may be conscious of possessing, unless the salvation and advantage of his country are concomitant with his own elevation.

The news from Portural is, to those who love to see

THE news from Portugal is, to those who love to see justice prevail, most agreeable. General Solignac, the wonderful hero who, like Jack the Giant-killer, was to walk over the pigmy Miguelites, has made a sortie from Oporto and been repulsed in the most decided manner, although he had sufficient tact to attack his enemies at the weakest

Admiral SARTORIUS, it appears, was not at hand to Admiral Saktorios, it appears, was not a finite to second the General's exertions, and one or two heroic regiments belonging to Don PEDRO took the liberty of making so positive a retreat as to leave no doubt of their intention not to be returned either killed or wounded. The fact is—and not the hardiest Pedroite either here or in Portugal can and not the hardiest Pedroite either here or in Portugal can deny it, Don MIGUEL is the popular as well as legal Sovereign of Portugal, and now that the money of the invaders fails, and that Pedro, exasperated by the firmness and loyalty of his brother's subjects, gives way to all the natural violence of his temper, the energies of the mercenaries can no longer be commanded; while those men who joined the rebel standard upon principle, and under a delusion as to the real state of the case, daily and hourly fall off from their adherence to a cause, the merits of which they never before understood, and the recklessness and desperation of which they have only been taught by sad experience. We suppose the English Government will no longer protract the needless embarrassments in which the mercantile world are involved by its continued refusal to acknowledge a Monarch who has been legally and constitutionally acknow-

Monarch who has been legally and constitutionally acknow-Monarch who has been legally and consultationally acknow-ledged by his own subjects; and, at the same time, get rid of the expense of keeping up a firet in the Tagus for the nominal purpose of protecting English property, which nobody, and certainly least of all Don MIGUEL, has the slightest disposition to touch.

POETRY.

The following is the first of a series of poetical sketches, which have been transmitted by an able and well-informed correspondent. It is something new to sing the praises of a Court of Directors—but the poetry is good; and although we do not pledge ourselves to all the opinions of the writer, we shall continue to give a place to his effusions—next week weshall submit a sketch of Captain ASTELL, from the same hand:—

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER.—EAST INDIA DIRECTORS, No. I.

No. I.
N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq.

As some clear stream whose copious current flows
With equal streagth—and knows no fall nor rise,
Which Winter swells not with his melting snows,
Nor Summer's lip with scorching kisses dries—
Which o'er its banks a fertile manule throws, And barren wastes with verdant robes supplies;
Thus calm, yet deep, does Epmonstons diffuse
A beaming light along the path which he pursues.

But think not thence his devious course confined To landacape scenes bestrown with idle flowers— Or that in dalliance soft the Muses bind His brows with tresses pluck'd from Flora's howers; Fall many a scene reflects his well-stor'd mind Of bolder aspect—battlement and towers,
And banging crag, and lofty mountain's peak,
Where Heaven its kiss imprints on earth's extended cheek.

Yet is his mind so diffident of praise. Yet is his mind so diffident of praise,
So meekly too its honours does it wear,
That not an outward sign the fact betrays,
That forms like these have habitation there.
Our witless works we bind in gilded case,
That worth at least may in their gard appear;
Where Vingit beams—where Homen's pages fire—
Meek is their modest mien, and simple their attire. He cannot proudly rise, with head erect

To awe the Senate, or the storm to ride— Nor can be raise and then the winds direct, Nor does the tempest at his beck subside— Nor does the tempest at his over subside—
He cannot with a leader's skill protect,
And into port his beffled party guide—
Then rally round himself his scattered crew,
And with redoubled strength the doubtful fight renew— But when contending faction sheathes the sword,

And Reason, re-assured, the tumult quells,
And Reason, re-assured, the tumult quells,
Then, with conviction yok'd to ev'ry word—
Express'd by lips on which persuasion dwells—
He bids them thence retrace with one accord
Their usrless steps—and faithfully forctells
An easy conquest, gain'd without a fight,
Would they in one grand cause their scatter'd arms unite.

His aim is truth-his object he attains His aim is truth—his object he attains. When equal law it he peasant's rights proclaim—No sordid views, no lust for vulgar gains. Nor with his own to blend a people's name—Pervade his breast—a noble mind disdains. The incense offer'd from the lap of Fame—No his his vank—it owns no mean desires. No bribe it seeks-it owns no mean desires But like the Sun bestows, and no return requires.

Mr. H. Graytax declared that the only difference between the orice and the Whigs was, that the Tories supported the use of the insple, the Whigs was, that the Tories supported the use of the insple, the Whigs that of the pitchfork,—this was a question of livery in would not support the Ministers, for, of the two, he thought Rr. L. Burwers said the Government celled for extraordinary bitch. Homorable Gentiseard's essurances. He opposed in confidence on the isses. He voiced with O'Connell, although he differed with him in sense of the original of the composed in confidence on the isses. He voiced with O'Connell, although he differed with him in which, as far as it went, was as pungent and demonstrative as any of his writings, and completely rescues the Homourable Member from the charge which we have proposed an amendment.

Mr. Shield ideal of the confidence on the interpretation of the confidence on the interpretation of the powers of Mr. Cornell of Mr. Cornell

PERRY, 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. 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 alledged 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 Charge of not baving faithfully replied to the different questions from the charge of permitting "growing abuses," which had been brought against him by this Lord King—lindeed the Bishop's speech was to us of a somewhat surprising character, and only outdone in astonishing us, by what Lord Graey said in support of it. Lord Graey 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 meeting the Bistablishment, and making it more popular with the country.

mement, 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, Soho, in the time of trouble—the first man to leave off the wig which distinguished the Prelate from the rest of the Clery—firing up at Lord King for daring to touch upon reform, and backed up in his fring by Lord Grary. 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 sandry 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 MALTW, the unit Bishop for Reform—like the rest who did vote for it, were half frightened—even the Dukeof 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 Cantenberg of the concentry of the subversive process that Lord Grav's place 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 concentor of a scheme—He says his has

of Canterbury, which Dr. Blomfield—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 trom among the people at large. These persons obtain their seats, not by right of descent, for their peragges are only like persages, but in conequence of the possession of critain 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 persaces, that his reliaious 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, because as it were, candidates both for the privileges and emoluments the persage. It so happens, moreover, that in the large of many centuries, the individuals attaining to this high honour have, in a second of the proportion, derived their origin from the middling and

lower classes of the community. By dut of great talents, and the faithful and conscientions discharge of many onerous duties—duties which accessarily brought them into familiar equalitance with the wants, the wishes, the virtues, and the errors of all ranks and degrees of their countrymen—these persons have forced their was from themes to assiet, by their advice and the application of a patiently carned experience, in the enactment of laws designed for the general government of the emi-tre.

\*\*Now, up the enactment of laws designed for the general government of the emi-tre.

\*\*Now, up can the statement any be faulty. I am not more than the control of the property of the propert

## THEATRICALS.

We do not profess to understand much of the art of theatrical

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, Mozar'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 descriving 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 discontented blockheads we never had the misfortune of seeing. Mozary'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 "pips cut their own throats," by outbellowing 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 guines the square foot

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 face 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 nose; and, in the second place, if people can be found who delight in beholding all these minugas smoke ascending into their mouths and noses; and, in the second place, if people can be found who delight in beholding all these minutise, 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 henefit 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 demur to the proceeding. We know that at Spithead 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 (Nef Nescadron 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? rights but this?

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 for 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 grafify the taste of the public, M. Laponye has

The Opera opens next Saturday—and, judging from the extensive preparations made to gratify the taste of the public, M. Laronte has every reason to expect sup-ort and encouragement—we never remember so varied a list of attractions—in short, this pluralist 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. Liston 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 unlicenced pieces. Miss Kelly's performance in the Strad 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 chiel 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 wave,
And London hush'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 bucksters upon change. A swarm of hucksters 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 alchouse sign, And orators display their fists; Scribes lend their pen to mend the line— Our poets are authologists: 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 mis'ry and disgrace, Yet the Whigs are still in place.

Within our harbours ride at ease 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: Abruptly hastened the finale: A giant, spring 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.

THE following observations upon the liberality of the pre

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. Wagnon, who is on the point of leaving England to carry personally into effect one of the most instruction of the point of the poi

must prove of incalculable benefit! A Minister may, at this moment, have many pressing claims on his attention, which would furnish an 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."

### PEMICAN.

In consequence of the Kina choosing the Surrey side of the water to come to town from Windsor, instead of by Brentford, Hammersmith, &c., his Majessy has expressed a wish to have a more commodious road made from the foot of Battersac-bridge to the new Palace in St. James's Park. Government have, in consequence, Palace in St. James's Park. Government have, in consequence, given orders for a carriage road to be made opposite to Chelsea-hospitak, 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 Lombardstreet, leading from the bridge to the old Church on the water-side, are to be taken down altogether. Lord CADGAN, 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 formerly stood in Cheyne-walk

The Marquis Cholmondeley, the Deputy Lord Great Chamber The Marquis Cholmondelet, the Deputy Lord Great Chamber-lain, attended by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Edwin Perrson, Exon of the Yromen Guard; and Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, went to the Speaker's house in Palace-yard sesterday 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 Gase 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.

up from Vaux than any of his predecessors.

The Times of Thursday says—
Contempt of Court.— This morning the infant son of Mr.
HAUXWELL, clerk to Messra. Dressers and Co., bankers, Thirek,
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 off-inder is welve weeks old, and is accompanied by its mother
to give it the breast."—York Heredd.—[1s 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 Commission and the Court of Star Chamber! why, their
surpations were mild and sensible compared to the uncivilized 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 alsound 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 Corres.

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 Morpeth:

The renewal of Mr. Sadlea's benevolent measure, the Ten Hours' Bill, was undertaken on Tursday evening by Lord Asaley, who feels a deep interest in this afflicting subject.

Lord Asaley 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 millowners, unable to resist the strong tide of public opinion which the force of the evidence before the Select Committee, the result of Mr. Sadlen's indefatigable labours, has set in motion, have resolved to owners, unable to resist the strong tide of public opinion which the force of the evidence before the Select Committee, the result of Mr. Sadlen's indefatigable labours, has set in motion, have resolved to dole out some nigardly measure of relief to the poor children by the hands of Lord Monerst, one of the Members of the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship must have been somewhat forgetful of Parliamentary courtesy when, after midnight on Tucsday, and when the House was all bustle, he aunounced 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 Ashler's 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 Waithman, 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 eity 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 partizuns, 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 nolla prosequi to be ontered 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 personages, and equalled, if it did not surpass, in brilliancy, all former entertainments at the Tuileries. It was observed that many of the ladies were powder in their hair.—Galignani's Mesenger.—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, and ultimately submitted to an arbitration of four persons, of which I was one. It appeared that the collegian ihad, 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 coffice in the evening for the party; and out of this practice, for three 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 Frazer'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 Amstine of the Paris — The Amstine of the party of the party at the party and the party at the party and the party and the party and the party and the party and the party and such deserts, who should 'scape a whipping? TRADESMEN AND COLLEGE STUDENTS .- The son of an Irish Duke 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 and ultimately submitted to an arbitration of four persons, of which 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 the Duke's son, which, as said before, was about once a week, as small dessert was obtained from the fruiterer, as also tea and coffee in the evening for the party; and out of this practice, for three 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 5001.—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 Anniamie du Burcan des Longitudes for 776,774 hours, 253 attates that there were consumed in Paris, during the year [83]—associatives of beer; 1,161.1361b, of srapes, 61.670 oxen, 14.382 coves, 1537 calves, 283,2038 sheep, 76,341, hogs and boars, 996,360 kilosities of the same-year caysters and the substitute of the same-year and state of the most private and situations of the same-year and state of the most private and situations of the same-year caysters and the substitute of the same year and that there were consumed in Paris, during the year [83]—associated with the same-year caysters and the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the collections; and besides the usual layal and constitutional total the remains of the substitutional total transfer to a substitutional transfer to the substitutional transfer to the substitutional transfer to the substitutional transfer to the substitutional transfer to the substitutional

only one infl reach 20; and not more than one third live to the set of 45. In 1831 there were born in Paris 15.116 males and 14.414 females, misking a total of 29.530 children, whom 10.378 were illestituate. The number of maritices was 6.634, and of deaths 25.936. 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 1794b 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 25.569.934 souls.

We have been seriously asked if we know whether Lord Garve 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 Cup 48 and 49 of Magna Charda. 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 Maona Chanta; 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

The British Institution in Pall-mall is re opened for the exhibition

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:—

"Pall mall, Jan. 28, 1833.

"My Dran 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 possible my public conduct may prove adverse to their whishes. 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 ateq 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 my 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 Russes is merciated to be Hon. Miss Leveson Gouves daugh.

with the West India body, and my 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 Leveson 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, case, trespass, covenant, and other personal actions, attachments, and sequestrations.—By the custom of London, if A is indebted to B, and C is indebted to A. B, upon entering a plaint 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. Thorr, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Upper Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square: Mr. Hobers, jun., Walbrook; Mr. Pontifex, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn; Messex West and Mounts, Crescent Minories; Messes. Arben, Clifford's Inn-passage; Mr. Walforn Mr. Humprareys, 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 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 71., including all expences; if the debts of should not defend the action the costs will only amount to about 31. 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 tri-d for h ss than 30h, to say nothing of the great delay. When the debts are small the benefit of the Sherilfs' Courts will be principally felt. An action, when detended, can be tried here in three weeks; and if no defence is made, execution can be obtained in a

CHINA IN AN UPROAR.—This to ordinary readers here is about as

weeks, and it 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 Gury'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, perlaps, 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 28th June; in which the srmy of the Engrand under the command of Governor Lz. 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 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 country people with the greatest lenity, but display the greatest cruelty to such of the Imperial Officers and troops as tall 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. Company's factory and the Chinese in May, 1831, when the flag was formally struck. Since the Ist of June the United States' flag had not been displayed in front of the 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 had received orders to return hom

on board the ships and on all the flag-stuffs; were struck hall-mast. The shops were closed, and every demonstration of respect made that was possible. The British ensigh, under which his Lordship had served and fought in every quarter of the above, was used in liea 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 crape, was also placed on the coffin. The service was impressively per ormed by the Rev. E. Woolcomer, 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 our sons and other near relatives of his lamily attended on the occasion, the Hon. Captain Aylmar, and Captain Pearson, R.N., all of whom served under the Noble Lord at Algiers, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, Captain Bastard, Cantain Hill, Captain Reynolds, and others of the Royal Navy; Mr. Bentineck, Rev. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Munry, Mr. Chichester, and many other gentlemen. The everemony seemed to excite the greatest 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 be safely said, that a nobleman more highly lamented and respected in his public life, or more deeply beloved and deplored by his family be safely said, that a nobleman more highly lamented and respected in his public life, or more deeply beloved and deplored by his family be safely said, that a nobleman more highly lamented and respected in his public life, or more deeply beloved and deplored by his family be safely said, th

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. H. Markhan, M.A., on Thursday last, read bimselfinto the prebendal stall of Wetwang, York Cathedral, vacant by the
resignation of his father, the Venerable Archideaeon Markham.
The Rev. Gentleman is also appointed a Canon Residentiary in the
Cathedral, vacant from the same cause—the resignation of his father.
The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, the Rev. J. Tayr.,
Clerk, M.A. to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residentiary of the said Cathedral Church, the same being void by the
death of Dr. T. Hubeles.
The Rev. II. Hear, M.A. Vicar of Bradford, has presented the
Rev. J. Pavestr. B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Wibery, in the
lastish of Bradford.
The Rev. E. Salkeld, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has
been collated by the Bishop of Carliale to the Vicarage of Crosby opEden, near Carliele, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Lory, D. D.
The Rev. C. H. Lutwidden, M.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Button Agnes, by the Lord Archibishop of the diooses, on
the presentation of R. Raikes, Esq. of Welton House.
The Rev. W. Suycarters. B.A. Curate of Congleton, has been
licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Bosley, near Macclesield, by
the Bishop of Chester.
The Rev. W. Suycarters. B.A. Curate of Congleton, has been
licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Bosley, near Macclesield, by
the Bishop of Chester.
The Rev. W. Suycare, M.A. of York, has been appointed Chaplala
to J. Berber, Bes. of Tang Hall, the Lord Mayor elect for that city,
during his Mayoralty.
The Rev. A. Quicke has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of
Exerce, to the vicarage of Newton Saint Cyrcs, vacant by his owncression, on the presentation of J. Quicke, Esq. of Newton House,
The Rev. A. St. Aswes has been instituted to the vicarage of
Stratton, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. A. Queke has been instituted, by the Lord Hishop of Exeter, to the vicerage of Newton Saint Cyrce, vacant by his ownersion, on the presentation of J. Quicke, Esq. of Newton House, the true patron.

The Rev. J. S. Hawkes has been instituted to the vicerage of Stratton, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. W. G. Plers has been instituted to the vicerage of Ashbocking, Suffolk, on the presentation of the King.

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. Protessor Muspray.

The Rev. Allen W. Chappelle, B. A. and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been peninted by the Master and Fellows of that Society to the Vicerage of Shidy Camps, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Professor Sedgwick.

The Rev. Stephen Doung, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head Masterahip of the Prec Grammar School in Oswestry, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Doune, D.D. Patron, the Lord Bishop of St. Asph.

The Rev. Raden Berners, M.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Hardstead, Suifolk, on his own-pertition.

The Rev. Charles Muschare, B.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Hardstead, Suifolk, on his own-pertition.

The Rev. Charles Muschare, B.D., Vicar of Halifax, and hitefellow of Trinity College, has been invested to the Rectory and parish church of Foul'sham, in the county of Norobis, on the presentation of St. John Dawson Wrigolesworth has been instituted to the Vicarage of Foul has min in the county of Norobis, on the Prebard of Goventry, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Hy.

The Rev. J. H. Tubertr, M.A., has been instituted to the Predox of Hybridia to the Predox of Powick, in the county of Worcester, on the presentation of the Earl of Coventry.

The Rev. J. H. Tubertr, M.A., has been instituted to the Vicarage of Powick, in the county of Wor

Hindton, Cambridgenire, jornerly remow of Jesus Conege, Cambridge, MiSCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday morning last, February Brd, 26: 9s. 3d. were collected in aid of the National Society for the Education of the Paor in the Principles of the Established Church, after a sermon presched-thy. St. February Church, Hammersmith, by the Rev. Dr. Chindolm, the Minister.

St. Peier's Church, Hammersmith, by the Rev. Dr. Chissolm, the Minister.

True: Liberality.—At the late association meeting at Bulwell, the Rev. Altrill Parkey, in consideration of the heavy pressure upon all classes of the village, occasioned by the levying of the damages, done in the late riots, presented to the parish the sum of 260l. which he had previously advanced for its use, doesther with a 5l. note, to be applied by the curate in the purchase of blankeis for such of the prosess were unable to obtain them—an example worthy of record and imitation.

appier by the cerate in the purchase of deathers accorded to the propers as were unable to obtain them—an example, worthy of record and imitation.

A sermon was preached in aid-of-the Religious Tract Society hast Sanday, at St. Peter's church, Colchester, by the Rev. S. Cars., vicar. After the sermon, a collection was made amounting to 14th At the meeting which was subsequently held at the School roomal the establishment of a branch society in this town. A further summed the stablishment of a branch society in this town. A further summed the stablishment of a branch society in this town. A further summed the stablishment of a branch society in this town. A further summed the conduct of the Rev. E. B. Sparke, Rector of Littleport, towards the poor of that extensive parish, by a distribution of meat and cloudings. It to them during their severe visitation of the cholera, and the manufactured towards the necessary expences incurred by that awful visitation.

The National Society for the Education of the Poor held smeetings at St. Martin's-place for general business on Wednesday has, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the Chair. There were also present the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the

The proceedings of the Bouse and Commons with respect to the Address, and the tone adopted, caused aome considerable alarm in our Consol Market during the early part of the week, and on Wednesday there was a complete panie in the market, Consols for Account alling to 867. The market has partially recovered from the extreme increase in the control of

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THIRD	LIST.
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liss L.S. Adams 1 1	Observe Destroy D
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	W. P. Cock, Esq 0 10
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William Gordon, Esq.	••	1 5	0	Dr. Hurbert Taylor	::
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H. Hartropp Knapp, Esq.		. 5	0	Miss Bowe	••
Lady King	•••	ĭ	0	Mrs. Costabodie	::
Marguis of Lansdowne	••	1 20	0	Miss Booth Mrs. Costabodie Rev. Henry Costabodie Mrs. Henry Costabodie John Clifton, Esq.	••
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On the 4th inst. at Newton Kyme, the Rev. Thomas Hart Dyke, second son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart, of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, to Elizabeth second daughter of Thomas Lednison Fairfax, Seq of Newton Kime, Yorkshire—Oa the 7th inst. at Tring Park, Herts, Arthur, youngest son of Leonard Currle, Education of Comberind place, to Charlotte Juddit, daughter of the late Chaires Smith, Evg of Suttons, Essex—On the 6th inst. at Trinity Church, St. Marylebors, daughter of Briakepera, Evg. of Henley-on-Thanes, to Anne Elizabeth, George's, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place—On the 2d inst. at Smith Gowers, Hanorer-square, Thomas Londhire-place, and it has charles to the late Googe Merchit, Beg. of Nottingham-place, Marylebone, and of Berrington court, Worcestershire.

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### Vol. XIII.—No. 636. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1833.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Opera of THE MAID OF JUDAH. Cedrie, Mr. H. Phillips.
Jranhoe, Mr. Wilson, Rebecca, Miss Interactive, After twithch, the Graud Ballet
of MASAN IELLO, in which Madame also will make her first appearance
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new Pantomiers, or performance—Thursday, the Play of The
Jron Chest. Six Edward Mortimer, Mr. Charles. Kean (his first appearance on
this Stare)—Friday, an Oratorio, entitled The Israelites in Buypt.

of MASANIELLO, in which Madame Montessu will make her first appearance on the English Stage. Tuesday, Nell Gwynne, with The Waternan, and the new Pantonime—Wednesday, no performance—Thursday, the Play of The Iron Circuit.

The Partidox, an Oratoric, entitled The Israelites in Exvort.

The ATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The Public is will commence at this Theatreen PRIDA The Public of the Watername of this Theatreen PRIDA The Public of Watername at this Theatreen PRIDA The Public of Mary Wilcommence at this Theatreen PRIDA The Public of Secret Music, Securery, 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. Rophino Lacy). Principal Vocal Performers—Mr. Wood, Br. Wilson, Mr. Segulm, Mr. Ransford, Mr. G. Stansbury, and Mr. H. Phillips: Miss Shirreff, Miss H. Cawse, and Mrs. Wood. The fland will be numerous and complete, angement of from the Orhestra of the Kings Theatre, the Ancient Concerts, and the Philharmonic, including the following the following Prince, Willman, Hopkins, Rousselot, Vaudrolan, Happer, Demman, Platt, &c. Leader, Mr. Mort.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Right Hon. Basil Percy Fielding Earl of Boublgh, and George Fitzelarence Earl of Munster were, on the 4th inste, swom of his Majesty's Most Hon. Pityy Council, and took their seats at the Board accordingly. The King hos been pleased to confer the homour of Kogipthood upon Rear-Admiral Edward Durnford King, Milliary Knight Commander of the Royal Wan (Syrtos Feb 12—The haf-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been wancelled from the 12th inst. inclusive, they having accepted communed allowances for their commissions, wir. – iseut. R. Miller, 28th F. 18.o. T. R. Davis, 61st F.; Lieut. T. Smith R de Brig.; Eas F. Augerstein, 44th F. Capt. G. F. Greenland, Unat.; Ass. Sow R. Berg.; 60th F.; Lieut. F. J. Grahm. 24 Dr. 64s.; Lieut. B. L. Daniell, 7th W. I. Regt.; Asst.-Sur. S. Gilder, 2d Life Gda; Qr.-master J. Jackson, 67th F.; Ess. W. Murray, 30th F.; Lieut. J. Grahm.

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## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 15.—R. yal Regt. Horse Guards: Lieut. J. W. D. Hebbon Dornet by pur. vice Tyrell, prom.—6th Drag. Guards: Lieut. J. W. D. Hebbon tabe Adjunt, vec Gerard, who resigns Adjutantey only—1st Foot: Ens. W. Dandreth to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Macleod, prom.; A. C. Sam erson. Gent. De Busign. who presigns Adjutantey only—1st Foot: Ens. W. Dandreth to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Macleod, prom.; A. C. Sam erson. Gent. De Busign. vice Pontered Busign. Vice Fortexone—7th Foot: Grove Tor. M. Fortexone to De Lieutenant by pur. vice Macleod, prom.; A. C. Sam erson. Gent. Lieutenant paying difference, vice Byng, app. to 29th Regt.—1th Foot: Capt. Returned paying difference, vice Byng, app. to 29th Regt.—1th Foot: Capt. Rev. Deviney to be Major without pur. vice O'Kelly, dec.; Lieut. P. Marsh to be Captain, vice Derins; gens. R. L. Wolley to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh; Gent. Cadet. E. A. W. Kenne. from Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign. vice Wolley—14th Poot: Sam. R. L. Wolley to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh; Gent. Cadet. E. A. W. Kenne. from Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign. Vice Wolley—14th Andrew. End.—20th Lieutenant without pur. vice O'Kelly, dec.; Lieut. P. Marsh to be Captain, vice Vice As Development of the Captain, Vice Poots Sam. Prov. Marsh 15th Poot: Sam. Andrew. End.—20th College Class—24th Poot 15th, Prov. 15th, Prov

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The Manguis of Westminster's Seat. Eaton Hall—The beautiful Countess of Tankerville, and one of the most interesting coatunes of the Haifield Fête. will be the embellishments of The Conet Magazine for March. The literary contents of the Same number will include,
amongst a variety of other original articles—A powerfully written
paper on Slaksneare's violation of the Unities, by the late William
Godwin, juw. Esq.—Recollections of the late Captain Clapperton,
with an original power written during his researches in Africa, and a
tale of to-day entitled "The Lost Election." by the Hon. Nrs.
Norton. We perceive that the first volume to 1833 of The Court
Magazine contains nearly three hundred original papers by the most
distinguished writers, and thirty beautiful illustrations of portraits
of the Female Nobility, Landscapes of the Seats of the Nobility and
Costumes from Drawings, by eminent masters, including Daniell,
R.A., Parris, Chalon. Ross, Dawes, R.A., &c. &c.

"The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords have decided
in favour of the claim of Viscount Melbourne to vote for the Representative Peers for Ireland.

PETITION FOR THE DISPRANCHISEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL Buagrasses.—(Liverpool Times.)

The remains of the late Alderman Waithman were at one o'clock
van 3,010, consisting principally of the names of persons in the middle classes.—(Liverpool Times.)

The remains of the late Alderman Waithman were at one o'clock
van 3,010, consisting principally of the names of persons in the middle classes.—(Liverpool Times.)

The remains of the Austral Austral was public, and attinded by the three City Members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor,
the Officers of the Ward, &c. The proposition consisted of 25 mournbest manner, and warnshade.—By pulying at the Manufactory they
will find a saving of nearly one-h

De drivered over to Capt, disacock, The vesset had 500 sours on Pearet.

Pearethelicity of Brauty.—The splendid galaxy of female love-liness which new uniformly meets the delighted eye, "where ladies congregate," forms a new ers of personal fascination, which, within our auchent recollections at leath, he met been so compleuously predominant as at the present period; and the state of the skin and complexion, which, say size, a conservator and improver of the skin and complexion, which, say size, and daughters, if ever equalled can never be surpassed. The uniform mean and cheek of recents bloom. In order of the skin and conducting the state of the skin and conducting the state of the skin and the sk

HABLEA MENTS AND YEARS.

MONDAY. Lord TEVARA moved for various paper respecting the state of the equity of Maya, and the ercumations which indealed. His Lordship also entered into some details respecting the Marquis of State of State of the Marquis of State of State of the Marquis of State of State of the Hable of State of State of the Hable of State of State of the Hable of State of Sta

mensurate to the wants of the people.—Sir R. Peel said that he would throw no obstacle in the way of this initiatory proceeding, but said that he had many doubts as to the proceedings in all its parts, and declared that the feature of the plan, which held out that he Parliament was to deal with any portion of Church property in any shape, was fraught with mischievous consequences, and should have his strenuous opposition.—Mr. Starkex, in declaring that the measure had his unqualified support, expressed, in impressive terms, the anxiety he had always felt for Ireland—an anxiety that had led him, when the present Ministry was formed, to select the office he now holds, as most likely to afford him the opportunity of benefiting fre-land.—Mr. Rurnivex eventually withdrew his Amendment, and the original motion was agreed to. After transacting some business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

Wednessay.—Several potitions were presented praying for the repeal of the house and window taxes.

Wednessay.—Several potitions were presented praying for the repeal of the house and window taxes.

However, and the control of

Mr. Ghast (in reply to Mr. Harina's inquiry) stated, that the question connected with the renewal of the East India Company's Charter had been, and was under, most scrious consideration; that no time had been lost, and that he hoped to be able to bring it forward soon—certainly before Easter.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply. Report of Thursday.

The Trussay.—Mr. C. Wysx, pursuant to notice, moved that Mr. Pease, the Quaker Member for Durham, be allowed to take his set of the committee of the control of the con

Monday.

The Female Nobility of England.—The Fourth Number of The Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Females just published, contains Engravings of The Marchioness of Londonderry, The Countess of Culiflord, and Lady J. A. Peel, with accompanying Memory John Burke, Esq. The first three numbers include some vericarming portraits—Countesses Gower, Charleville, Bellast—Ladies Becket, Dovor, J. Thynne, J. A. Brydges, &c. from painting by Lawrence, Jackson, Shee, Pickersgill, &c. &c. This attractive series, which is to be comprised in 24 half-a-crown numbers, we understand is in course of publication every fortunght in order that is whole may be issued within the present year.

## OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday.—These sessions commenced this morning. The presiding judges were Mr. Justice Patreson and Mr. Baron Bayley. John James aged 23, a shoemaker, was indicated for maliciously wounding Heary Sharp, with intent to prevent his lawful apprehension. The prisoner was also detained for stealing a carriage-glass, the property of Henry Stafford Jerningham. Esq.—The prisoner, when called on for his defence, said that he hoped the rentlement of he jury would have mercy upon him.—The Jury found him gadity of stealing, and acquitted him on the charge of cutting and mainting. Robert Taylor, aged 36, a servant in the family of the Earl of Sandwich, was indicted for marrying Frances Saddler, his wife Am being at that time living.—It speared by the evidence that the prisoner had separated from his first wife (with whom he lived unhappily) several years since.—The second wife was called. She stared that she had lived on very happy terms with the prisoner; this prosecution was not instituted by her—far from it—Witness was a lady's maid, and in the possession of money, when she married the prisoner, which was expended in the purchase of goods for their mutual comfort.—By Mr. Phillips: She stood godmother to a child of the prisoner seven years before she married, but she considered that it was a "love child."—Mr. Serjeant Arabin, in summing up the evidence, said that the indictment was clearly made out, but there were palliating circumstances, which would be taken into consideration by the Court. He was told that there were a great number of witnesses to give the prisoner a good character, but they need not be called, because their testimony could not alter the facts. From the knowledge which the Court had of the noble family in which the prisoner of a more serious nature; therefore he should not pass sentence for this offence.

Fander and the prisoner and the prisoner of a more serious nature; therefore he should not pass sentence for this offence.

Fander and the three were other charges against the prisoner of a more seri

more serious nature; therefore he should not pass sentence for this offence.

Faiday.—Thomas Roberts, aged 36 (who was convicted yesterday on a charge of bisamy), was put to the bar on three separate indictments for stealing and embezzling from the Dowager Countess of Sandwich the sum of 671, he being in the Noble Lady's employ.—The Countess Dowager of Sandwich, upon her name being called, was politely ushered to the Judicial Bench, where she took her seat by the side of the Learned Judge. The noble prosecutive then stated that the prisoner entered her service some years since as footman, but from his good conduct had been advanced to the situation of her household superintendent, and was entrusted with the payment of all the bills, cheques being turnished to him for their regular discharge.—From the evidence it appeared the prisoner, instead of paying her household superintendent, and was entrusted with the payment of all dyship as though they had been paid. The case was fully substantiated. The prisoner made no defence, called several whose stantiated. The prisoner made no defence, called several whose had been paid the several whose the prisoner was postponed.

New Work at the Althouser's Viviau Gray. "The forthcoming resolution from the prisoner was postponed.

ment upon the prisoner was postponed.

New Work by the Author of "Vivian Grey."—The forthcoming production from the pen of the distinguished author of I linian Grey, entitled The Wondrons Tale of Alroy, is understood to be of a very peculiar and original cast; it is highly dramatic both in incident and character, and the author's intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the East is said to be apparent in every page of this "Wondrous Tale."

"Wondrous Tale."

E. F. Palk, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Counsel to the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, vacant by the resignation of Sir Edward Stracty, Bart.

Great Radd Match in India,—Mr. Rawlinson, son of Mr. Rawlinson, of Chaddington, Oxfordshire, won a bet of 1000 rupes on the 128 of April last, by riding from Poonsh Cantonment to the Parser Tavern at Paneula, a distance of seventy miles, in three hours 17 minutes, with eleven hourses. The stipulated time was four hours ten minutes, horses unlimited—he had, therefore, fifty-three minutes to spare.

Spare.

Mrs. Charles Gore's beautiful Polish Tales are, we understand, early ready for publication. They are said to be characterised by a carry pready for publication. They are said to be characterised by the ungarian Tales, so universally popular, and which proved that the senery and manners Mrs. Gore described were copied from the life. Lord Rokeby has forwarded to the House of Lords a claim to the representative Peers for Ireland; it has been referred to the ommittee of Privileges.

Hungarian Tales, so universally popular, and which proved that the secency and manners Mrs. Gore described were copied from the life. Lord Rokeby has forwarded to the House of Lords a claim to vote for representative Peers for Ireland; it has been referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The Salmon fisheries north of Tweed opened on the 1st inst. The late severe frosts have afforded a plentiful supply of ice, of which, from the previous midleness of the season, the fishers were beginning almost 10 despair.

The Invisible Gentleman by the Author of Chartley the Fatalist.—

We are fain to confess, anys a reviewer, that this altocether impossible story has carried us slome with greater interest than any other narrative, however possible and probable, that we have lately read. Some of the scenes are luidrous in the extreme; but though verging on pantomine are kept with great judgment on the right side of the line. None but a person of genius could achieve this work, and such the author of The Invisible Gentleman decidedly is. Lady Savah Brisco, wife of Sir Waste! Brisco, Bart., was convicted at the Middlesx Sessions, on Tue-day, on an indictment charging her with composing and publishing three libels reflecting on the character of Mrs. Mary Tolson. The Court sentenced her Ladyship to two months, imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A valuable piece of plate, purchased by public subscription, has been presented, by the treemen of Gloucester, to their late representative. R. Bransby Cooper, Esq., as a testimony of their esteem. Isasantry—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lonacy, held on Wednesday last, the case of a French Clergyman came under their especial notice. It appeared from the account given of him, that he was 64 years of age, and had been labouring under several mental delusions, and confined in various asylums for tipwards of nine years: that about six months since he was removed, by the direction of the French Ambassador, to the Private Establishment for the Cure of Insvane Persons

The control and the better missing to echanged.—Morn. Herald. The report of the death of William Farmer, who attempted suicide the having shot his fellow-servant, Sarah Parker, is unfounded. He have in Maidstone gaol, awalting his trial at the next Assizes for murder.

We observe that Sir Jonah Barrington's long expected History of the frish Union is to be completed in a few days by the publication of the 9h and 10th parts; and certainly no period could have been better timed for the appearance of such a work. The author in his preface states that he "hopes by the revival and completion of this distory to open wide the eyes of Great Britain to the present dangers of Ireland, to draw saide the curtain of ignorance and prejudice by which her history has been so long obscured, to compare her once rising prespects with her existing miseries, to discover the occult causes of their continuance and the false principles of her misrule, to display her sacrifices for England, and to unmask her libeliers in both countries."

Mr. Monck Mason, the late lessee of the Opera House, passed his final examination, under his bankruptcy, on Tuesday last. The accounts were acknowledged by Mr. Commissioner Williams to be highly satisfactory.

The convict Thomas Attrell was executed on Tuesday morning, in the Old Bailey. The concourse of people was very small, there not being more than 200 present.

Effects of the Berr Bill.—The Beer Bill has covered the country with hovels, in which the labourer is induced to pass his hours away from his family, indulging in the "delikelist" of had beer and country with hovels, in which the labourer is induced to pass his hours away from his family, indulging in the "delikelist" of had beer and England that does not elicit Jamentable proofs of the demoralizing measure of relief to the poor, ought to have been entitled, "A Bill of more effectually debauch he morals of the labouring classes."

The body of a fine male child was discovered on Wednesday night of more effectually debauch he morals of the l

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moirs of Politian," &c. and of "Annals of Parisian Typography," in 2 vols, Sco. boards, 21s.

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of Breath, and sense of Surfacation, wherever he attimated to be down in bed,
owing to the great accumulation of viseld philgm which he was now lie to expestorate. He had tried every means to obtain relief, but without effect, the could
get no sleep but in his arm obtair. In this state he continued to longer, without
any hope of recovery, his friends expecting that every fit of concluing would
terminate his existence. At length he was prevailed upon to try a bottle of the
fall-am, and (very extraordinary) half an hour after the first duce, he was able
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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The review of the British Institution is postponed until hext week. RALPH shall be answered.

The review of the British Institution is postponed until next week. Radde shall be asserted.

In reply to the eloquent and gentlemanty letter dated Dublin—and which never was there—we only beg to say, that it is perjectly immeterial whether Sir Thomas. Thomaninus 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 Serion of Parliament; and that an acting Cuptain was appointed to his ship in order that Sir Thomas might vole upon the Reform Hill. As to the other statement referred to in the letter, we have severobed every part of John Bull to find it, but we have no to have severobed 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 Setech of un "East India Director" for next needs, will be that of Mr. MAIDABBANES—On correspondent Onless has been, we think, particularly successful in the portrait exhibited in our paper to day.

The letter from Towcester shall be noticed.

The arrangement mode by Mr. POTTER, M.P. for getting his business orders free of postage, does not appear to us to be so very reprehensible.

The Amargams are not all new—the lest is. "I am an Unreal Plant."

hensible.

The Anagrams are not all new—the best is, "I am an Unreal Plant," which makes "Annual Parliament"—and "Guess a learful Ruin," which makes "Universal Suffrage."

The Lines from the Middlesex Parnassus, the two-peaked Hill of Harrow, are not sufficiently polished—nor is the event they seek to celebrate worthy of so moth notice.

Mr. Spandow's Pamphiet, and the "Churchman's" Letter have been received.

been received.

The history of Mr. K.'s faithful lover is not suited to the public eye.

A. M. is postponed until next neek.

A "Clerkyman" writes to say that the report of Lord BROUGHAM having put all the livings of less than 2001. a year, which are in the gift of the Chancellor, at the disposal of the Bishops, is not correct—we cannot of overselves say anything about it.

The article about killing hares was extracted from the Morning Past.

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

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

THEIR MAJESTIE'S have returned to Brighton.

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 astrong in its intended enactments as the most sanguine friend of good order and pacification could wisb. 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. If 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 Clon-Curry, 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 Anglessy told them to begin.

With respect to this Bill, we should think it right to let it the test of the state of the survey of the property of the test of the state of the property of the property of the test of the property of th

With respect to this Bill, we should think it right to let it go through its stages part 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 nefore 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 land-marks 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 agitating, with roars and screeches, as if they were "waking" the defunct 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 allord so many precedents for those which will naturally follow in this.

Lord ALTHORP, upon the principle of maintaining invise.

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 net tincome of the whole Establishment is under £800,000 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 of The BISHOPRICS—this announcement was received with yells of delight.

of delight.

Now look at this, and its effect. Every Protestant diocese in Ireland has, besides its Protestant Predate, 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, will the ten

venerable prelates, thus placed in schedule A, continue to

exist?

DBAYS and CHAPTERS, where no immediate duty is performed, are to be abolished. By this clause, no less a sum than 22031. 6s. 7\( \frac{3}{4} \)d. 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 between 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 fla-grant proposition more iniquitous than anything else is, that

riot and insubordination. And what makes this most flagran! proposition more iniquitous than anything else is, that the lay church-goer is not taxed to support the church; nor is the lay impropriator of the Clurchmen's tythes taxed, although the Clergyman, who holds the tythes like his lay neighbour, is made to pay for the support of the church out of his proportion of tythes, and do all the duty of the Church into the bargain.

The overplus of this grinding property tax—the favourie of the Whigs—is, together with other sums saved, to be vested in certain Commissioners to be applied to the encrease 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 ompelled, nolens 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

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

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. 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 parti-

Cularly.

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 Gen, and in the foce, of his neonle at his presence of his GoD, and in the face of his people, at his

This pious scruple of our excellent KING was founded. 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 Catholies, 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 Althorn 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

tion, 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

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 APPER.
"TAIN TO THEM OR ANY OF THEM?"

To which the KING answers solemnly, "I WILL, so

Now, we only ask whether Ministers can hope to induce

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 Grorge the Ther Third and the Roman Catholies, his Malesty's difficulty arose from a conscientions construction of a part of this Oath—but, as we have already said, in the case of the present King, no sensitive mess 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 say the Standard of

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—

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 Alerren—we read, that in the reign of Edward the Therd, Thorres, 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 Kine's Cononation Oats. For that as for the grawmen of his offence, was the Chief Justice of England condemned by the conqueror of Creey, to be hanged by the neck milit he was dead. The King had sworn to cause justice to be administered—Thouse had polluted the streams of justice; the direct offence, which well merited death, was, however, thought be lost in the reflected perjury of the King—and for that reflected perjury Thourse was hanged by the neck until he was dead."

This is history. Another bit of history, which we beg to

perjury Thorre was nanged by the near nature was accua.

This is history. Another bit of history, which we beg to borrow from the Warder, (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 relito the King's consent to the measure, on the score of religion and conscience, the following triffing 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, the united intome 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, worship itsicipline and government of the said United Church worship ished for the Church of England; and that the continuous and preservation of the said United Church, as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an ESENTIAL AND TENDAMENTAL PART OF THE UNION."

This are a supplicated the control of the Church of the Union of the Church of the Union of the Church of the Union of the Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an ESENTIAL AND TENDAMENTAL PART OF THE UNION."

preservation of the said United Church, as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an ESENTIA 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 every, 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 and discussion in Parliament as to the policy or possibility of its dissolution—the very first thing they do is to bring forwards 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 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 Rosta—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 ore 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, to 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 Priy Councillors (most properly, we admit) vindicating the continuation of the offices comprehended in Mr. Hume's sctack, and Sir Francis Burdett, supporting his Right Honourable Colleague Hobbouses, maintaining the same principle, but characterizing certain speeches of certain 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. Cobbett should throw all Sir James's popular professions and speeches in his face, is nothing wonderful; that Sir John Hobbouse, 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 Bundett—the man of the people—westminster's pride and England's glory—should, as the extreme point of censure and condemnation applied to the speeches of Honourable Gentlemen in Parliament, declare them fifter to be addressed to a promiseous multitude in speeches of Honourable Gentlemen in Parliament, declare them fitter to be addressed to a promiseuous multitude in Covent Garden—i. c. to a crowd of his own free and inde pendent constituents—than to the House of Commons, does m marvellous.

seem marvellous—not because any man ever doubted the Hononrable 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.

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 Cobbett calls him) shewed a disposition to try what fibbing would do, the cry of question became general, and the ring was broken in.

COBBETT calls lim) shewed a disposition to try what noting 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. Hexe's Motion ... 138
Against it ... 232
Majority for Ministers ... 239
Concurring as we do in the principle supported by the Ministry of maintaining what are called military and naval sinceures, 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.

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 MUNNTER 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 mon him.

variety of extension processions and procession and agreement of the office which has been conferred upon him.

Lord Frederick Fitclarence, 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 torights; 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.

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 Prel 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 Prel 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 partizans of Government are endeavouring to fasten upon the Right Honourable Baronet, who, in the conscientions discharge of his public duty felt it right to support Ministers in withstanding the attacks of the Mouvement. But, however honourable this conduct may be, and how thoroughly justified Sir Robert Peels tands 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 mischlevously than even their new adherents and present opponents in the aubversion 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 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 prepared to give a 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 blished themselves as firmly and unhesitatingly to rely—have estape 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

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 hav'nt—indeed I have never corresponded with her, since her marriage." This we must conclude to be a wayneige distance. riage. 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 Yorks, 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 "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 avternally said to have no powerful a correction.

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 inefliciency 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 materiel 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 occans 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. Cavends presented a petition from a place in Sussex, complaining of the tythe system.

Mr. Warder said he did not see any thing which could prevent the House from legislating upon Church property and Tythe in England as well as heland. He should, therefore, support the petition.

Mr. H. B. Curters 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 come 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. Patheruls supported the petition. The Church had no indefamille 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 left the tythe system to be a great handship, and he hoped the grievance under which his constituents thought in the county of Sussex he most cordially supported the Petition. An Hon. Memens and that sain the Representative of a borough in the county of Sussex he most cordially supported the Petition. An Hon. Memens and that is the Representative of a borough in the count of Suss OUR anticipations with respect to the fate of Church pro

iced 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 lefth, or every next the inversions extended over the reincloth or gown, and the innovations attempted, or the mis-statements 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 countrymaintain their country men. 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

assailed, and their property attacked without the power of resistance or the means of vindication.

e 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 ORMELIE, 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.

we mean the west india question.
The first of these papers is a most ably written Memorial of the West India body to Lord Grev 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., and the other Ministers of the (rown.

The Memorial of the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants,

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 IS3I your Memorialists as well as the agents of the several Legialative Colonies, renewed their application to his Mejesty's Government that an inquiry upon oath into the condition of our slave population should be instituted in order to remove recognisions. lation should be instituted, in order to remove erroneous impress 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 5th April, 1832, declared that—

"As an act of justice to the Colonica, and with a view of preventing the fastal effects of that continual excitement which has already brought them to the brink of destruction, and or removing from the public mind erroneous impressions in regard to the state of slavery in the British Colonice, this meeting is opinion that a full and impedition of the purpose of the state of slavery in the British Colonica, this meeting is opinion that a full and impeditions, and the degree of their progressive improvement and civilization. The information obtained from auch authority would civilization. The information obtained from auch authority would not only remove erroneous impressions, but lead to the consideration and the Parliamentary Resolution of 1823, shallow, and the with the well being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the words of the Parliamentary Resolution of 1823, shallow with the well being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonica, 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 their Lordships, on the 17th of April last, appointed a Select Committee—"To Inquire into the laws and usages of the several West India Colonics, 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 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 their bring 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 Janaica, and though they had colone to an early determination to confine the were

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 Memoritalists, 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.

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 nights 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 Colonics.

Under these circumstances and considerations your Memoralists

Legislative and the Crown Colonies.

Under these circumstances and considerations your Memoralists 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."

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

From this determination rather than any good feeling sprang not only the erasure from the Speech but the following Memorandum from Lord GODERICH.

### MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

THEN AL 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 public, and aggravate the acknowledged difficulties of the whole question

What has occurred since the close of the last Session has What has occurred since the close of the last resision 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.

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. Not work that the property of the counter that the session is the state of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the session of the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the session is the counter that the counter that the session is the counter that the co 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

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.

foregoing Communication.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, K.G., Pirst Lord of his Majery's treasury, &c. &c. &c., and to the other ministers of the communication in the form of a Minute bearing date the 4th inst. having reference to the Conference of the 28th ult., and be give expreshed that they will communicate confidentially with the West India holy before they submit to Parlament any propositions upon the subject of West India Adairs.

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 webmence 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 as extelleration of it that the real extent of those difficulties should be made apparent.

The Committee reported that "the ignortant question of what is

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. It is a part of the question shall have been investi-tionally them. It is a part of the question shall have been investi-tionally the further one of the extinction of slavery itself cannot be death with. And as the slaves are by the laws of England the pro-perty, 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 shavery at any definite period, to found that Report upon an investigation of the details of a plan upon which 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.

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 shall 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 midispensable to their interests, not only that inquiries should be extended to the other? clonics as well as Jamaica, but that the evidence upon oath of Lord Belander, of Sir James Lova, and of theDeputies specially sent from the different Colonics for the express purpose of giving evidence upon their case, 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 Memoralists 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 "dispassionnate and impartial result of an ample and patient examination" of the whole case in reference to the rights of the Colonies themselves, the rights of the Colonies, and their incalculable importance as 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.,

(Go. St. James's-street, Feb. 7, 1833.

Now, with regard to obtaining impartial justice in a lease of Commons. of which four-fifths are pledged against

(Signey) W. H. COOPER, Bart.,
60. St. James's street, Feb. 7, 1833. 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
noint referred to in this Mer.

sappointed. We have over and over again descanted upon the last oint referred to in this Memorial—we mean the importance of the Colonies to England-but we can never do so to

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 then.

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 HUMDRED mies, we are to give up SEVEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of DIRECT REVENUE, besides all

mies, 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 vuin 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 anthority for this its Ministers in Mr. Former, Burney, and the state of the state

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, ofter 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 inclosed 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 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 Mulgravs 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

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 As 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 tracts between -the forest-hill and dale 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. Ao: -Doub's which fill more timid minds wit 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 mimating call, when ASTELL leads the way.

His judgment, stable as the sea-girt rock Whose towering head defice 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 camp.-To mould his manner, not his sense to cramp: So on pure gold impress what stamp you will, The varied coin retains its pristine value still.

me minds, though rich, so deep their stores immure, Their wealth would not th' extracting toil repay; Others there are, with adits so obscure. Others there are, with add 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. Woon, arrived at Cumberland House on Wednesday, on a visit to his illustrious relatives. On Thursday the Royal Party, including the Duchess of Comberland, with Sir Wathen 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.

returned by Beauport and St. Leonard's.

The Portsmouth Heraid of last week contained an account of a "remarkable circumstance which recently occurred in the Weald of Sussex." A Mr. Edwands 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 sead, neither the horse, the gig, nor the horness systained the most trifting injury, and after a ball-mile gallop, the gentleman continued his journey gall-antly to Brighton. This deserves to be classed with Boother. lantly to Brighton. This deserves to be classed with Brother

The infant who was committed to York Castle for an alleged The infant who was committed to York Castle for an alleged contempt of the proceedings of the Court of Chuncery has been discolarged out of custody. It appears that the writ was taken on a proceeding on the equity side of the Exchequer. Lord Lyndhurser, of learning what had happened, directed all the parties to appear in Court yesterday se'nnight, and, after commenting in terms of indignation on the course which had been pursued, ordered the Solicities 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.

Expences to be allowed in future to Witnesses in Courts of Justice agreed to the following allowance to witnesses autopeaned to give evidence, and which have been approved of by the Judges:—

£. s. £. £. 6. 0 1 to 0 7 9 5 to 0 15 0 5 to 0 15 For travelling expences per mile (one way).
To journeymen, labourers, &c., per day
To tradesmen, reomen, and tarmers, per day
To auctioneers, acco.untants, short hand writers, merchants, &c., resking in London, and the trial be there
If at country assizes, such persons must be allowed
Protessional men

The Suffolk Chronicle states, that a Clergyman of that county has resigned his Magisterial duties; giving as a reason, that "he cou-ceived the office of a civil Magistrate to be incompatible with his duty as a Minister of Christ."

Commander Peacy F. Hall R. N., has resigned his commission in the service, and published a pamphlet, assigning his reasons for this atep, which it appears are connected with religious scruples, and desire to preach the gospel.

WILLIAM BENTINCK (son of HENRY BENTINCK, Heer Van Diepen WILLIAM BENTINCK (SON OF HENRY BENTINCK, Heer Van Diepen, ham, in Overspel;) and Annold Doost Van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, two Dutchmen, acompanied Wibliam 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 bust irreconcilable hatred. thick and thin supporter of Government, is the great great grandson

of the said William Bentince, and the Earl of Albemarle, the present Master of the House, is the great grandson of the said Arnold Joost Van Keppel—these men now most zealously support France against the true interests of Polland.

The Marquis of Westmeath and the Earl of Glengall 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 The SPEARER'S DISS FAULEMENTARY DIDNEY PESSECTED IN PRINCE-yard was given, according to the usual etiquette, to Lord ALTHORP, Lord DUNCANNON, 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, SIFR, PELL, Mr. GOLLBURN, Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, and other leading Conservative Members.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE is confined to his house with a sprained sincle, from which his Grace, suffers much.

The statement in the Morning Chronicle that Mr. Herries divided with Mr. Huns against the Government on Thursday night is erroneous. Mr. Herries was not present at the debate or the

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department and the new Quaker Member were seen speaking together just before the latter was sworn. It was not strange, however, to see Lamb and Pease together at the same table.

CITY ELECTION .- Mr. KENBLE has strengthened the respect that CITY ELECTION.—Mr. KEMBLE has strengthened the respect that his follow-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. Lyall, 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.

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 Coffeehouse:— 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 Pages to the light January Coules to the light and

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. Stewarr, 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 have their minds pre-occupied with "Tithes," "Ireland," and "Reform,"—and as you will have but little room for loreign news, I shall to-day confine my attention to two subjects:—First, Portugal, and second, the Belgic Dutch question.

little room for loreign news, I shall to-day confine my attention to two subjects:—First, Portugal, and second, the Belgic Dutten gurstion.

The intelligence from Portugal is conclusive. Dom Pedro admits that he is deleated! The letters which are written by his officers and trien she those who secrificed their propects and their property to sid the cause of the daughter of the Ex-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 Don Pedro, he is a far worse man, and a much less ablerince and General, than his brother Don Mucuta, 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 discomitted, and have no longer any enthusiasm. Solitanca may be a good officer, but we know his conditions. Don Pedro pays his expences out and in, and if he should succeed in displacing the present Portuguese Government (which I no longer desire), to put in its place an absolute Queen with a Regency, and without a Constitution; then Solozovae is to receive for life a pension of 150,000 francs (or 300.01.). So we perceive that Solozovae is not an enterprising and enthusiastic lover of liberty, but a mercenary expenses out and in, including outfit, all of which will not exceed 7,000 francs (or 300.1). So we perceive that Solozovae is not an enterprising and enthusiastic lover of liberty, but a mercenary expension, who makes war merely for liberty, but a mercenary apeculator, who makes war merely for what it may pay him. The first thing you will hear of will probably be the departure of Don Pedro on the letter from which the above is an extract I know who remain will be obliged to surrender, or be

rano, 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 lett France for Portugal, ie 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 Marat would lead to revolutions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. But now show different are his views and opinions. He, one of the most sanguine and violent French Republicans I ever knew, writes word that it is not a supplier of the sanguine and violent French Republicans I ever knew, writes word that it is not to have controlled that the same that t

demands of the Duke de Broome and Lord Palmerston. I have likewise the satisfaction to state, that the Belgian Royalists remain united—that they are resolved on keeping alouf 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, and Belgium. I have also just learnt that the King of Holland, and Belgium. I have also just learnt that the King of Holland, on condition—1st. That a toll be paid—and 2d. That the right of search be allowed, and submitted to. Some vessels have already entered the Scheddt, conducted there had the toll and submitted to the search. Of course, the Belgian vessels and those of Frar ce and England continue to be wholly prolibited. 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 plet of Frankfort on this head. Thus you perceive the affairs of Belgium and Holland are marching assisfactorily, and, although the negociations 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.

As I promised you a short letter I have kept my engagement. The questions of Portugal and of Belgium are the only ones of importance at the present moment, and have therefore limited my letter to their discussion. Believe me to be, my dear Bull, very affectionately yours.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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, Stambord Baron, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Atlay.—Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

The Rev. T. L. Wheelers, M.A. was on Thursday elected a Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Digby Smith,

mon of worcester Cameura, in the room of the A. deceased.

The Rev. William Frederick Powell, M.A. has been appointed the Perpetual Cursey of Stroud, vacant by the cession of the Rev. ohn Seagram.—Patron, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. Martin Mayson, M.A. has been induced to the Rectory Knapwell, Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Marquis of Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridgeshire, on the Cambridges

The Rev. Martin Maysox, M.A. has been inducted to the Rectory of Knapwell, Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of the Marquis of Northampton.

The Rev. Dissey Robinson, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridgeshas been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Woolley, near Wakeheld.—Patron, Godfrey Wentworth, E-q. of Woolley, near Wakeheld.—Patron, Godfrey Wentworth, E-q. of Woolley Ark.

The Rev. Joseph Charles Barkley, I.L.B. has been instituted to the Rectory of Shipmeadow, Suffolk, 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—Patrons, the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton.

The Rev. John Horkinson, 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 Scort, 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, of Higham.

The Rev. Newman John Stubbing, of Higham.

The Rev. Newman John Stubbing, of Higham.

The Rev. John Orange, of Barnsley, has accepted an invitation to become Minister of the new Independent Chapet, Blacket-street, Newcastle-moon Tyne.

St. Phille's Sateron.—At a Chapter held in the Collegiate Church on Thursday last, the Rev. I. Robley, M.A. was appointed by the Warden and Fellows to the Incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Salford, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Oswald Sergeant, A.M. Obstru Ry.

The Rev. Washnoughe Uvedale, B.A. Vicar of Kirmond and Silekwold, al Pepetual Curate of Mark v.
The Rev John Paron nged 67, at Quorndon, Lelecstershire.
At his Prebendal House, in the Precincts, Canterbury, William Welpitt, cod by. He was 46 years Prebendary of the Calledral, and many times filled emportant amenal office of Vice Dean.
The Rev. W. Walbanke Childers, Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, and Premioral Childers.

The Rev. W. WALBACKE UNIDORS, 1965. O SAMELY OF THE BENDARY OF BENDARY OF THE REV. GEORGE KENNER WHATER, in the 8th year of his age, at Howeren, near Workingham, Berks.

The Rev. H, PEACH, of Derby, inthe 79th year of her age.

Oxford, Reach, of Derby, in the 79th year of her 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 Aris: Rev. W. Abbott, Taberdar of Queen's; Rev. C. Powell, Timity; Rev. T. Edmondes, Jeaus.—Hachelors of Aris: W. R. Cowell, Exeter; T. E. Winnington, Christ Church.
CAMBRIDGE, Jan 15.—Mr. Cancer, U.

Christ Church.

Cambridge, Jan. 15.—Mr. Charles Houdion Grove, of Pembroke college, has been elected a Travelling Bachelor on Mr. Wort's foundation.

conege, has been elected a Travelling Bachelor on Mr. Wort's foundation.

MISCRILANEOUS.

The Commissioners for building new Churches have made their Twelfth Annual Report. They stated that at the time of their last Report, 108 churches and chapels had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 231,307 persons. Since that time 20 churches and chapels have been completed, capable of accommodating 25,361 persons. So that on the whole, 188 churches or chapels have now been completed, and therein accommodation provided for 25,728 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 have approved of the Managard 111.

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 manimous vote of the Mayor and Aldermen of Leeds as trustees of the charter-house, the Rev. T. Dirks, L. L.B., was appointed Master in the room of the Rev. Kingsman Barkett, deceased. From the universal esteem and reverence with which Mr. la. D., is held by all classes throughout this large town, there can be no doubt the appointment will be viewed as a compliment justly due to insist with the appointment will be viewed as a compliment justly due to insist the Rev. P. Hall, to resign the curacy of St. Edmonds, 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 Norrumbellars has just established a Sunday School in Almvick, and her Grace pays the most minute and constant for the service of the propersholars.

The Rev. Edward Sayth, Rector of Stommaries, lately distributed his annual donation of beet and blankets to the poor of that parish, which afforded very seasonable relief.

The annunt 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 251.

In Convocations holden at Oxford and Cambridge last week, it was resolved to contribute the sum of 2001. from each University Chest in aid of the Established Church, amounted to upwards of 251.

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by public subscription, in memory of the late Rev. I. Houman Smidag Eventing Locture of Wakefield Parish Church, was complex filtering the public of the state of the public of the state of the late of the state of the late 
## CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

the agent for the issue of commerce in the island, in all of which he has been disappointed.

We are requested to state that Sir Henry Willoughby voted in the majority, and not in the minority, on the second Resolution of Mr. Hume.

RADICALS IN AUSTRIA—It seems that some individuals of the English movement party are suspected of having been recently engaged in political intrigues in Austria, and the Cabinet of Vienna has, in consequence, given orders that no passports shall be granted by the Austrian Consul, excepting to common sailors and artificers. Individuals of higher station requiring passports for the Austrian territories must now make application to the Ambassador of that State. In connection with these supposed manœuvers we have heard mention of the name of a gentleman whose commercial and political station in the city of London renders it slinost incredible that he should have permitted himself to be drawn into any participation in proceedings at once so disreputable and mischievous.—Morn. Post.

IRISH CHURCH.,—Just published, in 8vo. pitee 2s. 6d.

CUI BONO? A LETTER to the Right Hon. E. G. STANLEY.
By HENRY COTTON, LL.D., archdeacon of Cashel.
London: printed for Roake and Varty. 3l. Strand; and Milliken and Son,
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than any that has for a long time come before the public. —Athenmum, No. 256.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUENDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleaved to appoint Major-General Lionel Smith. K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies; Captain Tyler, R.N., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent; and Major General Middlemore to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

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## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAS OFFICE, Feb. 22.—1st or Giren, Foot Gunder, Ems and Lieut, Hon. R.
Bruee to be Lieutenant and Captain by pur, vice Dunlop, ret.; Hon. G. Cadogan
to be Busing and Lieutenant by pur, vice Bunlop, ret.; Hon. G. Cadogan
to be Busing and Lieutenant by pur, vice Bruce-Bit Foot; Capt. J. Laing, from
half, pay, to be Captain, vice T. H. Davis, who exchanges, rec diff.—24th Foot;
Liwit, E. S. James, from 69th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Griffiths, whose appt.
harving calken place—25th Foot; Capt. J. R. Heyland, from half, pay, to be Caphalf, rive B. Kerr, exch. rec diff.—38th Foot; Ems. W. Martin to be Lieutenant by
pur, vice B. Kerr, exch. rec diff.—38th Foot; Ems. W. Martin to be Lieutenant by
pur, vice Martiner, ret.—48th Foot; Ems. C. B. Roche to be Lieutenant by pur, vice
Marchitre, prom.; Ems. J. Leslie, from 1st W. I. Rept. to be Busin, vice Roche
—49th Foot; Lieut. W. S. Norton, from half-pay 49th Regt, to be Lieutenant by
pur, vice Wigley, ret.; E. C. Moore, Gent. to be Emign by pur, vice Roche
—49th Foot; Lieut. M. S. Norton, from half-pay 49th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice
Dutton, app. to 69th Regt.—53d Foot; Ems. J. Scott to be Lieutenant by
pur, vice Wigley, ret.; E. C. Moore, Gent. to be Emign by pur, vice Roche
—49th Foot; Lieut. J. White, from half pay 59th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Russell,
Poot; Lieut. J. White, from half pay 59th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Russell,
Poot; Lieut. J. White, from half pay 59th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Russell,
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Poot; Lieut. J. White, from half, pay 59th Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Russell,
Poot; Lieut. J. White, from half, pay 70th vice Lange, foot; Capt. T. B.
Wall, from half-pay, to be Captain by purch, vice Parkinson; W. P. Les, Gent.
Wall, from half-pay, to be Captain by purch, vice Parkinson; W.

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Ellensonough moved for returns respecting the state of Ireland, down to the latest period.—Earl Grey replied that he could have no objection to the motion, but he could not consent to any delay of the Bill, if that were the object of the Noble Lord.

'Earl Grey then moved the second reading of the Disturbances (Ireland) Bill.—Several Peers spoke on the motion, but no opposition to the Bill was expressed.—Lords Wicklow, Loardon &c., concurred in its necessity, and only repreted that so salutary a measure had been so long delayed.—The Duke of Wellington intimated that in the Committee he should move some verbal amendments respecting the trials by Courts martial.—The Bill was eventually read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

'Lord Ellensonough asked whether it was the intention of Government to propose the renewal of the Bill of last year for the collection of Titles?—Lord Grey was understood to answer in the affirmative. The Lunaties Bill was read a third time.—Adjourned

TUESDAY.—Lord TEYNBAM. (previously to the House going into Committee on the Disturbances in Ireland Bill) suggested that the Proclamation issued under such Bill, declaring any county to be in a state of disturbance, should be signed by a certain number of Privy Conneillors, in addition to the signature of the Lord Lieutenant. To praise a question on the subject, his Lordship observed that he highest confidence in the present Lord Lieutenant, but he might be succeeded by a Sir Hudson Lowe.—This led to some cyticous convexation—The Duke of Wellington and Lord Bathurst strongly defending the character of Sir Hudson Lowe. The motion was eventually negatived—The Bill then went into Committee, and Was proceeded with clause by clause. Some amendments were proposed. The motion in cases occurring in Ireland where that course might be deemed advisable, to secure the more impartial administration of justice. It called forth no comments.

The Report of the Disturbances in Ireland B

Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Faiday.—The Disturbances (Ireland) Suppression Bill was read a third time and passed.

Earl Gary moved the second reading of the Irish Venue Bill, observing that this measure rested on precisely the same grounds as those urged in support of the preceding measure—necessity; he therefore did not deem it requisite to repeat the reasons which he considered to justify the Bill. His Lordship added, that in the course of his life he had never been called upon to perform a more painful duty.—Lord Wyxroun and others expressed an opinion that in England, as well as in Ireland, there early it to be a perenatent power to change the venue.—The Bill was read a second time, and Tuesday fixed for the Committee mon it.—Acjourned till Monday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monnay.—On the motion for bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply—Mr. Conferr moved an amendment, pledking the House to take into consideration the inequalities of the stamp theirs, and setting forth the partial operation and severity upon the property and troused into a contrasted with the partial operation and severity upon the property and troused into the preferences to the duties on auctions, on wills, on sales of property, by references to the duties on auctions, on wills, on sales of property on legacies, and on receipts, contending the legacies of the rich and the contrast of th

wchemence, deprended the musurement contained by the Government towards Ireland. The Hon. Member wavinterrupted, as being disorderly, but he persevered, speaking of the measure as the rumoured intention of the Mainsters, and contended that the suspension of the Constitution, and the introduction of despotism and Courts martial, ought to be preceded by enquiry, to assertain the extent of the agitation, and the primate causes.—The Chancellon of the Excuspuze briefly complained of the unfairness and inconvenience of attacking measures not, yet before the House; and said that ample time for their fullest discussion, when brought forward would be allowed.—Several Members for Treland, Mr. O'Connot, Mr. Seirel, &c., followed. The discussion, in reality, occupied the whole of the evening. No question was proposed.—Mr. O'CONNEL avowedly raised the discussion to elicit the sentiments of others on the threatened measures of Government.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to, when the House adjourned.

avowedly raised the discussion to elicit the sentiments of others on the threatened measures of Government.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to, when the House adjourned.

Tuesday.—Several petitiens were presented on various subjects.

Mr. Stanley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Grand Jury Laws (Ireland). In doings ohe detailed the outlines of his plan. He proposed various important amendments, with the view of bringing before the public, in open Court in the several counties, and under the inspection and scrutiny of Parliament, the expenditure authorised by Grand Juries. The inhabitants are to be represented amongst those who are to decide on the presentments; it is to be mandatory on the Sheriffs to aumon at least one individual from each barony to attend as Grand Jurors; and the discussions on the presentments are to be public, but those who are to decide are to be allowed to retire to determine on their judgment. There is to be appointed to each county a surveyor to examine the presentments—to report on the justice of the applications—to watch the progress of works—to state whether they are properly done—and no money to be works—to state whether they are properly done—and no money to be works—to state whether they are properly done—and no money to the paid until he has testified to the workmanlike manner in which all shall have been completed. Works to be done by open contracts. The Treasurership to be broken up. Having stated his plans, the Right Hon. Gentleman said he felt assured that the most beneficial results would ensue from such a measure, and added that it had been contemplated to take out of the lands of the Grand Juries the management of the great mail-coach roads in Ireland, and to place them under the controul of a Board; but he had prepared no measure on the subject, and had mentioned it for consideration.—Mr. O'Connello and the should much amend the system; but he contrended that the measure would much amend the system; but so the measure, it wa

commenced on Wednesday next.—The House then adjourned.

Thursday.—A long conversation took place respecting the Merchant Tailors' Company, and whether its affairs ought to be subjected to the Municipal Co-porations' Committee; but the point was not determined, Mr. Attwoor contending that it was a trading Company, while Mr. Hill maintained that it exercised Municipal functions.

Mr. Hull moved for or a series of accounts connected with the Shipping interest, which were ordered.

Mr. Hall moved for an account of all moneys paid into the Exchequer, on account of the surplus of Prince Leopold's pension; but it was withdrawn after the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the demands on the property had not yet been liquidated; and that the trustees had not acted, lest they should render themselves personally liable.

personally liable.

Mr. D. W. Haaven's motion respecting the taking and recording the names of Members voting, and the way in which they voted occasioned a good deal of curious conversation; but nothing was taken by the motion, it being rejected, on a division, by a majority

the names of Members voting, and the way in which they voted, occasioned a good deal of curious conversation; but nothing was taken by the motion, it being rejected, on a division, by a majority of 48.

On our return to the Gallery the Chancellon of the Exchequer was on his legs, proposing the following Resolution:—"That, on a division, those Members who question the decision of the Speaker do go forth."—Mr. D. W. Harvey thought it would be desirable that Members should be informed as to whether it was the intention of Government to divide or not upon any particular question.—The Chancellon of the Exchequer said it would be impossible to make any general rule upon that point.—After a few words from Mr. T. Altwood, the Speaker, and Mr. W. Wynn, the Resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Friday.—The Disturbances (Ireland) Suppression Bill having been brought down from the Lords, the Chancellon of the Exchedular insteader, and fixing the second reading for another day, moved that the Bill be read a first time on Wednesday next.—Mr. Huse inquired when the remedial measures of moving the first reading instanter, and fixing the second reading for another day, moved that the Bill be read a first time on Wednesday next.—Mr. Huse inquired when the remedial measures for Ireland were to be expected; because, it night so happen, though this Bill had passed the other House, that the measures of redress might not there be adopted?—The Chancellon of the Exchequer replied, that the Church Reform Bill would be introduced at the latter end of next week.—Mr. O'Conselled of the Exchequer replied, that the Church Reform bill would be introduced at the latter end of next week.—Mr. C'Conselled produced the considered the measures—the Bill to pro- or Clurich Reform, as well as that to suppress disturbances; and that, if they could not carry both, they should consider that they had not the confidence of the Parliament and the country, and that they were deemed unworthy of langer holding office. The classifier of the Excheq

needs next, and declared that he would make the call for every make the which there were to be any proceedings on the Bill.—Call ordered.

Mr. Heme moved for a Select Committee to examine and report the number of Members of both Houses of Pariament who held edite, place, and enolument under the Crown or in public offices, and the angunt of salary and allowances at present or in reversion.—The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. M. Attivoor lose for the purpose of moving that the Order of preferring the petition of R. H. Franks to the Committee on Municipal Corporations be discharged. He certainly was astonished to him quite clear that the Committee on Municipal Corporations be discharged. He certainly was astonished to him quite clear that the Committee on Municipal Corporations could not deal with the petition, and therefore it ought not to be referred to it.—The Charcellon of the Exchegura disclaimed the intention of institution on inquisiterial commission into the private affairs of such Corporations, but he refused at the same time to agree to any instructions to the Committee for the purpose of defining and enforcing his own distinction between their municipal functions and their private property and rights. Lord Altraoa thought the latter ought not to be meddled with by the Committee at all.—After a lengthened discussion, Mr. Artroon withdew his motion, yielding from his own opinion upon the matter.

The Charcellon of the Exception called the attention of the House, relative to some expressions which had been used by two

Hon, Members in the course of debate during the evening, on the motion of the Hon, Member for Middlesex; some very strong language having been used by the Honourable and Gallant Member for Gloucester towards the Hon. Member for Middlesex, who had retorted in language equally strong; under these circumstances he offered himself to the notice of the House, for the purpose of obviating such inconvenient results as might be apprehended if the matter passed unnoticed.—Mr. Huars sald, that in the observations he had used he had no desire whatever to give the Hon, and Gallant Member any personal ground of offence.—Lord Gronge Lennox was persuaded he knew enough of his Hon, and Gallant relative to believe that he could conceive the explanation of the Hon. Member for Middlesex quite satisfactory to his feelings.

Here the matter dropped, and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

We neceive the heautiful -edition of Misa. Edgeworth's Talva and

persuaded he knew chough of this Flori, and Galant relative to be lieve that he would conceive the explanation of the Hon. Member for Middlesex quite satisfactory to his feelings.

Here the matter dropped, and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

We perceive the beautiful redition of Miss Edgeworth's Tales and Novela, now publishing periodically at five shillings each, illustrated with splendid engawings, has reached the Trenth Volume, and the public cannor have complete in this attractive form—Castle Rack.

The state of the state of the state of the trenth volume, and the public cannor have complete in this attractive form—Castle Rack.

The state of the state o

order to prevent disappointment in the supply, all orders should be kiven without delay to the various booksellers throughout the kingdom.—Of whom also may be prouved the new clition of which we feel the efficacy of an imagination equally atrong and demining—where every sentiment apeas the elevation of a gracular of the control of the

TRURBDAY.—Pringle v. Cudell—Blackwood's Magazine.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, to recover compensation in damages for a libel which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, to recover compensation in damages for a libel which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine.—Mr. Sergeant United Mr. Sergeant Jones, and Mr. Rolleta.—It appeared that the plaintiff is Secretary to the Anti Slar Mr. Princ had been treated with great cruelty a Attigua, he published the facts of her case, with such conditions as he thought it merited. In the next month's p. Mr. Chem. Addressed to Lord Grey, in which he called his Lordship's attention to a letter which he wrote in February, 1832; in that letter he stated, that of all specimens of falsehood and misrepresentations attention to a letter which he wrote in February, 1832; in that letter he stated, that of all specimens of falsehood and misrepresentations by the well-known Mr. Pringle. The letter went on to appear the prince was then residing with Mr. Pringle, who were not so transferred from their proper sphere without some object. It was but a great criterion of the parlour. Servants in Encland were not so transferred from their proper sphere without some object. It was but a great criterion of the respectability of the lemile branches of Mr. Pringle's family, who consented to live in such a hot-bed of immorality, and he was of opinion that Mr. Pringle should be horsewhipped through the streets of London for libelling two such respectable people as Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the owners of the alave. Mary Prince, who was the despicable tool of a party, who were anxious to destroy the interests of the colonists. The libel or letter was a very long one, but we have given the most material part of it. Mary Prince, he neverse alluded to, was called, but not examined. Mr. Sergeant Coleridge, for the defendant, summitted that, as his client was not the author of the offensive letter, and the plaintiff might

trary opinion, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of it.—Verdict for the plaintift, damages 81.

Dr. Cardent Replication of Mr. Curtis will appear in an Appendix to the British Magazine for March, two extra sheets being added for the purpose. The Original Papers are:—On the Connexion of the Clergy with the Judicial and Legislative functions of the State—Irish Church Reform—Errors in the Bible—The Sabbath Numbers of Dissenters—Pluralities—The Primitive Church—History of the Scottish Episcopal Church—Residence of Incumbents and Working Clergy—The Factories—Remarks on Works on Church Reform, &c.—Acknowledge Corres—Chemerica on Works on Church Reform, &c.—Acknowledge Corres—Chemerica on Works on Church Reform, &c.—Acknowledge Corres—Chemerica on Works on Church Reform, &c.—Acknowledge Corres—Chemerica on Works on Church Reform, &c.—Acknowledge Oroganic State of Corres—State of Corres—The Patrisian Greek Press, by the Rev. W. B. Winning, &c. &c.—Sacred Potty—Miscellaneous—Reviews of Books—Notices of the Olden Time—University News—Clerical Intelligence—Important Documents, and the awal variety of information interesting to the Church and Universities.

A Fashionable Tailor.—In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Wednesday, G-org Buck, late of Regent-street, tailor, applied to be discharged. His debts and assets were considerable: many of the former he stated to be good, although they had been owing some years; they were "fashionable" idebts, and be believed might be recovered. He said that a gentleman once paid him a debt which had been contracted eight years, and then wanted to be allowed a discount.—(A laugh.)—Chief Commissioner: I suppose, if a Isshionable tailor is paid in filter years, it is soon enough? You have hopes while the debtors live.—Insolvent: Yes, I have received money after the debtors have been dead.—Mr. Cooke: The tailors' motto is sil desperandum.—(A laugh.)—The insolvent was ultimately discharged.

charged.

The river Thames rose to an alarming height during the last week
overflowing its banks and inundating the adjoining fields and severa
roads leading to Windsor. Some of the approaches are now rendered

overnoung its Windsor. Some of the approaches are now rendered impassable.

An official order has been received respecting the relaxation of quarantine in Spanish ports—Sections 1 and 2 state that vessels with clean bills of health will be allowed to enter at the principal ports.—

3. The vessels entering Spain from places formerly affected with the cholera morbus to be subject to 14 days quarantine, a general quarantine, and with susceptible goods 20 days.—4. Vessels from France and Cette 10 days quarantine—6, 6, and 7. Regulate travellers by land generally, and impose a quarantine of six days.—8. Susceptible goods from France are still subject to the late rigorous quarantine.—

9. Frenchmen from the frontiers are to be admitted freely, on showing from whence they come, and their motives for entering Spain.—

10. The other regulations of the previous quarantine to remain in full force.

In other regulations of the previous quarantine to remain in till force.

J. Teetgen, of High-street, Marylebone, was convicted on Wednesday by the Board of Excise for having adulterat: d snuff on his premises, in the mitigated penalty of 50l. It was stated to the Courthat snuff, or a villanous composition so called, was often made or rotten wood, salt, flour, and cheap pungents, without a particle of tobacco.

needay by the Board of Excise for having and terast default of the Court premises, in the mitigated proposition so called, was often made of the premises, in the mitigated proposition so called, was often made of total that shuff, or a villanous cumposition so called, was often made of total that shuff, or a villanous cumposition so called, was often made of total that shuff, or a villanous cumposition so called, was often made of total that shuff, or a villanous cumposition so called, was often made of total to the Coroner, and a respectable Jury, assembled at the Half Moon public blouse, Lower Standwell, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of James Segoons, a shorteneter's apprentice, aged 17, who died, as it was alleged, in consequence of the violent and serious injuries he received from David Wilson, the mate of the Paris, a Newcastle collier. The inquiry, which lasted six hours, created very great interest, and the room was crowled to excess. After a long discussion, the Jury agreed in the following qualified verdict, the Coroner remarking it would not prevent further inquiry before the Magistrate—"That the decessed died from the effects of two fractured ribs on the left side of his body, and also from an accumulation of matter formed in the cavity of his clear, and from indiammation of the chest, but whether the said fractured ribs were occasioned by a fall or other violence done to the said James Segons, no evidence appears to the Jurors."

Resonance to the said James Segons, no evidence appears to the Jurors."

Resonance to the said James Segons, no evidence appears to the Jurors. "Resolution of Mirabeau I vol. "This work abounds with important and Robbers in all parts of the World, by C. Macfarlane, Esq., 2 vols—2. Records of My Life, by the late Juhn Taylor, Eng., 2 vols.—2. Records of My Life, by the late Juhn Taylor, Eng., 2 vols.—3. Recollections of Mirabeau I, vol. "This work abounds with important and interesting details."—Times.—4. Lives of the Italian Poets, by the Rev. Henry S

The pages of Tacitus or Gibban cannot exhibit a more refined detail of organized oppression than is developed in the speech attributed to the first Minister of the Crown of England. Every friend to the protection of human life, social security, or civil liberty, must shrink from its perusal with terror and dismay; its very nature makes the blood run cold. Never in the annols of Irish history was critical to the metropolis. Men of all creed and parties stand aghast, and look at each other with silent but expressive horror. Take of Toryism, its profligate expenditure, and its rizid tyramy. Better submit for another century to all the shuses of the Church-better bow for ages beneath the yoke of Tory dictors and their Cabinets, to for the control of Parliament. The Algerine Act, inhamous as it was, being the principal condition of the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, was palliated somewhat by the consideration that it was a concession to the enemies of religious biberty. By what splendid bonn to Ireland is the unprecedented atrocity of the proposed measure to be mitigated to the enemies of religious to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the enemies of the proposed measure to be mitigated to the enemies of the proposed measure to be mitigated to the enemies of the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to the mitigated to the proposed measure to be mitigated to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the proposed measure to the p

neck, similar to the Dan's order crawats sported by the Irish Volunters. We have seen Pat Lalor with precisely such another.—
Dublin Packet.

Ondinal Portay by Load Byann.—The New Anti-Jacobin, No. III., to be published on the 1st of March, will contain, in addition to some hitherto unpublished Verses by Lord Byron, the following articles:—American Republicanism—Travelling Scraps, No. I: Ta-yanroy—Conduct of Public Business—Narrative of the Escape of a Conspirator—Journal of Conversations with Lady ——Prospects of the Country—Olympic Theatre: Court of Queen's Bench, &c. &c.—London, W. A. Scripps, 13, South Moulton street, and 7, Wellington-street, Strand; Brighton, J. Taylor; and Lewes, J. Baxter. Sold also by all Booksellers. Price One Shilling.—The New Anti-Jacobin will, in future, be published every fortnight; and, in pursuance of this arrangement, writers of eminent talent have been engaged by the Proprietors. They bee, therefore, to announce that the next number will appear on the 15th of March, and that the publication will be continued on the 1st and 15th of every succeeding month.

It will be quite a new feature in the trade of Bristol to have an extensive coal trade, which there seems every reason to believe will soon be the case, and that the coals from the pits in this neighbourhood will actually be brought into competition with the Newcastic coal in the London market. The effect of the Bristol and Gloucestershire rail-road is aiready felt in this city; indeed the demand for the coal on the London road as far as Windsor greatly exceeds the supply; but the owners of the different collieries are sinking new shafts and using every effort to meet the demand with a degree of spirit never before seen at our coal-works. Our fellow-citizens are perhaps not generally aware that the Coal Pit Heath coal is actually taken from the pits to Keynsham, there shipped, and delivered at the Stone Bridge from the Bay at 5s. 7d, per ton. Until within the last month the Coal Pit Heath owners alone had sent any coal down th

DURGES'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, John BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer thus their best asknewledgments to the Public for their libraria partonage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates have recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation. It is prepared by them only: and for preventing disappointment to families, all it is prepared by them only: and for preventing disappointment to families, all it is prepared by them the foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation, which it cannot be certainted.—[OHN BITHERS BY Read of the prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many veras.—Warchouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-same Warchouse.)

ciona Historiance Warehouse.)

CODED J.D'S VEGETA H.LE HALSAM, no the Cure oil that for colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions—This Medicine has shood that for each of the Cure oil that dreadful markey Consumption; it has never been known to fail of when taken upon the first attack; and is acknowledged by the faculty medicine for subduing a Phthisis. Many of the first Nobility have been by it to perfect health. This minter-stally known medicine should be ke families, to admirister upon the first symptom of Cough or Cold; it is epheament in taste, and may be admiristered to children with almost error.

Tones and the rubine to put them on their guard, and respectfully to inform them that on each packet is placed, in addition to the Rayal Arms, the words, "By his Misesty's Royal Letters Patent," and the signature of Matte. Robinson. Manufactory, 64. Red Lione-teet, Hoborn, Lendon.

CONNOLATION TO THE APPLICTED.

CONNOLATION TO THE APPLICTED.

COUNDES'S COUGH BALSAM, for Hooping Cough, Asthmas, Communition, Shortmens of Breath. This invaluable Meddicine has the Cough and the Cough and the Cough and the Cough and the Cough and protected Colds, such as hoarseners, difficulty of Irrathing, buildings of the Cough and momentarily removing the cause of that annoying taking in the throat, which distresses by a perpetual hacking Cough, and do rives the national of sleep, immediate seller with her cough the Cough, and do rives the national of sleep. cent and protucted Colds, such as hoarseness, difficulty of by-rathing, house cent and protucted Colds, such as hoarseness, difficulty of by-rathing, house throat, which distresses by a perpetual hacking Cough and dre rives the posterior of step, immediate relief will be found by taking one dose; and in recent one hottle will effect a cure. Houping and Chronic Coughs, and all disord the Cheet and Lungs, in extreme cases, even where life has been despire and the suiferers have not been able to the down in their beefs for month tear of sufficient on by the accumulation of vised philegan, this Baixan has negural for certainty, safety, and efficacy; one dose alone has produced under included the produced with the suiferers have been sufficiently and the sufficient of the sufficient of miraculous recovery to robust health, to forward their testimosals to the prietor. For the encouragement and satisfaction of those affiliated with dreadful complaints, the following, among the many are selected for their bring the sufficient of the cough was such that a recumbent notition was followed almost instant sufficienting; to the astonishment of my instand and friends aking one dose of your Cough Balsam, in a few minutes expectoration place and by continuing its use I have gradually recovered my health and Irendia, Sit, gratefully yours,

St. John's Wood.

Mr. Parry, of 203, Hoxton Old Town, was afflicted with a violent Cough of

Framin, Sir, gratefully yours,
St. John's Wood.
Mr. Parry, of 203, Hoxton Old Town, was afflicted with a violent Cough for 328
years: by taking a few bottles was entirely cured, and is now as hearty and welland at 20, the being at this time 80 years of age.
Price 13-1-1, and 2.9. 36. containing three bottles at 13-14, each.
Prepared by
the Proprietor, Samuel Jones, Dulvich, and sold by Dicker, 235, and Prout, 236
Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stradling, Royal Exchange: Barchy and
Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stradling, Royal Exchange: Barchy and

Mr. Parry, ol 2004.

Mr. Parry, ol 2004.

Tears: by taking a few bottles and as 20. donotthing three bottles and 20. be being at this time 80 years of any of the part of the 13 pt., and 28 93. containing three bottles and 20. be being at this time 80 years of any of the 13 pt., and 28 93. containing three bottles and 20. Barriage and 20. Strand; Songe, 130, Oxford-atreet; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Barriag and Strand; Songe, 130, Oxford-atreet; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Barriag and Sons, 95, Farringdon street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 46, 81, Paul's churchy and Strand; Songer, 130, Oxford-atreet; Brawards, 67, and Newberry, 46, 81, Paul's churchy and 5, Webber-row, and every respec able Medicine Vender in the three kinedoms

Webber-row, and every respec able Medicine Vender in the three kinedoms

Mould and the most emilient at was ever discovered, forming an efficient vereitable. White Powder, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected in States and 13 and an ever failing remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable, eradicating all deletelous matter, at the same time the states of t

The company of the state of the Stomach and Bowels, generally termed Billous of NB AVOIS APERISAT. ANTHIBLIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, and toose Complaints within another state of the Stomach and the stomach and bowels, nauses, fastilency, foul and furred tongue, stuper, and the stomach and bowels, nauses, fastilency, foul and furred tongue, stuper, and the stomach and bowels, nauses, fastilency, foul and furred tongue, stuper, and the stomach and bowels, nauses, fastilency, foul and furred tongue, stuper, and the stomach and bowels, nauses, fastilency, foul and furred tongue, stuper, and cuter alarming or unpleasant symptoms. They are peculiarly adapted to persons of sadestary habits, whose confinement produces dyspepsia. They contain unmercurial preparation; may be used without neitstation by either sex. They form advalable Emparision, they may be used without heistation by either sex. They form advalable Emparision, the stomach and the stomach and bowels, and require no confinement. Being purely of regetable composition, they may be used without heistation by either

Britain; and Brugglits, and Venders of Patent Medicines throughout Gr
Britain; and wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Rdwards, Newbery, Sutton, L

On, &c. &c.

ALL'S ANTIBILIOUS PLLS are recommended as the inuseful Aperical and Family Medicine circulated, for the care and prev
tion of most diseases, whether arising from an irregular mode of living or fa
natural causes. Indigestion, Hearthurn, Court. Costiveness, Gaitaria or dus
properties. They are purely vegetable, and may be taken to the constitutions without restraint. In Boxes, 13dd. and 25. 9d. each, and Fan
Boxes at 20s. each, duty included.—Sold by Barclay and Sons, Newbery at
Sons, Sutton and Co., Edwards, Evans, Drew and Co. London: and by moes
spectable Venders in the kingdom.

THE THAVELLER'S SAFEGUARD.

Amarauding indian, on prowling intent,
Assail'd a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots
Diverted the savage from murd rous pursuits;
For over the Jeto I reflection be bent
With fearful amazement, and riewing his shade
In percet though ministure semblance displayd,
Wheeler of the stream, who death whole tribe:
As harbourd by timps, and refrain from attacking
The travellers thus guarded by Warrens Jet Blacking.

THIS Essays-shining and Britiant BLACKING, prepared
In the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Backing in podes at 6d, 12d, 13d,
13d each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others,
counterfest.

TO CURRESPONDENTS.

int of room to postp

er e nave ocen oppresses from outco; room to postpone our observa-ons upon the Irish Church Bill till next week.

The criticisms upon the Theatres, YATES, and the acted Oratorios e also postponed for the same reason.

A Mendar Edition (for the Country) is published at Three '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

THE KING came to town on Thursday, and on Friday held a Court and Levee, which were very numerously 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 Londers, the Bishop of Myrkerstra, the Bishop of Bristor, the Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and Archdeacon Wayson. The deputation was introduced by two Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, making their obeisances. His Mayesty was seated on his throne in a military uniform, attended by the Marquis of Wyrkerstra, the Earl of Albemark, two of the Great Officers of State, Lord Byrnov as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir Joseph Whatley 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. Monezo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United Provinces of Le Plata, to deliver his credentials.—His Myestyr gave audiences to the Marquis of Winchester Earl Grey, Viscount Meldouran, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Choogan, Sir J. Kempt, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Hill, and Viscount Exmouth, when the Roble Viscount returned theriband of the Bath worn by his late father

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

ther, 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 Wellesier 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 Perview 
or 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, 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 ANGLESEEY, 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, AGITATE, To visit the Lord Carry in ginsisted 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 Carry in hone in St. Stephen's Green, wearing a "large green handkerchief, similar to the Dan's order crawats, supported by the Irish Volunteers!"

In the progress of this Bill Lord Greey will meet with some difficulties which be ought to have anticipated.

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 on the proposed to myself to send you for publication, on Monday on the containing the following passages:—

him, containing the following passages:—

"I proposed to myself to send you for publication, on Monday, an address to the frish 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 rell you, that not only are the popular lists 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 Grava 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 extremedespotism of the proposed measures has a ten-

dency, to disgust every friend to liberty, and in England we shall certain ly get considerable support out of doors.

In the mean time, pray use my name to conjure the people, first, to be perfectly peaceable madness of doing the business of our enemies, the new perfectly accepted the desired of the law. Secondly, get the client, in passible of violation of the law. Secondly, get the client of the law, in passible of the lasty, unanimously to petition. Petition perition spains 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. I repeat ten on 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.

Let October treatment the office of the completion of the last of the content of t

tional power will be found accquate 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 Birmighlam, who were to dictate to Lord Grey's opponents what they were to dictate to Lord Grey's opponents what they were to dictate to Lord Grey's opponents what they were to dictate to Lord Grey's opponent 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.

these persons, and the flattering approbation and support with which they lonoured 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. P. Muntz, Saq, 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 dayree to restore the prospecify of the country would be introduced by the Ministers, unless computed by the hand and universal voice of the people from one extremity of the kingdom to the other.—(Lond cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Attronon brought up the Report of a Committee appointed to recommend what measures it would be proper to take on 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.—(Linear) —Mr. Attrono said that the sole object for which the people had exceted themselves to pass the Reform Bill was, that they might have an acknowledgment of, and remedy for, their great distresses.—(Linear) —Mr. Attwood said that the sole object for which the people had exceted themselves to pass the Reform Bill was, that they might have an acknowledgment of them in their present situation: —(Hear,

agreed to submit these Resolutions and Petitions to a public Meeting.

The Rev. T. M. M'Doxnell, 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 appliance on the nature of the Bill in question, which he denounced in the strongest terms. Bills introduction he conceived Barl Grey had lost the confidence of the people. His name, instead of going down to posterity with the hearteniens of the human race, would be associated with the Calignias, the Pitts, and Castleraghs.—Choud cheers.—In the Bill now before the Lords he had contrived to extract all the virus of former Acts of coercion towards breadness and concentrated them in one locus. Mr. M'Donnell said he would warn Ministers of the dreadful consequences likely to ensure from the passing of this tyramical Bill.—Choud Cheers.)—Mr. M'Donnell concluded by moving that the Petition he had read should be submitted to the public Meeting.

Mr. Saur seconded the Resolution in a foreible speech. If Lord Grey's Bill were carried into a law he trembled for the consequences. If the people of England did not instantly rise up and petition against this infamous measure they would be contaminated by it.—(Fehrenet cheering.)

Mr. Edmonts Berger and Compiler Seet and Contaminated by it.—(Fehrenet cheering.)

Mr. Bounds measure view would be contaminated by it.—(Fehement heering.)

Mr. Ednows next addressed the Council with considerable effect, somenting upon various portions of Earl Grey's speech, which he considered a declaration of twen quainst the people.—(Cheers.)

The motion of Mr. M'Donnel having been acceded to.
Mr. Gites read a petition for the immediate and total repeal of litaxes on knowledge, which he proposed should also be submitted of the public Meeting.

Mr. G. Waterr seconded the motion. Resolutions agreed to.
It was then determined to hold a public Meeting of the inhabitants to Beardsworth's Repository on Monday next.

We are informed that Wolverhampton will hold a Meeting for the ame purpose next week.

Lord GREY must feel-bitterly feel, the position in which

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 GREV 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 we cannot consider that those who would in one case consci-entiously uphold the Government are bound to support it in

The newspapers say, that several regiments of cavalry

and intentry are ordered to Ireland. We beg leave to lint 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,

stands for Iuestay, and, as we see by the bemorahdum of Lord Goderica 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 fictions of the faction as vague and groundless as are the tyranny and oppression of the and groundless as are the tyranny and oppression of the

the miseries of the slaves are fictious 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 words is 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 Tradewere abolished they should be satisfied, and pledged themselves never to meddle with the perilous question of negroemancipation:—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 whea, 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 pains and money, had been adopted, we think we shall shew that 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 supon his own responsibility," without submitting the evid

" He had proofs in his possession, and most certainly would adduce "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 negraes were not treated in the manner which had been so successfully held up to the public wine, and had so much agitated the public mind. It 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 fur from being miserable; on the contrary, when the various ranks of society were considered and contemplated, they were, comparatively, in a state of hamble happiness."

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—rull

The Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution would be endangered—rull

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The Constitution of the Constitution would be endangered on the Constitution of the Constitution would be endangered on the Constitution of the Const HE NEVER WOULD ENDURE. Full and substantial prog 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 lessent 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 miscrable wretches."

The same Peer of Parliament said upon another of

"Property to the amount of one hundred millions was embarked

"Property to the amount of one hundred millions was embarked in our West Indian Colonies, which returned annually eighteen milions to the country, producing four millions of Revenue—was all this to be hazarded without deliberation, AND WITHOUT BEARD THOSE WHO WERE SO MATERIALLY CONCEASED?"
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 restonstbility—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 whold 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 (uestion; as we shall next week shew, he has avowed

people most interested.

Luckity 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 GREV 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 GREV out of office with any personal view—no Conservative wants office—but if Lord GREV'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 legis-

step, and deprive the present men of the power of over-turning every thing.

Justice, reason, common decency, require, that no legis-lative 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 mightly for they must hoar it, they was the season

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 produceable 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 flinsy, even for them.

WE last week made a few observations upon the misplaced patronage by which Lord FREDERICK FITZCLA-RENCE had been appointed to the Lieutenancy of the Tower. Lord FREDERICK, we beg to say, was not at Waterloo, but unwell at Brussels, or somewhere else, at the time of that dorious victory.

glorious victory.

We last week said we thought his Lordship would be in-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. It 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 as an agreeable opportunity, being a leisure day, of receiving the congratulations of his Lordship's Whig 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.

containing so groundless an allegation, coming from a nobleman of such exalted sentiments, admirable feeling, and high character as Lord TEVNHAM, produced lond cries of "Order, order," from all parts of their Lordships' House. When these "sounds unwelcome to a Baron's car" 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 imputation?—(Hear, hear.)—He (the Duke of Wellington) was not in the service of His Majesty a more respectable man than Sir Hudson Lowe.—(Cheers.)

"Lord Texnam disclaimed any intention of aspersing the character of Sir Hudson Lowe. He only spoke of him through general report; and this he would say, that Sir Hudson Lowe. Governor of St. Helen, was throughout Europhe held up as a man of arbitrary charge he had there. (Order.)

"Earl Barituser could not sit atill and hear such an accusation distinctly denied the truth of the accusation all the respective of the most had performed his duty in a manner which redounded to his honour —(Hear.)"

"After what fell from the Duke and Lord Bathurst, it may be considered needless to say another word; but we cannot, feeling every respect for Lord Texnaha, which his

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 the again speaks of the former of these Generals, to rely with 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 to wound and annoy the captive, are false, and have been proved false.

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 so fo no great consequence whether his Lordship did or not.

As everything is to be reformed, so the internal regula-

As everything is to be reformed, so the internal regulations of the House of Commons have been altered by a resolution proposed by Lord Althonp—the House is to meas 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.

have understood it.

SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, 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 streence 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 norm, which says.—

notation 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 out of sixpence 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 recoilect to have heard any public measure hailed with ware control dispute and averaging. with more general disgust and execuation.

More Tensus and a model man of distinguished latent having nearly arranged his charges against Lord SLIGO on The SLIGO on

residence at Portsmouth is absolutely indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties connected with the Command. In Monday's newspapers appears the following announce-

ment.
"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. Mattland, 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 Prell, 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. tive 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 pamplilet 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. tified, is somewhat fortunate.

tified, 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

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 Spiddle (belonging to Rooms Estate) was kept in irons in the common jail of Antigua for nearly five years, for no other reason that he could learn, than his having been insolent to the late Mr. Gamland."

This is Mr. PHILLIPS'S statement. We now submit a

list of the various crimes and commitments of the said SPID-

A List of the several Commitments of Seidder, (a Negro Man Stave belonging to the Rooms Estate) to the common Juil, from the Year 1824 to date.

	Date of Com- mitment	Date of Release,	By whom Committed,	By whom Released.	Crime.
	Oct. 25 182	*Feb. 16 1825	J. D. Taylor and Thos. Coull	Court of Sessn.	Burglary, Felo- ny, and Arson
ı	March 2 1827	July 8	R. W. Nanton	Escap, fr Gang	Runnway
	August 2	Nov. 5	J. Scotland, jun.	Ditto	Mistemeanor
١	Nov. 7	March 9 1826	Ditto	Ditto	Theit
١	April 3 1826		John Shiell	Escared fr Jail	Misdemeanor
ı	May 19	July 19	J. Scotland, jun	Recommitted	Theft
ĺ	July 27	Sept. 19	John D. Taylor	Time expired	Ditte
ı	Sept. 20	et. 13	J. Scotland, jun.	Recommitted	Ditto
1	Oct. 13	Jan. 23 1827	Ditto	Ct. of Sessions	Runaway
ı	July 11 1827		Court of Sessions	Ditto	Misdemeanor
ı	July 18	August 1	Ditto	Recommitted	Ditto
ı	August 1	Nov. 23	Thos. F. Nibbs	Ditto	Ditto
١	Nev. 23	Aug. 25 1828		Isseaped fr. Jail	
ı	Aug. 27 1825			R. Garland	Runaway
ı	July 14 1829		Charles K. Dow	Ct. of Sessions	Felony
ı	July 31	August 6		C. K. Dow	Larceny
Į	August 6 Jan. 29 1830	Nov. 4	Ditto	Time expired	Ditto
ı			J. Billinghurst	Recommitted	Runaway
ı		March 8	Thos. F. Nibbs	Ditto	Barglary
١	March 10	June 19	Charles K. Dow	Time expired	Larceny
١	Angust 9 Sept. 10 1839	Jan. 5 1831	Sand. O. Bayer	Ditto	Runaway
ı			John Shiell	Ditto	Stealing
ı	Nov. 14	Still in Jall.	G. Maidenboro'		Dina

separable from the system; and I will moreover shew this immacu-te Joseph was himself a slave owner.

inseparable from the system; and I will moreover shew this immaculate Joseph was himself a slave owner.

(Cory.)

"Cortificate of Third Trionnial Registration.

"Register of Slaves Office. Antiqua.

"These are to certify all whom it may concern, that the foliowing slave, viz.:—Mary Jane. Iemale black, thirty years, returned by Thomas B Moore, trustee to an infant. Varah B. Phillips, has been duly recorded in my office as the land. Varah B. Phillips, thas been folly recorded in my office as the land. Varah B. Phillips, thas been Signed "Charles Taylon, Registrar." INDORSED, "The within mentioned slave was furchased by Joseph Frillips, and placed in trust for his daughter."

The supporters of this "convert to Ciristianity," as they have designated him, (by which they mean his apostacy from the Church to Sectarianism), were not satisfied with a simple extenuation of his conduct, but they must make it a velicle of slander to others: they state—

"According to this statement, Joseph Phillips was himself a slave overneer for seven years, and that during that time he f-lt no aversion to his barbarous employ: it is therefore highly probable, that in the course of it he did practice cruelties upon the negroes, which may lave exposed him to arraignment and fine. But what then? This only shews that, before the light of revelation shone upon his mind, he was, like overseers in general, harsh and vindictive in the discharge of his daties, that subsequently however to his profession of religion and detachment from slavery, he has neither disgraced humanity not violated integrity."

Now, in defence of the "overseers in general," I mean to expose this notable piece of patchwork; and in doing so, it will answer my

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, it will answer my purpose extremely well to quote Phillips's own words literally, and shew, by a reference to dates. (which I particularly request may be 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 snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with that class of persons; but was, in fact, a snopsety connected with the class of class of the fact, and the class of the fact, and the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the class of the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the person with the

Dominus Rex

"Joseph Phillips."

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. It was, therefore, ordered by the Court, that the defendant, Joseph Phillips, do pay a fine of twenty pounds and the Court fees. Secretary's Office, Antiqua, 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 attend

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.

-many of our correspondents write to say how SEVERAL 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 anusement 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 Petersburgh, 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 Rost—

Games-giving daines of London—it is a curious description, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Morning Rost—

"The commencement of the new year (Jan. 13, N.S.) has just been cebebrated here by a masked ball, given by their Madesties, at the Great Winter Palace. Upwards of thirty thousand tichets 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 almost endless-suite of rooms opened to the public for the occasion. What a scene! The thousands of grave-looking Monjikk merchants and shopkrepers, with their long-skirted coats, stately brards, and nicely-thatched heads, circassians, Tartars. Chinese, in their respective national costumes; the countless officers of the sea and land service in their selections. Trates of the sea and land service in their selections, with their secretaries, &c., en grand tenue. In the midst of this thronts, gliding with difficulty from room to room, appeared the Emergoa and Emparss—his Majesty in a plain uniform, without order or jewels; his spouse blazing with diamonds and pearls, which certainly never graced a more-lovely person.—"arried forward like waves-upon the stream, we were at length brought close to the throne 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 feative scene. It is impossible to conceive the imagnificence which now surrounded us. The Theate of the Hermitage had been fitted up for the occasion in the form of a circular temple, illuminated by means of lamps placed behind 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

obhis 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, laded 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 interior to that which we see a little farther westward, where one day we have a Kron nearly killed at a racecourse, and another, his neighbouring Majestry, 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'Conwell's threat of a run upon the Banks, and an assistant parsaraph to that effect in the Pilot, we suggested to the Government the immediate preventive enactment of a retriction 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 injustious charge, and as the organ of the Partict 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 of Dublin to come forward, and remonstrate against the measures rate 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 rage, which would be worthless in a state of war?!!"

"Yes, we would recommend to merchants, solvent merchants, and longest men—sade to the Mankers of Dublin to meet and nut

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 sgainst the profligate, abandoned, and cruel agency to their wicked views contemplated by a wicked and desperate faction. The Minister could carry the Bill we have suggested through the House in one nightlif he pleased."

PEMICAN.

### PEMICAN.

Desptaches have been received from Van Diemen's Land, and news-papers 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 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 wools; 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 Kaffea, 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 land been very favourable: there was no alteration in the the season halver settlement had been received to the 12th September; the season hald 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 Sidney; 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 description. 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, would be presented to him by the Pacha.—Our immortal bard anust 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 obitiziny of Mr. O'Keffer, the author of the Farmer &c., that according to that lamented gentleman's estimate, he had his equal.

James MacQueen. Ess., has been appointed delegate from the Letters from Alexandria, of the 3d of January, state that there has

man'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 Montrel one of the Ministers of Charles X, who signed the

Ordonnance of July 1830, has been condemned to a fine of 400,000 fr. or 16,0001. 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 Hi-bernia, Capt. Maxwelle, for New York. Capt. Back, the Commander, arrived in Liverpool on Thursday. The talent, perseverance, and un-equalled powers of endurance which he exhibited in Capt. Franklin's equalled powers of endurance which he exhibited in Capt. Farkern's first expedition, together with his accurate knowledge of the arctic rejumes 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 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

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 23 days.—We regret to hear that the Kino of Naples had met with a severe accident by the overturning of his open carriage—so popular is his Malesty. that the funds fell two per cent. on account of the misfortune.—Great complaints are made at Naples that the present Consul charges for Cartes de Sureté, which, before the Whigs were in office, were issued gratis.

We find the following in Thursday's Manying Posts.

were in office, were issued gratis.

We find the following in Thursday's Morning Post:—

"The Duke of Wellington (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 San itssima Trinidada, 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.

It is with no view but that of correcting an error wind occurs in this paragraph, and which must have been made unintentionally, that we notice it. By a reference to Souther's life of Nelson in Murray's Family Library, p. 336, we find the following passage:—

"The enemy shewed no colours till late in the action, when they began to feel the necessity of having them to strike. For this cason the Santissima Trinidada, Nelson's old acquaintance, as he used t

call her, was distinguishable 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 Handy. Captain Adam, of the Marines, with the conversing with Hardy. Captain Adalr, 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. Scorr; but he auxiously 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 Adalr to disperse his men about the ship, that they might not suffer so much from being together. A few minutes afterwards a shot struck the fore-brace bits on the quarter-deck, and passed between Nelson 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 wang work to last long.''

This account, Mr. Souther tells us, is taken from Mr. Beatty's batteria.''

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, 536; deaths, 305; recoveries, 196; the deaths now far exceed the recoveries, which has not latterly been the case. The places at which the disease most prevails are Tralee, Kilnagariff, Castle-pollard, Killoughter, Kilkenny, and Herbertstown.

pollard, Killoughter, Kilkenny, and Herbertstown.

The capital burgesses 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 Ds La Warr, in the absence of the Earl of Hardwicker, and the same was supported by Lord Wynford.—This appears to be the most extraordinary waste of trouble we ever heard of—before the 3d of next November comes, there will not be a corporation existing in the whole kingdom.

LORD MILTON.—A correspondent of the Northumpton Herald states, that although the late Earl FITZWILLIAM did not expire until states, that although the late Earl FITZWILLIAM did not expire until 20 'clock on Friday, an agent of Lord MILTON's commenced an active canvass by nine o'clock on the following morning. Sharspeare makes Humlet say, when expressing his detestation of his mother's indecent haste, that the "funeral baked meats 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 officiass agent who has been quilty of this set of disrepence to the memory of agent who has been guilty of this act of disrespect to the memory of e late Earl Fitzwilliam.

TESTIMONIAL OF REGARD TO MR. FOLLETT .- This is now com-IRRIMONIAL OF REGIAND TO MR. FOLLETT.—This is now completed, and consists of a magnificent embossed silver candelabrs, weighing 225 ounces. This beautiful piece of workmanship has been prepared under the directions of Mr. Anams, of Exeter, silversmith, and it is understood will be presented to the learned and highly-respected gentleman at the approaching Assizes.

respected gentieman 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 Grav, 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-

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 men, 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 capsized 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.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 20th Feb. 1833.

Dear Bull.—The carnival is just over—the rain descends in torneuts—the shops which were hired for a month by the letters out of masks and dominos are once more empty—the bodevards are deserted—the tradespeople are beginning again to look gloomy and sad—the balls are over—the Stocks are falling—a new Losn of 200 millions of francis on the tapis—the King of Hollands remains firm, he has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russial, counselling him to pursue the same line of policy he has hither to adopted—the Scheldt is closed to Belgian, Franch, and English vessels. Sir Stratton Cannino has failed in his mission at Madrid—Doy Pedda on a bandons himself to grief and melancholy—Dow Mrould enies 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 a sou—Austria has concluded a loan on beneficial terms without a sou—and—the Ring of Paussia relians to a south a single property of the Paussia relians to the conditions attempted to be imposed by Palmastron and Talleyanan on his relative and Ally the King of Housano. The Emperor of Russia desires to assent to the conditions attempted to be imposed by Palmastron and Talleyanan on his relative and Ally the King of Housano. 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 little Republics in the Departments of France is suddenly stopped by the Government before presented to the Chamber of Peers. M. p'Andour and M. Barne, two of the Ministers of Lours Pullipris, are at open hostilities—the Spanish Government is divided into two parties, and to one can decide which will trimph—and, finally disorder and confusion every where abound in Europe, where popular principles have momentarily triumphed, whilst in Ireland there are civil war

rimmh not of Monarchical but of popular principles, and a Throne slick was created by three or four score of Deputies illegally assumbled can never claim the right of suspending the action of charter by which it is bound, and to which it is, in fact, appended. If the Charter of 1830 is to fall (and the Royalista do not desire to preserve it), then the Throne should fall with it—but a citizen-morarchy should never be suffered to attack its ource, and oppose the very principle of its existence without, at the same time, falling with it. As then the Charter of 1830 is clierres that no military courts for the trial of civil offences shall ever be established—and as titook says from the citizen Monarchy, the right which and the court of the

ment has asked for the cession of the Pachalik of Bagdad as the price of his offered succours to the Sultan; but such conditions have Bern refused.

Friday.—The Tribone has published a very useful and striking picture of the state of the poor French Perrage! Seventy-six Perrs (more than a fourth of the total number) receive pensions. The lowest is 6,000 francs. I am happy to add that the Marquis de Darux Biezze, who formerly received a pension, has given it tup since the revolution of 1830, and now refuses to receive a farthing from the existing Government. It is said that the Minister of Finance, without waiting for the vote of the Chambers as to the foreck loar, has made considerable advances to Prince Otho and the new Greek State, and that the Deputies having found out the fact have resolved on refusing the loan altogether, and are requiring the Minister to refund the money paid. In Hesse Cassel the Elector stands a good chance of being overthrown. He as smath popularity—let him now reap the fruit of his own system. The reports as to an approaching European Congress die away, the Emperor of Russia baving refused to meet Louis Philippe.

Saturday.—The aliars of Ireland occupy almost exclusively the Atlention of the Freuch public. The Chamber of Deputies, anxious to imitate Lord Graev in his attack on the trish Protestant clersy, has begun to diminish yet further the revenues of the Catholic San have less than a thousand pounds a year, I confess I arm at a loss to make out. The Opposition Deputies are solved on moving the reduction of the interest on the funds for the diminution of the British Frotestant clersy, has begun to diminish yet further the revenues of the Catholic San have less than a thousand pounds a year, I confess I arm at a forest of a surface of the Archale Catholic of the Archale Catholic of the Archale Catholic of the Archale Catholic of Paris has addressed a passoral tenter to the clergy of his diocese, calling their attention to the

recent increase of duels, and pointing to the commandment of God "Thou shalt not kill."

recent increase of duels, and pointing to the commandment of God
"Thou shalt not kill."

Senday.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Clermont, in
consequence of the re-establishment of the duties on public carriages.
It became necessary to call out the armed force, and both people
and soldiers were wounded! Very serious damage has been occasioned everywhere along the French coast, and even in the interior
of the country, by tremendous gales and storms of wind. Rivers
have so swollen as to inundate whole districts of country, and thousands of families, living on the produce of fishing, or of small farms
and portions of land, are reduced to ruin.

Monday.—The French Government has received very unsatisfactory intelligence from St. Petersburgh; and the Russian Cabinet
continues firmly resolved on not disarming, and on attacking, every
where, the revolution of 1830, and all its consequences. Lord Granville, Count d'Aprowx, and the Duke de Booalls, are said to be
engaged on the subject of a declaration, to be made by the Courts of
Enkland, Austria and France, relative to the affairs of the cast. The
Ambassador of Citizen Leorold. of Belgium, has presented to Lours
PHILIPPE the Act containing the vote of thanks of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies to the French army, on account of the Antwerp expedition. M. Fould, a Jaw, has been elected a Member of the Chamber
of Deputies. The Ministerial circles are much scandalized by a visit
recently made by the two eldest sons of Lours PHILIPPE to old
LATATETE. They say that this is a concession made to the movement—undoubtedly it is. Don Mouze, has refused to make any
reparation for a supposed insult, not really offered to the French
fag; and has declared that the facts have been erroneously reported
to the French Government. The King of BAVARIA has refused to
receive the Belgian Envoy.—A conspiracy has been discovered in
the Grand Duchy of Posen, against the Prussian Government. King
Ofne has arrived at Corfu, where Lord Nuckery was surely not
experced to rece

dancing in her hotel, as long as the Duchess of Berray remained in capitivity.

Wedwesday.—Discussions both yesterday and to-day in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Foreign Affairs of France.—An application is about to be made to the Chamber of Deputies for a million of franca, as dower to the Queen of the Bucatan.—A heatrian Covernment at Vitana.—There are munours of trouble that a single procession of the property of the Chamber

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. T. Beyan, A.M. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at St. David's College, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, to the Vicarage of St. Peter's, Caermarthen, on the presentation of the Principal, Vice-Principal, and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter.

The Rev. W. Laoyo has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of St. David's the perp-tual Curacy of Llanfilangel Rhydithon, and Llandenry Ystradenny, in Radnorshire, on the presentation of Lord Kensington.

ensington.
The Rev. R. ANTRAM, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of yellinch, Dorset, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Hobson.—

David's, to the perp'tual Curacy of Lannianger Rhydithon, and Liandenry Ystradenny, in Radoroshire, on the presentation of Lord Kensington.

The Rev. R. Antram, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Lydlinch, Dorser, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Hobson.—Patron, F. W. Fane, Eag.

The Rev. H. Wardeld, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Senior Curate of Ryton, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the new Rectory of Winlaton, lately separated from that parish, and vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Archdeacon Thorp.

The Rev. F. R. Neve, B. A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Rectory of Poole St. Michael, vacant by the resignation of the Hon, and Rev. W. L. Addington, on the presentation of the Hon, and Rev. W. L. Addington, on the presentation of the Hon, and Rev. W. L. Addington, on the presentation of the Church and parish of Snizort, in the Isle and Presbytery of Sky, vacant by the death of the Rev. M. M. Leon.

The Rev. J. Canvas, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Hevingham, Norfolk, on his own petition.

The Rev. J. Canvas, M.A. Ommissary to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, has instituted the Rev. J. Kindon, A.B. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of North Petherwyn, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the true patron.

The Rev. John T. TREVELLYAN, A.M. to the Rectory of Huish Champflower, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. m. Darch; patron, Sir John Trevellyan, Bart.

The Rev. W. H. Charman, jun. M.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Vicarage of Basinghourne, near Royston, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminnster, upon the nomination of the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. W. H. Charman, jun. M.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Vicarage of Rolvendon, Kent.

We have been informed of a fact connected with this biving, which this tyieve us much pleasure to mention. The Dean and Canons of Rochester, the Patrons of the Vicarage, have recently aumente

Beyth, of Clare hall, has been elected, by the parishioners, to the evening lectureship of the same Church, on the resignation of the Rev. James Eyre.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. D. Lysons, at Rodmartor, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. W. M. STAWILL, Rector of Filleigh, and East Buckland, aged 82.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

ONDORD, Feb. 21.—In a congregation holden this day, the following gentlemen were nominated Public Examiners, the first by the Senior, the second by the Junior Proctor:—The Rev. A. Stoort, M.A. Student of Christ Church, in Literis Humanioribus.; the Rev. A. Student of Christ Church, in Literis Humanioribus.; the Rev. A. Nears, M.A. of Trinity, in Disciplins Mathematicis et Physicis.

At the same title the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts. Rev. T. Blackburne, Brasenose; H. Merivale, Fellow of Baliol; Rev. C. E. Birch, Fellow of St. John's; E. Owen, Worcester,—Buchelows of Arts. W. H. Kennson, A. Browne, Christ Church; G. B. Rogers, Pembroke; G. Churchill, E. Stanley, Worcester,—In a convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, it was agreed to accept a benefaction for the foundation of two scholarships, the one for the greatest attainment in Mallematics, under the will of the late Rev. John Johnson, D. D.; some time Fellow of Magdalen College. The candidates must have passed their principal examination, and not have exceeded five years from their matriculation. The scholarships are to last for two years, and the proceeds of the benefaction to be in books and not in money.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 22.—On the 12th inst. Jos. Bowstead, Esq. B. A., of Pembroke college, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that society. At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Buchelors in Disinity: Rev. W. Shepherd, Trin. coll, rector of Cherrimaton, Bucks; Rev. G. Jarvis, Corpus Christicoll.—Buchelors of Arts: G. B. O. Hill, Trinity college; T. Jones, St. John's; H. T. Daniel, St. Peter's; J. Cheerham, W. Wailace, and J. Fawsett, Jesus college; J. C. Stapleton, Downing college

land, Mr. Tatham, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Weller, Mr. Ash, Dr. Bowstead, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Barrick, a Syndicate, to consider of what standing candidates for the degree of B.A. ought to be before they are allowed to be examined for that degree, and also to consider for what period after examination the certificate of approval signed by the Examiners shall remain in force, and to report thereon to the Senate.—To allow the Rev. William Shepherd to take his degree of Bachelor of Divinity without reference to the time of his matriculation.

The Durham Unyreastry.—The Dean and Chapter propose to open a deposit for Antiquities, and other objects of science and literature, to be the foundation of a Museum with a view to the studies of the University.

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishes of MAGARE he'd an Osticitation in St. Bridget's Clurch, Dublin, on Sundants he'd an Osticitation in St. Bridget's Clurch, Dublin, on Sundants he'd an Osticitation in St. Bridget's Clurch, Dublin, on Sundants he'd an Osticitation, College, St. Colleg

### CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol Market has evinced coniderable nimation, and this afternoon the closing quotation for the Account

mercial communication with the north of America, invends 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 Ochotak.

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. Whitehall, which was former used for the office of the Doard of it to be, sended the spendid building for the Naval and Military Library and Museum.

Military Library and Museum.

Military Library and Museum.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, Charles and Thomas Little 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 Little 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.

ALARAKING FIRE AT CHEKSEA HOSPITAL.—Friday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an 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 greates consternation prevailed amongst the aged inmates, who were seen running about in all directions. The engine belonging to th

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That this Committee, in thus expressing their opinion generally upon a general charge, consider themselves more particularly called upon to speak openly and undinchingly to their own acts; and therefore, so far as relates to their exertions in their endeavour to return Sir Howard Douglas, the woost unlevial tailingly declare the charge of Bribery having been and Falsa.

That the Committee are willing, if necessary, to relievate in the most solem manner, at the Bar of the House, their opinion and declaration as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

That a Petition to the House of Commons, based upon the foregoing resolutions, be prepared, signed by the Committee generally, and forwarded for presentation.

That the Corporing resolutions be advertised in the following Liverpool papers.

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years of age, and found them both quite capable of understanding, almost every

word in the book. This is, ito a parent or guardian, wouth fifty floorishing sen
tence in sinch a case as the present, so we shall say nonce."—Literary Gez.

2. STORIES for CHILDREN, from the HISTORY of ENGLAND.—

Eleventh Edition, 3s half-bound,

3. PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY for CHILDREN. By the Author og

Stories for Children, 2s. half-bound.

John Murray, Albemarle-street,

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. leased to conter the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to conter the house of Knighthood upon Lieute bath General Frederick Augustus Weiberall of Casitchar, Great Ealing, Middlenex, Military Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order;
Lieutenant General David Latiner Tinling Widdrington, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Colonel John Boscawen
Savage, of the Royal Marines, Companion of the Most Honourable Military
Order of the Bath, and Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian
Quelphic Order; and upon Henry Ellis, Esq. Principal Librarian of the British
Museum, Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the
veat Sea of the Upiece of Lieutenant of the Majesty's Tower of London, vice
Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzclarned. Order Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
Ordenance Medical Department: Assistant-Surgeon T. H. Quigley to be Surgeon, vice Parker, deceased

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Z.H. WOOLEBERT, Southampton-row, Russell-square, jeweller—J. LEADBEATER and J. BARLOW, Manchester, cabinet-inakers.

E. EENNETT, Merstham, Interest, Cabinet-inakers.

E. EENNETT, Merstham, Interest, Cabinet-inakers.

E. BENNETT, Merstham, Interest, Cabinet-inakers.

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### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Ring has been pleased to confer the honour of Rnighthood upon Captain Richard Spencer, of the Royal Navy, Companion of the Motal Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Milliary Knight Commander of the Royal Hanove-Man Guelphic Order.

Waa Obrices. March 1.—2d Regt. Foot: Ens. H. Reynolds, from 17th Regt. to be Lieutemant without pur. vice Cabilli, app. to 73d Foot.—7th Foot: Capt. W. Guard, from 25d Regt. to be Captain, vie Hall, exch.—24th Foot: Brevet Col. Impecting Field Officer of a Recruit g. District.—63d Foot: Capt. H. B. Hall, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. to be Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. bo he Captain, viee Gard, exch.—73d Foot: Lieut. D. Cabill, from 7th Regt. bo he Captain, viee Gard.—7th Foot: Capt.—9th Foot: Lord J. Beresford to be Ensign by pur. vice Graham, ret.

Royal Millary College—Asst. Surgeon B. D. Smith, from half-pay 85th Regt. to be Assistant-Surgeon.

David, From 1th Foot: Capt.—7th Foot: Ca

Warwickshire, wine merchant. Aus. Spencer and Compton, St. Mildred'steat, Poultry; Parry, Leanington Priors.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

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\*\*HOUNE OF LORDS.\*\*

Monday.\*\*—The Lord Chancellon, assisted by Lords Pannurae and Dinorbers, act his morning at ten o'clock to hear Scotch Appeals, the arguments in which were of no public interest.\*\*—Their Lordships' rose shortly before two o'clock on account of her Majesty's Drawing Room, and adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday.\*\*—Lord Kino presented a petition from a small parish in Somersetshire. setting forth that the clergyman thereof, recently appointed to the living by the Lord Chancellon, bad made "a little Ireland" of the place, by demanding a tithe of fish.\*\*—The Lord Chancellon replied, that as far as he understood, the clergyman had enjoy set forth hisright to such a tithe. If, however, he transgressed the law, there was a remedy. As to the clergyman, he had been appointed under peculiar circumstances, after having had his church burnt, and being exposed to the chance of distress with a large family; and the appointment had followed the strongest recommendations. His Lordship added, that he had learned nothing to induce him to regret the appointment he had made in this instance. —After a short discussion the petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table. —Lord Teynam presented a petition from certain parishes in Ireland, raying for the removal of Mr. Stanley from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; but the Lord Chancellor having stated that it was quite impossible or the House to entertain such a petition—the appointments, or the removal, of the Servants of the Crown resting with the King only, Lord Teynham withdrew his motion.

Lord ELLENDROUGH inquired whether any instructions had yet been issued to cruizers for the more effectual suppression of the slave treaty before France on the subject; he expected its return in a few days. When that return took place, the instructions to which allosion b

the present postponement at the instance of his Majesty's Government.

The Offences in Ireland (Venue) Bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Wednesday.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The Bishop of BATH and WELLS, adverting to the petition presented on the previous evening. from a parish in his diocese, complaining that its clergyman had demanded a tithe of the herring fishery, said, that he had received a letter from the clergyman, who stated that the petition was got up by Lord King's agent. The Noble Prelate added, that he was led to believe there had been much misrepresentation; the clergyman, instead of advancing, had express his regret for having been made the instrument of unjust aspersion.—Lord King replied, that he had not yet said anything for which to express greet, as what he stated was on the best authority.

The Bishop of Bars and Wells said that he would make further the structure of the compensation dropped.

TEXTHAM complained of a breach of privilege, directed against and Lord King, which appeared in the Standard newspaper lang, and begged to give notice that he should, to-morrow

evening, submit a motion to their Lordships for bringing the printer to the Bar of that House,—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that the

to the Bar of that House,—The Load Chaccillon said, that the motion was objectionable in point of form, and expressed a hope that the Noble Baron would either at once bring forward his motion, or that he would not proceed further with it.—Lord Teynham said, he thought it right to name the subject; but, after what had transpired, he should not pursue the matter further.

The Report of the Change of Venue (Ireland) Bill was brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.—Adj. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.—Adj. The Cappen of the Change of Venue (Ireland) Bill was brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.—Adj. The Change of the Change of Venue and the state of Ireland—attributing the more serious states to the introduction of Roman Catholics into the Legislatura of the companion Act. and praying the repeal forthwith of the Catholic Emancipation Act.

The Change of Venue (Ireland) Bill was read a 3d time and passed. Lord Wynford again introduced his Bill for reducing the expences of Suits at Common Law, which is precisely similar to his Lordship's former Bill on the same subject.—The Bill was read a first time.

Friday.—Nothing transpired in the House this evening beyond the reception of numerous petitions, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour to Monday.

RIDAY.—Nothing transpired in the House this evening beyond at an early hour to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TURBDAY.—The CHANCELLOR of the Exchagura intimated his intention of postponing till the 12th of March next his motion for leave to bring in a Bill relative to the commutation of tithes. This he did, not because he was not now perfectly prepared to state his views, but because he thought that further time should be afforded to Hon. Members before they were called upon to discuss a measure of such vast importance. The measure was then postponed till 12th of March.

Mr. PORTMAN moved for a Bill (which was presented in a subsequent part of the evening) to consolidate and amend the laws respecting highways. There would be, said the Hon. Member—amendments respecting the mode of levying the rate—to yive the power of appeal—and particularly to amend the law resarding the stopping up or diverting highways. respecting which there had been so much abuse. On the motion of Mr. P. THONSON a new writ was ordered for Dover. The Right Hon. Gentleman, it will be recollected, was elected for Dover and Manchester, but he has chosen to sit for the latter place. Mr. Stanley (aquestion on the subject having been asked) stated that it was not at present the intention of the Government to introduce any measure establishing poor laws in Ireland.

Mr. HUME Drought forward his motion for a return of the number of Colonels of regiments, the offices they hold, and their length of service abroad and at home. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hume presented the petition adopted at the Exeter Hall meeting in June last, and since signed by many thousand persons, praying for an amelioration of the criminal laws. The Hon. Member and Mr. Pease strongly supported the petition, which was received and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connell rose and said it was not his intention to bring forward either of the motions for which his notices stood on the orders for the evening. At the time he gave these he felt it would be necessary to discuss the

interfere with the presenting of petitions, but, laving been so particularly called upon, he could not avoid making the statement he had done.

Several Members were then sworn in, and the House adjourned, shortly after three, to five o'clock, when the House re-assembled, but the G dlery was not opened until half-past six o'clock.

During the exclusion of strangers, we understood that Mr. O'Connell moved a call of the House, and that an anendment was proposed by Mr. Wrsw with a view to prevent unnecessary trouble, when a scene of an extraordinary nature occurred, alfording a singular proof of the axvicty displayed to listen to the debate on the Irish Disturbances Bill. From the general negative which was given from all parts of the flouse, we have no doubt that a mijerity was against the useless ceremony of the call. But when the division was demanded such was the eagerness of Members to retain their places, which are forfeited by a division, that none would go forth, and hence the curious fact of the two tellers for the nose having none to tell on their side. Had those who wished to enforce the call been compelled by the forms of the House to forth, we believe the result would have been precisely similar.

On the re-admission of strangers into the gallery Mr. Rog was found addressing the House on a motion for the production of ficial papers relative to the disturbances in Ireland; but owing to the noise and confusion that prevailed forsome time after the opening of the gallery, what tell from the Hon. Member was either altogether lost, or indistinctly heard.—Mr. Straler resisted the motion, as only meant to delay the Bill. He admitted that the measures were arbitrary, and that the Ministers were bound to substartiate the necessity of them, or, in the event of failure of such substantiation, there was an end of their characters as Ministers.—Mr. T. Attwoon demanded that inquiry should precede legislation.—After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell.

The Chancellos o

there was an end of their characters as Ministers.—Mr. T. ATTWOOD demanded that inquiry should precede legislation.—After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell.

The Chaneellos of the Exchequen then moved the first reading of the Disturbances (Ireland) Suppression Bill, and supported it at very great length.—Mr. Tennyson moved as an amendment that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight. After several speakers, Mr. Stanley powerfully supported the Bill, contending that if law were not to be prostrated—il dictatorship were not to be allowed to have sway in Ireland, the Bill would have the unhesitating sanction of Parliament. The Right Hon. Secretary in the course of his speech severely animadverted on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell in having used language upon a late occasion, in a speech delivered at the meeting of a Political Union, the object of which on the part of the Learned Gent, was nothing less then to controul the freedom of speech in that House—within the walls of Parliament. He did not now allude to expressions said to have been used by the Hon. and Learned Gent, which he could not suppose it possible to have been employed—he would not say by any Member of that House, but even by any one person, possessing the remotest pretensions to the name of a Gentleman.—Choud and continued cheers, Mr. O'Connell at the same time intimating dissent across the Tuble.)—The Hon, and Learned Gentleman, it would seen, disclaimed the offensive expressions.—Mr. O'CONNELL—I am ready to state what I said.—(Cries of "Shame!")—Mr. Shankey proceeded.—He entreated for a moment the patience of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. He would then have an opportunity for explanation. He considered the language of that House—He called in the House in the name of iberty, as they wished to see the constitutional rights and privileges of Englishmen maintained—as they valued the peace and prosperity of the empire—he called upon them in signia of liberty for the purpose of checking all free exercise

lite or property, and in which, if suffered longer to continue, liverty, property, constitution, law, and justice, must be swallowed up in one undistinguishing ruin.—Mr. Saell rose to move the adjournment of the debate smids; lond cries from all parts for Mr. O'Connell, o'Explain, explain, "Mr. Sheil pointed to the clock, then half-past one, but it was many and the should be ready to explain on another occasion.—(Lond crief) "Explain explain," O'Constat seconded the tustion for adjournment, and said he should be ready to explain on another occasion.—(Lond crief) "Explain explain".—Mr. O'Constat said he read three effects of his speech to the Union in Theobald's-road) in one of which the Right Hon. Gentleman (his speech to the Union in Theobald's-road) in one of which the Right Hon. Gentleman alluded. He admitted he did say that if one seoundrel attempted to rob a man he misht protect himself, but there was no protection against aix hundred soundrels,—[The rest of the Hon. Member's explanation was nearly inaudible from the noise that prevailed in the House.]—Adjourned at 20 minutes to Two o'clock.

Tausnay.—The Adjourned debate on the Disturbances' Suppression (Ireland) Bill was resumed.—Mr. Shell opened the debate with a speech of considerable length. He contended that the result of Parliamentary inquiries, particularly Sir H. Vyvyan's evidence before the last Committee on Ireland, proved that, if the tythe question were but settlied, tranquillity would be restored and secured, in spite of agitators; that the Secretary Green and secured, in spite of agitators; that the Secretary Green and the suspension of Duries were proposed for the adoption of Parliamen.—Mr. Macautar strangly supported the measure, and resisted the delay as unnecessary; the evidence of the headout on thave read such evidence; and that an appeal to the laws—the effect of another Special Commission—dupin.—Mr. Clava said that measures of conciliation were more imperative than severity. He could not consent to put Ireland out of the peech of the

had a right to express his opinion.—After a few words from Dr. Baldwin, the question was put on the adjournment. The Gallery was cleared for a division, but no division took place, and the debate was adjourned.

Friday.—The Speaker took the Chair at twelve o'clock, when several petitions were presented, and many speeches were made, embracing numerous topics—the Stamps on Newspapers, the Circulation of Knowledge, the Abolition of Slavery, the Cause of Poland, the Observance of the Sabhath, the Emancipation of the Jews, the Inequalities of Taxation, &c.

Mr. Wilks (on the presentation of a petition) asked whether the Government contemplated any measure for the Abolition of Negro Slavery?—The Chancellon of the Enchequeur replied that at present he could not give any precise answer.

With the commencement of the five o'clock sitting began the third debate on the question that the Disturbances Suppression (Ir-land) Bill be read the first time, when, after some very able speeches, from Sir R. Petz and several other Memberrs, the question of adjournment was moved, and there were divisions on it; but the question was lost. The debate was, howevery, ultimately adjourned ill Monday.

Mr. D'sraell's New Work.—The following remarks on 'The Wondrous Tale of Alroy' as a kind of prose Opera; the same gorgeousness of scene—the same floridity of sentiment—the same union of music, pageantry, and action, that allure us at the King's Theatre—dazzle, and sometimes even latience us from their very brilliancy in the volumes before us. The author is no fireside delineator of fancied pictures. He has visited the vast plains and the mighty ruins, the burning deserts, and the mystic rivers he describes. It is a work full of incident—of stir and passion—of wild and melo-dramatic adventure.

Private Blils, Lorins.—The House of Lords on Tuesday issued the following Resolutions:—'That no Petitions for Private Bills be received after the 23th of March, and than one complete the Chiltern Hundreds, to stand for Northamptonshire, in the place on

understand a very large impression of this entertaining work is already nearly exhausted. It ought to accompany every set of the Naverley Novels.

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 bousekeeping, 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 advices 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.—Morn. Post.

The Early Steam Boat.—A great deal of anx'ety is manifest in the city for the safety of this fine steam boat, which left the Thanes on Sunday week, for Dublin and Bellast, with a cargo and ton has been received in the city that mahagany doors, &c. have been picked up on the coast of Cornwall, and so strong are the apprehensions that the Erin has been lost, that offers to insure her at eighty guineas per cent. have been refused.

The faithful auxiliary of Beauty is ROWLAND's KALYDOR, so perfectly innoxious and efficacious that infant and adult derive pleasure from its application; it operates as a thorough cleanser of the skin by mild yet powerful and imperceptible influence and eradicates all cutaneous eruption, tan, pimples, spots, redness, removing dark and sallow complexion, rendering the skin delicately clear and soft, irradiating with transparent whiteness the neck, hands, and arms, and producing a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion, protect the skin from inclement cold, not any attack more seriously impairs the beauty of a fine skin; it becomes rough, red, vulgarly unseemly broken, chapped, and frequently disfigured by chilibian; all whi

### ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Thomas L. J. Sundraland, B.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, has been inducted to the Vicarage of Tileworth, Bedfordshire, on the presentation of the trustees of Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.

The Rev. Gro. 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 Conon has been appointed by the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry, to the living of Upper Badony, vacant by the collation of the Rev. Geo. Smithwick to the parish of Camus.

The Rev. John Conon, has been promoted to the parish of Camus.

The Rev. George Ass has been promoted to the parish of Camus.

The Rev. Arturn Parston, of Rathayan, has been presented, by the Lord Bishop of Kildare, to the living of Kilmeague.

The Rev. J. K. Biging, M. A. has been instituted to the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Oswald, near the city of Worcester, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. F. S. Fleming, St. John, 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 Wincester, to perform the office of Chaplain to the said Hospital, on the nomination of the Master.

The Rev. Francice Gardiner, has been instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff to the Rectory of Llanretherine, Monmouthshire. Patron: the Earl of Abergavenny.

The Rev. J. C. Wyster, 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. The Rev. J. C. Wyster, Rector of Radnage, and Vicar of limer, in the 83d year of his age. The recollection of his splendid talents and Christian benevolence will endeat his memory to alw behad the lappinese of his acquaintance.

The Rev. J. Hooms, for thirty-six years the highly-respected Curate of Mells, Smerve, Dr. Horden

Rev. J. H100 ins. for thirty-six years the highly-respected Curatiset, in his 72d year.

The Rev. Dr. Newdolf, Rector of Morestead, and one of the Canons of win-chester Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Hoosins, 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 Llanfacherth, in the considery of Anglesey, aged 83.

The Rev. Thomas Ellis, Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral, and Rector of Llanfacherth, in the considery of Anglesey, aged 33.

The Rev. Philip Joneson, aged 85, at his residence, Ballymacash.

The Rev. Edwannichopera, Rector of Hamstal Ridware, 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, F.B. 28.—On Tuesday last, in full Convocation, the University seal was affixed to peritions 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, 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; John Barrow, Wadhan.

Cambridge, Christ Church; Charles Leslie, William Hornby, Arthur George S. Shirley, Christ Church; John Barrow, Wadhan.

Cambridge, Christ Church; Charles Leslie, William Hornby, Arthur George, S. Shirley, Christ Church; John Barrow, Wadhan.

Cambridge, Christ Church; Charles Leslie, William Hornby, Arthur George Christ Church; The Tornow, Wadhan.

Christian, Christ Church; Charles Leslie, William Hornby, Arthur George Christ Church; The Lord Christ Church; The Lord Christ Church; The Lord Christ Church; The Lord Christ Church; The Lord Christ Church; The Lord Christ

subscriptions, and a collection after the service on Sunday evening, the latter amounting to 70. The Rev. T. Middle May evening the latter amounting to 70. The Rev. T. Middle May evening lecturer.

By a unanimous vote of the Mayor and Aldermen of Leeds, as trustees of the Charter-house, the Rev. T. Dirkes, L.L.B., has been appointed Master, in the room of the Rev. Kinssalan Barkett, deceased.

Society for Pronoting Christian Knowledge.—On Sunday last an excellent sermon was preached at St. Mary's church, Stamford, by the Rev. H. Mortiock, of Moroott, in aid of the funds of the above admirable inatitution.

After a Sermon preached, on Sunday the 13th ult. in the Church of Swinstead, near Hourn, Lincolnshire, a collection was made of 31. 17s. 6d. in aid of the National Schools.

Heavitable Cruck.—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 withing the past week at Banbury and Brackley for the relief of the Irish Protestant Clergy. At the latter place upwards of 1201, was collected in the room on the day of meeting. In only one instance throughout the whole of England has an attempt heem 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 1800.

The Rev. J. M. JAckson. Curate of Lenton, near Falkingham, bas presented every noor family in the village with a pair of good blankets. Lincoln Pagnet.

The Rev. J. M. JAckson. Curate of Lenton, near Falkingham, as a record of their gratitude.

A service of plate had been offered for the accept

As is our duty, we submit the Address to the Throne decided upon As is our duty, we submit the Address to the Throne accuacy 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

of his Majesty's Ministers were in attendance upon the King when the Address was presented:—

St. Janes's Palace, Feb. 22, 1832.

This day the Archibap of Cantenguay and Bishops, with the Prolocutor and Members of the Lower House of Convocation of the Clerky of the province of Cantenguay, waited upon his Majesty to upon the Throne;

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Somerign.

We, your Majesty's duiling servants, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clerky 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 Since last we had the honour of addressing your Majesty the disconsidered the state of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of the province of Canterbury of Canterb

timents of loyal and respectful attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Since last we had the honour of addresing your Majesty, the disposition to violence which, in some parts of the island, had shown itself in tumults and outrages of a highly criminal character has given way to better feelings; and the cessation of these alarming enormities afford reason to hope that, through the blessed alarming enormities afford reason to hope that, through the blessed of Divine Probe obtained from the evils which still continue to act with injurious because on the peace and morals of the community,

But, Sir, we cannot dissemble that, whether from the peculiar maje country does not reap all the advantages which might be expected from the purity of our national religion, and the zeal and ability of the more the various causes which dissensed the passes of the paster.

members.

mong the various causes which disappoint the hopes of the pastor.

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, as the superime Governor, under Christ, of our Church. We do not imagine that, for evils so great and extensive, an immediate our can be found in mere legal provisions, since laws will have little effect if they are not in accordance with the prevailing emitments of the community. On the important from error and vice mind for the encouragement of piety and virtue, by discreet legislatuon, advisedly directed to the improvement of the public morals, more especially if seconded by that revernee 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 that is good, in all that is holy, not confining ourselves to the bare discharge of our professional duty, but assiduously serking 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 cansideration, shall appear to be calculated to advance the great work for which the Church was established, by removing whatever impediments may be found to obstance though which the benefits of our pure and having the found to obstance the contraction of the contracti

AIMS AND ENDS.—This new work of fiction by Mrs. Sheridan, author of Carwell, was published on Friday last, and a new edition of the powerful story of Carwell was issued at the same time. In order to secure early copies, all orders should be given without delay to the booksellers and libraries; of whom also may now be lad —3. Lights and Shadows of German Life. "Pictures of German Life, but the we consider perfectly irresiabile? "Sunday Times.—And 4. The Invisible Gentleman, by the author of Chartley, 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 1,488. In the five years ending 1831, no fewer than 24.492 were presented! Of these, 10,685 were printed, at an expence of 12,000. 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 134,9991., and the rents and profits of their real and personal estates, 253,4431.

The number of lunatics now under the care of the Lord Chancellor is 393. The annual sums allowed for their maintenance are 134,9991., and the rents and profits of their real and personal estates, 253,4431.

Lord Kinnarro is still confined to his seat at Melton with indisposition, arrising from the accident which recently befel him while huntine. 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, 46,987,5551 los. 7d.; Expenditure, 46,373,9961.11s. 11d.; Surplus of Income, 614,7681.18s. 8d.

Measrs. Fluxsome and Co., of the Dursley Bank, have fortunately recovered the whole of the notes and cash lorcibly taken from their clerk on the 13th instant, with the exception of the bills of exchange, and the surplus of the capacity of the surplus of the filling 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 1,701. In bank and local notes and 2001. 10s. in gold, were found carefully secreted in the house. Parsons has been committed to good charged with the principal felony.—Birmingham Guzette.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—At the Winchester Assizea, 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 his addresses to her, and finally told her mother that he wished the marriage ceremony to take place in January, 1852. 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 perfo

BURGES'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London,
DOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous
endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their
make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in
purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and
Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious
descriptions will deceive the ungoarded, and for their detection, J. B. and San
submit the following Gautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Osmuller," but without any name or address—some "Burges's Essence of Andothy BURGESS green" and many more without adults.

JOHN BURGESS green, and many more without adults.

JOHN BURGESS were supported to the state of the state of the state of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointmenta,
BURGESS' NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great
useful and convenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates.

Warchouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps,) London. (The Original
Plat Sauce Warehonse.)

Piels Saure Warehone )

DEFICIENCIES of TEETII.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, this Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and bare server in the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gloucester, this Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and bare server in the Prince of the

eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.—64, Lower Grovenor-streen, Bond-street.

ARTIFICIAL TBETH, MINERAL SUCCEDANBUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TBETH.

MONS. MALLAN and SONS, SURGEON-DENTISTS, N. HALF MOON-STREET, PICCADILLY, and 32 GREAT RUSSELLE-STREET, Bloomsbury, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the Bitish Metropolis, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the Bitish Metropolis, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public an general, that they continue to reature Decayed Teeth with their Mineral Succedaneum, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The present, and aliays the most excruciating pain, and lasting for many years; takes pressure, and aliays the most excruciating pain, and lasting for many years; the game, or the use of calomel. Incorredible Mineral and Natural Teeth, from one to a complete set, which are incapable of discolaration or corresion, and fixed without the incumbrance of wires or any other ligatures, and answer every purpose of articulation and maxication. Charges as in Paris.—N.B. AM Operations performed on the Teeth.

STOMAGUIC ("OMPLAINTS.—De. HENDERSONS STO

operations performed on the Teeth.

TOMACHIC COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HENDERSON'S STO
MACHIC COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HENDERSON'S STO
MACHIC COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HENDERSON'S STO
MACHIC VEGETABLE BLIXIR.—Tile is the most efficacions 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 proceedings
would, it has in no case failed to produce the most salulary effects. Where as
a sperient only is regulard. 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
active. Frequed only by Dr. Henderson, Perth; and solid whole-alle and relail
by Messra. Butler. 4. Cheapside. London; 73, Princes-treet, Edinburgh; Sackville-treet, Dublin: Robert Hazell. Brea:Lord; and retail by all respectable
Medical Establishments in the United Kingdom; in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 3s. 8d,
each, with directions for use.

TUPTURES.—I. EGG and Co.'s New Patent Self. Resisting
and adjusting GERMAN TRUSS, without Strape or any other complications, continues to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the
Cure and Relief of Herria, as well as for its simple and efficient construction,
advantaceously passessing over the commonTruss a resisting and repelling power.
All English Tusses and only on the principle of pressure—the stronger the spring,
greater the pressure before and b-hinds and where strape are used a resisting
power council to those afflicted. Price 2s. 6d.— Prusers on the English princciple, single, 10s. 6d.; double, 2ts. German Trusses 2, 3, 4, and 5 guineas each.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAN, &c.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAS, &c.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAN. &c.

DOWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED, under the immediate Patronge of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Rindom, in bottles at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 3d. each.

This invaluable Medicine is universally acknowledged to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever discovered for sileviniting the miseries in-idential to be an experienced and the continuous of the most of the following extraordinary case is similated to the consideration of the most of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of Breath, and seems of Sudfocation, whenever he attempted to lie down in bed, owing to the great accumulation of wheld philegm which the was annalie to expension of the continuous of the co

to be down in his bee; and before he had taken three bottles, was perfectly current and and by TheMMAS POWELL, No. 5, Blackfritz-road, London, Sold also at his teneral Azency Office, No. 8, Acade, Malden lane, New York; and by appointment, by William Hunth, Paus and the statement of the stateme

ALL'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. Indigestion, Heartburn, Gout, Costiveness (natural or during pregnancy), Headnche produced by intemperance, &c. &c.—all yield to their magic power. They are purely vegetable, and may be taken by the most delicate constitutions without restraint. In Boxes, 138d; and 29. 3d. each, and Family Boxes at 20s. each, duty included.—Sold by Barclay and Sons, Newberry and Sons, Sutton and Co., Bowards. Evans, Drew and Co. London: and by most speciable Venders in the kingdom.

To Medicine ever offered to the Public can be said to have restored to Health so great a number of persons, in Consumptive and stored to Health so great a number of persons, in Consumptive and Asthmatic Compliants, as GODBOLIPS VIGETABLE RALSAM. Trials have been made under the Inspection of many eminent Physicians, in obstinate carés, and they have declared that the curves performed by the Balsam, within their knowledge, were sufficient for the establishment of its reputation: It is pationized 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 institution and neglect are the causes of numbers longing their lives, especially in consumptive cases. The Proprietor (Re Rev. G. Godbold, Rector of Greatham, Hants, his as pointed Mesers. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Paringsford and 200, the Quart Institute.

This Signature of the Proprietor is written upon the Labels, and the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

The Signature of the Proprietor is written upon the Labels, and the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

IVANS'S POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS.—The use of these control of the seed of the se

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of M. C. detaiting his instructed situation, does not mension where he lines or how a communication could reach him.

From a press of local matter, the double communication of Onlens must stand over; the prose paper will require much consideration. The mathenticity of the information contained in the letter developing the destination of the annuity of the Kins of the Betsotans, we suspect—we cannot believe that the sums mentioned would have been succepted 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 significant the subject insamuch as a considerable part of the detail stallies completely with what we had heard much nearer town.

The numerous letters we have received on the subject of the barbarous attempt to shut Saint Martin's Church from the public view, offer the successful efforts of Mr. Nast to let it be seen, shall all be soliced next week. The attacks of G. D. and S—an Mr. Wilkins, of whose merits we know nothing beyond the pretty little club-husses at the corner of Suffolk-street, are coarse, and not likely to aid the cause in which every inhabitant of the metropolic is interested. A persistance 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. Wantert upon an orange being thrown at her, is

ution.
An Ode to Mrs. WAYLETT upon an orange being thrown at her, is aloulated perhaps for a Dublin paper, where the incident occurred, at 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.
Botoons was the name of the fat gentlemanty old clown of whom our
Liverpool correspondent speaks.

\*\* A Menday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three 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.

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.

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.

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 Ronert 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.

Taxation come before ranthment, we appendix to anocean 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 PAMMERSTON will find it beyond his strength to keep the Russian troops out of Constantinople, if they are not already on their road thither.

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. Attrwood has postponed his motion on the distress of the country.

wood 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 Hobhouse, 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 unmilitary car, is, as he says, "a test of the unpopularity of a measure." Sir John Hobhouse 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, relating the pay and pension of oil soldiers to sixpense memorary the Globe puts forward the following receives commented by the warrant, the provisions of oil soldiers to sixpense cive, and the great reductions of which will made on the base motives or mischievous tendency of the article in a sunday the search of the prospective, and the great reductions of which will made on the base motives or mischievous tendency of the article in "With reference to the prospective appears of the single such of the sunday propers of the such of the sunday propers of the sunday propers of the sunday propers

... ; cars 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 sham sickness when still fit for service; and 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 rew warrant this indulgence, which they have enjoyed since 1829, has been with drawn, and, instead of it, the soldier now serving, the man who may have fought the battles of his country in every quarter of the globle, is told, "You may have your discharge after treently five years' service (instead of transpence), with a retiring pension of sixpence a day (instead of transpence); that is to say, "You must serve lour years longer, and set 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 reighteen years, was allowed a free disc harge, receiving a gratuity of six months or a year's pay (according to a graduation to pension." By the present regulation he may have his discharge at any "By the present regulation he may have his discharge at any

seventeen or eighteen years, was allowed a free discharge, receiving ratuity 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 neriod 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? the assertion that the operation of the warrant is prospective. In the particulars we have instanced we think we have proceed 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, 1833, 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 opizion, 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 are not surprised that many military men who sat silent when the abolition of all offices, in the shape of 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 efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadvantageous as regards the efficiency of the army, as most disadv

We believe the cruel order has been rescinded.

to win 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 fore-told, Lord FREDERICK FIZCLARENCE has been forced by Lord GREY to resign the Lieutenancy of the Tower, which his Lordship, out of gratitude, as he says, for the good-nature of the KING, was pleased to bestow upon him, upon the appointment of the Earl of MUNSTER to the Constable-ship 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-need, 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

MONARCH thus trifled with.

The Standard of Tuesday is wrong in saying that the annunced appointment of Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE will not take place—it did take place—it. 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!

WE last week noticed the humane and considerate order issued by the patriotic Right Hon. Sir John Can Honouse, 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 Nary 10 Honouse, and the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the military—art of MEZ—Bamoignation and Reform in full stated, and now repeat, created a powerful feeling of disgust amongst the military—art of MEZ—Bamoignation and Reform in full stated, and now repeat, created a powerful feeling of disgust and the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the military—art of MEZ—Bamoignation and Reform in full was the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is a considerable that the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is a considerable to the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is a considerable to the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is a considerable to the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is considerable to the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the push of the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the measure—it is considerable to the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the correive measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct measure—the necessity for pushing the leaves of the correct meas

or others, church dues, and tees, 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 mercly registered before a Civil Magistrate.

This is the first outbreaking of the spirit engendered by the fine conciliating overtrowing-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 bruta" 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 admiss 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

bottomed our forebodings upon the declarations of the Irish rebels, to whose honour, excellence, virtue, and patriotism and loyalty all Lord GREV'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—

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 mouth in the present Year, which was referred to in Mr. Stanley's Speech of Wednesday night:—

COMPARATIVE ANOUNT of SERIOUS OFFERCES in the PROVINCE of LEINSTER, during Three Months, ending 1st of January, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

				Murder and Attempts to Kill.	Robbery.	Borgianies and Attacks on Houses.	Burnings.	Houghing.	Serious Arsaulte.	Hegal Notices.	Injury of Property.	Totals.
1529-Three	Months			10	69	39	31	13	45	49	44	390
October November December	1830.	::	::	5 5 5	43 55 56	24 21 49	12 13 9	14 3 3 20	13 21 20 54	24 19 36 79	18 19 12 59	153 156 100 498
October November December	1831.	::	::	9 15 23 47	39 53 61	67 90 94 251	9 16 10 29	4 2 1 -7	18 45 26 89	42 49 81	26 27 14 67	213 291 310
October November December	1832.	::	::	15 23	36 53 84	158 167 207 532	23 20 34 77	15 12 4 31	75 88 72 235	90 101 96	53 34 47	456 490 567

Summary of Outrages committed in the Province of Leinster during the Month of January, 1833.

			COUNTIES.													
***************************************			Carlow	Kidare	Kilkenny	King's	Longford	Louth	Meath	Queen s	Westmeath	Wextord	Wicklow	Total	Previous Month	Increase
Homicides			0	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	ī	0	7	10	0
Robberies			53 27		10	3	8		9		16	3	4	117	70	47
Burglaries	••		27	4	87	0	0	3	6		1	0	2	130	80	50
Burnings			13	2	7	7	1	0	4	3	1	1	1	32	34	0
loughing of Cattle	••	••	1	1	4	0	0	0	0		5	1	0	12	4	8
Serious Assaults		••	12	6	28	15			13	14	13	0	0		72	33
liots	••	••	41	0		U	0		6	1	1	0	9	43	7	36
Lescues	••	••	16			0	0		(	1	1	0	1	19	1	18
liegal Notices	••		11		19	10	6		6	29	30	34	12	165	95	70
Rapes	• •	• •	2		įυ				0	0	Ü			2	1 4	0
llegal Meetings	••		0					27	0	0	6	0	2	45	18	27
njury of Property	••		27	3	5			0	14	27	9	U		94	47	47
Stealing of Cattle			1	] 1	0	0			5	U	1	0	1	11	22	0
Abductions	••		1	0	0	0				1	0	0		3	n	3
Attacks on Houses	••		95	14	0	0	21	34	117	10		7		238	120	163
Firing at with intent	to kil	1	12	1	17	11	l١	10	Ιż	lз	3	ì	2	23	13	1.10

The last quarter of 1829-the year of Emancipation-gives

The last quarter of 1829—the year of Emancipation—gives of 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 Statement of 1822—Emancipation and Reform in full activity 1513
This, be it remembered, is the Ministerial statement. A five-rold multiplication of atheology crimes in Ineland since the Passing of The Emancipation of the Last quarter of 1822—Emancipation and Reform in full activity 1513
This is all, all "Whigh thunder." The Emancipation Bill was—48 the Whigh themselves boasted in 1820, and as the Duke of Wellington has himself confessed since with mailiness and candour—6 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. Perceal's death to their actual admission to office, they are strictly responsible for the effects of constitution of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the period of the stream of the lessed effects of constitution of the stream of the property would savely see the hopelessness of

by his MAJESTY, and taken down at the moment.

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 opinious, 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 genuing and real

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 spolia-tion 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 lorget 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

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 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

sponsibility he assumes—the vast revolution it invoices, aucthe 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 unluckly 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 outery 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 Greey's friends call his

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 expose 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 Prel. 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 cleaness and fairness with which he gave his reasons for supporting parts of Lord Greey'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 no-

IT will be recollected that Lord COLVILLE had given no

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 Goderic Heat 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 givility, by the delay.

The Deputation was appointed, and—although we admit

postponement—therefore, nothing was conceaus, sivility, 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 Messis, MURRAY, COLVILLE, HYNDMAN, IRVING, and BURNLEY.

object to its respectability.

It consisted of Messis. 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 consimilar 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 not—not a word—whereof Lord Goderich was Master, and Lord Howick, Ther. The brethren had been sworn—they were put upon debated it, and seen Lord Goderich was Master, and Lord Howick, they have dead they had been sworn—they were put upon debated it, and seen Lord Goderich was Master, and Lord Howick, they were put upon 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.

Policy.

That part of the plan must, however, have the concurrence of the inhabitants of the Colonies to admit of its being

or the introducts 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 mortgagee will compel the Government to originate for the mortgagee 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 asve them from such flagrant injustice, and by consenting to abandon the Committee in their Lordships' House, they deprive their Lordship's of the power of judging the merits of their case, or the claims they have upon their Lordships' protection.

to abandon the Committee in their Lordship's love, they deprive their Lordship's 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 peddly 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 Doctora 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'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, charged, or in any manner transferred or conveyed, or any cotate 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 torth in such deed, or instrument, &c.

"Provided, slao, 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 at turther enacted, that the Issue of any slave or slaves, named or described in any deed or instrument and any courity, mortgage, or charge, of or upon slaves granted antecedently to the passing of this Act, &c.

"And be at turther enacted, the tiransfer or assignments of any

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 ecognized. This las

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 weath.

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 sono as those unnatural ones who succeeded

grieve that they have given their country such provocation,—we grieve because we have earnestly, lervently, supported them.—we 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 enlightened part. He must rule for the nation and according to the visition.

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 Peddro. 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 GREV's Government as it does itself upon the Coercive Bill Question, asks yesterday

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 555 more votes than Mr. LYALL on the present occasion, and 1,699 more than Mr. Alderman Yexaburs. 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 Morceau from Freeman's Bublin Journal:—

"Talk of Toryism, its proligate expenditure and its rigid tyranny. Better submit for another century to all the shuses of the Church—better bow for ages beneath the yeke of Tory dictators and heir cabinets, than witness a single provision of the proposadual century height of the principal condition of the great measure of Catholic tensions to the enemies of religious liberty. By what splandid hoon to Ireland is the unprecedented attractive of the proposadea. Sure to be mitigated? But we will not disquise it. Weenmed are not trust ourselves with expressing the feelings excited within us by the plan propoundee by Earl GREY for remedying the discontents of Ireland."

The Portuguese question is nownearly 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 Nyvrlt, 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. DIDEL, 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 Bernwudez, juckily for his country, still remains at the head of affairs in Spain. THE Portuguese question is now nearly if not quite at rest.

at the head of affairs in Spain.

A GREAT sensation has been created by the autograph announcement, as it is called, of the approaching accouncement 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, descants 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.

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 partizans 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 thus exposed must be more powerful in destroying the stupid idolary of her partisans, than any excess of degradation or punishment inflicted by the Government: and Lours Philipper haw 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 funcied the adulation bestowed upon a Royal Lady, who, if she did not marry in Indy, 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

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 Berri delivered to General Bugeaud, Governor of the citadel, of Blaye, 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 clidden, to declare that I was secretly married during my stay in Italy.

"MARIE CAROLINE.

"" From the Citadel of Blaye, this 22d of February, 1833."
Where is there one syllable about pregnancy in this 2—
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 he City, in opposition to Mr. Alderman Venables, a staunch outand-outer, who were the whose length of declaring his rendsmess to wote against tythes, 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 sales expectations, put Mr. GROTE at the head of the poll, now reject a man who, if not his supe rior in station, is at all events his equal in ability and political expe ence.
Nothing can be more comical than the nonsense which the blind

Nothing can be more comical than the nonsense which the blind, shockleaded 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 adder 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 nonicid 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 Inthe 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?

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 Mayon's dinner by Mr. Lyall's profecessor, he has not yet quite got over—to be told that his profe's Mr. Venamers, the Oxford Voysger, has been beaten by the votes of a parcel 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 colleaguent, and will shudder at the spectacle, as he does when he sees the at, 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 Treasur

fluence.
To go to minor matters, and to show how completely a To go to minor matters, and to snow now 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 evold he no mistake.

e no mistake.

Times gives the following account of Mr. LYALL's

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 atall, 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 context. 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. (Cry of "He said no such thing," and tremendous faculties, the summan of the sequences, 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 crowd to the poll, and finish the business triumphantly."

The Post saye—
"Mr. Lyall now presented himself. Himment in the call of the constituency of the constituency of the constituency of the constituency of the constituency of the constituency of the poll, and finish the business triumphantly."

calling upon the constituency to crowd 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. Alter silence had been obtained, he spoke as follows:—'Gentlemen, although the state of the poll has mut been officially announced, yet I am quite satisfied that it is beyond my most sanguine expectations.—(Cheers.)—'The worthy Alderman, my honourable opponent, has attributed the state of the poll to a combination against him; but I most positively assert that no influence has been experted except that which the zeal and disinterestedness of friendship prompted—(Lond cheers)—and for which I cannot adequately express my gratifued. 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 my success to the unfair exertions of my friends, yet I can proudly say that their characters stand so high as to repudiate the slightest quapticion that might be thrown out against them.—(Lond 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 I have no doubt of the result. As yet I pledge 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

It would be extremely invidious to judge between the Pap these two respective parties, but as nobody was admitted into Guild-hall except registered voters—at least, so the placards announced the most satisfactory way of showing which of the two is entitled to the most sansiacury way of showing which of the two is children to the greater credence, we have the pleasure of subjoining the final state of the Poll:—

LYALL .. VENABLES :: 1100 LYALL returned by a Majority of

We have heard of foraging upon the enemy, but in the present case the enemies of the returned Member seemed to have taken his same as their watch-word-Lyau-that they lied nobly is true, but now thanks to Loyalty and Toryiam they lied

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 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 retractation.

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 Mtroy of Parliament, of February 27:—

House of Lords, Feb. 21.

Lord Teynham—in rising to present two petitions on the subject thes—I beg to state, what I should have stated more explicitly

on a former evening (it it 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 TENNHAM's subsequent course, touching some observations upon 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 retractation of his supposed per sonal allusion to Sir Hudson Lowe.

The high and gratifying testimonials of the Duke and

sonal allusion to Sif 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 is 1899.

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 Hurson 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 simply content myself with asking, if Sir Hurson Lowe was received at the Court of Vienna, and in what manner was he treated there?"

received at the Court of Ptenna, that in what manner was he retained by the 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 feléd 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

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. Cobbett to have a fling at his family property, some of which was not derived from the most pure source. It is kenerally 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 1E boward VII, and that all the other Law Trustees of the young Monarch took care also cappropriate some of the plunder of the Church to themselves; in fact, this division of the Clurch Property appears to have been made by the Protector Somenser, to secure sufficient influence for 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 something should be done for the Church. Out of 123 Parishes in Bedlordshire, 39 only are Rectories, the remaining 64b ing 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 of the remaining two are partly shared by the

Vicars. In two instances even the small alignment.

The Duke of Bedford owns the great Titles of seven of the thirteen Parishes alluded to above. In proof of the smallness 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 observa numerous works which have been forwarded to us for our observa-tions. 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 Mackinson.

At first sight, it would seem that such a work must of necessity he

At first sight, it would seem that such a work must of necessity he 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 Moxs, 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. Bayriker, 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 upor

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 beautilul edition of the Plays and Poems of Shakspeare, illustrated with elegant and graceful outlines from the best and most celebrated pictures—which were originally engraved for Boynell'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 heauties of the index, which is to form a complete reference to the beauties of the illustrious bard—and the price of it is—mirabile dictu !—five skillings per volume—the whole work costing three pounds fifteen. 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 his Rosece'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 Encyclopedia Britaining.

appearing periodically—the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica 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 sbillites which have been brought to bear upon the work before us. The great improvement in the class is a which of great anaryshion; there are some illusbrought to bear upon the work before us. In 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, " Heraldry" equally so and in the difference of execution of those which will app 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 expecta-

The fifteenth volume of Bynon'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 Grandmuther's Review—Observations upon an article in Blackwood's Magazine (now first published)—and the following fra-ment, also published for the first time. If it does not shed any great throws an additional light upon his babits, principles, and feelings,

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, hone, 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—I lock 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 Brnon, 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 Currin, 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. Currin, which we have the last of the subject of the supplication of Sir W. Currin, 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. Currin, who is placed in a ridiculous point of view, and sneered at as a Cly Knight. For ourselves we knew nothing personally of Sir W. Curris, but our respect for his loyalty, his noble generosity and patriotic liberality whenever the interests of his Kino 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 hondur as in years, tending to slur his fair fame. Sir W. Curris was not a City Knight, but was created a Baronet by the late excellent King George the Third, when Baronetcies were worth something more than they are at present, as a mark of His MAJESTY's esteem and regard for exemplary public and honourable private ronduct, and in acknowledgment of unshaken and constitutional loyalty.

# THEATRICALS.

The Opera season has begun, and with great spirit, as far as Lapportz is concerned, whose exertions to fulfil the wishes of the subronte is concerned, whose exertions to fulfi the wishes of the subscribers and the public are descriving of the highest praise and patronage. New singers, new dancers, and a new ballet, of the diabolical order, create anexcitement 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 week; and on Thursday her MAJESTY went to Covent-Garden, to see Fra Diavolo and Prass in Boots; at the latter of which Prince George of Cambridge was, naturally enough, much delichted. delighted.

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, which and anagerous one; namely, that of advertising a play, and other such entertainments, on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent. As immediate stop was put to this most indecent attempt by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Drury-Lane managers announced the probibition 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 top had been put to the performances announced, by the Lord Chamberlain, at the instigation of the Bishop of Lonnon'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 Lonnon 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 prophane—in contra-distinction to sacred—sones, in the Oratorios which are suffered to be performed on those night is a violent infringement of the original permission granted for sacred music, and ought not to be perinted. But really when an announcement of playand farces, or those days, is published—unless all rules. music, and ought not to be permitted. But really when an amouncement of plays and farces, on those days, is published—unless all rule 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

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 desceration 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 Loxdon to the odium of the histrionic world, by publishing his Lordship's name in a play-bill

the endeavour to hold up the Bishop of Loxdon 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 perweek, 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. in a playhouse bill.

At Covent Garden they have made a very hold push in dramatic representation of Oratorios. It is certainly a most plausible way of arguing the question, to tell us that there can be no more 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 fanof dresses, with curly wigs and painted faces, than there is in their performing the same songs and choruses on the same stage in their nown natural coatume, 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 unon for the performance of sacred

music, or rather the repetition of such words.

When the theatre was fixed upon for the performance of sac

Oratorios, it was of course selected from its convenience for spetors as well as performers; but as far as any thing theatrical

concerned, beyond the locality, it certainly never was so undersite

Of the present performance we mean most certainly not to spea 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 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.

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. Dansy'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 awfully representative of the destruction of tens of thousands in the persons of Messrs. Sims, Tims, Robins, Jackson, Higgins, Figgins, White, Wilson, and Hobkirk, or the terror of affrighted multitudes in the shape of Mesdames 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 time store hazardous when sacred subjects are destined to come under the scenic powers of Mr. Grave, the stage direction of that most able of able effect producers, France, or the superintend-eace of the active, ingenious, and vivacious Lapoure.

If once the door is opened—as poor old Lord Grav 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 i

have been given to it.

At both the regular legitimate drama-acting English theatres we have now French ballets. We have also Mr. Kean'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 Yankies were a set of dowdies, 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.

because somebody said, she had said the Yankies were a set of dowdies, 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 atfWalnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last night (Jan. 30), during the performance of Fazio, in which Mr. and Miss Kenber appeared. At the close of the second act, a large hundle of them was thrown from the gallery into the pit by a person, who immediately left the house:—

"Fanny Kenber.—A letter from Washington of the 26th inst., received in this city from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, contains the following:—Miss Fanny Kenber. 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 him, that she had not seen a Lady or 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 he an Englishman) told her he had the homour of being an American, and that her sex alone protected her from a proper resentment of the insult given. What a comment on the fashionables of Philadelphia! Will they continue to pamper the heiress of Mrs. Thoutore? Such conduct as this, coming from one who has had the praises and the purses of the American people lavished upon her without measure, ought to be particularly remembered, especially at her benefit.

After a few minutes Mr. Kambue 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 signalized his valour by insulting a female would have found in her father a 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 used any s

## PEMICAN.

PEMICAN.

The Hampshire paper says:—Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. our Port Admiral, was yesterday presented to the Kino 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 Commissoners, in the Dock Yard, is ready, he will hoist his dag again.—Sir Thomas's leave of absence has been curtailed in onsequence 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 Yorks.

Captain Yorke.

The gales and storms of the last ten days, have been felt with temendous severity all round the coast.—His Majesty's brigantine Forester was totally lost on the 13th inst. off St. Martin's Island. The whole the crew were saved, through the exertions of Mr. Wars, midshipman; who, having secured a line, and made it fast 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

ahip'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 to petition Parliament against the contemplated coercive assures of Earl Grew with regard to Ireland. The petition, the is couched in very strong terms of disapprobation of the condact of the Ministry, it was agreed should be presented by Mr. D.

O'CONNELL. Some resolutions condemnatory of Lord A. LENNOX and J. A. SMITH, Eaq., 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.

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:—

	Rank.	Date	Date.
H.M.S. Prince George	Ab!e	14 June 1797 to 9 J	an. 1780
Ditto	Mid	10 Jan. 1781 3 N	iov. 1782
H.M.S. Barfleur		4 Nov. 1782 15 J	uly 1783
H.M.S. Queen		16 July 1783 16 July 1783	une 1785
H.M.S. Hebe	Lieut	17 June 1785 20 M	
H.M.S. Pegasus		21 Mar. 1786 14 A	
Ditto	Captain	15 Apr. 1786 12 M	
H.M.S. Andromeda		13 Mar. 1788 3 J	uly 1789
H.M.S. Valiant	• • • • • • • • •	12 May 1780 27 N	
H.M.S. Impregnable		19 Apr. 1814 29 A	pr. 1814
Same ship	Commodora	•	
	of the Fleet	17 May 1814 11 Ju	
Same ahin	ditto	18 June 1814 28 Ju	une 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 1709.

year; and Admiral in 1749.

The following is from a Van Dieman's land paper—"The Colonist."
Friday, August 24, 1852):—A Police Incident.—"Last week a damsel was brought to the Police office charged with putting one Mrs. Norah 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 diagrace. 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 perusual 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 seed you last sunday for the first time, since which I have 'nt had no 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 Yoak; I bleeds horses, cures the cholerick morbus and all other dumb animals, and have received a good hedication, the children we shall have will get their larning free gratis. I have heen schoolmaster in Mr.—'s family for the last formight and have already teached the eldest hoy jogrophy and the manufacture of ginger beer; and as for the second son I have made him the most best gramma er and rithmeticker of all the lads I ever teached; 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 elergyman 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 my dear Angel, your true love."

CANADA.—In CHATTERTON'S Coburg Star, under the date of 2nd langur. The present was the find that Mr. Ex-Sheriff Panyma

answer post paid.—I remain my dear Angel, your true love,"

CANADA.—In CHATTERTON'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 unbucky 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, nne 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.

Additional Comments and the Contemporary. The Hou, E. Canada was

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 reconstrances—immed in 2001. §Edward M-Donnell and William Thomas Kelly each in 2001. The accused is bound over to take his trial in Galway.—Dublin Times.

nizances—himself in 2001. The accused is bound over to take his trial in Galway.—Dublin Times.

We learn from our Irish correspondent that Mr. Steels, the "Pacificator," has been arrested on a warrant, charking 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 Guayaquii, with the intention of pillaging that place; and it was thought a new republic was to be established in that quarter. The greatest alarin prevailed at Guayaquii on the arrival of this force in that vicinity. All the foreign ships had been placed under embargo, and all the foreign ships had been placed under embargo, and all the foreign ships had been placed under embargo, and all the corrigons 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 that amount 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.

Slayray in the Wart Indicas.—To prove that the slaves are not so ill off we give the following anecdote as we have heard it:—

About tury years since a very fine young male slave belonging to the estat

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 native Princes, through the Governments of the Portuguese 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 Cotouboun, Esq. Consul General for Saxony in Great Britain, and his Excellency Don M. E. de Gonostiza, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's from Mexico, were exchanged by their Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of August, 1822, and were laid before the Chambers at Dresden on their meeting at the end of January last.

Lunary—A Return of the Number of Lunatics now under the con-

were ind before the Chaintens Between the the Chaintens and count of the Chaintens and Chaintens and Chaintens and Chaintens and Chaintens and Chaintens and Chaintens and profits of their 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, 134,3981. 17s. 2d.

Estimate of the total reals and profits afthe Estates, real and personal of Lunatics, 253,4431.3s. 3d.

Lanatory Office, Southampton-buildings, Feb. 18, 1832.

Enumerated Court or Spession (Finar Dyruson.)—Count Plant

Lunacy Office, Southampson-ountaings, red, 18, 1852.
EDINBURGH COURT OF SESSION (FIRST DIVISION.)—Count Pfoff
Pfaffonhefer v. Charles X.—The evidence and pleading in this
se, an abridgment of which we have already published, have been

concluded, and the Lord Ordinary has pronounced the tollowing inter-locutor:—" The Lord Ordinary, having heard the Counsel for the parties on the closed record and whole process, appoints them the prepare mutual cases, arguing the whole cause, to be be given in one prepare mutual cases, arguing the whole cause, to be be given in one thefirst box-day in the enauing vacation; to be seen and interchanged, adjusted, and relouded by the second box-day; and then to be transmitted by the clerk to the Lord Ordinary to be aduised."—To earn unaccustomed to Scotch legal technicality this sounds strange; and something like doing all the work, and having done it, beginning it all over again.

mitted by the circk to the Lord Ordinary to be adossed."—To earge unaccustomed 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 Evyr 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 Const, Esq.—The Middlesex Magistrates, by way of marking their sense of the valuable services rendered to the county by their late excellent and venerable Chairman, Francis Const, Esq.—And the contrait taken by an eminent artist, and placed in the dinner-room of the Sessions House. Mr. Const 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. Const 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. Hiselection was the unanimous and unsolicited act of the County Magistrates.

The National of Thursday last contains the following paragraph:—

"At the Ball which took place at the Tuileries on Monday last amgistrates."

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The National of Thursday last contains the following par

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:—
PREFERMENTS.

Antram Richard, to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, W. Fane, Bsq. Ashe, Edward, to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rev. R. Ashe, Ashe, Liward, to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rev. R. Ashe, Liward, to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rev. R. Ashe, Ashe, H. M., to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, Rev. R. Ashe, Liward, L. M., to Rectory of Hunthill, Gloucestershire—Patron, St. J. Astley, Bart, Glaries, John, to Prepend Gravy of Wreay, St. Mary, Cumberland—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle
Bediord, R. G., to Vicarage of St. George, Brandon Hill, Bristol—Patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol
Herner, Ralph, to Rectory of Horkstead, Suffolk
Bevan, T., to Vicarage of St. Peter s, Carmartheushire—Patron, St. David's College, La Wicarage of St. Peter s, Carmartheushire—Patron, Bl., of Herofer Blich, S. D. D., to Vicarage of St. Wiry—Patron, Etc. College, Ch., in Rectory of Whithourne, Herefordhire—Patron, Blath, of Herofer Blich, S. D. D., to Vicarage of Little Marlow, Buckar—Patron, B. Birch, St. Birch, St. Birch, St. Birch, St. Birch, St. Birch, St. Britan, Gloucester of Heringhian, Norfolk—Patron, Blath, of Herofer Blich, S. D. D., to Vicarage of Blandpourne, Cambridgeshire—Patron, Patron, Chapter of Westminster
Chatfield, A. W., to Vicarage of Pawick, Worcestershire—Patron, Bart of Coventry
Golleys, Cambridge of Pawick, Worcestershire—Patron, Marq, of Westminder Chapter of Westminster
Chatfield, A. W., to Vicarage of Pawick, Worcestershire—Patron, Bart of Bradferd Girdestone, H., to Rectory of Sanford Wills—Patron, Bart of Bradferd Girdestone, H., to Rectory of Sanford Wills—Patron, Bart of Bradferd Girdestone, H., to Rectory of Sanford Wills—Patron, Basho, of Carlisle Jakewa, W., to Vicarage of Patron Wills—Patron, Bishop of Carlisle Ja

Kasichbul, H. S., to vicarage of Joren Sumann, Averion.—ration, ron. ov., Milles
Linton, T., to Vicarage of Warnington, Northamptons.—Pat. Earl of Westmore
Linton, T., to Vicarage of Lianfchangel Rhydithon, and Liandewy Stiademy
Radnorshire—Pation, Lord Kensington
Mavson, M., to Rectory of Kanapwell, Cambridgesh.—Pat. Mar. of Northampton,
Illies, H., to Rectory of Foulsham, Norfolk—Patron, Sir Jacob Astley
Milner, W., to Vicarage of St. Augustin, Bistol—Earton, D. and C. of Bristel
Munday, M., to Ferpetual Curacy of Lynton and Countesbury, Devonshire—Paa.
The Venerable Arcideacon of Barnatspe
Neve, F. R., to Rectory of Poole, St. Michael's, Wilts.—Patron, the King
Plees, W. G., to Vicarage of Sahbocking, Suffolk—Patron, the King
Powell, W. F., to Perpetual Curacy of Stroud, Gloucestershire—Patron, Bishop
of Gloucester

Piers, W. G., to Vicarage of Ashbocking, Suffolk—Patron, the King Powell, W. F., to Perpetual Curacy of Stroud, Gloucestershire—Patron, Blikop of Gloucester
Prileaux, G., to Rectory of Hastingleigh, with Vicarage of Elimitead—Patron, Prileaux, G., to Rectory of Hastingleigh, with Vicarage of Elimitead—Patron, Archibishop of Canterbury
Quicke A., to Vicarage of Newton St. Cyrea, Devon—Patron, J. Quicke, Esq.
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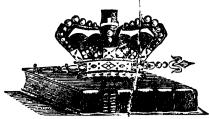
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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

ch 5.—Member returned to serve in the present Parlia. George Lyall, Citizen and Broderer, in the room of R.

CROWN OFFICE, March 5.—Memor returned to serve in the room of R. Falthman, Esq. deceased.

Falthman, Esq. deceased.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. PAUL, Houndeditch, baker.

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### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint Blayney Townley Balfour, Esq., to be leutenant-Governor of the Bahams Islands; and also to appoint Mr. Richard odeffroy, as Consul in London for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke

\*\*Specimenary Governmen's the Bahama Islands; and also to appoint Mr. Richard Godeffroy, as Consul in London for his Royal Highmess the Grand Duke Mr Baden.

\*\*Waa Office, Marou 8.—5th Regt, of Drag. Guards: Lieut. A. Bolton, to be Captain, by pur. vice Hampton, who ret.; Cornet J. F. Scott to be Lieute. A. Bolton, to be Captain, by pur. vice Holton; R. Blackwood, gent. to be Cornet, by pur. vice Scott.—12th Regt. of Lt. Dragoom: c. Brett, gent to be Veterinary Surgeon. vice Bonbury, whose app. has not taken place—1st of Grennder Regt. of Foot Guards: Lieutenant C. F. Clinton to be Adjutant, vice Pittory who Captain by Adjutant, and the Captain of Foot Guards: Lieutenant C. F. Clinton to be Roberton, to the Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain of Captain, vice Caldwell, who exch.—39th Foot: La. General Hon. Sir R. Wm. Challen, pom—57th Foot: Capt. Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 37th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 37th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the Mr Aget. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 37th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 37th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 37th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exch.—1t. T. Potter, from the 3th Regt. to be Captain,

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B. PETHURST, King street, Holborn, tailor—J. BELLMAN, Oxford, hair-freeser.

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Monday.—Ther Marquis of Westmarts: in allusion to some returns for which he had moved, and which the Home ordered on a former day, moved that they be ordered forthwith.—In cloud Cataconstance of the wordship of the Westman Contract of the Contract of the Westman Contract of the Westman Contract of the Landon Contract of the Property to the law as it existed, and, until he had made farther inquiry, he could not consent to their production.—After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Lord Roons presented a petition from a shonkenger name! Everett, resisting in New Ross, in the county of Wexford, complaining the which he and others lived in Ireland. The petitioner was a tenant of Lord Clifden.—Lord Currenx bore testimony to the correctness of the petitioner's representations, and added, that the people of Ireland would bless the Government for measures to give protection to persons and property; but by no class would it be more thankfully received than by those farmers who were desirous of seeing the laws obeyed, and who were on that account now living in a state of treatment of Lordships' House pretty nearly as it left it; and that with the least possible delay it would be allowed to give that protection to the King's loyal subjects in Ireland to which they were so justly entitled.—The Marquis of Wexmaxer denied that distress had any thing to do with the disturbances where they were worst, and believed them to originate in sheer wireleadings, in the late of the protection of the least possible delay it would be allowed to give that protection to the King's loyal subjects in Ireland

incurred under he exhating law, by compelling parties to bring down deeds to the place where a cause might be tried. The Noble and Learned Lord said. Learned Lord sa

protection the reduction of furnation, the abolition of tithe in Ireland, and of slavery in the West Lidies, Irela signation and the heater observance bot the Sabbath.—The House adjourned at a very early bour till Mondays.

Monday.—Hord Roden?—Goden of the Sabbath.—The House adjourned at a very early bour till Mondays.

Monday.—Lord Roden?—Goden of the Sabbath.—The House adjourned at a very early bour till Mondays.

Monday.—Lord Roden?—Goden of the Sabbath.—The House adjourned at a very early bour till Mondays.

Monday.—Lord Roden of Goden of the Sabbath.—The House adjourned at Established Church in the Principality of Wales.

Ministers to do anything ou they adject of the non-residence of Clerky in England.—Lord Autronomas' dit not a question relating to Reform in the Church of England was under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and that the subject to fine non-residence and pluralities would of course be included in they consideration, Indeed this particle of opinion that Ministers would be enabled to bring in a Bill on the subject in the course of the present Session.

The Marquis of Chandon, on the presentation of some petitions for the abolition of negro slavery, inquired when the Ministers had the the subject in the course of the present Session.

The Marquis of Chandon of the Excengeur replied, that the could only repeat what he had before said, that the Government hoped to be able to propose some satisfactory measure; at present he could only repeat what he had before said, that the Government hoped to be able to propose some satisfactory measure; at present he could only repeat what he had before said, that the Government hoped to be able to propose some satisfactory measure; at present he could only repeat what he had before said, that the Government hoped to be able to propose some satisfactory measure; at present he could only repeat what he had before said, that the Government hoped to be able to propose some satisfactory measure; at present he could only repeat what he had before the

Liverpool had always been notorious for bribery.—A number of petitions on various subjects were presented, and at three o'clock the House adjourned until five, when the Speaker again took the Chair.

The Carnarvon Election Committee reported that Major Manning, and not Sir Chairles Paset, was the sitting Member.

In the case of the Mallow election, the petitioning candidate was allowed until Tuesday week to inquire whether the recognizances had been duly executed.

The Solicitor-General brought in a Bill for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, which was read a first time.

A discussion took place on the propriety of permitting members to take seats for themselves, by allixing their names to certain places previous to the commencement of the business of the day.—Mr. Ways, proposed the old practice should be adhered to, and that on Committee days, no Member be allowed to take a seat who had not been, previously to doing so, engaged in the service of the House.—Mr. Barns would take the sense of the House upon the propriety of doing away with the practice of taking seats altogether.—Sir. R. Insus complained that the system of courtesy which formerly prevailed in the House, of giving to distinguished individuals certain seats, had been entirely disregarded of late, and he had frequently seen the Right Hon, Member for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel) without a seat. He thought the seat opposite the Treasury bench should be reserved for Members who took a lead in the measures of the House.—Mr. Conserr did not understand why the Member for Tamworth should have a more commodious seat than the Member for Tamworth should have a more commodious seat than the Member for Oldham. The inconvenience originated with Ministers, who were so economical they would not build a convenient House. After some further conversation, Mr. Baring withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bengerr, pursuant to his notice, called the attention of the House to the petition of certain electors of Liverpool, complaining of the acts of the petition of the inhabitants of L

(Mr. Ruthven) thought he should best discharge his duty by moving that the Chairman do leave the Chair.—Upon this motion, after some discussion, the Committee divided—For the amendment, 8; Against it, 86; majority, 78.—The resolutions were mendment, 8; Against it, 86; majority, 78.—The resolutions were the day annil four o'clock, when two Committees were him to the day annil four o'clock, when two Committees were him to the disting Members for the stiting against the return of the stiting Members for recognizances to proceed the work, having failed to enter into precognizances to proceed, were discharged. Patitions Beer Bill, in support of the Factory Bill, in favour of the strength of the distinct of the Hernovision for the better observance of the Sabbath, &c. &c. the provision for the better observance of the Sabbath, &c. &c. Mr. Bolling presented a petition from Bolton and its neighbour—Colonel Toraless supported the petition.

Mr. Garors presented a petition from Norwick, praying the house to send down a Gommission to that city to inquire into the acts of bribery which took place during the late election Afere.

Mr. O'CONNELL had similar petitions from various parts of Engand, Scotland, and Ireland.—Mr. Compert had 27 petitions on the same subject.

Several Members and they had numerous petitions against the

bribery which took place during the late election Ahero.

Mr. O'CONNELL had similar petitions from various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—Mr. CORDETT had 27 petitions on the same subject.

Several Members said they had numerous petitions against the Irish Coercive measure, but by the present arrangement they could not obtain the opportunity of presenting them.

A conversation took place between Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. C. WYNN, Mr. WARBURTON, and Lord GEORGE LENNOX, on the grievous expense attendant on Committees upon Election petitions. Mr. WARBURTON instanced the late election for Dorset, when a petition being presented against the return of Lord Ashley, that Noble Lord said that although he considered himself duly elected, yet he must relinquish his seat on account of the enormous expense which defending it would entail upon him. The petition from Norwich was then received.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to bring forward his Irish Jury Bill.—Lord Altrions; interposed, and stated to the learned gentleman that it was the intention of Government to bring forward, on as early a day as possible, in the other House of Parliament, a Jury Bill in substance the same with that which had been introduced into that House (the Commons) last session.—Mr. O'CONNELL said, if the Noble Lord would assure him that the subject would be taken into the consideration of the Government, he would not press his motion.—Mr. Lepror must express his dissent from the Bill, believing that it would produce a most mischievous revolution in the Jury system in Ireland,—The Solicitor General said that the Bill had his best wishes for its success. It was most desirable that the laws should be assimilated in England and Ireland,—Mr. Shaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland,—Mr. Shaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland,—Mr. Shaw wished to see the law between Bill, all the twelve Judges were opposed to it.—Colonel Conolar theory of the Report Office of the Court of Chancery approached the proposed ment of the Report Office of t

success. It was most desirable that the lawshould he assimilated in England and Ireland.—Mr. Snaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland.—Mr. Snaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland.—Mr. Snaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland.—Mr. Snaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland.—Br. Snaw wished to see the law between England and Ireland.—Br. But the twelve Judges deepreaded the Bill of last seasion relating to Juries.—After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. Hous asked if any thing had been done towards filling up the appointment of Master of the Report Office of the Court of Chancery that delaired, and been appointed on certain conditions.

Mr. Houses, pursuant to notice, proposed the following resolution: "That all public pensions, had pay, wages, and salaries, should be reduced, those from 1000, to 1000, a year, 10 per cent. those to 2000.

Mr. House and Mr. Richards england the sound the resolution. (Magh.)—Mr. House and Mr. Richards england the proposed the motion,—Lord Arraour said Ministers had already acted upon this principle. They had commenced by reducing their own salaries. He hoped the fion. Genterna Mr. House and Mr. Richards and the resolution of the Grand him motion for returns of the distribution of the British troops, in whatever part of the world. This motion gave rise to a long conversation, and it was ultimately loat on a division, the numbers being, for the motion 23, against it 201.

Mr. House are the super division of the world. This motion gave rise to a long conversation, and it was ultimately loat on a division, the numbers being, for the motion 25, against it 201.

Mr. House and the resolution relative to the super division was a mandment, that the duty on sugars, which is now 324s, about the reduced to 15s. This amendment was negatived, and the resolution for continuing the duty was agreed to—Adjourned.

Fannay—The first sitting was entirely confined to the receiving of the part of the part of the part of the part of th

MRS. SHERIDAN'S NEW NOVEL.—Additional supplies of the new novel, Aims and Ends, having just been issued, all those who were disappointed on the day of publication may now obtain the work of application to the principal booksellers and librarians.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 6th March, 1833.

Paris, 6th March, 1833.

Dean development of the Duchess of Beary occupies nearly the wholet—The case of the Duchess of Beary occupies nearly week, a very current of the one letter exclusively on this subject, I must again return to the one letter exclusively on this subject, I must again positive and adject to day, and endeavour to supply you with some There are threfte data.

There are threat das.

Int. Did the Dideston Beansy really make, and that voluntarily, and the state of the s

and the honour of her lamily. If then sue be a merital, to whom, and where, we know not. If the declaration which the Moniteur has published be not virtually, it not actually a forgery, then the Duchess has declared that she was secretly married in Italy, and that she had "the graves motives." For keeping this marriage a secret. More than this we have secretly married, her husband has visited her in La Vendee, and the child of which she is pregnant is the legitimate of largering. If a legal, though a secret marriage. I have thus embodied all the proports, news, answers, charges, and objections of the past which principal events of frames, to be a 2,d down and which taken at 674, the outractor's price, will, after, the deduction of expences, &c. yields a seeding. The Portugues of foormulated the child of which taken at 674, the contractor's price, will, after, the deduction of expences, &c. yields a seeding. The Portugues of foormulated the contractor's price, will, after, the deduction of expences, &c. yields a seeding. The Portugues of foormulated the will be reported to a seed of English expeditions—with Freely, and it will be million of more than a seed of England—and all this for four years without borrowing one single "real" from foreign countries. But at length it has deemed it wise and prudent to make a small Loan or order to prevent the oppressive taxation of a devoted and loyal; pole; and Dom Misure, who has been so insulted by the English. Liberals, now procures a million of pounds at the length of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process

arrive in power, or shall be joined by the Doctrinaires in the Chamber of Peers, and oppose of these revolutionary and anarchical measures.

Whilst on one hand, since I not wrote to you, I have to inform you of the acquittal of the Viscunt de Charbaubalan, who with others was accused of having atticked the reigning Government in the celebrated dedication "I totre fits est mon Roi." I have, on the other hand, to record that the Genut of the Gazette de France, was vesterday sentenced to sin months' imprisonment! and to a thousand francs fine! This sentence has been pronounced against the Gazette simply for the publication of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining that the revolution of Royslist principles, and for maintaining the notion. A French Liberal Government of the East are being settled by Austria and Russia, whilst French and English Ambassadors and Ministers are mere spectators. It was not always so, and it will not always be so; therefore, my dear Both, have patience, and you shall be recompensed for all your labours and toils, anxieties and disappointments. Two years ago, and all the Liberals and Whige in Europe gave to the Government of Don Mioure, but is months insper existence, and your you on the the approbation of your own conscience and the gratitude of your country, as well as the affectionate remembrances of your devoted Correspondent,

The Wondrous Tale of Araov.

then to persevere in the good old road, and thus continue to merit the approbation of your own conscience and the gratitude of your country, as well as the affectionate remembrances of your devoted Correspondent,

The Wondrous Take or Alracy —"This work is full of all sorts of beauties. Debarred the stage in its present state, for which the talents of the author are peculiarly suited, Mr. D'Israeli embodies accome fects in a romance. The subject is conceived with great holderss—the plot is perfectly original—it is essentially and even superbly dramatic. It will doubtless be adapted to the stage, for which it is eminently well suited. We cordially recommended these remarkable volumes to the attention they will unquestionably receive."—New Monthly Magazine.

The prospectus of the new Portuguese Loan has been made public this morning. The loan is for forty millions of francs, divided into 30,000 bonds of 1,000 francs each, bearing interest at five per cent. Per annum. It is divided into 32 series of 1,250 bonds each, numbered from 1 to 32. One series will be drawn every year by lot, at Paris, on the 1st of August, and will be reimbursed, at par, on the 1st of September following, with the interest due. The first drawing of series will take place on the lat of August, 1833. The payment of the half yearly interest, and the reimbursement of the series, when drawn, will be made indiscriminately, at the choice of the bondholders, either at Paris or London, on the 1st March and the 1st September, every year. To guarantee the loan the Portuguese Government engages to anply specially the product of the dime, or military subsidy of the cities of Lisbon and Oporto, and in case of insufficiency generally all the revenues of the kingdom. Subscriptions are to be received to the 15th Instant, at 37 francs for five france.—Standard. of Friday.

The Bank on Friday morning issued a notice that they will receive proposals for loans upon deposits of Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, or other approved securities, to be repaid before

IRELAND.

The ciergy of the diocese of Derry have met and come to the following resolutions. The avowed object of the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan of Church Reform proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, when it was "Resolved, That we have bestowed our deep and earnest consideration upon the measure affecting the Established Church of Ireland, recently submitted to the Commons' House of Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Resolved, That we cheerfully acquiesce in that provision of the proposed Bill by which the peculiar expenses attendant on the celebration of divine worship are to be met by a taxation on the incomes of those who hold church preferement; though we deem the amount of cess intended to be levied too great, and the rate of taxation more than adequate for church purposes, to which alone we consider it applicable.—Resolved, That we view with much alarm, and feel ourselves imperatively called upon to protest against, the proposed annihilation of ten Bishoppics of the United Church without the consent of a Convocation.—Resolved, That we utterly condemn that provision of the proposed plan, by which it shall be left at the discretion of the Commissioners to suspend the re-appointment of Ministers in parishes where divine service had not been performed for three years preceding the passing of the Act.—Resolved, That we defer the expression of our opinions on other contemplated Bill shall appear in print, when we request the leaves contemplated Bill shall appear in print, when we request the larged expressing our sentiments, and offering such suspend on the proposed appear advisable upon the mature consideration of the whole Bill, as connected with the interests of the Protestant Church established by law in England and Ireland.\*

EAST INIL COMPANY'S DEET.—It appears by accounts recently

as connected with the interests of the Protestant Church established by law in England and Ireland."

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEST.—It appears by accounts recently nublished that the total debts of the East India Company amount to 30,774.0921; of which 22,913,9901, is held by European, and 7,850,1091, by natives.

General Wood, the new Lieutenant of the Tower, in the place of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, is an officer 70 years of age, and head held his present rank 14 years. The Gallant General is likewise Lieutenant Governor of Kinsale.

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 writered a letter to a Serieant, who had arreed in the Peninsular campaigns, and offered to him the appointment.

Destructive First.—Thursday night, about ten o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in the upper part of the louse of Mr. Salter, pork butcher, in Salisbury square, Fleet-street. The flames raged with the most impetuous fury, and in a few minutes after they first appeared the whole of the upper stories of the building displayed one sheet of flame. No engines arrived for some time, and before they could be brought to play, the adjoining house, inhabited by Mr. Mann, asilk dyer, was also enveloped in the devouring element. Both houses were destroyed, and the premises adjoining considerably damaged before the fire was subdued; fortunately no lives were lost. No account can be given of the manner in which the accident originated.

Mr. Mann, a silk dyer, was also enveloped in the devouring clement. Both houses were destroyed, and the premises adjoining considerably damaged before the fire was subtued; fortunately no lives were lost. No account can be given of the manner in which the accident originated.

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Translated from the French, and inscribed to Mr. Warren.
I've seen its induence on the flower;
I've pondered o'er its brilliancy,
And love its all reaplendent power;
And oft I've seen Golconda's gem
Glitter upon the distancy are the seen Golconda's gem
Whose best of wishes thou hast won.
THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking press, at 64, 124, and 18 each. Be particular to enquire for Warrens, 30, Sexual. All others are some trief.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ceived the namphlet, and

We have to apologize to Mr. R.—we have received the camphlet, as are much obliged.—its title rather puzzled ne.

A. Z. is thanked for this hint, which he will see we have adopted.

In reply to the "Old Soldier—Edinburgh," we can only say, the best, most complete, and cleavest account of the Siegr of Aniwe. It that which is published in the United Service Journal for the pr

sentmonth.

The letter addressed to Lords Melbourne and Durnam, on the subject of a proposition at Brooker'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.

merits may oe, when it is proposed he should make one.

"Observations on Miss Kelly's Performance," must have been intended for some other puper—we have our opinions with respect to such a display, but it must be through some other channel that atlacks 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 Majsery, but under that of the Duke of Devonshier, 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 it anotice, but we have no room just yet—we think it (par parenthese), with a lew exceptions, the worst exhibition that ever was opened to the public—Does Ralph ever read the Morning Chronicle?

If 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 Pungal.

The amministrations of Oriens shall appear next week.

IJ.T. G. (Edinburgh) should see this, we wish ne would write we say if he is coming soon to London; and if so, when—we mean the friend of Pungah.

The communications of Oriens shall appear next week.
The letter to Mr. Buxton shall also be given next week—together with whatever information upon the important subject oozes from the

conclave.

The letter and printed paper on West Indian affuirs have been received, but too lute for use.

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

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Windson

THE following is published by authority:-

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 Edit 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 divers officers and servants of his Majesty's Household, in defiance and contempt of the Resolutions of the Ecuse, 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 angue use of the powers of their respective offices in the bousehold of His Majesty. Induced and procured many persons, having rotes 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. Pechell, who would, but for such intimidation, influence, promises, and threats, have voted for the petitioner:"

The afore-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, Uterrick Devoid of Truth.

duct 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.

efute 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. ity of London.

SINCE our last the Irish Coercion Bill has passed its first stage by an immense majority, which, after Sir Robert Peel's speech, nobody could fail to anticipate that it would. On Fiday Mr. Hume proposed and Alderman Wood seconded a Resolution, declaratory of the needlessage of any curch massive.

Wood seconded a Resolution, declaratory of the necuress-less 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 arried yesterday. The most whimsical part of the affair was a speech of Mr. Hume's by proxy, he having gone to risit 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.

ion.

New writs were moved for Oxford and Marylebone. The ormer 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 delared himself indisposed to sit in it.

this conciliating opition to HLME 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'Connent, 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 tweive months!—poor beasts!—This so powerfully excited the sympathy of the Right Honourable Grazier that it not only brought tears into his eyes, but decided the fate of the lift. What was sternly refused to the midnight murder of Protestant farmers was most feelingly conceded to the murnuring 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 completel success. And, therefore, in the speech which he reade the other night he returned to his Lordship's pledge that the powers of the Bill should not be exerted to prote t the Protestant Clergymen in their just right to Tithes, for which it will be recollected Mr. Stanley had previously cut his poble colleague into mincedmeat, exposing most luminously the shameful injustice of granting protection 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 cloquence in his Lordship's plaise; while every rational man shrugged up his sheulders and wondered that the King's Ministers should be such dunces as not to keep their squabbles and schisms for heir 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 evidens. Mr. Edwards El-Lice and the Right Honourable Mr

a Baronetcy, we believe, his Lordship once seriously advocated.

Mr. LARKINS spoke at greet length. We have only room for the following pithy sentence or two. Mr. LARKINS said:—

"He (Earl Garey) rests his case on the open notoriety of facts, of the truth or falsehood of which the people of Endland are entirely ignorant. Why, gentlemen, you would not incarcerate a felon except on the swort 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 bugbes of Irish astitation—of a states man 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 aristorary of Endland, the cause of justice and the people. (Cheers and Laughter), Is it upon the slip-slop reasons of such an enfectled, panic stricken old datard? Is it upon the idle gossipol his tale bearers? Is it upon the bugaboo stories—(Loud laughter and cheers)—of his sellish and interested correspondents? Is it upon evidence of such a description as this, that the liberties is it upon evidence of such a description as this, that the liberties of "No, no.")

We should think Lord Green, in time, will learn to appreciate the value of the support afforded him by his friends of the Political Unions.

the Political Unions.

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 Hobhouse; 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 Hobhouse 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 today, 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?

did not, why he did not?

New writs were moved for Oxford and Marylebone. The ormer 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 delared himself indisposed to sit in it.

Everybody who has witnessed the attempts of Lord Lithorp to carry on the public business must be fully ware of his Lordship's entire inefficiency. As for leading he House, he has it not in him—instead of leading he rembles before it, and apologizes to the assembly which he ught to command. When the coarsest of his assailants her shim with insulting taunts he tries to appease his wrath y calling him "His Honourable Friend"—For applying

about—a copious extract from Lord GREY's ere has been handed about at half the Clubs in town. It in poor What a satire upon Government—what a lat when he found the good ship nearly wrecked, he son the race of to save his own life by running her bump for the race of Portland. It sometimes, but rarely, pens that weak men are diffident, and to this strikir singularity in the present case we are indebted for an expension of the captain Stanhofe. This defeat of the yellow interest, as it has been nick-named since Lord Daham interested himself so much in Dover politics, is a they proved the theory of the change of opinion which the return of it. Lyall for Londonsoloudly and clearly proclaims. In oth cases, every nerve the Government could strain as exerted, and in both cases its defeat has been most siral and exemplary.

The Times of Taltsday, with its usual activity, an-

defeat has been most sigal and exemplary.

The Times of Tarsday, with its usual activity, announces in its Cyr acticle, as a matter of news, that a Meeting was held a Lord Westersn's on the preceding day, in order to arange and consolidate some plan respecting the Currency-Instead of Wednesday the Meeting took place on the peceding Saturday, and was mentioned in Bull last Sundar. A second Meeting was held on Thursday at Sir Chaples Burrell's, and the members of the "Club," as 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 PREL's splendid speech upon the Knont Bill will see. The Ministry might have been overturned in the first week of the Conservatives to keep it together—go, we believe, it must.

The meetings connected with the currency question have

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 Whiggamore, out of Parliament—and at the house of the Whiggish Sir CHARLES BURRELL. Why should these gentlemen, or Sir Francis Burrett, 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-confessed 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 Althord Phas declared that no steps are to be taken to put down these institutions, who

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 WESTRIN, 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 Thurs-

proclaiming their downfall and the justice of it.

The following conversation took place it seems on Thursday in the House of Lords:—
The Earlo Wicktow said that, 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 anature as to warrant Government in bringing forward that Bill again in its former shape, or with some alterations in its provisions?

Lord Melnounne 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 recisely 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 Melnounne satisfies us of the utter Calsebood of the revert which the of Hill Millery's Miller

provisions by the Judges.

The reply of Lord Melhourne 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 shews 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 chargeaule, are both defrauded, for the sake of making a fictitious display of economy in the estimates—abolished or not?

What we ask is have the War Office ceased to be a hroker's

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 improvident, 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

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

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 hardly-earned reward, will be exposed in the indignant terms which such disgraceful bar-

exposed in the indignant terms which such disgraceful par-gains 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 contriers?

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 importunacy of his numerous constituents by taking a sort of office in Cavendishstreet 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 COUNTENAY, 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

The Morning Post has the following:—
"We have found the following in our letter-box, but we do not youch for its authenticity:—
"Yesterday evening, quite unexpectedly, his Excellency Count Ontors, 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 Nicuous to offer his mediation between Eagland and Ireland, and at the same time, firmly to remonstrate significant 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 scarely elapsed since Lord Dunnan proceeded from this country to St. Petersburgh on a similar mission with regard to the Poles, and we anxiously hope that this humane step and timely betrierence on the part of his Internal Majzary will be followed by by measures at conciliation towards oppressed and diemembered Poland."

The Morning Post, we have reason to know, has been

The Morning Post, we have reason to know, has been misinformed—The Illustrious Person, who has arrived from Russia, is Count YELLOWITZVPITZOCOAL, 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. Petersburgh discover a reason for his Excellency's appointment, in the fact—that he is married to one of the daughters of Prince Charles Grimgrowdynoff, Prime Minister.

The object of his Embassy is to interpose the mediation The Morning Post, we have reason to know, has been

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.

is understood that Lord GREY recognises, without

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 Durham's most useful and economical mission does not yet appear, inamuch as his Excellency Count Yellowitzypitzocoal 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 it can be called—which resembles

His Excellency is accompanied by a suite of seven near mattins, for whose accommodation a line-of-battle ship, two distances, and three steam-boats are in attendance at Dover: the Emperor not being willing, in these days of retrenchment, the batter and unpressessing whose in the outflet of the humane rany 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 Sharer, 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 encreased 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 SIM FRANCE BURDETT. BATT. M.P. FOR VERTMINSTER.

The following is a copy of a letter now in circulation for signature in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster:—

"To Sn. Francis Burdett, Marty, M.P. Ton Westminster:—

"Sn.—You were returned to Parliament at the late election by the comparatively small number of 32.88 electors, 3,088 of whom split their votes for Sir John Hobhouse. The election of yourself and your colleague being made by less than 3,518 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 5,238, of which 2,308 were plumpers; in 1818 the number polled for you was 5,238, of which 2,308 were plumpers; in 1820 the number polled for you was 5,527.

"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. Lest, 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, 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 when this has been done, we reques

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 vesterday 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 controul 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. 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 Hobert House 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. 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 smubbed Mr. William Brougham, 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 ... 201

Against it ... 201

Maiorine for Ministers ... 201

this paper five weeks ago!

WE rejoice to say that a corrected copy of the splendid speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL on the Irish Coercion Bill has been published by Mr. MURRAY.

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 Wilkinsa—architect as aloresaid 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 Athenæum—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 calls his shown is assisted.

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 lave it remarked, that this magnificent site was, until a late suggestion originating from me, intended

"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. Milkins 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 ear, 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. Nasa, 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-mail East at the other; that is to say, it makes the same angle with each. Hence, in order that the say, it makes the same angle with each. Hence, in order that the renders it imperative that the opposite side should be parallel to this line, which in fact is the true line of the street, and as such

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 maght think that shutting out St. Martin's Church was no crime, and there an end. But nothis is noteonough; 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 Stinkomalec, with the brick-ends in the mud, which never was finished, and never will be until it becomes the Middless Hospital or the St. Pancas 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 would exclude the front view of St. Martin's from Pall Mall is considered as objectionable. I cannot think this objection is of any weight whatever, in my view of the subject each of the intended buildings would exclude the front is manufactured that the province of the intended buildings on propromities of seeing partiess and considered as objectionable. I cannot think this object in so of any weight whatever, in my view of the subject excluded buildings on propromities of seeing parties and consumer in the parties of St. Martin's a fixe province of St. Pancas Church possesses beauty of much higher rank to the eye secustomed to the contemplation of such objects and bacteria. The postice of the inten

from the heavity and harmony of their proportions, in which that of St. Martin's faits.

This is modest, and very prepossessing—we are glad, however, that he spares Ween—and hence Mr. Wilkins proceeds to detail in the technicalities of his art, why St. Martin's portice is a very usly 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 splendish 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 portice, which "only professional or travelled men can discover or appreciate." These are of in great consequence to the million. But the great defect is, that the portice is not such fault in the portice of the London University—so says Mr. Wikkis. "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 portice, and its accompaniments, we shall leave Mr. Gwilt to speak, who has published a few remarks upon Mr. Wikkiss, from which we shall take the liberty of quoting; but, in the mean time, we should like to sak Mr. Wikkiss what he thinks of his own lovely portice at St. George's Hospital?—or where he obtained the authority about which he is so tenseious for the square things which support it, by way of columns, unless be borrowed it from the pent-house over the door of Drury Lance Theatre in Brydges-street, which affected nothing architectural, but was put up cheap and nasty, to keep the people dry in stepping into 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?

their luckney-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 Loudd not design something very superior to that of St. Martin's Church."

Upon all this, we offer only the opinion of the uninitiated. Now

Upon ait this, we other carry the opinion of the salary, Mr. Gwilt.

Speaking of the selection of Mr. Wilkins for the building of the gallery, Mr. Gwilt asys—
"It spears 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, ought not to have been so, nor that he has acquired it unfairly; but it is asserted, that Ministers would have acted with 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 portaerable with Mr. GANDY—now DEERING—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.

To this we only add, that the best talent was used for the purpose, but rejected for the sake of jobbing.

Mr. Gwild proceeds—

"Mr. Wilkins has the vanity, for such it must be called, to compare his portico at the London University with that of St. Martia a

Council. 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 portion of the London University is universally acknowledged to be the finest in London." When the writer of this first read the sentence, he thought it carried so much of its own condemnation with it, that it would be absurd to pen alien on the subject, but second thoughts, which they say are best, made him after his mind, for he recollected what the late celebrated Dr. Racoput used to say with respect to the propertion of guilbles and nongulibles. If indeed Mr. Witkins believes what he has here stated to be the case, some of his friends must have been hoaxing him most crueble. Why S. Martin seperitor to the other is perturbed to the case, some of his friends must have been hoaxing him most crueble. Why S. Martin's portico to their eight with the control of the present that the present that the present that the present that the control of the writer with the present that the present than the artist himself; each of the present than the artist himself; and decrease in the consistent a production of art as ever was designed, and far from beautiful in agencal proportions. We know why the ancients built porticose 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 aportico to answer its usual purpose, it is elevated on a flight of steps half the height of the building, on which those alighting from their carriages in stormy weather must be exposed, the aged and infirm, before they can reach a point for shelter. In short, they must go appone pair of stairs almost as high as the column where of the porticos composed—the columns themselves having more the appearance of a row of skitches or Dutch nine-pins than aught tele."

We quote Mr. Gwill, but we recollect having ourselves observed some years since upon the construction of the portico,

we quote Mr. Gwitz, 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 ratirizes outside of his house.

Mr. Gwilt, who knows just as much about diameters and architraves, and all the rest of it, as Mr. Wilkins, denier, that what the "untravelled"—(Oh them travellers!)—think fine, is either mean or ugly. Mr. Gwilt says—"As to the site and obtrasion 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, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective, and the ruin of it in oblique perspective and the ruin of it in oblique perspective and the ruin of it in oblique perspective. To justify this, Mr. Wilkins assumes that he knows more of ornamental buildings and ruin of the ruin of it in oblique perspective. To justify this, mr. Wilkins in the ruin of it in oblique perspective and the ruin of it in oblique perspective.

Mr. Gwilt, who, as everybody knows, is the author of a translation of Vitruvius, strongly supports that xxxxxily esteemed authority against Mr. Wilkins, who, we must say, considering all things, gives the oddest possible reasons for running him down and depreciatiog his merits. He says:—

"Scanning lander equilifications, envious and jealous of his contempo-

IS METICS. He SASK:—

"Schneider has drawn aside the veil, and shown him to have been man of moderate qualifications, envious and jealous of his contemporaries, vain and a tagoiauss; but Schneider has not shown that he system he develops is his own, founded indeed upon a Grecian basis, but made his own by variations which HIS VANITY LEADS HIM O CONSIDER AS IMPROVEDIENTS."

TO CONSIDER AS IMPROVEMENTS."

It seems odd that Mr. WILEINS should vituperate Vitrauvius;—
however, one thing is certain—the voice of the million must be heard,
and whatever may be the individual opinions of Mr. WILEINS, 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 be 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.

sessed 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 to run down our ciergy, 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 observed upon 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

THE following letter appears in Friday's Times :-

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. Shephrrd. complaining that no chaplains are employed with
armies in the field in India, and insimating 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 called to join armies in the field whose
fault is that? Certainly not the East India Company's, but the
efficers commanding those armies—namely, those officers so much and
so deservedly eulogized by Mr. Shephrrd himself—Lord Lare, the
Marquis of Hastings, and the Duke of Wellington.
Perhaps those officers thought that surgeons were more wanted
than chaplains. I am, Sir yours,
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 Lare, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Duke of Wellingtons, but we cannot imagine how any one of the three "deservedly eulogized" officers can have anything to do with the present servedly cullogized 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, for they are excellent adjuncts in the cause of hypocrisy. By a free exercise of the former, an ad Bibitum use of the latter may be enjoyed; and no matter how odious and unjust the application of the one, so that the practice of the other be unsparingly 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, willified, in his absence, a gentleman whose views do not coincide with those he finds it convenient to adopt, and who, under the holy garb of hypocrisy, indulged himself in reflections we hall not, however, at present, enter at length, as we might be apposed to prejudge, or at least prejudice, a case which will, in apposed to prejudge, or at least prejudice, a case which will, in apposed to prejudge, or at least prejudice, a case which will, in apposed to the maniferent and the surp Post, the pious slanders and not the maniferent and the expressions which the had abserted the dot in the whole three papers.' If he had not dea there was any purpose of publishing what he said.' What will be thought of the man in the whole three papers.' If he had not dea 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 thereporters sat within his view. What will be farther thought of him when aware that the journalist who gave currency, perhaps unconsciously, to his slander, is about to be brought into a court of law, in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge it? Viewing himself as one of the 'Elect,' this 'Divine' may possibly consider (alsehood and equivocation as venial transgressions, for which his character, as a saint, can be in no degree impugned; but one feeling only would, we think, be entertained by any less elevated member of society. The Anti-slavery Agency Committee contribute perhaps as much as the Reverend person's 'Antinomianism, to the impunity with which he regards such breaches 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 haste 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 *Trewman's Exeter paper* we find the follow-ing letter, which will be found extremely interesting to the

England. In Treuman's Exeter paper we find the following letter, which will be found extremely interesting to the antiquarian:—

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, the bottom of a vessel was found lying on her side, imbedded in the clay. Her timbers, which are of oak, heing 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 20 tons, was flax bottomed, clincherbuilt, 20 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 lituminous matter; or, supposing the vessel to have been attive, the lelt may have been composed of wool, as our wool was forumerly to the first may have been composed of wool, as our wool was forumerly refer from the export duty. Her ribs, consisting of entire timbers, extended from side to side under her keelson, and were not miches anunder, and of sufficient strength for a vessel double her size. No remains of iron have been found, but the marks of nalish are very evident. The sin being excluded, wood seems more durable than metal. When look, the vessel appears to have been than four inches anunder, and of sufficient strength for a vessel double her size. No remains of iron have been found, but the marks of mails are very evident. The sin being excluded, wood seems more durable than metal. When look, the vessel appears to have been been double her size. The sin being excluded, wood seems more durable to the pieces lost. From the response to the marks of mails are very evident. The sin being

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 WATHEN WALLER proposes that the operation of outhing should be performed on Prince George at some future period. The Prince is an universal favourite, from his affability. d-nature, and condescension

It is said, but we do not youch for the fact, that Lord Hill has resigned the Government of Plymouth.

Mrs. FITZHERBERT has laid saide the Royal liveries, which she ssumed 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 Atry; and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardings, K.C.B., gets the 97th in the room of General O'CALLAGRAN.

The claims of Lord Rokeby and Lord Ranelagh (two staunch Conservatives) to vote for Irish Peers, have been admitted by the of Peers.

The Oxford election is declared void—a new writ has issued.
The wags say 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 Improved in nearth. It agos.— He was auteriosed to act Atomics and Third on the following night, but was not sufficiently well to appear; the part, however, was extremely well played by his secretary, Mr. Leg, 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 shoust or 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 wile—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 Berri is so seriously indisposed that the Governor of Blaye 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 TALLETRAND, 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 faux pas ever attributed to her, and we hope sile will soon reaver from its effects.— This is a hoax—the yourg lady has only sprained her ancle.

The disgust created by the shameful introduction of the nan the Bishop of London into a play-bill, will, it is supposed, dep 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 mony provoking is, that many of them discuss their merits without having even looked at them.

The following resolution passed on Wednesday: That on days appointed for taking into consideration any electing 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 int ascertain whether the recognizances were duly executed with the time allowed by law, and duly transmitted to the SPEAKER.

The Committee appointed to try the merits of the Carnara election decided that Sir Charles Pager was not the sitting Membe

The Petersfield Election Committee have decided against to sitting Member, Mr. George SEAW LEFEURE, and declared Hyun Jourffe, E.q. duly elected.

OXFORD ELECTION .- The Committee on Friday decided that the election of Mr. Stower, 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 Hen. Sir Henn Hardines for Launceston, has been abandoned, as has the petiting against the Right Hon. CHARLES HERRIES, for Harwich; and, and the petition against the return for York city.

There were 560 Members in the House of Commons on Tuesday

BEDFORD BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee, on this Election Petitia:
—Mr. Halse, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Ayshford Sanford, Mr. W. E. Gisstone; Mr. Duffield, Lord Lumley, Mr. G. Wood, Lord W. Lenss, Sir W. W. Wynn, Mr. Lister, and Mr. Strutt.

Mr. KENNEDY, Member for Tiverton, declines defending his eletion against the petition presented against his return, but again sa himself on an amended qualification. Other candidates are in the field; viz., Mr. Chichespfen, Mr. Wood, Mr. J. Langmean, and St. H. Parnell. Colonel Evans is also mentioned as likely to common and a conservative, Sir Charles Wetherell.—Plymed forward; and a Conservative, Sir Charles Wetherell.—Plymed Chronicle.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—DENIS MAGUIRE, Esq. Candidate, has about the petition against the return of Lord Marcus Hills, Rewry. The petitioners against the return for Cork city have all abandoned their opposition. In neither case were the recognization entered into

entered into.

BATH ELECTION PETITION.—The Committee appointed to try the merits of this petition assembled on Monday. The objections make to the sitting Member arose upon the alleged insufficiency and the gality of his qualification, which was an annuity on rent charged 3001, per annum, granted by Mr. Selby, solicitor, of Sergeants [la, upon certain measuages in Camberwell, of more than ample value. The Committee finally decided that the sitting Memler was disclosed and that the relition was not failed to a respective property of involvements and the control of the committee of the committee finally decided that the sitting Memler was disclosed and that the relition was not failed to a respective of the committee of the commit elected, and that the petition was not frivolous nor vexatious.

The House of Lords, on Tuesday, issued the following resolutes. That no petitions for private bills be received after the 25th 4 March, and that no report from the judges on the said bills ber ceived after the 23d of April."

Colonel Gondon, of Park, has announced to Captain Fenduson Pitfour, that he has withdrawn all objections to his return as Memb of Parliament for the county of Banff.

Poor Laws in IRELAND .- Mr. RICHARDS has placed on the noti Poor LAWS IN IRELAND.—Mr. RICHARDS has placed on the now book of the House of Commons an intimation, that on May 2 hed move for a Select Committee, "to inquire into the expedients levying a rate on all income arising from property in Ireland, for the relief of the sick and helpleas poor in the respective parishes in leand, and for raising a fund to employ those who are complete absolute for employees." destitute of employment."

MILITARY GOVERNORSHIPS .- There are now preparing, DUFT to an order, on Lord Engineers of motion, a Return of the named the several persons holding the offices of Governors and Deputy Lieutenant-Governors of his Majesty's garrisons at home and about specifying the dates of their sppointments, the length of their series in the army, and also the nature and amount of any other offices profit, or pensions (civil or military), held by each of them; laid before the House of Commons, he will move for a Select Committee on Military Governments at home and abroad.—We use stand the radical proposition will be to abolish all the Military Gvernments except those of the Duke of Wellington and Sir George MURRAY.

Chunch Revorm. - In reply to an observation made by a Member the Government would bring forward a distinct and "practided measure of Clurch Reform; but as to the provisions of it he must present be silent.

The funds of the London University appear to be in a ba ne unos or the London University appear to be in a bad sur At a general meeting of proprietors, held recently, it was stated if the original capital, 158,8821., arising from shares and donations, been sunk, and a debt incurred of 2,9461., which debt would, from excess of expenditure over probable income, be increased by the of October to 3,7151.

Lord Howick has informed the agent of one of the West in Islands, in a letter dated the 18th of February, that St. Vines Grenada, and Tobago will be placed under the immediate super tendence of Lieutenant Governors, who will be subordinate will be subordinate with the subordinate will be subordinate willi Governor resident generally at Barbados.

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 a much higher rate of freight than is usually given to the Briships; so that, independent of employing strangers while our poor seamen are thrown out of work, we are compelled to increased expenses for injuring ourselves.

Increased expenses for injuring ourselves.

In the Post we find the following statement illustrative of commercial policy of the present Ministers. The Hanover Authorities have imposed an impost duty of 31. 6s, per ton British iron, whilst they admit Norway and Swedish iron is impost duty of 11. per ton. The Hanoverian Minister has be memonstrated with upon the subject, and he says that the iron of country will not answer for agricultural implements or shinbuilding. country will not answer for agricultural implements or shiphuild. This article has served for British men-of-war, and we should wis would serve for the Hanoverian navy. The Board of Trade has had a Memorial addressed to it upon this subject, but no reply nau a memorial addressed to it upon this subject, but no remove them returned to it. Upon what principle the Government here suffer this impost upon a staple commodity of Great Britain for tering the German dominions of the King of England is best ken to themselves, but at all events common courtesy, we should be thought, would have induced the Vice Position of the Board thought, would have induced the Vice President of the Board

Trade to explain, if he can, the motives of the Cabinet for continu-

Ing this commercial anomaly.

At a meeting of Middlesex Magistrates, holden on Thursday morning by adjournment at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, at which sixty Justices were present, Sir John Gibbon, Bart., in the chair, Mr. Rorca was elected chairman pro tem. in the room of Mr. Marniorr, decessed. The candidates for the high office, the appointment to which will take place next month, are Mr. Rorca and Mr. Servasant Annarra. Mr. Sergeant Andrews.

Mr. Sergeant Andrews.

Convicts.—The expenses of the convict establishment in England from January 1 to June 30, 1832, was 34,1691. 18s. 2d., and the total earnings 23,2871. 9s. The expense of the Bermuda establishment for the half year ending December 31, 1831, was 9,4721. 13s. 9d.; earnings of the convicts, 13,5641. 4s. On the let of January, 1832, there were 4,139 prisoners on board the hulks in England; since which there have been received at the several depots 4,712, including 85 from Bermuda. Of these 3,877 have been transported to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land; 120 to Bermuda; 690 discharged by pardon and expiration of sentence; 4 escaped; 262 died (sf which 110 from cholers); and 3,858 remained in the hulks in England, January 1, 1833. For the last half year the expences in England were 34,8111. 0s. 9d.; the earnings, 25,3661. 18s. 6d. For the first half year of 1832 the expenses at Bermuda was 8,7641. 14s. 6d.; the earnings, 13,0431. the earnings, 13,0431.

the earnings, 13,043.

Amongst other projects for reducing the expenditure of the country a plan is in contemplation to produce a considerable saving by consultdation of the Boards of Excise and Customs. The duties of the Excise will be discharged by the officers of the Customs, and the Excise-Board is to be done away. Officers actively employed will be continued in the Customs, and others above a certain age receive superannuation allowances. By this speculative reform the Whig Government calculate the ultimate saving will amount to a million

PUBLIC MERTING AT GLASGOW.—Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Lyecum-rooms, Sir D. K. SANDFORD in the Chair, for the purpose of expressing disapprobation of the Irish Coercion Bill submitted to Parliament by Ministers. The room was crowded to excess. Sir DANEL SANDFORD called on them boldly and manfully to come forward, and, by Petition, prevent the Irish Coercion Bill being carried into law. A Resolution, denouncing as tyrannical and unjust the Irish Coercion Bill, and expressive of the belief that the existing laws were sufficient for the preservation of good order, was then moved by Mr. A. DUNCAN. Mr. M'Gowan seconded the Resolution. Mr. D. WALKER moved a Resolution to the effect that it was the duty of the country to repel the present attempt to introduce military despotism into Ireland, which was seconded by Mr. THOMAS STEELE. Mr. D. M'AULAY moved the next Resolution, to the effect that the Members of Parliament who pledged themselves, if they support the present measure, will have broken their promises, and lost the confidence of the country; which was seconded by Mr. CULLEN, Mr. W. BENNETT proposed a Petition to Parliament; seconded by Mr. GEORGE ALLAN. Thanks were then voted to Sir DANIEL, and the meeting separated.

In Manchester, as in most other populous towns in England, Earl

Daniel, and the meeting separated.

In Manchester, as in most other populous towns in England, Earl Grist's Coercion Bill has produced a very strong feeling. At the close of the last week large placards were posted in the town, and advertisements inserted in the Newspapers, calling a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Common to reject the unconstitutional and illegal Irish Coercion Bills introduced by His Majerst's Ministers. The Meeting assembled about half-past twelve o'clock in Camp-fields, and about four thousand persons were present. A string of Resolutions condemnatory of the proposed measure, and a Petition to the House of Commons founded upon them. were agreed to.

founded upon them, were agreed to.

Popularity.—The flecting nature of popularity has often been observed upon, and the circumstances of the present moment in this county, are affording another instance of it, though we are sure its operation will produce not the slightest effect on the mind of the Noble Person towards whom it it is intended. It is well known that for some time a "penny subscription" for the presenting Lord Ebrington with a token of gratitude, has been going on. His Lordship deemed it his duty, on a late motion by Mr. Husur for the reduction of Naval and Military Sinecures, to support his Majesty's Ministers, and this has given such offence to some of the principals or treasurers in this matter that it is said, they are about to return the "pence" to those by whom they were contributed!!!

the "pence" to those by whom they were contributed!!!

Friday Sir Charles Fords, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University Aberdeen, for the ensuing year; and Duncan Davidson, Eq. of Tyllychetly, Advocate, was re-elected Dean of Faculty; Gavin Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen; Alexander Bannerman, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. George Forders, of Blelack and Inversar; and Partick Davidson, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen, were elected Assessors to the Lord Rector.—Edinburgh Courant.

We regret to hear that the news of the Erin steamer having reached Millord is not confirmed by the new received vesterday at Lloyd's

We regret to hear that the news of the Erin steamer having reached Millord is not confirmed by the news received yesterday at Llovo's. One case is mentioned as particularly distressing. Among the passengers was the only son of a widow, an officer who had changed his regiment at her request, and instead of going to India, embarked in the Erin for Ireland. Some of the passengers were landed, it appears, at Plymouth when the weather first became boisterous. Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., will resume the duties of Port Admiral on Thursday next, though his house is by no means ready for his reception. We beg to suggest that the Flag-ship is in the harbour, which, to a landsman, would seem a more appropriate residence for the Admiral commanding than a magnificent house either in the Dock-yard or the High-street.

The Flag Officers commanding in chief, now in commission, will

residence for the Admiral commanding than a magnificent house either in the Dock-yard or the High-street.

The Flag Officers commanding in chief, now in commission, will complete their term of service at the under-mentioned periods:—
Admiral Sir Makey Dixon, K.C.B. (at this port), April 22d, IST3; Vice-Admirals Sir John P. Belbesford, Bart. K.C.B. (Sheerness), July 30th, IS33, and the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. (Mediterranean), March 30th, IS34; Rear-Admirals Frederick Warren (Cape of Good Hope). Aug. 5th, IS34, and William Parker, C.B. (Portugal), Sept. 9, IS34; Vice-Admirals Sir John Gore, K.C.B. (East Indies), Dec. 16, IS34; Sir Pulteney Malcolm (Downs and North Sea). May 9th, IS35; and the Right Honourable Sir G. Cockburn (West Indies, &c.) Dec. 6, IS35; Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. (Portsmouth), and Rear-Admiral Sir Michael. Seymour, Bart. K.C.B. (South America), in January, IS36.—Devonin command in the Medway. When that distinguished officer's period of service will terminate we do not exactly koow, but we be think a letter which he has thought proper to write to his constituents, and which they have thought proper to publish, is not calculated to lengthen it. The following is an extract:—

\*\*London, Feb. 22, 1833.\*\*

"No one who votes against his (Mr. Hume's) motion on that then in question, when specifically brought before the House as they that of Lord F. Fitzelarexes will be refused; and, if the other household. When the Estimates for such procures of the house, as they that of shortly. I am pretty confident, indeed, that the salary for escape, it will only be in considering it an office almost of the King's for such sinceures come before the House, then may be seen whether the individuals holding these

or other sinecure offices have any claim to such a remuneration for services or for pensions of any kind. If such men as Saumarz and Folzey are contented to receive as dues rewards for acknowledged services of the highest order inferior sums, coupled with an honourable title, in preference to large sums under the name of pension for good services in common with a —, I think them well worth retaining as they are; and I think no First Lord of the Admiralty will henceforth confer them upon the mere tools of affice, as has been heretolore done. I hold the same feeling against sinecures and undeserved pensions now which I did, and which I expressed upon the hustings; but I also hold the same feeling against sinecures and undeserved pensions now which I did, and then expressed; and when the proper time comes it may be seen how far I act up to those sentiments. Had Mr. Huur postponed his motion until after the Estimates he would have effected more good, although, as he knows well, he would not have caught so much clap-trap popularity. I am not, as you know, overwedded to the present Government, and I have no disposition to support any improper measures merely because they may originate them; but harassed as they are, and goaded into the bargain into a readiness to retinystish affice, unusual with those in possession of power, it behoves me and others to consider whether our affairs would be better administered by Messra-Huur, Cosbert, O'Connett, &c., or, on the other hand, by the Tories or Anti-Reformers. Indeed I may assure those who seem so ready to impung my late vote that my situation as Member of Parliment for their borough is notincluded in the list of sinecures, nor intended by me ever to be made so."

—This letter has the double merit of gratifying both the Kina and the Ministers. We know what the Kina said six weeks ago of Sir Edward Conginarons's intellect, and we should think Sir Edward Otil.

The following is a whimsical account of a public meeting held at

EDWARD CODRINGTON'S intellect, and we should think Sir EDWARD himself must have heard of it.

The following is a whimsical account of a public meeting held at Norwich, which we find in the Bury and Suffolk Herald:—

"On Tuesday last, a public meeting was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, in pursuance of a requisition which had been signed by all the principal individuals in the city, without any distinction of party. Amongst the gentlemen present on the occasion were the Dean of Norwich, Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., the Rev. Prebendary Thurlow, John Weyland, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Harvey, J. J. Gurney, Esq., Samuel Bignold, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Harvey, J. J. Gurney, Esq., Samuel Bignold, Esq., Rev. W. P. Drake, Rev. G. Pearse, Rev. J. Geldart, Esq., Mr. Youngman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Theobald, Mr. Geary, Mr. S. Wiseman, Mr. Athow, Mr. Willett, &c. &c.

—The object of this most important congregation does not appear,

-The object of this most important congregation does not appear and it seems as if they had met for no other purpose but to shew their fellow citizens upon what amiable terms they all were with each other

The Worcester paper says:

"We often hear of the 'march of Intellect.' That personage, however, does not appear to be 'koing the Circuit.' The following notification from one of the 'officials' who attend 'my Lords the King's Justices,' was exhibited on one of our Guildhall doors:

"Caus Lists to be had at the Juges Logins."

—This reminds us of Foorz's joke. He saw written on a paper in a window.

"A goos kurd hear."
"Not by a spell at any rate," said the wit.

—"Not by a spell at any rate," said the wit.

Some rural Wilkins is threatening Tunbridge Wells with spoliation. The Brighton Gazette says:—"We have heard, but can hardly give credence to it, that an attentive observer, ever alive to chemical pursuits, has thought proper to consider that those beautiful and lofly trees, which ornamented, and have served to shade the whole length of the parade for nearly two centuries, are now no longer needful, and that the saw and the mattock ought to be made use of. This we do know, that nearly one out of three of the double row of trees opposite the Royal Sussex Hotel have got the condenned mark, and among them are the two extraordinary large white thorns, which, from their size, must have been growing on the spot long before the discovery of the mineral waters by Dubley Lord Norm. However we may feel indebted to that individual for his voluntary services on many occasions, we cannot complement him in this instance upon any utilimate good—but a great deal of harm. Indeed, the scheme is altogether too ridiculous ever to be sanctioned by the inhabitants or any well-wisher to the place; we are assured it would not be by the Lord of the Manor, who owns a great portion of the buildings on the Daradle, and without whose permission not a branch can be cut, much less a tree levelled with the ground."

Brighton is getting empty, and therefore agreeable. All the

less a tree levelled with the ground."

Brighton is getting empty, and therefore agreeable. All the Toadies and Tuft-hunters are gone: they follow the Court as fish follow a ship at sea, and gobble up whatever falls.

MUTUAL LOVE.—A lady and a gentleman, who had never seen each other before, met by accident at Palling next the Sea, on Saturday evening last, and after an acquaintance of about two hours, marriage was proposed; to this the lady had no particular objection. The following morning (Sunday) the parties proceeded to a neighbouring village, for the purpose of attending the hymeneal altar, but very unfortunately the resident clerkyman had just left home to do duty at another church—no alternative but to wait, although impariently, till Monday, when they were joined together in holy matriently. tiently, till Monday, when they were joined together in holy matri-mony. We trust this match will verify the proverb, which says—

"Happy's the wooing

That's not long a doing."

Granations of Drunkenness.—There is a Rabinnical tradition related by Fabricius, that when Noah planted the vine, Satan attended and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of ebriety. When a man begins to drink he is meek and ignorant as a lamb; then becomes bold as the lion; his courage is soon transformed into the foolishness of the ape : and at last he wallows in the mire like the sow .- Warton's Dissertation on the Gesta Romanorum.

The Kentish Gazette says-

"The Ordnance Department at this port have been forwarding the different sprehouses, and in one storeliouse have prepared sufficient room for the reception of nine hundred stand of arms; but, owing to their hundred stand of arms; service, the work is at present suspended."

MELTON MOWRRAY .- The following is a correct account of the orses in this town and neighbourhood, the property of the gentle-nen of the hunt:—

Capt. Burton
Capt. Grantham
Capt. Pierrepont
Mr. Cook
Mr. Coswelt
Mr. Crowelt
Mr. Etherington
Mr. Ewaren
Mr. Etherington
Mr. E. Hartopp
Mr. Lloyd
Mr. Mahee
Mr. Moore
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Wharton
Mr. Wharton
Mr. Whilite
Mr. Williams

perfect and first-rate condition,

It will be recollected that we took the liberty of hinting that the moment Lord Grary brought forward the Irish Church Spoliation Bill he would find the Dissenters in England resisting all church payments. In the Stamford Whig paper we find the following remarks:-

remarks:—
"Such are the heads of this important measure—a measure which, in spite of all that Government say to the contrary, cannot be long applied to Irel and without being demanded by England. We now put it to the Dissenters of England whether, when they see their Catholic brethren of Ireland freed from the payment of church rates

or vestry cess, they will not take immediate steps to get rid of the same imposition in England? And we put it to our suffering farmers whether, when they see the tenants of Ireland free from the payment of tithes, they will quietly continue to endure the galling vexation of the same system here? Government says the situation of the two countries is different. True, it is; but the difference aminly consists in the Irish farmers and Catholics being agitators, and the English farmers and Dissenters not. The latter are to remain tithed and rated because they are quiet and peaceable; the former to be exonalizated because they are quiet and peaceable; the former to be exonalizated because they are encouragement to loyalty and obedience to the laws! We hope our readers who are oppressed by tithes and church rates will not suffer much time to elapse before they call for the same measure of justice to be meted to them which has been meted to their Irish brethren."

—Here is another door opened by his Lordship. Small Lord John is not strong enough to shut it, although he does look cunning and talk of practical measures.

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Owner Marbera LL. B. has been instituted by the Lord Bindop of Chichester to the Vicarage of Clympine, Sussez; patrons, the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of

guished situation, and their admiration of his defence of the Protestant Establishment.

The parishioners of Upper Badoney, Londonderry, have declared their testimony of the services and Christian conduct of their late Rector, the Rev. G. Shittewick, on being succeeded in that living by the Rev. John Croshin, Curate of the parish.

The subscription in the city of Worcester for the Irish Protestant Clerky now amounts to 1801. Among the contributions since our last are, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, Ripple, 101.; J. J. Martin, Esq., 51.; Mrss. M. JEFFREYS, 31.

It is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Worcesters to hold a general Confirmation throughout his Lordship's Diocese in the month of June next. The Visitation will take place in July.

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

going to press. —There will be several Candidates for the vacant Seat in this borough; Sir Peter Laurie, who was expected to start, is disqualified in consequence of the Writ having been moved for during his appointment of Returning Officer. The following are the candidates announced:—Mr. Murray, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Young, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Murphy.

The estimated amount that will be required to pay the allowances and expences of the barristers employed in revising lists of voters under the Reform Act, is 30.5001.

The committees on the Bedford, Hertford, and Newry elections assembled yesterday morning. The Newry was expected to finish yesterday, but the other two will in all probability last several days longer.

yesterday, but the other two will in all propagate, longer.

Summonses are issued for a Cabinet Council to be held at Earl Grey's this day at two o'clock.

Thomas Attwood, Eag. M. P. for Birmingham, was ballotted for at the Literary Union Club, in Waterloo place, last Wednesday, when there appeared 42 white and 87 black balls. Nine other candidates, who were ballotted for at the same time, were admitted.

The officers of the Royal Artillery gave their first ball of the

Guardian.

The officers of the Royal Artillery gave their first ball of the season on Thursday, at Woolwich. Their splendid mess-room, with the suite of spartments adoining, was thrown open to about 500 of their friends. The magnificent band of the regiment had full scope for the display of their powers, being most advantageously placed in an elevated orchestra, which has recently been constructed by direction of the officers. The dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept up, with undiminished spirit, till after four in the morning.

and was kept up, with undiminished spirit, till after four in the morning.

Friday evening, just at the close of the drama of the Five Degrees of Crime, at the City Theatre, a lad in the gallery dropped a glass bottle from his hand into the pit, which fell upon the head of a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Teulon, the printer, in Whitechapel-road, who was sitting by his side at the time. The bottle struck the unfortunate girl on the forchead, by which it was frightfully fractured, and she fell backwards as if she had been shot. The poor creature was carried with all possible speed to the house of Mr. Leeson, the surgeon in Chiswell-street, who strapped up the wound, and the young lady, in a state of total insensibility, was conveyed in a coach to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when it was found that the skull was so extensively injured that her condition is considered to be very dangerous. Mr. Chapman, the manager, traced out the lad who was the cause of the accident. He is the son of a respectable wine-cooper in Tabernacle-square, Old-street-road. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the occurrence was purely accidental. The father of the poor girl was conveyed home in a state of great mental extrement.

who was the cause of the accident. He is the son of a respectable wine-cooper in Tabernacle-quare, Old-street-road. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the occurrence was purely accidental. The father of the poor girl was conveyed home in a state of great mental excitement.

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THE NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE, No. V., published on Saturday, priet7d., contains, among a variety of important papers; the state of the

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Consols for Account. | 873 | 884 | 888 | 898 | oog |

On the 1st of March, at Kirby Oershlow, Yorkshire, the lady of Lieut. Coloss!
MacLean, of the 81st Regular of a tangelier for 1st Park, Mrs. Cipriani Potter, 61s on—At Baden, in Germany, the lady of James Small, Engol a son—On Bad inst at Astbury Rectory, Congleton, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Jones Craskit, 61 km daughters—On the 4th inst. at the house of her Tather, 1st Marquis De la Belinaye, in Upper Harley, street, the lady of Michael Barks Honan, Esq. of a daughter—On the 6th inst. at the lady of Elijah Licheld, Steof Montpeller Cottage, Hampstead-road, of a son, still-horn—On the 5th inst. 35, Wilson creecent, the lady of Richard Godefier, of a daughter. On the 5th inst. 35, Wilson creecent, the lady of Richard Godefier, of a daughter.

33, Witton creecent, the lady of Richard Godefinoy, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst, at St, George's, Bloomsbury, Engene Doxat, Esq. of Clapids, to Mary Sclina, eldest daughter of the late J.F. Doxat, Esq. of Clare, Hantson the 7th inst, at Thame, Oxfortshire, Mr. Samnel King, of Limebonse, to Mistorsford, of Thame, nicer to the late Thomas Spiers, Esq. of the same place. On the 7th inst, at St, Pancras New Church, Henry Diggory Watter, Esq. of the same place. The state of the St. Oxford, of the St. Oxford, of the Rev. R. W. Kendall Wood, William Powell, Esq. of Meckienburgh square—On the 7th inst, at St, Pancras New Church, the Rev. R. W. Kendall Wood, William Powell, Esq. of Newport Pagell, seems on of J. Folliott Powell, Esq. of Turvey house, Hedfardshire, to Eliza, young daughter of Thomas Miller, Esq. of Eciceter—On the 5th inst, at St. Act of the St. Oxford, and the St. Oxford. Standed Hall, Norfork.

Surrey, aged 62. On the 8th inst. at Grove Terrace, Kentish Town, Mrs. Martha Browell, age

On the 5th inst, at Grove Terrace, Kentish Town, Mrs. Martha Browell, 840
On the 5th inst, at his house in Park-lane, the Right Hon. John William. Band Of Dudley, in the 52d year of his age—On the 3d inst, from the effects of a server accident, after 49 hours' illness, William Honnsell, Esq. aged 35, of the firm of William Housell, at Go. merciants, Britley, a spected member of the corporation of that place—On the 5th inst after a log illness, at Issaa Solly's, Esq. Leyton-house, Essex, Edward Rule, Esq.—On the 5th inst. at the house of Henry Lang, Esq. Clapham, Genree Daniel Harvet Esq. of Jlanchester street, and Stammer, Briddlesser, On the 5th inst. As the King of Mrs. John Smith. of New Bond street, aged 25—On the 5th inst. at 31, Bedford row, John, the inflant son of Mr. Christopher, Land on the 2d inst. at Wilesborough, near Ashford, Charles B, Harman, Esq. and Holl, and the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the 3d inst. at String, Elizabeth, widow of the late Win. All Carrier of the Street of the S

LONDON: Printed and published by Edward Shackell, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, Communications to the Edite (post paid) are received.

# JOHN



# BULL.

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

Vol. XIII.—No. 640

# SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1833.

Price 7d.

HEATINE HOYAL, COV.N.T. GAMDEN.—To morrow Even.

Ing will be presented the Play of THE HUNCHBACK. After which, the

ing will be presented the Play of THE HUNCHBACK. After which, the

interior of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday, the owe

first the Great Blatt of MASA SIELLO.—Tardet, the more protection of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday, the owe

of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday, the owe

of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday, the owe

of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday, the

operation of the State Secret; with Fra Diavola—Wednesdy and Priday of the

LAST NINTER TO THREE OF THE HAND TO MANATIC ORACING.

LAST NINTER Of the State S

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTURE OF AREA BOROUGH OF INDEPENDENT.

CENTLEMEN.

Thaving been deemed right by a Committee of the House of Commons that the Votes of Non-Resident Freemen and of Dead Persons should remain on the Poll, although an Act of Parliament distranchises the first class and common ensers reject the other throughton me to communicate to the properties of the proper

rave!—I am, Gentlemen, with sineary gratitude, your faithful and obedient vant, trant, grant water, grant wat

Francisation. Tottenham-centregat.

And Lion and Lamb, Drummond street, Somera Town.

At either of which every information may be obtained, at all hours.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

GENTIAMAN.

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GENTIAMAN.

THE ELECTOR OF THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

Though the Electors of this Borough that I have received, induce me to look forward to the result of the approaching context with full assurance of success.

Though the limits of an address will not permit me to enter at large into intricate questions, the general character of the opinions that I profess are those of a moderate Conservative; willing to look into all abuses, anxions to amend all crors, but determined to defend, to the bast, but all a wake the will be preserved.

Independent men on the only grounds on which I could deserve it. I would devote all my energy, and the greatest pintion of my time, to the interests of this Borough.—I would represent them to the best of my aditive—but I would neither forfeit my independence and my integrify to goin any advantage in any contest, not, if successful, acarifice to any party or any purpose the interests of my Constituents and the duties which I undestake to discharge to them.

Having heem more particularly asked for an expression of my opinion on the subject of House and Window Taxes, I do not legitate to asy that I believe that they are a heavy and an unequally-distributed burther, and that I would rejoice with the providence of triumph.

That high the action of the providence of triumph.

The difficult questions which must come before Parliament, I shall bring diligent attention, a judgment I hope unprincised, a scall I am sure unremitting.

Trusting that the exercitors will not be relaxed which have been so kindly and

the Society, was £ 100	JR. 311. i	with the		'5				_		
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J. Joyner, B.q., ditto			••	• •	••	••	••	z		
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### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General H. C. Darling to be Lieutenand Governor of the Island of Tobage.

WAN OFFICE, March 13.—2d Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. Salmond to be Adjuant, vice Addison, who resigns Adjustincy only—7th Lt. Dragoons: Corr. and Adj. T. Paresson to have rank of Lieutenant—15th Lt. Dragoons: Corr. and Adj. T. Paresson to have rank of Lieutenant—15th Lt. Dragoons: Corr. and Adj. T. Paresson to have rank of Lieutenant—15th Lt. Dragoons: Corr. and Adj. T. Paresson to have rank of Lieutenant—15th Lt. Dragoons: Cornet D. Brown to be Lieutenant by A. Be. Edited. to be Cornet by pur. vice Browner.

E. Carrinarion, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Naylor.—6th Foot: M. Hall, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Bailer, ret.—11th Foot: Hon. O. A. F. C. Grawes to be Ensign by pur. vice Bailer, ret.—11th Foot: Hon. O. A. F. C. Grawes to be Ensign by pur. vice Wilder—16th Foot: F. R. Palmer, Gent. to be Ensign without pur. vice Wilder—16th Foot: F. R. Palmer, Gent. to be Kangin by the Lieutenant without pur. vice Wilder—16th Foot: F. R. Palmer, Gent. to be Ensign without pur. vice Irwin, ret.—332 Foot: Ens. F. Todd to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Forter, pron. Ens. W. J. Morritt to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Graghte, Test., 3d Grigmon, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Prot. Capt. R. Stewart, from 1st West India Regt. to be Captain, vice J. G. Beavan, who retires on half-pay 56th Foot: Ens. F. Lower of the Captain vice J. G. Pois to be Adjustant vice Mentromery, who restaures, ret. diff—53d Foot: Lieut. A. C. Pois to be Adjustant vice Mentromery, who return with the Mentromery of the Captain vice J. B. Carloss who exchanges, ret diff—53d Foot: Lieut. A. C. Pois to be Adjustant vice Mentromery, who return with the Mentromery of the Captain vice J. B. C. Captain vice J. G. Carloss who exchanges, ret diff—53d Foot: Lieut. A. C. Pois to be Adjustant vice Mentromery, who return with the pure vice Hamilton—93th Poot: Lieut. J. Carrathers to be Captain by pur. vice Captain, vice J. Captain v

### PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS. HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The proceedings of this evening furnish scarcely a single subject worth notice, if we except the presentation of a number of petitions praying for the repeal of the assessed taxes, the abolition of tithes, the enforcement of the more strict observance of the Sabbath, and delay in the passing of the Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill until inquiry and investigation as to its necessity shall have taken place.

place.

The Lond Chancellon, in his remarks upon a petition having for its object the better observance of the Sabbath, said, this was a question of considerable difficulty, and one which could only be effected by the adoption of a coercive measure. The object which the petitioners had in view was to prevent Sunday trading, which it was said had greatly increased; indeed, from his own observation, he was inclined to think such was not the case.—Adjourned.

Tussnax.—Several petitions were presented on various subjects. Lord Kins moved for certain Returns relative to the distribution of Queen Ann's Bounty; which, after some conversation was withcrawn.

of Queen Ann's Bounty; which, after some conversation was withdrawn.

Wednesday.—Their Lordships met this evening, but the short
time they sat, was wholly occupied in the reception of petitions on
various subjects.

Thursday.—Several petitions were presented in favour of adopting
measures for enforcing a more strict observance of the Sabbath.

The Lord Changeloon, in moving for certain documents relative
to popular education, stated the following as the progress made in
the last ten years:—By the former returns ten years ago, it appeared
that the number of schools for popular education was 14,000, the
number of schoolars instructed in them 478,000; the returns of last
year give the number of schools at 25,000, and the individuals receivlag instruction at 1,630,000: still there were about 1500 towns and
villages where no school had yet been established.—Lord Ellernonmough was not disposed to oppose the motion of the Noble and
Learned Lord, although he had some objections to the system of public
end-wed schools; he objected to a system which took charity out of
the hands of private individuals, and by so doing destroyed in a great
measure the connecting link between the poor and the rich charity.
The motion was then agreed to, and the House, after reading the
Lord Chancellor's Bill for amending the present system of law a
second time, adjourned.

Failyn.—No other business was transacted this evening, beyond

FRIDAY.—No other business was transacted this evening, beyond the reception of Petitions, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The early sittings were respectively occupied in receiving petitions against the Irish Bill. Mr. Consurr presented 32 petitions from various places, and on doing so addressed the House at considerable length against the passing of the Bill. At three o'clock the House adjourned till five, when the House again met.—Lord Althour should be a simple the Bill and moved the second reading for Wednesday next.—Sir R. Indian complained of the indecent haste with which this important Bill was pressed.—Colonel Dayles thought the Bill had been too long delayed.—Indian the Bill and the house of the indecent haste with which this important Bill was pressed.—Colonel Dayles thought the Bill had been too long delayed.—Lord. The entirely objected to the course pursued by the Noble Lord. The entirely objected to the course pursued by the Noble Lord. The winder will time for consideration. Sir R. Pren. said it would be placed in the hands of Members to-morrow morning, which would giving time for deliberation. Mr. O'Connell objected to any delay in the progress of this Bill.—Mr. A. Johnson and Mr. Lerkor wished for further delay. Mr. D. W. Harver and Mr. Warburkors trusted the Noble Lord would press the measure forward without delay.—Lord Altroor was willing to enter into a compromise on this occasion, and named Thursday for the second reading. Colonel Conolly considered this Bill as striking at the existence of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The longest possible delay should be given to it.—Mr. Slaney and Lord J. Russell defended the course taken by Ministers. The Bill was read a first time.

On the question far reading the Bill a second time on Thursday,—Sir R. Peze. complemed of the delay which had taken place in bringing the Bill forward, as well as the haste with which it was now pressed through the Heuse.—Lord Altroor said much time had been unavoidably occupied in arranging the details of the Zill.—Colonal Perceval. Lord Sandon, Mr. A. Baring, Sir R. Inglis, and others, which the second reading t

divided, when the numbers were, for the motion 187, against it 46
—majority for Ministers 141.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Disturbances in Ireland Bill was then resumed. A long discussion followed, after which the House divided on the motion for the second reading. The numbers were—For the motion 363; against it 84; Majority in favour of the Bill 279—The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

TUEBDAT.—Bussiness did not commence until half-past five o'clock, in consequence of there having been a ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Return for the Borough of Ennis.

Captain Berkerley gave notice of his intention of bringing forward, on the 26th instant, a motion for affording greater facilities and accommodation to the Reporters.

Lord John Russell. nose to call the attention of the House to the subject of Bribery at the Liverpool Election; and, after entering into a long detail of circumstances connected with that question, moved the following resolution—" That two Members be named by the House, that 21 Members be chosen by lot from Members then present in the House, with such exceptions as the House should admit, and that the two members named, as aforesaid, shall have the liberty to strike off each four of the said 21; that the remaining 13, with the two named by the House, constitute a Committee on the Liverpool petition.—Mr. R. Wason said the proposal to strike off any of those ballotted for would defeat the whole measure; it should be omitted.—Mr. O'Connett thought the Noble Lord deserved the gratitude of the House for bringing forward this motion; still if the proposition of Mr. Wason could not be acceded to, be should take the sense of the House on it.—After some discussion, Lord J. Rusastic consented to adopt the proposed amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ellice rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify certain voters for reiving undersea.

set content of the drop the proposed amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ELLICE rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify certain voters for giving evidence respecting certain acts of Bribery and Corruption committed in the Borough of Stafford.—After some conversation, leave was given.

Mr. E. L. Bullwar next rose to bring in a Bill for the better protection of dramatic authors, by preserving to them the copyright of their works.—After a few words from Mr. G. Lamb, leave was given.

Mr. E. L. Bullwar then rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the laws operating on dramatic performances.—This Bill relates to the licensing law. After some conversation, leave was given to bring in this Bill also.

Some other miscellaneous business was then disposed of, and the House rose at half-past eleven.

Wednessday.—The early sitting exhibited the usual portion of

sation, leave was given to bring in this Bill also.

Some other miscellaneous business was then disposed of, and the House rose at haif-past eleven.

Wennesday.—The early sitting exhibited the usual portion of discussion uson almost every petition which was brought up. A greet number of petitions were presented sgainst the Irish Coercion Bill; one from Marylebone, presented by Mr. Rogret, was signed by upwards of 2000 persons.

Mr. Rosinson repeated his complaint of the time occupied by Hon. Members in presenting petitions. One Hon. Member the other day dilleved a speech which extended to more than an hour in length. Mr. Rosinson repeated his complaint of the time occupied by Hon. Members in presenting petitions. One Hon. Member the other day dilleved a speech which extended to more than an hour in length. Mr. Coentry refectly well determined from the was the Honoring Gentleman slluded to . He begged to say he was no party to any agreement by which his speeches were to be cut shorter than he considered suited to the subject under discussion.

Petitions were presented from Macclesfield, by Mr. Brocklehurst; from Ardagh, by Mr. Luke White; and from Tullerone, by Mr. Finn.—Mr. Fitzerald presented a number of similar petitions from places in the county of Louth, and from King's and Queen's counties. These petitions all denied that there was any such disturbances existing in Ireland as could not be put down without difficulty by the existing laws.—A petition to the same effect was presented from Birmingham, and was supported by Mr. Finn, Mr. Duxdale, Mr. T. Attwood, and others.—Sir H. Wilmor supported the Bill. He contended that the Bill was forced upon Ministers, whose duty it was to make the law respected.—Mr. Evans presented a petition from Swords, against the Bill. The Hon. Member deprecated the system of running the Banks, adopted by the opponents of the Bill.—Mr. Finn, Mr. Caraman, and Mr. F. O'Conwon did the same.—Mr. Conbett, on the Contrary, recommended the people to continue the run for gold.—The House adj

lised by five Aldermen and twelve Burgesses, to the entire exclusion of 50.000 inhabitants; the petition prayed that this monopoly should be thrown open.

Lord Altrhorn moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Irish Disturbances Bill; and in doing so, stated that the attention of himself and colleagues having been called to the Court Martial clause, they had introduced an alteration into that clause, and it was intended that no individual under the rank of Caprain, should be cligible to sit in that court; that the number of Members should be increased from five to seven; that five Members should be constitute a Court; and further, that in giving judgment, it would be required that the five should be unanimous.—The House went into a Committee. Mr. O'Connell moved, That it be an instruction to the Committee to preserve inviolate the undoubted rights of the people of Ireland to petition for a redress of grievances, and peaceably to propose, prepare, and present their petitions to both Houses of Parliament.—Lord Altrhora opposed the motion.—Upon this motion the Committee divided—Against the original motion, 125; For the amendment, 63; Majority, 62.—The House in a Committee. Mr. O'Connell moved that the preamble be postponed. The amendment the Hon. Member, however, alterwards withdrew, at the suggestion of Mr. Hume and Mr. Fergusson.—A long discussion then took place on the first clause, which was ultimately agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned.

Trusbanay.—A number of petitions were presented in favour of the Factories Bill, from Glasgow, Chorley, and other places.—Mr. Robinsow thought the evidence taken before the committee left no room for doubt.—Lord Abhuery said the masters had nothing to do with the Bill.

Mr. R. Gaars withdrew his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews.

Lord Altruour moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Church Reform Bill.

Lord Althour moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Church Reform Bill.

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Mr. O'Connell wished to know if the early sitting to morrow was to be devoted to the presenting petitions against the Irish Bill.—Lord Althour regretted that the time appropriated to receiving those petitions had been wasted.—Lord John Russell said the new arrangement had not at all advanced the business.—Sir R. Predictions on the petitions had been wasted.—Lord John Russell said the new arrangement had not at all advanced the business.—Sir R. Predictions on the public time should have been wasted in these discussions on petitions.—Mr. Connert thought every petition should be read and printed.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill was then read.—Mr. Wynn called the attention of the House to the form of the Bill, which he contended ought to have originated in a resolution of a committee of the whole House, inastanch as it imposed a tax, and was therefore a money bill.—Lord Althour defended the Bill; it was a question for the House to decide, and if they thought his Right Hon. Friend's objection right, he should not set himself in opposition to that opinion.—Sir R. Prest was of opinion the objection was fatal to the Bill.—This question produced a long and desultory conversation, the result of which was that the second reading of the Bill was postponed to Monday next.—Lord Althour subsequently moved for the appointment of a committee to examine precedents, and to report whether the Bill ought not to have originated in a committee of the whole House.—Mr. O'Connell. and this subject, but all the parts of the Bill was hould move as an instruction to the committee on the Irish Disturbances Bill, "that the Lord Lieutenant shall be empowered to make Bank official not best algel tender by his proclamation."

Mr. P. Passe gave notice that he should move as an instruction to the committee on the Irish Disturbances Bill, "that the Lord Lieutenant shall be empowered to make Bank official not obeside, the tone w

Friday.—The House met at twelve o'clock.

Sit J. Soare's Museum Bill was read a third time.
The Nothingham Riots Compensation Bill was read a third time.
The proposition that Members should not make speeches on presenting Petitions, but content themselves with reading their subsenting Petitions, and addressed the House upon them, and still he did not occupy more than thirty-five minutes; if other Hon. Members would do the same, the Petitions would soon be disposed of.

Numerous Petitions were presented from various parts of Ireland, and the House was occupied in receiving them until three o'clock, at which hour it adjourned.

At five o'clock the Sprakra again took the Chair.

Mr. W. Duckomber reported from the Ennis Election Committee that Mr. F. Machamara was duly elected.—Mr. Bernal reported from the Hertlord Election Committee that the Marquisof Salisbury and several of his tenants had been summoned to give evidence.

The House, on the motion of Lord Althour, went into a Committee on the Irish Disturbances Bill.—Mr. O'Connell rose to move an amendment to the first clause, that which gives the Lord Lieutenant the power of putting down any meeting of the people by notice. The Hon. Member proposed that an exception should be made in favour of Lord Althour said, to adopt this amendment, would be to render the clause nugatory. He must oppose it.—Mr. H. Gratta supported it.—The Soluctors General said the clause was taken from the Insurrection Act passed in 1825.—Mr. O'Connos supported the intercountry, and three days' notice of any meeting to be held in town.—Lord Althour oppose that notice of five days should be given to the Lord Lieutemant of any meeting intended to be held in the country, and three days' notice of any meeting to be held in the country, and there days' notice of any meeting here and the subject of the Bill

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained rease to as separation of Monday,
Mr. S. Ries then moved that the House should go into Committee to take into consideration the payment of the registering harristers. The House went into Committee, and Mr. Rics moved that 30,000. should be appropriated to that purpose. Alter some conversation the grant was spreed to.
Mr. Conpurr desired to know of the Noble Lord (Althorp) when he intended to bring in a Bill to alter the laws concerning the Auction and Stamp Duties?

and Stamp Duties?

Lord ALTHORP was understood to intimate that a Bill was in preparation, and would, as soon as other business would permit, be laid before the House.

Mr. Cobsert intimated that if the Noble Lord did not bring the subject forward soon, he (Mr. Cobbert) would.

After some further conversation, the House adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Coubert intimated that if the Noble Lord did not bring the subject forward soon, he (Mr. Cobbett) would.

After some further conversation, the House adjourned to Monday.

Mr. D'Israfli's Tale of Alnoy.—The excellent remarks of the Athenaum, in its last number, on the "Mondrous Tale of Alroy," will convey some idea of this extraordinary production—" will, cartravagant, and supernatural, even to the very limits of poetic belief, yet is genius stamped on every page; feelings such as the muse delights in, abound—nay, overflow; while a true heroic loitiness of soul glows and flashes through the whole narrative: nor is this all; there is a deep infusion of the spirit of Judahin it—not the fallen and money-changing spirit of these our latter days, but of that martial and devout spirit which kindled in the Hebrew bosoms of old. We have been moved as we were in our youth, when, with the Bible on, our knees, we sat wondering over the doings of the heroes of Israel. Major-Generals Sir J. Lyon and Sir J. Carmichael Smyth are recalled from the governments of Barbados and the Bahamas, is consequence of Ministers having reached that the number of Commanders-in-Chief in the West Indies should be reduced. Mr. Townley Ballour proceeds to the Bahamas, as Lieutenant Governor.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following capitains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz., Capt, Wm. Blakely, of the Waterloo, and Caplames Burnett, of the Thomas Grenville, consigned to China direct.

A work of considerable interest to the admirers of German literature (originally printed for private distribution) has just been published by Moxon, of Dover-street. We allude to a prose translation, with the lyrical parts arranged metrically, of Gotthe's Faust, with an elaborate introduction and notes, in which all the doubtful pasages and local and personal allusions are explained. The translator (who, though well known, simply describes himself as the translation's prench and English, are r

collection will take place as heretofore.

The Kenbles.—We learn from the American Papers that the Earl of Mulgrave has invited Mr. Kemble and his daughter to Kingston. We understand that Government has it in contemplation to amend the system of convict labour, and that, preparatory to a new arrangement, orders have been given to circumscribe the employment of the convicts at present in the hulks, by reducing the quantity and duration of their labour in the dock-yards. It is further said that be gradually done away with, as the convicts can be got rid of by transportation, or by serving out their time.—Devonport Telegraph.

The Governor of Warsaw. General Witt, received orders to proceed to St. Peter-burgh, owing, it is said, to his having conspired against the Czar, but before he arrived at the capital he blew out his brains.

During several years, and at the present time, Rowland's Onomo

the Czar, but before he arrived at the capital he blew out his brains. During several years, and at the present time, RowLno's Onosto as a Puriner, Embellisher, and Preserver of the Tech and Gums, has been patronized almost exclusively by Royalty, and the Nohility, and is universally appreciated as possessing renovating qualities unequalled by any Dentifrice of the age. This justity celebrated toilet-appendage is a vegetable white powder, of great brilliance, and is totally ejects defect, and renders the tech and gums imperious it totally ejects defect, and renders the tech and gums imperious cleanses artificial tech, and prevents their changing colour-cleanses artificial tech, and prevents their changing colour are and LAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice is composed of the most rare and salutary vegetable mixtures, and is so perfectly innoxious as to be subject to the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the subject of the prevent and the pr

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dras Bulla,—The weather is cold, commerce and trade are bad, public opinion is disastified, party felling runs high, every one is disaspointed, soured, and annoyed, and the future looks so gloomy and foreboding, that really I am somewhat innoculated with the reigning disease, and am to-day us cold cross, and gloomy as old fourt, the runsed Lavarrie, or the unfortunate republicans who are at this moment being tried for their lives, or as are the National Guardso Paris, who in this cold their lives, or as are the National Guardso Paris, who in this cold their lives of the public transpillity whilst two young resublicans are being tried for having, as it is alleged, fired a pistol in November last at a Citizer-King.

I hate shopkeepera—I detest butcher and baker politicians: I would rather see the very consult each set in power there would be some hope of overthrowing them through their own innorance and Streat Parish, and the seed of the power three would be some hope of overthrowing them through their own innorance and sidence; whilst the wretched creatures who here take the elders, National and witnesses, receivers of public money, and destroyers of the national spirit and character, are so cowardly, sneaking, and incapable of hish and noble feeling, that they remain in power because they will submit to any individuity and bowe court to say smitered by the same of the public work. The public should be case with Soura, the Chamber of Deputies actually relused to pay the sums of money which he alleged to have expended as Minister of War. Not only the sax of chivalry has passed, but the age of gentlemany feeling, arisocar learned to the same many and the same and parent should be supplied to the same and parent should be supplied to the same many and the same should be supplied to the same many and the same should be supplied to the same many and the same should be supplied to the same should be supplied to the same should be supplied to the same should be supplied to the same should be s

ned, and enlightened and true patriots will be condemned to came persecution. I ask you then, whether you can be astonished at learning that all ask you then, whether you can be astonished at learning that all conding most sad in France, that society appears to be completely selving up, that all confidence is at an end, that we exist day by the beauting the calculate on a morrow, and that, instead of eing the system of the confidence is at most of the system of the system of a low villar, and despicable Government? Ill of will not write and the system of a low villar, and despicable Government? This state victim of a low, villar, and despicable Government? ave nearly or things will not, however, last for ever. The Liberals are nearly stream of the end of their rope. If the Doctrinnaires ill not effect outlet revolution, the Royalists will; and between ow and the ides of March, 1834, you will witness strange changes

now and the ides of March, 1834, you will witness strange change in France.

My Foreign Budger is uninteresting, and with it I need not trouble you; but I may as well add that Orno has got to Greece, that Insahm is not far from Constantingle, that the King of Hot-Land will not yield to French cupidity or to English Whig insolence, that the loan to Don Miguer is nearly filled at Paris, that Don Perpa is preparing his departure from Oporto, that there are more troubles in Spain through the foolish intermeddling of the young Queen in political affairs, that King Leoporto will soon not have a forin in his Tressury, that conspiracies have been detected in different parts of Germany, and the conspirators arrested; and, finally, that I am as ever your devoted and faithful Correspondent, P. H.

Martin, the owner of the celebrated menagerie of wild beasts, when lately exhibiting on one of the public promenades at Bordeaux, had 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, at d made him lick off the blood which flowed from the wound.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We saw no necessity for publishing the second letter of Mr. E., 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.

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 Gannick 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 already published.

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.

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 Janes Bathurst is better suited to a work devoted to military matters than to Bull.
In answer to C.B. on franking, our answer is Ves. 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 be leave to decline answering. If they do, there is a sea song which affords a precedent, and which tells us, that "Vulcan forced the bolts of Jove,"—why should not our Venusza do the same thing?

We hope B. will let us hear from him—we are sorry he is going out yf town—just now too.

We hope B. will let us hear from him—we are sorry ne to going of fourn—just now too.

In consequence of the approaching removal of Lord Godenich 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.

A Menday 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 ake 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 wast 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 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.

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 shameless 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 enquir 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 pubpillory, open to the pelling 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 Althora moved for a Select Committee to search. Sir ROBERT PEEL, on the first proposition of the Bill

of the most extraordinary meanings 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 origin ate in a Committee of the whole House, which Committee sitt to-morrow, and the order for the second reading was postponed to "some day next week."

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." 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 more;" 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 HAM's going—"His Lordship," says the Times of Thursday, after telling the history of his ill-health, "has, therefore, felt

LORD DARLINGTON on Friday asked some questions of the Secretary at War, Sir John Hobbie, 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 en-listed before the 1st of March, 1833, that is to say, as to any claims for pensions. How does it affect the question of gra-tuities and indulgences?

insted neture test of surveys. 1835, 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 Hobhouse 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 28th of February to Lord UILL, 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 tempence a day, a privilege which had been suspended by Sir John Hobhouse in September last, and which was entirely abolished in the new varrant."

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 Hobhouse, 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, according to the warrant of 1829.

We again ask is this no evasion of the rights and privi-

leapence 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 Govern-

rency 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 develope 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

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, in-dependent of the cost of conveyance and the price of insur-ance, it would command no greater value than in our own markets i

Gold has not hitherto travelled with small notes, because to 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

Paper.
The object now contemplated is not to inundate the country 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 Dun-

Currency Committee.

WE have already noticed the resignation of Lord Dun-HAM—we have something more to notice as regards his Lordship. He has been advanced two steps in the Pecrage, 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, concocing, 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 "Report" preys upon him and galls him to the very quick.—It must be owned that there is no disguise about his Lordship, for he avours 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 HORHOUSE, 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 Hononrable Baronet's return for Westminster. It puzzles Sir JOHN mightify to know whether "the pr

EVANS will be the successful candidate if HOBHOUSE ventures his move.

The new Secretary at War will, in that case, be Sir Ronald Fergusson; 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 Althorn, 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.

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 withed the tree damirals, 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

allies, we do not know—nor can we exactly say whether this exploiled 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 heix commerce is entirely paralyzed. The young KING goes on in a filmsy 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 ## THE straw begins 'o 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 'reginning.

Bad health is the plea upon w 'dich Lord Durham retires, an infirmity which renders it imp, assible 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 votive for Lord Dura—and these, the National Bank may accurately ascertain by a certained sphere of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the amount of the currency is not sufficient to develope the extended sphere of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the amount of the currency is not sufficient to develope the currency is not sufficient to develope the extended sphere of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the amount of the currency is not sufficient to develope the extended sphere of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the amount of the currency is not sufficient to develope the currency is not sufficient to dev

a perfect failure; and that his heart is set upon coming back to Claremont, the gooseberry-bushes and the lime-kins. 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 Mitguel. One hand can write, and vilify, and traduce—one tongue can defane, and decry, and denounce—but when a question is referred to a whole nation, and that nation is tempted, builled, threatened, and assailed by such powers as France and England combined, and that question is an expected to a whole nation, and that nation is tempted, builled, threatened, and assailed by such powers as France and England combined, and this moment in existence.

The President

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

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 encreasing 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

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 an equal sacrifice on the part of India, will be no advantage the whole.

Let us suppose then that the trade with China is thrown 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 oneo 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 altogether supplant the Indian merchant in those markets, by the total substitution of British goods in exchange for the required supply of tea.

Quences; a large revenue now accrues to India from the opium trade with China; were this branch of commerce anihilated, 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 incurred by the sacrifice of the opium trade. On the other duce profits to the lowest possible rate; it would consection and less profitable channels of industry, and the deficit on incurred by the sacrifice of the opium trade. On the other duce profits to the open to the British merchant, and with the view of placing the advocates for free trade in the most advantageous posi-

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 necessary 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 Salis-BURY's steward must know a great deal more of such details BURY'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 Refermed 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

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 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 Joses (formerly in the Guards), to Mr. Huse, 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 Lislie Grove Joses 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 Joses (who will be best known, perhaps, to our readers, as the "Rancal" of the Times newspaper), at least, as a proof of the weeful 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 sucown 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 Greymade borough, which his friends left confident he would represent in Parliament. Far be it from us to "attribute motiver"—but we may venture to suspect that Colonel Joxes has discovered that he has been going upon what sportemen 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:—

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 undisquisedly gave his opinions, created the strongest suspicion in his nind that there was something wrong in Mr. Hume's politicalobjects, or that from excessive vinity and weakness of churacter 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 station should ever the most inflammatory by the most mischievous are per, and the copy of Colonel Jones's letter, and a copy of his own. For a very long period 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 answer, are copied into his letter book. Mr. Hume, who p

uce profits to the lowest possible rate; it would consequently require the employment of more capital and labour and at present, to procure equal quantities of tea, and the third Kingdom would be the loser, and China the gainer, and the profits on British manufactures exchanged for the team and the the consideration to very 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 working down would be the loser, and China the gainer, and the profits on British manufactures exchanged for the team and ted on by sucophants, seeks to be at the head and to be the patron of a miserable faction whose object is not to correct advises, but to produce confusion, and whose study is not to carned form of Government, he can no longer assent in any way to

be connected with him. Colonel Jones was never a Reputican, and much less ever desired to get rid of a limited and constitutional Monarch, to establish a republic in its stead as 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 experience he has learnt that 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

experience he has learnt that 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 coverts to head a party, no one of sense or character will condescend to be his companion, and much less to walk in his train—he will soon lose his best riends and warmest supporters. Mr. Hume is unequal to be 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 personally disliking him, yet for his public services were anxious to support him in his election. His conduct made many give plumpers to Mr. Byras who had proposed to plump for Mr. Hume; but this information will probably be lost on Mr. Hume, who cares not whence he receives plauditis, so that they only reach his ears. Col. Jones particularly alludes to his having sent Sir Charles Krowles to Tavistock to oppose Lord Russelt and Col. Fox. For such conduct it is impossible that gentlemen can be desirous of having any intimacy with Mr. Hume. As yet all refinement is not lost, sentiment abolished, and honourable conduct considered as a disgrace. It is not only one person, but every one of high mind, who condemss Mr. Hume is 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 rubble—for such a body unfortunately still exists in this country. The security of the latter is held by a tenure of little value; whereas the former is per

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 skirring the streets in the cause of Freedom; and not feel pleased at finding themselves called an "uneducated rabble." Sir Fiancis Burderr's sneer at the "promiscuous multitude in Covent garden" is genteel 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.

filling a column than leading one.

As the point of the Epigram is ever in its end, so we must think the sting of Colonel Jones's note is in its tail, he thus concludes i—

"Colonel Jones takes leave of Mr. Hune without entertaining towards him any personal, anyry, or aerimonius feelings, or without any desire to do him the least personal injury. Their acquaintance originated in politice, and politics now dissolve it. Colonel Jones only trusts that Mr. Hune's political conduct will not drive him to be his decided political enemy; but if Mr. Hune 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 whem he pleases, or even to publish it; Colonel Josus 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."

"7, Upper Gloucester-street, Monday, Jan. 7."

Family Arrangements.—Lord Ponsonny, brother-in-law of Earl Grey, was lately appointed Ambassador to Naples, of course with a bandsome allowance for ourift. &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 advices we learn that the Hon. Captain Grey, son of Earl Grey, had arrived in the Bay of Naples, in one of his Malerty's firjates, 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. Joun Grey, of Miffield Hill, one of the Noble Earl's tenants, and, according to his own statement, one of his Lordship's relations.—Neucosatle 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 Serjeant, who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, and offered the appointment to him.

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:

lowing 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 Laurer's appointment as returning officer for
the borough, expire about a fortnight before the new writ was moved
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-

nice, and impartiality. We-trust-that the LORD MAYOR pursuits; but we were also aware that, from the dutiful affection of will make a public declaration of this FACT—the motives we Sir Wather for the illustrious family of which Prince George is a se met require him to touch upon.

The new volume of Lodge's Peerage for the present year fully maintains the high reputation its ojustly acquired on its first appearance. Scarcely ever has so much talent been directed to a similar edject, and the extensive knowledge which Mr. Lodge possesses of the subject from his high office of Nonnov—and shame be to those who deprived him of his right to that of CLARENCHUX—as well as from also 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 Portruit Illustrations of Byron is just published. It is from the pen of Mr. BROCKENDON, 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 autmber 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. it is a strong and most agreeable likeness.

In our notices of the periodicals of the month, by a strange uncouth remissness, most ungailant, we omitted to notice Mrs.

Noswon's Court Magazine, illustrated with a portrait of the beautiful
Lady TANKENVILLE, after Mrs. Mrs. 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 stly 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, cansidering the magnitude of the undertaking, is to us inconceivable.

### THEATRICALS

THE following letter has been sent to us, which we most gladly neert—it modestly deprecates severe criticism under peculiar cir. nemetances, and in so far deserves attention; and it moreover in-Constances, and in so far deserves attention; and it moreover in-forms us that Mr. Powers 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 intellie is derived from our Correspondent, to whose gentlemanly ap-

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:

Stm.—You will perceive, on reference to the bills of Drury Lane Theatre, that the author of the farce 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 accession 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 "Shelfed'," 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 rivalling Mr. Powen, for his views have reference to anything at present but 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 bear 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. Bennan is about to do will cheer or support him, we can give him one in the case of the late Mr. Hotensey, 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 Figure, in his own Comedy of The

himself acted the character of Figaro, in his own Comedy of The Follies of  $\alpha$  Day, because he found "no other gentleman of the Theatre could study it in the limited time." His effort was successful las was the Comedy.

The following is from the Warder:

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the Theatre on Monday evening last. If the thing, was intended as an experiment an popular feeling, it was not a fair one, as the house in every part exhibited a description of auditory whose special duty was to applied the Presence, or he silent. Placement of all kinds—Non-Commissioned and Commissioned Officers, from the Corporal to the Captain—and, of couse, a Majority. Notwithstanding so prudent an arrangement, there was no cause for self gratulation. The few sudappendent Protestants who were in the house, rather supported than otherwise the representative of their King, their liabitual loyalty overcoming private feeling; and with O'Connect'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 vattle" plot being got up, by which the never-to-be-forgotten exofficio proceedings might be improved to the involvement of Protestant character, for the prudent away.

It is to be remarked that the tragedy of Mabeth was first announced as the Viceregal 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 how!; new orphans cry; new sorrows

s as these:—

Each new morn

New widows howl; new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face, that it resounds
As if it felt with Scotland, and yelled out
Like syllable of dolour

""

Like syllable of dolour

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 extacy; 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 selectadia compliment to the lifting, raving, foruging, and spoiling sympathics of our Irish Popish Calarums of the present day. Be these as they may, the temper and conduct of a part of the auditors force testimony to an achievement by the Whig Ministers which even the Tory enactment of 1829 was unable to accomplish—"God Save the King!" and "Rule Britannia," were met with groans and hisses.

Alas! that it should come to this.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following authen-

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the ionoming account to 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 High-sees Prince Grosses of Crusserlant, the whole of which is perfectly incorrect, as his Royal Highness has no cataract, and is not, therefore, a subject for an area of the stream of the prince of the see last twenty year relinquished all professional attendance and paraults.—Yours, &c., relinquished all professional attendance and was appeared in Bull. We were quite aware that Sir Wathen Washer had long since relinquished all professional attendance and washer had long since relinquished all professional attendance and

SIT WATHER for the illustrious family of which Prince George is a distinguished member, he had afforded his advice and opinion upon his Highness'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 Heastings, where Sir WATHER 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 Phills Stoney, 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.

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:—

"IBRABIN PASEA remains stationary with his army at Kutaja, and it appears certa'n that he has received orders from his father, the Vicerory of Euyer, not to advance any further for the present. There is no doubt that the influence of Russia has caused the Vieenoy to suspend his operations; and, had he not done so, the Russian fleet, with a body of troops, was ready to sail from Schastopol for Constantinople, to assist the Porte. It is generally believed that Syria will not be ceded to the Vicenoy, 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 988 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

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. 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 software to allow a cityle areas to come of the control of the contr 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 per-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'Connebu's "brigade" in the House of Commons are put 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 Polalle, finding that, from the on wednesday the Frence of Capitain Founds, mining man, from mumber 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:—

Buildion, 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 vexations.

The Chairman added that they would report to the House the mode they had adopted in striking out was done by the Petersfield Committee. out votes in the same manner as

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 and varnished, have been washed on shore near Bioclord, and a badder belonging too 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 whome embarked at Plymouth. The latter were Lieut Rawlings, brother of Mr. Rawlings, of H.M. Victualling-office; Messrs. Smithwick, of Mr. RAWLINGS, of H.M. Victualling-office; Messis. SMITHWICK, CLEVERTY, and MENNIE, in the cabin; Mrs. DANEN and 4 children, JONES, HODGEN, Serjeants WHADBURNE, 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 natuical 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 the assistance. In a stiffing vessel, an approximation might have reries for help on board that other, could have contrived to render the rassistance. In a suiling 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 Evin felt as we feel now.—We repeat that these observations do not come 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 Fictory, 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 corning, 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 be a more of this.

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 case to be a clizen;—he is not doomed to celibacy; he does not cut away those links which bind him to social life, and entwine his affections and hones with the welfare of the people at large. As public measures may affect ourselves or families, the honour and safety of thelempire, and even of the church of which we are members, we must be interested in them; and we are

Initionly allowed, that it how dirty to use our legal privilexes and a individual talents in promoting measures which we believe to the beneficial, and obstructing those we believe to be injurious to the church or adate. To this extent I conceive the clergy as a body both justified and bound to sue their influence or their votes; and beyond this law of better their influence or their votes; and beyond this law of their influence or their votes; and beyond this law of their influence or their votes; and permach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach too near before they were roused. They have been too many approach to the end of the control of the political parsons;" and while the parisis and it do the cry of the political meddling, cannot be brought is set with either vigour or concert, till some great crisis arrives. And it to be endured, that while every meddling dissenter and every factious pools priest, but arrangue and delude the multitude—that while the judgment of even great and intricate questions, deeply affecting the appeal of the political parsons," and pointed out as "enemies of the courter of England, are not to hold or to utter an opinion—not to give out their votes—may, not to use their pens, without being hallood down as "political parsons," and pointed out as "enemies of the people!" I do urge the people of England to refect upon the grow injustice with which these charges are made. Another initiation of the revolutionary noovement of Crowwell's time is the clamour against clerical magnitrates. I am no advocate for this office being filled hythe clargy when an accessify exists for it; nor do I believe that they are generally disoneed to take it, unless urgently called upon to do so for the grow of the co

MURBER OF MR. LEONARD.—It is with feelings of sorrow and indigs ation we have to announce the diabolical murder of that estimable nation 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 let 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 harbarous outrage have not yet reached us, but if the truth of the melancholy intelligence no doubt can exist, as the driver of the Wexford 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 stoned him to death, his murderers cut off his ears and hung him on a tree? What will the advocates of Roman Catholic emancipation on a tree: "Min. Leo and the advicates of the leonar beathing to this? Mr. Leo and 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.

is, as we always said it was, the contected which te tanquinization 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 the 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. If the present Government continue in office a lew monts 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 continuing and vanit all; and of this class the friends of Lord Gary consist. Mi. Lanezus, however, and his friend, Dr. Headlan, 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 equivocal importance. 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 83th verified his age, was the eldest son of Louisa present Countess of Dysart, by John Mannens, Esq., who died Sept. 2, 1792. Lord Huntingrower was created a Baronet by George III., and

Lord Huntingtower was created a Baronet by Crouse 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 runerous objects of his bounty. His Lordship, who married in 1789 Cathenine Redicts, daughter of Francis Grey, Eq., has left eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The cliest son, the present Lord Huntingtower, was born Nov. 18, 1794, married Sept. 20, 1819, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Swenney Toone, Eq., and has issue, one son. His Lordship's eldest daughter is married to Grone Sinclara, Esq. M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclara, Bart.

We have also to notice the death of the Right Hon. Francis James Mathew Earl of Liandaff and Lord Liandaff, of Thoms.

We have also to notice the death of the Right Hon. Francis James Marthew Earlo Learnpare and Lord Learnpare, of Thomss Town, county Tipperary. His Lordship was born Jan. 20, 1788, and married on the 10th of July, 1797, Gerraupe, second daughter of the late Jonn Latouche, Esq. By his Lordship's death, which was as awfully sud len 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 Tavers, St. John's Wood, in celebration of the return of Sir William Horns, 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 tavers 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. GENERAL, decided against the claimants.

XENERAL, decided against the claimants.

Yesterday's Post says—" We have seen a letter from a mercantile nouse 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 imposition of the property of the property in the property of the property pility of capital being invested in any enterprise unless the Coercion

bility of capital being invested in any enterprise unless the Coercius 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 Gallers 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 tread-mill.

The Royal Manchester Institution, founded under the patronage of the late King, has purchased Mr. Etty'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 since the erection of the other parts of the building incomplete ever since the erection of the other parts of the Building by Sir Wn. Chambers.—This will give the tout ensemble a complete by Sir Wn. Chambers.—This will give the tout ensemble and whether it by Sir WM. OHABBERS.—In with the state of the art whether it and magnificent appearance—Although we have not heard whether it has yet met the approbation of the illustrious Wilkins, whose splenand magnificent appearance—Although we have not heard whether it has yet met the approbation of the illustrious Wilkins, whose splendid propositions with rexard to Tradlagar-square have been most cruelly disearded lby 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 sifted designer of Sr. George's Hospital, and other great public buildings in and about the metropolis.

The Sun says—"The Revenue Returns for the nast week are very

ther great public buildings in and about the metropolis.

The Sun asys—"The Revenue Returns for the pastweek are very ayourable; but the financial year is likely on the whole, to turn out much worse than was expected a month or two ago. Lord Althorn Bought there would be a surplus of half a million. No such hope is a supplused that the suppluse of half a million. thought there would be a surplus of half a million. No such hope is now entertained."—We should think not indeed; and yet the meannesses 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 tuenty pounds, by the Ryde steam vessels. Surely the authorities here should be empowered to hire assistance when the saving is so palpable; it was on the ryue state reserved and 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.

ship out or narrour.

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 161bs."—Whiteher it "was quite done," and fifor immediate cating, the writer does not add.

The Munchester Guardian of Saturday, in reference to Mr. Fig. Den's statement in the House of Commons, that there were fifty thousend persons in the neighbourhood of Manchester who had only 21d. a day each for food, raiment, and shelter, observes, "We only 21d, a day each for food, rainent, and shelter, owerves, "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."

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 inconsense 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. Ike 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 metropolie, 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 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 difficial dinners—had better trouble their heads with something else than meddling with Sunday newspapers or preventing the guards of the mail-canches 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 DEET.—It appears by accounts recently published, that the total debts of the East India Company amount to 30,774,6921; of which 22,913,9901. is held by Europeans, and 7,160,1021. https://doi.org/10.1021/htmstices

The following is a Requisition now in course of signature:—

"The reason of the right hon. The Lond Mayor.

"We, the undersigned electors of the City of London, having discovered to our inexpressible surprise and chaptin, that Sir John Key, Bart, one of our Representatives, voted in favour of the ministering measure for totally destroying the liberty of our fellow subjects in Ireland, notwithstanding his most solemn and oft-repeated pled to a contrary mode of proceeding, hog therefore that your Lordon, will be pleased to grant on an early day the use of the Guildain will be pleased to grant on an early day the use of the Guildain of the nurpose of holding a meeting of the whole constituent hold of the City of London, to consider the propriety of requesting Sir John Key to vacate his seat immediately."

Mr. Thousson, in absenting himself upon the division on the Irish Transon.

We last week noticed the extraordinary conduct of the Right Hon. Mr. Tronsson, 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. Perru, the King's Sergeant, nor Mr. Wallace, the King's Counsel, each aspirants for place, and both the protegés 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

The Newry Election Committee terminated their investigation on Ane Newry Election Committee terminated their investigation on Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock, by declaring the sitting Member, Lord Marcus Hills, 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 farthing 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 mercilesly 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 dataser. In the conscience of the property of the same of the conscience of the concealing the proprietors, and when reference was made to one of your dataser. If the conscience is the conscience of the conscience o

Under these circumstances you will perhaps have the goodness to staist me and some friends, in weighing the merits of a question then which rests the stability of every species of private property in this kingdom, and with that view permit me to ask the favour of answers to the following questions. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. T. H.

lst. The colonies having been cultivated by a negro population, brought from Africa, under the direct encouragement of the Crown

and the Parliament, and divers Acts of the Legislature having been assed at different times during a long course of years, all tending to warantee 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

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.

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?

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 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 emancipa-tion without allowing their Representatives to act upon their consci-ence according to the conviction of their minds upon due discussion?— the negro it seems may be free, but the white man degraded and enslayed in mind?

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 yourjudge) 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 hearay stories?

10th. In point of fact—have you ever visited any of the colonies,

10th. In point of fact—have you ever visited any of th in order to ascertain if what you state is true or false?-I assume a no regative 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 conse-

. 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.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. John Buxton Marsers, 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 Bontistral, near Matock, in the county of Derby, on the presentation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. W. Apsley Bathuber, B.A. has been collated to the vicarage of Ludham, Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Obstuary.

vicarage of Ludham, Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

OBHTUARY.

The Rev. William Prilips, Rector of Cuckington and Stoke Tristor, in the county of Somerset.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxforn, March 14.—The examiners appointed to elect a scholar on Dean Interant's foundation, have elected Robert Scott's. Sudent of Christ Church. The number of candidates exceeded thirty.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—Muster of Arts: Rev. T. Tolming, Brasenos.—Bachelors of Arts: F. 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 Bunsury, of Trinity college, and Janes Hildmann, of Christ's College.

BUNDUNY, of Trinity college, and JANES FILDYARD, OF CHIESE COLLEGE.

HERBERT JERNER, ESQ. LL.B. of Trinity hall, eldest son of Sir Herhert 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. Ransay, 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 said was designed by Mr. Chapter, and has the following incription from the elegant pen of the Rev. G. Caldwell, formerly tutor of Jesus college.

MARNABURE RANSAY.

elegant pen of the Rev. of Ackinwant, former, egge.

Manahourr Raysay.

Collegii hujucce unper subsidium et spes
denderium.

Doctrina, ingedium, fides, pletas,
Literarum studium et amor prope singularis

Tum linguarum ques maxime apud exteros hodie valent
Par scientia et usus.
Accessit his sermo facetus et idem urbanus
et summa morum unavitas
Decessit pride Kal. Aug. Anno Salutis MDCCCXXXI.

Riatis XXXVII.

MISCELIANBOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, just at the conclusion of the morning service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, an alarmy 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 pannels. 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.

Great.
The Rev. R. Harness, of Stowey, has given 1001, 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. Rushour, 101, each; Rev. W. H. Hayergal, Rector of Astley, and Rev. T. P. Bredon, 51, each.—Worester Journal.
Since our last the Rev. M. S. Shitta, Rector of Fladbury, has contributed 401, to the District Church Subscription.—Ibid.
The Rev. W. Bluwr, of Nether Wallop. Hart, has adopted the plan of letting portions of garden land to labourers in his neighbour-

| lood, at a rent of lourpence per perch (tree from rates and stunes) Only snade husbandry is permitted after the first year. Persons guilty of dishonesty, drunkenness, or working in the griden on the Lord's day, are to forfeit their garden for a year; and if their coaduct he of an aggravated nature to forfeit if for ever. Not more them two-thirds of the garden to be cropped with potates. If the occupier of a garden lie, it shall be calculated to the end of the year for the garden in the best manner; who keep a cottage in the nestest machiner; and bring up the largest family in a well-regulated manner, and receive the least assistance from the parish.

The Archaeson and Clerky of the Diocess of Gloucester are signing a petition relative to the proposed Church Reform. We stract the following passages from the petition:—"You petitioners by distinctly to disclaim every sordid and self-interested motive, and eld 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 scriptural doctrine and morality, and the chief benefactures of the whole committy.—Your petitioners humbly submit to your Hon. House, that the property of the Church should be preserved inviolate, concrising the property of the Church should be preserved inviolate, concrising the property of the United Church is unalienable, they would similarly the property of the United Church is unalienable, they would semestly entreat, that no measure may receive the sanction of your represent to your Hon. House, that the Protestant Church of Ireland is identified with that of England; and being fully persuaded that the property of that United Church is unalienable, they would semested the proposer of the Protestant Establishment.—Your petitioners will see most grateful for any salutary measures which may render the proposed of the Passage and the appropriate proposed silventified the suppose of the proposed for the Sufficient of the propose

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CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING

The Standard of last night says, it is reported that M. Dedel, the new Dutch Ambassador, is about to return immediately, not having been able to succeed with Lord Palmerston. This circumstance had an effect on the Funds, which were down slow as 88 at an early part of the day, and in the atternoon at 881, with little doing.

The Austrian Government has given orders that the city of Brixen, which covers Southern Tyrol, shall be immediately erected into a fortress of the first class. This precaution can only be taken against the French, as no other power can be well expected to attack Austria through Italy.

In almost all parts of Germany insurrectionary movements—in general supposed to be adduced or instigated by the Polish exiles—are said to be in progress, and the Government are taking measures to keep them down.

Great political dissensions prevail in Wurtemberg and Bavaria.

New York papers of the 21st of February have been received at the North and South American Coffee-house. The tariff question is not yet adjusted. It is said that, in the event of Congress adjourning, without coming to a satisfactory arrangement of the New Tariff, the State Convention will be again assembled in Charleston, and the result of their determinations be laid befere the people.

The Committee appointed to seek for precedents in reference

The Committee appointed to seek for precedents in reference to the Irish Church Bill cannot agree, and have adjourned over till Monday. It is considered to be a novel case, for which no precedent can be found. The discussion, therefore, is not likely to come on, on Monday.

Monday. It is consurred to be a novel case, in which is better can be found. The discussion, therefore, is not likely to come on, on Monday.

It will be seen by Friday's Gazette, that Lord Durham has been raised to the dignity of an earldom, by the title of Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham.

A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet at Earl Grey's residence in Downing-street this day at two o'clock.

Oxrond Electron, Friday, March 15.—At nine o'clock this morning the poll commenced. At four o'clock the poll closed for the day, when the numbers stood thus:—

Mr. Hughes 618

Mr. Towneley 450

Mr. Maclean 385

Manyledone Electron.—The nomination took place yeaterday in Portland-place; the candidates proposed were Mr. Hope, Sir Samuel Whalley, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Murphy.—The polling commences to-morrow.

Livendool Bordon Committee.—The committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the bribery and corruption alleged to have been practised at the late election for Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Livendool, assembled yeater-day morning. Mr. Bannerman was appointed chairman.

Witnesses were then called, but of course we cannot give their evidence.

Witnesses were then called, but of course we cannot give their evidence.

ENNIS ELECTION.—The committee terminated this inquiry yesterday afternoon, by declaring the sitting member, Captain Macnamara, to be duly elected, and that the petition against his return was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and suite, left this country for Hamburgh yesterday morning, in the General Steam Navigation Company's Mail Packet, the Harlequin.

It was generally thought in the City, yesterday, that the West India body would receive some communication from Government upon the subject of the Slave Emancipation question. A General Meeting of the Standing Committee of the West India Proprietors will be held on Tuesday.

Mr. Arnold has engaged the Adelphi Theatre from Messra. Mathews and Yates, for the representation of English operas during the ensuing season, with a nost ellicient company, including all the old favourites. The first performance will be on Easter Monday.

Very serious lears are entertained from Halifax for England direct, on the 29th of January. A vessel has arrived from that port, 15 days later, with an account of the saling of the packet, with several passengers, on the above date, since which nothing has been heard of her. 25 guiness per cent, has been offered and refused at Lloyd's on her.

her. 25 guineas per cent. has been offered and refused at Lloyd's on her.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE DOUBLE PER WHICH THE METERS AND SMALL SHEET ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE DOUBLE PER WHICH THE METERS WILL BAYE OF A PROUBLE CAPTURE WHICH THE METERS WILL BAYE OF A PROUBLE CAPTURE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE SENTED AS A VIEW OF METERS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAST MINISTER. WILL BE ASSESSMENT OF THE BLAND THE LAST MINISTER. WILL THE METERS ASSESSMENT OF THE ME

IRISH LINENS AND GENERAL DRAPERY.

OYAL EMPORIUM, opposite the Mansion House.—Imm
lots of the above Goods have just been received from the agents o
extensive, and (for cheapness) unrivalled Setablishment, which the propr
are retailing at prices lower than ever. Pamilles, and persons generally,
ing purchases, may rely on advantages which have never yet been offered
to convey the extent of cheapness, a list of some of the articles is found

rican the case of Wm Cobbett, Esq., published in "Boyle's Court Guide" for 1833—Letters must be post-paid.

DDRESSED to those who value the Use, Ornament, and Comfort of serviceable Teeth—It is well known that these are indipensable assistants to our case, and often chief auxiliarise in exertinan for fame or fortune. Impressed with this conviction, Mr. A. JONES, Dentist to their Royal Highwayses the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gioucester, &c. &c. after devoling much time to the practice of Dental Surgery, both in Esgiand and on the Continent, can conscientiously pledge himself to a first relational engagement of the facility of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation and maxication, by the multitude uncertainty improved Teeth for those unavoidably removed. Mr. A. Jones solicits the present of the faculty to these really effective inventions, and particularly recommends them to Gentlemen engaged in public speaking—of the continuation of members of the faculty to these really effective inventions, and particularly recommends them to Gentlemen engaged in public speaking—of the faculty of the continuation of the faculty of the present of the faculty of these really effective inventions, and particularly recommends them to Gentlemen engaged in public speaking—of the faculty of the continuation of the present of the faculty of the present of the faculty of the present of the faculty of the present of the faculty of the present of the faculty of the public speaking—of the present of the faculty of the public speaking—of the present of the faculty of the present

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THE Capital and well-manufactured STOCK comprises lofty THE Capital and matriases, Brussels, Auminster, and Turkey capites; winged and and matriases. Brussels, Auminster, and Turkey capites; winged state of the Capital Capi

STOCKS.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Priday	Sat
Bank Stock	—	1 —	ı —	1 —	· - /	
3 per Cent Reduced	—		l	!		_
3 per Cent Consols	881	88	881	881	881	88
3 per Cent. 1816		l		1	1	_
I 3á per Cent. Red		1 -	l —			-
New 3 a per Cent.	95	951	95}	951	958	95±
4 per Cent of 1826		l"				-
Bank Long Annuities.			1 -	-	1 —	l —
India Bonds	36 р	36 p	35 p	36 p	33 p	35 P
Exchequer Bills	47 D	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 P
Consolator Account	881	883	894	889	988	934

On the 11th inst. at Heffleton, Dorset, the lady of James C. Fyler, Esq., of a son. On the 12th inst. at Community place, the lady of William J. Hamilton, Esq. of a son and heir—On the 12th inst. in Chester street, Grosvenor-place, the lady of John Key, Esq., of a son—At Prekham, on the 10th inst, the lady of Castala Drany, of the ship Rosburgh Castle, of a son—On the 12th inst, at Michaelter grove, Brompton, the 1-dy of E. E. Deacon, Esq., of a daughter—On the 12th inst, at Brekenham, Kent, the lady of Major Dickson, of a daughter—On the 12th inst. Mrs. W. Cooper, of Leicester-place, Albany-road, Camberwell, of a daughter.

daughter, on the daughter, of Leicester-place, Albany-road, Camber well, of a MARKHED.

On the 14th Jan. 1832, by special licence, at St. David's Church, Hohart Town, Van Diennan's Land, by the Rev. William Bedford, George Anthony Kemp Esteidest son of Anthony Fenn Kemp, Esq. of Hobart Town, to Helena Maria Mora Maria of the late Richard Kevs, Reg. B1819.

On the Sth inst, at St. Albao's-place, Hammersmith, Henrietts, relict of the late Richard Kevs, Reg. B1819.

On the Sth inst, at St. Albao's-place, Hammersmith, Henrietts, relict of the late Thomas William Parker, Kamuf, and soungest daughter of Captain Henrietts, Marchard Hammersmith, Henrietts, relict of the late Thomas William Parker, Kamuf, and soungest daughter of Captain Henrietts, Marchard Hammersmith, Henrietts, relict of the Burford, R.N. —On the 10th inst, in the Grove at Highgate, Mr. W. Prosser, in the 33d year of his age—On the Ithi Inst, Mr. Thomas Vinton, or No. 6, Constitution-row, Gray's Innernad, it has dist year—On the 11th inst, Mr. John Green. Cockspur-street, aged 59—4th 1814 year—On the 11th inst, Mr. John Green. Cockspur-street, aged 59—4th 1824 year—On the 11th inst, Reg. 12, Jonathan, the son of Benjamin Captain Captain Stage—On the Sit his daughter borough strike Louisa Phillippa, University of Edward Pain, Eng. and daughter borough strike Louisa Phillippa, Carberide Wilkinson, of Camberland-place, Old Kent-road—On the 13th inst, at Pair Place Wilkinson, of Camberland-place, Old Kent-road—On the 13th inst, at Pair Place Hammer and Captain Stage (Samura), silely on the 18th ult., Sopbia, the wife of Wm. Sanderson, and the Samura Captain, Silely, on the 18th ult., Sopbia, the wife of Wm. Sanderson, Edward (Samura), Parkerson, Captain Stage, Parkin Class, Parkerson, Captain Captain Stage, Parkin Class, Parkerson, Captain Captain Stage, Parkin Class, Parkerson, Captain Ca

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

# **JOHN**



# BULL.

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

Vol. XIII.—No. 641.

# SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—In order to meet the generally expressed desire that Mr. KEAN should appear with his Son, they will perform together To-Morrow Evening, when will be acted the Tragedy of OTHELUO: Othelio, Mr. Kean, 1 gao, Mr. Charles Kean; Deademonn, Miss E. Tree. After which, the new Farce of A NABOS FOR AN HOOM TO conclude with the Grand Ballet of MASANIELLO.—Toesday the new Opera of the Coiners, with ANDOR OF The Massach Coiners, with ANDOR OF The Massach Coiners, with ANDOR OF The Massach Coiners, with ANDOR OF The Massach Coiners, with ANDOR OF The Massach Coiners and Friday (the two Spaties Monday will be produced a New Legendary Fairy Tale, called The Elin Sprite and the Grim Grey Woman.

The Elian Sprite and the Grim Grey Woman.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. Laporte most respectfully inform the Public Royal CARDEN.—M. Laporte most respectfully inform the Public Royal Carden Covent of the strangement respecting the representation of the Covent of the Strangement of the Public Royal Covent of the Co

MISS Shirreff, Alias H. Cawse, and Mrs. Wood.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Mrs. YATES'S NIGHT.
TO MORROW, MONDAY, March 25, will be presented the favourite
Barjetta of HENIKETTE the Forsaken. Ferdinand De Mouval, Mr. Yates;
Chyralfer Pinonette. Mr. John Reeve; Henriette, Mrs. Yates; Rose, Mrs. Pitz.
William. Alter which, the new Comic Barjetta called 250,000, or London Love.
Bon. Charles Cheverile, Mr. Yates; Cecile, Mrs. Yates. With CUPID. Cupid,
Mr. J. Reeve; Psache, Mrs. Honey. To conclude with the last Act of DON
QUIXOTE.—Tickets and Places to be had at the Box-office.

THEA AT REDUCED PRICES—41. CANNON-STREET.
Five Breakfast Southong per lb. . . . . . 4 Shillings
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These Tea are strong to commended for general Communition in preference
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SPLENDOUR, ECONOMY, and ATTRACTION, at the CITY of LONDON ROYAL EMPORIUM, opposite the Mansion Honse.—The extensive alterations being complete, the Proprietors of this splendid and unrivaller City Establishment respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that in addition to their magnificent suite of Show Room; their Seattle and the Public, that in addition to their magnificent suite of Show Room; their Seattle in a strong the perfect of the Seattle in a strong the seattle of the Public, that in addition to their magnificent suite of Show Room; their Seattle in a strong the seattle City of London Roval Emporium, THOS. PAUL and Company, we're the Mansion House. March 23d, 1823.

DRAICATE BREAKFAST, COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

DRING STATENT BREAKFAST, COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

Baity were in a few minutes, pure in quality and delicious in taste, is recommended as an excellent adjunct with new milk for the Breakfast for the state of the companied as an excellent adjunct with new milk for the Breakfast distances, or obstipated howels; regulating their action, and in a measure of the companies of the state of the companies of the com

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COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND FESTIVAL.—
Patron, the KINNT—The Nobility and General are very repectully informed that the SEVENTBENTH PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY of this Institution be held in the Freemanons' Hall on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst, and granicously signifies his intention of taking the Chair. The extensive list of Noble and distinguished Vice-Presidents, with other paticulars, will be published in a few days.
Tickets, One Guinca each (wine included), to be had of the Stewards, Fund Office, Stage Draisers, Abbott, Baker, Bellamy, B. P. Rellamy, G. Bennett, Banchard, Broadburst, Diddear, Daruset, Ecerton, Brane, Farley, Fawcett, Jones, Keeley, Liston, Mallews, F. Mathews, Headows, Morley, Power, Raymond, Rayner, J. Reeve, G. Stansbury, C. Taylor, Wilson, Yares, and Young.

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23 0 The Year.

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Many valuable works have been recently added to his Library; and the proprietors have made such arrangements for the immediate supply of all the New Books, as the trust will be found wor by of that distinguished patronage while they have more the homer to be found to for the distinguished patronage while they have made the homer to be found to the property of the distinguished patronage while they have made behavior to the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the properties and the homer to be found to the properties and the properties and the properties and the properties and the properties and the properties and the properties an

they have now the honour to be favoured with.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mail.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTIST is OPEN DALLY from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Admit on its. Catalogue is. William Baknards, Keeper.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MECTING of the GOVERNORS and CONTRIBUTORS to this Charliv, at which his Grace the Duke of Richmond will preside, is appointed for SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1833, at one clocke precisely.

Subscriptions received by Messrs, Coutts and Co. Lankers, Strand; by Messrs, Drummond, Charling-cross; by Colonel Wood, M.P. 16, Stratton-street; by the Secretary; or by the Housekeeper, at the Hangital.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 28th March, 1833.

SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY next, the 31st of A March, at ST. MARY'S (HAPEL, PARK, STREET, Gravenor-square, by the Very House of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 28th March, 1833.

A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY next, the 31st of A March, at ST. MARY'S (HAPEL, PARK, STREET, Gravenor-square, by the Very Reverend the DEAN of CARLISIA, Received Si. George's handver-square, for the URNEFIT of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Service will commence at half-gast Eleven-o'clock.

A LEX SHEDBEN, Secretary.

DOARD and LODGING.—The Friends of a young Gentleman with to OBTAIN BOARD and LODGING for thin, within a walk of Gray's lim, where there are no other hoarders. References of respectability will be given and required—Address (post paid) with patienlars of terms, &c., to A. B. Mr. Castwight's, Law Stationer, Warw's place, Bedford-row.

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, OFFICEES in the CUARDS, and GENTLEMEN in OFFICE—To LET, FURNISHED, by the Year, at a very moderate rate, hadmen, and comfortable APATT MENTS; Washing, coals, the Use of the Library, and Newspapers, included in the arrangements. Apply at Andrewsk Library, 167, New Banded to Mr. Chas. Rose, No., 9, Bolton-row, Curron street, May feir, London.

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inde to Mr. Chas. Rose, No. 9. Bolton row, Curton street, May fair, Loudon, T.R. BAILEY (many years with Mr. Rainy of Berkeley-square) respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has opened an Office at No. 4, Beak street, Regent street, as AGENT for the SALE and PURCHASK of SENTATES either by PBBLIC AUCTION or PRIVATE CONTRACT, as well as the Letting and Procuring Houses of a superior kind—Br. Bailey loog further to assure those who may known them with the commands, that their order shall of the theorem who may home thin dispatch, and in a manner best calculated to secure the interests of his employers.

THE SEASON—MILES and EDWARDS's extensive Warrence of the Command of the Contract of the command of the Contract of the Cont

A. H. S. TOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his semine BURTON and EDIN-BURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, BROWN STOUT, CIDER, &c. as in the order for use, and, as well as his foreign wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Hencletta-street, Covent-garden.

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the whole of their extensive Stock of PORCELAIN, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, will be said at very reduced pilets.
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The Quarterly Review, No. 27, will be published before EASTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent in on or before the 30th March.

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### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE,

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OPPICE OF ORBNANCE, March 15.—Royal Artillery. Pirst Lieut. B. Tyon Psynter to be Second Captain, vice Tablot, dec.; Second Lieut. M. Hotham to be First Lieutenant, vice Poynter—Royal Engineers: Gent. Cadet. J. Graham Mcerile to be Second Lieutenant, with remporary rank.

F. PRESTON, St. George's pince, Hamporary rank.

F. PRESTON, St. George's pince, Hamporary rank.

G. SCHONSWAR, Ferrity, Kington upon Hull, mercheset.

D. I. NOAD Copthaleourt, agent. Att. Lowher, Union-court, Old Broad st.—A. ISAACS, Petitoaciane, Spitalfields, rang merchant. Att. Mark, Calhorpstreet, Gray's Inn-road—J. JOWETT, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Turnishing ironmonger. Att. Duncombe, Lyon's Inn-R. FIDDES, Hackney, tawern keeper. Att. Purnell, Cluurch-street, Spitalfields—J. IKIN, Leeds, merchant. Att. Scott, St. Middre's-court, Poultry—A. NICOLL, Condultstreet, Bond street, Italion. Att. Billing, King-street, Cheapside—W. DAWSON, Yea-don, Yorkshine, grocer. Att. Billing, King-street, Cheapside—W. DAWSON, Yea-don, Yorkshine, grocer. Att. B. Batty and Co. Chancery-lane; Adams, Bradford Gray's Inn place if Frost, Hull—J. HUDSON, Hull, and H. SCHONSWAR, Intel Schotton-Swa R. Frently, Tingkton upon Humber, Lincoln-bire, Displaced, March and Co. Inner Temple; Mitchell, stallingden. Marcanhire, pinkert, Atts. Days and Co. Tops Yallon, London; Hull, J. Hull, J. Hall, Batty and Co. Gray's Inn. London; Goy, Batton upon Humber—C. HAWKSWORTH, Liverpool, licensed victualler. Atts. Akkinson, Liverpool; FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

Adlington and Co. Bedford tww. London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR Oyrrox, March 22.—3d Dragoon Guards: Capt. G. Todd to be Major by pur. vice Hadden, ret.: Lieut. M. F. Gesuman to be captain by pur. vice Todd: Obe Cornet by pur. vice Dyson—8th Light Dragoons: Cor. J. Robins, from half pay 12th Li Dr. to be Cornet without pur. vice However, or the Cornet by pur, vice Uyson—8th Light Dragoons: Cor. J. Robins, from half pay 12th Li Dr. to be Cornet without pur. vice However, dee.—10th Li Dragoons: Lieut. Col. G. Gore, from half pay 8th Lt. Dr. to be Lieut. Col. Concer.—14th Li Dragoons: Lieut. C. Barton to be Captain by pur. vice Gage; ret.; Cor. E. Royds to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Barton; C. Jones, Gent. to be Content by pur. vice Royds—1st Foot: Ens. T. Humphreys to be Lieutenar by pur. vice Royds—1st Royd

5 to April 19—W. A. CLARK, Bishopsgate-street, wine merchant, from April 5 to April 12.

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## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Teynman brought forward his promised motion respecting the circumstances that had led the Lord Lieutenant of Mayo to place the harony of Gallen under the Peace Preservation Act. His Lordship went into extensive details in support of his motion, declaring the county of Mayo to be in a state of tranquility when such declaration was made; that its inhabitants had cordially supported the Ministerial and popular efforts to promote the Reform Bill; and that, as proof of the ascendancy of the law, verdicts had been given contrary to the popular felforts to promote the Reform Bill; and that, as proof of the ascendancy of the law, verdicts had been given contrary to the popular felforts to promote the Reform to the county of Mayo) vindicated the course he had pursued, stating that he had written to Sir W. Gossett that, if the Magistrates could not keep the county quiet, his Lordship had no other remedy, stating that he had written to Sir W. Gossett that, if the Magistrates could not keep the county quiet, his Lordship had no other remedy than to place the county under the protection of the Act. His Lordship also read a variety of affidavits, showing that many of the inhabitants of the barony had been sworn to resist the payment of titles. Under all the circumstances, his Lordship repeated he had no other remedy.—After remarks from Lord Plunkerr, who defended the Marquis of Sligo's conduct, and from Lord Westmaraft, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

Turspay.—The Marquis of Westmaraft, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

Turspay.—The Marquis of Westmaraft, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

Turspay.—The Bishop of Londow also said he would not argue the question; but observed that, though the Corporation and Test Acts had been repealed, and though many civil disabilities on account of religious ponitions had been removed, the Lepislature of this country had not yet ceased to be ostensibly a Christian one.—The petition

MEDNESDAY.—Their Lordships met this evening, but nothing anspired beyond the reception of a few petitions, and they separated an early hour.

at an early hour.

Thursday.—A number of petitions were presented, praying the adoption of measures for securing a better observance of the Sabbath.

Lord Plunkerr moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the better election of Juries in Ireland. The Noble and Learned Lord said the endeavour of the Iramers of the present Bill had been to assimilate as a ras practicable the law of the two countries on the subject of juries.—The Earl of Wickstow expressed his satisfaction at the course which had been adopted on this subject.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.—Adjourned.

Friday.—The business of this evening presented nothing of particular interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The early sitting was occupied with the receiving of petitions, which (as there was no longer the limitation that the petitions should be respecting the measures contemplated for Ireland) were of the most varied character. There were, amongst them, petitions for the Repeal of the Assessed Taxes and the civil disabilities affecting the Jews; for the Repeal, wholly or partially, of the Soap Tax; for the Abolition of Nerro Slavery; for regulations to enforce the better observance of the Sabbath; against the coercive

measures for Ireland; and for mitigating the evil in the streets resulting from the immerse number of cabs and omnibuses, and the defective regulations respecting carriages in the metropolis, &c.—In the course of the sitting, Mr. P. Buxrox, who had several petitions on the subject to present, but which he had not the opportunity of presenting, said that he should certainly bring forward his motion respecting Colonial Shavery on Tuesday.

The Ownexcutos of the Excasquera (the House having resumed in the evening) moved that the House resolve into Committee for the further consideration of the Disturbances' Suppression (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Cobbert' opposed the Bill at considerable length, as one that surpassed the most arbitrary measures of Pitt, Addington, and Casislereagh; and as one, if it were allowed to pass, that, it was his firm belief, the Ministers would attempt to extend to England. There was no reply to the Hon. Member, wheretpon the House once more resolved into Committee on the Bill. The fourth clause was first taken into consideration, which led to the proposition and the withdrawal of amendments, and to considerable desultory discussion. The consideration of the clatices proceeded very slowly. The several amendments and the different divisions it is unnecessary to repeat here; suffice it to say, after the secondary amendments and divisions, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses were carried. There were then loud demands for adjournment, together with suggestions to the Ministers that they would not allow the usual adjournment at Easter, if this Bill and the Irish Church Reform Bill were not allowed to proceed without so many obstructions. Sir J. SEBRIGHT also strongly called on the Government to proceed, observing that the hesitation of the Ministers was producing the worst effect, and that he had constant complaints on the subject from his constituents. The Committee had once more to report progress, but not till after much more conversation on the eighth and some subsequent clauses. The pro

Previously to the resumption of the Committee on the Disturbances Suppression (Ireland) Bill, all the notices that were on the paper were postponed.

The House then once more resolved into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. D. W. Hanner suggested that opposition to it should be abundanced as unavailing, and thereby allow the Parliament to proceed with the countless measures which required consideration.—
Mr. O'Conneur epided that he would listen to no compromise where attacks were made upon the Constitution.—Mr. Stanten, in moving the further clauses, made some important amendments respecting the Courts-martial, not only as regarded their positive powers, but touching the questions of which they are to have cognizance, such as charges of confederacy, conspiracy, seditious libel, &c., involving nice points of law. Though he considered the Bill would be inefficient without providing these extraordinary tribunals, he declared he knowledge that the power existed.—Several Members strongly opposed the Bill, particularly Mr. Serseant Perrin, who said that the experience of all the Assizes now holding in Iraland, contradicted the charge of Juries being frightened or witnesses intimidated. The subsequent debating took place amidst much contosion, and loud demands for question and division. The first part of the Courts-martial clause was carried by a division of 270 to 130. The Committee then proceeded with other portions of this clause, in which some amendments were moved and severally negatived, when the clause as amended was agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the Bill. The Chairman having reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, the House resumed.

Sir M. W. Rider D. Server of the Committee on

thought it uncourteous to oppose the Bill.—Mr. LANB also expra a hope that the opposition to the motion would be withdrawn.— Mr.—Westerow withdraw his opposition, and leave was given to line Bill.—Adjourned.

thought it uncourteous to oppose the Bill—Mr. Lams also expressed a hooe that the opnosition to the motion would be withdrawn—Mr. Warburstow withdraw his opposition, and leave was given to brig in the Bill—Adjourned.

Trunsday.—The House had no early sitting, two election Committee ballost having been fixed for four o'clock. These occupied the House until past five o'clock.

A number of private Bills were forwarded a stage, amongst them was a Bill to enable the Thames Tunnel Company to raise an additional sum of money to continue the works.—The Eyrazar calledon Mr. T. Attwood, who had a motion standing for this evening to the state of the labouring remotion till the Irish Bill was disposed of the state of the labouring remotion till the Irish Bill was disposed of the state of the labouring remotion till the Irish Bill was disposed of the major that the state of the contended that the repeal of the malt travould, by adding to the donestic comforts of the labourer, put an easy in a great measure to the incendiary acts which had for the last two or three years distressed and alarmed the country. He concluded by moving a resolution for the stage of the contended that the repeal of the malt travould, by adding to the donestic comforts of the labourer, put an easy in a great measure to the incendiary acts which had for the last two or three years distressed and alarmed the country. He concluded by moving a resolution for the present of the contended that the present of the contended that the contended that the present of the contended that the contended that the present of the contended that the contended that the present of the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended the contended that the contended the contended the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended that the contended t

semands for quiescent and severally nearly to 193. The Committee the proceeded with other portions of this classe, in which some summodeness were moved and severally nearly dependent of the process of the Narayan of Alleman Servan (1948) and the proof of the control of the co

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

Me following Documents, copies of which have been tra-each Member of the Legislature, are submitted to the co of the British Public:

West India Committee Rooms, 60, St. James's Street

Ist March, 1833.

The Acting Committee of West India Planters and Merchants

The Acting Committee of West India Planters and Merchants respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed statement, exhibiting the case of a larve class of your fellow-subjects who are wholly amerpresented in the British Legislature.

The West India colonists do not propose to vindicate the system dislavery, 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 be are 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 cristence 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 costending 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 mmey; consequently that any measure of legislative interference teading to impair or endanger the value of property so acquired, must either be accompanied by adequate compensation, or give a desta-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

to the Statesman and the phismuniopism, when dealing with the statesman and the phismuniopism, when dealing with the continuance of active cultivation in the colonies by Europeans is not only offital importance to the interests of the mother country, but indispensably necessary to the desired object of raising the nearo 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 faystem, unaccompanied by regulations calculated to ensure the slaves becoming an industrious peasantry, and to teach them the dukes 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.

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 direct trade nine hundred and fifty as two of ships employed in the direct trade nine hundred and fifty, or two hundred and forty thousand tons—exclusive of an extensive cross 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.

rica. Also that the British colonies at present supply nearly one half of the total quantity of sugar imported into Europe.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS or WEST INDIA SLAVERY. One very important quescion 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, much injury must necessarily fall on the West India proprietors. To bearing their share of the national loss they make no compliant; on the centrary, 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 hazardous experiment, without previously providing certain and adequate commensation, they carnestly seek to draw your attention, as a member of the Leak-lature, to such facts as will enable you to judge how far the establishment and maintenance of slavery has been the suit of the West India proprietors, or of the British nation.

1859.—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 1662, Charles II, granted an exclusive right in the Slave Trade to Queen Catherine, the Queen Dowarer, the Duke of York, and others, who formed themselves into a trading company, they understaing to supply the West India palanters with 3000 slaves annually. 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 Cheen II, and James II, but still under a monopoly.

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The Slave Trade continued to be fostered during the reigns of the stable should THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

symmittee of the House of Commons passed the following Resolutions:

1st, "That the trade should be open." 2nd. "That it ought not be taxed for the support of Forts." 3rd. "That Forts were necessary for securing the trade." And 4th. "That an allowance Support of research for maintaining such Forts."

These Resolutions were agreed to, but the 3d with an Amendament, that the same time, the House was informed that His set trade. At earn the same time, the House was informed that His different professions of Great Britain, instead of "for the purpose of securing the trade," African formed at Hat provision should be made for the support of support of the support

Ne 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 wp a monopoly as sgainst foreigners, and on excluding all but British subjects from participating in a trade pronounced to be "solinish) seneficial to the kingdom."

1689.—In answer to a case referred to the Judges for their opinion by the Crown on the Assiento Contract, they report—"In pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council hereunto annexed, we do humbly certify our opinions to be, that negroes are merchandize; that it is against the Statute of Navigation made for the general good and preservation of the shipping and trade of this kingdom, to give liberty to any alien to trade in Jamaica, or other His Majesty's plantations, or for any shipping belonging to aliens to trade there, or to export thence negroes, &c." And the certificate is signed by Lord C. J. Holt, Justice Pollexien, 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 may be und at length in the Appendix to the two following patents may be und at length in the Appendix to the two following patents may be dated August 1832, on the target of the House of Lords, dated August 1832, on the state of the s

in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of our Royal Uncle, King Charles II. and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Christopher Senior, his heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land, &c.

1745.—"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 a kno is considerable and 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 Arcedeckne, Esq., his heirs and assigns for ever. Provided the said Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., ob give and grant unto the said Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land and premises therein de-pribed, to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever. Provided the said land within six months, land 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 beain the said settlement; but should he not comply with these conditions, then the said patent is to be deemed as null and void, and the land from that time reverted in us to be remitted to any other person; and shall keep a sufficient number of shures thereon employed," &c. &c.

Such were the sanctions and obstoartions 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 stimulus of Parliamentary enactments.

Neither does the case rest here.—The colonies, anxious to limit the tyale, passed laws imposing a daty on negroes imported. Great Britain refused to sanction any laws having such a tendency. The colonies, however, in 1765, repeated the offence, and a British colony, passed an Act to prohibit further importation.

Great Britain rejected this Act, with ind

passed in November last, but that propositions have been adapted for langing the stave trade under further restrictions, AND Subsetting it to prevent any further attempts on the part of the colonists to restrain the trade, the following instruction was issued:—

1775. "To prevent any further attempts on the part of the colonists to restrain the trade, the following instruction was issued:—

1775. "To our trusty and well-beloved Sir BASILKETTI, Governor of Janaica, and the territories depending thereon in Janaica; Whereas, notwithstanding the instructions which have been repeatedly given by the said of Janaica, forbidding them to assent to or pass Acts for imposing duties upon argrass imported into that island, payable by the importer, such Acts have nevertheless been from time to time-enacted and passed into laws, in open violation of the said instructions. And whereas it hath been represented unto us, that the duties imposed by the said Acts upon negro slaves imported, bave of late been considerably augmented, to the injury and oppression of the merchants of this kindom, and the obstruction of its commerce: it is therefore our express will and pleasure that you do not, upon any pretence whatever, and upon pain of being renoved from your government, give your assent to any Act or Acts by which the duties and impositions upon slaves imported into the island of Janaica, as the said duties stood before the 13th day of February, 1774, shall be in any respect augmented or increased, or any alteration made in the proportion of such duties, which by the provisions of such laws was made payable by the importers of such slaves.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the 28th February, 1775, in the 15th year of our rejun."

The colonies, by the agent of Janaica, remo istrated against the Resolution of the Government, but the Earl of Darmourh replied, "We cannot allow the colonies to check or discourage in any anaica, are no strated against the Resolution of the Government, but the Earl of Darmourh replied, and replied to t

precedent of spoilation, of which the West India proprietors with subtet the only victims.

The following is a list of the Acts recognising the legality of property in Slaves.

First, Acts affording encouragement and protection to the sugar colonies: -15; f. 6eo. 2. c. 7; 22 and 23 Cha. 2. c. 26; 7 and 8 Will. 3. c. 22; 6 Anne. c. 30; 6 Anne. c. 37; 8 Anne. c. 13; 4 Geo. 2. c. 15; 5 Geo. 2. c. 24; 6 Geo. 2. c. 13; 12 Geo. 2. c. 30; 19 Geo. 2. c. 30; 21 Geo. 2. c. 30; 5 Geo. 3. c. 45; 6 Geo. 3. c. 52; 27 Geo. 3. c. 27.

The second general head, of Acts respecting the African slave trade, and stating it as necessary for the West India Colonies: -Royal Charters of Cha. 2 in 1664 and 1672; 9 and 10 Will. 3. c. 26; 10 Anne. c. 27; the Queen's Speech to Parliament In June, 1712 33 Geo. 2. c. 31; 25 Geo. 2. c. 40; 4 Geo. 3. c. 42; 23 Geo. 3. c. 65; 27 Geo. 3. c. 27; the proceedings of the House of Commons from 170 to 1713.

The third head, of Acts encouraging loans to the proprietors in the West Indies from British subjects and foreigners: -5 Geo. 2. c. 7; 13 Geo. 3. c. 14; 14 Geo. 3. c. 79; 1 and 2 Geo. 4. c. 51.

To these should be added 59 Geo. 3. c. 120, s. 10. for the registra-

tion of slaves : of which Clauses ix. and x. are to the effect

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:—"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to or be construed to hinder or prevent the transfer or assignment of any security, mortgage, or olarge of or upon slaves granted, made, created or executed antecedently to the passing of this Act, nor to avoid any security, mortgage, or charge shall hereafter be transferred, nor to avoid, hinder or impeach any will, codicil, or other testamentary paper, or any probate or letters of administration, or any bill of sale, assignment, conveyance or instrument made by or under the authority of any commission of bankrupt, or any public officer appointed to assign or convey 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 graper, probate, letters of administration, bill of sale, assignment, conveyance or instrument."

§ 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 pass, and be conveyed and affected as registered slaves by such deed or instrument, as effectually to all intents and purposes, as if such issue were therein named and described, any thing in this Act contained to the contray notwithstanding."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

to pass, and be conveyed and effected as registered alaxes by such deed or instrument, as effectually to all intents and purposes, as if such issue were therein named and described, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary motivilisatednile."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris Morch 20th, 1833.

Dasa Butt.—The last week has presented us with the appelacined the revolution at war with itself—and of the "risung general" (as beginner as the revolution at war with stell—and of the "risung general" (as beginner as the young Date of Orazana soon after the Revolution of July 1839, being now at daggers drawn with their Citizen Kino, and with all his formation and the property of the young base of Orazana soon after the revolution of the young base of Norazana and the property of the young base of Norazana and the Citizen Monarch last November; and, as a matter of course, their acquitation has accessed to their prosecution. It was a curious spectacle to behold these same Republicary outhes—who cried till their valuar through such as the event of firing a pistol at the heart of this same Citizen Kino, had produced so little effect on them, that they quite forgot what happened on that day to themselves, since to them it was no more than an advantage of the property of the propert

tionately yours,

HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGE.

P. H.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
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### TO CURKESPUNDENTS

M.'s letter has been will be sent during the

peck.

RALPH is thanked for the loan of the scarce old French books, which shall be returned to him at his club 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 stumber.

whatever the follies, or worse, which may have been committed, it is best to let then stumber.

The printed letter has come to hand, and shall be noticed—we know mathing of the subject referred to in the emelone, neither do we recolect anything connected with preserved meut in puns, with a violin accompaniment, nor may thing of kinna and her husband, or of Tom Clarke—will this satisfy our correspondent upon that head 9—But our correspondent will plense to keep all this to himself.

\$17 a 26.48. To 5376 M. M. M.

4s, 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, thad 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 Pa Nabau has been received.

reason. Panable has been received. letter from Stafford shall appear next week—modified. on King Leorold will see the view we take of his Majesty'

mduct.
The Letter on Tithen shall be considered—in reply to the question the Polsoript, we can only say, we think no work can be better of soort than the Encyclopwin Brittanica—there is a little difficulty its regard to references, which we believe does not exist in that or or which are to the present edition of the sittanica must be the most sprice, because it is the latest. We would thank Oniens to seal his letters.

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

## JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE KING had a Levec 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.

maturally 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. received.

LORD ALTHORP on Thursday performed a most ingenious manœuvre 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 Chancellon of the Exchequer attempting resolutely to refuse his liberal friends, backed by Hornouse, 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 Jahn Key's motion is brought.

PRARSON—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,

much in the dark,

there is plenty of light in this room,—" Ha! Ha!"—(A great laugh.)

PEARSON (looking at the grate)—I wish your Lordship had a little more fire.—" Ha! Ha!"—(Roars of

made a little more pre.—"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 Mary-lebone; they set up Mr. MURRAY, unexceptionable in cha-racter, a gentleman by birth, of excellent talent, and in all points eligible to represent that borough—except as, in our eyes being a White

racter, 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. Vernables 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 Larrins's denunciation of Lord Grey and his colleagues (and there are five hundred thousand Larrinses 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 maneuvers—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 end-tenpenny legislators were safely housed at a shilling a lead.

The dirty, shabby conduct of the Government to Sir

a head.

The dirty, shabby conduct of the Government to Sir PETFER 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 BUNDEN 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 resign will not last forty days.

THAT portion of the public—and a very large portion it s—which is interested in the affairs of our West Indian Colonics, has been kept in a state of considerable excitement, susp—as, and agitation, by the obligation of secresy

which Lord Goderica 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.

nd 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 wilful mis-statements or concealments gross ignorance of the Home Legislature of the actual state of the colonies; and of wilful 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 Grorge 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 arrivat of persons of authority (meaning especially Lord Bellmore) from Jamaica, whose evidence it WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE to receive, they had determined to POSTPONE the consideration of any detached report.

Thus, re infectia, at the proregation of Parliament the West Indians reliced 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.

the Committee of last year, Government had decided against it.

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 provident of goals are projected. system and the rights of the Colonists, but against any pro-mulgation 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 proba-bility of its producing at home a "commercial crisis unpa-ralleled in the history of the empire," and further incontro-vertibly 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 ad-mission that they result not consec the re-appointment of

This Memorial extracted from the Government an admission that they would not oppose the re-appointment of the Committee, but accompanied by an carnest 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 momentons subjects under discussion as they were in 1832.

Those five points were—
1st. The RIGHTS of the Colonists.

lst. 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 Colonics—and
5th. The incalculable importance of the Colonics 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 two required further 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 a Committee.

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 mortagees, 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 entegating 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 nade: but we account serve wire see mode-

To the first part of Lord Goderich's request, no object the first part of Lord Goderich's request, no object to the first part of Lord Goderich's request sav quite so much of To the first part of Lord GODERICH'S Education with the 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 the strong of the control they had been at 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.

GODERICH, and have since stated in reply to the individuals whose very existence depends entirely upon the Colonies, that they were bound to profound secresy 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 clansed and nothing transpired and profiles.

sidered 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:—

to a premature discussion, the formula 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 peace 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 Godern 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

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

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

1. That Ministers should be prepared with a plant to commend the commendation 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 which that body is composed, and which we have already endeavoured to distinguish, have separate interests; and that, in the deputation selected to visit Lord Goddenter, 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

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 havoe they are otherwise doomed and destined to sustain.

doomed and destined to sustain.

OUR readers will recoilect 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 show 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 justified in making that statement—but Sir John's letters

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.
6. Connawyth place. March 7, 1833.
Sir—Having seen a hand-bill, entitled "Observations on the Election Petition of Sir John De Beauvorn," in which it is stated that Sir F. Warsox 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. Walson. Sc. Sc., Sc., St. James's Palace.

To Sir Frederick B. Watson. Syc., Syc., St. James's Palace.

St. James's, 9th March. 1833.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th inst., which by some misadventure did not reach my hand mill 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 heave most distinctly to avow that I am the author of the 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 are atly you had been imposed upon, as it was manifest to me that you could not know of your own knowledge any foundation for the calomnies 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 Windsorimmediately; but shall be in town again early in the ensuing week. I have the honour to be, Sir, your observant, FRED. B. WATSON.

redient humble servant, To Sir John Ed. De Beauvoir.

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

saty or imperative on him to vote for Sir John Pecaell (my opponent), "which he meant to do," and which he accordingly did. This statement was made by Mr. Hendrick, in the presence of several gentlemen of my committee, who are ready to come forward and to vouch for the fact. Having thus given you my authority for the introduction of your name in the petition, and for the allegation, I truet you can have no objection to inform me that the various expressions in your hand-bill are not intended to convey a sentiment that any incorrect statement had heen wilfully made by me.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

To Sir Fred. B. Watson, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Windsor, March 10, 1833. SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and, in reply to the question contained therein, I have to observe to you, that my printed declaration is very clear and definite. I have not therein ascribed, neither do I ascribe, any motive for the calumies of which I complain. That point appears to me to be an abstract consideration, not at all belonging to my case. I have merely refuted the calumies.

onsideration, not at all belonging to my case. I have merely consideration, not at all belonging to my case. I have merely consideration, not at all belonging to my case. I have merely considerate, which respect to your conscience, whether the evasive excuses of a shuffling voter, telling a tale about a letter which never existed, was a sufficient foundation for that heap of calumnies with which I am charged in the petition, and bearing in mind that those charges were preferred two months subsequently to the close of the election, when the fever of contest had long subsided, and ample opportunity had been afforded for the acquirement of authentic information on the subject.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your oledient humble Servan.

To Sir John Edward De Beauvoir.

6. Commaught-place, March 11, 1833.

your obedient humble Servant,
To Sir John Edward De Beauvoir.

6, Connaught-place, March 11, 1833.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, which has just reached me. Permit me to observe, that on the strength of Mr. Rexwick's voluntary statement, united with the report of your interference, more especially as about seventeen of the Kiro's servants had arrived from Brighton, and votes in favour of my opponent, which, with other circumstances, appeared to corroborate his statement. It was at first my wish to refer the matter to a Committee of the House of Commons, deeming that the fairest ribunal to decide the question; the intention was abandoned by the express desire of my Committee at Windsor. In your first letter to me, you mention "that I was greatly imposed upon; and that I could not know of my own knowledge any foundation for the calumies which the Petition had charged you." I fully believed (from the supposed respectability of Mr. Rexwick) that his assertion of receiving a letter from you, which induced him to break his promise to me, and assist my opponent, was correct.

Your last letter has undeceived me; and I now sincerely believe you to be guiltless of the charge set forth in my Petition. It is the duty of every gentleman when in cror to acknowledge it, and I now do it with pleasure. Having made this declaration, I am sure you will see there is no alternative lett me but to request you to state distinctly that none of those offensive expressions in your statement are intended to apply personally to me.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN FDW ARD DE BEAUVOIR.

To Sir Frederick B. Watson, &c. &c. &c.

St. Jams's, 12th March, 1833.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter

To Sir Frederick B. Watson, &c. &c. &c.

St. James's, 12th March, 1833.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yeaterday, and to express to you my just appreciation of the candid and gentlemanly manner, upon which due reflection, and upon being undeceived, you so distinctly acquit me of being guilty of those acts of which I was charged in the petition which has formed the subject of our correspondence; and upon which I have to observe, that in so doing, you have done an act of strict justice.

With respect to your inquiry as to the application of those expressions contained in my relutation, which you term offensive. I must draw your attention to the evidence of that paper itself, which shows what the words in the body of the relutation (which I presume are those you allude to) were addressed distinctly and only to the charges contained in the petition; my sole object having been to refute those charges, so seriously and so personally brought against me. For he is borne in mind, mine was not the offensive, but the delensive side of the question. I must, however, admit that there was a necsonal allusion in the postscript, relative to non-praving of allexations; but I consider that those observations are now set at rest by the just and honourable acowal in your letter of yesterday.—I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant.

To Sir John Edward De Beanrair.

5. Commandt place, March 13, 1831.

6. Connaught place, March 13, 1833.

6. Connaught place, March 14, 1833.

6. Connaught place, March 15, 1833.

6. Connaugh

Windsor, March 14, 1823, Sir-I am favoured with your letter of yesterday (which I only re teived upon my arrival here this atternoon), and in reply I hee to say, that you do me no more than justice in believing that doubt am ambiguity in my communications are foreign to my feelings. I can not, therefore, heistate to assure you that I can have no wish to extrain or to maintain any sentiments personally offensive to you but you must be sensible that it is impossible for me, in justice to myself, to withdraw or to usasy any thing that I have declared, a constituting my refutation of those calumnies to which publicity have per juven.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obt, humb, servit, To Sir John E. De Beauvoir.

FRED. B. WATSON.

constituting my refutation of those calumnies to which publicity had been given.—I have the honeur to be, Sir, your obt. humb. servt., To Sir John E. De Beauvoir. FIED. B. WATSON.

Connaught-place, March 17. P33.

Sir—I have the honeur to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in which you say, "I cannot therefore hesitate to assure you that I can have no wish to entertain or maintain any sentiments presonally offensive to you." I conclude by these expressions you disavow any offensive intention in that passage of your printed "Observations" in the Windsor Election Petition, in which you say, the potitioner, conscious of his inability to sustain the allegations, has defined to enter into recognizances. "—I have the honour to be, if you obedient Servant.

JOHN ED. DE BEAUVOIR.

To Sir Frederick B. H'atson, Sc. Sc. Sc.

St. James's. March 17, 183.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter can have no hesitation to state, that in the concluding paragraph graph in the concluding paragraph graph in the concluding paragraph lensive you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient To Sir John Ed. De Remark. o Sir John Ed. De Beauroir.

In addition to this correspondence, we find the following in the Windsor and Elon Express:—

Sir J. De Beauvoir's Committee, as we had anticipated, have taken that course which alone they could have adopted consistently with binour districts. Having instituted a searching inquiry with binour evidence upon which they were induced to found a charse against Sir Frederick Wayson of improper interference in the late election, and finding that the credibility of their forward, and in the most honourable and straight-forward manner leady extensionly to the high and unimpreachable character which Sir Frederick Wayson with the same time hear their Frederick Wayson with the same time course to be found to the sake of all parties concerned, that discourse to be found forward was not made previous to the presentation of the petition content fewales.

the evidence upon which the Committee were induced to frame a petition to the House of Commons against the return of Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, and imputing to Sir Fardeller Watson the charge of undue influence, promises, threats, &c.' they are bound to declare that they have been grossly misled with respect to the allegation against Sir F. Watson, by the fabrications of an individual, whose name they are only induced to withhold from feelings of commiseration. The Committee, in conclusion, bear their testimony to the unsullied character which Sir Frederick Watson has always borne in this neighbourhood, and trust that he will be induced, upon this explanation, to acquit the Committee of Sir John Dr. Beauvoir, in taking leave of this subject, beg to repeat their expression of loyalty and affection to His Majesny; and epel, with the strongest feelings of indignation, contempt, and scorn, the wicked and dastardly insinuation that, in coming forward as the enemies of nomination, they have been actuated by sentiments inimical to their Sovereium.

"WM. RENDALL, Chairman."

imical to their Sovereion.

"Windsor, March 14, 1833."

P.S. It this declaration does not meet the case, the Committee will be compelled, however reluctantly, to give up the name of the person above alluded to; and four respectable individuals are ready to prove upon oath, that the person in question did make use of Sir F. WATSON's name in such a way as led to the allegation in the petition quoted by Sir Frederick Watson.

A more triumphant result could not be desired to the nearest and dearest connections of Sir FREDERICK WATSON.

nearest and dearest connections of Sir FREDERICK W to whose high character we have considered the publication of the whole of these documents to be justly due.

IT has been objected to the argument adopted in our Paper of last week, to prove the necessary connection between India and China in the hands of the India Company, that, under this view of the question, a lucrative branch of commerce will be for ever monopolised in favour of India, and that the China market will be eternally closed against British skill and capital. To this we reply, that such a conclusion cannot in fairness have been deduced from the premises; we are advocates for the exclusive commercial privileges of the East India Company as a temporary, not as a permanent measure. If it be asked for what length of time it is pro-posed that the system should be continued, our answer is, posed that the system should be continued, our answer is, until it can be shewn that the prosperity of the British empire will be benefited by its alteration. When the resources of India shall be equal, under a moderate taxation, to the expense of administering the Government, and also to the discharge of the interest of her debt, then will it be no longer necessary, nor to the advantage of Great Britain, to protect for the benefit of the Indian population the inordinate profits of the China opium trade—then will the period have arrived at which the opium monopoly may be abolished, and the competition of British with India produce in the markets of China be attempted with the prospect of advantage to this country. If the advocates for an open trade with China procountry. If the advocates for an open trade with China pro-fess to be ignorant of the road which alone can lead to the fulfilment of their object, we tell them that India is the field for their exertion—in the improvement of her resources must

for their exertion—in the improvement of her resources must the prize be sought.

India presents us with the picture of a fertile and populous kingdom, with insufficient means and energies to draw forth her own resources—a region blessed with every variety of climate and of soil possessed by countries which carry on an extensive and profitable commerce in sugar, tobacco, and cotton, yet exhibiting an inferiority in her staple commodities. When European skill and capital shall have superseded the Indian modes of agriculture, and a consequent improvement takes place in the various productions of the soil, then we shall behold the Eastern world progressing with rapid strides, and taking her station in the European markets as a formidable rival to America and the West Indies. India will then behold with indifference the competition of British merchants in China; and should the Chinese discover that they can clothe their population cheaper by the aid of

British merchants in China; and should the Chinese discover that they can clothe their population cheaper by the aid of British machinery than by their own exertions, a field will be open to Great Britain for the exchange of her manufactures in return for the tea investments of Europe.

One other point remains to be noticed—in bringing forward the result of the open trade with India in 1814, as an argument in favour of a similar step with respect to China, a distinctive feature in the two cases, which completely upsets the analogy, is invariably overlooked—India, at the period in question was under British rule, China is an independent kingdom. Will it be believed then, even if the trade be thrown open, that China, acting the part of a dutiful colony, and treading in the footsteps of India, will consent to receive our cotton fabrics to the ruin of her native manufacturers, and witness the introduction of distress among her weavers and artizaus? The Chinese operative is protected by local and witness the introduction of distress among her weavers and artizans? The Chinese operative is protected by local regulations, the external commerce of China is restricted to a solitary port of her extensive dominions, and the importations of food and raw produce alone are encouraged; every opportunity is taken of promulgating the doctrine that foreign trade is detrimental to the wealth and interests of the nation, and this opinion is enforced by the most arbitrary enactments. To question the soundness of this national policy would not alter its tendency, nor can any rapid change be reasonably anticipated; China is a country whose institutions have stemmed her career of improvement—she flatters herself with the idea that she has attained the summit of all accomplishment, and stretches out her wings over a plan of imagined perfection—all the necessaries and conveniences, and most of the luxuries of life, she fancies are produced within her own territory—she stands, as she proudly assents, in no need of intercourse with other countries, and arrogantly proclaims her independence of every nation in the world—her occupation seems to be in supporting the sameness of her existence, and in surveying with contempt the superior elevation of foreign knowledge.

In addition to this correspondence, we find the following in the Windsor and Elon Express:—

"Sir John Ed. De Beauvair.

We last week noticed the energetic efforts of Lord West-Mindsor and Elon Express:—

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"In Beauvair Stommittee, as we had anticipated, have with how a dopted consistently into the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to enee a find the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to enee a find the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to enee a find the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to enee a find the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to enee a find the validity of the evidence upon which they were induced to energy and the claim they had been decrived, and at the same time bear their Fardense, we way under the same time bear their Fardense, was an informally supported. It is of course to be meet was not made previous to the presentation of the petition contentive table. Watson has uniformly supported. It is of course to be meet was not made previous to the presentation of the petition contentive will be the committee have made the best reparation in the Government and other privileges which the British Contention and the form the land unimpeachable character which Sir Randon and the content that this éclaire so not made previous to the presentation of the petition content that this elements in the form the land unimpeachable character for the first of the form the statute Book." All mighty fine, and nothing can work better; but, as the Bishop of London very properly said, Papists are Christians. Now, if Jews are to be let in Parliament, where stands

stroyed us, we were a Protestant country. Are we to become a heathen country to please the mob? And Lord SUFFIELD too—a Papist—who not only believes in the Saviour, but worships his image, and who exists upon the hope that the doctrine of transubstantiation is orthodox—he too presents a petition and makes a speech in favour of it, that those who not only question that more delicate doctrine, but who deny the existence and being of a Saviour, to whose picture even his Lordship bends the knee—may be admitted to a participation of every right which he himself whose picture even his Lordship bends the knee—may be admitted to a participation of every right which he himself enjoys. Lord Lansdowne presented a similar petition in favour of the Jews, and also one respecting the law concerning the sale of beer! And these are the people who load the table of the House with equally fervent petitions in favour of a better observance of the Sabbath. Why all this is enough to make cats laugh, if there were not so much more going on to make men weep.

more going on to make men weep.

We have elsewhere to-day noticed the proceedings of the West India Body, and the state of the important question upon which their existence collectively and individually depends. We admit that from the first moment at which we took up the question on its merits, we never entertained a second opinion of the claims and rights of the planters and the proprietors; but our efforts have, in point of fact, a tendency to do more good to the blacks themselves than those of their pseudo friends and destructive supporters; for although we may have appeared to advocate the West India question with reference to the interests of the whites, we have been in fact all along advocating the interests of the we have been in fact all along advocating the interests of the

we have been in fact all along advocating the interests of the blacks.

It was observed by Mr. Sentor, that in slave countries the distress and suffering began with the master; but in free countries they began with the free labourer. No position can be clearer—the slave experiences no misery from a change of master—he may obtain increased comforts from the prosperity of his master, but the ruin of the master is not felt by the slave.

Let us look at the political economy of the question.

It is evident that if slave labour were dearer than free labour in the West Indies, that the free labour would be preferred there, and in countries where slaves now exist. It follows, therefore, that it would cost more to raise sugar by free labour in the West Indies than by slave labour, if sugar can be raised at all by free labour there.

Now suppose sugar to be so raised, and as it must be at a larger

Now suppose sugar to be so raised, and as it must be at a larger expense by free labour than by slaves in our colonies, it must be sold at a higher price in proportion to the increased cost of production, the British public must pay the increased price, which they will object to.

But this British free-labour sugar is to come in competition with

But this first in free-latour sugar is to come, in competition with Cuba and Brazil sugar raised at a less expense by slaves. How, then, is the Britith planter to reduce the selling price of his sugar but by reducing the wages of the free labourers below the cost of the maintenance of the slaves—that is, in other words, the free people must be reduced to an inferior condition to the slave, and have fewer comforts and advantages, or sugar must cease to be cultivated in the British West Indies.

and advantages, or sugar must cease to be cultivated in the British West Indies.

Thus, for example, suppose slavery abolished, a man with his family in St. Vincent would not earn more than would support a full-grown man from Africa, bought there for 61, and sold for 201, in Cuba. The St. Vincent free labourer and his family would therefore be far worse off than the Cuba slave is, or than the St. Vincent slave, who could only earn as much as the Cuban slave.

What is to become of the aged, the infirm, and the children of the free people? Are they to be dependant on the charity of the other slaves for support? We know the free people of colour are at present in a state of much distress. It would be well to consider these matters calluly and rationally, and we therefore rejoice to find that his Majesty's Government is taking time to reflect upon the statements made to them; the more they examine, the more difficulties they will have to overcome, and possibly be obliged to send for information to the Colonies, and to abandon the measure.

Experience has proved most conclusively that the policy of this country may revolutionize the Colonies, but it cannot correct them. They cannot carry any measure into effect without the concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures and of the colonists. It is worse than useless, therefore, to suggest or to propose a plan which does not

of the Colonial Legislatures and of the colonists. It is worse than useless, therefore, to suggest or to propose a plan which does not indennify the colonists; the doing so would be trifling with their feelings and insulting their understandings. The Government attempted by the Orders in Council (of which not a word was to be altered) to do so, and threatened fiscal regulations if they resisted; they did resist, and the government withdrew the penalties. They then off-red a boon or bribe; it was insufficient; and the Orders in Council were modified in the Crown Colonies, and abandoned in the Legislative ones.

It is a frightful question—the lives of 30,000 whites exposed to be sacrificed—the fate of the women worse than death, exposed to be bruisl passions of black savages.—8,000,000 of revenue, and a like amount of tropical income, in jeopardy—with the supplies from home, farnished by all classes of manufacturers, whose work men will then be suffering all the extremities of disease and want (while the slaves are wallowing in plenty, and in the enjoyment of health). What may they not be driven to do, when there is no longer work for them.—
Let any candid person compare the condition of the children in the Let any candid person compare the condition of the children in the factories with that of the slave children, and can he say that the blacks have not a decided advantage?—Let the abolitionists reflect on the number of sailors, shipwrights, and all connected with this nursery of our naval defence who will be unemployed, or the thousands of tons of shipping rotting in port, and thousands of families connected with all branches of industry reduced to penny, and for what? Not to better the condition of the blacks, for they would be worse off—but to minister to the familie, or political connections of the property of the property of the condition of the property of the condition of the property of the condition of the property of the condition of the property of the condition of the condition of the property of the condition of the condition of the property of the condition of the c or party views of a set of men who care not to owe their greatness to their country's ruin.

their country's ruin.

It is a curious state of morbid feeling in some of the Dissenters that they have no hesitation in supplying all sorts of plantation stores, clothing, &c., which are paid for from slave labour, and thereby they become parties to the system, as creditors of the merchants; yet they affect to object to compensation for the price of the slaves, secured as property to the planter by laws made by the same authority which secure to them their own property.

Whether slavery must be abolished in our own Colonies or not, we must take care to not down the foreign slave trade; it can only

Whether slavery must be abolished in our own Colonies or not, we must take care to put down the foreign slave trade; it can only be done effectually by blockading the ports of Cuba, and refusing permission for any sugar to come out, until it shall be ascertained satisfactorily that internal registry and other arrangements have been made, and guarda costas efficiently employed to prevent a single slave being introduced into Cuba. Treatics for putting down the slave trade of Sosia ner waste paper. Spain well knows that Great Britain is not influenced towards the Spanish Colonies by selfish views. She proved this by preventing the Mexicans and Columbians from invading Cuba. But unless Great Britain stops the foreign slave trade all over the western world, the British planters cannot, under any circumstances, continue to cultivate the West Indies.

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

evidently a genfleman of first-rate talent, and perfectly understands his subject, gives a detail of iniquities sufficiently dreadful to make a man's blood run cold:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—The intended restoration of the beautiful altar-screen in St. Saviour's Church, now undergoing a ditapidation, owing to the incapacity of the superintenders whom they have just appointed attempting to substitute other leaves in the place of the fix-leaves mentioned ylreneuse, without regarding the allegory; there is also the most absurd encroachments and omissions made in the plan and its details with the greatest efficiency, and a total contempt for all its former pristine appearance; I believe the parish will be sadly deceived if they expect anything the the original, except in bulk and smootlness of the management, which is not the genuine character of the original.

March 16. RICHARD STEWART.

WE are requested to notice the following circumstance, in justice to a most deserving gentleman.

On the 7th inst. the following letter appeared in the Times

WE are requested to notice the following circumstance, in justice to a must deserving gentleman.

On the 7th inst. the following letter appeared in the Times Newspaper:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—I am not aware that I know your correspondent who wrote to you as a Liveryman of the Merchant Tailors' Company, whereby he was called a "goose;" but, he that as it may, the fangled letter written by the beadle of the Company, referred to in your leading article the other day, was framed, in the first instance, by the clerk of the company (Demole), a Swiss, whose father sold mineral waters in Mortimer street, and who married one of the daughters of Maydesax, the engineer, at Lambeth. The beadle may be considered a geoset for he can hardly write his own name. Probably your remark applies to this, for he (the beadle) has nothing to do but to give an order for 500 to the printer, and sometimes put his signature; but it is mostly printed to save him trouble, his lord and master knowing he can write but 'little.

Your remark the other day of not inviting the Livery to dinner is tantamount to disfranchising them, for it is nothing else, and no more than was threatened some time back. It is only the ill advice of this foreigner—this Swiss—the solicitor, (with shame be it known, to answer his own prapose, to create litigation for his own benefit, to imposerish the funds; and distress the poor; recollect the company pay-for it. Neither will the court lose their dinner on the 4th of March; be assured they will have it in style, and not at their expense; also champagne, claret, burnund, &c., and will occupy the Prince's chamber in private, being out of sight of the street, and can only be seen I from the back of the Imperial-office and another in Cornhill. and no doubt an elegant dessert after, at 6s. or fs. per lead, for about 35 of the Court; the remnants to the clerk, who makes the first selection, next the butler, beadle, housekeeper, and porter.

It is to be hoped that Lord Altrinose, Mr. Hume. and others, will unset

the fluctuating securities, if securities they may be called, by a recantation of all its doleful history, and a copy of some other paper cantation of all its doleful history, and a copy of some other papers which, with equal veracity, report a successful sortie of the Partender. The last and only successful sortie he will ever make will be on the side of Oporto next the sea. It seems that having got rid of Palmella, he has now suspended Santonius. The Kinso of Poorto-oat-has permitted Gen. Santa Martha to retire, from ill health; and a new appointment, not in order of seniority, has been made. All the rumours and news which have been received are vakue and unsatisfactory, and the opening of the Duoro by the rebel troops, we beg leave most respectfully to doubt.

There Benezele conset the following.

factory, and the opening of the Duoro by the rebel troops, we beg leave most respectfully to doubt.

From Brussels comes the following:—
"Brussels, March 19.—Her Majesty, the Queen-Mother, and PrincessManer, accompanied by the Duke of Nemouras and the Prince of Junville, who arrived here rather unawares upon Friday evening last, set out for La Belle France yeaterday evening. It is currently reported here that the main object of the Royal mother in law's visit was the conversion of Leoronto the Popish latith, and there was in consequence, during the sojourn at the Palace of the Royal dame, a daily offering-up of paters and awas, with an abundant sprinkling of holy water, accompanied by all the outward and visible show of the mystic ceremonics of that religion. The King, it is said, delighted with the pounp of the Te Decum, which was chanted here on Sunday week last, in a grandisos style, dazled by the celat of the lights that shone through the chapel, and charmed with the music, allowed himself to be capitivated by the ceremonies of the Catholic faith, which never fail to fascinate melancholy minds. The time fixed for his Majesty's recantation is the day when the royal infant, of which the young Queen is enceinte, will be baptised. On that solemn and memorable day both father and child will be received into the bosom of the Catholic Church; and the King, who reigns over Belgium, neither by droit de congate nor droit on emissance, will have yielded to the entreaties of his young Queen, ratified the wishes of his wily Clergy, and the ardent desired of his bigotted mother-in-law-Sic trunsite gioria municity.

One thing will be luckly effected by this conversion, or a Strate falls it. "navarasions." England will wash her hands of King Strate falls it. "navarasions."

Queen, ratified the wishes of his wily Clergy, and the ardent desire of his bigotted mother-in-law-Sic transit gloria manufi."

One thing will be luckly effected by this conversion, or, as Secub calls it, "parvarsion;" England will wash her hands of King Leotold-an account of his debts must be called for, and a wind up of the concern made—the joke has lasted long enough, but an English Parliament will not go on paying the popish son-in-law of the French King fifty thousand a year. Another great point is carried by this bit of pious hengekery; Ilis Maders vi sutterly, and for ever, cut off from any public or political connexion with his Royal and Illustrious niece, in case, unfortunately for the country, there should be a Regency previous to her Royal Highness's coming of age—which Gon forbid. The Laws and Constitution of the country will prevent his Malestr's meddling in anything that concerns this protestant realm.

From Spain we hear that M.Zest'Bramunez either has resigned or is positively about to do so—the Cortes are to be convoked, and Reform looks up. If all this be true, there will he are volution in that country, which, recovering from all the horrors of war, and anarchy, and confusion, has for the last ten years been rapidly improving in every point and particular. We trust, for the sake of a nation abounding with everything man can devire or deserve, that the people will follow the example of the Portuguese, and resist to the last, the innovation of mis-called Liberators, even though they should be backed by the patronage of Downing-street and the pence of Charge alley.

has just occurred in this place. La Galatee, a frigate, arrived the 17th of this month, having on board Vice-Admiral Roussin, the new French Ambassador at the Court of Constantinople. He had hardly landed, when he received, from the Porte, the memorandum which announced to the different legations that its last forces had been defeated by the Egyptian army—that the Sultan had accepted the assistance of Russia, and that he could not do without it, unless an immediate arrangement was entered into with the Pacha of Egypt.

"On this information the new Ambassador, notwithstanding the Bairam, which puts a stop to all business at Constantinople, and in spite of the precedents, which furnish no example of a diplomatic interview having been granted to a political envoy before his official reception, demanded so carnestly to have an interview with the Reis Effendi, that it was immediately granted. He succeeded in convincing the Porte of the danger it incurred in delivering itself up to Russia, and the time which has elapsed since these succours were demanded, leave no doubt that they will soon be here, unless some material obstacle should come in the way of the preparation at Sebastopol.

"In fact, on the 20th, in the morning, the Russian squadron, consisting of four ships, four frigates, and two cutters arrived, and at 10 'clock anchored in the Bosphorus, thus realizing the favourite wish of Catharine and her successors.

"Four hours after, the French Ambassador declared to the Porte by his dragoman that as the arrival of the intervention of the Russian squadron under present circumstances deprived the Turkish Government of all political independence, the presence of a French Ambasador that it is separated. The successors, and that he would consequently order the landing of his baggage to be suspended.

"The result of this step was soon seen. On the same evening two Envoys of the Sultan and the Seraskier came and declared to the Ambassador or an energament, which might lead to disastrous consequences for the general int

the resentment of France."

This sounds well—but corroborating, as it does, our views of the probability of the appearance of the Russian force at Constantinople, it seems to us that the protecting kindness of the Emperor will not so easily be got rid of. The jealousy of France exhibited in the earnestness of M. Roussin, is worthy of remark, and is, we suppose, extremely agreeable to our Government, whose care of the French interests is avowed. It should be recollected, however, that our own efforts at Nazarino have done more to subject the Turks that our own efforts at Navarino have done more to subject the Turks to the nava emorts at Navarino have done more to subject the Turks to the navar power of Russia, if turned against them, than anything that could have occurred. We confess we's like the rocking of the battlements." and look forward to a hostile demonstration on the part of Russia against France as an event likely to be productive of the greatest possible advantage to the whole of Europe.

TO JOHN BULL.

Bath, March 22, 1833. Bath, March 22, 1833.

In the Times of the 11th inst. I observed a letter from the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, (and in the same paper of the following day, with a view, I suppose, to enhance the importance of the writer, a notification that the Rev. Gentleman was not Mr. but Dr. Shepherd,) complaining of the East India Company for not attaching chaplains to armies in the field in India.

On referring to the East V. The Control of t

field in India.

On referring to the East India Register, I find the Rev. Doctor is a pensioner of the East India Company; yet, strange to say, he comes forward, with many others, at this critical period of their affairs, to censure, or rather to libel, those whose salt (to use an Indian metaphor) he has long eat, and is now eating.

The Rev. Doctor's zeal seems to be without knowledge; for, having complained that no chaplains had of late years attended armies in the field in India and having hose as

for, having complained that no chaplains had of late years attended armies in the field in India, and having been answered that if that were so, it must have been the fault of the Indian Governments, seeing that there were both Protestant and Catholic Priests at every station in India where European troops were posted, he rejoins: but "these chaplains are no more liable to move with the armies in India, than is an incumbent of a parish in England with British armies on the Continent."

than is an incument of a pairsh in England with British armies on the Continent."

Now, admitting this, for the sake of argument, to be true, does not the Rev. Doctor see, that if the East India Company's Chaplains, of whom he is one, stand upon their immovable right to remain idle and comfortable in cantonments, instead of accompanying their flocks into the field, he convicts his Reverend Brethren, not perhaps of disobedience to their temporal superiors, but of lamentable want of zeal in the service of their Divine Master.

But, Sir, the fact is not so. The Indian Governments have the power of ordering Chaplains where they please. It would be most absurd to suppose otherwise. There is, moreover, a Bishop to reinforce their authority. The fault, if there be fault, cannot therefore lay with the East India Company, but must be imputed either to the Indian Governments and the Bishop, who do not think it necessary to order chaplains into the field, or to the unwillingness of the chaplains themselves to undertake the duty—utrum horum. chaplains themselves to undertake the duty-utrum horum.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

## PÉMICAN.

Mr. Lushington (late Governor of Madras) and his Lady are arrived in town, from India.

Mr. Hughes Hughes has been returned by a great majority for

A Cabinet Council was held as usual last Sunday. Lord Althorn said, in the House, that these Sunday meetings were not Cabinet Councils, but only little consultations; and since they were for the good of the country, there could be no sin in them. If that is all his Lordship's security, his shield is but small

Lord Althorp, as we once before noticed, says that the House of

Lord Althore, as we once before noticed, says that the House of Commons is now just what it ought to be. The best part of the joke is, that nobody—no, not one human being, let him be of what party he may—thinks with him. The Courier says:—

"The dilliculty, we believe, is felt not only by Ministers, but by all those experienced Members of the House of Commons who are desirous of having the House made the means, not of personal notoriety, but of doing the work which is the object of their assemblage. How this desirable event may be brought about we do not, at present, mean to discuss; but public opinion grows stronger every day as to the necessity of adopting some plan that shall enable the House of Commons to fulfil the purpose of its assemblage—the transaction of public business. At present we have a talking—what the country wants is an acting House of Commons."

The True Sun says—at least so our excellent contemporary the

Whiggishness—of its want of identity with public feeding and opinion!
—of its determination not to attempt to do even a tithe of the great work it was expected by the more credulous to perform—of its possession, in short, of all the characteristics of the Ministers that govern it—their weakness, their insincerity, their arrogance."
So much for the people's Parliament in its general character. Now for the individual characters of the persons who compose it. In the course of the same article we find them thus set down:—
"But what we are particularly struck with in the conduct of the present House of Commons is the more than common vulgarity and swagger of its tone—its surpassing insolence—its independence of all the common rules of courtesy, nay, of decency, observed among men of any pretension to education or gentlemanly habits."

of any pretension to education or gentlemanly habits."

At the St. Patrick Anniversary Dinner on Saturday, there was, as usual, a great mixture of people, and a meritorious absence of politics. Lord Abercoan and the Duke of Northunberland subscribed a hundred guineas each, and the Lord Levitemant of Ireland twenty-five pounds, at the announcement of which there arose a hissabutif a hiss arose then, what was the noise which followed Mr. Stanley's acknowledgment of the health of his Excellency? Mrs. STANLEY said no man was more zealously disposed to advance the STANLEY said no man was more zealously disposed to advance the interests of Ireland than the Lord Lieutenant. Did Mr. STANLEY when he was thus speaking, recollect the remarkable "first fruits' dinner in Dublin, and the extraordinary civility he met with upon that occasion? The Meeting broke up early, and Mr. O'CONNELL, dissatisfied by the tone of the thing, went away as soon as he had direct

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has purchased the magnificent rd estate for 62.000 pounds.

Lord LISMORE, candidate for the vacant Irish Peerage, finding he had no chance of a return, has retired from the contest, which secur the election of that excellent Conservative, Lord Downes.

The popular EDWARD IRVING, once the idol of the Aristocracy, and monarch of Hatton-garden, has been expelled the Scotch Church. His departure after the sentence is reported to have been magnificently ludicrous.

The Turkish Ambassador is gone, M. MAUROGENE remains

The Turkish Ambassador is gone, M. Maurogene remains.

We are assured that the following statement is substantially true:
A harrister who had proclaimed his hostility to the coercive measures by signing the requisition for the late meeting at the Royal Exchange attended the levee on Wednesday, as an indication of his respect for Lord Anouzer personally. His Excellency accosted him, and noticing that he had returned from circuit, observed, that "the juries were doing their duty." "Yes," said the barrister," and the witnesses also, my Lord." "Tis most desirable," replied the Noble Marquis, "and I trust we shall have no occasion to enforce those extraordinary measures." "I trust not, my Lord," said the barrister. "I can assure you," added his Excellency, "that to us military men they are particularly repugnant."—Horning Register.

YESMANRY.—Circulars have been issued to the Officers command-

YEOMARY.—Circulars have been issued to the Officers commanding the different Corps of Yeomanry, requiring a return of their arms and ammunition, as well as their present state; also of the present depots of arms, specifying such of them as are in the possession of

HARROW SCHOOL .- The Easter examination for two scholarships on the foundation closed on Friday last, before Dr. Burros (Oxford), and the Rev. Mr. Hugues (Cambridge), when Mr. Euenros (Ibrother to the Member for Cheshire), and Mr. Leslie (Captain of the School), were declared the succ saful candidates.

the School), were declared the succ ssful candidates.

The Literary Fund.—The Literary Fund Society held their General Meeting last week. The Duke of Somenser was re-elected President, and the vacancy in the Vice Presidency, occasioned by the death of the Earl of Dunley, was filled up by the election of Sir J. Malcoux. The Auditors' Report was satisfactory, for, though it offered melancholy witness to the prevalence of literary distress, it bore grateful testimony to the continuance of public liberality. The late Annuew Strachan, Esq., enabled the Treasurers to fund 1.2001, Consols, and to have a balance in the hands of the bankers of nearly four hundred pounds.

The workmen are putting the last finish to the standard of the new.

The workmen are putting the last finish to the steeple of the new Church erecting in Burleigh street, in the Strand, as a chapel of case to the parish of St. Martin. It is a most heautiful building, not exactly in the style of St. Martin's in the fields, but of its sort equally ine; the vast height of the Gothic spire, and the place which it occu-pies, render it one of the most striking ornaments of the metropolis. Sir Francis Burdett, they say, is to be created a Peer. We thought so the moment we heard him admit that he had talked nonsense to the "promisenous multitude in Covent Garden."

nonsense to the "promiseious multitude in Covent Garden."

The Dutch Embargo.—The full force and mischief of that most impolitic and iniquitous measure, the Dutch embarge, has not yet been felt to list fall extent. The Dutch Government is very naturally supposed to have taken steps for the annoyance of British commerce, having, it is asserted, some time since, granted letters of marque to many of its Naval Officers. These individuals sailed for the United States, and have there fitted out privateers for the capture of our East and West. Indiamen. Thus the sale of British manufactured goods is diminished by the interruption of the intercourse with Holland, and the trade that continues to be carried on allords employment to foreign bottoms, whilst our national shipping is rotting in port; and, in addition to these evils, it now seems that the colenists are to be further embarrassed by the capture of their property, and the richly-laden vessels from the East are to be seized to gratify French ambition and intrigue. The arrival of this intelligence by the Leeward Island mail has created a strong sensation at Lloyd's Insurances can with difficulty be effected, particularly to the West Indies, and those only conditionally. But, as conditional policies of the light of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the functional policies are in abeyance or have been cancelled.

The following contains a fresh and gratifying instance of the increasing influence of the property of the p

several policies are in abeyance or have been cancelled.

The following contains a fresh and gratifying instance of the increasing influence of France — and England!—" Important advices have been received at Vienna by a Dragonan despatched from Constantinople by the Internuncie, at the desire of the Reis Effendi Itappears that the French Admiral, Roussin, with the concurrence of the English Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Mandeville, has prevailed on the Porte to accept the mediation of France between the Sultan and the Viceros of Egypt, and that a Treaty has been signed by the Frenchman and the Ottoman Minister, by which the Porte cedes to the Exptians the whole ceast of Syria, from Tripoli to the borders of Expyt, with a tract in the interior which includes Jerusalem (but not Damascus). Aleppo, Scanderoon, and all the older conquests of the Expytian army, are to be restored to the Ottoman Porte. A messenger had been despatched to Indahin Pagha with intelligence of this Cenvention, and a declaration, that, if he advances farther into Asia Minor, France will consider Expyt as her enemy. Little doubt is entertained but that this message will stop Indahin in his career, and that his father will not hesitate to make peace on the terms proposed. The Russian fleet, which had arrived at the mouth of the Borphorus, being no longer wanted, will return to Sebstopol."—(Globe.)—Will it?

The following is from the Cambridge Chemicle:— Mr. S. Rice has just moved for the exwence of "Milly Continuence and the Bar-

reby, and confusion, has for the last ten years been rapidly ation abounding point and particular. We trust, for the sake of the last ten years been rapidly ation abounding point and particular. We trust, for the sake of the last ten years been rapidly ation abounding point and particular. We trust, for the sake of the proper will follow the exercise of the Portuguese, and resist to last, the innovation of mis-called Liberators, even though they had be backed by the patronage of Downing-street and the pence Change alley. The form Constantinople:

The Following letter is from Constantinople:

"The events of every day furnish fresh demonstrations of the form of the last in the proper will be country wants is an acting House of Commons."

The Following letter is from Constantinople:

"The events of every day furnish fresh demonstrations of the forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bill isself, no forward, if it had not been for a gross blunder in the Bi

money to spare, have been compelled to advance the money for their travelling expences; and to wait four or five months before they have been repaid. However, better late than never. Thirty Thousand Pounds a year is a nice little sum to be divided among the junior members of the legal profession; and so it was thought; for some Trish Member started up, to hear whether there were qualified; and divided a sum of 12,000l. So that if we put Scotland at 8,000l., which is probably below the mark, we have a sum total of 50,000l. a year, equivalent to an addition of more than a million to the funded debt, to be paid for lawyers' fees and expences under the Reform Bill. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.' ''

Reform Bill. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"

To the Grand Jury at Exeter being empannelled, and Sir William

Pore, Bart., called by the officer of the Court as foreman, Sir Junn

Talbor, K.C.B., laid his hand on his breast and said, "My Lord, I

"claim my rank, I am honourable." Sir Junn was accordingly sworn

as foreman, the Grand Jury being otherwise composed as follows:—

Sir W. Pole, Bart.; Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.; Sir J. T. B.

Duckworth, Bart.; Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart.; Sir G. P. Adams,

K.G. H.; B. B. Dickinson, Wm. Langmead, J. B. Swete, J. M.

Woollcombe, G. S. Fursdon, C. P. Hamlyn, Wm. Nation, Thos. W.

Buller, John George Pole, E. M. Elton, A. Stowey, J. S. Pitmans,

J. B. Creswell, Eagre.

A history is extremely prevalent just now of the arrival of a claim
ant to the Marquisate of Conyngham in the person of the alleged

lawful heir of the first Lord Monyncharles. That the late Lord had

children was generally known—the fact of his Lordship's marriage

to their mother remains to be tried and proved. We trust the report

of the claim is unfounded.

of the claim is unfounded.

PRIVATE BILLS IN PARLIAMENT .- There have been presented Parliament 172 petitions for leave to bring in private Bills. Their different descriptions may not be uninteresting as showing the various plans of improvement now going on throughout the United Kingdom

plane of improvement	non bomb on one onbiton	e one oursea srungaou
Bhclosure 17	Damages and Compen-	Vanxhall Lottery
Roads 78	sation 1	Port and Dooks
Markets 3	Sewers & Reservoirs 2	Widows' Fund
Drainages 4		Piers and Paving
*Canal 1		Small Debts
Bridges, Piers, and	Railways 14	Gaols
Waterworks 10	Churches 1	Harbours and Ferries
		Hutchinson's Claim
'Improvements 6	Foundling Hospital 1	Thames Tunnel
	Companies 6	
Supposing the fees	and charges of neceing	each Bill through Par

Supposing the fees and charges of passing each Bill through Par-liament to cost 4001, (which is a very moderate calculation), here wil-be an outlay for Parliamentary business only of 88,8001. It is curious to observe the changes that take place in local legislation. One Cana-Bill only has been introduced this Session, while there have been 14 Railroads. Local legislation for the poor seems upon the increase Of the chove Bils 143 are English, 9 Sectch, 11 I rish, and 9 Welch.

Bill only has been introduced this Session, while there have been 14 Railroads. Local legislation for the poor seems upon the increase. Of the bove Bils 143 are English, 9 Scotch, 11 Irish, and 9 Welch. The Dublin Warder seys:—"It would seem as if Acts of Parliament were latterly but impositions upon public credulity. At the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, an accompanying enactment provided against the Popish Bishops assuming the titles exclusively and properly belonging, according to law, to the Dignitaries of the Established Church. The breach, and with impunity, of this law has been multiplied, sincerits enactment, beyond our special reference; and we notice it now, in consequence of the following paragraph, which we quote from a morning paper:—

"The Right Rev. Dr. Blake.—The bulls, appointing the very Rev. Dr. Blake to the see of Dromore, have arrived. His Lordship is at present performing his retreat at Maynooth, and will be consecrated in Newy on Sanday next.

"It may be said that a Popish Bishop cannot be responsible for the designation applied to him by another, and that such designation is not his own act. If so, the Act of Parliament has been a fraud; or, fift did not wink at the evasion which a sound and honest legislator would have anticipated, it should have extended the penulty for liggal assumption of title to any person who should confer it. But it is our opinion that if any Romish Titular answers a letter, or an oral question, addressed to him, "My Lord," the thereby adopts the interdicted assumption, and should be made liable to the penulty. "His Lordship," according to the paragraph, "is at present performing his retreat at Maynooth." His retreet at Maynooth! What and this mean? Or what preparative course to his pastoral duties is he undergoing in what Mr. Shell, although a Papist, acknowledged and proclaimed to be a school or nursery of Repositionnium?"

The Admiralty have been "at it" again. Hodhouse stirs up the army and Graham the navy, although the latter could not permit and this

with poor-rates, will be altered."—Devenport Telegraph.

The Earl of Munnter has had presented to him on the anniversary of St. Patrick, a large glass goblet, the materials of which were found in a box in Ireland. It is richly engraved, with a wreath of shamrock encircling a description of the manner in which it was found. The whole has been richly engraved by Monsieur Conne, of Princesstreet, and presents a masterly and elegant piece of workmanship.

All Kent has been ringing with the name of a Sir WILLIAN COUNTENAY, who stood for Canterbury, and then for the rounty, and appeared on the huntings in the dress of Richard & Third, wearing powder. He also commanded a performance at Sandwich (we be-

appeared on the hustings in the dress of Richard & Third, wearing powder. He also commanded a performance at Sandwich (we believe), where Gad save the King was played on his entrance, &c. &c. In the Kentish Gazette of Tuesday we find the following:—

"Yesterday the celebrated Sir W. Courremay was taken into custody on the authority of a Judge's warrant, we understand, for neglecting to give bail for his appearance at the next Maidatene Assizes. He is now confined in our city gaol. 'Bail, we are informed, has been forwarded to the Judge.'

The same Parent all we folke a first the same parent all we fill the same of the same and the sam

The same Paper tells us of the death of Dr. Janvas, a great be nefactor, of Margate.

PRETTY PORK .- Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, publican, of Church-FRETTY PORK.—Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, publican, of Churchstreet, Sculcoates, has now in his possession a hog of the following
extraordinary dimensions:—Height, 4 feet 5 inches; length, from
snout to tail end, 9 feet 4 inches; girth, 6 feet 10 inches; breadth
across the shoulders, 22 inches. The above pig was bred by Mr. M.,
and is only eighteen months old. Its weight on Wedneaday week
was 54 stone 6 pounds, and its weekly consumption of food, is twelve
stone of barley meal, besides potatoes, &c. It therefore costs, at a
moderate computation, fourteen shillings a week for board.— York
Courant. Courant.

Curious Case of Largeny.—At the Salisbury Assizes, John Willis, and Sarah his wife, were indicted for stealing a sum of money, the property of a benefit society. The prisoners kept the publics house where the society met, and the box was left in the husband's charge. The only evidence was the confession of the wife, that her husband had broken open the box at her instigation, and taken the money to pay a debt of her's contracted before marriage. The prisoners' counsel contended that the husband, being a member of the society, could not be guilty of larceny by taking the money, and that the wife's evidence was not acmissible. Justice Park decided that the confession of the wife was evidence gainst herself and as he had some doubt on the point of law, he would respite the sentence. The jury found her guilty secondingly. Judgment was deferred till next Assizes.—In the mean time Mrs. WILLIS will be kept in gaol, let the decision of the Judges be what it may. This, we consider, a crying evil—not in this particular case, but in all intervene between the doubt of one judge, which consigns a person him innocent.

The Reformed Parliament have prohibited the publication of CURIOUS CASE OF LARCENY .- At the Salisbury Assizes, JOHN

The Reformed Parliament have prohibited the publication of

reports of the proceedings of the Liverpool and Norwich Election Committees. This was never done before, Liberty and Reform for Ener!

Northamptonshire.—To the disgrace of this county, a farce called the Election was enacted at Kettering on Saturday (the 9th inst.) at which Lord Millon went through the ceremony of taking his father's place as dictator to the division. Lord Millon said nothing to the farmers about abolishing the Corn Laws; and as it would appear impossible that any two sane men could entertain the nonsense preached by the present Earl Fitzwilliam upon that subject, we have only to hope that in this respect at least the son will prove wiser than the lather. wiser than the father

An Alberman.—At Union-hall a few days ago, summonses were AN ALDERMAN.—At Union-hall a few days ago, summonses were applied for against Alderman Kelly and his groom, for evading the toll at Kennington-turnpike; the latter attended on Friday to answer the charge.—From the toll-collector's statement it appeared that on Friday morning, the 15th inst., the Alderman and his groom passed through the Kennington-gate in a gig from Mount Nod, at Brixton, and paid the toll. In the evening the same parties returned, and when the collector inquired whether it was the same horse they had in the gig that morning, both the Alderman and his groom were heard to appear in the affirmation. The collector inquired whether morning the same horse the propriet of the same in the affirmation. to answer in the affirmative. The collector, who was on the morning duty, however, immediately discovered that it was a different horse, and accordingly summoned the parties.—Mr. Evener, one of the lessees, stated, that the Alderman had frequently evaded the toll under similar circumstances; and that, in order a discovery should not take place, he drove down one of the streets north of the Kenningnot take place, he drove down one of the streets north of the Kenning-ton-gate, into the Oval, and by that plan prevented the collector who had taken the toll in the morning from being enabled to see that a different horse had gone through the gate in the evening, a circumstance which rendered the Alderman liable to the payment of an additional toll.—The groom, in the absence of the Alderman, admitted that he was in the gig with his master, and that it was a fresh horse they had on their return to Brixton in the evening. He added, that the toll was paid when they went through in the morning to town and he thought that it cleared them in the evening.—Mr. Weddowood said, that both the groom and his master must have been aware that if they drove a different hoses through the turnoise in the evening. if they drove a different horse through the turnpike in the evening on their return to Brixton, they were bound to pay an additional toll.

—Mr. Evenerr said, that for the last year and a half the Alderman and his servants had evaded the toll in the manner already described. -Mr. Wroawoon said that he should not consider he was doing his duty, if he did not visit the offence with the full penalty the law allowed. It was proved that the defendant had told a direct falsehood, for the puppes of evading the toll, and he (the Magistrate) should fine him 51., together with the expenses of the attendance of witnesses to prove the case.

We perceive by the Dublin paper that Mr. George Penso We perceive by the Dublin paper that Mr. George Person, late of Covent garden Theatre, committed suicide by drowning himself, in Dublin-bay on Monday. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was taken out of the water on Tuesday morning. It appears that he had been for some time affected with a nervous disease, which had incapacitated him from appearing on the stage. The part of Figure, in the opera of that name, was the last character he performed. The body was removed into the city for the purpose of an inquest being held on it.

held on it.

In the Northampton Herald under the head "Pytchley Hunt Ruces," we find the following:—"At the above races, which took place yesterday for what reason we know not, a Mr. Spalding, son-in-law of the Lord Chancellon, (having no connection whatever with the content of the lord chancellong and consequently presided at the the county), was appointed steward, and consequently presided at the ordinary. The first toast after dinner was of course, the King. A ordinary ordinary. The first toast after dinner was of course, the King, A considerable time elapsed before another toast was given, and on his being reminded that it was usual to drink the QUEEN, he replied 'let us hitch-her—and drank the Royal Family.' On some gentleman remarking that such a course would not be pleasing to the meeting, Mr. Spadins said 'Well, let us shake them altogether;' and gave the QUEEN and Royal Family.—The above needs no comment.'

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. F. Dawson, B.D. the place or dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, wid by the death of the Rev. Dr. W. Welfitt. The Rev. E. Homfar, B.A. is appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Ratlinghone, Salon, wid by the death of the Rev. John Hawkins. Patron, the Rev. C. B. Hawkins, Lewknor, Oxon.

The Rev. W. Selwyn, Rector of Braunston, Leicestershire, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been collated to the Sixtl Perbendal Stall at Bly, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. W. W. Childers; on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. R. Battiscomen, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Southmeer, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Provost and Scholars of Eton college.

The Rev. J. Gutrante, M. A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Hilmarton, Wilts, vacant by the ceath of the Rev. T. Jones, Clerk.

The Rev. Dr. Enward Carrwright Rector of Farnley, and Prebendary of blicknesser, at his house, fulled Hampton, Sussex.

The Rev. Grooms Crank, Ma. Jor appeared of 43 years the officiating and seumbent thinter of Witton, Cheshler, aged 69.

The Rev. Jone Pools. Rector of Cilburn, and Incumbent Curate of the kappl of Plumpton, near Pentits.

The Rev. E. Burgomann, as Lympatone, the residence of his father, Sir George University. Chape The

Chapel of Punnion, near Pentific.

The Rev. F. Burgmann, Mt Lympatone, the residence of hie father, Sir George Burgmann.

The Rev. W. Lawson, formerly Pellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for many years Commissary of the Peculiar of Maslam, and resident Vicar of the united partisles of Maslam and Kirkhy Maiszard, county of York.

Onder March 21.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. Edward Freke Lewig, University; Rev. Charles Augustus Samuel Morgan, Christ Church; Rev. Francis Crun Parsons, Worcester; William Dod, Magdalen Hall: John Wyndham Bruce, Exeter.

The Examiners appointed to examine and nominate a Mathematical Scholar have amounced to the Vice Chancellor that they have elected Mr. Jeffreys, B. A. and Student of Christ Church; Cambridge, Cambridge, March 22.—Notice was given that at the congregation on Wednesday last petitions to both Houses of Parliament would be proposed to the Senate sgainst. A Bill to alter and amend the Lawsrelating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland. The petitions were, however, withdrawn, in consequence of the metion upon the subject being postponed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

tions were, however, withdrawn, in consequence of the metion upon the subject being postponed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Processe has generously signified his intention to give 1000L for the endowment of the parochial school at Easington, which was erected at his expence, and principally supported by his purse, while Rector of that parish. Accessed Chron.

The Curacy and Afternoon Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Holborn, are wacant by the death of the Rev. F. P. Hoole.

On Sunday week, the Rev. DISNEY ROBINSON preached his farewell sermon at Fioningley; he having been lately appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Woolley, on the presentation of Godphary Wentworff, Esc. His text was from Acte xx. 32.

On Sunday last, a sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, Leeds, in behalf of the Lying-in-Hospital; after which, a collection was made amounting to 29l.

The Rev. W. Marsa, Minister of St. Thomas's Church in this town, has not accepted of the living offered to him at Hereford; but to the great satisfaction of his congregation, has decided to continue his ministration among them. A prescribed district parish, as soon as the nedessary arrangements can be completed.—Birmingham Gazette.

On Wednesday last, an admirable ciscourse was delivered at St. George's Chapel, Claimes, by the Rev. V. Marsa, A.M. Minister of St. Thomas's Birmingham, in aid of the erection and fitting up the Sunday and Day Schools a ttached to that Chapel. The congregation

was large and most respectable, and the contributions at the close of the service amounted to 301, 17s, 6d.

was large and most respectance, and the contributions at the close of the service amounted to 30l. 1/s. 6d.

On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. D.B. Wells, curate of St. Neot's preached a farewell sermon to a numerous and attentive congregation, from the 13th chap. 2nd of Corinthians, 11th verse, which was delivered in an impressive manner.—The loss of so amiable a pasior is greatly regretted by the whole parish.

On Sunday morning last a parting sermon was preached at St. Neot's church, by the Rev. F. Reade. B.A. assistant to the Rev. D.B. Wells. He delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the occasion.

paregation, from the 13th chap. 3nd of Corimbians. 11th the same and elivered in an impressive manner.—The loss of so amiable a nastor is greatly regretted by the whole parish.

On Sunday morning last a parting sermon was preached at 18t. Nort's church, by the Rev. F. Reade. B.A. assistant to the Rev. D.B. Weats. He delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the time of the control of t

which are considered very important, and are at present under the mature consideration of the Magistrates, but their concealment for the present is deemed prudent for the ends of instice.

LIBBARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDIE—PARMER'S SERIES.

THE Two following Agricultural Works are in the course of publication, under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The Materials are drawn from the very highest Living Control of the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The Materials are drawn from the very highest Living the state of the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The Materials are drawn from the very highest Living can be obtained, in the nate to present to the Farmer the best info matton which can be obtained, in the nate to present to the Farmer the best info matton which can be obtained, in the nate of the Author of the Popular Account of the Horse. This work will form one volume, and will comprise—the Early History of the Ox; the rise of the prevailing breeds, their distinguishing character, impro-ement or deterforation: with the different systems of management in the various counties; then will follow a consideration of the structure of cattle for the various uses for which they are best; their discasses, general treatment, and management. Numerous cuts, finely executed from drawings of the best breed. Numbers 1 to 5 are now reselvent, and exhibit the peculiarities of every line. Ox. Mumbers 1 to 5 are now reselvent, and exhibit the peculiarities of every thing coannected with the management of the soil; the improvement and increase of its productions; the leasehold tenure of land, narm buildings and machinery, with the various modes of working cattle. It will present also a comprehensive, yet condensed view of the actual agriculture of the United Kingdom, divested of all merely speculative reasoning, and calculated altogether for the use of frame buildings, carriages, and indication; and numerous cuts will be giv

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With fearful amazement, and viewing his shade

In perect though inhistors sembiance display during the travellers thus guarded by Warren's Jet Blacking.

The Jet now, of 30 the Strand, who describe

As harbourd by imps, and refrain from attacking

The travellers thus guarded by Warren's Jet Blacking.

The Jet now, of 30 the Strand, who describe

As harbourd by imps, and refrain from attacking

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As a Record of Manner, Literature, Art; and Fashion, the Court Journal is air hiddy-pensable requisite for the Breakfast Table and the Study, the Drawing-room and the Bondoir.

guisted literacy and the country; and the has the further statisfaction of adding, that in consequence of these new arrangements, his leading contributors, and the control of the country of the has the further statisfaction of adding, that in consequence of these new arrangements, his leading contributors from the figure of the country and the more devices of the country of the country and the more devices of the country o

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strong and remining, and very secular speaks the electrical speaks the electrical speaks the electrical speaks the electrical speaks the electrical speaks the electrical speaks the source of these adventures, they are in themselves characterised by nature and vertismittude, "-Court Magazine.

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March 24.

The New Court of the Court and United Services.

On Saterdey March 30th, by the late Editor, and all the peoplar Writers, of the old Court Journal; assisted by Naval and Military Officers of great experience and ability.

Offices, 11, Waterlooplace, and 16, Casherine-street, Strand.—Advertisers must be early in their orders.

TO the NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, &c.— TAYLOR'S ALTERATIVE and EPVER POWDERS, 'for the sure of the Diseases of Infants and Children, are at once amongst the ratest and most efficacions are edited. The Prescription of a regular and long experienced Surgeon (Wm. Taylor, Erg., of Great Tamuch of a regular and long experienced Surgeon (Wm. Taylor, Erg., of Great Tamuch of a regular and long experienced Surgeon (Wm. Taylor, Erg., of Great Tamuch of a regular man of the current of Taylor, Erg., of Great Tamuch of the control of the current of Englands of Control of the Control of Englands of Englands of

Rienard v. mann. A. R. Hienard v. menn, men. M. Hugh Inner. Seq. William I reatt Litt, Eaq. MUDITORS.

Delemms Berton, Esq. James Horne, Esq. Edmund Jerningham, Esq. Thomas Hoblyn, Esq. A Weed Thorp, Esq. Edmund Jerningham, Esq. Two-thirds to the Innured, without their innerring, as such, any personal liabilities for losses, and One-third to the Shareholders, besides annual Interest on their deposits. Notice is hereby given, that Insurances which expire at Lady Day next, should be renewed whith infleen days thereaften, or they will become wold. Receipts for such Renewals are now ready at the above Offices, and with the respective Agents to the Company throughout the MILMER HARRIS, Secretary.

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Mr. B. Nias, jun. relinquishing the business, and uncertaintee acong or posed of.

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On the 20th inst., Mrs. Green, 63t. James's place, of a daughter—in Brunswick-quare, Brighton, on the 19th inst., the lady of John Mitchell, Esq. of a sea —At Peckham, on the 19th inst., the lady of Captain Edward Kingdey, of a sea to the 20th inst. in Coleman, there is lady of Watter Finghes, of a sea with the 20th inst. in Coleman, there is lady of Watter Finghes, of a sea of the lady of the coleman as a sea of the lady of the coleman as a sea of the lady of the 20th inst. at the Priory, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, Mrs. Samuel Prior of a von.

inter fath 1885, 1818, those t Obbard, of a daughter—On the 20th inst, at the Priorly Vandsworth-road, Surrey, Mrs. Samuel Page, of a son.

On the 19th Inst., Henry Harry, Mrs. Henry Harry, The Priorly Control of the 19th Inst., Henry Harry, Mrs. Henry Harry, Theorem 19th Inst. Henry Harry, Harry, Lambelh, Robert Watson, Esq. of Hawes Harry,

Barlow, Eq. of Wanvierad, Essex, to Miss Blumbel, of Dalston, Middlesex, DIED.

On the 19th inst, at Cambridge, John Dyer, the only son of James Edwards, Esso, formerly of Putney, Surrey.

On the 15th inst, at Earl's Court, after lingering sufferings, occasioned by accidentally taking fire, Aliss Davis, aged 7d, sister of the late Samuel Davis, Esquoi Fortland-blace, deeply lamented by her relatives and friends-1. On the 20th inst, at her residence, Willeden green, Mirk Anny Maskand-Oa the 17th inst, at her brother's, in Mirc court, Mirk Attrect, Miss Mary Maskand-Oa the 18th inst, and the John of the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, and the 18th inst, Mirk of the 18th inst, Mirk of 18th inst, Mirk of the 18th inst, Mirk of the 18th inst, Mirk of 18th and 18th inst, Mirk of 18th inst,

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40. Fleet-street, where, only, Communications to the Editor

# JOHN



# BULL.

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

## Vol. XIII.—No. 642.

# SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1833. BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mail,—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.—Admisnoin t. Catalogue is. WILLIAM BAINARD, Keeper. THE CHURCH.—WANTED to PURCHASE, either an ADVOWSON or the NEXT PRESENTATION of a Living of between 2500 and 2300 per annum, with a prospect of early possession, and a good House.—Direct, with particulars (post paid) to Mesars. Parker and Co, Solicitors, Worcester.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T, DAFFURN, Old Compton street, Sirbo, corn dealer, from April 9 to 16.

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Forkabire, cloth matorifacturer. Attr. Jaques and Go. Goleman-street, Loudon; Bolroyde, Ward's end, Hallfax.

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Wan Oppice, March 29.—7th Regt. Light Dragoons; Lieut. Colonel Sir J. J. Braser, Batt. from half-pay Unant. to be Lieut. Colonel, vice S. Keene, who exchanges, rec. diff.—1st Foot: Sns. W. Mathias to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Hall Dailynghe, ret.: T. S. Hawkins, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Mailias—2d Foot: Mijor T. Powell, from half pay Unant. to be Major yeiz J. MacMahon, each received to the Colon of the Colon

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Att. Sherreff, Lincoln's Inn-fields. London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—Their Lordships were wholly occupied this evening in the reception of petitions on various subjects.

TUKBAY.—Several petitions were presented on various subjects.

TUKBAY.—Several petitions were presented on various subjects.

The House then went into Committee on the Law Amendment Bill (a measure founded on the recommendation of the Law Commissioners).—Lord Eldon opposed the first clause, which gives to the judges the power of framing rules, orders, and regulations applicable to the system of special pleading, and all such other matters as they shall deem to be of advantage to the justices in the course of legal proceedings, and that such rules should have all the force and effect of law for five years. The Noble Lord would not consent to giving any such power to the judges, or to any set of men living.—The Lond Chancetlon observed that the clause was suggested by the Law Commissioners.—Lord Wynronn supported Lord Eldon's view of the Bill, and maintained that, as the first clause was in fact a delegation of the power of Parliament to the Judges, it would be better for the Judges to detail what alterations are really requisite, and remit the detail to that House.—The Lond Chancellon replied, that the course suggested would, indeed, be delegating the power of Parliament to the Judges, and other Peers, thought that the Judges had better frame such rules as they thought would be amendments, and forward them to the House.—The clause was eventually carried on a division.—The arbitration clause next called forth some remarks—Lord Eldon Considering it of a despotic character, as it went to force suitors to an arbitration clause next called forth some remarks—Lord Eldon Considering it of a despotic character, as it went to force suitors to an arbitration clause next called forth some remarks—Lord Eldon Considering, it of a despotic character, as it went to force suitors to an arbitration clause next called forth some remark

The Direct Conservance and the House was to adjourn for the Easter recess?—Earl Gary replied that its commencement would depend on the progress made-with the Irish Disturbances?

The Lord Chancello presented his promised Bills for the Establishment of Courts of Local Jurisdiction, the details of which his Lordship gave at great length. The Bills were then read a first time, after which their Lordships adjourned.

Fatoay.—The Marquis of Westminster, pursuant to his notice, presented a petition from Chester, on the subject of the Church Lotablishment in Wales, which led to a very extended conversation. Marquis said, that the Welsh prelates did not understand the language of the principality.—The Bishop of Bancon replied to the Language of the principality.—The Bishop of Bancon replied to the charge and complained of the statements made by Lord Grosvenor, in the Hand complained of the Welsh language, but he took good care to have chapitant them unfounded charges. It was true he did not have chapitantand the Welsh language, but he took good care to have chapitantand the Welsh language, but he took good care to have chapitantand the Welsh language, but he took good care to have chapitantand the Welsh language, but he took good care to have chapitantand the Welsh language, but he reconstruction of the charge, which he do doubt was brought forward by an individual in Chester, who had no doubt was brought forward by an individual welsh church, full of blished a book relating to the revenues of the head as a was a much poorer man than when first appointed to the Sea as a was a much poorer man than when first appointed to the Sea as a was a was not poorer man than when first appointed to the Sea for the Welsh Bishops not understanding and the head of his dioces.—The Right Reverend Prelate denied that the head of his dioces.—The petition was altimately received, and ordered to lic on the table, Adjourned.

Morbax.—The Morbing Sitting was again characterized by the presentation on unercose petitions of different subjects, and on many of which short elecanosis mease. As he provides the presentation of the control of the provides of the provid

adjourned.

Wednerman.—Mr. W. Brougham (at the morning sitting) presented a petition from Christ Church, Surrey, complaining of the expence of the New Police, and urged enquiry into the subject.—Mr. Wilka said his objections to the system were removed by its usefulness, although he admitted that such an establishment should be vigilantly watched by the House. Numerous other petitions were presented on various subjects.

Dr. Lussingron presented a petition from Captain Robison, complaining of the conduct of Lieut. Gen. Darling, as Governor of New South Wales; and, as Mr. R. Grant had not an opportunity of perusing the documents, and three folio yolumes of the Minutes of

the Court Martial on Capt. Robison, he gave notice that on the 2st of May he would move for the Minutes; naming that distant day in the hope that the Government would see the justice of enquiry into the case.

The Crancellon of the Excheques (Mr. W. Patten having postponed his motion for a Committee to Anguire into the Factory system moved the further consideration of the Respect of the Disturbance' Suppression (Ireland) Bill. To correct verbal errors, &c., it was found necessary to re-commit the Bill.—Mr. O'Connell said he should reserve his further opposition till the third reading, when he would take the sense of the House on the Bill. In the Committee a long discussion took place on the amendment previously adopted that the Lord Lieutenant should not proclaim any district on the ground "merely" of obstruction to the payment of tithes.—Mr. Shaw, Sir C. Khatchaull, and other Members, condemned the language as absurd; the clause, however, was defended, not as very essential, but as quieting the alarms of some. It was retained on a division.—Other portions of the Bill also called forth much comment.—The Bill was eventually ordered to be read a third time as "Friday." Sir J. C. Havarquage then brought forward the Army Estimate.

language as absurd; the clause, nowever, was derience, not as we searchial, but as quicting the siarms of some. It was retained on a division.—Other portions of the Bill also called forth much coment.—The Bill was eventually ordered to be read a third time an 'Friday.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse then brought forward the Army Estimate, but the first resolution only was carried—that regarding the number of men for the service of the present year, which was fixed at Skidi; the debate on the money vote being, on the suggestion of Mr. Weburton, postponed till that should be moved in a fature Committee. The House the near adjourned.

The House the neamed, when the other orders of the day were the being five hallots for Election Committees.

Mr. Ewarr obtained leave to bring in a Bill for giving prisoners full defence by Counsel in criminal cases; but owing to the absence of Mr. Lamb he deferred his remarks in support of the measure. It reply to observations doubting its utility, the Hon Meember said, as the plan had been applied, and successibuted it most be adopted in England?—The Soliciton and successibuted the injustice of the present practice, but thought the safer course would be to alter the practice of allowing speeches for the prosecution, except the prisoner latter. W. Patters, postponed his motion regarding the Factories' and the Allowing libel—He proposed that it shall be competent to prove the truth of the libel, leaving it to the Jury to determine by far its publication is justifiable or pernicious; that exaficio informations shall be abolished; that all proceedings for libe shall be by action or indictment, &c.

Mr. Vilks obtained the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the general state of parochial registries, of the laws relating to those registries, and the registration of births, buptisms, marriage, deaths and buriuls, in England and Wales.

New with swere ordered in the renor of Sir J. C. Hobbouse and Mr. Staking of the first of the officer; Sir J. C. Hobbouse heing appointed Secretary for Irel

to the office of Privy Seal.

After the reception of several petitions the House adjourned.

Friday.—In the morning sitting great complaint was made of the non-attendance even of those Members who had put down their names as having petitions to present. Sometimes the Speaker called out fifty names and upwards before any one answered; and thus anazing deal of time was consumed. On the presentation of Petitions respecting the better Observance of the Sabbath, an interesting conversation arose, in consequence of Mr. Beamont's demundates of the petitions, as originating in cant, hypocrisy, and humbug, and of the Bill as being one for the better promotion of cant.

The CHANCELLON of the EXCEÇUER, in reply to equiry from St. R. Peel, said that it was his intention to move the Resolution respecting the temporalities of the Church of Ireland on Monday. The second reading of the Factories Bill was postponed, as was Mr. T. Attwood's regarding the Currency.

The third reading of the Disturbances Suppression (Ireland) Bill was then moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Consurmoved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time this day if months.—The Bill was spain fully debated, and the House eventual winds when the numbers were:—345 for the third time this day if months, when the numbers were:—345 for the third time this day if as amended, to the Lords on Saturday, their Lordships' meeting is a menioned Mr. Spring the Bill.

The other business of the evening was not important, if we except a motion of Mr. Spring the Bill.

The other business of the evening was not important, if we except a motion of Mr. Spring Rice, which occurred just previous to the vising of the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved for a new wirt for the city of Gloucester, in the room of Captain Berkely, whe vacates his seat in consequence of having accepted the appointment of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralsy.

writtor the city of Glouerster, in the room of Captain Berkeley, who vacates his seat in consequence of having accepted the appointment of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 27th March, 1833.

Dean Bull,—The "Gachis" of the revolution becomes thicked and more embarrassing every hour. Unable to keep head above water, the Ministry has declared through one of its chosen against Monsieur Vienner, that it must resort to illegal and violent mets sures in order to save itself from drowning, for that "the present state of legality will kill it." This declaration on the part of one of the most zealous and able supporters of the Government has produced a wonderful effect on public opinion. It has tended to confirm the Royalists, to shake the faith of the violent declaimer of for liberty and popular rights, and it has converted a vast many "inste-millen" men to the legitimist party. Moderate men and enlightened men of all partices begin to perceive that there must be a l4th article in every charter, and that the supreme law of a State must be its good. It has become evident to all who are not fleevilutionists from nature or education, and whose existence is not identified with a state of tumult, disorder, blood, and evil passions that the revolution and its agents are unable to confer happiness of prosperity on France, and that every promise which has been mass from 1829 downwards, has been, one after the other, completely violated, From August, 1830, to March, 1833, a princip of two years and eight months, the affairs of France have been entired under the control of those who laboured for fifteen years to brist about a change; and yet at the end of this two years and eight months, one of the most active and respectable of those who brough about a change; and yet at the end of this two years and eight months, one of the most active and prespectable of those who brough about a change; and yet at the end of this two years and eight months, one of the most active and prespectable of

Relgian queetion with the Diet of Frankfort, and the German Confederation will not consent to the King of Holland being robbed of the Duchy of Luxemburg,—Count Pozzo to Bonoos is extremely indignant at some insolent articles which have appeared in the Ministerial papers relative to the affairs of the east, and to an impertinent refusal of the French Admiral, Roussin, at Constantinople, to remain in that city if the Russian fleet demanded by the Porte should not quit the Bosphorus. The Russian Minister requires an apology or his passports.—The health of the Duchess of Branz becomes daily worse, and it is the opinion of her medical advisers that in less than three months she will die of a pulmonary disorder, valess the shall be immediately removed from the cold damp air of the prison of Blaye.—The Editors of the Natione's and the Charivari have been illegally condemned to fine, imprisonment, and the non-publication of the reports of Courts of Law in their journals, by the Jupozs named by the revolution, although the new Charter declares that all offences of the Press shall be decided by juries and not judges. Friday.—We learn, from Constantinople, that the Commander of the Russian fleet had refused to quit the Straits of the Bosphorus, as required by the French Admiral, Roussin. This refusal has arrived from Spain of a partial change in the Spanish Ministry. It is said that M. Zea Beazurez has wholly failed in his political schemes; and that, together with Sir Spanish Ministry. It is said that M. Zea Beazurez has wholly failed in his political schemes; and that, together with Sir Spanish Ministry. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has declared he will have no more to do with Protocols.

Saturday.—The Minister of Marine has made a sudden application for extraordinary credits, grounded upon the alleged necessity of augmenting the French haval forces in the Mediterranean. It appears that the affairs of the east are very far indeed from a settlement, and the protocols.

Saturday.—The Minister of Marine has made a

nill has been protested for non payment. This is an agreeable sample of what will happen to all the creditors of France in a few months hence.

Tuesday.—Intelligence has arrived from Constantinople to 5th March, at which period the Russian fleet had not quitted the Bushorus, and did not appear to have any intention of doing so. The Russian Commander had also signified to the Turkish Government, that as the Porte had signed an arrangement with the Admiral Roussix, without consulting the representative of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, he should not, of course, take any measures against Ibrahim Pacha, in the event of his endeavouring to gain Constantinople by sea.—The Belgian Government has admirted that we are as far from a settlement of the Belgian question as ever, and the Dutch journals speak with pride and pleasure of the continued resolution and firmness of their incomparable Monarch.—There have been disturbances at Marseilles, and the funds have again fallen.

Wednesday,—The Count Pozzo on Bongon is only waiting at Paris for the receipt of despatches from his Government. He feels extremely indignant at the late conduct of the French Admiral Roussix, and at the insolence of the Moniteer and other official journals of the French Government in approving Roussix's conduct.—The Chamber of Deputies at Wurtemberg is dissolved.—The Austrian Ambassador has represented to the French Government, that his Cabinet French Government in approving Roussix's conduct.—The Chamber French Government has new toops of the line at Paris have been crying Vive la Republique!—and every day we live we hear of new plots and new conspiracies.

And now, my dear Butt, adien for another week,—prepare your self for strange news very shortly from La Belle France; and believe me to be now as ever, your most affectionate correspondent, P. H.

me to be now as ever, your most affectionate correspondent, P.H.

Infortant New Works,—We are requested to state that the following works are now ready for delivery, and may be had of all booksellers in town and country, viz.:—I. Severt Memoirs of the Irish Union, with delineations of the principal characters connected with that measure, by Sir Jonah Barrington; illustrated with upwards of 40 portraits of the most distinguished men of the time in Ireland. 2 vols. 4to.—2. The fifth and concluding number of Mrs. Jameson's Beauties of the Court of King Charles H.; containing five portraits and double the usual quantity of letter-press.—3. The third mouthly set of "Calburn's Modern Novelists;" comprising the "Chelsea Pensioners," by the author of the "Sunhatern." This collection will consist of the most sterling fictions of the last twenty years, now insued at about one-third of the original price.—4. An Anthentic History of the Siege of Antwerp, with portraits, plans, &c. To be had only in the "United Service Journal" for March, price 3s, 6d., and containing matter equal to an Sov odume of 350 pages.—5. Mr. Burke's History of the Peers and Baronets of the British Empire, and containing matter equal to an Sov odume of 550 pages.—5. Mr. Burke's History of the English, Irish, and Scotch Nobility. Incorporated with the text.—6. Mr. Burke's History of the Commers of the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english and proposed the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english of the British Empire, and economic of the Commers of the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english and proposed the delitor of the Anna &c. for the first time money and the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english and proposed the delitor of the Anna &c. for the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english and proposed the delitor of the Anna &c. for the British Empire, a necessary companion to the pre-english and properated with the text.—6. Mr. Burke's History of the Commers of t

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the inventor, I. B. D. 4. a Fresties on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power practically adapted to those afflicted, Price 28. 66.—Frouses on the Singlish priciple, single, 198. 63. double, 218. German Trusses 2,3,4, and 6 ruineas each. MR MPORTANT TO EVERY ONE.—An eminent Medicine Write Has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Slomach and Bowels in proper order, preserv Health, prevent Disease, and generally attain cheerful and healthy old age: 16 that truly desirable purpose STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are particular adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, and the most choice attained to the state of the sulphate of Guine, and the most choice attained to the sulphate of Stomach and Liver Combinits. Loss of Appetite, Intellegent Bonachter of Stomach and Urver Combinits, Loss of Appetite, Intellegent Bonachter, and the most choice to the Stomach and Bowels, and an excellent restorative after no received to the Stomach and Bowels, and an excellent restorative after no receive in the sulphate of the sulphate

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Magazines for April ached us, we are compelled to postpone our notice of them until next

week. The notice of Mr. D'ISRAELL'S Tale of Alroy is also inevitably post poned. 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 can the evening. came to town and held a Levee, but returned

SEVERAL weeks since, we mentioned that Mr. STANLEY was to succeed Lord GODERICH in the Colonial Secretaryship, and that Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE 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, Ministerial Lournel, and can of the heat of them, had the a Ministerial Journal, and one of the best of them, had the

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 Goderice to the Privy Seal, of Mr. Stanker to the Colonies, and of Sir John Hosmouse to the Secretaryship of Ireland. We cannot discover any sort of authority for this report."

of authority for this report."

Somewhere about the time at which the favoured Editor Somewhere about the time at which the tavoured Editor of this Government Newspaper was writing this, writs were preparing for the election of new Members for Westminster and Lancashire, in the room of Mr. STANLEY and Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE.

The fall of Lord GODERICH has been most undignified;—

The fall of Lord Godding the Both men stundignified;—ditumissed 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 Grbe 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 Godding, 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, "Wailing 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 Radicial, 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 ha

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 anucipated, snadow forth the distinguishing characteristics 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 improved Ministry.

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 630,000l.; 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 Controul; 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. unreal nower

As regards this country, we have already shewn in former

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 bitants, will reproach its legislators with their ignorance and

bitants, 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 unhallowed hand place without your concurrence—that no unhallowed 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 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.

liament will afford him, may restore him to health and the society of his family and friends.

By Captain Berkelev'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 Hobhouse 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

this and the unqualified arowal 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. Stranley 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 shew 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 Green 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's character, it was agreed among the included of the men it of vindicating Protestantism against Popery, which 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 negociation, or as they may be more justly denominated, Mr. Grant's dictation papers, respecting the East

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 thinh 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 develope—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 libertinism 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

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, tween, inn, ale-house, beer-house, cookshop, victualling-house used or licensed for the sale of vine, 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, dy 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 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 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?

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 lunting, or cock-fighting, or pastime of public indecorum! (this gives a wide latitude), or of "inconcenience or missance," (still wider)—prohibits public lecturing—properly—but goes on to prohibit, also, the attendance of any man at a "clubroom or news-room," under certain fines. The word clubroom will—by the common informer, who will benefit splendidly by the Bill—be 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 them their homes—so do many members of other clubs—all these club. The members of the United Service Clubs make them their homes—so do many members of other clubs—all these persons, on the Sunday, are to be driven out of the Clubhouse 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

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 Brooker's BROOKES'S.

the same penalty—but this, we conclude, is only to apply to BROOKES's.

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 waggons, 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, Caffeehouse, 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 nurses of being used on the

the Halt, seems rather serere.

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 Acrew, 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

splendid beauty and high birth, one job horses, and therefore, according to the law of Mr. BYERS, these temporary possessors of greys, bays, and chesnuts, will be subjected to all the penalties which he and his fraternity will religiously

possessors of greys, bays, and chesnuts, will be subjected to all the penalties which he and his fraternity will religiously pass the Sabbath in securing.

The next clause prohibits the use of hired boats, as well for pleasure as labour, on Sundays, and of the sailing of steam-boats, which puts an end to those annually looked-for recreations—not hitherto considered sinful—of parties to Richmond, or Greenwich, or Gravesend.

Then come some other clauses, describing how the informations are to be laid, and the penalties to be levied, and then we have the exceptions, which are so remarkable that they deserve particularization.

"Provided always and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend to any menial servant acting in the necessary service of his or her employer, or to any person selling, buying, delivering, or receiving milk hedre nine of the clock in the morning, or atter four of the clock in the afternoon, or to any person selling, buying, delivering, or receiving medicine or medicinal drugs, or to any baker setting or superintending the sponge, or to the selling, buying, delivering, or receiving medicine or medicinal drugs, or to any baker setting or superintending the sponge, or to the selling, buying, delivering, or receiving of dressed meat, liquor, or other provisions within hottes, codie-houses, innas, cock-shops, alchouses, ions, within hottes, codie-houses, innas, cock-shops, alchouses, long or religious mattending any meeting for religious worship, or receiving or receiving or receiving of dressed meat, liquor, or other provisions within hottes, codie-houses, innas, cock-shops, alchouses, long or religious worship, or to any person authoring from exhops of the clock in the provises of the propose of going to or returning from any person attending any meeting for religious worship, or to any person whose or horses, carriage or carriages, for the purpose of going to or returning from any place of religious worship, or to any person does not be proposed of the clock in the morning, or leave

Committee.]

By these exceptions we perceive, that while all other classes of His MAJESTY's subjects are hindered from taking air and exercise or recreation on the day of rest, in which they are "to do no manner of work," menial servants are to go on working as heretofore, that being, as far as the religious part of the Bill is concerned, in direct contradiction to GON's comparation.

go on working as heretofore, that being, as far as the religious part of the Bill is concerned, in direct contradiction to God's commandment.

We have promised ourselves not to touch upon the Bill today, upon the highest grounds that we may venture to take; but we cannot help referring here to the preamble of this Bill, as, in five lines, utterly and completely contradicting, overthrowing and exploding every clause which follows it:

"Foramuch as nothing is more acceptable to God than the true and sincere worship of Him according to His holy will, and that the holy keeping of the Lord's day is a principal part of the true and never the decision of the Lord's day is a principal part of the tord will be profaned and neglectel; and whereas it is the bounden duty of the legislature to protect every class of society against being compelled to sacrifice (keir comfort, health, religious principers, and consciences, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed advantage of any other class on the Lord's day; and whereas the laws now in existence are found to be practically insufficient to secure the object for which they profess to provide; be it therefore enacted." See.

Now, having read the preamble, what are in fact the proposed enactments?—By denying, under penaltics, the possibility of taking air, exercise, or recreation, after a week's toil, it absolutely interferes with the "comfort and health," of all classes of persons subject to labour or employment, except menial servants, which it compels to sacrifice, not only "comfort and health," but their "religious privileges and consciences, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed enjoyment, of other classes on the Lord's Day:" so that this Utopian scheme of legislation not only proposes to enact the most absurd incongruities, but absolutely contradicts in its development the very principle upon which it starts.

There is indeed a saving clause for the sale of milk, which

There is indeed a saving clause for the sale of milk, which it is presumed is therefore considered more salubrious than fresh air or exercise; and there is also a permission for his MAJESTY'S free-born subjects to dine in hotels, taverus, or coffee-houses—" provided they have slept there the night before." What effect this may have upon the little excursions of the gig and whisky community, who, before the enactment, contented themselves with driving a sweetheart to the Talbot at Richmond, or the Toy at Hampton Court, on the Sunday, we do not profess to anticipate; it is, however, gratifying to understand that a gentleman, who happens not to be invited to partake of the prophaneness of a Sunday dinner in a friend's house, and must not dine at his club, to know that he can get his cutlet at Long's or Stevens's, by ordering—not his table on the Sunday—but his bed there the night before.

It must be recollected we argue now upon the political and sometimes and the sunday and the content of the prophane and the sunday—but his bed there the night before. There is indeed a saving clause for the sale of milk, which

The night before.

It must be recollected we argue now upon the political and popular effects of the Bill—we are quite prepared to go much deeper into the discussion, and shew how entirely mistaken the principle is as regards the question in a religious point of view. At present we look only at the mischief—the discontents, to which no great addition is just now wanted—the ridicule and the profineness to which these enactments will give rise—and, above all, to the state of slavery to which the PEOPLE will be subjected, and to the wretched system of espionage from public informers, for whose special encouragement, as we have already said, the Bill appears to have been drawn.

The Bill is the result of a combination, the appearance of which has dazzled and misled the really well-intentioned; we

have been drawn.

The Bill is the result of a combination, the appearance of which has dazzled and misled the really well-intentioned; we have recently emancipated the Papists, who are ten thousand times more pious in outward shew than we, and yet start on the Sabbath from Mass to the playhouse—we have removed all disabilities from the Sectarians, who fall into the opposite extreme—and now the Liberals are advocating the same conduct towards the Jews who deny the Saviour. We should like to have an analysis of the petitions presented to Parliament, for what is now called—as it was a year or two before the beheading of the weak, timid and conceding Charles—"the better Observance of the Sabbath," let us see how many of the names subscribed to these petitions are those of dissenters of all classes—? As in Charles's reign, the idea is, that the establishment of Puritanism and the overthrow of Episcopaev will be coeval; thus it is that we find petition upon petition flowing in upon a subject which it is in a man's own heart and conscience alone to consider and entertain—forced piety will turn to blasphemy and outrage, and the six hundred thousand people who are and done all that they had to do" during the previous six, pass in its present shape, much in the same way as the army

received the philanthropic order of Sir CAM HOBHOUSE If Sir Andrew Agnew will take the trouble to refresh will take the trouble to refresh his If Sir Andrew Agrew will take the trouble to refresh his memory by reading the minute details of the progress of Puritanism in other days, he will, we are sure, alter his opinions; and we are equally sure, however laudable many of the provisions of his Bill are, that he will have the good sense to spare a Committee of the House of Commons the trouble of correcting such points of it as are not only calculated to create the worst possible feeling in the country, but which are in fact—and therefore perhaps scarcely worth discussing—in the present state of society, impracticable.

which are in fact—and therefore perhaps scarcely worth discussing—in the present state of society, impracticable.

The nation is already so perfectly aware of the value and importance of the services of Sir Edward Codring-Ton that it was scarcely necessary for him to revive the recollection of his triumph, in the public mind by attacking Sir Robert Perl for something—what, it appears the Gallant and distinguished Admiral did not himself very clearly state—which he understood him to have said at the period of the stupendous conquest of Navarino, and the wonderful resurrection of all the ships which Sir Edward had a day or two before utterly annihilated—Ships too numerous to be counted even by the Conqueror himself.

Sir Robert Perl, surprised at the unexpected attack, found it necessary to refer to papers, in order to refresh his memory—a circumstance which seemed strange to the Gallant Admiral, whose recollection—especially when giving evidence—is proverbially clear and unclouded.—A reference to the precision and accuracy with which all the answers of the Gallant Admiral were given before the Court-Martial which was assembled for the purpose of trying Captain DICKENSON—who was honourably acquitted—is not necessary to establish the fact—they are registered in the memories of every man, sailor or not, who had the opportunity of hearing or reading them.

The conclusion of the demand made upon Sir Robert Perl by the gallant and distinguished Admiral considered (as the newspaper reports of Parliamentary debates tell us) "in the highest degree derogatory to his character as an officer and a gentleman," we find upon the same authority in Wednesday's Morning Post, a distinct denial on the part of the gallant and distinguished Admiral of ever attributing the miscalculation of ever attributing the miscalculation of ever attributing the miscalculation of the derivative miscalculation of ever attributing the miscalculation of ever attributing the miscalculation of the derivative miscalculation of ever attributing the misca

gatory to his character as an officer and a gentleman," we find upon the same authority in Wednesday's Morning Post, a distinct denial on the part of the gallant and distinguished Admiral of ever attributing the miscalculation of the number of Greek slaves to Sir Robert Peel; and the expression of his readiness to make an apology for the want of courtesy which he had displayed in bringing the matter forward without informing the Right Honourable Baronet of his intention, which he stated "solely to have arisen from ignorance." He hoped the Right Honourable Baronet would consider the treatment he had met with, and was perfectly satisfied; upon which Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said most handsomely, that "as the gallant Admiral had assured the House that he had no intention of making the remarks that haif fallen from him, he was bound to acquit him of any such intention; at the same time he could not help saying that his expression had been exceedingly strong."

The great fault of the gallant Admiral appears to have been, his anxious desire of putting himself right with his friends; but another, and we venture to think a greater, is that of putting other people wrong with the country: but, perhaps, as the gallant Admiral declares that he never meant to say what he did say with regard to Sir Robert Peel, he had no intention of stating what he did state with respect to Mr. CROKER. In the newspaper report we find the speech of the gallant and distinguished Admiral, from which the following is an extract:—

"In speaking upon this subject he meant no allusion to the present."

the gallant and distinguished Admiral, from which the following is an extract:—
"In speaking upon this subject he meant no allusion to the present Ministers; he was merely referring to the general principle. His opinion was that large pensions should be given for large services; but he had found, in referring to papers laid before that House, that a late Right Hon. Secretary to the Admiralty, After five Years' service, was held to be entitled to 1,5001, per annum, while the family of Captain Hawkins, who had fought and bled for his country for many years, had only obtained a pension of 501, a year. And not only had the Right Hon. Gentleman so large a retiring pension (as a civil servant of the navy, and living in domestic retirement with his family, while others were fighting the battles of their country in various climates), but he (Sir E. Codringtos) also found that the Pension List was also burthened with a sum of 3001, or 4001, a year for Miss Rosmond Croker, the daughter of the Right Hon. Secretary of the Admiratly. Why he would ask, should these things take place? (Hura, here.)"

(Hun, hear.)"
In reply to these statements of the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral, Mr. GOULBURN made some observations, and the following dialogue between the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral and that Right Honourable Gentleman

In reply to these statements of the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral, Mr. GOULBURN made some observations, and the following dialogue between the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral and that Right Honourable Gentleman took place:—

Mr. GOULBURN.—It was not his intention to advert to the accusation which the Hon, and Gallant Admiral had brought against his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. Peel), lor his Right Hon. Friend was present, and fully competent to answer for himself—(Cheers)—and he trusted that those Hon. Gentlemen who had sax in former Parliaments would not for a moment suppose he had the presumption to interfere who his Right Hon. Friend was present to speak in his own vindication.—(Cheers)—He did not mean to enter into controversy with the Hon. and Gallant Admiral hut he must at the same time protest against the attack which the Hon. and Gallant Admiral hut he must at the same time protest against the attack which the Hon. and Gallant Admiral hut he must at the same time protest against the attack which the Hon. and Gallant Admiral hut have been more consistent in the Admiral hut he must as the same time protest against the attack which he had made the ten more of injuring the character of another? Surely it will have been one consistent if the Honourable and Gallant Admiral had, when dealing with the character of others, considered that they were a much chomist to be injustice as those who impugned them, even nough the one in the beautiful to injustice as those who impugned them, even nough the one in the low in the services and remuneration for representations of the surely of the Honourable and Gallant Admiral had, when dealing with the naval officer and the oth a cide attack.—(Cheers.)—Bit the Honourable and Gallant Admiral should have been had been drawn, nor would he say what Adirals affoot ought to the protect of the surely state of the protect of the surely state of the protect of the Honourable of the protect of the Honourable of the protect of the Honourable and Gallant Admiral's observed which he

for five years' services.—(Cheere.)—And it was that statement which rendered it necessary for him (Mr. Goulburn) to offer the contradiction which he had given. The Hon. and Gallant Admiral had alluded to another subject which he (Mr. Goulburn) was not prepared to enter upon; but as the Hon. and Gallant Admiral could not have been present when that transaction took place, he was not justified in coming down to that House and commenting upon a subject on which he could not be fully acquainted. He had merely risen to set the House right with respect to a matter of fact; and, having done so, he was satisfied.

Sir E. CORINGTON, in explanation, said that the Right Honourable Gentleman had misrepresented him. He had said that, according to the books, it appeared that Mr. Croker received his pension for five years' services; but, as to the period he was in office, God knew that he (Sir Edward Codrington) was well aware of the length of time that Right Honourable Gentleman was at the Admiralty.—

(Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

Mr. GOULDUIN—The Hon. and Gallant Admiral admitted them that he entered the House well knowing the length of time his (Mr. Goulburn's) Right Hon. Friend was in office, but with such a knowledge on his mind tohy had the Hon. and Gallant Admiral concealed the real fact?—(Cheers.)

We have not a word to add by way of remark upon this conversation, except to observe that we do not exactly comprehend what the Gallant add Distinguished Admiral meant by "the books" which stated Mr. Croker's hard-earned pension to have been granted for five years's service—did he mean a book called the "Black List?"—it certainly is not in the "Grey List"—we suspect it must be some such unestionable authority, which the Gallant and Distinguished updority which the Gallant and Distinguished was the some such unestionable authority, which the Gallant and Distinguished.

mean a book called the "Black List?"—It certainly is not in the "Grey List?"—we suspect it must be some such unquestionable authority, which the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral thought fit to adopt in preference to his own personal knowledge—because from the same source, perhaps, the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral derived the information that a lady not in existence receives a pension of 3001. on 4.001. a veer.

tion that a lady not in existence receives a pension of 300l. or 400l. a year.

Of ourselves we should not venture to make any estimate of the merits, professional or other, of the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral, but as a very strong opinion of them is not only entertained, but most unreservedly expressed in the highest quarters, we cannot be so disloyal or undutiful as to presume to differ from such exalted authority. What those opinions are, we believe the Gallant and Distinguished Admiral will have no difficulty in ascertaining through an officer who was most intimately connected professionally with him, in his triumph at Navarino, who has been fortunate enough to hear them expressed.

News has been published, by authority of the rebel Commander at Oporto, which we are very much inclined to doubt; or, at all events, very much disposed to read cum grano. In the details sent by each party, the circumstances are so differently detailed, the losses so differently calculated, and the results so differently proclaimed, that we shall beg to wait, before we decide, until we can receive accounts which smell less of Bulls and Bears.

less of Bulls and Bears.

THE Times of yesterday says:—

"The Irish Coercion Bill was last night read a third time and passed. This oflensive measure, which every lover of constitutional law detests, and which every friend of the Ministers must deeply lawnent, as a record of Whig principles of government, would never have passed in a reformed House of Commons had not the better feelings and sound reason of the members been overwhelmed by disgust, no less than terror, at the reckless injustice and unprincipled violence of the Irish Agitators. The conciliatory measures are now at length to begin, and we do trust that Ministers will shew no less sealous perseverance and determination to carry them. The Tories who supported, for purposes easily understood, a Bill which is likely to render the Minister odious, will be strenous in opposing measures which may win back for them any portion of pupular favour and respect. We think it right, therefore, to give notice to all who wish either to support the Ministry, or give the Irish people 'bread as well as a stone,' that the Resolutions on Irish Church Reform will certainly be brought forward on Monday night, and that it is very possible that the 'Conservatives' may try their strength in a division,'

possible that the 'Conservatives' may try their strength in a division."

If the Conservatives try their strength in a division, it will be not for the small purpose of opposing a Ministry, the removal of which, while it has yet so much work cut out for it, is the least desirable object in the world. Every man who values the little that is left of the Constitution—every man who dutifully desires to preserve his Monarch from the solicitations of those who would advise him to break the oath he has taken to his People at his Coronation, will oppose the Irish Church Spoliation Bill.

It is curious that the Times, able and long-sighted as it is, does not perceive—or if it perceives, it is strange that it does not admit—that the game of all others to delight the unjust and unprincipled Irish agitators will be played by Ministers in pressing this Bill—not only because it goes to the over-throw of the Protestant religion in Ireland, but because its principle involves the great question of a repeal of the Union,

throw of the Protestant religion in Ireland, but because its principle involves the great question of a repeal of the Union, and at once brings forward that important subject in addition to all the others which the Government have now to consider. The Act of Union must be repealed, in part, to permit the separation of the English from the Irish Church for the purpose of legislation.

That we are correct in our statement we think it right to shew by quoting the fifth article of the Act of Union which

shew by quoting the fifth article of the Act of Union, which will bear us out in what we have said, and justify our worst apprehensions as to the result, if once that Act comes

will dear us out in what we have said, and justify our worst apprehensions as to the result, if once that Act comes under discussion:—

"Resolved—That it be the fifth Article of 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, Inscribing, and of the said United Church of England and Ireland, shall be the said United Church of England and Ireland shall be taken to be an ESEMITAL AND FUNDAMENTAL part of the Union: And that in like manner the doctrine, worship, DISCIPLINE, AND GOVERNEET of the Church of Scotland."

The first proposition of the intended Spoliation Bill is a distinct, clear, and positive alteration of the discipline and government of the United Church, and must therefore bring the Act of Union under immediate discussion; or, if it be supposed to affect Irish Episcopacy, as forming part and parcel of the One Protestant Establishment common to the two kingdoms, it strikes at once at English Episcopacy, and so far from being only a hint of what is to be hereafter attempted in this country, will prove the first blow at the roet of the established Protestant religion in both kingdoms.

We rejoice to see that the Duke of Wellington is in

WE rejoice to see that the Duke of Wellington is in the full enjoyment of health—he hunts constantly, and is usually to be found amongst the foremost in the field.

THE affection of Lord GREY for the Political Unions-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 follow-ing 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 contention at present—

Mg. MAURICE O'CONNELL supposed, from the tone of the Hon "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 Trensury 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 into office. porter of the Ministers it was inconsistent. He knew for a fact that leat year, when Ministers had resigned, it was by the Political Unions set in motion by themselves that they were brought back into office. —(Hear, hear.)—An Hon. Friend of his had told him that at hat 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 bedit into office.—(Loud and continued cheers, and vehement cries of "Mones name.") from the supporters of Ministers.)—He was able to name and ready to do it to the Noble Lord (Lord Althorp), or any Capinet Minister who asked him for it.—(Renewed calls upon the 19th. 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 into a bad joke.

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 Grex and his party were forced upon the Kinejand the country after they had been fairly got rid of.

If Lord Grex would take the touble to compare the statement of Mr. MATRICE ("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 unen who were in active correspondence with their leaders? We have no intention of surviving

conduct of those official men who were in active correspondence with their leaders? We have no intention of supplying

WE find the following in the Times, which we think it

Sir,—The Northampton Herald of Saturday, in a paragraph relative to our races, states that Mr. Stalding, son-in-law of the Lord Cancetlor, uttered expressions, at the ordinary where he, as one of the stewards, presided as chairman, which must be extremely offensive towards her Mayestry. I have to-day received the subjoined letter from Mr. Stalding, and am also assured that Lord Dillon and Mr. Osaldeston, who sat on Mr. Stalding's right and lett at dinner, can bear testimony to the paragraph being a falsity. I think it right to forward you a copy of Mr. Stalding's contradiction, in order that it may more speedily be denied than it possibly can by our county papers, which are not published until Pext Saturday.

I remain your's faithfully,
The Editor of the Northampton Free Paess.
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 Mayestry—and I trust you will favour me with inserting a contradiction, for notone 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,
Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, March 26.

The following intelligence is interesting and important:—

the paragraph is true, and I shall instruct my solicitor to take legal proceedings against the paper in question.

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THE following extract from Mr. BABBAGE'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' CLEABING HOUSER IN LONDON.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES IN LONDON.

(FROM MR. BABBAGE ON MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES.)
The following description of "the clearing house," must appear

rious and interesting to such of our readers as have heard of a daily adjustment of bankers' accounts, without knowing the particula 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 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 of distribute, up to the latest possible moment, the checks which

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 blances due to or from his sew house.

louse, contaming the amounts of the enecks 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 ewn 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 2,000,0001. About 2,500,0001 may possibly be considered as something like an average, requiring for its adjustment, perhaps 200,0001. In Bank notes and 201. 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 flag and the sum of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house; consequently flag and the sum of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house; consequently flag and the sum of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house; consequently flag and contains the sum of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house; consequently flag and the sum of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house; consequently flag and the sum of any firm written across them must pas

written across them must pass through the clearing-house: conse-quently, if any such check should be 'ost, the firm on which it is drawn would refuse to pay it at the counter—a circumstance which adde greatly to the convenience of commerce.

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 once only, at 5 o'clock.

"If all the private banks kept accounts with the Bank of England, it would be possible to carry on the who'e of these transactions with

still smaller quantity of circulating medium.'

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 Ecarté, and that the lookers on at the table have no right to advise:—

THE SOLEMN DECLARATION

Of the Committees and Members of the Countial Union for the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Ann, Tretwany, 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.

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 sulfer any Baptistor other Sectarian Preacher or Tacher, 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

that the Baptist and other Sectarians have instilled into the minus 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 opi-nion that the King of England has made them free, which so be-wildered their minds as utterly to destroy every tie of affection for

their masters and owners.

3rd. Because the chiefs and principal ringleaders in the r rebellion were mostly class leaders of the sect called Baptist, who

not only preached sedition but enforced rebellion on the properties which were devasted 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
the allowing these Sectarians to propagate their dominions, which, by allowing these Sectarians to propagate their dangerous and insidious doctrines, will, ere long, be effected with the

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 permicious 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. Breanse it is necessary that a stop should be put to the further propagation of the permicious dortrines of these Sectarians, we consider it necessary to withdraw all support and intereurse whatever from any one who may either adopt the destruction of the Colonial Union are to stantify and intereurse whatever from any one who may either adopt the destruction of the Union, under all circumstances, paramount to every obligation of the Union, under all circumstances, paramount to every obligation of the Union, and will use every exertion to insure their fulfilment.

8th. That a book be kept in each parish, in which the Rosolutions of the Union shall be entered; and that every member of the Union shall be entered; and that every member of the Union effect to affix his signature to them, and by doing so acknowledge, without any reservation, that he is bound by doing so acknowledge, without any reservation, that he is bound 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, ociety are not overlooked.

M. de Talleyrand is as lively as a bird—driving in all directions, partial despots, and unworthy the confidence of any Irishman:

A Bab Sympton.—It is a very singular thing that two elections committees (those of Norwich and Liverpool) of the first reformed provided in the public partial despots.

and giving Lord Palmerston no peace or quiet—the following is from the Hague, dated the 23rd inst.:—On the arrival of M. Van Nyeyeld here he waited upon the King, in company with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Mayery 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 exambles on the tenaciousness of Prince Talleynand, 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 Reclaimed, 'Talleynand 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 Majerst, which were related in the evening by M. Van Zuvlen himself."—The negociation of M. Dedel in London seems to be a complete failure.

An overland despatch has arrived from India, which left Bombay and giving Lord PALMERSTON no peace or quiet-the following is

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 Complete had been applied to the property of the supposed that the affairs of Messrs. ALEXANDER and Complete had been acceptable to the property of th 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 whortening the communications with India. Now that the trade is certain to be thrown open, no very long time can elapse before Mr. Wagnonn's project for that purpose, or some one equally feasible, is carried into effect for that purpose, or some one equally feasible, is carried into

open, no very joing time can enspectioner Mr. Wachkon's project for that purpose, or some one equally feasible, is carried into effect, ELECTION COMMITTEES.

PORTABLINGTON.—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., Chairman.

CARNICKPEROUS.—J. H. Callender, Esq., J. Madocks, Esq., H. A. Aglionby, Esq., Sir E. D. Scott, Hon. P. Butler, S. Stawell, Esq., F. French, Esq., W. E. Trelawney, Esq., Morgan O'Connell, Esq., L. Dobbin, Esq., D. O'Connell, Esq.,—D. O'Connell, Esq., Chairman. Panocutal Broistration.—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

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 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 indifferent in the end whether a man sprinds 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 monkey tricks of legislation to be played off by persons sedulous 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. profit of the plunder .- Globe.

The Court of Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Commissioners, in Basinghall-street, has, we see, collected in one yrar, from old Commissions of Bankrupt only (not including fiats), 156.0001,; so say the Law Reports of Friday. Is this all talk, or is it truth? For fift 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 animo on 156,0001, (exclusive of their ordinary annual per centage on their receipts under fiats) 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 Commissionerfairly alloss 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 almostoned of the best things in the gift of the Lord Chancellor?

The Lord Caracerron has divided the surplus of the second sche Court of Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Commissioners, in

The Lord Chancellor has divided the surplus of the second sche dule of fees in the Bankruptey, Court Act in the following proper-tions:—To the two Chief Registrars 2501, each, and to the Deputy Registrars 2001, each, and there is still a balance in hand.

A Special Meeting of Middlesex Magistrates has been held, which Mr. Eastnorgentered into a detailed statement of his chart 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 projudice of Mr. Rotch-Sir J. S. Litle moved as an amendment, "That BENJAIN 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. 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 Howarn on Tuesday. There is no doubt that the man's statement is untrue; and this is another instance of the danger and incorrectness of exparte statements.

LADY BRISCOE .- The period for which this lady was ordered to be LADY BAISCOE.—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. Torson will expire next week. According to the existing regulations, whatever may be the oflence, imprisonment is no slight punishment. The only indulgence Lady Baiscos 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 Baiscos has been compelled to wear the good dress, and has not been allowed to provide herself with any article of provisions, but has been strictly confined to the ordinary coal allowance, and in every been strictly confined to the ordinary gaol allowance, and in every respect been required to conform to the established discipline of the

Government have remitted the fine of 2001. 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!"

from the knowledge of the manner in which the Representatives of those places have been returned. It has been prohibited, we know not on what grounds of right or precedent, to publish any account of the proceedings of those committees till the whole are finished, and none but agents are suffered to take notes! What will the electors none out the control of the report of Liverpool and Norwich say to such a measure? They at least cannot be satisfied, and they have something to do with the manne in which their Representatives are chosen or seated in that House ool and Norwich say to such a measure? They at leas \_Times.

On Thursday, at a meeting of the Bank Proprietors, it was stated that the Directors were in communication with Government respecting the renewal of the Charter, but it was uncertain when the question would be discussed in Parliament. A half year's dividend cent. was declared. Mr. Horsley will be succeeded by Mr. RAIRES. Mr. Horsley Palmer resigns the chair, and

High Strewardship of Hull.—The Duke of Wellington, in answer to an application from the Mayor and Burgesses, has expressed his willingness to accept of the office of High Steward of Hull, vacant by the demise of the Venerable Earl Fitzwilliam. A petition to the King, praying him to confer the appointment upon the distin-guished character in question, has consequently been forwarded to his Majesty in the usual course, which has added a new spasm to the felicity of Lord GREY.

Mr. IRTON, the Conservative Candidate, has been returned for West Cumberland, by a majority of 84 on the second day (Friday), over his opponent, Mr. Aglionby, a decided Liberal. The numbers were, IRTON 1684, Aglionby 1600.

were, IRTON 1068, AGLIONEY 1000.

The election for Oxford terminated on Saturday. On Monday, the Mayor declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Hughes Hughes, 802; for Mr. Towneley, 700; for Mr. Maclean, 461. Mr. Hughes was therefore duly returned.

"We have been informed," says the Salopian Journal, "that Lord

"We have been informed," says the Salopian Journal, "that Lord Forserra, taking into consideration the present depression in agricultural produce, (in many cases greatly increased, owing to the condition in which the crops were harvested in the last year,) recently gave directions for a meeting of his tenantry to be called, with a view of ascertaining whether it would be most acceptable to them to have a temporary reduction of rent, or to have their farms re-valued during the ensuing summer. The meeting was accordingly held, when it was resolved, that, in the present unsettled state of public affairs, it would be impossible for any land valuer, however competent, to say what rents ought to be paid in future, and that it would therefore be advisable that a temporary reduction should be made. In consequence, 101, per cent, was allowed at the rent-days held during the last fortnight, which will be repeated in September next."

The Poon.—In the vear ending March 25, 1872, there was levied

last fortnight, which will be repeated in September next."

The Poon.—In the year ending March 25, 1832, there was levied in England for poor rates 8,256,3151, 12s., out of which there was expended for relief of the poor 6,731,1341, 10s. There was an increase of three per cent. on the average of England compared with the rates of the preceding year. The number of select vestries engaged in these levies was 2,234; the number of assistant overseers was 3,134; employed in repairs of roads 51,705; paid from poor rates for such labour 261,4551, 8s.; employed in other parish work 17,309; paid for such work 88,2571, 7s. In Wales the total sum expended was 367,6041, 12s, and the increase per cent. is double that in England, being six; employed on roads 1,131; paid for their labour 3,3341, 17s. 3,3541, 178,

3,3341. 17s.
Society of Faiends.—In charging the Grand Jury, at Durham, Mr. Justice Alderson alluded to the case of Mr. Pears, recently elected one of the members for South Durham; and referring to the affirmation of a Quaker being equivalent to the oath of another person, as decided by the 22d Geo. II. cap. 26, said that members of the Society of Friends would, in future, be liable also to undertake the onerous duties of constables, overseers, and grand and petty jurymen.

LANDER the introductional advantagements and constables are sentenced.

LANDER, the intrepid and adventurous traveller, has written to his friend Brockenson, the artist, giving the most flattering account of his health and the successful progress of his journey, and that he is rapidly approaching the Niger, where he entertains the most sanguine hopes that the objects of his enterprise will be realized.

sanguine hopes that the objects of his enterprise will be realized. The advocates of the removal of the disabilities from the Jews ought to read the following—"In the King's Collection in the British Museum is a pamphlet of very great rarity—'The humble petition of MENASSEN BEN ISABLE, one of the Jewish nation, to his Highness the Lord Protector CROMWELL.' The prayer of the petition sets forth the bardships the Jews have suffered in England, an application for certain privileges, and for St. Paul's Cathedral to be given up to them for a synagogue."

application for certain privileges, and for St. Paul's Cathedral to be given up to them for a synagogue."

The following change of circumstances is recorded in the Stamford paper:—"A man who has lived at Woolsthorpe, near Colsterworth, (the birth-place of Sir Isaxa Newron,) and who has for many years followed the humble occupation of a village carpenter, lately had the good fortune to be declared the heir of property to an immense amount, which has for a long period been unclaimed in the Court of Chancery. The name of this lucky individual is Wornall, and the amount of the fortune of which he will shortly be put in possession is 120,0001. It consists of large landed estates at Wisbech, Long Sutton, and Melton Mowbray, together with considerable sums in the funds. The beginning of the inquiry which has led to this rich result was accidental. A youth residing in London, who is in the office of a solicitor, while making a search in a will at Doctors' Commons for his employer, observed his own family name (Wornall) connected with some very extensive bequests. He mentioned the circumstance to his father, who is a younger brother of the family; and upon further examination, the property was traced into the possession of a professional man at Spalding, who is long since dead. After considerable trouble and difficulty, the fortunate heir was discovered as above stated. He is far advanced in years, having a family of eight sons and daughters.

We have fresh accounts from Sierra Leone and Fernando Po.

We have fresh accounts from Sierra Leone and Fernando Po.
Those from the former proclaim the utility of that economical Colony,

Those from the former proclaim the utility of that economical Colony, and those from the latter the salubrity of its Montpelier!—

"It is," says the Morning Herald, "an astounding and heart-rending lact, and is ascertained upon competent authority, that at Siera Leone, a Colony established and kept on foot avowedly for the sole purpose of protecting and sheltering captured and released slaves, there persons deeply engaged in the horrid traffic; in this scholars!"

Top of which, a school master has lately been tried for selling some this scholars!"

"The following melancholy division of labour is said to be taken from the order-book of a slave-master at that grave of Europeans. Franch of Do. 1, to be employed in digning graves as many is gang No. 2, making coffins till further orders."—Evening Paper.

-England and Wales feed 36,000,000 of Sheep, each of which out.—Engiand and water seed 35, IMM, IMM of Sheep, each of which yields a fleece of four pounds weight, or one hundred and forty-four millions of pounds, which at is, per pound, is worth £7,400,000. These, manufactured, produce £20,000,000, leaving an estimated Profit of £12,000,000 per annum to the various manufacturers.

Profit of £12,000,000 per annum to the various manufacturers.

We are sorry to learn that the rot in sheep has shown itself in many parts of Leicestershire, and we fear will prove very fatal this season. One farmer, in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth, out of a flock of nearly four hundred, can scarcely find more than twenty sound; and alarge grazier, the other side of Loughborough, has informed us that during thirty years experience, he never found the disorders op prevalent as at present. The long continued wet he considers to be the Policius One Transport

FORCING OAK TREES.—It appears, from a number of experiments

which have been made by W. WITHERS, Esq. of Norfolk, and are detailed in a letter from him to Sir IJENAY STEWART, Bart., not only that "fast-growing timber is superior in quality to that of slower growth, but that by the constant application of manure to the root of the trees, planted even in good soil, nearly double the quantity of

of the trees, planted even in good soil, nearly double the quantity of timber may be obtained in the same period, while the strength, instead of being diminished, will be thereby increased."

Daring Rodensy.—On Tuesday night last, a burglary of the most daring description was perpetrated at Ely, at the dwelling-house of an opulent gentleman, Mr. Wm. Lavendon, of Ely St. Mary's. The thieves took off half of the shutter, and by taking out a pane of glass succeeded in opening the window, at which they entered, and proceeded to a room in which was a bureau. This they absolutely took from the room, undid the front door, and carried the bureau into a close on the other side of the way, where it was broken onen, and from the room, undid the front door, and carried the bureau into a close on the other side of the way, where it was broken open, and 3001. in gold and notes taken out of it. Very fortunately a private drawer escaped their notice, in which were notes to the amount of 9001. The police were very active during Wednesday in endeavouring to discover the perpetrators. What makes the case extraordinary is, that there is a nightly watch, who pass round the house and close to it or should do, several times in the course of the night.

—Two persons, John Skelton and Thomas Garner, are in custody.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. WILLIAMS, B.A. has been presented by His Majesty to the Vicarage of St. Bartholorew Hyde, Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Richards.

The Iter of the Rev. C. Richards.

The Iter of the Rev. C. Richards.

The Iter of the Rev. C. Richards.

The Iter of the Rev. C. Richards.

R. C. Hard, C. Large of Colerne, has been appointed of the Rev. Loseph Legg.

Brown of the Rev. Loseph Legg.

The Iter of Mishop of Linericages of Abeter, baseen appointed by Lord Bishop of Linericages of Abeter, baseen appointed the death of the Hon. and Rev. Referrick Malliny, vacant by the Lord Bishop of Linericages of Abeter, baseen papointed the death of the Hon. and Rev. Referrick Malliny, vacant by the Lord Bishop of Bristol, to the Rev. E. Nicholson, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, late Head Master of Abinquon Grammar School, and 25 years Curate of Hanney, Berke, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bristol, to the Rev. Referrick Malliams of Lord Charles of Colleges of Catherine hall, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Colinianham, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Referrick Development of Master and Fellows of Catherine hall, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Bishop of Gloueester to the Vicarage of Driffield, in the county and Richards.

The Rev. Edward Ashr, M.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloueester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Samuel Mence, B.D. Patron, the Rev. R. Ashe, of Langley House, Wilts, was last week installed a Prehendary of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. who has resigned. The Rev. Mr. Luxe has succeeded to the Cethedral Church of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. who has resigned. The Rev. Mr. Luxe has a usceeded to the Cethedral Church of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. who has resigned. The Rev. Mr. Luxe has a usceeded to the Cethedral Church of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Henney Coursers, M.A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop o

The Rev. John Salter and aged 51, Rector of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedra.

The Rev. Lorin Salter and 51, Rector of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedra.

The Rev. Changes Halmer End for many years the highly-respected curate of Stapleford, in Nottinglamshire, and Sandlacre, in Derhysbire.

The Rev. Calvons Jainteau Carves, Rector of Great Henting heaver, much respected and lamented by his patchlorer, and the test Henting heaver of exercised and lamented by his patchlorer, and from this world whilst in the exercised of his duty, duning the afternoon service of the preceding Sunday—when his pulpit, and immediately after giving out the text, a paralytic seizure deprived him of his sense, which he never recovered, but expired about the same hour on the Tuesday following.

deptited him of his senses, which he never recovered, but expired about the same hour on the Tuesday following.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, March 29.—On Monday last Henry Thompson, M.A., C. Clarke, B.A., Chas. Merivale, B.A., Wn. H. Hoare, B.A., and G. A. Selwyn, B.A., were elected Foundation Fellows of St. John's college; and the Rev. H. E. Cobden, M.A. and the Rev. S. Smith, M.A., Platt Fellows of the same society.

On Friday last James Hildyard, B.A. of Christ's college, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that society.

On Friday last, Wn. Arrowsmith, of Trinity college, and G. H. Marsh, of St. John's college, were elected Bell's Scholars.

There will be congregations on the following days of the Easter term:—Wednesday April 24, Wednesday May B, Wednesday May 22, Tucsday June 11. Wednesday June 19, Saturday June 29, Monday July 1, Friday July 5.

s admitted.

This, in the case of a person so approved in his eleventh term, such certifa.

This, in the case of a person so approved in his eleventh term, such certifa e shall not continue in force, unless it shall appear, when such person applies his admission ad respondendum quæstioni, that he has kept the said eleventh

In his admission ad respondendum quastions, that he has kept the said eleventh term.

The Syndics further recommend.
That in the Lent term of any year, no person be admitted ad respondendum quastioni on or before Ash-Wednesday, who shall not have been publicly examined at the usual time of examination the month of January of that year; except those, who, in consequence of ill-health, may, by the permission of the Proctors and Examiners, have absented themselves from such Examination.

That these regulations shall not apply to the process and appear in the list of Honours at the examination in January 1834.

A grace will be offered early in the ensuing term, to carry into effect the above regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. W. PROOKER. Head Master of Coventry Grammar

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. W. Brookes, Head Master of Coventry Grammar School, has resigned his appointment. The income of the station is supposed to be nearly 6001. a year.

The Rev. T. Gaissroad has returned sever and a half per cent. to the farmers of the parish of Bedlington, upon the rent of his corntithed due in September last.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Wells intends to hold his Visitations as under:—At Axbridge, on Friday, 3d May; at Frome. Monday, 6th May; at Castle Cary, Friday, 10th May.

At a Meeting of the Governors on Wednesday last, Mr. T. Knorr was elected a Governor of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School in Birmingham.

Two excellent and appropriate sermons were preached on Sunday, sty, by the Rev. R. Dufflein, B.D. Rector of Frating, at St. Mary's and All Saints Churches Colchester, for the benefit of the Colchester Church of England Charity Schools. The collections amounted to about 200.

Church of England Chart, about 201.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FRIDAY, MARCH 15.—In the matter of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.—His Honour, this morning, upon the application of Counsel, confirmed the report of the Master in this case. That report went to approve of the exchange of some land belonging to Trinity Hall, which is situate on the Trumoinstonroad, Cambridge, and also of the payment of a sum of 2,000l, to the

College in compensation for that exchange. The object of this exchange is to facilitate the formation of a new Botanical Garden, at Cambridge, the old Botanical Garden there being considered not succeptible of further enlargement, in consequence of the numerous buildings which surround it.

On Thursday last a most melancholy instance of the uncerainty of human life occurred at Wonastow House, the seat of Sir William Pilkinkoron. About four o'clock the Rev. — Canus went to his bed-room to dress for dinner, apparently in the enjoyment of good health, and not making his appearance after the second beli had been rung, a person was sent to lis room, when the unfortunate gentleman was found in a kneeling position, supported by chair, quite the Rev. Gentleman cheed of some promptly sent or, found that the Rev. Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the complex of the Gentleman cheed of the Gentleman chee

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Vois. XII. and All an

been done. The Northern States are all in layour of the Tariff, and the Southern against it. Great stress appears to be laid by the latter, on some late elections in Virginia, which throws her interest into their side.

The Sixth Report of the Petition Committee enumerates that 462 Petitions, with 309,345 signatures, have been presented against the Irish Disturbances Bill. The Sabbath Petitions amount to 198, and the signatures to 49,192. Those praying for the abolition of slavery to 115, and have 32,234 signatures. Those in favour of the Factories Bill are twenty-nine in number, and are signed by 31,329 persons.

Interest of the signature of the signature of the signature of the factories Bill are twenty-nine in number, and are signed by 31,329 persons.

Interest of the signature of the signature of the signature of the factories Bill are twenty-nine in number, and are signed by 31,329 persons.

Interest of the signature of th

April next.

Expension of the Thames Police.—This establishment, which has always been considered as the most effective of our police departments, is about to be increased by the addition of three boats and twelve officers.

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JHE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, No. 4, for April, price 2s. 6ds., contains—The Dying Bard's Prophecy, by Mrs. Human—Lulie Fairly, by Samuel Lover, Evg., with an etching. The Early first of Commentary Present Moral State of iteland—Love and Loyalty; Chapat 5 and Commentary Present Moral State of iteland—Love and Loyalty; Chapat 5 and Commentary Present Moral State of iteland—Love and Loyalty; Chapat 5 and Commentary Present Moral State of iteland—Love and Loyalty; Chapat 5 and Commentary Present Moral State of The Engreent—Church Recommend of the Commentary of th

Dubliu: printed for William Currle, Jun. and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall London; and sold by all Booksellers in Great Britain and Iseland.

Besides the usual Variety of Graphic Embellishments by Paris, Bond, Robertsen, Hongood, &c. &c.

THE COURT MAGAZINE

The Inclishility of London Husbands, Layer of Honey Moons (April), by Mrs. Norion

North Miss. Norion

A Year of Honey Moons (April), by Leigh Hunt. E-q.

Lines, by C. B. She idan, E-q.

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Steiner Aspull

The Dead Alive

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Letters to the Marquis of SALISBURY.

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John Marray, Albemarie-street.

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writer of travels in Bagland; and we have no sort of doubt that his present work
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field is wider—the interest more various, and the execution, we think, more
lively. The man who has read these Fragments, before he opens Lord Collingwood's Letters, Southey's Life of Nelson, or Beechey's Voyage, will have an
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"Captain Hall's both was probably do good in America; we hope it will—
but we are quite sure it must do so here. The common-sense views he has taken,
the predering the propertion has be exhibited in sitting facts, and the power laiser than he are
created and information."—Quarterly Review, Noy, 1329,

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majorty's Treasury have constituted and appointed Joseph Phillimore, Esq. Doctor of Laws, William Hempson, Esq., and Henry Marten, Esq. to be Commissioners of French Claims.

Wan Ovrice, April 2.—Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the lat Inst. inclusive, they having accepted a communited allowance for their commissions, viz.:—Lieut. R. Wallace, 5th Foot; Ensign, Marten R. Commissions, Viz.:—Lieut. R. Forworige, Unattached; Caret R. Commissions, 22d Lt. Bragoons; Lieut. M. Handcock, 35th Foot; Ensign, M. Handcock, 35th Foot; Ensign, M. Handcock, 35th Foot; Leut. J. R. Commission, 22d Lt. Bragoons; Lieut. M. Handcock, 35th Foot; Ensign, M. Handcock, 35th Foot; Leut. J. R. Commission, 23d Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ensign, M. Leut. J. R. Commission, 23d Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ens. J. Milntosh, 55th Foot; Sast Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ens. J. Milntosh, 55th Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ens. J. Milntosh, 55th Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ens. J. Milntosh, 55th Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Ens. J. Milntosh, 55th Foot; Asst. Surgeon W. B. Clements, 5th Foot; Palents, 5th Foot; Capina A. W. L. von Schlatter, 1st Line Bat. King's German Legion; Lieut. J. Wittmer, De Merions Reg. Lieut. J. K. Taylor, 15th Poot, bas also been allowed to retire from the service, on 1st instant, receiving a communication for his commission.

70. BYERS, Palents, M. KRUPTICES SUPERS EDED.
71. BYERS, Palents, M. KRUPTICES, Willer, S. Within's lane-J. M. W. K. KRUPTS, Commission wool agents. KRUPTS, S. Trand, Wine Commission was commission.

72. BYERS, Palents, M. KRUPTICES, Strand, Wine merchant. Att. Fowler, Clements Inv.—J. ATTREE, Bighton, gueer. Att, Wire, St. Swithin's lane-J. and W. Shatzar, Strand. was chanders. Att. Adamson, Birlords and Co. Coleman street, London; Mason, Bilaton-J. and R. J. MATCHITT. Perby, grocers. Atts. Statements, Maso

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Description of the second of t

### PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Monday.—The Bishop of Bustrot, presented a petition from the Clergy, &c., of Bristol against the Irish Church Reform Bill.—Lord Elnon declared that he would rather perish than consent to such a Bill.

MONDAY.—The Bishop of Burston presented a petition from the Clergy, &c., of Bristol against the Irish Church Retorm Bill.—Lord Elmow declared that he would rather perish than consent to such a Bill.

Lord Whankelffe and the Bishop of London, having presented petitions respecting the better observance of the Sabbath, stated that they could not support such a Bill as had been introduced on this subject; their Lordships considered that it went too far.

Earl Gray moved the adoption of the Commons' amendments to the Disturbances' Suppression (Ireland) Bill; and this motion led to very extended discussion—Lord Ellernonousa contended that if the outraces could be suppressed by such moderate means as now remained for their suppression, which fact was implied by the altefnations introduced into this Bill, then had the representations on which the original Bill proceeded been ill-founded, except, indeed, it could be shown that the state of crime in Ireland was much altered for the better. If it could be shown that, within six weeks, there had been such alteration as to render Courts-martial no longer requisite, he would cheerfully adopt the change in this clause.—Lord Elmos spoke to the like effect; the subjects were now to be tried by a species of Jury—a system which, a lew weeks ago, was declared to be wholly inapplicable to the state of Ireland.—Earl Gray contended that, although alterations had been introduced into the Bill, it remained as effective as ever in some respects, but, he was bound to admit, not in all. That there was an improvement in the state of Ireland he submitted, was proved by the result of the Circuits; and he also believed, judging from letters he had received, that the introduction of the Bill had produced a powerful and a favourable effect.—The Duke of Wellinston smaintained that offences were to be, in fact, tried by the common law, while the preamble set forth that the common law was infedicent for such purpose. If justice could be administered by the ordinary tribunals, then the provision wa

DUT, after much discussion, it was negatived on a division.—All the amendments of the Commons were arreed to without any alteration of them.—The clauses, therefore, being agreed to, the Bill, as amended, was passed, and the other orders of the day being either disposed of or postponed, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—Numerous petitions were presented on various subjects.

The LORD CRANCELLOR announced to the House, that a Royal Commission had been issued by the Crown to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills.—A summons was accordingly sent to the House of Commons, and the LOrda Commissioners, being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Richmond, retired to robe.—The SPRAEER, attended by several Members of the House of Commons, having appeared at the Bar, and the Lords Commissioners having taken their seats below the Throne, the Royal Assent was given in the usual form to the Bill for the Suppression of Disturbances in Ireland, and to two private Bills.

At the request of Lord LYNDRURSY, Lord WYNFORD consented to postone the motion for the second rending of his Law Amendment Bill for effecting certain alterations in the administration of justice.

The Juries and Jurors (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

WEDNESDAY.—The LORD CHANCELLOR presented the Bill, to which he had made allusion on a previous might, for the amendment of proceedings in the Court of Chancery. He should simply propose the first reading of the Bill now, because there would hereafter be ample opportunity (or discussing its provisions. There was one point, however, on which there had been some misapprehension, in reference to which he would explain what the Bill provided.—An erroneous impression had gone forth, viz., that he had the appointment of Commissioners of Bankrupt for the country; the appointment was vested in the Judges acting with the advice of the Great Seal certainly. The error, however, had led to applications for those of the country is according to that Bill, no longer to be

unusually delayed to that hour.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time.

The Adorned to Tuesday, April 16.

Monday.—At the Morning Stituth much conversation arose on the third reading of Sir John Sonne's Museum Bill.

Monday.—At the Morning Stituth much conversation arose on the third reading of Sir John Sonne's Museum Bill. A petition against it, from Sir John's only surviving son, was presented, but it was stated that any legal interests he might have were protected by a special chase, which was adopted, enabling Sir John Sonne hereafter to transfer the collection to the British Museum.

The students as well as the admirers of art, Sir R. Peel proposed a clause, which was adopted, enabling Sir John Sonne hereafter to transfer the collection to the British Museum.

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The major of the stream of the collection of the Exchequer reminded the Inose that, during the progress of the Catholic Members to vote on this question; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the Inose that, during the progress of the Catholic Blembers of the Chancel and votes on such questions.—The Chancel and the stream of the major of the Chancel of excretising their information and votes on such questions.—The Chancel and the Exception of the Chencel of the Chancel o

Bill, and several others.—The SPEAKER on his return announced that the Royal assent had been given.

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

The report of the Mutiny Bill was brought up, and much discussion ensued upon the subject of military flogging.—Sir. F. Bursper proposed an amendment, that this punishment should be confined to open mutiny, theiring, and drunkenesses on guard.—The amendment was eventually used to the majority, II.—Adjourned.

Wennessax.—At the Morning Sitting among the petitions presented, was one from the seamen of Hull, complaining that the Revising Barrister had deprived them of their franchise by relusing to register them. although they had houses in Hull, and paid the rates and taxes. The Arronary and Solicitor General, agave it as their decided opinion that the existing Act included those parties; that their domiciles came within the meaning of the Act; and that the Revising Barrister had been guilty of an error in judgment in rejecting the registration of the petitioners, and all persons a miniarly Greumstanced. The Majority of the Act; and that the Revising Barrister had been guilty of an error in judgment in rejecting the registration of the petitioners, and all persons a miniarly Greumstanced. The Majority of the Act; and that the Revising Barrister had been guilty of an error in judgment in rejecting the registration of the petitioners, and all persons a miniarly Greumstanced. The Majority of the Act; and the the Act of the first promised motion respecting the writs for Hertford's following the Liverpool precedent, the Hon. Gent. moved. and the proposition was adopted, that the said writs be not issued till after April 22.

Mr. Shaw Lersens reported from the Committee appointed to try the merits of a petition against the return of Sir James Scarlett and Lord Viscount Stormont that they were duly elected as Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the try of North Parliament for the try of the Act of the Act of the Act of the Act of the Act of

Mrs. Sheridan's New Work, Aims and Ends and Oonage Lyxen—Nothing can be more dramatic or more powerfully worked up that the whole narrative of Oonagh Lynch. The haunting superstition which is the only weakness in Oonagh's constant and truly feminise character—the "love stronger than death," which exists between the young cousins—the generosity and fortitude of Sir Maurice—list dying seene, which could only have heen written by one who had kept "woman's sad watch" in the lonely sick room, and can only be felt fully by those who have watched like her, are beautifully described.

— Times.

## THE COLONIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

—I have frequently been at a loss to discover upon what prin-SIR—I have frequently been at a loss to discover upon what principle the Parliament of this country claims the right to legislate for the Colonies; so far as mere dicta and assumption go, I admit there is authority enough. Lord Mansfield, in the Grenada case, of Campbell v. Hall, went a great length, but his doctrine has also is authority enough. Lord Mansfield, in the Grenada case, of Campbell v. Hall, went a great length, but his doctrine has since been considerably shaken. ® Blackstone seems also to lay down the same doctrine, (vol. 1, p. 106), and he quotes the Statutes of 7 and 8 W. 3. c. 22, and the 6 & 7 Geo. 3. c. 12 and 59: in the former this right was asserted in the most broad and unqualified terms, and in the latter it was acted upon by the suspension of the Legislature of New York. The opinions of the Crown lawyers also from time to time are very much in the same spirit. But what I complain of Sir, is, that I can find no reason or argument given; indeed these gentlemen are always very shy of giving any, and in this I think they are prudent; besides the weight due to their authority on such questions is generally very weak, from the bias they may naturally be supposed to entertain.

always very shy of giving any, and in this I think they are prudent; besides the weight due to their authority on such questions is generally very weak, from the bias they may naturally be supposed to entertain.†

The unhappy disputes with the States of North America, in consequence of the attempt to enforce the Statute of 6 Geo. 3. first raised the question as to the validity of this doctrine by an appeal to arms, and when the fortune of war turned sayainst this country, the Statute of 18 Geo. 3.c. 12, was passed, renouncing, on the part of the mother country, all right to tax the Colonies and Plantations in America. But this concession came too late—the Americans had already discovered their strength and proclaimed their independence, and the Parliament, by an Act of 22 Geo. 3.c. 46, empowered his Majesty to conclude a truce or peace with the Colonies or Plantations of America, and by his Letters Patent to suspend or repea any Acts of Parliament relating to those Colonies, in which the above Statutes of 6 and 7 Geo. 3, being the most prominent cause of these unhappy disputes, were of course included; and by the sub-equent Treaty, signed at Paris in the following year, Sept. 23, 178—his Majesty, under the authority of Parliament, acknowledges the United States of America to be free, sovereign and independent States.

After this short exposé, Sir, I should feel much obliged by any of your more learned readers informing me upon what constitutional principle this assumption of Parliament to legislate for the Colonies without representation on their part is founded.—The Americans denied it on the ground that taxation without representation was illegal and contrary to the cardinal principles of the Constitution. I I should have thought, Sir, that notwithstanding this Act—that the Parliament having declared and asserted its right to legislate for the Colonies without representation, the cardinal principles of the Constitution. I But I am still open to conviction, as to the right of Parliament to legislate for the Pa

\* See Howell's State Trials, vol. 20, p. 327; and Canadian Free-holder, by Baron Maskress,
† See above case, (ibid.)
I What was the opinion of the ancients with respect to the allegiance due from the Colonies to the mother country, may be seen from the following passage of Thick tips:—
"But if they urge (i. e. the Corinthians) that it is not just of you (the Athenians) to receive into confederacy their Colonies, let them learn, that every Colony, so long as it meets with good usage, honours the parent State, but when imperiously treated it is alienated from it; for colonists are not sent out to be slaves, but to be on a footing of equality with those who remain behind."

\*\*Thicky Alexander State\*\*

\*\*CLEBICAL APPOINTMENTS\*\*

Dawson, Francis—Prehendary of Canterbury Cathedral,
Digby, William—Master of the Hospital of St. Oswald, near Worcester
Lewis, Henry John—Chaplain to the Hospital of St. Oswald, near Worcester
Manifes, J. P., Petersfelder A Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences in the
Observe of Winchester
St. St. Winchester
St. St. Winchester
St. Winchester

Devel, Henry John-Chaplain to the Hospital of St. Oswald, near Worcester Lewis, Henry John-Chaplain to the Hospital of St. Oswald Maurice J. P., Petersfield—A Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Winchester Peters, Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Winchester Peters, Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Winchester Peters, Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Winchester Peters, Marriage Licences in the Alkins, John, to Rectory of East Wietham, Norfolk—Patron, W. Birch, Esq. Alkins, John, to Rectory of East Wietham, Norfolk—Patron, Rev. T. Whipham Land, C. J., to Rectory of Eight, with Vicarage of Roxby cum Rigsby, Lindon, C. J., to Rectory of Eight, with Vicarage of Roxby cum Rigsby, Lindon, C. J., to Rectory of Southmerers, Norfolk—Patron, Bloom College Batticon be, R., to Rectory of Southmerers, Norfolk—Patron, Bloom College Bekely, Miles J., to Pep., Canacy of Agribore, and Wood Newton, Northamptonshire—Patron, Rev. H. K. Bowey, R.D. Birdig, J. K., to Rectory of Pendewood, Norfolk—Patron, Magd. Coll Oxford Dy.S., to St., Delhip and Jacob, Birstol—Patron, Capproath in of Briston, Div. S., to St., Delhip and Jacob, Birstol—Patron, Capproath in of Briston, Dr., and Rev. Charles, to Vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch, Leleceter abirs.—Pon., and Rev. Charles, to Vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch, Leleceter Line.—Pon., and Rev. Charles, to Vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch, Leleceter Line.—Pon., and Rev. Charles, to Vicarage of Methwood, Norfolk—Patron, et al., Capproaches, Capproach

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Das Brate. — Paperishings on at Hippitalundam, in the certainly sery roll and a very true asage; and it hippitalundam, is recruitly served and a very true asage; and it hippitalundam, is recruitly served and a very true asage; and it hippitalundam, is recruitly served and a very true asage; and it hippitalundam, is recruitly served and the very served at a server— served where these men contains in the and their evenings at correct—I can indeed comprehend their ignorance, and self-en out of the Clambra-to-the Control and very the served and their evenings at correct—I can indeed comprehend their ignorance, and self-en out of the Clambra-to-the Control and very the self-end of the Clambra-to-the Clambra due to the Clambra-to-the Clambra due to the Clambra-to-the Clambra due to the Clambra-to-the Clambra due political solides and associations—to political solides and served and the control of the control

opinion that her Royal Highness should not be Regent; that he should confine her attention to the education of her an and his preparation for the arduous duties which will one day devolve on him; and that Haway V. should stand alone with his Drapeau" sans tache, "round which all may rally who love France, love liberty, and love a wise, monarchical, and protecting government.—You will me, then believe, or indeed pay any sort of attention to the reporta which may reach you through the jacobin press, of either the defeat which may reach you through the jacobin press, of either the defeat opponents but the republicans. Of course the royalists are, on the contrary, neither defeated, and the they have a the principles are gaining ground every day, and that they have a the principles are gaining ground every day, and that they have not the principles are gaining ground every day, and that they have not the principles are gaining ground every day, and that they have not the country; and they would oppose all measures of a retrospective character, and would oblicerate from their recollection all the crimes and errors committed by the reigning Government during the last the character, and would oblicerate from their recollection all the crimes and errors committed by the reigning Government during the last with the present of their day of the contract of their and would be a secessarily and unavoidably temporary, they do not intend to force the natural nanch of events by any ill-judged and injurious popular movements, or popular troubles, but to cultivate the progress of those Conservative principles which are now abundantly proyed to exist in both the Chambers and the country, and which will one day, as a natter of course, lead to the triumph of order and legistance in the progress of the conservative principles which are now abundantly proyed to exist in both the Chambers and the country, and which will one day, as constant of course of the country and the progress of the country and the progress of the country and the

The author of the "Wild Sports of the West," has at last produced his promised Figure Book, and added another leaf to his sporting laurels. Much was expected from one who could lead his readers, with such admirable skill, over all the wild and southis readers, with such admirable skill, over all the wild and southis readers, with such admirable skill, over all the wild and southis ring scenes presented to the Highland wanderer, and this has been, in the present instance, amply realized. The Field Book, compiled with the elegance of a scholar, and judgment of a sportenian, offers a rich fund of amusement and information to those who take delight in "sylvan exercise." The illustrations are beautifully executed; the plan ingenious; the arrangement Lappy; and in typography and embellishment it may be safely pronounced a PERFECT GEM.

case delight in "sylvan exercise." The illustrations are beautifully executed; the plan ingenious; the arrangement Lappy; and in typography and embellishment it may be safely pronounced A PERFECT OEM.

A Parliamentary paper has just been printed, containing an account of the number of aeres of land in Great Britain under the entitivation of hops in 1872, from which it appears that there were determined to the number of aeres of land in Great Britain under the entitivation of hops in 1872, from which it appears that there were of the growth of 1882 amounted to 241,7711.

Much of the enjoyment of life depends on a good set of teeth, and nothing requires a greater share of attention at the toilet, of all discoveries tending to the enhancement of personal attraction in either sex, Rowt.Axn's Obonyro ranks in the highest class, and has particularly acquired the patronage of the Faculty, and the Nobility. This justly celebrated dentifrice is a combinement of oriental herbal medicaments, forning an efficient vegetable white powder, antiscorbutic, and of potent efficacy, though mild in operation, as a thorough exterminator of existing disease to which the teeth and gams are liable, rendering the former perfectly sound, arraying in pure whiteness and fixing firmly in their seckets, and endowing the breath with fragancy 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.

OBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, so celebrated for making also the patron of the patronage and patronage and proper patronage and pat

12 to 3, at No. 34, Alfred-street, Bedford square.

SONNET by a PARISIAN LADY, on her Entrée in LONDON.
Translate from the French, and Instribed to Mr. Warren.
Tre seen the dew drop fall from high the same in the theatteens bloom. Fre seen its influence on the flower.
Tre pondered o'er its brilliancy.
And love its all respleeding power;
And off I've seen Golconda's gem
Gilter upon the disdem:
Then Warren, take the praise of the there displays Beauty with the seen Golconda's gem
Whose best of wishes thou hast won.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by RodBRT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 5d, 12d., and 18d. refeit,

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Thanks for the communication from F. If a fiddle were to have accomposited the opening of that can, it must have been a Crem-onal The shampful blunders which appeared in the printing of this paper last Sunday, were corrected in the Monday Sedition. In the notice of the Bill for the better Overvance of the Sabbath, coeval with the abolition of Epicopopey in the veign of Chankies the First. Mr. Fatsine's name was spell flywes—Lood Goddine, was colled load Blowies we political name, instead of political nurse, and fifty other equality fall errors occurred, arising from an influx of spirite emoliand we hope to get somethic ordination of paid to business this week, even though it be the merry tie of Educaches are, in compliment to the Naw, to be pointed the instead of ved. as heretofore, the adds a suggestion of the probability 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-piquante but personal; the double entents of the nume makes them admirable—but we dare not.

The line in the Court Circular, which has given so much offence generally, has been noticed by no less than twenticated—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 conrespondence of his misplaced "connerson." The kind heart of the influstrious personage thus strangely associated with the innocent, and of themselves unifferially associated with the innocent, and of themselves unifferially associated with the innocent, and of themselves unifferially associated 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 wounds a thing, we cannot tell where to lay hands upon it at the moment.

If RALPH thinks us admirated and the subjects there feel.

Whe beg foul and honest address fr

We beg to refer "A Subscriber," uno enquires are measuring of moord" "Femican," to the first article which appeared under that title in our puper.

We should be glad to insert the account about Mr. Alderman Gararat, but we know nothing of the gentleman himself, nor whether he is dead or alive, nor why he retired; and we believe that it would not be particularly interesting to any of our readers if we did, and told all we know.

We can tell our correspondent from Edinburgh, that Mr. M'CLASIN' magnificent picture of Maraxa is sold—so that his inferences we empustly drawn. The praise of EDWIN LANDSKEN falls quite short of six deserts—Mr. CONSTANE is cither laughing at the public, or wishes to be laughed at himself; and us for the other questions we cannot justly answer them without wounding the thin-skins of one or two of the would be historical painters.

We really regret howing so long delayed noticing the able and beautiful version of the Psalms of Dami, by Mr. Muschave—the subject is scarcely one for newspaper criticism, and we should, if you ventured sporm it, have much to sup-our reasons for postponing our obscroations still exist, but we are quite sure they will be more adountageously made sheen 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 Sovenston, in the shape of a letter fron 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 Honiton.

Mr. MANTH is much thanked for his pamphlet on the "Poor Laws

e Church,"—it is, however, printed in a convenient form, and blished at Honiton. Mr. Maarin is much thanked for his pamphlet on the "Poor Lawi I treland"

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.

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 vesterday, 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.

tutional contemporary.

Lord GODERICH is to be created an Earl—Earl of HAR

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.

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.

All other things appear to be in statu quo, and so will remain, we trust, till after the holidays.

Sir Hobhouse 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 winc—suppose that the SOVERKIGN 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, perlaps 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 preceedings

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 evail now.

moreover, returned for Westminster. Surely Lord GREY will not quali now.

There has been quite enough done in the way of mischief during Sir John Hobbouse'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 instantially the Direct Harman Memorable warrant was inacting 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 treceived 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

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 Kirkes, 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 govern-ment of the Castle, owing to the death of Mr. FENWICK, was vacant, and the senior officer in rank was a veteran ar-tilleryman of the name of RUSSELL—this old soldier had the grant of the hame of Ress, which are the ham of the ham of the ham of the ham of the ham of the ham of the customary salute in honour of the birth-day of his So-VERFIGN.

WEREIGN.

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 (31. 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 pence, 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. for his SOVEREIGN.

The second instance, which, as far as loyalty and respect

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 fen 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 storchouses in the citadel, for the purpose of protecting Ilis MAJESTY's stores from the depredations of rats and mice and such small deer. Cats—although they 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 garrisons, 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 six pence for week, every economy being him, he was informed that "the allowance for cats'-meat must be reduced to sirpence 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 Greey'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 benefitting 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 worch.

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 stowards them.

worthy of a little attention, as forcibly displaying the anection 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 Gallaut 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 Hedworth 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.

"Sir,—I cannot say that I was surprised at the receipt of your letter signed by yourself and others, which reached me afew 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 selo in the profess of his recovery. I left the necessity preventing the greater and more certain evil of his being harassed

although the address, to which it is a reply, and an amount 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, 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.

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 Hedworth 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 profered 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.

annuity.

But although the proprietors may be content thus 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 capital, and the abandonment of 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, whilat it contains sufficient energy for the developement of the Indian resources, shall at the same time be invested with authority to protect the Indian treasuries from spoliation and plunder.

It may be imagined, perhaps, that such a guarantee will,

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 Directurs; powers, beit 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 Hydrabad?—an influence, to use the words of that enlightened Stateman, 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 probable re-

vernment." If such have been the effects under the present constitu-tion of the Court, what, we ask, will be the probable re-sult when their powers shall be restricted? May we not expect an enlargement of this Rule of Government? May sexpect 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 encroacements? 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 ou the inadequate and defenceless Revenues of India?

We shall take the opportunity of reverting to the subject 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 to: wise, 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 se'nnight, spoke most sensibly, and took a ground which no man of religion or sense would for a moment think of dispatting. 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 henefit 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

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. 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 complain, which two properties the form such complains. 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 Aknew reconcile themselves to arrangements by which themselves are benefitted, but which involve exactly the same degree of criminality as others which they so earnestly deery, and thus—

earnestly decry, and thus-

Compound for sins they're not inclined to By damning those they have no mind to."

"Compound for since they're not inclined to By damining 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 make 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 make they have been been composed to the coachmen, the guards, the helpers, the usalers, and the passengers, are all left in their present deplorable state of sindaness, because why?—Why, because the letters which state of sindaness, because are, like "a menial servants," to say the persons are, like "a menial servants," to and index they do every other day in the week; but if the poor the week, wish to make a holy-day of the Sunday, they must do no such thing; nobody must lend them a horse, with third, and yet the noblity and gentry may drive about to such thing; nobody must serve them that the carriages as much as they please; and, as they are demonstrated in their ransless and so whare as the please; and, as they are demonstrated in their carriages as much as they please; and, as they are demonstrated in their carriages as much as they please; and, as they are demonstrated in their carriages as much as they please; and, as they are demonstrated in their states as to admire the gaieties which all the single men, who are to be shut out of their clubs and possed cannot, in order, as the present commissioners of their families, and especially of them the carriages as much as they please; and, as they are devised.

We believe we have sufficiently shown that Sir ANDREW also suffer their correct or not, is principle,—of violating their sense, how they can be shut out of their clubs and possed cannot, in order, as the present commissioners of particular the present commissioners of their clubs and possed to nearly in their tasks as to admire the gaieties which all the single men, who are to be shut out of their clubs and possed to nearly in their tasks as to admire the gaieti

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.

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 bistory, to which we last week referred, and where we quoted part of the speech of Mr. Prynne—misprinted Prynke. 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 tents 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's Holy Word in all parts of this kingdom; and—'mark this parallel measure'—to an Act against enjoying pluratities 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

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, but 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 before, makes it seem very probable it was given as a gratuity

opon 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."

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 Epis, copacy and the Establishment, and the fact that their names scarcely reach fifty thousand, or not one fittieth 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 traininels of cant 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

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 FRAST—not as a FRAST; 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 even been treated as a day of recreation and amusement after the public celebration of divine service; and that therefore the 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.

ance of the Sunday can never be admitted as one of its clements.

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 exparte 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.

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.

handsomest and most serviceable colour for the cavalry. Surely, now that the Army are to have back their regimentals of Albuera—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 beadles.

We trust this subject will be stirred; the fairest grounds are afforded for a representation on the point, in the official

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, 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 Cowes, 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 Sartoralus 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

the Pretender mash one—and the Admiral, in an 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, 1853:—

"I had thought that long before this time matters would have been, in some way, arranged here, but we have been much disappointed. I lear our Government at home has gone too far in giving encouragement to Dox Penno 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 allesing the request of the merchants of Lisbon for a loree to be sent there, as a reason for still continuing it, when it was requested by them solely for their protection, but has been used publicably to give countenance to a purty, and does not, therefore, serve the purposes 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 leclings 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 warfare left to the country itself? I do not see, in the discussions in Parliament of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, any reason given for the countrant of the affairs of Portugal, and preson privaled the state of this country is to be seen in Blackwood's number for January last.

"As an instance of the midd and just government of Don Pkono, you may take the case of Loro of the Robeleiro, whom you knew: he has been assessed in eight contos (about 16001)—and two persons connec

by the same Act to direct any issue of flat; 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 flat 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 atways the case before the LORD CHANCELLOR) affidavits, and affidavits only.

The Act next directed that all the costs incurred in this

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 make, 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 directthat 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 mot been an arbitration or an order of reference since the Court began.

Court began.

No judge, commissioner, registrar, or deputy-registrar, eught to practice as a barrister or attorney. The deputy-registrars are nearly all attornies, 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, sught to work it in all its stages—this order is daily disought to work it in all its stages—this order is daily dis-

ebeyed.

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 expence 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 missioners 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 Chancellon 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 attornies 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 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.

Within-street, Twesday Night, April 2.

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 reemony from such a stain as, in the judgment of everywight 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 for less effectual

na schemes involving soniething very like the confiscation of Church lands.

Asi t is I must content myself with the present for 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 observations, which I find to 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, i'he choose 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 2001, a year, simply and expressly or the purpose of saving the laity from a charge, time out of mind, justly laid upon them?

But mark another difference, even if the Bills were parallel. The Curates' Act (sect. 4) expressly exempts from its provisions, just and equitable as they are, all incumbents holding their benefices before that Act passed. The Church transplia Bill lays the income tax, iniquitous and unmerciful as it is, on the existing holders of livings, already more wickedly impoverished, by sheer default of jurdice, than any class of more ever learn of.

Sir, I now call upon yen, asyou regard the truth, and if you respect the memory of him whose name, while seeming to honour it, you have polluted by ussociating with the supposed sanction of almost accileations injustice, to declare in your place that you erred in imputing to any act of his the slibeheat tendency to parallel this cruel and illegal scheme, proposed in

WE have received a letter—a companied by testimonials of a very gh and satisfactory character—from the Rev. Dr. Sherhenn, who as, of late, interested himself with regard to Military Chaplaincies nas, or late, interested himself with recard to Military Chapitainees in the Company's army. Dr. Starpten seems vexed with a letter which appeared in Bull this day fortnight, to which we have referred, and really see nothing in it to annoy him; it indeed contains a sort of implication that the Doctor has claimed an "immoveable 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. Rande 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 sub-

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 31st August, 1804, to officiate as Chaplain to the army in the field. This order Mr. Shepherd, was a Military Chaplain, was bound to deep the 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 Futty-Ghur, in consequence of the army being broken up and marching into cantonments. The General Orders relative to extra your and diovances 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 extend to Field Chaplains, which is by no means clear, as Chaplains ture, the British Government, and the Court of Directors, lave even anxious, by indemnification or otherwise, to protect the innocent object. If, therefore, at the time of Mr. Shepherds, the breat was the situation of fairness Mr. Shepherds, 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. &c. for a campain, orto extend other allowances of any kind whatsoever, it does seem that in point of fairness Mr. Shepteran vas cauting chapse, horses, &c. &c. for a campain, orto extend other allowances of any kind whatsoever, it does seem that in point of fairness him for all the presence of eugesting the building of a chapel for the jail at Calcutta. Lord Hantings altowed the merit of having suggested the appointment of a bishop i

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 ships of 1822, having cancelled their first permission by an alteration 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 farlough had heretofore embraced; and in confirmation of which I carnestly solicit attention to the 7th parsgraph of the Memorial.

Perhaps to conclude we had better give the letter which Dr. Seffence 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 Cantergum, from whom he received no answer:—

\*\*Example Property of the Secretary of the East India Company.\*\*

\*\*Test India Russe.\*\*

\*\*Test In

"Sta—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Gongany 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 supersession, 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 hereithered to you as requested.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

"Den De Shankard"

humble servant. "J. DAR "Rev. Dr. Shepherd." We think we have done everything Dr. Shephend could wish We think we have done everything Dr. Shepher could wish—we have shewn 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 is 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 24th, transmit the Paper which contains the letter, to my Attorney."

We wish Doctor Shepherd—never heard his name, as we have already said till he yolunteered to write letters in newspapers about military

till be volunteered to write letters in newspapers about military chaplains in India. The letter to which he refers contains not even an unkind allusion to him—iteralls him a pensioner, which we presume he is—it talks of his principle about chaplains being in the field—we have shewn 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 clerryman, and of the resolution of the Bishop of CALCUTTA, and the East India Company, and the KINE'S overnment, not to restore him or give him preferment—not one syllable of ment, 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—"Put it up, put it up—as it is the worst argument you can us, so let it be the last." We have taken a good deal of trouble to please the Reverend Doctor Superbard—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 Lord. INGESTRIE and MARION are not duly elected for the Borough of Hert-ford, on the ground that bribery and treating to a great extect had prevailed previous to and during the last election. On the motion of Mr. Berskal (Chairman of the Committee) it was resolved by the the 16th of April.

On Tuesday the 2d, the Noble Lords left town and posted down to be 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, attachments

and cordial welcome. and cordial welcome.

Lord Ingestrate (who, we lament to hear, has experienced a serious domestic affliction), addressed the electors, as did Lord Marox, 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 HERITORD TO LORDS INGESTRIE AND MARON, On the decision of the Committee appointed to enquire into the HERITORD ELECTION!

anxious to submit to your Lordships' the following Resolutions, presed unanimously at one of the most numerous and respectable Meetings of your Lordships' Constituents; and that—your Lordships' will be gravified to hear,—with an carnestness and enthusiasm which proved their sincerity in your Lordships' cause, and that of the Borough at large.

BESOLUTIONS.

which proved their sineerity in your Lordships' cause, and that of the Borough at large.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a Meeting of the Electors of Herstford, 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 Herstford, Lords lacestriz and Mariox, having been for a time deprived of their seats in Parliament by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, (unon 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 welfare, and affectionate attachment to the interests of this ancient Borough—this Meeting de 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's express its strongest indignation at the result to which those charges have led.

2. That an Address in confirmation of the first Resolution.

to bring their public conduct into disrepute; and moreover, that's express its strongest indignation at the result to which those charge 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 hope 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. Bathey, the Editor of The County Frees, be requested to insert the proceedings of this Meeting in that Journal, and be 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 fels 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 Lordship, that amongst our best and brightest hopes, there is none stronger of 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 candidate for our Representation, and that we may again have the pleasure, felt by every one of us, of returning you in triumph to your scats.

In the fullness and earnestness of these sentiments, and wishing you health, happiness, and prosperity in their dearest forms, we remain

remain,

Your Lordships' attached Constituents, and devoted humble Servants.

### NAVY.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE MONTH. (From the "United Service Journal."

(From the "United Service Journal."

CAFFAIN—Thomas Graw, Win. Molyneux, Wm. Samwell (reired), John Turner (b), ditto.

Lieutenants—R. W. Otway, J. W. Morgan, E. T. Harries, T.V. Nison, J. T. Warren,

Sungeon—P. Martyn.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS—C. Cumby, Portsmouth Ord.; Spencer Smyth, Coast

COMMANDERS—C. Cumby, Portsmouth Ord.; Spencer Smyth, Coss Guard.

Lieuthants—Adolp. Slade. Victory; J. G. Nops, Jackdaw; S. Barrett, Ditto; W. H. Quin, Britomart; G. A. Henry, Clio; H. W. Clare, Warspite; J. Tyssen, Ditto; M. Fitton, Out Pension; F. Liardet, Snake; E. W. Pitt, Portsmouth Ord.; R. Dwyer. Ditto; J. H. Helby, Hound Rev. Cut.; J. Langworth, J. Stewart (b), J. B. Weller, J. D. Ramssay, and E. Harvey, Coast Guard; J. Morges, Master—J. S. Taylor, Wolf.

Assistrat-Stragoons—C. F. Krabbe, Skylark; G. Burn, Ditto; J. Clark, M.D., Dee steamer; A. Stuart, Salamander steamer; J. Peters, Rhadmandthus; J. Donovan, M.D. Britomart; J. A. Mould, Clio; Wm. Duncan, Snake.

Pursen—H. Brenton, Alfred (acting).

PURSER—II. Brenton, Allred (active).

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. Stalding, contradicting, in the most decided terms, a paragraph previously given in the Northumpton 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 will be ready and is anxious'to prove, whenever Mr. Stalding maps think if the call upon him by means of his threatened prosecution.

Northumpton, April 4.

Sir—You will confer an obligation upon me by giving publicity 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.

graph in question can be proved by the most unquestionable evidence. Tremain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

CHARLES L. ADKINS.

Sir.—Permit me to trouble you with the following remarks an lying to Pursers and others, the proscribed classes of officers of the Royal Navy. to insertion in your impartial Journal—namely:
The reponsible and ard-toos duties of a Purser in the naval exists. The reponsible and ard-toos duties of a Purser in the naval periods. For the proposition of the state of the Royal Navy to the following remarks and the graph of the state of the Royal Portion of the Commissary and Paymated in the army condined; and well I know, from long practical epicience, that the situation or employment is far, very far from meritime, in the smallest degree, the character of a sinceric versical half-pay of the latter (at loast of the Commissary) for which laver have been utterly at a loss to account, exceeds five times the latt-pay of the former. On the list of pursers. Sir, many are unquestionably to be found, who, besides being necessarily superior accountants, and not not general information, possess abilities and expectly against the the discharge of the nost important duties attacked to the properties of the presument under the Cross of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies of the public service, both schoral affects in the navibracies and dangers in all climates. Moreover, Sir, there is a reired list for the Pursers, such having hitherto heen excussival and I believe that I may venture to add, unjustly withheld tron the officers, have actually withheld tron the officers, have actually withheld tron the officers of the properties of the pursers in the Navy.

By a

## PEMICAN.

Sir Francis Burdett has refused the degradation of a Gre Peerage.

Sir John Hobnouse, the new Irish Secretary, was returned. On the decision of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Herrrord Electror!

We, the undersigned Electors of the Borough of Herford are one of the rottenest of boroughs. The Right Honourable Baron was hooted, groaned and pelted, and became excessively irritated by the "wastly ungenteel conduct of the promiscuous multitude." One man held up a cat-o'ninc-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 Fanxor Bursperr's 'dear De Yean," seconded by Mr. Pouncex, and returned, duly elected, by the High Bailiff.—So much for consistency, freedom, popularity and Reform!

The Marquess Conviguan 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 ribhand 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 Green wich Hospital estates, has gamization of the management of the Greenwich Hospitale states, has taken place, and the office of Receiver has been given to one of the Roble Lord's tenants and quasi kinsmen, Mr. Grev, of Millfield. The Whig Tyne Meroury 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 Meroury tells us that Mr. Grev is to have a salary of 1,000l. a year, hesides 200l. 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 Grev, in addition to his 1,000l. ayear, is to be allowed the privilege of carrying on his business of a farmer, as Earl Grev's tenant. In addition to this, a person of the name of Huxt, a tool of the Grevs, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Milfield Hill, has, it is stated, received an appointment as Mr. John Grev's bailiff, with a salary of 200l. a year. Besides these appointments, John Frawick.

Esq., of Newcastle, a [well-known Whig electioneering agent, is appointed Solicitor to the Hospital estates. "Nice pickings" for persons who faint at the eight of the pension list.—Newcastle Johnrad.

Norwich, March 30.—This being the week before Passion week,

persons who saint at the sight of the pension list.—Newcastle Journal.

Nonwich, 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 bave, 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 Conserva.

On Monday last the members of the Northern Division Conserva-tive 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. Newsan, 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 uncased, when the farmer was horrorstruck 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 stared, groaned, muttered prayers, and protested that he never would get drunk more. When he had recovered from his fright, and ascertained that his boot was tenantless, he pulled it on and rode mustel. The following appears in the Hull Advertiser:-" One evening would get drunk more. When he had recovered from his fright, and ascertained that his boot was tenantless, he pulled it on and rode quietly home." We trust, for the honour of human nature, that this is a falsehood, and a mere pull of the mummer 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 exincised banks in this city and in Glasgow, have

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 Gney, 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 renders, has arisen from no partiality in favour either of the injured planters, or the too-much pitied 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

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.—Etimburgh Evening Post.

Deparctation of Jamaica Property.—Middleton, one of the finest coffee plantations in the parish of St. Andrew, and yielding an annual average crop of 35,000lbs. of coffee, was sold at public auction for 7,0001,; and yesterday Temple Hall estate was sold for 10,3591. In former times Middleton could not have been purchased at a less sum than 20,0001, and Temple Hall would have been term cheap at 50,0001. Such, unfortunately, is the result of interference with the West India property by the amis des noirs in Britain!—Jamaica Pap.

Whitecass-street Prison.—Between the lat of September and

West India property by the amis des noirs in Britain!—Jamaica Pap.
WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—Between the lat of September and
the 31st of December last, there were imprisoned in Whitecrossstreet jail seven men, the collective amount of whose debts was
9a, 5id.!—E.—William Wright, October 22, 1s.; William Smith,
2a,; William Sheppard, October 25, 6d.; George Parrot, 1s. 7id;
7. Springabel, October 25, 2a, 1d.; Thomas Ford, November 28,
8.8i.; and James Mitchell, November 30, 7d.

A Return of the total number of Commissioned Officers in the

A Return of the total number of Commissioned Officers in the Royal Navy on the lst January, 1784, 1792, 1800, 1810, 1816, 1822, 1827, 1823, distinguishing the number of each rank from Admiral to employed afloat on that date:—

January.						-, Ju	_								
1/84		dmr 19	ls,	Vice.		Rear.		Capts.	C	omms		Lieuts.		Total.	
1792	••		••	20		17		478		197					
1800	٠.	14	••	19		21		456	••		••	1,499	••	2,230	
2000	٠.	39		41		48	••		• •	166		1.441		2,117	
1810		49			••		••	516		404		2,1 20	•••	3.168	
1816	••		••	61	••	60		725		557			••		
1822	••	67		68		75		851	••		••	3.097	••	4,549	
1002	٠.	65		64		73			• •	813		3.994		5 868	
1827	٠.	56			••		••		••	809		3.773		5 592	
1833			••			67	••	808		847			••		
	٠.	49	••	57		64		799		885	••	3,712	• •	5,558	
100									••		••	3,218		5,072	
1784				_		RPLO	Y	ID AFL	OA	т.		•		,.,	
1792	••	_	٠.	5		3		118		44					
1800	٠.	_		4		3		62			••	397		567	
1810	٠.	5		10			••		• •	29	٠.	260		358	
1010		3	••		••	10		287		150		1,439	••		
1816			••		••	5	٠.	229		221			••	1,892	
1822	٠.	3		1		10		117	••		••	1,538		2 007	
1827	••	2		3		5	••		••	79		670		890	
102/		2			• •		• •	63		56		420			
1833		2	••		٠.	4	٠.	73		75			••	549	
**	•••	- 4		5				• •	• •	10		682		849	

1833 2 ... 6 ... 4 ... 73 ... 75 ... 682 ... 842
VALUE OF THE FRANCHISE.—The following is a copy of a letter in the late elections, by a voter resident in Brighton. We suppress the late elections, by a voter resident in Brighton. We suppress the late elections of the writer, not out of any pity which we curselves 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 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 is here done? To render the story complete, but by no means with a view of insinuating any thing unfair in other quariers—an idea which we beg to be understood as negativing 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.

of the above letter, after one or two other propositions, nhally 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 England 13 petitions, 4,021 signatures; against the continuance of slavery 99 petitions, 3,564 signatures; against the continuance of slavery 99 petitions, 59,419 signatures; against the Continuance of slavery 99 petitions, 59,419 signatures; against the Disturbances in Ireland Bill 523 petitions, with 34,312 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, 6,788 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.

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:—

Notie the Committee on Railsrodes has gon in to the sennet Chamber.—

Boston (America) Daily Commercial Gazette.

Althorian 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 spoilation, and justify it by a principle which would fully bear out Combett in his equitable adjustment of the Funds.—Christian Remembrancer for April.

Livery Servants.—Mr. Singleton, timber-merchant, obtained

the Funds.—Christian Remembrancer for April.

Liven's Sernams.—Mr. Singleton, timber-merchant, obtained a verdict in the Sheffield Court of Requests, on Tuesday last, for 51. as the value of livery and other wearing apparel supplied to his late servant (Christopher Ingarn), 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 50. 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.—Notvided by his master unless the year's service be performed .- Not-

tingham Review.

The following affords some new consolation to poor Lord Green: The following affords some new consolation to poor Lord Grey:—
"At the last meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political
Junion, Mr. Satz said, "the greatest indignation now prevailed
against the Ministers for their despotic conduct towards Ireland, and
for their refusal to inquire into the distress of this country.—(Lond
cries of "hear, hear.")—The conduct of Ministers on Mr. Atrwoon'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 adddresses should be forwarded
to the King from all parts of the kingdom, praying thim to dismiss
is Ministers forthwith."—(Loud cheers.)—Mr. Satz 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 honester men the better.—(Tremedons sepulause.)

Relief for Newspapers.—An old persioned marine—one who

place to abler and honester men the better.—(Tremendous applicuse.) RELIBH FOR NEWERPHERS.—An old pensioned marine—one who was present at the battle of Bunker's hill, a second Corporal Trim, 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 gout was kept in the barracks which was in the habit of eating the papers, and being killed, I was asked to partake of part of it—I can give no other reason!"

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERENCYS.

PREFERENCYS.

Rev. T. T. Rog has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, Vicarrage of Dunholme, with St. John, in Newport, in the city

to the Vicarage of Dunlolme, with St. John, in Newport, in the city of Lincoln.

The Rev. James Crosse, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Lydeard St. Lawrence, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Edward Crosse, of Paulet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Russell.—Exeter Gazette.

The Rev. James Leg, 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.

Patron, Lord Montagu.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Jrm. Repr., aged 55, Incumbent of Rockliff, near Carrisle, having faithfully discharged the duties of that parish for the space of 54 years. What is remarkable, he and his predecessor have filled the situation for the long period of 112 years.

The Rev. Charles Halsten, of Hood House, near Burnley.

WIGGELLANGUIS

The Rev. Charles Halsten, of Hood House, near Burnley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscription for the Irish Clergy already exceeds 40,0001.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The above society held their general Meeting at the Church-building Society's office, St. Martin's-place, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, when the usual business was transacted Present:—The Archibishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, St. Asaph, Chester, Bangor; Lord Kenyon, Joshua Watson, Esq., James Trimmer, Esq., Rev. Dr. D'Uyley, Rev. Dr. Walmsley, Rev. J. C. Wigram.—The schools of 32 places were then taken in unison, and grants to 24 places were made, amounting in the whole to 915.

amounting in the whole to 9151.

The new church at Stanton St. Bernard was on Wednesday see'nnight to pened for divine service.

We have authority to state that the building of a commodious and mandsome 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 Luscomer, 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 Goole last week presented each (f

their Ministers, the Rev. John Wilson and the Rev. John Earl, with a bandsome silver tea-pot, appropriately engraved, as a teatimonial of their admiration of, and gratifude for the valuable and hencolent, assistance rendered by these gentlemen during the distressing visitation of Cholera at that place.

The Rev. W. Marsh, 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 labours appear to be as highly estimated at Birmingham as they were at Reading, and subsequently at Colchester.

The Lord Bishop of Perenbosouour 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 23 of June.

The Rev. J. Lrox, 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 grabeful attachment to a revered Pastor, and as the memorial of activities have accordingly taken place in the village during the last week, a brief account of which we are 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 achool-room was fitted up with considerable taste, under the direction of the Committee, and arrangements were made for one hundred and fitty visitors, and about that number sat down to dinner.—Banohetter Herald.

The inhabitants of Faversham are so much gratified by the very able preaching of the Rev. Dr. Burr, as to manifest a desi

man was invited, and the same opportunity was taken to present to him a pair of beautiful silver salver, which had been subscribed by a subscription amongst the parishioners. The school-room was fird up with considerable taket, under the direction of the day strong the control of the contro

from Thy judgments to fear. Thy wrant source was a surrounded to the control of t

The following latest foreign arrivals we copy from the Standard of

an economing states, to reign arrivais 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. Petersburgh of the 23d ult, which we find that the late occurrences at Constantionple are known in that city. The Journal significantly says, without further comment, that the Russian squadron "is still at anchor in the road of Bijukdere." Great compliments are interchanging between the Russian Admiral Lazarefi, 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?

Mahomet think of this?
"We have a late arrival from Singapore, by which we learn that
the Chirese rebellion had been terminated by a compromise, and that
the military were on their return home."

the military were on their return home."

OMPLETION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—Volume XLVIII, which completes the Edition, and will contain a copious Glossary, appears on 1st May.

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Church, Newgate-street, Edward Purser, E-q., of New Bridge-street, Frances, only daughter of Mr. Hayward, of Newgate street.

On the 2d instant, at Downpatrick, Ireland, suddenly, after a long illustiful to the control of the contr

LONDIAN: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACEELL WAY.

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Edits

(post paid) are received.

# JOHN



# BULL.

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

## Vol. XIII.—No. 644

# SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1833.

Price 7d.

and from Mr. Parsons, Boscoffice, Theatre, and the Mr. Parsons, Boscoffice, Theatre, and the Mr. Parsons, Boscoffice, Theatre, and the Mr. Parsons, Boscoffice, Theatre, and the Mr. Parsons, Boscoffice, Theatre, Mr. Jones; Mias Arlington, Mad. Vestris, After which, THE INVINCIBLES, Victoire, Madame Vestris, To account every Evening until further notice with the new and successful Legendonic States, and the Mr. Parsons, and the Mr. Parsons, and the Mr. Parsons, and the Mr. Parsons, and the Conners; with A Nation for an information of the Mr. Parsons, and the Mr. Parsons,

Wednerday, Madame Vestris will appear as Apollo, in Midas—On Thurndaywill be produced an ew Play written by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, called The Wife, or a Tale of Mantias.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

MR. MATHEWS AT HOME!—COMIC ANNUAL, 1833.—
MR. MATHEWS AS HOME!—COMIC ANNUAL, 1833.—
MR. MATHEWS AS HOME!—ON MONDAY, April 22, when he will be Poblic, that he shall be AT HOME! on MONDAY, April 22, when he will be Pour House of his COMIC ANNUAL BOOK of the World of

R. Karr. 3a. The Songs are also published with the prynamous values, by Madame Cinit. M. Nouvrit, and M. Levansetth.

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POPULAR SONGS BY JOHN BARNETT.

Ryal Covent Garden in "The 2 glo Note," and at the Royal Olympic Theatre in "A Match in the Dark." Price 2s.

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ANGOW LOTTERY OFFICE, 103, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. condom,—As all Tickets and Shares in thin popular Lottery have been considered by the control of th

HAND ELIERS, LAMPS, and GLASS WARE.—GEORGE PROBLEMS, TO STREET, STREET

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SONS OF THE CLEIGY—The ANNIVERSARY will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, the 27th June.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC will take place as usual, on the preceding Tneeday. Conductor, Sin George Smart

OLIVER HARGRANY, Gentry, Will ke Published CONNERT will take the ANNIVE EVENING CONNERT will take

NON OF THE CLEIGY.—The ANNIVERSARY will be need at all St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, the 27th June.—The REHBARSAL of the MUSIC will take place as usual, on the preceding Toesday. Conductor, Six George Smart

OLIVER HARGRAVE, Treasurer.

N. R. MORI has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his ANNUAL EVENING GONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, May 17, 1833, at the KING'S CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATER, on which occasion the most elehrated Ferrigin and Native Occalist will lend their valuable assistance. The Programme will consist of the compositions of the most distinguished Vocal and Instrumental Composers. Full of Mori and Lavenu, 24, New Bonds-treet and of the principal Music cellers.

MERGY CONCERT ROOM, KING'S YHEATTE.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON and WILLMAN have the honour to assume to the sholid the principal Music cellers. Will take place at the shove Room, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 8th May.—Bills of particulars, and Tickets, 103, 64, each, to be had of Mr. Nicholson, 12, Caroline-street, Bedford-square; Mr. Willman, No. 2, Leicester-place, Leicester-quare (where Boxes may shas be had, and for which an early application is respectfully redicted; and at all the principal Music Shops.

N. VAUGHAN most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Principal, that his ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT. Working and May and the Welling of Mr. VAUGHAN most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Principal, that his ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT Will take place at the above Rooms, on FILIDAY, April 29th, on the grand scale of former year. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. W. Knyvett, Particular, and June 1997. The particular is and the principal Music Shops.

OF ERMAN MINNTRELS, under the immediate Partranspace of Mr. Vancian S0, Great Portland-street, and the principal Music Shops.

OF ERMAN MINNTRELS, under the immediate Partranspace of Mr. Vancian S0, Great Portland-street, and the principal Music Shops.

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OF HER

Maine Cavern, Swiss Cottage, Alpine Scenery, Waterfalls, &c., 1s.—N.B. The interior is thoroughly warmed and lighted up for the Season. Annual Tickete may be had.

WONEY.—To the CLERGY.—The unprincipled attempt to Michael the payment of Tithee, by which many respectable. Clerical Families have been much inconvenienced, induces the Advertiser to offer perunit, not paid (stating the income of the applicant, and all other particulars), may be made to Mr. Rose, No. 9. Bolton row, Curron street, May-fair, London, Order and Company of the Company of the PURCH.—From £4,000 to £6,000 ready to be advanced in the PURCHASE of a NEXT PRESENTATION of adequate value, with the prospect of immediate possession; situation must be upland, and from 30 to 100 miles from London, with a good House—Letters containing full particulars to be addressed, post paid, to Mesus, Sturfont, Solicitors, Temple. Lundon.

NO the CLERGY.—ORIGINAL MS. SERMONS for SALE.—It. Seventy, fave, late the property of a D. 0, decased—2. One Hundred titl, ditte; price moderate—3, fifty ditte, late the property of a Rector, decased. The latter have been distinctly copied, but to ensure uniqueness both copies and originals will be given together. They are strictly orthodox, and the style is highly respectable.—Apply to Mr. Bayne, 115, Grav's innihane, Holborn, which is a superchaller—Apply to Mr. Bayne, 115, Grav's innihane, Holborn, attainments and irreproachable moral discont.—Any communication addressed for the control of the control of the control of the control of the CLERGY, &c. &c.—WANTED, for a period not less.

T. W., 65, St. Paula Church-yard, London, will receive immediate attention.

To the CLERGY, &c. &c., -WANTED, for a period not less than Six Months, 30 or 40 miles from London, a well FURNISHED HOUSE, with coach house, stabiling, rarden, &c. &c: Or the Advertiser, a Clergyman, and M.A. of Canbidge, will be happy to take the Duties of a Pariol, having the use of Parsonage House, &c. —For particulars apply (If by letter, post paid) to J. U., 4, Adam's count, Old Brode-street.

INCREASE of INCOME.—ROYAL UNION ANNUITY and INSURANCE OFFICE, foot of Waterioo Bridge —Tables for the purchase of a Lite Annuity may be had on application by letter, or at the Office from 10 Hill 8 daily.

10 ill 8 dally.

N the VICINITY of REGENT-STREET.—To be LET for a Term by the Year or for the Season, elegantly furnished, the Principal Part of a most substantially-built moderate-vised of DNR, ment substantially-built moderate-vised of DNR, ment substantially-built moderate-vised of DNR, ment in the State of the State of DNR, ment in the State of the State of DNR, ment in the S

rew. Further particulars may be obtained at Mr. Bailey's Offices, No. 4, Beaktreet. Regent-street.

DETWEEN DORKING and GUILDFORD.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for 23, or 5 Verses, a COTTAGE, containing five bed trooms, besides serrants' rooms, with essel-bruse and stabiling for four or more bornes; cancel, pleasure grounds, and a field of five acres; situate within ten minutes' walk of Albury or Shere Charch. Rent, 100 Guineas. The Shooting over about 1000 acres of land may be rented with it, or separately—Apply to Messrs Bray and Warren, 57, Great Russell-street.

V. FEI INDIAN ISLANDS RELIEF ACT, 2 and 3 Wm. IV. Cap 125.—NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the above Act will not receive, after the list day of May next, any additional applications for LOANS for the purpose of enabling parties to resume the culturation of their Estates which have suffered from insurrection in the biasand of Jamaira, or from Hurricane in the biands of Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. Excheque-1811 Lano Office, South Sea House,

Encholon, 26th March, 1835.

DHENOLOGY.—A Course of EIGHT LECTURES on the

Ladies and Gentlemen,

TWO years not having yet clapsed since my return from India,
I am precluded from offering myself to your notice on the occasion of the
Vacancy which has just occurred in the Direction by the lamented death of Mr.
Jas. Staart; but I beg respectfully to state, that it is my intention to proceed to
the Ballot on the next vacancy which may take place.

39. Upper Harley-street,
April 9, 1833

April 9, 1933

A T a MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA
STOCK, FRIENDS of Lieutenant-Colonel VANS AGNEW, C.B.,
held at the London Tarern on the 10th April, 1833:—
PRESENT.

Grant Allan, sem, Eq.,

Colonel William Hull
Lange Harde Page

A STOCK, FRIENDS of Leutenant-Colonel VANS AGNEW, C.B., held at the London Tavera on the 10th April, 1833:—

FRESS of Leutenant-Colonel PARS of Leutenant-Colonel Colonel Colonel D. H. Billans Richard Brook, Esq.
Joseph Batho, Esq.
John Dean, Esq.
John McCallon, Esq.
John Mc

Proposed by John Innes, Esq., seconded by Thomas Hankey, Esq., and resolved unanimously.

That Lieutenant Colonel Vans Agnew. C.B., having, during a residence of 27 years in India, illied successively high military and political situations, in which supports the propertions.

Proposed by Robert Rickards. Esq., seconded by Major. General Hastings Frazer, Proposed by Robert Rickards. Esq., seconded by Major. General Hastings Frazer, Proposed by Robert Rickards. Esq., seconded with Lieut. Colonel Vans Agnew's professional career, during his long residence in India, have afforded him opportunities of hecoming intimately conversant with the interests and composition of the Indian army, whilst the important stations he has held in the political departers of the Indian army, whilst the important stations he has held in the political depart and with the manners, lashift, and customs of fits was population; and that these valuable acquirements, added to his high reputation and conciliatory disposition, eminently quality him for the office of a Director of the East India Company. Proposed by Bury Hutchinson, Esq., seconded by Thomas Murdock, Esq., and qualifications, his friends now assembled recommend him with condense to the constituent body, and piedge themselves collectively and individually to use their interest the section. The proposed by the proposed by

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 6.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint be Right Hom. Edward Ellies to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Canwn Orgice, April 9.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—City of Westminster.—The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobbiouse, Bart.

Storough of Sunderland—William Thompson, of Whitehall place, in the city of Westminster, Evq., one of the Aldermen of the city of London, in the room of be Hon. George Bartington, who has accepted the Children Handreds.

PEGLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. RICE, Sussex-terrace, Old Brompton, mason.

DELLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. RICE, Susex-terrace, Old Brompton, mason.

J. GRIMBLE, sen. and J. GRIMBLE, jun. Elm-street, Gray's Inn-lane, coach spring makers. Att. Boyman, Freemay's court, Cornbill—T. WOOD-HOUSE, jun. 911 and J. GRIMBLE, jun. Elm-street, Gray's Inn-lane, coach spring makers. Att. Boyman, Freemay's court, Cornbill—T. WOOD-HOUSE, jun. 911 and G. Coleman-street. London; Holroyd, Ward's end, Halifax—T. DAYLES, Liverpeol, currier. Atts. Whitehuse, Castle-street, Holborn; Hindle, Liverpool—D. WATSON, J. MAGINNISS, and S. PERRIN, Beswick, Laneashire, glass mannisciur-rs. Atts. Whitehuse, Castle-street, Holborn; Hindle, Liverpool—D. WATSON, J. MAGINNISS, and S. PERRIN, Beswick, Laneashire, glass mannisciur-rs. Atts. Hampson, Manchester; Adington and Co. Bediord—M. William, J. B. GOT, Wedenbury, Staffordshire, victualier. Atts. White and Whitpon, Sussex. merchant. Atts. Calbaurn, Arundel; Freeman and Bultam-Hampton, Sussex. merchant. Atts. Calbaurn, Arundel; Freeman and Bultam-Hey, Coleman-street, London—J. EVANS, Tything of Whistones, Claine, Worcestershire, horse dealer. Atts. Gwinnell and Hughes, Worcester; Sharpe and Field Old Jewry, London—D. and J. THACKERAY and J. BALDWIN, Walton, Laneashire, brewers. Atts. Cleater, Staple Inn, Loudon; Barnes, Saint Helens—H. A. BACON, Sheffeld, printer. Atts. Battye and Co. Chancery-lane, London; Siddell, Sheffield.

### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Frederick John Viscount Goderick, and title of Earl of Ripon, in the county of York. The King has also been Mingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Frederick John Viscount Goderick, and title of Earl of Ripon, in the county of York. The King has also been Mingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Frederick John Viscount Goderick, and title of Earl of Ripon, in the county of York. The King has also been Mingdom of Care of Ripon and Care of Ca

OLD BAILEY.

These Sessions commenced on Thursday with a heavy calendar as numbers, but the offences charged were generally of a very light

These Sessions commenced on Thursday with a heavy caienuar as to numbers, but the offences charged were generally of a very light nature.

W. Davis was indicted for cutting and maining his master, J. Hutchinson, of Tudor-place, Tottenham Court-road; but it having been proved that the master struck the apprentice first, the Jury acquitted him, and the Learned Judge refused the prosecutor his expences, as he had taken the lad to a Political Union.

Sarali Mekin, acquitted on two charges of shop-lifting, was found guilty of stealing 60 yards of riband and a piece of lace from the shop of G. Simpson of Crawford-street, and sentenced to seven years transportation.—There were several other charges against her.

J. Barton, W. Saunders, and J. Carter, were indicted for robbing W. Gates, the Harefield carrier, of 201. 10s. in cash. The prosecutor had gone to Uxbridge market to purchase a horse, and had drunk with the prisoners at the Falcon public house: they knew he had money, as he had stated the purpose for which he visited Uxbridge on returning home through Page's-lane, he was attacked by several men, and robbed of all his money. The proof of identity was not satisfactorily made out, and when apprehended no part of the money was found on either. They were acquitted.

Edward Martin was indicted for four several burglaries, and stealing a large quantity of various property.—The prisoner persisted in pleading guilty, and that plea was recorded.

Elizabeth Middleton was then indicted for receiving the goods stolen by the last prisoner, and was found guilty.

Thursday the Grand Jury for Middletex returned a true bill against the content of the money was found for the prisoner persisted in pleading guilty, and that plea was recorded.

pleading guitty, and that plea was recorded.

Elizabeth Middleton was then indicted for receiving the goods stolen by the last prisoner, and was found guilty.

Thursday the Grand Jury for Middlesex returned a true bill against John Merrill, assistant to Mr. Clapham, surycon, of Francis street, Tottenham-court road, on an indictment preferred under the verdict of a coroner's jury, charging him with manslaughter, for having Ignorantly and negligently administered a quantity of prussic acid to Mary Latten, wife of a policeman of the E division.

Mr. Justice P urk announced at Exeter, and since his arrival in this town, that he does not intend again taking the Western Circuit.—Whether his Lordship prefers any other judicial tour is not known; but the probability is, that being entitled to his retiring pension, his Lordship will have good taste enough to secede from his professional Jabours while he has health and a probable term of years to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his long and meritorious career. The duties of a judge are often distressingly oppressive. During the present Assiz's Mr. Justice Littledale sat from nine o'clock on Thursday morning until two o'clock on the morning of the next day; and on Saturday last it was nearly twelve at night before the Court broke up. Mr. Justice Park has judicially sat in this county during many Assizes and will leave behind him an impression of high respect for his many sestimable qualities.—Tanunto Courvier.

Lavy Brascoz.—The period of this lady's imprisonment in the House of Correction for libel expired on Wednesday; on which day and was of course enlarged. This was, however, at her own request the soft in non. when a carriage which she had sent for drove up to the yet did noon, when a carriage which she had sent for drove up to he was of course enlarged. This was, however, at her own request the soft in none was not a security of a state of disturbance to the yet did noon, when a carriage which she had sent for drove up to he was of course enlarged. The rish Cocumb f

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Bull—These are very memorable days in the history of this country—and I deeply regret that you are so occupied with the internal state of Great Britain as not to have time or space to call the attention of your readers from week to week to the state of France. Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn it in no other. How important then is it to point to France, where the principles of democracy first began to triumph, and from whence they have spread over all Europe; and to say to the Reformers and Whigs of your native country. "behold the fruits of those principles in a neighbouring kingdom." In my last week's letter I called your attention to the admissions of the Minister of the Interior, relative to the present awful situation of this country, which is without God—without religion—without Sabbath—without morality—without public or private irritue—and which is now in a state bordering on civil war and actual bloodshed. To-day, I shall convey to you the sentiments and the declarations of others who are, and who are not in office—who belong to the Government and who oppose it. You will then be prepared for a relation of some of the events of the past week, and you will gather courage in your arduous and unequal struggle, convinced more than ever, that there is no medium between the triumph of emocracy and the triumph of conservative and monarchical principles.

The Count de Montoser—who cannot be suspected of being

democracy and the triumph of conservative and monarchical principles.

The Count de Monyroastra—who cannot be suspected of being governed by the Catholic Priesta, as he datinguished himself during the control of the

Of new carriages there are none! of new fashions none! The butchers, bakers, and process have given themselves a holyabutchers, bakers, and process have given themselves a holyabutchers, bakers, and process have given themselves and the process and the p

march of its army towards constantingles, at Route the republicans, and especially the Students, have got up an emeric. The French Government has resolved on continuing the fortification of Paris with all possible promptitude. This does not look muchilik peace.

Saturday.—The Russian Government has required the Germain Diet to adopt yet stronger measures to put down the progress of the confederation. The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia hold daily conference as to the affairs of the East; and the Emperor Micholas has an nounced through M. Bozzo Dr. Bordon, his resolution not to which draw his fleet from the Bosphorus, or to arrest the march of his army until the Pacha of Expression, or to arrest the march of his army until the Pacha of Expression of the East of the Confederation of the Antwerp the Belgian soldiers have been fighting amongst themselves and seven in Orangint mender wounder for the Confederation of the Confederation

recomprised this delicious spring weather, I conclude by assuring you that I am ever, your affectionate correspondent,

\*\*PREFERMENTS.\*\*

The H. R. Dukinfield, Clerk, M.A. has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebend of Wintreborne Earls, wild by the death of J. Salier, Clerk

The Rev. Tros. Patteson, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Patney, Wilts, vacant by the death of John Cutler, Clerk.

The Rev. Joseph Twentyman, B.A. has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of the New Church at Thornes, on the presentation of the Rev. Mer. Rany. Curac of Spofforth, has been presented by the Hon, and Rev. William Herbert, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wetherby, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. B. Edmonson, M.A.

The Rev. Jonn White, Man. As been appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Wetherby, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. B. Edmonson, M.A.

The Rev. Jonn White, M.A. has been appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of West Bilney, in the county of Norfolk, on the nomination of John Dalton, Esq. of Switzerland.

The Rev. C. P. Lyke, late Rectory of West Thorney, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Cooper, on the patronage of P. Lyne, Edgard Rev. J. Synons, M.A. to the Rectory of West Thorney, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Cooper, on the patronage of P. Lyne, Edgard Rev. J. Synons, M.A. to the Rectory of Radnage, Bucks.

The Rev. Jonn Williams D. J. was on Thursdy last instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Worth Honourable Lord Duck.

The Rev. Jonn Callians, Obstitutes, Obstitutes.

The Rev. Jonn Callians, Obstitutes.

The Rev. Jonn Callians, Obstitutes, Obs

NEW CHURCH AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday last, shortly after lo'clock, the Mayor, attended by the bailiffs, mayistrates, and compariment, and a large body of the clergy and lairy, left the Town leading out to lay the first stone of the new church to be built in the street law of the clerk the stone of the new church to be built in the street law out of Great Howard-street, beyond the horounk gab. of church is to be called All Saints, and is to contain 1,000 sittings, which 200 are to be wholly free, 500 to be let to the labouring classes at 2a. a sitting per annum, and the remainder to be let at a moder at 2a. a sitting per annum, and the remainder to be two schools of the contain the street labour of the street labour

sertral munificent private donations; we understand, however, that 300, at least, are still wanted to complete the requisite funds. The Res. A. CAMPBELL, attended by Messrs. Stewart and Picron, the architects, presented the trowel, &c. to the Mayor, who laid the sone with the usual ceremonies, expressing his high gratification at height and the opportunity of assisting in so religious a work, and the erremony was concluded with a prayer.

The Rev. Messrs. Beautorat and Kyle, who were clerical delegates from this diocese to the government in England have returned, after a wise and zealous discharge of the important duty committed to them. As far as we can learn, important benefits are likely to result from the deputation to the Irish dioceses in general. — Cork Onstitution.

Nos. RESIDENCE IN THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER — Out of about 500.

wise and zealous discharge of the important duty committed to them. As far as we can learn, important benefits are likely to result from the deputation to the Irish dioceses in general. — Cork Constitution.

Now asside the transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfe

The Archdeacon of Hamstaple has fixed his Visitation at Torring-ton-burshed and the state of the distressed of the distressed frish (Clergy, 14th June 15th 
MIDDLESEX SESSIONS

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Thursday Maria Perkins was found guilty of robbing her father of divers articles of cutlery and linen. The policeman who apprehended the prisoner said he had known her father for several years, and he was a most respectable man. The prisoner had run away several times, and for a length of time carried on a systematic plunder of very valuable property, consisting of gold chains, &c. He added, that the prisoner had got connected with a gang of thieves, and she had also associated with lennelse of a very questionable character. Her father, from parental feelings, had repeatedly abstained from prosecuting the prisoner, but she was now considered past redemption, unless she was separated from her wicked companions.—The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.—The Chairman sait was truly distressing to see a young girl of the prisoner's appearance stand in such a disgraceful situation. The Court would not make any further remark than to observe that there was no hope of her ever redeeming her character in this country. The sentence of the Court was that she be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

make any nurther remark than to observe that there was no hope of ther ever redeeming her character in this country. The sentence of the Court was that she be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

During the violent storm which visited the metropolis on Thursday, two women, in the employ of a market gardener at Old Ford, took shelter under a tree in the vicinity of their employ. They had not long been in this situation when the electric fluid struck the tree and shattered it, and threw the two women on the ground. One of them was only slightly injured, but the other, a fine young woman, was found licless. Medical aid was immediately procured, and every means used to restore animation, but in vain; the vital spark had fied. Forgeries have multiplied considerably since the punishment of death no longer attaches to the crime, but guilty parties, who are convicted, probably are not aware of the severe punishment which they will have to undergo when transported to New South Wales for the offence. Immediately after landing they are sent up the country to work in the mines, and obliged to labour with almost incessant toil. Many forgers escaped formerly, because Juries felt a human repugnance to find them guilty when they knew that the sentence of the delinquents would be followed by certain death; but the case is now altered, and scarcely a forger in luture will escape against whom a satisfactory case is made out.

INCENDIARISM.—Information was on Thursday received at the Metropolitan Police-office, Scotland-yard, that the premises of Mr. Richard Briuganshaw, at Taplow, had been set fire to a few nights ago by some diabolical villains, and that about 400 bushels of barley had been destroyed by the conflagration before the flames could be subduded. A reward of fifty guineas has been offered for the detection of the miscreants.

Thursday morning Mr. Ballantine, the Chairman of the Tower Royalty Sessions, on his way to the Court House in Wellclose-square to preside at the quarter Sessions, was suddenl

HE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XCVII., is just Published.
Contents:—
I. Glifford's Baltion of the Dramatic Works of Shirley.
II. Ler Vasseur's Apology for Robespierse.
III. Life and Death of Felix Neff, Pastor is the High Alps.
IV. Poems by Alfred Tennyson.
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VI. Mad. D'Arblay's Reminiscences.
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IX. Cure of the Dry Rot.
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one act or the exercise I moovent Debtors. The original Queen's, and every other description of needles of the very first manufacture, continue to be made and sold by J. Hardwidge, 172, Long-lane, Southwark.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank several correspondents for very clever poems which we have received—"NIGER"—"CRANMER," and others; buse fear that serious verses, however good, are misplaced in the columns of a newspaper.

a newspaper. Mr. A., who inquires if it is according to our wishes and plan to view his book, must send it to us before we can possibly give him an

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 TREPOLYEN.
In answer to "A BREWER," we beg to state that there is at present no clause in Sir Andrew Answe's Bill to prevent beer working on Sundays. "A BREWER," mis-spells the worthy Baronet's name—it is spelt 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?
Diplomatius Verus is thanked, and shall appear next week.
H., on military flogging, ditto.
Our article on East India affairs is postponed till next Synday.

H., on military flogging, ditto.

Our article on East India sflairs is postponed till next Sunday.

We are compelled to ostpone 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 Marshalmen 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

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 Berkelley 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 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 at address of the propositive propositive propositive propositive propositive propositive propositiv

tions that the perusal of ultra-conservative journa's is parti-cularly injurious, as tending to destroy the confidence be-tween 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, there-fore, will be the SOVEREIGN'S conviction that his Ministers fore, 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 extelled, we refer to the speech of Mr. LARKINS—of the was to be Sir SOMETHING HEADLAM to the crations 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 :-

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 Kins'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 shewed themselves as candidates against Radicals and Tories, In the city of London, which at the general election had returned Alderman Watthama, an avowed triend 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 pledged liberal, and a friend of the Grey Administration, had recent and considerable claims upon the favour of the London constituency, Mr. Lyalt, a known Tory, was returned. In Marylebone Mr. Murana, a professed friend of His Majery'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. Hore, the rankest of the Tory race, was far ahead of the Ministerial candidate. The Grex principles were, it seems, more odious even than those of the Conservative Club. At Stunderland the friend of Ministers was signally defeated. At Gloucester itself, where the Whig Berkeleys are so strong, a gentleman of that lamily, who had just taken office, and had thus identified his cause with hiat of Ministers was signally defeated. At Gloucester itself, where the Whig Berkeleys are so strong, a gentleman of that lamily, who had just taken office, and had thus identified his cause with hiat of Ministers, has been been

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 Gark 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 least 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 Grev 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 Grev—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 Grev 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, Lordship and we agree.

THE Stock-jobbers have been pretty quiet upon Portuguese affairs during the week. The last hit 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 Oparto.

supplies into Oporto. In the absence of information which we trust will speedily arrive, it may not be unnecessary to refer to a very excel-lent 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

lever, popular, faultess 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 factions; and now, lastly, at Gloucester, with all their own influence superadded to the personal and proprietory 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 Soverregion of what his people think and feel; for however active and anxious Lord Green and however strenuous he may be in his declara-

MIT. 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 BERMUDEZ, 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 BERMUDEZ is calculated to afford it, to restore it to its proper rank amongst the nations of Europe. lated to afford it, to restore it to its proper rank amongst the nations of Europe.

lated to afford it, to restore it to its proper rama 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 gun ships, 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 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.

The Russian fleet was in a very unlicatily state, and muchillness 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 flags days. tration of fifteen days.

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 PONSONNY 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 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 Childe who was to bear it; and so, at last, RIPON 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 incupable of doing right: and that a Blue Ribband is also to be bestowed upon his Lordship. His Lordship, as welast 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! LORD GODERICH, like Lord DURHAM, is an Earl: the 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 disraceful 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

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 communited their pension for a sum of money, and had proceeded to settle in Canada. The misfortunes of the pensioners had been very great. The following are extracts from the Report referred to.

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 100,0001.; and we believe that few will assert that they are not now, in general, in a worse condition than they could possibly be ab home.
"The extent of the delusion under which they as well as the British Government have been acting is actonishing; for there is no one who will say that either they or the British Government coatemplated 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 Details of the service of the service of the service of the service of the pensioners, whose prospects have been so much

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 Hardings mentioned this subject in the House of Commons, and recurred 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; ABEGUING HOX IS going round for Mr. DOWARE; usubscription has been suggested in order to withstand the tyrannical and undue influence of a Peur—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.

snown 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 Sunderexpenses 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 in elliptopes of which pathing but an expent design.

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 retwrn of Mr. Hope have been unbounded—the electors have declared that he shall not bear 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

IT will be seen that no time has been lost under the active administration of Lord ANGLESEA and the Right Honourable Sir JOHN HORHOUSE in declaring martial law in certain parts of Ireland; this gives a good caruest 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. Eller, is reported to be a man of business and a man of decision, who will not be governed by Mr. Solltvar, 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. Eller's immediate attention.

Since Sir J. Hobnouse's Pension Warrant of the 7th of February.

833, 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 masched 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 The Brepectful 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

By this book he is told that as an indulgence for good conduct he is to be newarded 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, is. 2d.; a serjeant, is. 8d.; provided the non-commissioned officers had served as corporals or serjeants at least 10 years of the 21 years service. By the Warrant 1823, 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 serjeant 10d. instead of 1s. 8d. loss 10d. Mr. Etticz, as a man of business, must know that the serjeants 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 serjeants now serving in the army, that instead of 1s. 8d. after 21 years' service, they shall, by Sir John Honhouse's eacle, have only 10d.? After 25 years, losing 10d. a day pension, and being required to serve four years longer? Will dissatisfied serjeants make contented soldiers? Are they not bound together by a community of interests?

seeing required to serve four years longer? Will dissatismed serjeants make contented soldiers? Are they not bound together by a community of intercets?

Sir John Hobbouse condescended to relax when he heard of the dispatent 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 has 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, susplicion is rankling in the breasts of the men at this ungracious mode of sacking out of a bungling measure. As an old Adjutant of some experience, I solicit Mr. ELLICE's attention to this lives of self-interest by which men are to be governed quietly or itself, which men are to be governed quietly or itself, with the source of self-interest by which men are to be governed quietly or itself, its not settled, nor likely to be settled, so long as the lastend 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 March, 1833, by March, 1823, by March, 1823.

Let Mr. Ellics also call for the average of parish allowances Branted to paupers, and compare that rate with the new pension rate of the soldier's friend, Sir J. C. Hobrouse. A patriot can declaim in favour of Liberty, and commemorate his accession to the soldier's friend, Sir J. C. Hobrouse. A patriot can declaim in favour of Liberty, and commemorate his accession to the absolute for the Whig Algerine Act; a philanthropist can spout on the battings acainst the degradation of military flogging, and pretend to a sensitively alive to the soldier's feelings, where a little clap-trap bays, so 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. Ellicagainst 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. Ellicage commences his popularity-hunting scheme of truckling to the Bundetts and Connetts of the day by restricting corporal punishment to the most flagrant crimes, lethim 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. The stimulant for good service and good conduct is to be lowered on

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.

As our correspondent so continually alludes, in this appeal on behalf of the soldier, to Mr. Elelice, 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. Elelice is only acting warming-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 Hobhouse'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 Hobhouse'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 Bilk, 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 Greey 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 Councillors, have sworn to advise for His Malesty's honour, dignity, and welfare) and place it in the hands of the Cobberts and O'Connelles of the Reformed House of Co

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 and the second 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 shew of diligence and zeal. We are not insensible, any more than Mr. Sadler, or his worthy successor, Lord Assler, 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 netitions, to which all this annarent

acon cross-good the source should be able to the state of the should of the solidor. To the Education, as Secretary at War, the wax not appointed as or contention of the state of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should be should

unconstitutional domineering, we beg to extract it, and shew it to our readers "free gratis for nothing:"

"REMARKS ON THE LORN'S DAY BILL.

"The principle of the Bill being protection to every man, beginning with the poorest, and alording 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 in 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 of 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 neighbouring Monday markets or fairs, which occasion Sunday preparations or Sunday travelling, they should be named.

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 framer of the Bill; but the opinion of the country is requested thereupon.

thereupon.

The Bill was framed to give protection to all the various grades

he have netitioned Parliament.

"The Bill was framed to give protection to all the various grades who have petitioned Parliament.
"It is for 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 closing "the carriage-gates of Hyde-park" was given, in order to repel the insinuation 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—

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 advertizer 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 lunconstitutional. The advertisement says—"All classes and trades have netitioned for protection:"—in the first blace, 50,000 persons only

petitioned for protection: "—in the first place, 50,000 persons only have petitioned at all, and if these 50,000 persons choose to sel nothing—buy nothing on Sunday—who interferes with them? No labourer is or can be compelled to work on Sunday as it is.

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 innonvenienced; of these, in many clubs, half the members live in them—breakfast, 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. fast, during the whole of Sunday.

So—the gates of Hyde Park are to he shut; but not for any sacred

So—the gates of rivde Park are to he shut; but not for any sare-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 it they, idd, and fer 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.

cannot well be shut, as they give ingress to the inhabitants of nundreds 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 Aoxew'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 traveling? Why should a Roman Catholic, who is, happily, admitted to all our civil and political privilegea, 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 oneside to agree with the cold, rigid, puritanical restrictions which it is proposed 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 setforth 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 gountry 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 is 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 Andaw Adams.

We have been led unintentionally into some remarks on the Bill

We have been led unintentionally into some remarks on the Bill nerely meant to draw attention to the impudence of the pe tition system—we beg pardon, and have done.

AMONGST the Historical Painters of the day, no man has 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

out 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 nearly with a necessary.

met with encouragement.

The "Young Artist's" observations upon Mr. EDWIN LANDSEER's pictures are absurd; the portrait of a dog i 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 inimitable—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

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 mezotint engraving, we advise him to cast his eyes over a print, by Mr. C. TURNER, of Sir HENRY HARDINGE, from a picture by Mr. EDDES, 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 nels and ourserves of the absence of rathamentary 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 a page of the periodical strength of the service of the s 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 pow erfully feel it to be deserved.

erfully 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 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 talgate of Mrs. Norway herself are sufficient to support a work. The talents of Mrs. Nowron herself are sufficient to support a work of twice its extent, but aided and abetted as she is by the best contributtors 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

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

extraordinary and marvellous productions of later days, Mr. D'ISRAELI'S wondrous Tale of Alroy certainly

days, Mr. D'Israell's wondrous Tale of Alroy 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 if to know that his "Wondrous 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 Encyclopædia Britannica maintains, in every particular, the high character which the work has acquired; as does the present volume of Valpy's heautiful Shakepeare. An able and voluminous work on the Administration of British India, by Sir John Malcolar, 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 morever of the successful results, which, while they assure us of the increased prosperity of a vast district while under his dominion, a second edition of the Life of Sir David Baird is on the eve of

A second edition of the Life of Sir David Baird is on the eve

## 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 "Effis 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 Marsery'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 celerated. The music was bad, the scenery beautiful, the acting equal to the music. Keeley 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 Keeley" is the best comic actor alive; and what delights us the treatment of the sure of the s We hear a vast deal about the legitimate drama, and of Bills in they are sure to back their opinion at night. Nevertheless "that there KERLEY" 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, mor people played the devil than any other part. The Maid of Cashmer continued the diversions of Monday to a late hour on Tuesda

continued the diversions of Monday to a late hour on lucius morning, when the audience got up and went home to breakfast.

The little Haymarket opened—most judiciously as we think—

John Bull, followed by a new piece by that clever author and a
Mr. Bucksrone, which excited roars of laughter. We hope
town will recollect that the license of this mirth-stirring hou .with 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—nor taste—caprice, or whim, or whatever it may be called, is—Mrs. Yarss, 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. Annous opens the Adelphi on the same night, which has been crammed to the ceiling to see the acting which does not draw in theHaymarket, and altogether his company is strong, his attractions tempting, and Mr. John Rezve, 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 besides the regular theatres, Greenwich fair held out its bait—the Hepping Unt—a fight on the skirts of the town—Mr. Ducnow and is osses"—The Surrey Theatre and the Shadowless Max, with the Devil Antonia, for that—spare us, Askew!—is the plain English of the Diavolo Antonia, who danced upon a rope, and our dear delightful Michael Boat, who played upon his chin. And there was Sanler's Wells, with two new pieces—one called Schinderhannea, and the other, Crossing the Line. The former is quite terrific, the latter comic; but we should be to observe to some of the Philandering gentlemen of the New River Head, that keeping the line is sometimes as editiving as crossing it. times as edifying as crossing it.

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 Blackamore got unmercifully hissed—the Covent 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—inte-resting to our readers. We can spare the room to-day, and they

resung 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 Larorre for his new Play, The Wife of Mantua, according to which he is to receive a sum nearly amounting to 300. for it, but no part of it in the first instance, and before the probable success of the piece has been secretained. 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. Butler refused a part in it, as we think, inconsiderately, recollecting that he retired from public notice under no very advantageous circumstances in The Black Damond. The chief weight will, therefore, rest on the author, on Warde, and on Ellen Tere. 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 ar 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 oddeat way of concluding a bargain we ever heard.

This seems the oddeat way of concluding a bargain we ever heard. The Knowles has, after some hesitation, agreed to take 6001, 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 Tar's is lands—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 Tare'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 Load High Adminat; and having done so, proceeded down stairs—it was over the baluster that the Load High Adminat, was graciously pleased to call out, "Go rr," and the hero did most wonderfully fulfit the instructions he so received. If Miss Tare 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:— This seems the oddest way of concluding a bargain we ever heard.

We then find the following:

would—beather.

We then find the following:—

"We understand that nothing definitive has yet been settled regarding the letting 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, Cantain Poatsita, would still have been ready to continue his tenancy could be 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 Lapontra, and we shall then have a foreigner at the head of both our great national dramatic establishments. Of course, combined operations will then be expenses will be much less, with the necessity of only keeping up three companies for tragedy, comedy, and opera at both, with the expenses will be much less, with the necessity of only keeping up three companies for tragedy, comedy, and opera at both, with the apprehension that under such circumstances the Lord Chamberisia 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 i—so long—all England—all Europe—Asia, Africa, the

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 Katrss, of Jude-street, hair-dresser; and Thomas Borr, of Margaret-street, Caven-dish-square, upholsterer—bave petitioned against the return of Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY. They allege that he is not qualified by law, inasmuch as he was not seised, at the time of the election, of any cetate 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 300].—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. Hulse, the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, gave orders that the gardens of the Hospital are to be oper 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 S. 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 resorts. But what is the use of opening Chelsea Gardens on Sundays?—nobody dare go there when Sir Andrew Agneau's Bill passes. What! take pleasure in a garden? 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 prefrom Whitechapel to Chelsea to enjoy the atternoun, and "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 sotting 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 successfor which Lord and Lads Howeek go about town weeping. They need not be alarmed—we shall very much rejoice to see the Governor of Jamaica back again safe in London.

Howick go about town weeping. They need not be alarmed—we shall very much rejoice to see the Governor of Jamica back again sale in London.

Extract of a letter, dated Jamaica, Feb. 29, 1833:—

"Within the last two weeks Lord Mulcharaye has broken out in the most extravayant acts, which have set the country in flames—the parish of St. Ann's in particular, and it is spreading rapidly throughout the island. Cox has resigned all his commissions; Moncaeffer, Browx, and others, followed his example, declaring they 'considered it impossible to act under a system which was calculated to divide the white and coloured classes.' Cox's resignation was accepted, but Lord Mulgray ordered out the Western regiment (Hilton's) and broke Hiltony. Browx, and ten magistrates at once of all commissions. From the ground he escaped only by riding; he was pelted, hoted, and insulted in the grossest manner, and fled to St. Ann's Bay, where the Winchester lay blockading the town. He issued a bulletin immediately, giving a very incorrect report of the proceedings, dictated by his consummate vanity, and printed by his magazine editor; and as unions are now holding all over the island, his smashing system is still going on, for he made these unions the pretext for it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext of it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext of it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for it, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for its, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for its, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for its, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for its, although in fact his instructions seem to be, under the pretext for its, although in the his master of hearter Regiment is under the pret

presention which they avow of obtaining their freedom quietly when Parliament meets.

"In this state of affairs our Parliament cannot be assembled. No writs are out and amongst the dismissed Magistracy are some nine or ten old Members sure of their re-election, but whom Lord Munders are not of their re-election, but whom Lord Munders are not asset as and no money.

"These are iron dave indeed; after what are now called 'the golden ones of Lord Bathoors,' whose acts, and conciliation, and extinction of rebellion, are, in almost all the Parochial Resolutions, contrasted with the inflammatory conduct of the present 'typant,' for such he is holdly styled.

"This letter must be read with every allowance for strongly excited."

This letter must be read with every allowance for strongly excited.

step in and reign the Santhonax of Jamaica."

This letter must be read with every allowance for strongly excited party feeling—but the existence of that feeling is what is to be deplored. Lord Howick's scheme, to which we last week alluded, of "New colouring the House of Assembly," will be found to be the root of this evil.—What we even more regret is, that Lord Godenach will be the responsible person when the disclosure comes.

root of this evil.—What we even more regret is, that Lord Godenick will be the responsible person when the disclosure comes.

The good spirit infused into the army by the warrant of Sir John Cam Hosnouse making the soldier serve a quarter of a century for a pension of sixpence a day instead of a shilling a day at the end of sixteen years, and which will make that humane humbug remembered by the soldiers as long as his odious measure remains entirely rescinded, is likely to be emulated by the sufferers in the Navy and Dock yards. The following is from the Deumport Telegraph:—

"Public attention has been a good deal excited this week by the discharges ordered from the Dock yards. It appears that 448 men are to be removed from the Dock yards. It appears that 448 men are to be removed from the Dock yards. It appears that 448 men are to be removed from the Dock yards. It appears that 448 men there-fourths of these mechanics will be discharged altogether from the service of the Contry; in the same to the Milford and stop to dwell on it must detell of the arrangement, but consider it on the broad principles of policy and justice.

The distress of the country is acknowledged by all parties. A remedy is called for. Economy in the application of the State revenues is demanded. The nation requires that useless offices shall be reduced—that uncarned pensions shall be extinguished. They do want to see the labourer of two shillings a-day thrown upon the said of the cormous hurthens with which they are already the saving of lavish expenditure, not the declined to the cormous hurthens with which they are already the saving of lavish expenditure, not the desiration of the State revenible to one to the earth. The economy which they call for, is admitted to the cormous hurthens with which they are already the saving of lavish expenditure, not the desiration of productive and a regret that a control to the cormous hurthens with which they are already the saving of lavish expenditure, not the desiration of productive and a second t

paris, to auto to the searth. The economy which where weighed down to the earth. The economy which weighed down to the earth. The deep rivation of productive industry.

"To dwell for a moment on the case of these discharged artisana. As regards the relief it can afford to the finances of the nation, it is but as a grain of sand upon the sea shore, though it brings misery on numbers of unfortunate men in their decline of life. We did hope that all times in which have been avoided. We thought that the reduction of the contract john—the limitation of the work to five days only in the week—the taking away of chip money (which at the time was held out as a substitute to prevent any further reduction of the men)—and the effectful obedience with which decent mechanics descended to infection grades of employment, and suffered themselves to be harded in the same work with branded flelons, would have ensured for them the remnant of comfort—that little, which successive sacrifices have left them. But it now appears that further sacrifices are sequired of them. They are to be sent adrift upon the world in their old age, after spending their best days in the service of their country, or they are to be forn from their homes, and transported to form new taken later that the sweet tempered sacrifices are sequired to the properties of the country, or they are to be forn from their homes, and transported to form new taken later and the properties of their country, or they are to be torn from their homes, and transported to form new taken later and the properties of their country, or they are to be torn from their homes, and transported to form new taken later and the properties of the country.

Somebody told a Northumberland farmer that the sweet tempered and amiable Lord Howick was out of place. "Not a bit on't," said the farmer; "he is out o' office—but it was when he was in, that he wore out of place."—By the way, the excellent Morning Post of Mooday announces as a novelty the lamentation of Lady Howick that dear Henney Gronge should have been obliged to give up his Under Secretaryship, and leave the harvest of his fine designs to his Accessors."—We mentioned this mournful tate this day forthight.

A Committee of the Lorde of which the Duke of Rushmonn is

Under Secretaryship, and leave the harvest of his fine designs to his successors."—We mentioned this mournful tale this day fortnight.

A Committee of the Lords, of which the Duke of Richavon is Chairman, is appointed to take into consideration the state of the different Turnpike Trusts all over England. Round London we can understand the system, but we do not comprehend it in the country; for after we ket twenty or thirty miles from town, we presume such sings cease, because we see written in large legible letters on every tampike kate—No Taust. How's this?

Several of his Majesty's Ministers have been seriously indisposed for the last few days. We have made inquiries at the houses of the invalids, and find them all recovering. Lord Althor, we believe, quitted town on Saturday, Lord John Russell will ke into the country to-morrow, and Lord Palmeraton is also much better,—Morning Paper,—What a comfort for the people to know of their convalexence. As for the last mentioned Lord, although still confined, we hope very soon to hear of his being out.

A numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the Nottingham Constitutional Club took place in that town on Tuesday, at which We were surprized at reading, in one part of the Learned Gentleman Speeches, that he declared himself devoted to the Constitution as a Christian, a Tory, and a man"—we had understood him to be the Nottingham Conservatives, that much will be effected at another Lecentre the strain, a Tory, and a man"—we had understood him to be election, now that the charlatanerie of Reform is exposed; and in career of the tupid Radicals, who have ridden in upon the now sense of the country.

Medical Consultations.—At Union Hall on Monday, Mr. M.

BETHELL, a student at one of the Borough hospitals, was charged BETHELL, a student at one of the Borough hospitals, was charged with having assulted Mr. Towell, a fellow-student. The parties quarrelled over a skeleton at their own lodgings, and the defendant seized the thigh bone of the skeleton and levelled a blow at his adversary, who fortunately evaded it. The defendant then got a large syringe, and squirted scalding water into the complainant's face. In the midst of the strife the skeleton was thrown off the table, and much damaged.—The defendant was fined 10s. and costs.—In this case it appears that Mr. Towell did not give the wipe, but very appropriately produced the hot water—these are very creditable affairs, where professional continent make no longes of breaking each affairs, where professional gentlemen make no bones of breaking each

A legal correspondent says that the merits of the present Lord A legal correspondent says that the metric of this predecessors. Chancellor are thus distinguishable from those of his predecessors. They were competent to administer, while his Lordship does nothing but alter, the law. For a confirmation of this opinion our correspondent refers us to the present arrears in Chancery.

dent refers us to the present arrears in Chancery.

We find the following in Friday's Post:—It is rather extraordinary that the returning officer of the borough of St. Marylebone, Sir Pepea Laure, has not been able to procure the expenses of the last election from Sir Samuel Whalley, the sitting Member, Mr. Murray, or Mr. Murray, although he has repeatedly applied to these Gentlemen for the 731. 10s., the portion of the expenses chargeable to each. Mr. Hope sent a check for his share the day after the election, and it is understood that Sir Laure is disposed to accommodate the worthy candidates by taking instalments of II. a week from each of them. The expenses were fifty per cent, lower than those incurred at any other election, and include the erection of all the booths, and the payment of the poll clerks and stationary bills. Sir Samuel Whalley will not oppose the petition now in Parliament against his return, on the ground of non-qualification, but will yield and obtain a Whalley will not oppose the petition now in Parliament against his return, on the ground of non-qualification, but will yield and obtain a qualification, when he will stand again, and be re-elected, it is reported, without opposition."—As this last part of the paragraph is evuently ironical, perhaps the earlier portion of it is merely jocose. These gentlemen cannot have declined to pay the trifling expences incurred. If Sir Sanuel Whalley gives up his opposition to the petition there will be probably two vacancies for the borough, as the rumour goes that Sir William Horne is to be raised to the Bonch. Mr. Sanuer, we hope, will be one of the candidates, and Mr. Courremay the other; and certain we are, that if the registrations had been properly attended to by the parties most interested, both these gentlemen would be returned.

Carrierspray

both these gentlemen would be returned.

CARRICKPERGUS ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This Committee, after the examination of witnesses during five days, agreed on Wednesday to the following Resolution: "That Mr. Dobbs was not duly elected, and that the last election was void; that neither the petition nor the opposition to it was frivolous or vexatious; and that the most gross bribery was practised on both sides." The Committee further reported that great delay and expense had been incurred in consequence of the Conservative Society of Dublin wilfully keeping back the books and documents ordered by the House. Two witnesses stated that bribery was absolutely necessary to carry the election, and that the electors would not vote without being bribed.

The bark Lord Wellington, from London, Captain Spence, has

and that the electors would not vote without being bribed.

The bark Lord Wellington, from London, Captain Spence, has arrived from Vigo. She sailed on the 10th of March, and proceeded off Oporto, which place she left eight days ago. She has provisions on board, viz., nine bullocks, nine pigs, one thousand bags of flour, potators, forty casks of salt provisions, and a quantity of olive oil. During the time she was waiting for a chance to land her cargo she lost her anchors and upset her windlass, in consequence of which she was obliged to come away. Persons on board of her report that upwards of twenty vessels, attracted thither by the high price of provisions, were waiting for an opportunity to land their cargoes; but the Captains and Supercargoes had come to a determination to supply nothing that was not paid for. Several vessels had killed and salted their bullocks, not having either water or fodder to give them. Numbers which had died had been thrown overboard."

Despatches have been received by the arrivals from India at the

their bullocks, not having either water or fodder to give them. Numbers which had died had been thrown overboard."

Despatches have been received by the arrivals from India at the East India House, which, from the importance of their character, have created rather a strong sensation. A plot had been discovered at Barrackpore for the total destruction of two regiments of troops. It would appear that this was the project of a portion of the native regiment of artillery, and that the number of the conspirators amounted to four hundred. The two regiments to be attacked are European regiments, against which such a hatred had been excited. The plot was only discovered one day prior to being carried into execution. The ringleaders had been taken, and we hear that twelve of them had been found guilty, and were blown from the guns, as it is termed in the advices. Great objections have frequently been raised, and it would now appear not without some reason, to the danger arising from the employment of the native troops in the artillery regiments, who are much more likely to misapply the force in their hands. The India revenue is reported to have sustained some decline. The Bengal Hurkanu contains some long accounts of the rejoicings which have taken place there to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill in England. The festivities were not confined to a dinner; for there seems to have been a fete champeter on a very large scale, which lasted for three days. More money was subscribed on the occasion to meet the expenses than were actually incurred. The remaining sum was appropriated to the Cuitack sufferers.

Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors aleated on Wednesday last 'will House, when the great and the sum of the sum of the sum of the program of the men of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the prop

The remaining sum was appropriated to the Cuttack sunerers.

Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors elected on Wednesday last, viz. Henry Alexander, William Stanley Clarke, Robert Cuttar Fergusson, George Raikes and John Thornhill, Esqrs., and Sir William Young, Bart, took the usual oath and their seats.—Camprell Marsgridanks and William Wigham, Esqrs., were chosen Chair-

ACOMPIECATION AND ALL TOOK HE STAND ALTHOUR, WE CONSULTATIONS,—At Union Hall on Monday, Mr. M.

Medicat Consultations,—At Union Hall on Monday, Mr. M.

Medicat Consultations, and since the consultation and consultations, and in the characteristics, which are page to the student of the student work.

Medicat Consultations,—At Union Hall on Monday, Mr. M.

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Medicat Consultations, against him to His Majesty's Commencial consultation and page the formating against him to His Majesty's Commencial consultation and page the work of the student work in the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate, would have been designed for the student of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate, who have ridden in upon the nowners and inclusions, and the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate, who have ridden in upon the nowners and the first that much will be effected at another explosed cry, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate, who have ridden in upon the nowners and the first that much will be effected at another explosed cry, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country, will be ended whenever the Government appeals to the Medicate of the country of the study of the stu

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missioners of Stamps, which threat, to the astonishment and indignation of Mr Sandford's friends and neighbours, has actually been put in execution, and Mr. Sandford subjected to the annoyance of an Exchequer process, for the recovery of these penalties of ten pour in execution, and Mr. Sandford subjected to the annoyance of an Exchequer process, for the recovery of these penalties of ten pounds each, for giving three receipts upon unstanged paper for the following fumes: viz. £2 18s. 6d., £2 1s. and £3 is. 2d. half of which penalties will go to the King, and half to the information. "It ought further to be stated, that in Cromer, there is no regular distributor, of whom stamps can, at all times, be procured; and that the first time Mr. Sandford receipted money of Capit. Mainwaring, be did offer to procure a proper stamp, which Capit. Mainwaring declined.

"Of the four receipts remitted by Capit. Mainwaring is required; the others, it will be observed, are all for sums under £5, one of which latter was given for a small bill at the very time Mr. Sandford gave a receipt for a much larger sum upon a stamp, which would have been sufficient for the amount of both sums, had not Mr. Sandford individual tright to publish this statement, authorised and authenticated as it is, in order to elicit any explanation or contradiction ticated as it is, in order to elicit any explanation or contradiction where it may be thought necessary.

where it may be thought necessary.

An artist of the name of MELLING, is about to exhibit a "groupe from Shakspeare" in sculpture, consisting of Falstaff, Bardolph, &c. We cannot see any objection to the application of the art to subjects of a comic nature; indeed, the great success of the Scotch characters, two years ago, gives earnest of the popularity of the Fat Knight and his Friends.

of the Fat Knight and his Friends.

Shrewbury.—At these Assizes, a singular Special Jury cause was tried at Nisi Prius, in which the question turned entirely upon the identity of a horse, valued at twenty pounds. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for that sum. The law charges are expected to amount to between 500l. and 600l. Mr. Justice Taunton, in addressing the Jury, congratulated the county of Salop on the extraordinary wealth it possessed, which permitted it, whilst other parts of the country were complaining of destitution and embarrassment, to throw away vast sums in bringing a host of witnesses to decide a matter of 201.—The horse was brought into Court, and underwent a careful examination by the Jury!—Surely this was a case in Equity!

TO JOHN BULL.

Bath, April 10, 1833.

SIR.—I should not have troubled you again on the subject of the Rev. Dr. Seephern's complaint, had he not threatened to take the law on account of your having published the letter which I addressed to you a fortnight ago. On that ground I think it incumbent on me to say, that, if you will inforu me, a constant reader, when the Rev. Doctor shall open his legal batteries, I will give you my name, and meet the clarge in propria persona.

If the Rev. Doctor's law be no better than his logic or discretion, be will not be a very formidable antagonist. His logic is thus shown:—He states in his brief to Mr. Jackson, "that he was himself directed by general orders, dated August 31, 1804, to officiate as chaplain to the army in the field, which order he was bound to obey." Thus showing that my averment, "that the Indian Governments had adequate power to order chaplains to accompany armies into the field," was correct, contrary to his original statement, that "Chaplains in India were as immovable as incumbents in England." His discretion appears by his proclaiming to the world that the Court of Directors thought his complaints groundless, that Bishop Herse would not make him an archdeacon, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury would not answer his letters.—Ohe! jam satis! Your's.

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Bank Long Ann. ... | Consols for Account 572 & No later news has reached London from France than will be found in our Parisian Correspondent's Letter. New York papers to the 22d March inclusive have just come to hand.—The only article of interest which they contain relates to the proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina on the subject of the late Acts passed by Congress, modifying the Tariff Duties. The subject was referred to a Committee, who have made a report recommending that the Ordinance of Nullification, and the resolutions of the South Carolina Convention, in opposition to Congress, should be "held and deemed of no force and effect." In consequence of the modified tariff having given satisfaction to the Southern States, the meeting of the Union Convention has been postponed size die.

recommending that the Ordinance of Ruilification, and the resolution of the bill arolina Control Ruilification, and the resolution of the bill arolina control force and effect. In consequence of the modified tariff having given satisfaction to the Southern States, the meeting of the Union Convention has been postponed since die.

Paganini is in great disgrace amongst the English in Paris, hecause he has refused to play for Miss Smithson's benefit; in fact, the beau has got into a scrape.

Lord Grey may begin to hold up his head; Political Unions are at associant, at least few may judge by the result of a mollior Church-with the control of the page of the property of the control of the page of the property of the control of the page of the page of the control of the page of the page of the control of the page of the page of the control of the page

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Window Blinds, Table Covers, &c. &c.; the whole of which he considers worthy
their attention.

OTICE is hereby given, that the ANNIVERSARY MEET-ING of the Governors of this Hospital, will be holden on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF APRIL next, when a SERMON will be preached on the occasion, in the Chapel of the Hospital, in St. George's Fields, by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LINCOLN: and the Anniversary DINNER will be on the same day, at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgatestreet.

By order of the Committee,

STEWARDS.

the TWENTY-THRD DAY OF APRIL next, when a SERMON will be preached on the occasion, in the Chapel of the Hospital, in St. Georg's Fields, by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LINCOLN; and the Anniversary DINNER will be on the same day, at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street.

By order of the Committee,

By or

Appleby 1	Droitwich 1	Fleet 76	Reading 1
Aylesbury (	Durham 30	King's Bench 154	Richmond Vork.
Berwick-upon-	Exeter, 2 Prisons 8	Marshalsea309	shire I
	Fisherton Anger 4	Totbill-fields 54	Rothwell 5
		Whitecross st 260	
Brecon 1		Lynn ]	
Bristol	Halifax 2	Macclesfield 2	Searborough I
BurySt Edmund's	Haverfordwest . 4	Maidstone 10	Sheffield
		Monmouth 13	Shrewshury 7
Cardiff	Hertford 4	Montgomery 2	Stafford . 6
Carlisle 10	Horsham 5	Newark-upon-	St. Briavels 5
Carmarthen 2	Hull 2	Trent 2	Southampton 1
Carnaryon 5	lichester 13	Newcastle-upon-	Surrey-House
	ill pawich 6	Type . 16	monger-lane 260
Chester, 2 Prisons 7	Knaresborough 1	New Radnor 1	Tewkesbury 1
Chesterfield 1		Nottingham 6	Warwick
Chichester 1	Leicester 5	Northampton 3	Winchester . 4
Clitheros 3	Lenton Peverel 4	Norwich 19	Worcester 20
Colchester ]	Leominater 1	Oxford 2 Prisons 3	Varmouth 3
Coventry 9	Lincoln, 2 Prisons 3	Peterborough 1	York 3 Prisons 19
Derby 1	Lichfield 1	Plymouth 6	14
Dolgelly 2		Pontefract 1	
Doncaster 1	London, viz :-	Portsmouth 16	
Dorchester !	Borough Compter 42	Presteign . 2	
Resolved-That	the sincere thanks	of the Suciety he no	seembed to the Plane

Dorchester illoroughCompterd3[Presteign 2]

Resolved—That the sincere thanks of the Society be presented to the Treasurer, Benjamin Hond Cabbell, Eug., for his constant and persevering exertions in behalf of the Charity, and for the great abilities he has shown in the imanagement of its affairs.

Resolved—That the sincere thanks of the Society be presented to John Pepps, Bag., for his unremitting attention in auditing the accounts of this Charity.

The cases of 52 petitioners were afterwards considered, of which 35 were approved, 9, rejected, 4 inadmissible, and 4 deferred for inquiry.

The Steretary also reported, that since the Meeting field 6th March, One The Steretary also reported, that since the Meeting field 6th March, One been discharged from the Prisons of Employed and Walkers; the expense of whose liberation including very charge connected with the Society, was 341, 15a, 7d.; and the following

	TIONS REC	BIVED SIN	CE THE L	AST REPO	BT:-			
John Pepys, Esq.					Α.	£10	0	٨
Mrs. Pepys			- ::		Α.	1	ĭ	ň
Charles G. Nicholls, I	Esa.		•••	•••	Α.	i	î	ň
The Accountant Gen	eral unde	r the will	l of Sterb	en Aisley.	Rea.	•		U
per Treasurer			,	,,		130	•	~
H. E. T.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	••	139	9	′
James Gadsden, Esq.	••	••	•	••	:-			0
Miss Margaret Vaugh		••	••	••	Λ.	2	2	0
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Miss Catherine Knox	••	••	••	••	A.	1	0	0
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The Right Hon. the C	Count <b>ess o</b>	f Romney,	2 years			à	Ä	ŏ
Benjamin Sharpe, Es	ıq.		٠		Ä.	- 3	•	ŏ
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(the late Lady de D	a rinteress	le) ner Me	. Turee per	Cent. Co	ESOIS			7
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John Drummond, Erc	q	••		• • •	Α.	5	5.	_ 0
Henry Drummond, E	eq.	••			Α.	5		
Mrs. S. E Lawrence	, per Mess	rs. Hoare	and Co.		Ã.	Ę.	ň	Ó
H. Soames, Esq. per	Mesers. D	orren and	Co.	•••		, ,	-	
C. S. Kent, Esq., per	dirto			••	Ą.	10	7.	
Benefactions are re					Λ.			

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Eng. the Treasured To, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bas kers:—Messrs, Casks, Dorries, Drammonds Herries, Hammersleys, Hoares, Whitmore, Verer radio by the Secretary, No. 7, Crares-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the inst Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUENDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, ADTI 18.—To be Lieutenant Colonels for a particular service:
Brevet-Colonels Sir G. H. P. Berkeley, K. C.B., and Sir O. Carey, from hall-pay
Unattached; Lieut. Colonel T. S. St. Clair, from half-pay Unattached; Lieut.
Colonel J. Mcaskill, from 99th Foot, Lieut. Colonels J. Spink, G. W. Horton,
J. Marshal, E. F. Gascotgne, W. Bush, R. Beauclamp, and J. Linton, from halfpay Unattached;
Bay Unatt

well.court, London; Pattersen and Russell, Leanington—J. LOWE, Leanington Priors, victualier. Atts. Platt and Hall, New Boswell-court, Lincola's Inn; Patterson and Russell, Warwick and Leanington.

Patterson and Russell, Warwick and Leanington.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Wan-Oppion, April 19, 1833.—13th Regt. Light Dragooms: Lieut. D. Browne, from 18th Lt. Drag. to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, exch.—15th Light Dragooms: Lieut. A. Campbell, from the 32d Regt. to be Lieutenant by purch. vice Biyth, promobed; Lieut. M. Jones, from 18th Lt. Drag. to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, Tender of Lieutenant, vice Browne, Tender of Lieutenant, vice Browne, Vice A. Smith, exch. rec. diff.—28th Frot. Ensign J. Shum, to be Lieutenant without purch. vice Rubinson, dec.; Ens. O. J. Perrott to be Lieutenant without purch. vice Shum, whose promotion of the 27th Oct. 1832, has not taken place; Ensign C. Savage, from half, pay of the 44th Rugt. to be Ensign, vice Perrott.—32d Ft.: Eans. G. Weit to be Lieutenant by purch. vice Campbell, app. to 14th Light Dra.; J. E. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Weit.—40th Foot: Ensign J. Shum, to be Lieutenant, J. E. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Weit.—40th Foot: Ensign J. Shumett, Gent. Shu

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.—Lord WYNNORD moved the second reading of the Bill for Diminishing the Expences of Common Law Suits, which led to much discussion.—Lord Lynnoyas resisted the Bill, observing that the opinions of the Judges coincided with his opinion, which was unfavourable to the Bill. His Lordship contended that, instead of diminishing, it would increase delay and expence.—Lord Eldon declared that he would never give his consent to such a measure.—The Load Chancellon admitted that there was much in the Bill which could not be approved, but he would not go so far as to resist the principle of the Bill.—The Bill, after much further discussion, was eventually rejected without a division.—Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

the principle of the Bill.—The Bill, after much further discussion, was eventually rejected without a division.—Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday.—At the request of Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor consented to the postponement of the consideration of the Local Jurisdiction Bill. The third reading of the Irish Juries Bill was also postponed, at the request of Lord Elekandonours, on account of the absence of a Noble Duke who desired to speak on it, but who was prevented from attending by an attack of the influenza.

The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Privy Council Bill was committed, and ordered to be reported, with its amendments, on Friday, after a desultory discussion as to the necessity of the measure.—Adj. Faiday.—Lord Rolle inquired whether the Government had any measure to propose on the subject of the Beer shops?—Lord Melbourse replied that every possible attention would be extended to so important a subject which it deserved.

Lord Lyndusz called their Lordships attention to the state of the criminal law, particularly as regarded the punishment of transportation for life, which in many cases he thought too severe, compared with the punishments for other crimes. I trust, therefore, said his Lordship, that some alteration will take place on this subject, for it cannot be continued as it now stands, and there must be, if the law remains unaltered, some new classification of crimes.—Viscount Melbourse and Lord Dacar, on the former Noble Lord stating, that as the law mow stood, he should ledel it is duty, after the prisoner had been convicted, in cases where he thought the punishment too severe, to tell the Jury that he could not alter the sentence. The Noble Lord concluded by submitting a motion for certain returns respecting the number of cases where the punishment of transportation had been commuted for a midder one. After an explanation from Lord Dacar, who said the impression upon his mind as to what he thought the number of cases where the punishment of transportation had been c

Noble Lord had asserted was removed by that Noble Lord's explanation, the motion was arred to, and the House adjourned.

\*\*HOUSE OF COMMONS.\*\*

MONDAY.—The House resumed its sittings; and soon after twelve o'clock the Speaker was enabled to take the Chair, but the attendance of Members during the whole of the sitting was thin, and ultimately the Speaker was obliged to quit the Chair at a quarter before two o'clock, in consequence of these being no Members present, and orthing further on the Speaker being no Members present, and orthing further on the Speaker states.

Mr. Alderman Thompson for Sunderland) and Mr. Penleaze (for Southampton) took the oaths and their seats.

At the evening sitting he Factoriese Bill was postponed by Sir R. Industs, in the absence of Lord Ashley.

Mr. O'Consell moved for various spers connected with the Lord Lieutenarie. The proclamation respecting Kilkenny, the Hon. Member complaining particularly of the city of the country of Kilkenny having been proclamed in the Manager of the Chancellors of the Excelegues.

Atter some conversation on the amount of the Judges' salaries, the House resolved into a Committee of Supply.—Sir J. Graham therein moved various resolutions for grants on the Navy Estimates. The desultory discussions on them occupied almost the whole of the remarked that the amount of navel force must always materially depend on political circumstances.—The Chaneman then reported the Resolutions to the House, and obtained leave to sit again.

After a few words fend House, and obtained leave to sit again.

After a few words fend House, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Bill for improving the state of the Metropolitan Police was conditions of the Privy Coancil, to alter the places of holding seasond time.

On the motion of Mr. Ewarr, that the House resume the adjourned debate on the Lancashire Assize Bill—The Solicitron General research the adjourned of the privy Coancil, to alter the places of holding seasond time.

assize in any counties of England and Wales.—After a desultory conversation, in which several Members took a part, Mr. Ewart withdrew his notice, and the Solistor-General obtained leave to bring the Bill.—The Orders of the Day were then disposed of.—Adjourned.

Tussnax.—In the early sitting several public and private Bills were read a third time and passed, and a considerable number of petitions were received on various subjects.—The House adjourned at two o'clock until five, when the SPEARER resumed the Chair.

Sir. E. Wilmor obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend so much of the Act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. C. 20, as relates to the proceedings in indictments against offenders who had been previously convicted of Flony. Also, to alter and amend so much of the Act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. C. 20, as relates to proceedings by indictment against. Also, to alter and amend so much of the Act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. C. 20, as relates to proceedings by indictment against. Lams doubted the efficiency of the Bill, but would offer no opposition to its introduction.

persons under the nice of 17, charged with simple larceny.—Mr.
Lars doubted the efficiency of the Bill, but would offer no opposition
to its introduction.

In Lenvarno the efficiency of the Bill, but would offer no opposition
of its introduction.

In Lenvarno the control of the Bill, but would offer no opposition
of and B. Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 12, as enacts, that if any person shall break
and enter any dwelling-house, and steal therein any chattel, money,
or valuable security, to any value whatever, in any dwelling-house,
any person sherein being put in fear, every such offender being convicted thereof shall suffer death as a felon.—The motion led too
interesting discussion. Mr. Cobbett ridiculed the tale about anelliorations of the criminal code; and Mr. M. Hill declared that the
Hon. Member for Oldham, in spite of all his talents, clothed himself
in prejudices, and hence pandered to the worst feelings of the multitude.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Fartwell. then proposed a resolution, embracing three propositions, namely—I, That the Charch of England, as by law
established, is not recommended by practical utility; 2. That its
revenues have always been subject to legislative enactments; and 3.

That the greater part, if not the whole, of those revenues ought to be
appropriated to the relief of the nation. The Hon. Member argued
to enter into a polemical discussion. The motion was negatived
to enter into a polemical discussion. The motion was negatived
without a division.

Mr. Cobbert moved for various returns connected with the Stamp
duties. Lord Altraoar resisted the motion, contending that the
Hon. Member had stated no Parliamentary ground for it. The
motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Altraoar obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the
Depositors in Savings? Banks to purchase annuities in Government
securities.

The Report of the Committee on the Navy Estimates was brought

Hon. Member had stated no Parliamentary ground for it. The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Althour obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Depositors in Savings' Banks to purchase annuities in Government securities.

The Report of the Committee on the Navy Estimates was brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to.

On the motion of the Solicitor-General, a Bill for amending the laws and facilitating the course of justice, which has been passed by the Lords, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned atone o'clock.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting, which was very fully attended, many petitions were presented; some on the subject of beer-shops, called forth observations on their pernicious tendency under existing regulations. Several petitions remained to be presented when three o'clock arrived, at which hour the House adjourned till five, when the Speager again resumed the Chair.

Mr. R. Grant brought forward his motion on the subject of the Jews, and moved in a Committee of the whole House (Mr. Warburton in the Chair) that it was expedient to remove all the civil disabilities under which His Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion laboured. The Hon. Gent. spoke at great length in support of his motion, contending that the Jews were entitled to the same act of justice that had been extended to the Roman Catholics; that if they were admitted of the community they had a just claim to the privileges enjoyed by the rest of His Majesty's subjects; that the Jews were good subjects, and evinced nothing that warranted disqualifications; and that to continue the disqualifications, when there was no eason for preventing the Brahmins and others from being qualified to administer the Protestant Government of this country.—Mr. MacAutax supported the motion,—After some observations against, and reinarks from, Mr. Botrox and Mr. Hours, in support of the motion, spin. R. Isotas stated that he would not the motion,

observations from Mr. Lamb, and a generally desultory debate, the House divided.—For the amendment, 43; for the second reading, 29; majority aginst the second reading, 14.—The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THURDAY.—The whole of the early sitting was occupied in the reception of petitions.

The Chancellor of the Excreçuen moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Commutation of Tithes. In detailing his plan, his Lordship commenced with stating that the income of the Church was much exagerated. It had been asserted that it amounted to 9,000,000l. New the incomes of the Bishops (including the Bishopric of Sodor and Man) was 158,000l.; that of the Deans, &c. 236,000l.; and that of the parochial clergy he estimated under 3,000,000l.; and that of the parochial clergy he estimated under 3,000,000l.; and that that the thought could not be deemed excessive. He was, however, prepared to admit that for such income every parish ought to have a resident clergyman. As regards pluralities, it was the intention of the Government to put an end to them. With respect to the Tithes' Commutation Bill, the proposed plan will enable a perpetual commutation of tithe to be effected, adjusted at a corn rent.—If the parish do not call for such commutation, at the end of twelve months an individual may require the commutation. Valuers are to be appointed, one half by the Bishop of the diocese, the other half by the Quarter Sessions. The average of tithes for the seven preceding years is to be taken as the guide to value; but leaving it open to the valuers, as far as five or ten per cent, to say whether that average be correct. The plan also contains many regulations as to choosing umpires; the right of saying, if a corn rent be demanded, which corn shall be given in satisfaction of the demand, &c. The Bill will enable both parties to accomplish a commutation. His Lordship concluded by observing that he thought the Church ought not to object to the plan, and he did not think it would.—Sir R. Pezt

approximate the Hon. Member for Whitehaven, however, was not in his place, and specific understanding could be come to; but he begged leave to give notice that he would to morrow, if the Hon. Member for Whitehaven would consent to postpone his motion till Monday, bring forward the financial statement for the year.

Mr. Secretary Srankurs said there was a most important notice standing in the name of his Noble Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Tuesday next. It had reference to the Host Colonies; he knew the anxiety of the country to have the subject fully before it, and he was most anxious to detail the intentions of Government, and the great difficulties of the subject, he trusted he should not be thought to suggest too long a delay, as the duty would devolve upon him instead of his Noble Friend to bring forward the subject, if he requested to postpone the motion to Tuesday, the 14th of May. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Faidax.—Mr. Attwood consented to postpone his motion which

him instead of his Noble Friend to bring forward the subject, if he requested to postpone the motion to Tuesday, the 14th of May. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Fainar.—Mr. Artwood consented to postpone his motion which stood for this evening, on the understanding that he should bring it forward on Monday.

The Chancelon of the Excheques then made his financial statement. His Lordship commenced with detailing what the present Ministers had done in the fulfilment of that pledge of economy on which they entered office. He also entered into enumerations of the expenditure of the country. Having stated that he could not at present propose any reduction on mait or newspaper stemp, his Lordship proceeded to name the following reductions:—On Title Lordship proceeded to name the following reductions:—On Title Chancelone and the responsibility of the country. Having reductions:—On Title Chancelone and the responsibility of the country  It is not to the country of the country

which was read a first time, and the second reading ordered for use last of May.—The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

To-morrow (Monday) Evening, the 22d instant, a Concert of the most attractive description of vocal and instrumental performers under the direction of Sir George Sinart, (including the German Minstrels, and others of the very first rate talents,) will take place in a splendid saloon of nearly 100 feet in length, by kind permission at the Mansion of the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, under the patronase of five of the Royal Family, and fifty of the most disinguished Nobility, who are expected to honour it with their presence in behalf of the "Royal Infirmary for Cataract and other diseases in the Bye." The public will be indulsed, on this charitable occasion, with the opportunity to gratify their benevolence, and their task for select and exceedingly beautiful English and foreign mise. A scheme of the performance may be had, gratis, at Messra. Clement and Co.'s. Cheaside; Lonsdale and Co.'s. and Mr. Seguin's, bookseller Regent-street; and Willis's, St. Jances's-street; where alone ideas at only 10s. 6d. each can be procured.

The King has considerately commanded that the garden labourers be paid in future on the Friday, in order that they may avail themselves of the advantage of the Saurday's market; and the same regulation will be effected throughout the Royal Establishment. The Foreign Quarterly Review pronounces Mr. D'Iscaell's new work The Hondrous Tale of Alroy, to be the very beau ideal of Crientalism:—Massive grandeur, Juxiriant magnificance, lancy absolutely produced of its wealth, are the most characteristic features work. The Hondrous Tale of Alroy, to be the very beau ideal of Crientalism:—Massive grandeur, Juxiriant magnificance, lancy absolutely produced of its wealth, are the most characteristic feature work. The Hondrous Tale of Alroy, to be the very beau ideal of Crientalism:—Massive grandeur, Juxiriant magnificance, lancy and perspicuity o

members of noble families, no matter how remotely connected, wifind themselves recorded in the pages of this useful and well-digested publication.

An attempt of thirteen felons to break out of Hereford gool well has been frustrated by an old soldier named Bennett, one of the turnkeys. They had nearly broken through the wall with an iron bar which they had wrenched from the grate, when Bennett procured assistance, and the whole were doubled-ironed and lodged in separate cells.—Bennett is 75 years old.

INPLUSUZA.—This exceeding prevalent, though not alarming epidemic has spread its ravages, in the metropolis and all parties at the same of the kingdom, within the last week, to an extent unparalleled its staticks, while they last, are exceedingly severe; extreme measure are not considered at all necessary; we hear that Powerle's Balance of Anisers is strongly recommended by the faculty; out of eight seven cases which occurred last week in one large establishment of Anisers is strongly recommended by taking one dose in a basin on the strongly of the control

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Monday, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into furner consideration the correspondence between his Majesty a Mine Company's Charter. Sir John Malcolm was the first Speaker. He opposed the Government proposition—"With respect to the dividends, he agreed with the Court of Directors, it ought to be better than the territorial revenues, which were still deficient, notwithstanding the reductions which had been very properly made."—The resolutions proposed by him were in accordance with the court of Directors, they there the Company's assetts—commercial and territorial, which that the Company's assetts—commercial and territorial, which had been very properly made."—In the county of the the Company's assetts—commercial and territorial, which had been the company's assetts—commercial and territorial, which had been the company's assetts—commercial and territorial control of the territorial Government of India, in exchange as proposed by His Majesty's Government, for an annuity of 100 per cent. for 40 years, payable in England out of the territorial revenues, and redeemable at the end of that period, at the rate of 1001. for every 51.5s. of annuity, except on the following conditions, viz.—I. That the sum to be set apart for a guarantee fund be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to uch an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to uch an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be extended to such an asset and the company and reasonable calculation, will be extended to such an asset and the such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such

of private merchants as well as of those of the British and Indian empires."

Mr. Ruony then moved that the Court do adjourn till Friday, and after some few words between the Chairman and a Proprietor, who moved to have the two sets of resolutions handed in printed, the question of adjournment was agreed to.

At twelve o'clock on Friday the discussion was resumed.

Mr. R. Jackson begged, before they proceeded further, to state that on the proper occasion he would move for leave to withdraw his amendment and substitute another. The Hon. Proprietor then read his proposed substitute, which was to the following effect—" That the Compuny, having heard the proposale of Government for accepting an annuity of 630,000), on the territorial revenues of India, being equal to 101 per cent., the dividend now paid, that the Court considered the free access of Europeans in British India would prove a dangerous experiment; that the opening of the China trade would prove a perious experiment, and likely to involve the revenue of these or four millions per annum, now obtained from the China trade; that if the Government took the assets of the Company, they should have fair and due compensation; that the Government should reade; that if the Government took the assets of the Company, they should have fair and due compensation; that the Government should sive security to the Proprietors for heir annuity in case the plan was saint Stock Company, &c."

Ye or three Proprietors then spoke at great length in favour of the Government plan, and recommended a conciliatory course. A proposition for an adjournment to Monday was then moved by Mr. PARISIAN COURSESPONDENCE.

# PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 17, 1833.

Dran Bull—The Liberals now admit that they have come to the end of their plan of Government, and that they must now have recourse to that so limich abused and so violently opposed by them during the Restoration; of course I do not mean by the "Liberals"—the Reputations—for their mode of Government has not yet been during the Restoration; of course I do not mean by the "Liberals"—the Reputations—for their mode of Government has not yet been least of their persent matters of conjecture. But when I say the "Liberals now admit that they have come to the end of their plan of Government." I mean those men who, during the Restoration, did all they could to prevent the old Royalty from taking root in France, and who were never satisfied till they assisted at its destruction in were, assisted at its destruction in were, assisted at the standard part of the month of July 1830. These "Liberals" during the Restoration and the month of July 1830. These "Liberals" during the Restoration and the more violent portion of the factious and resuless, and who were belonged to the "Société aide-toi et le ciel t'aidera," which was established to attack the Crown and to refuse the payment of During the Restoration these. "Liberals" used of course to promise taxes to Ministers who were uppopular with the lower orders.—The number of electors should be abundant—the press should be diminished—the necessaries of life should be abundant—the system, or the plan of concentrating all local as well as general compensations and the standard cheap—labour should be abundant—the press should be free abundant—the system, or the plan of concentrating all local as well as general compensations and the system, and above all, in education, and do everthrown, and that peace and prosperity, contentment, ling, and opposition which prevailed during the 15 years of the Restoration. List in the payment of the Castain Peace over and over again progresses the payment of the Castain Peac

return to the laws, Ordonnances, Decrees, and modes of governing pursued during the Restoration. But this line of conduct will not now give satisfaction to any party. The Laws, Decrees, and Ordonnances of the Restoration were all in harmony—they all suited a legitimate and hereditary Monarchy, and the triumph of the Monarchy has been proclaimed; and hereditary Monarchy, and the triumph of the Monarchy has been proclaimed; and as is most natural and just, the people who assisted these Liberals in overthrowing the oil Monarchy, demand that diminution of the taxes—that cheapness of the necessaries of life—that augmentation of the number of electors—that abolition of the system of centralization—that overthrow of monapolites and that peace, plenty, and satisfaction which were all promised in the system of centralization—that overthrow of monapolites and that peace, plenty, and satisfaction which were all promised and the system of centralization—that overthrow of monapolites and that peace, plenty, and satisfaction which were all promised. The people here as in England are opening their eyes. They are asking "What have we gained by the Revolution?" As in England they are asking "What have we gained by the Revolution?" As in England they are asking and the rever that the same—Nothing. The Republicans have therefore taken the lead in their opposition to the new Government, and have begun to proclaim openly, and even in the Chamber of Deputies, that they will not remain satisfied until to admit that the budget is greater than ever, that the taxes are increased, that trade and commerce are much diminished, and that public credit has greatly suffered; but then they say that a great deal of this is the fault of the Republican party, or of the leaders of the people in the press and in the sasociations, for they contend that if it had not been forther theretaining language and violent conduct of those plants of the people, that foreign powers would not have feared the revolution of Row—mid tool have been accomplished.

The

cher's haid. the Greunt of the Tribune has been condemned by the Chamber of Deputies to the payment of ten thousand frances fine, and to three years imprisonment, for an attack on the dignity of the Chamber. The properties of the payment of ten thousand frances fine, and to three years imprisonment, for an attack on the dignity of the Chamber. During the past week the Duchess of Berny has become very seriously indisposed, and fears are entertained of an attack of apoplexy. An emetic has been countermanded by the republicans at Paris, which was originally ordered for yesterday, but is not to take place at present. The Prefect of Police has taken upon himself to prohibit a private hall, because it had, in his opinion, a political character; and 40 Polish officers and soldiers have run away from France to Switzerland, in order to proceed to the Duchy of Baden, and endeavour to excite tumular and insurrections.

And, finally, during the past week we have received news from Turkey that the Russian army sedvancing on Constantinonle. News from Vienna that the Russian army sedvancing on Constantinonle. News from Alexandria than fet is to remain in the Bosphorus. News from Alexandria than fet is to remain in the Bosphorus. News from Alexandria than fet is to remain in the Bosphorus on the Convocation of the Cortes; and from Portugal that the resoluted on not giving way either to English Whise or to French Dordrianies, but on sectling in such way as it may think lest the war in the East of Herope. We have also the important news from Madrid other and the such to have a such as the such as the war in the East of the Princes of the Confederation has been discovered, and that it is guided and headed by French Democrats.

Thus ends my week's budget—but not without hoping that you are not frozen in London, as we are in Paris, by a second winter which threatens us with something amounting to a total failure of crops, or a famine.—Your affectionate correspondent,

The Febaler Nobulty's or Excland. The eighth number of the Porta

which threatens us with something amounting to a total failure of crops, or a famine.—Your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

THE FEMALE NORILITY OF ENGLAND. The eighth number of the Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Females, with memoirs by John Bu ke, Esq., just published, price half-a-crown, contains engravings of Lady Charlotte Bury, from Sir Thomas Lawrence; Countess Grey, and Viacountess Ebrington; and the previous numbers of these highly interesting Portraits include Countesses Gower, Charleville, Belfest, Guilfed, Denbigh, Errol; Marchioness of London-derry; Ladies Ann Becket, Dover, Thynne, Grealey, Peel, Cholmondley, Fielding, Burke, &c. &c., engraved from paintings by the most eminent masters. The whole series will embrace portraits with memoirs of various branches of almost every noble family in the kingdom, with the Royal Families of England and France, and it will have the advantage of being completed within the year in 24 numbers, as one number is regularly published every fortnight.

Captain Polhill gives up the lesseeship of Drury-lane after the present season. It is said he is minus 25,000l. by his speculation—The candidates for the next seven years were, Mr. Laporte, the Manager of Covent-garden, and Mr. Bunn, the present Acting Manager. A meeting of the Committee was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Bunn was announced as the successful essee.

The Quarterly, in reviewing Mrs. Sheridan's new novel of Aims and Ends, remarks, that "the novelist shews her observation and sense in reversing the usual order of things, and making the loves of her gentlemen stronger than those of her ladies. The serious passions of men are to those of women as their physical frames. We are mistaken if Aims and Ends be not a favourite with people who look back with tolerable philosophy—To their hot youth when George the Third was king. Its narrative is written in a style of singular lightness, and so interspersed with terse, pithy remarks, bright fragments of description, and here and there a firece satire condensed into

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SECOND SERIES of FABLES, original and selected. By
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Comprising the Personal Narrailve of a Nava Officer employee graining the late War; and the Journal of an Officer engaged in the late Surveys Expedition, under the command of Cap. Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa.

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pinal Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

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Commissioners of Stamps) engraves in winne return upon a control of overment Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuire.

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The most recruciating Pains of Gout, Ribermatic Gout, threatments and the town of the part of two hours, and cured in a few parts of the parts of the control of the parts of the control of the parts of the control of the parts of th

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uses, and act souns, as save and valuation friency for finding seringment; and thought and continues a save and valuation from the season proceeding dypeps), and commonly attended with loss of appetite, sick beadache, paid the sometimes of the tain; and wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Edwards, Newbery, Sutt.

Britain; and wholeasle by Barciay and Sons, Edwards, Newberry, Sutton, London, &c. &c.

A poor fellow, who wanted a trifle to raise
At a Pawney who wanted a trifle to raise
At his old worm out. Boots that for years in one place
Unmolested had hung up on high.
Those Boots were the whole that unpledged he possess'd,
Save a hottle of Warren's Jet Blacking:
For that Blacking he well was assured was the best,
And never of beauty was lacking.
He brushed up the Boots, and by Warren's rich Jet
They soon were in lustre arrayed;
The Pawnbroker smiled at the poliab he met,
As it brightly his features pour trayed.
As it brightly his features pour trayed.
As it brightly his features pour trayed.
As he praised their delectable his.

The Pawnbroker fancied then fact worth a crown,
Put his hand in his pure and a guinet threw down
As he praised their delectable his.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared by
ROBERT WARRERS, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in
the Kingdom, Liquid in bottles, and Paste Biacking in pots, at \$61, 124., and 184,
each. Be particular to enquire for Warrens, 3), Strand & All, others are coun-

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been prevented, by circumstances over which we had no ontroul, noticing some clegant and valuable works just published-mongst them, a new edition of Sir Waxra Scort's Poems deserves articular remark. We hope before next Sunday to be able to devote proper share of attention to them.

The same observation will apply to all our other numerous corresondence, except to those from whose contributions we have so liberally

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.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Their Majesties arrived at St. James's at twenty minutes past tw 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 House-hold, led the way through the Portrait Gallery (which was lined with Yeomen of the Gurd, under the command of Mr. Peanson, the Exon in Waiting), to the Banquetting Room. The King worean Admiral's uniform, what the insignia of the Order. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, the Duke of Mellington, and other Knights according to their seniority, followed. The Band of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, stationed in the ante-room adjoining the Banquetting 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 Banquetting Room, with a cross table at one end. This was the first entertainment given in the Banquetting 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 Cumberand, the Duke of Gloucester, Lord de Saumarez, Lord Howden, the Duke of Wellington, Sir George II. Barlow, Bart., Viscount Strangiord, Sir R. G. Keats, Viscount Beresdord, Lord Lynedoch, Sir Edw. Paget, Lord Suart de Rothesay, Sir George Nugent, Bart., Sir John Doyle, Bart, the Maquis of Londonderry, Sir Alex. Hope, Sir George Martin, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Hany Reale, Bart., Sir John Oswald, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Harry Neale, Bart., Sir John Oswald, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Represson, Sir Henry Warde, Sir Henry George Grey (early), Sir R. Ferquason, Sir Henry Warde, Sir Homs Williams, Sir Wm. Hargood, Sir Wm. Lunley, Sir D. Gond.

On Wedlington, Sir George Martin, Sir Lorder Squares, Sir Mondondery, Sir Rothery Warde, Sir Henry Warde, Sir Charles Bayot, Sir Geo

ild.

n Wednesday the King held a Levee, and afterwards a Council,

SIT Homas williams, Sit with Hargood, Sit with Lunley, Sit 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 l'alace at St. James's.

The Queen entered the State Rooms about half-past two o'clock, secompanied by the King. The Great Officers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household took their station about their Majesty.

The Queen entered the State Rooms about half-past two o'clock, secompanied by the King. The Great Officers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household took their station about their Majesty took her station were then opened, when those who had the privilege of the entere were admitted. The Ladies in Waiting on Her Majesty were the Dowager Duchess of Leens (Mistress of the Robes), Lady Mayo (in Waiting), and the Marchioness Wellesley.

The Maids of Honour, Miss Mittrell (in Waiting), Miss Hore Johnstone, Miss Eden, and Miss Bagot. Lady Babella Wenyes and Miss Errent Paper were also in attendance. The Queen was also attended by the Earl of Dendick (Master of the Horse), Mr. Asbley (Vice-Chamberlain), Captain Preselue, Lequery in Waiting), Sit George Hoste (Gentleman Usher), Mr. Hudson (Resident Gentleman Usher), and the Page of Honour.

The King was attended by the Dinke of Devonshire, the Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Winchespien, Groom of the Stole; and the Chicers of his Household. The Marquis of Queensbernay and Sit Joseph Whatley 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;

The KING was attended by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Winchesters, Groom of the Stole; and the Chicers of his Household. The Marquis of Queensbergar and Sir Joseph WhatLey 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 Gosford. Lady Mary Talbot, by her mother, the Countess of Gosford. Lady Mary Talbot, by her mother, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Lady Myses, by the Marquis of Downshire.

Rev. Charles Wetherell, by the Marquis of Salisbury. Lady Rivers, on her marriage, by the Downser Lady Rivers. Lady Heytesbury, by the mother, Lady Bridget Bouverie. Lady Lucy North, on receiving rank, by Lady Walsingham. Earl of Mountmorris, by Sir Joseph Whatley. 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 Edward Thornton, formerly his Majesty's Euroy Description of the Counters of Carlisle.

Lord Alfred Paget, Royal Horse Guards, by Sir Edward Paget.

Adv. John Jones, Deputy-Lieutenant, by Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, formerly his Majesty's Euroy Description of the Counters of Carlisle.

Lord Alfred Paget, Royal Horse Guards, by Sir Alexandra at Palmerston.

Lady Mulcascoup Palmerston.

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Dr. Gillkrest, on appointment to Gibestar, by Sir J. M'Grigor, Bt. Mr. Moorsoom, on appointment to Scots Fusileer Guards. Captain J. W. Torrens, Grenadier Guards, on his marriage, by Colonel Sir J. Woodlord.
Lieutenant General Sir J. Browne, K.C.H., Equerry to the Duke of

c. Cross, on his return from Gibraltar, by his father, Sir John

Captain Cross, on his return from Gibraltar, by his lather, Sir Jonn Cross.
Lieutenant George Wenham Lewis, by Lord Bridgort.
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 S. Gore, R. N., by Captain Montagu.
Lieutenant Henry Walker, R. N., on his return from the Mediterranean, by the Duke of Richmond.
Lieutenant Munro, by Sir Join Cross.
Captain Wise, by Captain Sir William Mulcaster.
Captain Wouns, on his return from Canada, by Sir R. Ferguson.
Captain Vouns, on his return from Canada, by Sir R. Ferguson.
Captain Vouns, on his return from Canada, by Sir R. Ferguson.
Captain Vansittart, on promotion, by Colonel Mackiumon.
Ensign and Lieuternant Cartwricht, by Sir F. Paget.
On Friday, alter luncheon, their Majestics lett 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 outrivalled

over us—and the Powder of Dr. James has outrivation 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 misority. of the minority

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 conclude 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 RIPON 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 Althorb'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 cuntre, we should like to know how to eventual run—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 advertize 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 were Marke Lunguage paller duties will

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 shew-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 arowed 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 ture desti

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 counterseolutions 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

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 sacrifice—an unfortunate being who, from the hour of his adop." tion, 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 hillerto been founded upon the uncerting 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 unmapy 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 "Nozeed affair, the Calcutta Bankers, and Mr. HUTCHIX"Son's claims, is the pledge I offer that none but itas' claims

"happy 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 PALMERAND Co., the "Nozeed affair, the Calcutta Barkers, and Mr. HUTCHIS." Son'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 overanxiety 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 capitals, 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 s India affairs. How easy the arrangement !- how natural the transition!

e 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.

Inclus asserts, 'tis a reproach to Kings
II Jews turn law-givers: he's much mistaken:
In this our strait, Jews are the very things,
For since they eat no pork, they'll save our bacon.

J. M.

## INFLUENZA.

INFLUENZA.

Letter from a Gentleman in Town to his Sister in the Country.

My DRAR 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 distringas 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 scams 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-handker-chiefs in London are bought up, and the Spitalfields weavers are incapacitated from making any more by the influenza—sprudent 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 blanchisseures 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

Affectionately your's,

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.

"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 be it 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 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 Woodproad relative to the effects of immediate emancipation. As many of our readers may not be aware why the opinion of Sir Ralph Woodproad 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 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 Cochanke's aquadron 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 layour, care and attention, until the day of his departure from the island. Sir Rathy Woonkon power would be the warme of from the island. Sir Raif Wooppon 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 decirively into effect, and in the mode which he had pointed

out to Government.

"The opinion therefore of Sir Ralph Woonford, 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 conficential friend, it carries with it even more weight than if it had been an official document written for a special purpose. We well as a survey of the control of the control of the special purpose.

a conficential 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 Rahph Woodford, dated Trinidad, 24th November, 1834, to a confidential friend in England.

"I cannot help repeating to you, that I do not think a forced emancipation will cerr 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 sofery, their ambition is of so humble a kidtd. I will notask 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.

"1 have stated that the slave wishes for freedom, to be released.

six 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 like in the more more from meessity than from choice that the labouring man in Europe toils through each succeeding week, and the discussion on corporal punishment will be a support of the property persons and the succeeding week, and the discussion in control of the succeeding week, and the discussion of corporal punishment and the succeeding week, and the discussion of corporal punishment and the succeeding week, and the discussion in corporal punishment and the succeeding week, and the succeeding week and the succeeding week and the succeeding week and the succeeding week and the succeeding I have stated that the slave wishes for freedom, to be released

valued at 60,5791., 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 130,6001. instead of 597,5731. 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 518,4001. in revenue to the parent state, of 96.0001. shipping employed to transport, and of 86,4001. in commission and other charges paid to its merchantsand traders, in the transit from the hands of the planter and manufacturer, until treaches the consumer, amounting altogether to 690,8001. But this applies to Trinidad only, in which the slave population does not exceed a thirty-third part of the lyhole 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 mortgage in England, and be invested in British funds, or be reinvested in the colony in further producible capital.

"I twas, therefore, under these impressions that I hesitated, and still hesitate, to propose any 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 unif 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. 24, 1827, purchased their freedom, 499, average price 281. 151. 364.

From Dec. 25, 1827, to Dec. 24, 1829, purchased their freedom, 106, average pric

33.224 19 6 So that it appears that in the space of four years, 515 negroes purchased their freedom, paying the enormous sum of 33,2241, 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. Woodroons 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 feedom in the space of four years. What a decided contradiction 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 falsities, all the calumnies which have been so industriously propagated by Mr. Fowell Buxron 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 33,2241, 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.

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 clarm will not be "firm and good." We prophesy that the colonists will not. Already has a circular been deepatched 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, dilapidated prosperity of the mother country.

# • Africans call all game heefs. † Fifteen pounds is taken as the fair average price of the market for 1925

# TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,—The recent discussion on corporal punishment in the army in the House, and the amazingly small minority the measure for its abolition was loat 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

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 the galleys? Should an individual sentenced to them prove the least refractory, what are the means resorted to in them to brink 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

his head bent forward receives from a couple of corporals twenty to five and twenty severe blows over his tightened trowsers with

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 pipeclay chaps backs go unscratched, for the very identical offences for which we are hauled up and punished!" Who would so soon exclaim as those who are now anxious for the

we are naured up and printed in the season of the confinement and imprison-ment for corporal punishment, but those who propose it do not reflect on the extreme difficulty of finding a sufficiency of separate cells in on the extreme difficulty of finding a sufficiency of separate cells in barracke—and also that by imprisoning a man in a public gaol, 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 same

earnest wish of every well-organized mind—but unless those who abolish it can at the same time guarantee the continuance of both, no

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LORD CAMBIER

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 let of June. On that occasion he commanded the Defence of 74 kuns, 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 2,0001. a year, which latter he generously declined. His Lordship again commanded the naval force against the French fleet in Basque Roads.—Albion. 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 creating a temporary excitement, to concoct and circulate a pamphlet containing sapersions 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 Whitelers 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 Aldermanbury, a blush for the reckless slanders of the society's protége. Hampstead, 17th April. 1833. Hampstead, 17th April, 1833.

## FRENCH CLAIMS.

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. Prillimone, Mr. Emisson, and Mr. H. Marten. In the following Gazette one of these appointments is altered by the substitution of Mr. Andrew Martin for Mr. Henry Marten—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 mercantle 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.

## TO JOHN BULL

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 dien; 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. ne year 1900, and those made in January 1931, or it may be eaterday.

It is no small aggravation of their neglected situation, that a

yeaternay.

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, lished custom, and in every way oppressive, and uvertaining, to case, 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 expence to the country, by establishing a regulation, that Pursers appointed to ships of the let 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, Loudon 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 Post 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 to the discharged subaltern of Mr. Stanley at the Colonial Office, with the Colonial Office, the discharged subsitern 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 about the following:—"It is said of that the Earl of Ripon 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 Rougedragon Pursuivant at Arms, which is also vacant by the death of the late Mr. F. Townsend.

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 Bradanza 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 Fayal; 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.

absurd.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates on Thursday, Mr. Rotch was elected Chairman of the Sessions. The numbers were announced to he—for Mr. Rotch 45, for Mr. Jessor 4, for Mr. Halcomb 0. Mr. Swaber 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. Jessor were Messes. Capela Rawinson, 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:—

Determino No The Durch sing pulling.

and its tender care of the interests of the nation:

DETENTION OF THE DUTCH SHMF PAULINE.

To the Right Hon. the Lords of his Majesty's[Privy Council.
My Lords,— beg leave again to lay before your Lordships' consideration the case of the Pauline, Captain Horaws, from Demerara to Middleburgh still detained at Ramssatte, with a cargo of sugar in a damaged state, and which, as such, is rapidly perishing.

The letter from Messrs. Goodwin, Carlino, and Co. the agents for Lord's a dated yesterday, says as follows:

"He cargo of the Pauline is gradually melting away, and the

essel is some inches lighter in her draught of water, clearly showing he sugar is in a rapid state of decay, which this particular kind of uugar is liable to more than any other. We are of opinion that if this ressel remains here much longer that her cargo of sugar will release

The seed remains here much longer that her cargo of sugar will research 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 sgain 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 loard were to be released. I have the honour to be—your Lordships' mobedient 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 Carnanovox, which took place on Tuesday last.

There are few public men who could not in these eventful times have nobleman the Earl of Carnarovs, 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 dannt. 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. Hanny Groege Herbert, Earl of Carnarovs, and Baron Poacuester, of High Clere, in the county of Southampton, in the Peerage of Great Britain, High Steward of Newbury, born the 3d of June, 1772, married the 28th of April, 1796, ELIZABETH KITTY, daughter and heir of the late Colonel John and Lady Harriet Dyer Ackland, by whom, who died the 5th of March, 1813, his Lordship has left issue Lady Harriet ELIZABETH, married to the Lord Herby Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk and to the Hon. C. C. II. Herbert, late M.P. for Carrington. His Lordship was formerly a Whig, but towards the lose of his life maintained Conservative principles.

The Dundee Political Union have ordered Lord Brougham's head the tele of the state of the late of the state of the late of the late of the late of the state of the late of the late of the late of the state of the late 
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.

cruel decapitation. BROUGHAM sans TAIT!—Dundee Courier.

PADDY'S IDEA OF STERRING BY THE COMPASS.—" Can't you steer?" said the captain. "The deuce a betther hand at the tiller in all Kinsaile," 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 carpinthier. left me for a keepsake whin he went abroad; but, indeed, as for the points o' thim, I can't say much, for the childer spylt thim intirely, boorin' holes in the flurs."—Dubhn University Magazine.

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 53rd 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 Canoline Elizabeth Firzoerald, 5th daughter of William Rodent, second Duke of Leinsten. In 1830 Lord Foley was appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and in 1831 (on the death of the Earl of COMENTRY). Lord Lieutenant of this county. His Lordship has left issue—1, Cecilia Olivia, born 24th Oct. 1807; 2. Thomas Hernay, born 11th Dec. 1808; 3, Geraldine Augusta, born 2d Dec. 1809; 4, Augustus Farederack, born 8th Oct. 1812; 6, St. George Gerald (Ensign 53d Foot) born 10th July. 1814; 7, Adellane Georgiana Rederica, born 19th March, 1822; 3, Fitzueliald Algennox Charles, born 5th Sept. 1823.—His eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Henny Foley (now in his 25th year), succeeded 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 vecancy occurs in the Representation of the Vestern Division of this county. It is stated, with some degree of confidence, that Mr. Osmar Ricarno, of Bromberrow, will offer in the Whig interest. It is likewise rumoured that Mr. Pakington will be proposed by DEATH OF LORD FOLEY .- We regret to announce the death of this

of.—Worcester Journal.

Mr. FAITHFULL has made his long-expected motion—and a more apt illustration of the parturient mountain we never witnessed. Lord ALTHORY 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 be considered it outse unwessessary to saw wome." Mr. also forbore from proceeding, "because, looking at the strong feeling of the House, he considered it quite unnecessary to say more." Mr-AGLIONBY thought the motion "ill-timed;" even Mr. O'DWYEN "could not support the whole;" but, unkindest cut of all, the Hon. Member for Colchester declared that Mr. FATHFULL "had prejudiced the question by bringing it forward in its present shape!" The result was that, when the question was put, not a single "age!" 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 Although and Sir Robert Ingles, we deem it "unnecessary" to "say a word more upon the subject."

Signs of the Times.—At the theatre last week, during the repre-

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 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 Oalou, where one of them turned King's evidence. The two principals (Bowling and Kahiniau) 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. cruising on the coast of California, the crew, which consisted of six

Ints 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 variableness of the season, now prevails in the metropolis among all ranks. The Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Hune, and many other persons of distinction, are labouring under the attack; while in one establishment, that of the Bank of Englands 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:—Laponre, at Covent-garden, on Saturday received twenty-four notices of indisposition; and at Drury, the Manager, Macready, Barahm, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and a multitude of others, labour under its influence. The Medical Gazette thus notices this disorder:—"About a fortnight ago, as evere grorm 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 bruined about the limbs and muscles. For 24 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 langour, which only slowly subsides.—The disease, so far as we have seen, does not particularly affect those who are subject to common catarrit; 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." 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. Core from the representation of Norfolk. The Duke of Sussex presided, and the Duke of Norolk 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. Coxe. In doing so he took occasion to eulogise the Hoo. old Gentleman's "due respect for the Crown." For the credit of humanity we would hope that his Royal Highness had never heard of humanity we would hope that his Royal Highness had never heard of the false and malignant aspersion which this hoary traducer, within two or three short years, sputed upon the revered memory of his own gracious father, King Geonge 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, Geonge 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, aristocratical 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

Whig Paper:—
"GENTEMEN—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-merow 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."

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.

have been quite satisfied that he had taken.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTT.—Early on Monday morning a procession of
the Johannaires took place at Wake field, in honour of the moving of
the ark of the Lord, as they called it. The prophet Wnox (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

cussion of the House." Sir R. Incurs gave the Hon. and Rev. Gentleman a hard hit about the "unfulness." of a "Hieromed preaches" of a "Hieromed preaches" of a "Hieromed preaches" of the House, the considered it youte unnecessary to say more." Mirdother the motion "ill-timed;" even Mr. O'Dwran ("could not support the whole;" but, unkniedest cut of all, the Hon. Meinber for Colchester declared that Mr. Fatthfull, "had prejuded ded the question by bringing it forward in its present shape!" the result was that, when the question was put, not a single "age" was heard, although, after it was too late, a few strangkling voices were courageously raised; and under these circumstances we presume that our readers will hold us excused, if, with Lord Although and the sunday of the sunday newspapers, that the ROBERT INGUS, we deem it "unnecessary" to "say a word more upon the subject."

Stons or that These.—At the theatre last week, during the representation of Mr. Child's dissolvent views, the portraits of the late King and of our present Monancu were hissed by the audience; but the representation of Naroleon dewe from the audience a burst of applause. The former were accordingly withdrawn after Tuesday might; 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. Hisopponent, Mr. Panton Cobsett, who is also a man of liberal politics and inclined to tote 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 Cotoher, up to which time all was going on well there. Genore Merrin, who is also a man of liberal politics and inclined to the wind the party, and the Clive party. Colonel Edwards had been massacred at Wallis island. It appears they had gained some little authority over the maires, and began to use some degree of tyranny, whe

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 to deliberate on their verdict, when a drayman, in the employ of Mesars. 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 now holding an inquest on, is alive and in good health.—The Coroner and Jury (in astonishment): What do you say?—Drayman: I'll swear that I met her to-day in the streets, and spoke to her.—The coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, and saked the drayman if he could bring Elizas Baker forward, 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 corpre, and was greatly affected, as well as all her relations: the drayman's story was treated as noneanes, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his preturn.—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 woold 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 sar such a atrong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, which fully accounted for the mistake that the wineses had made.—The whole s

# THE COLONIES.

THE COLONIES.
TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your intelligent correspondent "Causidicus," 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 "Causidicus," to a considerable extent, it will be my endeavour, therefore, in the present letter, principally to abone the question.

Partaking the doubt of "causiatious," 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 "Causidicus" 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 that such 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 Ji-

those colonies that were planted first by England, and those first established by Scotland—between cessions also made after the accession of Janss I. and before the union with Scotland, under Queea 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, sthough 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 Inv 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 load 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 coanceted 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 denominate by that expression. The dicta, and even the judgment of far as they may

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: Again, or Nova Scotla, 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 winds.

Any right, therefore, of the Parliament of England to legislate for Any right, therefore, of the Parliament of England to legislate for Jamaica, we will take that Island as a striking example, although other instances might be quoted, if it existed at any time, commenced only at the restoration. Now or, what principle could the Parliames of England have, in the time of Charles II., a paramount chim to find the control of England and Society a

The treaties by which both were ceded, and the conquest of Jamaica by Gronwerk confirmed, are made with Charles in the triple character of King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Then if the Parliament of England had no right to legislate exclusively for Jamaica in the reign of Charles II., when and how was that right subsequently acquired. It could not arise from any intrinsic authority possessed within itself; it could only be acquired by extrinsic surrender, decided acquiescence, or formal recognition, on the part of Jamaica; and put on that ground, on which alone it is perhaps tenable, we have at once a case of international compact, pot of original, sepreme, and paramount right.

is perhaps tenable, we have at once a case of international compact, not of original, sepreme, and paramount right.

If the right assumed depend on international compact, or what is tantamount, then there exists a mutuality of conditions expressed or implied; then there arise questions as to what constitute performance or breach, or what amounts to conclusive and binding acquies-

ance or breach, or what amounts to conclusive and Dinding acquirescence, one of the most difficult points which diplomacy can be called upon to adjust.

"Causidicus" will perhaps see in this letter much to confirm his doubts, and further arguments may be suggested if they have not already occurred to his own mind.—I remain, &c.

April 11, 1833.

DIPLOMATICUS VETUS.

April 11, 1833.

P.S. In alluding to Jamaica, it should be understood that it is not roy intention to treat this question on any party, still less on any factions, and certainly not on any Republican principles. The island has been selected, without any reference to existing disputes, because it affords a case strongly elucidating both a distinction and a prin-

is affords a case strongly elucidating both a distinction and a principle.

It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the King—entitled to this island before either union, both as King of England and King of Scotland—holds it, even now, by a distinct title imparting a distinct sovereignty. William IV. is "Lord of Jamara"—and so styled, I believe, in all diplomatic acts within the island—in the same manner as his predecessors were "Lords of Ireland." until Henry VIII., in the 33d year of his reign, was constituted "King of Ireland," and ocreated, solely by the Parliament of Ireland. Vide that celebrated work The Case of Ireland, by Mr. MOLYNEUX, the friend of Locke's chapter on Congnest is admirably abridged and applied. Mr. M. '8 treatise is one of the most elegant dissertations, in style, arrangement and argument, ever written.

If our King do not add the title of "Lords of Jamaica" in their other public Acts, it should be recollected that Jamaica did not belong to them when the style of their title was settled by the Parliament of England, 35 Hen. 8. c. 3.

belong to them when the style of their title was settled by the Paris-ment of England, 35 Hen. 8.c. 3.

It should be observed further, that Henry VIII. assumed the title of "King of Ireland" solely on the strength of the *Irish* statute, without consulting at all the Parliament of England; and the English statute, 35 Hen. 8. c. 3, does not confer, or pretend to confirm, that title, but treats it as having been lawfully assumed by the King from

title, but treats it as having been lawfully assumed by the King Irom the first.

These facts tend to throw much light on the question raised by Causdicus, to which I will beg leave myself to add another,—viz.

What would be the effect of a proceeding on the part of a Legislative Assembly in Jamaica, similar to that adopted by the Parliament of Ireland under St. Leora, 33 Hen. 8, erecting "the Lordship of Jamaica into a Kingdom," and declaring, in the very words of the Irish Act, that "His Majesty WILLIAM IV., his heirs and successors, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall always be held Kings of this land of Jamaica, with all, &c., and that they shall always he from herceforth named, &c, Kings of Jamaica to have and to hote, '' &c.

The Irish Act, 33 Hen. 8, is not set forth in any of our historians;

they shall always be from Henceforth named, &c., Kinss of Jamaica to have and to hold," &c.

The Irish Act, 33 Hen. S. is not set forth in any of our historians; and the Irish statutes are not very accessible. It is to be found, however, with comments on the nature and effect of the whole proceedings, in Sir John Dillon's "Case of the Children of the Duke of Sussex," page 35; in which work are also set forth the English statutes 22 Geo. 3. c. 53, and 23 Geo. 3. c. 28. declaring the Legislative independence of Ireland, and repealing the assertion to the contrary in the 6 Geo. 3. c. 5. Puppersonerr, Vatte, and all the authorities, recognise the right of a country to erect itself into a kingdom, and to create its ruler a Sovereign, under the title of "King," without the obligation of consulting, still less requiring the consent of any other state.

Ma. Editor, —The interests of England in the important negotiations which are now carried on at Constantinople, are entrusted to the Secretary of Embassy at that Court, a Mr. Mandeville. Of that gentlement and the observe that the people of this country pays a large salary to an Ambassador, and that they have a right to look for his services at a moment when the future relations of England and Turkey are the Ottoman Empire shall exist in its integrity, or shall be reduced to the rank of a tributary of Expytor of a vassal of Russia.

Who is the Ambassador of England to the Porte?—Lord Ponsonay. And where is Lord Ponsonay?—At Naples. And why is Lord Ponsonay at Naples?—Because he flatters himself that, in Onsonay. The Ambassy at St. Petersburgh may be given him. If has already sleeped from the rank of Commissioner at Brussels to that of Ranys of Stratford Canning, whose violent temper and overbearing disposition emborial maintain is, that this country pays for an Ambassador, he falter.

April 18, 1833.

To John Bull.

SIR-I feel rather surprised that no mention has been made by you of the ingenious and wily manœuvre of the Lord Chancellor, to seem to himself a degree of patronage which has, I think, never been possessed by any Minister in this country, since the time of Wolary.

Wotaspeeced by any Minister in this country, since the time of lallude to the Bill now passing through Parliament for the establishment of Courts of Local Judicature, by which his Lordship makes a source of immense power and patronage appear a favour of great passing to the country at large.

That is Lordship will be able to select sixty Gentlemen from the start of sufficient legal reputation to insure that degree of respect to dispute and contempt, may fairly be doubted; as those who have practice as Barristers, to accept a Local Judgeship of about 2.0001, a year!

year; we Darrisers, to accept a Local Budgeship of active Aswirm of minor offices also rise to the view in the shape of Registrars. Ushers, Clerks of the Court, &c. &c., most of which they will consent to be struck off the Rolls, to take these situations, the state of the state of the Rolls, to take these situations, the state of the state of the Rolls, to take these situations, the emolument arising from legal practice, which they must resign. Under these circumstances it may be doubted whether this favourite to the not his Lordship's will be productive of that degree of benefit to the not, which it has been trumpeted forth as the means of conferring—I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant.

April 16, 1833.

AN ENEMY TO "JOBS."

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, April 19, 1833.

sain, le, awaken the Kino's Government to the public, and, if underly, the key, not only of India, but of Europe. By the untomod event at Navarino the command of the Black Sea was handed as Russia, who has now taken advantage of her superiority

there, to seize upon Constantinople. There she rules as effectually as we do in Oude, Mysore, or any other Indian kingdom, whose Sovenessen we have taken underour protection, and supplied with a subsidiary force.

as we do in Oude, Mysore, or any other Indian Kingdom, whose Soverests we have taken underour protection, and supplied with a subsidiary lorce.

This mistake, the first, would I could say the last, made by our Liberal Statesmen, cannot be remedied by European interference alone, for French and English armies, if we could pay them, can be of no avail, unless supported by Asiatic troops, and the good will of the Turkish population against the myriads of troops whom Russia can bring from Odessa and the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to occupy Turkey in Europe. But there is a gleam of hope arising in Egypt, if we do not extinguish it by our neglect, or convert it into increased danger by our folly.

The French, whose diplomatic eyes never slumber, have struck a blow, which will either have the effect of bringing on a war with Russia, to which they are, for other reasons, well inclined, or of giving them an excuse for seizing on Egypt, of which they are till more desirous.

And what are we doing? We are following in the wake of France,

Russia, to which they are, for other reasons, well inclined, or of giving them an excuse for seizing on Egypt, of which they are still more desirous.

And what are we doing? We are following in the wake of France, whose Ambassador at Constantinople speaks and acts for us.

Thus we have given our implicit, if not our direct, sanction to the menace sent by Admiral Roussix to Meremer All; when our interest obviously is, that the talented King of EGYPT should replace the deranged Sultan on the Turkish Musnud, which his vigorous arm, and his alone, aided by his conquering son, IBRAHIM, can now defend against Russian usurpation.

But I need not enlarge on the subject. The common sense of Englishmen will point out to them that it is not our interest to aid France to reconquer Egypt, by combining with her to pick a quarrel with the Ruler of that country, nor to allow Russia to govern Turkey in the capacity of Custos of the Grand Setonian.

Yet into this dilemma has our sapient Ministry brought us, who, whilst their eyes lave been fixed on quarrels in which we have no concern, as between William and Leorold, Pedda and Misouer, have no Ambassador at Constantinople, where the fate both of Asia and Europe trembles in the balance.

To support the nominal Throne of the present Grand Setonion can be advantageous only to the Czar, in whose hands he must, of encessity, be a more puppet. For he has neither an army, nor anavy, nor treasure to pay them if he had them; and he has lost the veneration of his subjects by his vain attempts to Europeanise them. Mehremer Alt, on the contrary, has shewn talents at least them. Mehremer Alt, on the contrary, has shewn talents at least to each of any Contemporary Potentate, and his son Iraneanish the Ottoman Throne in its pristine strength and splendour.

Again, therefore, I say to our slumbering Rulers—

Again, therefore, I say to our slumbering Rulers—

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

A CONSTANT READER.

Again, therefore, I say to our slumbering Rulers—

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen"

A CONSTANT READER.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL,—The present Administration, as is well known, arrogates to itself a pre-eminence above all former ones, not only for its enlyraced and liberal notions upon all nossible subjects, but for its strict love of justice. Such is the character, which Lord Althour more especially has acquired for moral worth and private integrity, that I would venture to ask any of his warmest friends, where would be his attaion, and what would be his influence in the House of Commons, if it were not for that circumstance? And yet, being inbured with old fashioned and, I trust, not yet altogether exploded principles myself., I cannot easily reconcile his extraordinary conduct towards certain departments connected with the legal profession with my notions of such a character, as beyond all dispute he has in the course of time acquired. I shall pass by altogether the tardy remuneration, as it is called, to the Registering Barristers, because I observe that some notice has been taken of the subject in the Lower House; though I must be allowed to say that, in my opinion, it will be discovered after all that justice will not have been done to the gatternen who have been employed. Whether too the salaries to the gatternen who have been employed. Whether too the salaries to the gatternen who have been employed, whether too the salaries to the gate and that those hopes were, on application, disappointed. The ended out that payment would be made at a period long since by gone, and that those hopes were, on application, disappointed. The colories.

Ist. Why, since the accession of his present Majesty, have not her King's Counsel been paid one farthing of the salary to which they are by law entitled under their several patents, and which, up to that accession, they uniformly received? The same Chancellor of the Exchequer, be it observed, not having condescended to ofter a single reason, either in public or in pri

spired, why such payments should not continue to be made as heretofore.

2d. For what reason has the highly talented and descrying Master of the Temple been deprived of his salary (small enough, God knows!), to which he is specifically entitled under his patent from the Crawn, which has the benefit of the appointment? And, 3d. Why have not the various officers entitled to compensation under I.W. 4. c. 70, and I and 2 W. 4. c. 35. s. 4. for the deprivation of offices upon the abolition of certain courts, received as yet any remuneration for their losses? It is known that the Commissioners appointed for the inquiry have viewed some of the cases in a layourable light, and, it is to be presumed, have by this time made their report, at least upon those cases. But whether they have or have not made their report, the delay which has intervened is absolute ruin to the individuals interested in them, and is any thing but a specimen of that speedy justice, if in truth it be any justice at all, of which so great a boast is made by the present Administration.

By the insertion of the foregoing questions and observations in your valuable paper, it is scarcely necessary to add, you will confer an obligation on, dear Buth, yours, &c.

Lincoln's Im., April 9, 1833.

EUCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

An obligation on, dear Bull., yours, &c.

Lincoln's Imm. April 9, 1833.

ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Charles Plucker has been instituted, by the Lord his own petition; yeach to the Rectory of Holton, Somerset, on his own petition; yeach to the Rev. Joeph Legg, the list incumbent.

The Rev. Thomas Evans has been instituted to the Vicarage of Northover, Somerset, on the presentation of John Hody Chichester, of Stoke House, Esq.; vacant by the cession of the Rev. Maber Munden, the last Incumbent.

The Rev. Edris Strinus Greville, B.A. has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. to the Rectory of Bonsall, Derbyshire, on the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. John Brasse, D.D., Visar of Stotfold, Beds, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Roder Frome, Rector of Folke and Mintern, Dorset, and of Goathill, Somerset, in his 88th year. The Reverend Gentleman had been 56 years Incumbent of the parish of Folke.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, April IT.—In a Congregation holden this day, the following Degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law: W. A. Rev, Fellow of St. John's.—Bachelorin Medicine (with license to practise): W. T. Cox, Pembroke.—Masters of Arts: A. Flaber S. A. Andrew S. A. Flaber S. A. Flab

IRISH CHURCH BILL.—As the spoliation of the Irish Church is at present under consideration, we may consider with what justice the clergy of it are about to be treated. The aritators say that it causes all the distress of the Irish peasantry, and that it must be abolished. In opposition to their falsehoods let us place the following truths, taken from the examination of Richard Griffiths, Esq., Civil Engineer, before the Lords, confirmed by that of Richard Delacour, Esq., and Dr., Erck. Ireland contains 29.395,008 statute acres; its value is 12,715,793; the proportion of tithe to II. stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is is 3dd. Thus, then, for every 11, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value of land is 12, stering rent in the value is 12, stering rent in t

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## CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.—SATURDAT EVENING.

The Money Market has been rather heavy until yesterday, and Consols for the Account have been as low as 871. They yesterday rallied, and the price at the close this afternoon was 872. India Stock 223 to 224, and India Bonds 26 to 28. Exchequer Bills closed at 49 to 50. There is little to notice in Foreign Bonds, Spanish Stock is heavy at 191. Russian left off at 1024 1. Dutch at 454 6. Danish at 724 3, and Belgian at 894. The Portuguese Scrip is at 6 to 51 dis. There has been some fluctuations in Bank Stock during the day. It has been done as high as 199, and closed at 1964 to 1974. to 1974.

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The Journal of St. Petersburgh contains some highly interesting documents, respecting the interference of the Russians in the affairs of Turkey. They prove most satisfactorily that the Porte invited the Russians—that their movements were in no wise affected by the conduct of Admiral Roussin—and that their ships are remaining in the Bosphorus, and their troops advancing on Constantinople, at the earnest request of the Sultan. The final resolve of the Emperor is "That the equadron and corps of troops sent to assist the Sultan at the express request of that Sovereign, had orders to remain in the position which they occupied till the moment that I brahim shall have evacuated Asia Minor, and have returned over Mount Taurus, and till the Pacha of Egypt shall have acceded to the conditions proposed to him by the Porte." As soon as this two-fold object shall have been attained, his Imperial Majesty, as he expressly announced on the 17th of February, will give orders to his fleet and to his troops to return to Russia—and not before.

Letters from Trieste confirm what we have heard already from so many quarters—the determination of Mehemet Ali to refuse to treat with the Porte. According to the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 13th, the new King of Greece was becoming daily more and more roupular. The Chiefs, Colocotroni, Zavellas, &c. had come into Napoli, and assured him of their entire devotion to his cause. If he had net arrived, Colocotroni is said to have declared that not a stone of the walls of Navarino would have been left standing. How long all this harmony will last is a different question. There are no other articles of any importance in the German papers, except that the military are organizing in almost all the States. Tranquillity prevails at Frankfort, but the Journal de Frankford says, that the frontiers of the neighbouring States are occupied by troops of Hesse Cassel. "This measure." It is dost, "is very advantageous to our city, becau

against it. I mis over not now as it may consider.—Standard.

In consequence of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice Chancellor having to attend a Privy Council, neither of the Courts of Equity sat this morning.

We understand that a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Archdescoury of Middlesex took place on Thursday at St. Martin's Vestry, when it was determined to petition the two Houses of Parliament against the measures now in progress respecting the Irish Church, but it was agreed to postpone the framing of the petition until the Bill was introduced into the House of Commons.

Cards of invitation are about be issued for a grand state ball at St. James's Palace for the second week of the ensuing month. Prison Discripting.—The keeper of the Bridewell in Belfast received directions from the sovereign of that town to lock up his prisoners and dismiss a military guard which had been stationed in the house for its protection. Being somewhat hard of hearing, this invaluable gaoler let out his prisoners, 19 in number, and locked up the soldiers.

Coney, ordered for execution on Tuesday, was convicted of the

invaluable gaoler let out his prisoners, 19 in number, and locked up the soldiers.

Coney, ordered for execution on Tuesday, was convicted of the burslary and robbery at the house of Mr. Wheeler, in Bartlett'e-buildings, Holborn. He has a wife, but no children, and is said by the police to be a well-known and experienced the program of the program of the program of the program of the program of the cause and ciclumstance of the program of the cause and ciclumstance of the program o

which was accordingly done.

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Vol. XIII.--No. 646

# SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1833.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—In consequence of the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's new Play, the Public is respectfully informed that it will be repeated Bever Evening until further norse. The Charles Kean; Ferrado Gonzaga, Mr. Warde; Julian St. Pierre, Kr. Sheridan, Knowles; Mariana, Mins E. Tree. After which, the Opera of FRA-DIAVOLO, or the Inn of Terracina—On Tuerday, The Wife, with A Roland far an Oilver: Maria Darlington, Madame Vestris.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, the new and successful Drama of ELERN WAREHAM. Capt, Wareham, Nr. Dowton; Ellen Wareham, Mr. Dowton; Ellen Wareham, Mr. States. With SECOND THOUGHTS; THE KENTUCKIAN; and MIDAS; Apollo, Mrs. Honey; Midas, Mr. Dowton—Tuerday, The Chibiet, with Ellen Wareham, and Honest Thieves—Wednes, Ellen Wareham, with the Comedy of the Rivats—Thursday, Ellen Wareham, with Ellen Wareham, and Honest Thieves—Wednesday, Ellen Wareham, with the Comedy of the Rivats—Thursday, Ellen Wareham, with Ellen Wareham, and Honest Thieves—Wednesday, Ellen Wareham, with the Comedy of the Rivats—Thursday, Ellen Wareham, the Country of the Rivats—Thursday, Ellen Wareham, the Country of the Rivats—Ri

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MR. MORI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his EVENING CONCERT will take place at the KING'S ONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, or PKIDAY, May 17. Vocal Permera—Madame Parts, Malaum Malibran, Madame Cinti Damoreau, Madame de Herie, Misc Clara Novello, and Mis. Wm. Knyvett: Signorl Rubini, Donzelli, Tamburini, Zuchelli, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. E. Seguin. Instrumental—Mr. Sedua (his only public performance this season, except at his own Concert), a man Fantasi, in which he will introduce all his new Harpe Effects; Mr. Mori, and Fantasi, in which he will introduce all his new Harpe Effects; Mr. Mori, and Fantasi, in which he will introduce all his new Harpe Effects; Mr. Mori, be amounted the Violin (first time of performance.) Uther Solo Performera will be amounted the William (Farts will be performed from Berthoverès relebrated Union and F. Solia. Parts will be performed from Berthoverès relebrated Union and F. Solia. Parts will be performed from Berthoverès relebrated Union and F. Solia. One death, and lorse to be had of Mori and Lavenu, 23, New Bend-street, and of sai the principal Music-sellers.

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CONTENTS—I. Letter to the King of the Prish. Content Bull—II. Tom Cringle's Log. Chap. 21. The Second Cruiter of the Wave—III. The Chief; or, the Gael and the Sassenach, in the Iteian of George IV. A Caricature. By the Author of "The Annais of the Parish," &c. concluded—IV. The East India. Question—V. Female Characters of Scripture, a Series of Sonnets, continued. By Mrs. Hemans—VI. Anterp—VII. Song of the Water Gueure—VIII. On the Poor Laws, and their Introduction into Ireland—IX. Songs after Beranger—X. Twadde on Tweedish, in two Inrae volumes activace, Irice 11. 10s.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased, by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal to appoint the Right Mon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. Henry Berens and Henry Lewis Wickham, Esgra, to be his Majest's Commissioners for inquiring into the department of Excles, and for examining into the whole system of the management and collection of that revenue, in all its branches, throughout the

ungement and collection of that revenue, in all its branches, throughout the United Kingdom.

Crown Office, April 32.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament—Town or Burgh of Dunder: The Right Hon, Sit Heary Parnell, Bart. in the room of George Kinloch, Esq. deceased.

W. LEE, Custom House, commission agent—H. NEWARK and J. TOMS, Wood street, City, ribba was MKLUPTON.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Abbieralty Oppics, April 24.—This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, Charles Rémund Nugent, Esq. Admiral of the Red, was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

Was Oppics, 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. Sur. S. Barry, M.D. from half pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. B. Ross, placed on half-pay 6th Royal Vet. Bat. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Robbins, ret.—27th Poot: Capitain II. White Pay 10. The Royal Vet. Bat. To Royal Vet. Bat. To Royal Vet. Bat. To Royal Vet. Bat. To Royal Vet. Bat. To Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Royal Vet. Bat. Royal Ro

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Sufficient of 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 Garx 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 Rossays said he sould see no benefit in acquiescing in the motion, as the memorial must have already heen published.—Lord Sufficient had not.—Lord Elektronouch observed that he did not perceive the necessity of producing and printing an exparts statement; it is were desired to make it public, the parties ought to be at that expence themselves.—The motion are retired.—Lord Ranson noved the secon redining of the Bill to indemnify the witnesses who might give evidence on the subject of the Stafford that the amendment required consideration, and suggested that it should be postponed for a day or two.—The second reading of the Bill was eventually postponed till Friday.—Adjourned.

Tusbay.—The business of this evening was wholly devoid of public interest, consisting chiefly in the reception of petitions.

Weddensay.—To other business of this evening was wholly devoid of public interest, consisting chiefly in the reception of petitions, and they adjourned at an early hour.

Turbayay.—Lord Lyndurst presented a petition against the 19th clause of the Lord Lyndurst presented

at an early hour.

Thusbay.—Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition against the Bth clause of the Local Jurisdiction Bill, which proposes to take away the jurisdiction of Courts of Request within the limits of 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 Chancellon, 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.

Rapay.—The Earl of Assessment

complaints preferred.

RAIDAY.—The Earl of ARRIGERN gave notice that on Thesday 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 sulpict of Bribery at the Stafford election was referred to a Select Committee.

The Irish Juries Bill was read a third time, and the amendments were ordered to be further considered on Monday next. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. M. Artwood brought forward his promised motion for a Committee to enquire into the distresses of the country, the causes thereof, and particularly linto 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 distresses and demoralization had spread and were extending; that pauperism and crimes had increased; that every interest 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 foudly looked for remedies for their distresses, refuse to enquire into the causes of the distresses for their distresses, refuse to enquire into the causes of the distresses that every where prevailed? And any inquiry, he maintained, that did not include investigation into the state and effects of the Exchequera replied that he was glad this question had been thus early brought before the House of Commons, for the question was meither 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 standard was contemplated, for no other remedy was hinted at; but there was not the slightest alusion 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 upport the motion. If the calamity of acceding to such a motion should arrive, there would immediately be the most alarming state of things, for three would move a substantive ame

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 understood that unpleasant feelings were produced by his resistance import it; satisfactory explanations, however, took place, on both sides, and the matter dropped.—Sir H. Willoursny opened the debate. He supported the motion, and urged the necessity of reducts, the supported the motion, and urged the necessity of reducts. He supported the motion produced by the circulating medium; therefore, the changes in price could not have been provided by the measure for resouring a metallic currency—as a minimal medium; therefore, the changes in price could not have been provided by the measure for resouring a metallic currency—as Provided by the measure for resouring a metallic currency—as Provided by the measure for resource and the feel with the world 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. Ba arvas spoke at considerable length against the 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 as doing, they would best mantian public faith, best support upolic interests, and most efficiently resist the mischievous and an adjournment being unable to obtain a hearing, owing to the loud cries of "Question, go on, adjourn!"—Lord Aurnoars submitted whether further adjournment was necessary; and Mr. Attwood called whether further adjournment was necessary; and Mr. Attwood alled mothers are applied to the standard of value, but in about 10 per produced to the standard of value, but in a found of the standard of value, and then allowed an amount of the currency question was reasoned.—Coloned Tonassa declared himself to be decidedly against any alteration of the standard of value, but the standard of value, but the standard of value, but the standard o

Sir Joan Key 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 CHANDOS moved a resolution (on the question of Supply) that in any reduction of baxation the interests of the agriculturists should be duly considered. His object was to have the same attention extend to the former as was conceded to the manufacturing and other interests.—The Chancellor of the Excuspown resisted the motion, and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced for the resolution and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced for the resolution, and an arranged that the revenue could not be safely reduced for the resolution, and already proposed.—After some discussion in House divided, when there were, in favour of the resolution, 90; against it, 116; majority 28.

Sir W. Instant the reported as eduction of the malt duty to 10s. per quarter; being a reduction of one balf.—Sir J. Serbiour resisted the motion, on the around that the sum could not be spared by the Government. Sir and the same as ware that it would be beneficial and acceptable to his constituents, but he would not support what he considered contrary to the general interests.—Mr. BexErr declared himself avourable to the total repeal, as calculated to force upon Government a communication of taxes; he urged the adoption of a propertytax, on the property of the country. The Chancellor of the Excuspus opposed the total repeal, as calculated to be reduction, as calculated to be most generally beneficial, and maintained that the sale duty was absolutely requisite to the revenue. As to a property deer the difficulties with which the question was surrounded, difficulties; in his estimation, so great that he could not the proposition, when the sumbers were, for the motion, 162; against it, 162; majority, 10.—The Chancellor of the Excuspus and he should not pretend the sumbers were, for the motion, 162; against it, 162; majority, 10.—The Chancellor of the Excus

ment.
The Ordnance Estimates were then postpaned; and after Sir John Kerr had presented the Crown and Anchor pesition for a repeal of the Assessed Taxes, the House adjourned.

Extract from the Edinburgh Courant of April 8th, 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, in the course 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.

"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 opportunity of listening once, and again, to your cloquent and satisfactory exposition of the West India question in all its magnitude and bearings. Until you came among the way of the state of that question, not having had the means of obtaining correct information either as to the actual condition of the slavein our colonies, or the frightful consequences that would result both to them and their masters from a sudden disruption of the ties which have hitherto bound them together. But, thanks to your expensions a better light has dawned upon us, and we begin to perceive how much we were imposed upon, and how wretched were the measurployed for that purpose, and how wretched were the measurployed for that purpose, and how wretched were the measurployed for that purpose the reasoning and brilliant eloquence, as the most delightful of our recollections.

"Ye deem it but an act of justice to add, that you left us in early life, belowed 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 most character.

"That you have passed measures from the story of your most character."

The type the substantiate a charge which tarmsnes your moral character.

"That 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 hourshle 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 these are too well known, 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, 1873."

in Brunon's Fraer Love.—We understand that a very interesting memoir, with a finely vergraved portrait of Lord Byron's celevith the forthcoming number for May of the Court Magazine, edited by the Honourable Mrs. Notron. This memoir will detail anecdots as related by herself (not hitherto revealed to the world), including the singular incident from which sprung the rivalability between Lord Byron and young Musters.

Lord Byron and young Musters.

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Lord Byron and young Musters.

Lord Byron and young Musters and young and the same served in the Expytian Hall, and certainly a more brillians was served and duly acknowledged by the Manus Magazin of Jamdowner.

Lord Byron and Mary Byron and Hall and the Manus Mary Musters was received and duly acknowledged by the Mary Mary Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and Byron and B

#### POLICE.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—A fanatical looking personage, who gave his name Joseph Law, appeared before Mr. Laing to take the Dissenters' Oath, and to have his certificate signed, in order to qualify him to greach the Gospel. The New Testament being handed to the Rev. Gentleman, he began to repeat the oath aft: r the chief clerk in discordant country dialect, and his pronunciation of several simple words was most horrible, and excited general attention. Mr. Laing was rather astonished that so ignorant a person should be licensed to preach, and ordered Mr. Mallett to allow the preacher to read it wore himself, when he proceeded—"1, Joseph Law, do solemn-lie declare,"—Mr. Laing: What solemn-what? Law: "Solemn-lie declare,"—Mr. Laing: Why you don't know your own language; you are a pretty fellow to become a preacher of the Gospel.—Law (paying great attention): "1 do most solomn-lie declare on my oath that do adjure the abominations and fallocles of the Catholic religion, &c. istal am a Protestant." He went on until he arrived at the word "ecclesiastical," which he pronounced "acklastical." and the word "impious" he expressed very broad. Mr. Laing: What's that you call ecclesias'ical? Law: Acklasticle, your Worship. Mr. Laing: What were you before you took to preaching? Law: A tallow-chandler.—Mr. Laing: Why I think it is an abominable thing to license a person to preach who can neither read nor write. Do you think you are capable of preaching? Law: 16, Joseph-street, Somer's Town. Mr. Laing: Why I think it is an abominable thing to license a person to preach who can neither read nor write. Do you think you are capable of preaching? Law: I am capable of feeling, your Worship. Mr. Laing: Contact of the capable of preaching? Law: I am capable of feeling, your Worship. Mr. Laing: Oath I taw as a disgraceful; and the usual forms having been gone through, the Rev. Gentleman was called upon to pay 2s. 9d. fees, and he was about to quit the office, when Mr. Laing: Only thought you might have known something of the place.—Law

insex any thing of the preacher, or of 16. Joseph-street. Oakley replied that it was a butter-shop, but he could not say that he knew Law. I am only a lodger. Mr. Laing (to Mr. Insp. Oakley): donly thought you might have known something of the place.—Law then strutted from the effice full of clerical dignity.

The Royal Humane Society held their 39th Anniversary Pestival on Wednesday at the City of London Tavern, Judge Gaselee taking the presented from attending from suffering under the Inducesa. Among the honorary medalions given on this occasion to those who had risked their lives in the preservation of their fellow-creatures, one was presented to the Hon. Miss Eden for her resolution in recuring a child which had fallen into the Thames at Hampton Court.
Captain Onslow, of his Majesty's ship Gio. has terminated the dispute about the Falkland Isles, between the United States and Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos and the samutaness of the States and Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos and the samutaness of the States and Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos and the samutaness of the States and Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos Ayres, by the samutaness and the samutaness of the States and Baenos Ayres, by taking possession of them for the King of Great Baenos Ayres as a go we were going to war with Spain Majesty ship of the States and Baenos Ayres and the States and Baenos Ayres and the States and Baenos Ayres and the States and Baenos Ayres and the States and Baenos Ayres and the States and Baenos Ayres 
was devoted by fire on Wednesday morning. Among other pledgestroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Among other on Sunday morning, during the hours of divine service, a thief got on Sunday morning, during the hours of divine service, a thief got of Sunday morning, during the four clear, he walked up into her Ladyship's drawing-room, and carried off a valuable clock. Lady Knatchbull, was at church at the time, and none of the servants saw that the time, and the servants saw the thief enter.

Smoar Coursensus — Married on the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. M'Glivray, on board the St. Catherine, steam-boat, while on her voyage up Loursensus — Married on the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. M'Glivray, on board the St. Catherine, steam-boat, while on her Campbell, Eag., of Sligheracham, Glenfinnat. The performance of this ceremory was the effect of the accidental presence of the Rev. Gentleman who married the happy pair. The martial music of the accidental presence of the conserved irresistible 1 and, as there is no effect without a on Lockpoil — Correspondent of Glaggon Herald.

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iv. and in the MISUBLLANEOUS DIVISION, the Lexicon as far as the efter P.
Nearly three fourths of this important work are now before the public. In Nearly three fourths of this important work are now before the public. In the Divisions there have been completed, of Pure Sciences, one volume; of littled Sciences, two volumes; of History and Blography, two; and of the Misilianeous department, nine. A Re-publication has also been commenced in lonthly Parts at 7s. each, which has proceeded to the Twenty-fourth Part. The next Part will complete a Third Volume of MIXZD SCIENCES; and a Pind of HISTORY. Baldwin and Cradock; J. G. and F. Rivington; J. Dunlards. P. Fellowers; Suitaby and Co. S. Hodgson; J. Dowding; H. G. Hodgson; an; B. Fellowers; Suitaby and Co. S. Hodgson; J. Dowding; H. G. Hodgson; Lawford; T. Laycock; J. Fraser; W. Mason; F. C. Westley; James Rliaddon; J. Bohn; T. Allman; J. Baln; H. Dixon; and J. Bryant; and for H. Parker, Oxford; and J. and J. Delghton, Cambridge.

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Chemista and Druggists, and Venders of Patent Medicines throughout Cress Britain; and wholesale by Barciay and Sons, Edwards, Newbery, Sution, Less don, &c. &c.

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Government obsert, passed on the gendre.

N.B. Mr. Powell has no connexion with any other Cough Medicine.

Ry Removed from near the Magdalen to 5½, near the Bridge, three countries.

from the Rotanda.

TO CORREST ON BATS.

Mr. Shepherd next week.
The person who sent some money for an advertisement at the Rull
Office, may call when he pleases: a very strict investigation into all
the recommendatives 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 slabbered 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. 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 flittation 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 squirt acquiescence or cast their eyes aside.

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 a Mr. Thornton 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. Thornton Wood, 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 2,0001, 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 lung up by one of the present Chairmen having offered to serve under the other: but if Mr. Connett, 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 rankest 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 Palm

he will be amply repaid, by the exposure of one of the rankest jobs which ever disgraced Whiggery. This is saying a great deal—what, indeed, can we say mor?

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 Ripon 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 Greek had certainly a right to calculate upon the servility of the Canning party in the Cabinet. They had allowed their colleague Lord Goderach to be sacrificed (and at what a moment for his public reputation!) to Mr. Stanley's demand to be relieved from the embariassment 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 Grev appetite. Not a bit of it—Pappetit 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

attachment to place, (for the members of this party, the PALMERSTONS, RIPONS, and GRANTS, have in succession humbly served every Government that has been formed—the LIVERPOOL Government—the CANING 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 having made use of them (and prostitution never ensuremore 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 appropriate the scrutinizing glance of the 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 services 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

ouse enter Sucus, "These are the Malt, which was kept in the ouse which Jack built:"—
And as rats have an instinctive sagacity in abandoning a

Alling house, may make a virtue of necessity by indignantly resigning their official stations, before they are turned out with the Whigs, or civily dismissed by Lord GREY.

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'Connella way be forevicen.

such positive and affirmative quantities, Mr. O'CONNELL

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 MOUNTNORRIS of old, they might have saved themselves the trouble and have staid at home—

There was Lord Mountnorms, 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 Mountnorms.
These Methodist mischief-makers complain that we treat them with ridicule and sarcasm, because we cannot beat

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 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 cut bonn—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 under-

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 shown 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 we British layers. The Rivith slaves merchant transfer unless full compensation be given to them for the value of theirslaves, bought from British merchants, and secured to the planters by British Maxs. 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 pound 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.

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 Baronetcies to his old College companions, Dr. Headlam, Mr. Roddam, of Stanhope Castle, M.P. for Gateshead, and Mr. Roddam, of Stanhope Castle, M.P. for Gateshead, and Mr. Roddam, of Stanhope Castle, M.P. for Gateshead, and should be supported to the proposed honour bring 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 Baronetcies 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 betaking 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 Baronetcies 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.

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 conexions 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

nately for us, the public is one of those birds; and we meto pay the piper.

A more selfsh job never came from the workshop of even Lord Grey himself. But now that we have the question of selfshiness before us, we cannot but allude to poor Captain Berkeley, who has lost his sent in Parliament, and has not found his house at the Admiralty. It would have been so hard upon Lady Caroline Barkeley (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 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 PEFL upon this particular occasion. We recommend an attentive perusal of the different speeches.

A SWEET JOB

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 Whigincapacity, be made ignorantly.

What was the inventor's surprise when he heard of a Patent having been taken out, by a friend of the Nobie 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

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 PARIJAMENT."

"Sir—Having heard that you have said in the House of Commons about me telling falsehonds about my deformity before the Committee of the House of Commons, I was as stout as any boy at sever 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 had it could get good support, I should have been in my grave instead of at 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 ream school, where they have sent me. Sir, I abhor telling lies, for I ream school, where they have sent me. Sir, I abhor telling lies, for I ream school, where they 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.

"Hope you will excuse me, for I could not write a letter, nor scarcely read a word, when I left the factory, for I have only been at school about half a year. I have seen the evidence which I gave in print, and I rank Gor 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 only the strength 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 Patters by a poor youth who was one of the wiltnesses before the Select committee on the Factory Bill. He had no idea that his letter would lemade public."

Master JOSEPH HARPBOLAN'S letter evident in the series of the select would lemade public."

PATTER 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 bemade 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 "searcely 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 whour shout and straight, are so still?—Why hundreds and thousands.

There is no cent in this letter: and the expectation that

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

Luckily, Master JOSEPH HARERGAM subscribes his Luckily, Master JOSEPH HABERGAM subscribes mass 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 catulas similes."

Sound flesh and blood for beef is eager, Whilst skin and hone enjoys soup meagre— The one all substance, t'other vapour: Althour loves cash and Attwood paper.

C.E.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—I send you, from Marphy'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 seive a seneral integrate. give a special interest.

"Yesterday morning Lord Jacon De Patha set out for his seat at Sion-house. We hear his Lordship intends continuing in the Seat at the continuing in the country to celebrate the Passover.

"Yesterday morning Lord Jacon De Patha set out for his seat at Sion-house. We hear his Lordship intends on the British Ministry. The seat at the country to be set of the Tomon."

"Yesterday morning Lord Jacon De Patha set out for his seat at Sion-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 a living in 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 Lyngs in Hospital.

"On Tuesday last was held a Court of Aldermen, when it wentament in manimous and the mani

"On Thesday 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.

made use of in the city of London, should be totally obliterated, and that the said Liveries he called Tribes for the future.

"Last night the Bill for the naturalization of the Christians was thrown out of the Sanhedriun by a great majority.

"Last week a smusgler was taken on the coast of Sussex in the very fact of running park 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, bighly injurious to our present Government, entitled the Merchant of Venice.

"The same day, Lord Viscount Salvapone gave a grand entertainment at his house at Trotink, when the following toasts were drank:—Our present happy Establishment in Synagogue and State'

"The Anti-Christian Prelates, '&c. &c.

"A NYENTISEMENT.—Never was the Leprosy so predominant in this kingdom as at present, which has induced Mr. J. O., a regular physician, of study the same. He has now invented his excellent Chymical Drops, or Balsam of Life, one bottle of which entirely endicates the most inveterate Leprosy, as may be attested by thousands who have experienced the same.

At the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, on Sunday next, will be presented

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."

The British Constitution."

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, No., 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 Jew. d'esprit, yet, really, in sober seriousness I see nothing so outgood with the seem that we have the Second-sighted Highlander still among us; and, if we are to helives a late police report, he is blessed with a large family equally gifted. With respect to the revival of the Tribes, times the confessed we have already in Parliament many of the tribe of Men. asses, thewhole tribe of Dun, and it is far from impossible that the rest may be forthcoming in the next twenty years. We have lotteries are beginning again; mer's beards are assuming most Faithful proposing the abolition of the Established Church.—

COLONIAL SLAVERY

## COLONIAL SLAVERY

"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 that a dozen strokes from such whip as the three months' traveller beheld; which from ignorance, and the effect of first impressions, he took for grunted nust be a cart whip!

Neuroes will not use wheel-harrows. They prefer carrying enert thing on their heads. They prefer the lazy mode of carrying energy thing 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 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 tork. 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."

"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 the agence. gram: antess are in the E. and an griends but larger set induced 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 treedom far different from that contemplated by those who talk of viving 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 hazarding discovery, anmely, 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 us 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 looked, night or day; nor were even their bed-cooms 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, midst they were slaves. The peaceable and contented state negro labourers were in, before Precum is to Fetieve the state | But | Know that the marks 0 is 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

or burn their cane fields, or kill their cattle, as soon as they were canacipated, endeavoured to extirpate all the whites.

It is now so well known to the Ministers of this country, and to every one clse, 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. II. E. appears perfectly unqualified for the subject he advocates, unless he hopes to assist it by misrepresentation!

SLAVE LANDUR.—Be it known to Mr. Briscog, 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, Hapti, Sierra-Leone, and every where else; for these reasons:—First, 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 any of his provisions, which in fact would be useless to cultivate at the yarn, cocoas, &c. which are cultivated in mountain wood-lands, newly fell, and in digging entirely with a hoc, 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 entreats to have a heavy hoe, which every overseer and practical planter knows, for a fact; 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 cleaving 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 other, 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.

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. Goldbaild, 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. Goldbaild, the barrister, who is of the Jewish persuasion, is named "Francis Henny Golddsmid", 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 vears. Nottingham Constitutional Club, am a member of the Clurch 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.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

By a Practical Planter and English Farmer.

the 12th of April; and to the exhibition of the negro hoe in the Answer to "Slavery in Jamaica," taken from something called

Sin,—In carrying on the discussion of any important topic unrough: 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 Causidicus has so justly complained. 2, The claim of what are called parentstates, 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 liw 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.

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.

proceedings of our Kings in regard to Ireland afforded a precedent-which Charles II., in his transactions with Jamaica, appears at his reasonation 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, whilat they were sovereigns of distinct territories. Those situate 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:—
PUFENDORF 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

But where a Sovereign has originally distinct territories, any con-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 conquested reign previously beconquest or lollowed 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 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 Tupons; 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 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 that which fall to a capitally they fell to a Prince.

Brunswick by descent—(Fronce III. actually purchased, I helieve, 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 single facts, which appears, indeed, to have escaped Lord Mansfield. In the 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 burthen 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 Henay 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 Acquitaine. He had given license, and issued a proclamation to all his subjects throughout his dominions, to assist the wandering Prince of Leinsten (the Don Pedro of that period), and something like an naurpation had taken place on the part of those engaged in the first expedition, undertaken at the instituation 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 Stronosow; Charles II. obtained Jamaica through Cronwell; and both contrived to acquire a cession from the Princes, disposessed of all paramount title or authority. Another fact also may be stated under the same head, remarkable

2. HERRY 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 CRANTER, granted alterwards 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. Paynne, respecting the authenticity of the modute tenendi 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 2. HENRY II. established the laws of England in Ireland, in con-

3. Passing over a long period of time, we now proceed to consider

\* The Barnwalls, the Dillons, the Fitzgeralds, the Graces, the Plunkerts, and various others of the old and leading smilles established in Iteland in the reign of Havy 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 Elexanos of Aquitaine, having no original connection, with England, for even flarmar, the Bounkers, and the Butlers, were at that time slimits as much strangers to England as to Iteland.

the erection of Ireland into a kingdom in the 33d year of the reign of Herway 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 is 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 "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 Herway VIII. having become, under an Act of the Irish Parliament, King of Ireland. It is proper, however, with a view to the present argument, that the proverding the rank in Europe of "King of Interasts," and of that dominion into a Krisodow, was procured by that Monarch on principles of deep policy, and with very important ulterior designs. He had in view variety of objects. 1. To disconcert the projects of his nephew James. The proper has the proper have been appropriated to the proper had been the proper had been the proper had been properly and the properly and the properly and the properly and the properly and the properly and the properly and the prope

MENNEY 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, as existing in the time of the Spaniards, or without law altogether, until the pleasure of Charles was ascertained—again precisely as Ireland in relation to Henney the Second, so Spain acquiesced in the occupation of Henney the Second, so Spain acquiesced first tacitly, afterwards impliedly by the Treaty of 1667, and ultimately renounced and transferred "ull right of domination," 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 each hearth.

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 smy right of interference in the English Parliament, he considered Jamaica as his own sole dominion, distinct both from Enpland and Scotland; and at least no part 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 1890, 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 English, especially from any controul of an English Parliament; it might serve as an asylum, if revolution should once more return; and he had found, by experience, the advantage accruing to a King of England; "un pied h terre in point of sepathet Ingorance Induces many to ask, who ever heard of the Crown of Ireland? as

advantage accruing to a King of England; "un pied à ferre in point of sepatitet from the realm of England;" un pied à ferre in point of sepati general des anno de la company to ask, who ever heard of the Ciown of Ireland? as if a crown consisted of a thing material, as a mere bauble. Innumerable are the statutes of freiand respecting the "link Crown;" and Charles I, was the one Sovereign from Mary of Tudor who did not procure an Act of Recognition of the Farliament of a right of succession "to the Crown of Ireland. The Thomas England in the Company of the Crown of Ireland. The Thomas as a firsh Early, that is the Company of the Crown of Ireland. The Duke of Noncolk was in Ireland a mere commoner, and triable there for felony by a Common Jury.

† This is the true sense in which the clause in the Irish Act respecting "heira and successors Kings of Rajand" is to be construed, and not as importing that is should be a condition pracedent to becoming King of Ireland that the party should be King and attain the Crown of England. The latter construction nar chiesial Governmenty Itself in Ireland to depend upon the continuance of Monarchical Government the In Ireland to depend upon the continuance of Monarchical Government the Institute of the Act Itself to establish for Ireland that againers to the declared light in a day of the Act Itself to establish for Ireland the againers to be declared light in a day even on bothing does he appear to have been more bent than on securing their eventual succession to the Boglish Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the securing the Right in the Act be deceared and the Boglish Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the Regisla Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the Regisla Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the Regisla Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the Regisla Crown; having obtained, with that view, powerto appear to the research of the Regisla Crown; having obtained, wi

rate dominion; Ireland having still adhered to his father when England was wholly lost. CRAALES II. could have no natural affection, nor could it be expected of him, for Faglish Parliaments. During the reign of Hrsay VIII. they had lent their assistance towards the exclusion of Scouland from the Throno of England; under Euzaneris, towards the trial and execution of his great grandmother, Queen Many, then heires presumptive of the English Crown, and his own father they had brought but recently to the block. We must not expect used reasoning in the minds of the Brytarns with respect to receiption, as we are entitled to claim of thos, and next on their who were the parliament alone. But even George III. experienced the dwartstee of having a foreign kingdom, on which, if necessary, to faction in England hostile to his prerogative. William III. also had been enabled to bring Noble Lords a catendar eraion, solely by threatening to return to Holland; and prudence would suggest to Craanse III. who had actually once been deprived by Parliament of of all future misunderstandings, an island, so large, so beautiful and future misunderstandings, an island, so large, so beautiful and future misunderstandings, an island, so large, so beautiful and confidence in the stability one been deprived by Parliament of of all future misunderstandings, an island, so large, so beautiful and confidence in which had decreasely to effect retreat.

The first step was to appoint a Governor for Jamaica, under a confidence of the confidence of Jamaica, ander a confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the colony. This was followed by another commission and Proclamation, 14th Feb. In the same year; and by a third, in 1664.

Feb. In the same year; and by a third, in 1664.

Feb. In the same year; and by a third, in 1664 service of the colony. This was followed by another commission and Proclamation, 14th Feb. In the same year; and by a third with the continence of the confidence of the colony. The confidence of the colony of the colony of

ment in itself avail—something must be produced beyond mere acquieseence.

To this point also the case of freland applies, and the matter was well treated by Mr. MOLYNEAUX, even in his time. But Ireland, in 1782, 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 never completely ratified by the Parliament of Ireland until the accession of Gosnos I. Still Ireland was not held bound by an acquiescence, dating even from the Restoration in 1782: 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 1782, eased inso facto in Ireland to be law.

P.S.—The following is the style of the King in the articles of

law.

P.S.—The following is the style of the King in the articles of pacifications with the Marcons of Trelawney. Tower, let March, 1738. "Gronge II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Junaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, &c."

Any decided cases in Westimister Hall deny to be, if any, the slightest authority on this point; Westimister Hall may declare the law to England, but it is not competent to adjudicate upon the political rights and liberties of the Jamaleans.

TO JOHN BULL. London. April 24, 1833.

SIR—One of the principal arguments of those who exclaim so loudly against the inhumanity of corporal punishment in the army, is, that no 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 panegyrists, and to their attentive listeners, that these vaunted warriors have never yet stood before a British force of any thing like equal numbers, either by sea or land? The known superiority of the British farms 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 Mover of an amendment on the flogging clause of the Mutiny Act, is made to say, that the orly argument he had heard during the debate 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 very lew 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, when called upon, in the discharge of the active duties of their profession, and to this the Army will bear witness. And yet these, and other still more ignorant of the profession, are to be the only indiges of what is best for the discipline of the Army. And why? Brease we are gravely told that those who are best acquainted with the subject, and whose whole lives and thoughts have heen devoted to tit, 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 over which they preside. I fear, Mr. Editor, ishall be accused of trifling; but such is the substance of what is said to have been advanced in the face of the collective wideom of the country.

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 recreating by the Officers of the Army; and, in order to call forth public some property of the Army; and, in order to call forth public and disgustine burbartly. On a late excession, a correspondent of the Morning Hendel wrote, that a soldier, who was unable to hear 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 present to measure out the exact quantity the patient could bear. The whole attached the surgeon attached the surgeon of the surgeon at the surgeon at the surgeon of the surgeon at

# 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 particular interest—The condition of the West Indies.

The planters, embodied in the Colonial Unions, are in direct and open hostility with the local organs of Government. This body have peroperty at stake, and are, by hereditary and natural have property at take, and are, by hereditary and natural and the most extensive and devoted sense of the word. How can such a body have been forced into a position so violet and unnatural? This is not the rebellion of the belly, nor is it the reviving struggle of hereditary animosity. Every reflecting Stateman, therefore, must come to the same conclusion, that it is the main in the property of the state of the same conclusion, that it is presult of oppression or injustice no longer tolerable, and they 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, not the Government, on the other, seem clearly to understand these points.

The colonists attribute to the emissaries of certain soi disont retain the colonists attribute to the emissaries of certain soi disont retain soi description and the soi disont retain soi disont re

among the slaves to an extent endangering, and actually in many cases sacrificing, their lives and property.

No reasonable man can doubt that such is the effect of the teaching and residence of these persons from the unanimity of the planting and residence of these persons from the unanimity of the planting and residence of these persons from the one hand, and the boast of these wretched interlopers themselves on the other.

The planters, therefore, call on the Government to expel, or avow, their own inention of expelling, these seditious fantics from the islands. Upon this an outcry is raised against a supposed our rage spon the principles of toleration too velement for the Government to resist, and a some rated grain the clarge of indifference to religion by the carlet zeal with which they support the Established Charches, Episcopal and Presbytesin the support the Established Charches, Episcopal and Presbytesin the support the Established Charches, Episcopal and Presbytesin the support the Established Charches, Episcopal and Presbytesin of their own, and shew their abolty of peons of any particular sect come forward and proclaim their desire trainer a private friend of their own, and shew their ability and the support the support of the suppor

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

and pittul superstition, is rife with danger to the social interests of mankind.—I am, Six, your 5 respectfully.

Peele's Coffee. House, April 24, 1833.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paria, April 24, 1833.

Dean Bult.—In vain does the French Government seek to obtain allies, and in vain does it endeavour to obtain consideration, respect, or attention—in vain does it pray the Courts of St. Peterslurgh, craiming the control of the control of the process of the control of the control of the process of the control of

and her government by Russia, Turkey, MEHEMET and IBRAHIM Pleas,
And her government by Russia, Turkey, MEHEMET and IBRAHIM Pleas,
Bodly. The Austrian Government has refused the overtures of Louis Philippe for a marriage between the daughter of the Archduke Caratage and the eldest son of the Kins of the Farker. This was to proceed to London on some marriage expedition or other, for Sedly. The Austrian Government has refused the overtures of the scaling the Austrian Government has refused the overtures of the scaling the Austrian Government has refused the overtures of the Scaling the Sedly. The Austrian Government has refused the overtures of the Scaling the Sedly. The Austrian Government has been that of endeaf Sean Falling to pressal on Austria to join France and separate herself tempelings relative to the Turkish question. Proposals of the most and to the Austrian Government and to the Austrian Government and to the Austrian Government.

that if Austria would so act, the French troops at Ancona should be within the Austria the Common care and the control officerity, in the affairs of the German Confederation, but should issue to Prussia, and Austria the task of settling the affairs of German Confederation, but should issue to Prussia, and Austria the task of settling the affairs of German Confederation, but should issue to Prussia, and Austria the task of settling the affairs of German Confederation and the Court of the Court o

contract a loan, and that the Sinking Fund is to be reduced to half its present amount. Count de Branne, who has come from St. Petersburg, has brought anything but satisfactory news from that city to the French Government. The King of Holland has again refused to sign a treaty with France and England separately, and requires that the negociations be carried on with the Five Powers. Private letters from Holland state that the King has given to the Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam an assurance that in a short time Dutch vessels will be authorised to sail under the Russian flag. The possession of the Dutch colonies is most satisfactory. The Belgian Government is in a deplorable state, and M. Lebzau is to come to Paris to reproach Marshal Soult for the ruin of that country. This is unfair to the Marshal. It was not him, but the revolution of Brussels, that ruined Belgium. There has been a partial insurrection in a portion of Poland.

Wednesday.—The last accounts from Blaye are more and more alarming. The Duchess of Berax has a durnal access of sever. Her strength is said to be visibly declining, and that she cannot live another fortnight. The Nantes appers contain letters from several of the districts in the west of France, from which it appears that serious apprehensions are entertained of the Chouans recommencing civil war. They are already rallying their forces, and at St. Flacre alone a few days since a band of 600 picked men were seen assembled. There have been alled in. It is said that the Sultan will accede to all the exactions of Merrmed All in order to save his capital, as he can no longer look for protection or support to his former powerful ally, Old England. The Session of the French Chambers will be closed the morrow or Fridaynert, and a new Session will be probably opened next week.

Thus closes my weekly budget; to conclude I will merely add that the weather has set in delightfully warm and fine, and that I soon hope to have a peep at the Illacs and violets of the country. Adicu, my dear Bull, and be

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. WILLIAM MASON, M.A. has been presented to the Vicarage of Normanton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Rev. Jelinger Synoss, M.A. of Monkland, in the county of Hereford, has been induced to the Rectory of Radnage, in the county of Bucks, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. W. Shuttr, youngest son of the Rev. J. Shuttr, of Aldridge, near Walsall, and classical assistant of the Rev. M. Kemsey, of Brewood Grammar Schools, has been unanimously appointed Head Master of Wolverley Free Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Charles Tookey.

DISTUARY.

DISTUARY.

The Rev. John Plan. Do. Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Old. Northamptombire.

near Walsail, and classical assistant of the Rev, M. Kemsey, of Hrewood Grammar Schools, has been unanimously appointed flead Master of Wolverley Free Grammar School, wacant by the resignation of the Rev. Charles Tooker, TAPY.

The Rev. John Prax, D.D. Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Oids, Northaughoshier.

The Rev. Was, Hvan Vicar of Kuleton, and Hograston, on his 86th birth-day, Terpetual Carrier of Cornells, the 17th year.

The Rev. John Prax, D.D. Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and Rector Of Oids, Northaughoshier.

The Rev. John Land The Walsh of the Coloring of the Control of the Control of Oids, Northaughoshier.

The Rev. John Land The Walsh of the Coloring of the Control of Control o

CITY.-SATURDAY EVENING

CITY.—Saturday Evenino.

The Money Market, as regards the English Funds, evinced a decided tendency upward to the close of business on Friday, on which day they touched upon 8. The result of the division in the House of Commons respecting the Malt Tax, excited great consternation among the Fundholders this morning, as they conceived the deficiency created by the reduction of the tax on malt could only be replaced by one on property, which would naturally depreciate the value of that invested in Funds. In consequence of this heavy sales of Stock were made, and a decline of full 1 per cent. from the closing price of Friday, early took place. 86 being the quotation for the Account soon after the commencement of business. At the close of the market the price was 86f 87. India Stock has been in demand during the week, and closed this afternous at 225 to 229. Bank Stock has been heavy, and left off at 194 to 195.

The Foreign Market was considerably affected by the decline in the English Funds. Russian Bonds closed at 1013 1021, Dutch at 451 87. Danish at 721 73. Berkinn at 874 13, and Spanish at 181 19. Mexican Bonds have declined about 5 per cent. during the week, in consequence of the official notice received by the last packet. The closing price was 314 32. Brazilian Stock has been in some request, and left off at 609, after beins 61.

3 per Cent. Consola... 86f 87 Bank Stock 194 195 aper Cent. Reduced... 88f 81 India Stock... 227 228 Ditto for Account. 86f 87 India Stock 194 195 India Stock... 227 228 Ditto for Account 86f 87 India Bonds... 25s 27s pm. Exchequer Bills... 49s 50s pm. The Session of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris was closed on Thursday. The following Codenness are readed to the Account 86f 87 India Bonds... The Paris was closed on Thursday. The following Codenness are readed as the Mexicer of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris was closed on

Bank Long Ann. ... 16i 3 Consols for Account 86i 87

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris was closed on Thursday. The following Ordonnance appears in the Moniteur of Thursday: — "Louis Philippe, King of the French, &c. "We have ordained, and do ordain as follows:—The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for the 26th of the present month of April, 1833. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior and Public Worship is charged with the execution of the present Ordonnance.—Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th of April, 1833, "Louis Pritures." By the King, the Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Interior and Public Worship. "Count D'Argour." The German papers contain several notices of insurrectionary or seditious movements occurring, or expected in various parts of Germany. All the Governments are on the alert, and their troops are put into active service. Tranquillity prevailed at Frankfort. The Poles are universally suspected of being engaged in these movements.

are pitt into active service. Transports, presented in the Poles are universally suspected of being engaged in these movements.

Letters have been received from Havannah to the 27th March. They state that the cholera was fearfully increasing, and that out of a population of 120,000 persons, 6000 had suffered from it.

New York papers to the 2d inst., which arrived this morning, contain indications of the greatest activity in trade throughout the whole of the United States, where the advantages are now beginning to be felt of the great improvements lately effected, and still in progress, in the internal communications by the aid of canala and railways. In New York, Boston, and other large towns on the coast, an influx of strangers was taking place, greater than in any former season. The trade on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal had just commenced, and during one week 177 vessels had passed through it, paying a toll of 2,000 dollars. Such a traffic as this, through one channel only, will allow some estimate to be formed of the beneficial influence that will result to the community when all the canals and the railroads of the Union shall be in use, and its whole system of internal improvement fully developed. The communications along the coast take place with a rapidity before unqualled, and on a late occasion the distance between Baltimore and Norfolk, in Virginia, was effected by steam-boat in the course of fourteen hours.

The Convier of last night says—"A Cabinet Council met this day, the last of the communication grant and malters of the

munications stong the coast take place with a rapidity before unequalled, and on a late occasion the distance between Baltimore and Norloik. in Virginia, was effected by steam-boat in the course of fourteen hours.

The Courier of last night says—"A Cabinet Council met this day, at half-past two o'clock. at which, we understand, matters of the highest interest were to be deliberated."

TRELATE EARLOF CARNARON.—On Thursday morning the remains of this nobleman were removed from his residence in Grosvenor-square to the family seat at Highelere, Hampshire, where the body will lie in state on the day previous to the interment.

The remains of the last Dowager Marchinoness of Lothian were removed yesterday morning from Grosvenor-street, and interred in Petersham Church. There were present at the ceremony only the near relations of the deceased, consisting of the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Montague, and Lords Henry. Charles, and Mark Kerr.

The Bristol Election Committee, following the example of some others this seasion, have passed a resolution prohibiting the publication of any of the evidence until they deliver in their report.

From the Common Council report it appears that Blackfriars-bridge is so unsound and dilapidated in various parts as to endanger human life. The report recommender repairs, the cost of which is estimated at 90,0001, to be commenced without delay.

Captain Gooch, superintendent of the Enterprice bulk, off the Tower, has been named as the probable successor of Capt. Richbell, at the Thames Police Office.

A brig is now lying at Rouen, having brought from Marseilles nine brass cannon taken at Alviers, which are to be sent to Paris. Eight of them are of very large calibre. Irom 15 to 16 feet long, and bear the arms of Spain, Naples, and Rome.

On Friday, at Marlborough-attreet, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, who gave his name William Robinson May, was charged with creating a disturbance at the residence of the Lord Chancellor. On his Lordship, The achman to the minimum to the foreign and t

a short time ago for breaking the windows of the Treasury because he was refused admittance to the Ministers.—He was discharged with an admonition.

TAIAL OF OFFENCES IN IRELAND.—Pour rather important alterations have been introduced by the House of Commons, according to the reprint, into this Bill:—I. A clause proving that the expense of transmission of prisoners to adjoining counties. &c., for trial, is to be advanced by order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—2. That the expenses of persons acquitted are to be reimbursed by the said Lord Lieutenant.—3. That the expenses of the messes required by offeners be advanced to the offenders by the said Lord Lieutenant before the removal of the prisoners.—4. That the Chief, or Under Secretary, certify the amount of all moneys advanced under this Act, and a moiety to be presented by the Grand Jury, and raised off the county or barony, or parish, in which the offence was charged to have been committed.

INFLUENZA.—The epidemic, which has produced such an effect in London, has reached our shores, and hundreds of persons have been attacked with it. The symptoms are precisely similar to those described as affecting the people in England. Soreness of the throat and violent pains in the limbs, with headache and weakness of the eyes, and a most painful and annoying sensation of thee; but the disease yields to prompt care and the application of medicine.—Dublin Mail.

Dublin Mail.

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wild, so natural a description of a multiny—one so awful'in its crisis and its results, as is contained in this work."

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Vol. XIII.—No. 647.

# SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1833.

Price 7d.

LYMPIC THEATRE.—By Permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberfain.—It is meat respectfully announced to the Public, that is consequence of the supercedentedly rariv Close of the Theatre Royal, Covern Garden, the PRFVOTMERS of that Establishment will (under Sanction of his Grace the Duke of Devanbire) open the OLYAIPIC THRATTLE on their own exponsibil ty, ow EDN SSDAY NEXT, MAY 818, 1833, with 9ir. Sheridan Establishment, while will be announced forthwith.

repossibility, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. May 8th, 1833, with Mr. Sheridan Rnowlesh highly-popular new Play of THE WIFE, a Tale of Mantua, and other Entertainments, which will be announced forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN,—Mr. BARTILEY respectfully loforms his Friends and the Public that his BERIEFIT will help place on MONDAY, May 20, when will be neted the Tragedy of MACBETH. Macheth, Mr. Macready; Lady Macheth (by particular desire), Mrs. Bartley, on which occasion she will take her final leave of the Signe, After which, the Drama of PERFECTION. Charles Paragon, Mr. Jones; Kate O'Brian, Made, Vestris. With other ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Madlle. Taglioni will perform—Tickets and Places for the Boxes, and Orchestra Seats, to be had of R. Bartley, 10. Charlete-teret. Durland place; and at the Box Office.

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the the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they may be supplied
be STRAS SUPERFINE HATTS, at 250., Cash, and 250. Credit, Also, a
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JULI (1978.)

ZÜCND). HAND LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with Neckchain,
Beals, Key, Watch Honk, &c. complete, to be Sold cheap, and

we watch is of superior manufacture, Lordon mande, with engine turned and

d gold Cares, a very weatly chased gold Dial, jewelled in two holes, fine

all movement, and warranteders.

vement, and warranted. Neck Chain is full 14 yard long, very substantial, and well made

more than is full 12 yard long, very subsequence, with real Stones; one of them is emprayed, the other is migrate creats, with real Stones; one of them is emprayed, the other is migrate creats. When the state of t

stay to seen at THOMAS SAVORYS, Watch Mannfacturer, 54, Commun, resident for first contract of Gracehurch street, London
M.B. Second hand Watches, Plate, &c. purchased in exchange.

ADJES comming to Town will, find a large and fashionable algosilection of FIRNCH and TOWN-PRINTED MUSLINS, CAMBOS, GINGHAMS, &c. unusually chean, at ALLISON'S, 137, Oxford-street M.B. Alarge quantity of rich watered SILKS in every fashionable shade of M.B. Alarge quantity of rich watered SILKS in every fashionable shade of A.B. Alarge quantity of rich watered SILKS in every fashionable shade of GRANING CONTRACT of the shade of M.B. Alarge quantity of rich watered SILKS in every fashionable shade of GRANING CONTRACT of the shade of GRANING CONTRACT of GRANING CONTRACT of GRANING CONTRACT of GRANING CONTRACT of GRANING CONTRACT of GRANING CONTRACT OF THE STATE

an Cry handseme Tournay Carpet, 20 and 20 April

REPORMED PARLIAMENT.—NORTHCROPT'S
IAMENTARY CHRONICLE, containing a full and imparisal
law publishing, every Saturday, in Parts, consisting of sheets
as we publishing, every Saturday, in Parts, consisting of sheets
as we publishing, every Saturday, in Parts, consisting of sheets
when throughout the kingdom.—Advertements must be sent to
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PERA HOXES to be LET by the Season. A large PIT BOX and a HALF to be Let nightly, for a limited period. A Pit Bux to be let for the Season or alternale Weeks. A Urand Tire Box to be Let for the Season or diltro. A large Box, one Half to be Let for the Season or diltro. Box to be Let by the Night, a d Stalls and Pit Tilekts 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 Signar Donzelli's Steneft'.

each, and flores to be had of Mori and Largen, 28 New Bend-siret, 10s. 6d.

REAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—Mr.

BOCHSA respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, his Pupils, and the Public, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place in the shore Room, on WEDNESDAY June 12th, 1833, on the splendid scale of former years. In the course of the Concert Mr. Rochas will perform the following pleces, introducing all his NEW HARP EFFECTS:—NEW CONCERTO (MS.) composed expressly for this occarics. SOUVENIR DE SHAKESPEIR, a dramatif Pantasia: LES CHAIKAES D'EDINBOURG, concertine di bravura; and an OTIETTO CONCERTATO XTE (MS.) composed expressly for this occarics. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Boches, 4, Fingal terrace, Edgeware road, at the Opera, and at all the pinicipal Music Shops.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

MISTERDEDVOD — A MERCHENIC (MS.)

road, at the Opera, and at all the plincipal Music Shops.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

ISTEDDVOD.—A MEETING of WELSH BARDS and MINSTRELS, and a CONCERT of NATIONAL MUSIC, will take place at the Freemason's Hall, on WEBINESDAY MOINING, May 22, 1833, under the Pationage of the Royal Cambian institution.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

JOHN PARRY, Conductor, 17, Tavitosk street, Beford square.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

MISS LINWODD'S EXHIBITION, in Leicester-square, is NOW OPEN. Several NRW WORKS have been recently added to the Collection, and an additional Gallery ditted up for their reception.

MR, MATHEWS'S GALLERY of THEATRICAL POR TRAITS, comprising the whole of his unique Collection, formed with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the greatest care and attention during a period of 30 years, and which, with the SAZAAR, Oxford-street.—Admission is.

JOHN PORT LATIN.

BAZAAR, Oxford-street.—Admission is.

JOHN PORT LATIN.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN educated at ST. JOHNS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James-street, TO MORROW, Monday, May 6th. Dinner on table precisely at Seven wclock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send in their names to the Office of the Thatched House, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

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 sauciti, but a very small salary will be required. References of the highest respectability will be given and expected.—Address P. Q. at Hessar, Hatchardy, Bonksellers, Pieradiliv.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—There will be an ELEC-TION of Three or more SCHOLARS on MONDAY, June 3d. Candidates must be above 18 and under 20 years of age; and will be required to present in person to the President, certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, toge-ther with a Latin epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday Morning, May 29.

Wednesday Mornlog, May 29.

NOREY. —To the CLERGY.—The unprincipled attempt to withhold the payment of Titles, by which many respectable Clerical Families have been much inconvenienced, induces the Advertiser to offer pecunivary assistance, on their personal security, to such as may want it. —Application, post puld (stating the income of the applicatio, and all other particulars), may be made to Mr. Roce, No. 9, flotton row, thereon street, always fair.

and to Mr. Rose, No. 5. Rollon row, Curron street, May fair, London, Mr. Rose, No. 5. Rollon row, Curron street, May fair, London, M. PLEHY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.— The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the Free Grammar School of Appleby, in the counties Lelecuter and Derby, will be VACANT at Michaelmas next, by the resigna on of the present Master.—The Head Master is required by the Stituttees on the chool to be a Master of Artsof one to leach and instruct the Latin and Greet Grammar Resident the Master's aslary, which, as fixed by the Statutes, is £60 or annum, there is a House, free of front, taxes, and poor rates, capable of resident the Master's aslary, which has fixed by the Statutes, is £60 or annum, there is a House, free of front, taxes, and poor rates, capable of resident the Master's aslary, which the Artson capable of resident the Company of the School, are to be sent (free of postage) to the care of the Ree. Dr. Lloyd piely, near Atherstone, on referre the Utho of June next. A future day will enzed for the Election, and the successful Candidate will be informed of the suit.

Appleby, April 24th, 1832.

NITED UNIVERSITY (LUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MERTING of the MEMBERS of the UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB., will be held at the Club H; use, on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant. The Chair will be taken at one clock pretaely.

By Order of the Committee, WM. HOYS, Sec. Pall Mall East, 1st May.

Pall Mall East, lat May.

ABULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

PATRON—His Most Gracious Majesty the KING.

PATRON—His Most Gracious Majesty the KING.

PATRONESSES—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN,
Her Roral Highness the Princess AUGUSTA.

GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the bove Institu
Lion will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th has the House of the
Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regents Park, for the ELECTION of FIVE
CONTRIBUTARY WARDS; and for perfect

E.S. SANDILANDS, AM, Hen. See

R.S. SANDILANDS, AM, Hen. See

mence at One, and close at Four o'clock pressety.

R. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hen. Sec. R. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hen. Sec. R. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hen. Sec. M. S. B. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hen. Sec. M. S. B. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hen. Sec. Ladles and Gentlemen.

In my Address of the 23d of last month I had the gratification of signification intentino on four openiums y accession to the Vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of openiums y accession to the Vacancy occasioned by the lamented death act of the position in which your kindness has the spieced me. I have to acquaint you that the ELECTION is fixed for TUES. DAY, the 14th instant.

Whilst under these circumstances I am happy in being relieved from the necessity of soliciting the attendance at the Bail of the House of Friends who reside at a distance, I hear respectfully to state, little instance, from me with their one of those Proprietors who can be also little incorrennence, favour me with their one to Ladles and Gentlemen,

Thave the homore to Ladles and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

PLEEHOLD ESTATE, besutiful and compact, suitable for the

26. Upper Harley-street, May 1, 1833.

P. VANS AGNEW.

REEHOLD 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-sized sitting-rooms; not other rooms, and suitable offices on the parlour floor; ten bed-rooms; coach-house, stables, and subtable offices on the parlour floor; ten bed-rooms; coach-house, stables, and subtable offices on the parlour floor; ten bed-rooms; coach-house, stables, and suitable offices on the parlour floor; pleabed-rooms; coach-house, stables, and suitable offices on the parlour floor; pleabed-rooms; coach-house, stables, and suitable offices of the parlour floor, and suitable offices of a celebrated river, abounding with salmon and trout. Possession at Midsummer of Michael mass, Also of a good FARM HOUSE within view, and about 180 acres of rich meadow, pasture, and stable Land, in the occupation of a respectable farmer.—For further particulars apply to Richard Rosser, Esq., 29, Red Lion-square.

THE COMMITTEE or securing the REIUKN of BICKHAM ESCOTT for the CITY of WESTMINSTER, meets British Coffee-house, Cock-pur-street. Vi-count LOWTHER in the Chi

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street. Viscount LOW LIBER in the Chain.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.
Gentlemen.

A large number of Blectors having expressed to me their desire that I would concent to be proposed to fill the present vacancy in the Representation of Westminster, I feel bound, in delerence to their wishes, and with deep gratifued 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 on 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.

If the taxes ought to be repealed.

The taxes of the control of the street of the country has been disappointed on the extreme doctrin.

The taxes of the control of the street of the country is and is anyon, 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.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 2d May, 1833.

I was not until the year 1823 that the Governors of the Middlesex words of that Establishment to the urgent wants of a vast population, which has annual subscriptions, so that within the loopital has been necessing yilled; but they regret to state that there has been a gradual falling off in the amount of the annual subscriptions, and that within the last ix years this main source of income has been reduced upwards of £700 per annum; and had it not been for the most frigid economy of the Iriends or the Institution, and the fortunate lequents of everal munificent legacies, they must have been under the painful necessity of again closing some of the wards.

As Guardians of a Charity, whiten which the linearity aubscriptions, which has, in a gre

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J. WIMBRINGE, Sec. J. COLOSSAL STATUE of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE in Consular Robes, of pure Carrara Marble, to be SOLD for 800 Guineas. It was executed in 1812, for Eliza, Napoleon's sister, and Queen of Etruria, by Enannelle Franzoni, after the original by Charlet, which stood in the Cliamber of Deputies at Paris, and was destroyed at the Restoration. In a private collection of Sculpture, No. 2, Onahaurph street, Portland-road.

UPERIOR RESIDENCE, with Pleasure Ground, Gardena, Lands, between Hampstead Heath and Hendon-Tobe LETOn LEE, with early possession, a most convenient and desirable DETACHED GENT MAN'S RESIDENCE, in complete order, with coach house, athligon, offices of every description, delightfully situate at Golders Green, with frontage, vegetable and fruit garden, conservatory, and about 11 acres of meadow land, in a high state of cultivation.—Particulars and cards to view be obtained on application to Mr. Herring, 109, Ficet-street; or to Mr. Palamestead.

he obtained on application to Mr. Herring, 109, Fleet-street; or to Mr. Paxon, Hammatead,

MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED.

TEETH without Heat or Pressure, and Incorrofible ARTHICIAL.

TEETH without Wire or other ligatures—Monvieur MALLAN and SONS, Surgical Dentists, No. 32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, and 9, HALF-MOON-STREET, Piccadilly, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions insee their arrival in the British Metropolis, respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still continue to restore Decayd Teeth with their MINGRAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of MINGRAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of MINGRAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of Exercising SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of the Successification of the Successification of the Successification of the Successification of the Successification of Articular Successification, or Natural substances, without wire or other ligatures, and quaranteed to answer every purpose of articulating and mastication. The Faculty are respectfully invited to witness the ancecasification of the above Firm may be consulted, for a short period, on MONDAVS and THURSDAVS, at Mins. Short's, Kingstreet, YaRMOUTH; and the Intermediate days at Mir. Critch Sold's, Market-place, NORWICH.—Charres as in Paris.

\*\*AAR P. E. T. S. — 139, Oxford-street, near Hond-street.—

Fields, Market-place, NORWICH.—Charres as in Paris.

A R P E T S. — 139, Oxford-street, near Hond-street.—

WELSPORD and Co. respectfully return thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, for the favours conferred on them since their commencement in March, and avail themselves of talls opportunity of informing their friends that they are still enabled, from their extensive Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, to offer good Brussels at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; best, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; new and splendid patterns, 4s. Use of the Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, value of the Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, to offer good Brussels at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; best, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; new and splendid patterns, 4s. Use of the Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, value of the Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, and stock of the Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, and Stock of BRUSSELS CARPETING, and

Venetian, and other Carpeling: Ploor Cloths, Bell-Pulls, Blankets, &c. &e. &c.

URGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such reat probation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, post-backwise and SON beg most respectfully to offer thus their best asking the property of the property of the same; its utility and gregoment enter full climater having particularly in its recommendation, it is prepared by them out; and for prevention disappoisiment to families, all, possible care has been resorted to, by each buttle by seeled on the cort with their firm and address, as well as each label having seeled on the cort with which it cannot be genuine.—JOHN BURGESS as SONIgarature, without the content of the content of the property of the many the ground of the content of the property of the major the property of the major the property of the same first the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warshous, [10], Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London... (The Original Fish-sace Warshouse.)

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WRITEHALL, April 29.— The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right inon. Robert Montgomery Lord Behaven to be his Majesty's liftsh Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Behaven to be his Majesty's liftsh Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery and Richard Hussey Hussey, Companions of the Montgomery and Richard Hussey Hussey, Companions of the Montgomery Lord Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery and Richard Hussey Hussey, Companions of the Mark Honourable Military Order of the Bath, the be Kinkish Commissioner of the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Montgomery Republic Commissioner of the Montgomery Republic Republ

Tary ON COMMERGALIN'S OPPICAE. April 30—The LORD COMMERGALIN'S OPPICAE. April 30—The LORD COMMERGALIN'S OPPICAE. April 30—The LORD COMMERGALIN'S OPPICAE. April 30—The LORD COMMERGALIN'S OPPICAE. April 30—Royal Wargon Train: Lieut. C. M. Clintock, from State, Root to be Captain by purch. vice B. Jackson, ret.—68th Foot: Major N. Fringle, from half, pay 31st Foot, to be Major, vice D. Damer, whose appointment has not taken place—88th Foot: Ens. G. P. O'Nallev to be Lieutenant by purch. vice M. Glintock, prom. in Reval Wagon Train; dent. Cadt C. Ellison, from Rayal Military College, to be Ensign by purch. vice O'Malley.

Jewistic Biddium—The appointment of Ensign Tobin to the 58th Foot, on the 12th Estatent, was by purchased. April Military College, to be Ensign by purch. vice O'Malley.

J. RANSFORD, Bistol, hat manufacturer—J. SIMSON. Hertford, batter—P. SMITH, C. eshunt, Hertfordshire, waterproof manufacturer—J. CARTER, Cheshunt, waterproof manufacturer—BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—R SHORT, Dartmouth, sailmaker.

J. F. TAYLOR, Great St. Helm's, Bishopsyate-street, wine merchant. Att. Bennam, Basinghall street—J. M. ROBERTS, Villiers-street, Strand, copperplate printer. Att. Govett, Tyne-street, Minington square—D. MARFLEET, Whitechapel road, draper. Att. Robinson, Queen street, place—A. NORTON, Biglistrode street, Manchester-square, cubinet maker.

Att. Hummer, A. NORTON, Biglistrode Street, Manchester-square, cubinet maker. Att. Humnet, Southsmpton, Manchester, Wineshael, Rd. Lion square, London, Blanchester, wine merchants. Atts. Michael, Rd. Lion square, London, Slanchester, wine merchants. Atts. Michael, Rd. Lion square, London, Manchester, wine merchants. Atts. Michael, Rd. Lion square, London, Manchester, wine merchants. Atts. Michael, Rd. Lion square, London, Morris and Goolden, Manchester-W. BADGER, Merthy Tydril, Glamorganshire, ceneral shopkeeper. Atts. Svans and Stevens, Gray's Inn-square, London, Placed to direct letters patent to be and the supplemental states.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WRITEHALL, May 2—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Granville Piscounc Granville, and the beirs male of his body law (ull) typic gotter, by Ford, and Earl Granville.

St. JARNS PALACE, May 1.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Krichthood upon John William Jeffoott, Eag., Chief Justice and Judge the Court of Vice-Admissly, Siera Leone.

LOAD CHAMBERLAIN OFFICE, May 1.—The Lord Chamberlain of his Angles Honour of Krichthood has spooled thenry Greville, Eag., one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Thomas Shiffner, Eag., promoted.

of the Court of Vice-Animalny, Sierra Leone.

Load Chamberlains of Vice-Animalny, Sierra Leone.

Load Chamberlains of Optices, May 1.—The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's House-ibud dias appointed Henry Greville, Eng., one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Thomas Shifher, Beq., promote of the Sthiftert, Lobe Engery to his Revyal Highmens.

Hanowsa, Aprillo—The Doke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Capt. Hanowsa, Aprillo—The Doke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Capt. Hanowsa, Aprillo—The Doke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Capt. And the Capt. Cap

Leather lane, potatoe-dealer. Atts. Gaisworthy and Nichols, Cook's-court, Lincoin's Inn.

DEATH OF DR. BABINGTON.—This eminent physician died at his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, on the evening of Monday, after an illness of a few days' duration. At its commencement his disease presented the ordinary character of the prevailing repidemic, but in consequence of his advanced age, 76, and unremitting professional exertion, it speedily assumed the more alarming form of Peripneumonia Notha.

Mr. Hume, as the House was adjourning on Tuesday morning moved for an account, which was ordered, of the amount of percentage allowed to Surveyors of Assessed Taxes, on increases made by them to the Revenue in each of the five years past, up to the 5th of January, 1833; stating the rule or principle on which such percentage is allowed, and the amount allowed to each Surveyor in each year.

by them to the Revenue in each of the five years past, up to the 5th of January, 1833; stating the rule or principle on which such per gentage is allowed, and the amount allowed to each Surveyor in each year.

PREVENTIBLITY OF BEAUY.—The splendid galaxy of female loveliness which now uniformly meets the delighted eye, "where ladies congregate," forms a new era of personal fascination, which, within our ancient recollections at least, has not been so conspicuously predominant as at the present period; and the cause of such felicitous improvement is universally attributed to ROWLAND's KALYNON, a gonservator and improver of the skin and complexion, which, if ever equalled, can never be surpassed. The uniform successful results of this inestimable production are—dazzling white neck and arms, and cheek of roseate bloom, impervious under all visitations of time or climate or deterioration. Such, in short, is the distinguished preminence which "Rowland's Kalydor" has obtained, that its reno-wating attributes are appreciated commensurately by all respectable females, from the palace to the cottage, while it is recommended by the faculty, and has the henour of boasting the voluntary patronage of all the Hogal Family of Europe.

Expertition in Season of Captain Ross.—Captain Back and his barty have arrived at New York, on their route in search of Captain Ross. Att adjustic and instead of penetrating to the Arctic Sea by either of the former routes of the Coppermine of Mackenzie River, which flows due north, or nearly strands. The country beyond the lake is unknown to European travellers, but the Indiana describe a large stream called the Thlooce-chok, or Great Flas River, which flows due north, or nearly so, and disharges fuelf into the sea shout the 100th meridian. By this river the party intended to proceed, and sail from its mouth in search of the avegators. The distance from the 100th meridian. By this river the party intended to proceed, and sail from its mouth in search of the navigators. The distance from the 100t

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Duke of Richmond laid on the table a Bill for the stablishment of a Lahour Rate; but further proceeding upon it was ostponed to give time for receiving the Report of the Poor Laws?

establishment of a Lahour Rate; but further proceeding upon it was postponed to give time for receiving the Report of the Poor Law' Commissioners.

The Juries' (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, and some other Bills were forwarded a stage, when the House adjourned.

Tuesday,—Earl Fitzwilliam read his resolutions on the subject of the Corn Lawe, for the purpose of putting the House in possession of the proposition he meant to submit on the subject, but the moving of them was postponed till Tueday fortnight, after Earl Grey had expressed his regret at the agitation of the question.

Weddensay.—The Earl of Winchelbar explained that the observations attributed to him on a former night relating to labour rates were incorrect.

Several petitions were presented on various subjects, when their Lordships adjourned.

Thusday.—The Duke of Wellington presented petitions from certain merchants of Belfast and Ediahurgh, praying that compensation to the West India Proprietors should accompany any measure for the abolition of negro slavery. His Grace reminded the House that the Parliament of 1823 had passed resolutions for the extinction of slavery, founded on the principle of compensation, and observed that the present demand for entire, immediate, and unconditional emanipation, would be ruinously destructive of colonial property—Lord Sufficion would be ruinously destructive of colonial property—Lord Sufficion presented several similar petitions from various parishes.—Adjourned.

Friday.—The Earl of Adeaders becomes the Earnel avradition

cipation, would be truinously electricities to colonial property.—Lord Suffricts presented several similar petitions from various parishes. —Adjourned.

Friday.—The Earl of Aberdeen brought forward his promised motion for information and papers respecting the French expedition to Alkiers, and the continued occupation thereof by French troops. His Lordship said he should abstain Irom any remarks calculated to produce angry feelings, especially as he understood there would be no objection to the production of the papers for which he should move. He should reserve himself till their production. His Lordship then moved for a copy or copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and his Majesty's Ambasador at Paris in the year 1830, relative to the French expedition to Alkiers, also copies of the official despatches explanatory of the object of the French Government as to the occupation of Algiers, as communicated to his Majesty's Ambasador at Paris, communicating the intention of the King of the French to fulfil all the engagements of preceding dovernments with respect to Algiers, —Ear Gasy declined entering into detailed observations, as they might impede amicable arrangements on the subject of an account of verbal communications from the King of the French to the English Ambassador; it might be cause, as that consisted of an account of verbal communications from the King of the French to the English Ambassador; it might be cause, as that consisted of an account of verbal communications from the King of the French to the English Ambassador; it might be liable to misconstruction.—The Earl of Abgenese expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and waved this part of his motion. The other papers were ordered.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The early sitting was wholly occupied in the reception of petitions, and discussions upon them.—The House resumed at five o'clock, when the attendance of Members was more numerous than we recollect to have seen it at so early an hour for the last fifteen or twenty years, and all was breathless anxiety to hear what course the Government intended to pursue, in consequence of Friday's vote for a repeal of a moiety of the malt tax.—The Chancellor of the Exchregora accordingly rose forthwith, and stated, as the had before observed, that such vote had subjected the Administration to considerable embarrassment; but then, in order to afford opportunity for the due considerable embarrastent; but ten, in order to afford opportunity for the due consideration of this vote and its consequences, he intended, on Sir J. Key's motion, for the repeal of the House and Window-tax, to move a resolution, by way of amendment, declaring that the deficiency in the revenue that would be occasioned by a reduction of the malt-duty to 10s., and by the repeal of the Assessed taxes, could only be met by substituting a tax on property, a change in the financial system that was at preent inexpedient—This notice led to considerable conversation, but to no practical result, there being no question before the House. The Marquis of Chancos Mr. M. Artrwoon, Mr. Ranno, &c. trusted that the vote of Friday was not to be revised with the view of being reversed; while Mr. Tennyon declared that he saw no resource but the revision and commutation of the taxes, and the imposition of a property tax.

The Chancellow of the Excuscoura intimated that he should

practical result, there being no question before the House. The Marquis of Chardon, Mr. M. Artwood, Mr. Barno, &c. trusted that the vote of Friday was not to be revised with the view of being reversed; while Mr. Tennyson declared that he saw no resource but the revision and commutation of the taxes, and the imposition of a property tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequea intimated that he should persevere in his motions that stood for this evening, for the appointment of Committees on Commerce and Agriculture, as he did not anticipate any opposition to them.

Colonel Marria atterwards moved the Ordnance Estimates, in which there is a saving of 88,000l. as compared with last year's charge, which vote was agreed to.—The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

Tusbany.—Sir F. Buddert moved for a new writ for Westminster, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobbouse, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, because, as the Hon. Baronet said, his colleague found that, on the Assessed Taxes question, he could not support the Government and fulfi his duty to his constituents.

Sir J. Key then brought forward his resolution for the Repeal of the House and Window Taxes. The Hon. Baronet urged various objections to which he considered these taxes liable, and dwelt strongly on the unjust and partial manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As strongly on the unjust and partial manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As the medical manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As the medical manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As the medical manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As the medical manner in which they had been made to bear upon the productive industry of the country. As the medical manner in which they had been made to be a country of the country of the country. Th

O'Connell seconded the amendment.—After considerable discussion the amendment was carried without a division.
Mr. Calex's motion for a Committee to investigate the distresses of the poor was postponed on account of the illness of the Hon.

the amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. CALEY's motion for a Committee to investigate the discresses of the poor was postponed on account of the illness of the Hon. Member.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of mercantile bankrupteies in Scotland.

Mr. HALONB brought forward his motion respecting the interference of Government in the two late elections for Dover. This was disclaimed by Sir J. Graham and others; and the motion was negatived without a division.

The Stamp Duties Bill went through a Committee, wherein Mr. Spring Rice stated that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to put a duty on advertisements of 1s. 6d. on every insertion, instead of 3s. 6d.

Mr. Bernat proposed that the new writ for Hertford should be deferred till Monday next.—The other Orders of the Day were the disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Faroax.—Mr. M. Hill, in the course of the morning sitting, eaquired whether the published accounts of mutinous conduct on the part of the military in Jamaica, and of insults to the Governor, &c. were accredited.—Lord J. Russell, (in Mr. Stanley's absence), replied, that he could not speak to the accuracy of those accounts, as he had not read them; but that it was true that there had been unpleasant proceedings in Jamaica, which, however, had been put down by the firmness of the Governor (Lord Mulgrave), and by the promptitude of the Authorities.

Mr. Alderman Thonysox, at the evening sitting, postponed his motion respecting the embargo on the vessels of Holland; and Mr. Huste enquired whether the vascant office of Judge of the Admiralty Court, with its salary of 2,500l. a year, and scarcely any thing to do, was to be filled up as at present paid.—The Casaction of the Excasgous replied, that the case was under consideration.

Mr. Cobbert then renewed his long series of resolutions on the subject of the Excasgous replied, that the case was under consideration.

Mr. Cobbert then renewed his long series of resolutions on the subject

Shipping, for which the Chancellor of the Exchaguer alterwards moved, were adopted.—The House then adjourned.

His Majesty will give his Grand State Dinners on Wednesday and Thursday next at St. James's Palace. The entertainment on Wednesday will be given to the Knights of the Orders of the Thistle and St. Patrick. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is the only Royal Duke who is a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The Duke of Sussex will, however, he present at the Dinner as a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. His Royal Highness is Earl of Inverness in Scotland. His Majesty during the present month will give Grand Banquets to the Guelph and Null Sectudus Club. Pastra and Malibans have consented to sing a Duett and two Grand Scenas, at Mrs. Anderson's Morning and Duett and Warry, which will excite considerable interest in the musical world. Mrs. Anderson performs, for the first time, Beethoven's celebrated Concert oin G; also his Grand Fantasia, in which voices are introduced with great effect. The talented names of Mrs. Knyvett, Miss Atkinson, and Misses Novello; Messers, Parry, Jun., Hennet, Ferrail, E. Taylor, and H. Phillips. Miss Windsor, barry, ivolin. Messrs. Nicholson, Lindley, Dragonetti, &c. &c. are also mentioned in the scheme in manner which will no doubt render this concert highly attractive.

Honticuturuar. Society.—On Wednesday a Meeting of the members of this society was held at the Society's Rooms, in Regard of the Society, and of receiving the Annual Report. The Report stated that the income for the year had been 5,5971, and the expediture 4,3953., leaving a balance of 6441, in the hands of the Society The first Exhibition in the gardens of the Society is appointed to take place on the 27th of May. There will be two other Exhibitions in June and July, which are intended in lieu of the Public Breakfast in the granden this year.

The Bill now before Parliament "for rendering more effectual in certain cases the office of Justice of the Page." empowers one Justice

diture 4,983]. leaving a balance of 644l. in the hands of the Society. The first Exhibition in the gardens of the Society is appointed to take place on the 27th of May. There will be two other Exhibitions in June and July, which are intended in lieu of the Public Breakfast in the science of the 18th of 18th o

CLERICAL APPOINTMENS .- (MONTHLY REPORT.)

CLERICAL APPOINTMENS.-4(MONTHLY REPORT.)

Burton, Dr., Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn

Patindeld, Henry Robert, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral

Grylis, Thomas, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral

Grylis, Thomas, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral

Johnson, Cr. Precior of Lowther, Westmorland, a Surrogate for

granting Marriare Liernees

Johnson, Cr. Record Lowther, Westmorland, a Surrogate for

granting Marriare Liernees

PREPERR MAN Mary, Bathwick

Kilvert, Francis, Evening Lecturer of St. Mary, Bathwick

Kilvert, Francis, Evening Lecturer of St. Mary, Bathwick

Kadenger, Francis, George, Prebendary of Ferring in Chichester Cathedral

PREPERR MENTS.

Ashe, Bdward, to Vicarage of Driffield, Glouceatershire—Patron, Rev. R. Ashe

Blakelock, Ralph, to Rectory of Ginnigham-cum-Trunci, Norfolk—Patron

Catherine Hall, Cambridge

Grown, Henry, to Earnley, Sussex—Patron, Bishop of Chichester

Cowentry, Hon and Itev. Thomas, to Rectory of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire—

Patron, Earl of Coventry

Crosse, J., Rectory of Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerate—Patron, Patron, Exp.

Crossepara, E. R., to Prep. Curacy of Callwen, Bireconsh.—Patron, Rev. W. Splillipps

Harrise, D., to Perp. Curacy of Callwen, Bireconsh.—Patron, Rev. W. Splillipps

Hooper, J., to Perp. Curacy of Callwen, Bireconsh.—Patron, Rev. W. Splillipps

Hooper, J., to Perp. Curacy of Callwen, Bireconsh.—Patron, Rev. W. Splillipps

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Hooper, J., to Perp. Curacy of Callwen, Bireconsh.—Patron, Rev. M. Splillipps

Hooper, J., Lovense, Market Drayton, Salop—Patron, Sir A. Corbet, Bt.,

R. Corbet, and Greenwerk of Chromerybarn, Northumb.—Patron, Greenwich Hosp.

geory, to vicarage of selinescon, Silsex — Patron, Sir A. Corbet, Bt., ary of Healingeld arthet Drayton, Salop — Patrons, Sir A. Corbet, Bt., and G. Figutt, Bayer, S. A. Salop — Patrons, Sir A. Corbet, Bt., and G. Figutt, Bayer, S. Salop — Patron, G. Serve, Greenwich Hosp., ites, to Rectory of Ulfington and Curacy of Balkings and Woolsston, in the county of Berks — Patron, C. Eyer, Esc.

—, to Rectory of West Thorney, Sussex — Patron, E. B. Pottman, Esq., in Rectory of Thurlotton, Somerster — Patron, E. B., Pottman, Esq., in the County of West Thurlotton, Yorkshire — Patron, Bp., of Chichester in, to Vicarage of Normanton, Yorkshire — Patron, Bp., of Chichester in, to Vicarage of Normanton, Yorkshire — Patron, T. Coll., Camb., mas, to Rectory of Northborough, Northamptonshire — Patron, Dean piter of Peterborough

G., to Vicarage of Stixwold, Lincolnshire — Patron, C. Turner, Esq. T., to Rectory of Patron, Wills—Patron, Bishop of Winchester C., to Rectory of Holton, Somerset — Patron, John Glibbs, Esq. to Petp. Curacy of Welterby, West York — Patron, Rector of Spofforth elinger, to Rectory of Radonge, Bucks— Patron, the Lord Chancellor and J. to Petpetual Curacy of Thornes New Church, Yorkshire— H. H., to Vicarage of Leominater, Sussex— Patron, Bp., of Chichester to Petp. Curacy of Thamington, Kent—Patron, Archibp. of Canterbury W., to Vicarage of St. Bartholonew Hyde, Winchester—Patron, Lord Ducle hancellor

Dr., to Rectory of Woodchester, Gloucestershire—Patron, Lord Ducle hancellor

Williams, W., to Victarge of St. Bartmooniew Hyde, windnesser—Fairon, the Lord Chancellor Rectory of Woodchester, Gloucestershire—Patron, Lord Ducle Wood, Robert, to Vicarage of Wysall, Notis—Patron, Earl of Gosford 1. RELAND.

The Lord Bishop of Cork has presented the son of Judge Torrens to one of the divings in that diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence. The Rev. Robert Conway Harly has been inducted into the living of Killiney, for some time vacant by the death of the Hon, and Rev. Frederick Mullius. The Bishop of Limerick has appointed the Rev. Mr. Curls, Curtar of Balinacerty, to the living of Kildrum, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. R. Conway Harly.

Harly.

The Rev. John Conon has been appointed, by the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lard Bishop of Derry, to the living of Upper Badony, vacant by the collation of the Rev. Geo. Smithwick to the parish of Camus.

The Rev. Savager Hall, A.M. Perpetual Curate of Acton, has been presented by his G ace the Lord Primate to the Living of Derryaghy, in the diocese of Conord.

The Rev. Arthur Preston has been appointed to the living of Kilmeague ron, the Bishop of Kildare.

Conor.

The Rev. Arthur Preston has been appointed to the living of Kilmeague; patron, the Bishop of Kildare.

Government do not intend to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Richhell. Only two salaried Magistrates have been officiating for some time past at Queen-equare and Marlboroughstreet. The same plan will, it is said, be adopted at the other offices as vacancies occur.

The Worcestershire Magistrates have come to a determination to transact all the county business in open Court.—Bristol Journal.

Effect or The Game Act on Tanga.—Such has been the injurious effect of the last Game Act in diminishing the number of regular sportmen that in most of the gun-making establishments of the metropolis the number of hands employed is not more than one-fourth of those which were at work previous to its enactment.

We grieve to be obliged to announce two diabolical acts of incendiarism on the estate of Lord Hennisher, at Worlingworth. On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered on the farm of Mr. Garnham, which consumed the barn, stables, sheds, and implements, together with six calves and one cow. The horses, which were in the yard, escaped by forcing open the gate in their fright, or probably all would have been destroyed. The house was the only building saved. Just after the fire was discovered, another broke out in the occupation of Mr. Preston, auctioneer. &c. at a short distance, which destroyed a barn and stack of straw. The horror of this double conflagration may be better imagined than described; and no fewer than four fires have occurred in the parish within the last month. The occasion—we will not call it the cause, of these acts of malignity, is said to be produced by depriving the poor of the benefits of the common, which has been enclosed within the last month. The occasion—we will not call it the cause, of these acts of malignity, is said to be produced by depriving the poor of the Bist Regiment, was shot dead by a private of the same corps named John Roach. The suppose

misconduct. The murderer was secured, and has been committed for drial.

Five poor boys were unfortunately amothered in a coal-pit at Kingswood, on Thursday, from the sudden rushing in of a quantity of water from an old shaft.

Sir Charles Knightley has ordered portions of land, at a moderate and easy term, to be allotted to the labouring poor on his property in the parishes of Bahdy and Dodford.—Northampton Herald.

Succipe.—Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, the highly respectable family of Mr. Charles Silberrad, the optician and mathematical instrument maker, of No. 34. Aldgate-street, opposite the pump, was thrown into the deepest gloom, owing to Mr. Silberrad and going committed suicide during the night. It was customary for the family to so to prayers night and morning, and on the over night Mr. Silberrad read the prayers, in his usual health and spirits. In the morning some surprise was manifested in his not ringing his bedroom bell, as was his practice, and Miss Silberrad went up stairs to accretion the cause, when, on opening the door, her feelings may be readily conceived on beholding her parent suspended by the neck to the rail of the bedstead. Her shricks brought the other members of her family to her assistance, and they also became witnesses of the melancholy and awful fact. No time was lost in procuring surgical, but all was of no utility, as the vital spark had for ever fled. An inquest was held on the body in the evening, and a verdictofinsanity was recorded.

By accounts recently received from New York it appears that Buck, the ex-box and box keeper of Drury-Lane, with his wife and thid, had arrived and taken up their abode in one of the first hotels in the city.

child, the ex-nox and hox keeper of Drury-Lane, with his wife and in the city.

In the city.

However, the character and the city of the city.

The mass was being celebrated in a church near Facunga, in the Republic of Equador, South America, on the Festival of "Del Oppoly," fire was communicated to the building by means of a rocket; and the ring it impossible to open it, the whole congregation perished in the first in the curst of the course by two excaped through a window. The number of lives lost was estimated at upwards of 500, besides before the curst.

The number of lives lost was estimated at upwards of 500, besides shidren.

Estionation.—The ship England sailed on Thursday for Canada with 300 emigrants, under the charge of Captain Hale, from Petworth, Kirdford, Tillington, Northapel, Duncton, and neighbourhood; a party joined from From Hindon, Wilts, and about sixteen from the Isle of Wight. The emigrants are chiefly agricultural labourers, of good character conduct, who have been induced to emigrate from the representation of their friends and acquaintances who left the elighbourhood of their friends and acquaintances who left the elighbourhood of their friends and acquaintances who left the the most astisfactory either of the success they have met with. The England will convey them direct to Montreal, and the superintendent will take them, after their arrival at York, to the different estimates.—Hampshire Telegraph.

Three vessels asiled from Leith harbour to the Roads on Tuesday, with hot observable of the Handson, the Highlandson of the Highlandso

## CONSISTORY COURT.

CONSISTORY COURT.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—Wide v. Andrews, fattely called Wade.—
This was a proceeding instituted by the bushand against his wife for a nullity of marriage, on the ground that the wife had a husband at the time of her marriage with the promoter of the present suit. The wife was previously married to a Mr. Andrews, but the disception of the mine and, as alleged on behalf of the wife, her first husband had died of the cholera morbus last year, before sile contracted the second marriage. This, however, was not the fact, although a curious coincidence had occurred in the death of a person of the same christian and surname, of the same occupation, and about the same age of the first husband, which had led the wife to believe she was entitled to take a second husband.—Dr. Addams, on behalf of Mr. Wade, stated the case. The liber given in pleaded the marriage between the parties before the Court—the marriage of the wife to her first husband, and the existence of the first husband at the time of the second marriage. The marrianese were proved and the identity of the parties established, and under these circumstances, he (Dr. Aidams) submitted that the Court must pronounce the marriage between his client and Mrs. Andrews null and void.—Dr. Burnaby, on behalf of the wife, said only one witness was produced to substantiate the allegation that the wife knew of the existence of her first husband at the time of her second marriage. The curious coincidence that had taken place, viz., that a person of the same name, occupation, and ase as the first husband and added of the cholera last year before the marriage took place was, he submitted, an excuse for the wife in entering upon the second marriage.—Dr. Lushington said he had read the evidence, and that there was sufficient before him to convince his mind that the first husband was alwe at the time the second marriage was solemized. He must therefore pronounce such marriage to be null and void.

#### IRELAND.

THE ROMISH PRIEBTROOD.—They are soing it well! The Parsons are starving, and the Priests are horse-racing! On Tuesday the 16th, the races of Robin, in the county of Mayo, commenced, not only under the special patronage of the Romish Priests, but so arranged that no horses except those which had the daily honour of carrying these important personages were allowed to start. The Rev. J. Machale, P.P. of Hollymount, and titular Vicar-General of the diocese, was in attendance. The preceding part of the day was occupied by those reverend personages in hearing coulessions at a station appointed in the immediate vicinity of the selected race course, and they were necessitated to hurry through that occupation by the presence of the stewards, who waited on them to apprise them of every thing being in readiness for the start. Their Reverences, "nothing loth," seemed gladly to avail themselves of the opportunity, and so, closing the confessional, proceeded to the race course. After a few lalse starts the horses went off in excellent style, and came in in the following order: L. Jennings, P.P. of Bullinrobe. 2 2 Brown horse of the Rev. Mr. Jennings, P.P. of Portree. 1 1 Bay mare of the Rev. Lendrick Moley, C.P. of Bullinrobe. 2 2 Brown horse of the Rev. Mr. Henry, C.P. of Robin. 3 3 Bay horse of the Rev. In the receipt of the starts of the amusements of horse-racing, as we deem it an occupation of a much less dangerous character than political agitation. But we must protest against their extorting from our already impoverished peasantry, under the sanction of spiritual threats, those sums of money which are requisite for maintaining so expensive an amusement. If the Protestant Clergy of the Established Church were so engaged there is not a corner in the kingdom in which it would not be trumpleted as a proof of their negligence and their wealth; rhapsodies would be sung on the injustice of the people being made to pay for auch worthless expenditure. Our readers will, nodoubt, findit difficult to believe this narration, but w

such worthless expenditure. Our readers will, no doubt, find it difficult to believe this narration, but we vouch its authenticity. However strange or wonderful it may appear, it is most positively true. — Dublin Bearing Packet.

Tuesday a hallot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of James Stuart, Eq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Cotton. Esq. Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when John Cotton, Esq. took the usual oath, and his seat, as a Director, in the room of James Stuart, Esq. deceased.

Wednesday the despatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz. Scaleby Castle, John Hillman, and Thomas Grenville, Captain James B. Burnett, for China direct.

The senior Yeoman of the Guard, named Vesey, died lately in his 100th year.

A Contrast.—The Wellington Administration in two years reduced upwards of four thousand places; and in one year repealed traxation to the amount of four millions sterling; taking care at the same time to maintain a clear bone fide sinking fund of two millions nine hundred thousand pounds. The Grey Administration in three years has reduced thritteen hundred and eighty-seven places; and has repealed taxation to the amount of two million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds; taking care to maintain no sinking fund whatever. We have but one remark to add. Out of a reduction of taxation of £1,056,000 the relief to the acriculturist is £300,000.

On Tuesday morning, as a party of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards were being inspected on the open space of ground opposite Knights-bridge barraoks, a young woman rushed from the crowd of spectators with a loud scream to the Serpentine river, into which she plunged. One of the Guards immediately darted from the ranks, jumped into the water, and brought hero the shore. She stated she had been seduced by one of the privat

mass of flame. No less than 400 sheep and 43 pigs were burnt to death. Buildings and other property were destroyed to a large amount.

The Clergyman at St. James's Chapel, Pancras, stated on Sunday from the pulpit that he had during the previous week buried one hundred parishioners. In two churches in Lambeth on Monday there were upwards of sixty funerals, children and adults. In Cheleas thenty-five funerals took place on Friday; and in Marylebone sixty funerals took place on Sunday.

The eldest son of Lord Greenock, a child, a few days ago ran suddenly against a workman at his Lordship's house, who had at the time a ladle of melted lead in his hand, with such force that part of the fluid metal was thrown over his face; happily his eyes escaped, and by the application of cotton all danger was prevented, and he is now mearly recovered.—Edinburgh Courant.

On Wednesday the workmen began to take down the guardhouse, adjoining the Queen's apartments on the north side of the Palace. The marble gateway, which is to be a new private chapel built adjoining the Queen's apartments on the north side of the Palace. A lew days ago the north smill was upen but statue of George the Fourth, is to be immediately finished.

A lew days ago the north smill was upen but casch 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 guard proceeded to Tain in a cart.—Edinburgh Currant.

THE CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Clergy, Members of the Church of England, and Landholders are respectfully informed that a very few copies of Volumes I. and II., and No. 13,

14, and 15, of The BRITISH MAGAZINE, and Monthly Register of Relief glous and Ecclesisatical Information, Parcelial History, Documents respecting the State of the Poor, Progress of Education, &c. can be made up; thus to ensure perfect sets early application is necessary. The embellishments to the work, executed by superior Artists, are a continued Eeries of the Country Children's Artists, and a continued Eeries of the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists, and the Country Children's Artists and Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's Country Children's

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

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"The regiment to morrow will form for impection, Back man to be characterized by me certoin: The Colonal meant steadiners in other faction: The Colonal meant steadiners in other factions.

A Patlander thinking of, polish'd his boots, And shone on parade in respiendence so bright, That all to his seeming was perfectly right, And proved so—for Pat had the order obeyed, By boots that surpassing reflection displayed, Not mental, indeed, but attractively grand, At Warran's Mart gained, No. 30, the Strand, At Warran's Mart gained, No. 30, the Strand, ROBERT WARLEN, 39, STRAND, London; and sold in every te in the Mart Games, Liquid in bothles, and Paste Blacking in pets, at 6d., 12d. 13d. each, Leby attractively grand; and particular to enquire for Warran's, 20, Strand. All others counterfeit.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must entreat the indulgence of our friends until next week for the omission of many valuable communications; we trust our next sumber will make amends for the faults of the present one.

Dipt

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three

# 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 most wisely and Judiciously REFUSES its assent to a mancial 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 revolution 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 Whirgery is shown about in the arms of Sir Robert Peel, looking remarkably nice and clubby, 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

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.

matter for reflection as to that key-stone of our Oriental dominon—the native force.

November 22, 1832.

Our new Governor of Madras, Sir Friederick 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 spead. At Bangalore the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry is particularly implicated, and special Courts of Inquiry very husy 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. Censiderable 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 Musaulmen'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 deflied—everything appeared smoothly passed over, and no retaliation too care and attention paid to their castes and prejudices. Mr. Lus and attention paid to their castes and prejudices. Mr. Lus andron will hardly believe it, I fancy, or thinkit was possible, so so

You may, or you may not, hear the true accounts of our allairs at

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 13th 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 Fakeers. The whole of the mutineers had been sworn, by a Fakir, to secreey, 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

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 very day more visible, and we feel ourselves placed the singular position of lamenting the goodness, of

our toresight, 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.

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 sceret, 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 nowise 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 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 Kinc, with a firmness becoming a King of England, de-clining to act on such advice, should suddenly lose his wellearned popularity, and be charged with neglecting the hap-piness of his people.

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 who assisted them in their work of destruction. Those who me they invited to their friendship are now ranked amongst their bitterest enemies, whilst not the least 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 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 indo are made up on particular measures, or who come into Parliament heavy laden with pledges. The best friends reenie, no matter winkt in principies. 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 heavy 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 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 receasible advisers, who are in the first instance to be 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 resists 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 Chancellon of the Exchequen's amendment had been lost, and Sit John Kry's motion carried—what would be the next step to be taken? The Chancellon of the Exchequen 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 have consented to the

Win'ow 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 thoughtless 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.

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 seeifig 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 Advertizement 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 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 complying? What an argument for altering the Constitution! what a remody, and for what an evil if 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 committe

LORD GREY is in one of his grand puroxysms 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

in their heads, are in motion; and we refer the reader of 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 ploperty 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 LORYMER? 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 unlessitatingly 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 arowals of the men, whom the Ministers have acknowledged in their political and corporate capacity, go. We are aware how ungracious and difficult a task must be for the CITIZEN GREY of 1792 to corece or check the ebullitions of CITIZEN LORYMER 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 ments are delivered to thousands of the lower and minuming 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-Ctitzens-I appear before you, not so much with the intention to deliver a lecture, us to set an example to all whose po-

litical opinions coincide with mine respecting the principle of

randon.
"This is the 'Lord's day,' as it is called, as if the other six days
ere not also the Lord's. This day, we are told, ought to be 'kept eere not also the Lord's. were not also the Lord's. Into cay, we are told, ought to be 'kept boly.' 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.

struct 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 Taxtrap, one clause of which provides that if any person shall bet specified to promount the Lord's day, he shall be fixed 501 and the Latertay, on the Lord's day, he shall be fined 501., 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-boly Sabbath-protectors is to prevent the small shopkeepers from earning money, while the great rich shopperats are enjoying their rest, and pursuing their recreation and

But to come to the subject which we have met this evening to

"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 use often as you may find it agreeable, but you will not rewe a single farthing of tax, until I shall have a vote in electing one

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 of 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 401, a year for rent, and the police tax is twopence in the pound, I am invited to pay just a much as the man who pays a rent of 2001. The rate is not graduated, as it ought justly to be. It is twopence in the pound, whether the rent is 301, or 2501.

"So, it is evident that the poor man is commelled to pay for the

rent is 301, or 2501.

"So, It is evident that the poor man is compelled to pay for the protection of all ladics and gentlemen who keep in their houses jewels, strong boxes, plate, and all sorts of gimerackery. 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 passon shall be stated presently.

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, decrepid, 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 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 thicf with 360,000l. per annum, as is to be found in England. There are no Hertfords, Staffords, Newcastles, Wellingtons, Beaufords, and similar noxious vermin, deriving more yearly income than they know how to dispose of; there are none of these usurners in that country there are no extremely and mon-

Wellington, Beauforts, and similar noxious vermin, deriving more yearly income than they know how to dispose of; there are none of these surpers in that country; there are no extremely and monatrously 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 Clerk-enwell, We 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 different villains who preside at the police offices, nearly 200 innoment men for having perpetrated the same offence (offence) as an auniform of the same offence offices, nearly 200 innoment men for having perpetrated the same offence (offence) as a now year same Bastillization has taken place. During the last Jury, without being allowed to make any defence, into Bastilles and of the soomafres in power. The expense of prosecuting, and keeping the nother is a power. The expense of prosecuting, and keeping the man, will any man even one degree beyond a slave, pay

any honest man, will any man even one degree beyond a slave, pay

other farthing of county-rate until these atrocities shall cease?

n, no.)
I, for one, will not. In a minute or two I will give another rea-

"As to the church-rate and tithe they are soon deapatched; they who are unconnected with the Established Church should not sup-

port it.
"For my own part I never enter a tithe-trap, therefore I will neve "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.) Disenters will prove themselves to be superior to skulking curs if they immediately follow the example of Mr. Peck, of Bolt-court, Fleetstreet, whose goods were seized for tithes on Friday last, and for which not a single bidder could be found; not even a broker. (Hear, exason 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.) lesson. (Hear.)

tain lesson. (Flear.)

"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 genwho wear thin shoes, and for the benefit of all who ride about tlemen 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 cache.

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—thece 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 occustructed 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

"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 TAXA-TION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION, IS DANNABLE 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'auure 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 and Reference the Republicant secure presentant; then do

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 Aus 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 Pairs's works, I must be permitted to produce another authority; an authority very much admired by the Whige: 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 Lorde, 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 Tenpond Bill-men obtained their bill by a refusal to pay taxes, all who are excluded from representation by that said Bill, will act wively to adopt the same remedy. I am one of the excluded, one of the political outcasts, one whom it has pleased that old aristocratic imbeelle '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 secondrels in power. Nevertheless these same scoundrels send their tax-gathering

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 Proper than ever the Boroughmongers' Parliament shewed in the course of twenty

"It has rejected Mr. Attwood's motion for a Committee to "It has rejected Mr. Attwoop'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. Huns, 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 16,000l. to keep the cockle-shells and beetles clean, at a place called the Museum: it has wastefully, extravagantly. for that monstrous and only of the cockle-shells and beetles clean, at a place called the Museum; it has wastefully, extravagantly, and unnecessarily squandered away the money of the record, at a time when the many can scarcely procure the necessaries 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 laism MURDER AND BASTILLE BILL.

"All these offences have been committed in defiance of the

"And what does it prove, when a Legislature acts contrarily to the

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

uy nore oreys reneround Reform Bill the majority of the PEOPLE is excluded from representation.

"This must not continue. "The UNREPRESENTED must renew the cry for 'REFORM."

cry for 'MEFURM.'

"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 White Reform has produced its fruits. We must now

"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 sabreurs 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 infuriate soldiery to violate the modesty of helpless women—the atrocious Bill that is intended to preven the discontented Irish petitioning, and meeting the express their numerous and insupportable women—the storage of the properties and insuportable women—the storage of the properties of the express their numerous and insuportable women—the storage of the properties of the express their numerous and insuportable women—the storage of the properties of the express their numerous and insuportable women—the storage of the properties of the express their numerous and insuportable women—the storage of the properties of the express their numerous and insuportable women—the storage of the properties o 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 separate political existence as has England.

"The Whig non representative Parliament has "passed" this Bill in SPIES OF THE PROPLE. Although junumership netitions have been

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 recurrence has not been distance to! or if listened to, it has been an-

where dry Mockers And Contempt!

"And shall we contribute our money to promote the base designs of these Parilamentary villians!

"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 respect is to declare that TAXA-TION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS ROBERTY, AND OUGHT TO HE RESISTED. If I should not have a single seconder in putting my just

TION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION 18 ROBBERT, AND RESISTED. If I should not have a single seconder in putting my just principles into execution, I, nevertheless, after mature deliberation, yow to Gon that the miserable pickpockets in power shall reper be eaid 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 nany imitators. I only hope that we shall have sufficient supporters to cause the swindlers in power to discover that nothing now will satisfy the Prince, except a real Radical Repost." — The Bill, the whole Bill, and nometranting bill. (Cheers.) The least this ten pound Parliament ought to do, would be to pass "A BILL TO AMEND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPILE 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

We only repeat our question; if such things as these are permitted, what Government, Whig, Tory, or Liberal, can go ou?

## 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 followreaders 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

he LANDLORD OF THE CHEQUERS, by Lord ALTER'EM, in which character he will introduce the well-known sermon n malt

part of the PATRIOT will be performed, positively

The part of the Patriot will be performed, positively for this night only, by young Roseius, alias "Little Cam." The MASTER IN 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 Grazier, in Downing-street.

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 detheatre was determined on;—with what success the public know too well already. theatre was determined know too well already.

THE late pirouetting 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 lumiliating ordeal as candidates. The hot and cold votes on the Malt and Assessed Taxes have, however, exploded the Referm Humbug, and raised a fermentation in the national stomach not to be readily appeased.

Brummagem has again spoken out—thrice hath its fiat THE late pirouetting of the REFORMED Parliament has

gene forth—the Political Unions are up—Anti-Ministerial meetings are in progress or agitation—and the GREYLINGS are doomed to despair and flight by the Frankenstein them-actives have created.

are doomed to despair and flight by the Frankenstein them selves have created.

The following resolutions have been clamorously passed by the Birmingham Political Union:—

A steeting of the Birmingham Political Council was on Thursday two the Birmingham Political Council was on Thursday two the Birmingham political Council was on Thursday two the Birmingham political Council was on Thursday two the Birmingham point of the Council was on Thursday two the Birmingham upon the present state of the House of Corramons, and its recent vote upon Sir J. Key's motion for the recent of assessed taxes. The following resolutions were passed taxanismously, and followed by three hearty cheers:—

"I. 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 load of taxation; by insisting on the continuation of the perial and unjust taxes assessed upon houses and windows, notwithtanding the relief which was imperatively demanded by the depressed et the official of the productive of trade; and especially by their absolutely forcing upon the country the odious and oppressive malt tax without any diminution, although its partial abolition had been deliberately resolved on by a vote of the House of Commons only three days previously,—have betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair.

"3. That into frightful situation of their country, it is the opinion of this Council that PUBLIC MEETING ought to be held wirrs two taxes and windows. 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 Newmall Hills, and that a committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, Mr. Boutrage, and Mr. Salr, be appointed to report the earliest possible day on which such meeting can be held."

Several speeches w

Several speeches were delivered, but we could find room only for the following:—
Dr. de Bosco Arravoo asid that there never was a time when the motivate of the council was no beset with difficulties. It was true that in likely last they had been placed in a fearul situation, but their path they had been placed in a fearul situation, but their path they had been placed in a fearul situation, but their path they had been placed in a fearul situation and their states. After three years of unwearied patience, zeal, and declamations of the fearul situation of the place of the could not but look forward to the picture with the most anxious fears. After three years of unwearied patience, zeal, and declamations of the property of the property of the patients of the property of the patients of th

These hints, to be sure, are a little strong, but may prove the strong advice from our FRIENDS is not to be slighted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH-THURSDAY, May 2.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King on the prosecution of Jonn 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, Marning Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Herald, Giuardian, Globe, Courier, Albian, Standard, Sun (true and false), and St. James's Chronicle newspapers, for a talse 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 28th of April, in his place in the House of Commons, said, in reference to a certain resolution, which had been moved by Sir W. Ingilby, Bart. (commonly known by the name of the Lincolnshire conjuror), 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 it 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 20s. 8d. to 10s. a quarter."

The Leraned Gentleman was here interrupted by the Court, and, in reply to a question, whether the alleged offence was not morpoperly 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 F. Burdett, and the 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 c

should oblige him to confess them.

The application was also supported by affidavits of a similar tendency from Sir F. Burdett, prof. Lubritary. Nr. W. Brougham, 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 sentimes should be treasonable, seditions, or otherwise criminal. The mere is go opinion, that the expressions alledged to have been used and in the sense put upon them by the Charactaton of the Excessors, far from being criminal, were highly profes and partial theory the Charactaton of the Excessors. The express undertaking only a Charactan of the Excessors, and such as present in the report of the Charactan of the Excessors, and and the sense is the profession of the Excessors, and and the express pledge, and within a few hours departed from that pledge book is the contained a statement that the Noble Lord had given an express pledge, and within a few hours departed from that pledge book is the contained a statement that the Noble Lord had given and thus excape from the obligation they imposed, the Court would not be considered such a charge as a most serious imputation upon his character, and as one which called for the extraordinary interference to was ought for. The Court, in refusing the application, could not but express some surprise at the conduct and arguments of the Solicitor Generals.

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 cause, or at least palliation, might be afforded by the stinging censure which had been passed upon His Majesty's Government, and more especially the Law Advisers of the Crown, by the Hon, and Learned Michael to hya 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

[We may, perhaps, find room next Sunday for the insertion o some of the affidavits, which are curious.]—ED.

## DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAN 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 burisl-ground is attached to them? This fact alone is a strong 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.

PEMICAN.

The Ex-Member for Westminner.—A most amusing discovery has just been made; Sir John Cam Hobnouse—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 secrificed 5,0001. 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 5,000, 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 peopie 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 Hobbouse appointed his brother, a Capitain in the Guards on full pay, to the civil situation of Private Secretary to himself as Secretary at War, the Capitain receiving at the same time his full pay in the army and 3001. a year as a civil salary? I sit true that, after a few weeks service, he procueded for his brother the Capitain retiring pension of 1501. a year?

It is settled that the Covent Garden Company leave their Theatre for the purpose of commencing a new emmaion at the Circuit.

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.

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 nerg to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the rejection of Sir J. Kev's motion for the repeal of the house and window taxes. WM. Tooke, Esq., M.P., is announced to preside.

the house and window taxes. w.w. 100KE, ESq., N.I., 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., bas 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.

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 their Chief Justice having abolished their ancient fee for the entry of Declarations; an officer of the Court replied, that in this later 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 latered for the contraction).

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 Jernyn, 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 Jernyn 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 Beaumony, 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 Fisches 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 Bulow and Majer Baus, arrived in town on Monday evening from the Earls of Albemans and Belfars, Lord Addirect, attended by Baron Bulow and Majer Baus, arrived in fown on Monday evening from the Earls of Albemans and Belfars, Lord Addirect, attended by Baron Bulow and Might Baus, arrived in fown on Monday evening from the Earls of Albemans and Belfars, Lord Addirect, attended by Baron Bulow and Might Baus, arrived in town on Monday evening from the Earls of Albemans and Belfars, Lord Addirect, attended by Baron Bulow and Might Baus, arrived in town on Monday evening from the Earls of Albemans and Belfars, Lord Addirect Baus and Belfars, Lord Addirect Baus and Belfars, Lord Addirect Baus and Belfars, and Belfars, who is in his twenty-seventh year

HOUR! HIS Highness, who is in his twenty-seventh year, successed to the government of the Duchy on the dethronement of his broblet. Duke Charles, in the autumn of 1830. He is second cousin to his Majesty; his father, the late Duke of Hnunswick, who was killed at Quatre Bras, being the son of the Princess Augusta, sister to Kiss George III.

sentiments of the Northamptonshire Furmers .- A correspon The sentiments of the Northamptonsure rarmers.—
dent informs us that at a very numerous meeting of the principal farmers and graziers at the annual meeting of Rushton association held on Thursday last, so much disgust was evinced at the procedular than the procedula held on Thursday last, so much disgust was evinced at the procuping of Lord Altrongs on the malt tax question, that they then as 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 was got up, the respectability of the parties from whom it emansited, 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 signaling in the City, which is, we understand, to be presented early in the next week to the House of Commons, praying for an abandomical 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 victualized other Offices. It has been ascertained that the licensed victualized coach proprietors, and others, have been plundered to the amount of the several thousand pounds annually, under the pretence of comprosing informations. Eight of the officers of Union Hall have been discharged by order of Lord Melbourne.

The election of a Portal serious control of the control of

The election of a Representative for the western division of Wercestershire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Foley, (now Lord Foley) fixed for Wednesday next. Mr. Packington and Captain Winnington will be put in nomination on that day. The former, who lately said for America, is a staunch supporter of the agricultural and compression of the same of the compression of the comp

THE EMBARGO.—The vessel laden with fruit from the Mediler ranean, and to which we referred a day or two since as having been detained at Gibraltar, and subsequently released by the Vice-Admir

ralty Court there, is under quarantine as well as detention at Plymouth. The fruit is now in a state of decomposition, and the stench in consequence is so offensive that no one can approach the ship. The cause of herl being under quarantine, we understand, is the decayed condition of her cargo. The goods on board not perishable

Tor Sanaica Mail. The private communications by the Jamaic Tree Samata Mail.—The private communications by the Jamaica Mail state that the political excitement was never more violent than at preent, 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 steethe terms of this Memorial:—

with the sentiments of every planter in the Island. The following grethe 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 our laws. We claim that Sectarian Missionshies shall be left to the operation of the laws. We ask for such siterations 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 call upon Government to give us an equitable compotion; if refused, we humbly require that the island of Jamaica be esparated 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 sppear 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

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, foreeight, and decision of Mr. Stakery 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. Lubshington 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 Archor Tayern. Oh! Whig consistency, thou art like Echo—heard but never seen!

Important to Witnesses in Civil Actions.—It is not generally

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.

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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.]

Ist Lifer a 4x—Regent's Park,
2d ditt - Hyd's Park,
2d ditto - Edinburgh,
3d ditto - Edinburgh,
4d do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Dandalk,
4th do, - Hyd's Park,
4th do, - Birmbigham,
4th do, - Hyd's Park,
                                                                                                                                            ach rustier Gas. [1st Datt.]—and Tower.

[2d hattalion.]—Portman-street.
Food [1s hatt.]—St. Lucia; Paisley.
[2d batt.]ion]—Glasgow.
do.—Rombay; C atham.
do.—Bondy; C atham.
do.—Gliraltar; Nenagh.
do.—Gliraltar; Nenagh.
do.—Rombay; Chatham.
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                        and Johnson Chatham.

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Joseph Wales; Cha-Wales; Cha-Wales; Cha-Maydock Lodge, Trinidad; Sunderland, 0-Bombay; Chatham, Jamaica; Plymouth Glibrilar; Clonnel, Quebe; Newcastle on-T Demerars; Greenlaw, Bengal; Chatham, -Cork, Mansier, Greenlaw, 923 d. — Permoy.
923 d. — Bai badoer; Port George.
94th do. — Bai badoer; Port George.
95th do. — Corfu; Guernsey.
95th do. — Hailfax, N. S.; Sheerness.
97th do. — Ceylon; Fermoy.
98th do. — Cape of Good Hope; Devon 98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devon-port.
99th do.—Mauritius; Drogheda.
Ride Brigade (ist battalion)—Halifax,
N. S.; Chatham—Corfu; Dover.
Royal Staff Corp.—Hyther
Royal Staff Corp.—Hyther
Lat West India Regiment—Trinidad.
2d do.—Bahamas.
Ceylon Riffe Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riffemen—Cape of Good
Hope. Mauritlus : Cork

Weeden.

New Brumswick; Boyle.

Blackburn.

Antigua; Cork.

Jamales; Limerick.

Bengal; Chatham.

Madras; Chatham.

Madras; Chatham.

Madras; Chatham.

Hope.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra
Leone.

Royal Newfoundland and Veteran Companies—Newfoundland.

Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

THE NEW ROAD TO FINCHLEY, BARNET, &c.

Ria—The first swallow. "harbinger of apring," has appeared, and hashionable world no longer confine their airings to the Parks. There is perhaps no part of the country around London more desidual at his association of the year than the neighbourhood of Hampston and the adjacent villages, which places are now most Conveniently, and the adjacent villages, which places are now most Desired the process of the pr

taking.

Throughout the whole line the road is now in very good travelling

condition, and I observe with much pleasure the preference given to it by the carriages of the Duke of Bedden, Marquis of Salisbury, as well as those of other Noblemen and Gentlemen whose seats lie northward, frequently passing along it.

The branch road opposite Macclefield Bridge is not at present 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.

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 more known, for the benefit of the public, a road, which will at no distant day become one of the leading entrances to this great city. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 27, 1833.

VIATOR.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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 metricul and benevolent in sending spring after winter, and cheerfulness after sadness—man does not seek to imitate his Creater; and the month of May has returned, in vain, with all its leasons 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 promisins, the fields and the gardens yield—or bid fair to yield—their increase, and, as far as nature is concerned, France might be as happy, gay and cheerful, as nature looks hereeft this glorious and respliendent 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.

Trusaday, April 25.—The Session of ISE2-33 is closed to-day, by Louis Philitre in person. He has made a Specch, in which he thanks the Ministerial Deputies—and calls those who are not Ministerial "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 a war, and the latter because they made the Speech themselves.

Fuda

att. This is one of the most important events which has occurred since the Revolution 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 Kink of BAYARIA 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 Ducless of BERRY has refused to receive the medical men sent to her by the Government. She says. "I asked to see my friende, and they send me doctors; I will not see those whom my enemies desire, unless they will also allow me to take counsel on 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 and Ambassadors of Louis Philippe and the French Government.

Sunday.—There have been disturbances of a serious and the particle do arrive or to land. They have done both, and all remonstrances are of no avail. The Pacha of Eaver has resolved on his side on marching on Constantinople. Irranin Pacha is said to have rejected all the recent proposals made to him by M. VARENNES 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 mastersto increase their wages, or else to proclaim a republic.—The French Government has received fresh information from the East of Europe. Irranin Pacha is advancing; Smyrna is occupied by his troops. News has also reached us from Alexandria: the Viceroy of Eyryt is sending forth more veasels 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.

Monnay.—The

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Littiewood has been presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Rectory of Thorneyburn, void by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Brice.

The Rev. AINSLABIE PROCTOR has been presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland to the living of Alwincle with Holey-stone. The Rev.—PRIPPS, son of T. H. Phipps, esa. 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, as the future Master of the richly endowed Ratcliffe Free School, Stamford.

The Rev. Tromas Mills, 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.

Peterborough
The Rev. George Attron WRITAKER, B.A., has been instituted
The Rev. George Mendham, in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk,
on the presentation of the devisees in trust of Thomas Whitaker,
Egg., deceased.

isq., deceased. The Rev. Mr. Fenn, incumbent of Pinner, near Harrow, has een appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter, with the rectory of St.

The Rev. Mr. Fenn, incumbent of Pinner, near Harrow, naseen appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter, with the rectory of St. Owen, Hereford.

The Rev. H. Pansons, of Baliol 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.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Anthony Moran, of Hell, and upwards of 16 years Curate of Brailstoff and Osmaston, in the country of Derby.

The Rev. T. Wayson, formerly Incumbent of Elland in the parish of Halifax, and briefler to the Rev. J. Wayses, incumbent of Colfy.

The Rev. T. Kendall, being drowned between Milladulla and Sydney,

together with the crew and passengers of the ressel in which he was sabing Mr. KNNDALL first wentout as a Church Misstenary in 1813.

The Rev. GRORGE WADDINGTON. Rector of Northwald, Norfolk, and see of the late Rev. Thomas Waidlurgon, D.D. Pret endary of Ely.

The Rev. PREPERICE CROKES. B.A. Vices of Goabill, in Lincolnshire, and a Londham cum Pettistre, in the country of Suffulk.

At Bath, the Rev. CHARLES PRIDRAUX BRUNK, of Prideaux-place, county of Coruwall, aged 73.

At Bath, the Rew Can the Manner of Controll, aged 73.

Cannall, aged 74.

Cannall, aged 7

On Friday last Robert Whiston, B.A. and Scholar of Trimity college, in this University, was appointed Head Master of the Rechester and Chatham Classical and Mathematical School.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Sabebury, 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 Branchose college, Oxford; George A. Goddard, B.A. of Branchose college, Oxford; George A. Goddard, B.A. of Branchose college, Oxford; George B.A. of Wadham college. Oxford; William Rigden, B.A. of Maudalen hall, Oxford; John Vangsham, B.A. of Morcester college, Oxford.—Priests: John James: Vangsham, M.A. of Merton college, Oxford; George Robbins. B.A. of Masdalen College Oxford; Thomas Cottle, M.A. of Fembroke college, Oxford; Hughe 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 Bites, B.A., Corpusa Christic College, Cambridge; Edward Francis Beynon, M.A. Trim, college, Cambridge; Thomas Scott Bonnin. B.A., Queen's college. Cambridge; Edward Francis Beynon, M.A. Trim, college, Cambridge; John Saumarez Winter, B.A., Corpus Christic College, Cambridge; John Saumarez Winter, B.A., Corpus Christic College, Cambridge; John Saumarez Winter, B.A., Corpus Christic College, Cambridge; George Vinne, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Lincoln.

MISCELLANFOUS.

We are glad to hear that a very handsome subscription has been fascult was obtained in the Ecclesiastical Court of York on Thuroday the 18th ult.

J. W. Field, George Vinne, B.A., Clank, M. G. Waider of Birdurah house, near Doncaster, have cach subscribed 50t, towards the repairs of the Parish Church of Bradford.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Ledlandome unbecription has been fascult was obtained in the Ecclesiastical Court of York on Thuroday for the Parish Church of

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Ledann were on Thursday morning interred within the parish church of St. John's Deviges. Agreeaby with a request made previous to his decease. Mr. Mudy, the organish performed the "Dead March in Saul" at the funeral. The service on the occasion was most impressively read by the Rev. Archdeacon Macnosalo.

National Society-a-office, St. Martin's-piece, on Wednerd Macnosalo.

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CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The tendency of the Consol Market has been upwards, the price for Consols for Account being 87\$\frac{1}{2}\$. India Bonds are 26\$ to 28\$; and India Stock is 227\$. Bank Stock closed at 1934-44.

In the Foreign Market, Russians Bonds are 102\$\frac{1}{2}\$, Danish 72\$\frac{1}{2}\$, Dutch 45\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Belgian 85\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Spanish Stock is heavy at 18\$\frac{1}{2}\$! 73.

Dutch 45\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Belgian 85\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Spanish Stock is heavy at 18\$\frac{1}{2}\$! 9.

The Portuguese Scrip has rather improved, being at a discount of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$. The representation of Belgian Bonds is ex-dividend, the dividend being mow in course of payment.

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The German papers of the 29th of April contain accounts from Constantinople of the 7th, giving the Turkish account of the neworkation which has brought the Russians to that city. It does not differ in any particular from that which we have had from so many other quarters.

Accounts from Alexandria of March 26th say, that Lieut. Colonel Campbell had arrived there on the 24th, and was presented on the 26th to the Viceroy, to whom he delivered his credentials.

A merchantman, which had arrived at Alexandria, from Larnaca, in Cyprus, brought the news of disturbances which had broken out at Nicosia, in that island, but were speedily quelled. They originated in the oppressive conduct of the Musselmen towards the Greeks, who constitute a greater part of the population. At Larnaca, on occasion of the celebration of a marriage at night, when the Greeks conducted themselves in a noisy disorderly manner in the streets, there was an affray between the Turkish soldiers on duty, in which two Greeks were wounded.

Ibrahim continues at Kiretaplay, but it is expected that he will speedily advance.

We quote the following from our excellent contemporary, the

quote the following from our excellent contemporary, the

Standard:— Convering non our excenent contemporary, the "A Cabinet Council is summoned to be held at Lord Althorp's official residence in Downing-street, at two o'clock to-morrow.
"It is rumoured at the West-end of the town, that Ministers, alarmed at the demonstrations of public feeling which have already been evinced, and duly regarding the safety of their places, will immediately come forward with a proposition to repeal, not only the house and window tax, but others, if not the entire of the assessed taxes."

house and window tax, but others, if not the entire of the assessed taxes."

In consequence of the Equity Judges being engaged at the Privy Council, none of their Courts were open to-day. In the Common Law Courts nothing of sufficient interest to report transpired.

The following Gentlemen were yeaterday called to the degree of Barrister at Law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn:—Charles Chapman Barber, Eq., Wm. Raines, Eq., Leonard Fostooke, Eq., Charles Wm. Heigham, Eq., Joseph Bonsor, jun, E-q., and Edward Eyre, Esq.

Mrs. Dickons, the celebrated vocalist, died yesterday morning at her house in Regent-street, She made her first appearance at Coventiander in Regent-street, She made her first appearance at Coventian en excellent portrait of her in Mathewa's Theatrical Gallery.

The infant Viscount Goderich, only son to the Earl of Ripon, now in his sixth year, is heir presumptive to three peeragen, and four harge fortunes. The Countess of Ripon succeeded on the death of her father, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, to all the unentailed estates of the Hobart family, including their splendid seat of Nocton hall, in Lincolashire; Lord Grantham, brother to Lord Ripon, heir to the Countess of Remily, including their splendid seat of Nocton ball, in Lincolashire; Lord Grantham, brother to Lord Ripon, heir to the Countess de Grey, has no son; consequently the infant son of Lord Ripon will probably inherit those honours.

Lord King is aeriously indisposed. His Lordship remains at his residence in Dover-street, with, as we are informed, extremely faint hopes of convalescence. The Noble Baron has been ailing during the last month, but within the last two or three days his disorder has taken an unfavourable turn. The answer to inquiries yesterday was, that his Lordship was somewhat better than on the day preceding.

ras, that his Lordship was somewhat better than on the day preedding.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at the Crown
and Anchor on Friday, at which a vote of censure upon their
ate representative, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, was carried unanimously;
as was, also, a resolution for a subscription to secure the return of
Colonel Evans, independent of expence to himself. The High Bailiff,
A. Morris, Esq. has fixed Tuesday next for the nomination of candiates, at the usual place in Covent-garden, and the two following
days for taking the poll, should one be demanded.

It is settled that the Covent Garden Company leave that Theatre
for the purpose of commencing a new campaign at the Olympic; the
reccipts not being sufficient to enable them to meet the expense of so
large an establishment as that in which they are at present performing. Their performances at the latter theatre commence on Wednesday next.

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eleren years, Elizabeth Georgians, daughter of David Pollock, Esq. one will spirely counsel.

On the 3d inst. after a few days illness. Caroline Exam Scholey, the younget daughter of George Scholey, Esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey, and of Hallo Hall, Essex.

daughter of George Scholey, Etq. of Claphan Common, Surrey, and Halle Rivers.

On the 29th ult, at his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Dr. Bahighton, in the 77th year of his age—On the 30th ult, at Lodiges-indiages, Hakking, Kohert Harris, Beq in his 80th year—In Charlotte street. Bight ult. Louis and the control of the 18th of

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opened at One o'Clock on the Days of Exhibition.

21, Regent-street.

APPLEBY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The HEAD-MASTERBHIP of the Free Grammar School of Appleby, in the counties of Leicester 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 of the State

of the School, are to be sent (free of pottagy to be care of the two-voluments of Appleby, near Atherstone, on or before the loth of June next. A future day will be first for the Election, and the successful Candidate will be informed of the English of the Election, and the successful Candidate will be informed of the English of the English of the English of the English of the English of the English of the English of the English of the English of

Wood, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Solicitors, 10, Little St. Th mas Apostle, City.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—To be SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to the LIVING of HAWKEDON, in Sunfolk, 9 miles from Bury St. Edmund's and 7 from Clare. Coaches to and from each place erery day, and a daily post within two miles.

The Parsonage is pleasantly situate on the Green, which, with the Buildings and Glebe Land, comprises 25 acres. There is much hill and dale in the parish and vicinity. The Living contains about 1300 Acres of Land, no customs, and the whole liable to Tithe.

The present Incumbent is 73 years of age, the Duty is single, and Land-tax redeemed.

The wine transfer of the property of the puty is single, and Lano-ux referred.

For further particulars inquire of Messrs, Holmes, Jackson and Sparke, Bury Edwards, Jackson and Sparke, Bury St. Edmund's; or of John Joselyn, Esq. Sproughton, near I psavich.

All letters to be peat paid.

R. BAILEY (many years with Mr. Rainy, of Berkeley-square) respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has opened an Office at No. 4, Beak street, Regent-street, as AGENT for the SALE and PURCHASE of ESTATES, either by PUBLIC AUCTION or by PRIVATE CONTRACT, as well as the letting and procuring Houses of a superior kind. Mr. Balley begs further to assure those who may honour with their commands, that their orders shall at all times be executed with the greatest despatch, and in a manner best calculated to accurate interest of his

employers.

VICINITY of RUSSELL-SQUARE.—An excellent FAMILY
HOUSE, in ornamental and substantial repair, to be LET, at a low rent.
There is a paved terrace at the back of the house, and a garden well planted, and of some extent. For particulars, and cards to view, apply to Mr. Isher-wood, paper-hanger, Lumb's Conduit-atreet.

wood, paper-hanger, Lumb's Condult-street.

IGHGATE.—To be LET. elegantly FURNISHED, a very need to be a superior and most complete VILLA RESIDENCE, capable of accommodating a family of distinction, with a large establishment. The rooms are spacious, well-arranged, and in excellent condition, early all long delightful and very extensive proposets the investy ladd out and planted, and contain but-houses, argaeric carriages, &c. The wine forming one of the most inbest of the most proposed in the contingency of the contingency of the cont

ing for ten or tweive horses, carriages, e.c. 11 ew use forming one of the must cheerful, healthy, and gentlemany residences sear London.—Apply to Messrs, Johnston, Jupe and Co., 67 New fload street.

\*\*TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately.—The capital MANSION and DEMESNR of BATTLRSDEN PARK, in the County of Bedford, about two miles from Wohrn, near the junction of the Northampton and Stony Stratford Roads, and occupying the finest situation, without exception, in the whole county. The period of letting will be made subservient to the tenant's accommodation, and much latitude will be allowed. On the tenant's accommodation, and much latitude will be allowed. The rent will be respect to any alterations or improvements the may will be used above the tenant and the respect to any alterations or improvements the may will be used and the tenant will be a strength of the strength of th

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the oil Milsons of time College, will be held at the Thanked trouse Careen, St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of May. Dinner on table at Seven o'clock precisely.

The Provost
Rev. J. Wilson
Dr. Maton
W. Wightman, Eq.
Gentlemen intending to dime are requested to signify the same at the Thatched House by 28th instant.

THE PITT CLUB—LONDON.—The ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTH of the late Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, will be celebrated at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERY, Bishopsgate-street, on PRIDAY, the 31st of May. WILLIAM RALPH CARTWRIGHT, Eq. MP. In the Chair.

Tickets. £1 19s. each, may be had on application to the Committee, at the above Tavern, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 38th instant, between the bours of Eleven and Four.

May, 1833.

RAND FANCY FAIR for the CHARING-CROSS HOSPI-

instant, between the hours of Eleven and Four.

May, 1833.

FAND FANCY FAIR for the CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—Under the Patrenage of the Royal Pamily and principal Nobility.

The FANCY FAIR will commence TO-MORROW, and be continued the following days. The Stewards will have the honour to receive the company daily at One o'clock. Carriages are to set down at the principal entrance in King william-street, with the horses' heads towards St. Martin's Church, and to take up at the Hallin Agar-street, the horses' heads to the Strand. Suitable waiting rooms are provided for the servants of visitors.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.
OUNTRY BOUKSELLERS are respectfully requested to order
JOHN R. PRIESTLEY'S CATALOGUE, which is just published,
from the London Trade.—47, Holborn, removed from Great Russell-street
Cerent-grades.

ABULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

PATRON—HIS Most Gracious Majesty the KING.
PATRON—HIS Most Gracious Majesty the KING.
PATRON—HIS Most Gracious Majesty the KING.
PATRON—HIS Most Gracious Majesty the KING.
PATRONESSES—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN,
Her Roval Highness the Princess AUGUSTA.

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
CONTRIBUTARY WARDS; and for general purposes. The Poll to commence at One, and close at Four o'clock precisely.

R. S. B. SANDILANDS, A.M., Hen. Sec.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Seat in the Direction of your Affairs.
Active military employment during the greater part of 29 years' service under
the Presidency of Bombay, and the duties of an important civil situation during
the Presidency of Bombay, and the duties of an important civil situation during
the character, bablis, and feelings of your native army, and the people at large,
with a great portion of Western India, and with the revenue system and capple,
littles of the Decean.

My whole experience in India has impressed me with the most favourable sen-

depend on seculing to its people the benefits of a mild and just administration of our power.

The limits of an address of this nature do not permit of my entering into details, but it is your right and your duty to accrutinize the pretensions of those who solicit your suffrages; and I trust, in the course of paying y seprets to you individually, I shall be enabled to afford such explanations as will justify me is a confident for the honour of a sext in the East India Direction, to the duties of which I could devote my entire and unremitting attention. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Ladies and Geritheme, your most obedient humble Servant,

Licutenant Colonia, Bombay Army.

47. Albion-atreet, Hyde Park, May 9, 1833.

ENERGY. CEMETERY COMPANY.—ALL SOULS'

The Directors invite the Public to view this eviabilishment, now ready for the interment of the dead, the want of which has hitherto been a reproach to London, other countries having long since found the advantage of removing the dead to a distance from the habitations of the living.

One part of the ground has been devoted to the interment of Singland. A Chapat will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, will also be shouly completed on this part. Catacombs in both are prepared, respectively parties, exhumation. A general Register, ancording to the Act of Parliament, is kept for both parts of the ground, a depth parties, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, and watched by patrola, the heigh golded in the Registry of the Diocess of London, with the registry of parlishes.

The Directors feel confident that the heavy of the situation, its security,

cate heing longed in the Registry of the Diocess of London, with the registry of partition.

Partition Partition of the Comparity of the catecomba value, and the advantages of registration, and the moderate prices of the catecomba value, and graves, will recommend the General Cornetery to all who prefer the decent and reverend interment of deceased friends to the insecure, crowded, and, in many cases, disgusting burial places in London and Westminster; and they are persuaded that an undertaking so eminently calculated to improve and secure the health of this great and increasing metropolis will receive that degree of public encouragement to which it has so just a claim.

Any further information may be ontained of Mr. Bowman, at the Office of the Company, 35, Great Russell-street, Bloombury, where all applications are to be made: If by latter, post paid.

C.B. BOWMAN. Clerk of the Company.

encouragement to which it has so just a claim.

Any further information may be obtained of Mr. Bowman, at the Office of the Company, 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where all applications are to be made: If by letter, post paid.

C. B. BOWMAN, Clerk of the Company.

BYERS, HATTER, No. 3, Pall Mail, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they may be supplied with at 22s. Liveries as usual.—Merchanis and Captains supplied on the usual terms.

MARBLE WORKS.—The Public are invited to view the extensive Silow ROOM fitted up by the LONDON MARBLE and STONE WORKING COMPANY. containing the greatest variety of CHIMNEY IEEE, Yables, Wash-land Stands, and Stone Good of Harbert Work, and the superior financial for the superior manner by the Patent Material was a company of the property of the p

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### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSULVENCY.
P. BOND, Worcester, wine-merchant
BANKRUPTS.

J. SAUNDERS, Abergavenny, Monomoultabire, norseryman. Att. Brown,
Golden-square, and Chapel-street, Paddington-W. DICKINSON, Ewer-street,
Southwark, hair manufacturer. Atts. Robinson and Son, Hall-Mono street,
Plecadilly-W. LEE, Henrietts street, Covent-gardes, commission agent and
broker. Atta. Meastr. Harrison, Southaupton buildings, Chancery, lane. -R.
Plecadilly-W. LEE, Henrietts street, Covent-gardes, commission agent and
and Bunce Serjeant's Inn Fleet-street, London; Watton, Shrewbury-J.
RADCLIFFE, Sinckport, Chebire, cotton-spinner. Atts. Walmaley and Co.,
Chancery-lane, London; Duckworth and Co., Manchester-J. MASTON,
Market Rasen, Lincolnshire aurgenn. Atts. Scott. Lincoln's Inn fields, London;
Davson. Exporth, Lincolnshire-E. Robe BRITS. Typy Coed, Brywess, Carzarosabire, pic drover, Atts. Adhieston and Co., Bediord-tow. London; Jones,
W. A. WOOD. Left, Statum place, London; Winer-botton, nelections, Market Master, Commission of the Comm

# FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Manchester, timber-merchanis. Atts. Morris and Co., Great Ormond-street, London; Turner, King-steet, Blanchester.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Wan Oppics, May 8.—24 Regt. Life Gaards: Vet. Surg. F. C. Cherry, from h. p. Royal-Waggon Tr. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Field, dec.—24 Dragoon Guards: Lient J. S. Lyon, from 98th F. to be Lieutenant, vice Addison, app. to 45th F.—5th Foot: Capt. W. C. Slayne, from h. p. Unntt to be Captain, vice W. Sania, who exchanges, rec. diff.; Sas. J. Woodward to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Mayne, prom.; T. Bryc. Gent to be Ensigh by pur. vice Woodward—8th. Bed to by Lieutenant by pur, vice Bryon in the Ensigh by pur. vice Mayne, prom.; T. Bryc. Gent to be Ensigh by pur. vice Mayne, prov. J. McCenn to be Captain by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Mayne, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Anond-Jalent Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Anond-Jalent Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Anond-Jalent Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Owners, prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Anond-Jalent Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice J. B. Thornhill, exch.—62d Root: Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice J. B. Thornhill, exch.—62d Root: Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice J. B. Thornhill, exch.—62d Root: Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice J. B. Thornhill, exch.—62d Root: Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice J. B. Thornhill, exch.—62d Root: Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice Journal Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice Journal Prov. Lieutenant by pur, vice Stabinger, vice Journal Prov. Lie

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Tuesday.—The Duke of Sussay presented a petition from the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, praying for an amelioration of the severity of the criminal law. The petition was agreed to at public meeting, and signed by 5330 persons. The Illustrious Duke, in despribing the petition, made some statements as to the state of crime and punishments, which were mostly insudible.—Lord Lynnhuser supported the prayer of the petition; and Lord Meldourner syromised that special attention should be paid to it.

Wedding the special attention should be paid to it.

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Briday. He took that opportunity of correcting a mis-statement which he made upon a former occasion as to the number of voters who received brites for their votes at the last Stafford election. He stated that out of 526 voters 524 received money, whereas the number should have been 424.

Tausbay.—Lord Auckland moved the Order of the Day for the

who received uting for their votes at the last Stafford election. He stated that out of 526 voters 524 received money, whereas the number should have been 424.

Thurshay—Lord Auckland moved the Order of the Day for the committal of the Cotton Duties Bill.—Lord Ellendogous referred to the measure by which the tax on raw cotton was imposed in 1831, and to the proposal which was then made, but not adopted, to increase the duty upon East India cotton also. From the refusal to impose the duty upon East India cotton also. From the refusal to impose the duty agreat advantage had arisen to the manufacturer, as was proved by the increased import as well as the improved quality of the article. Small as the duty now was, he thought a further considershle advantage would be gained by its total removal.—The Earl of Ripon would be one of the last men to oppose any measure for encouraging our imports from the East Indies; but he thought the duties on East India produce had now been reduced so low that a further reduction would not increase the consumption.—Lord Ellendous would take that opportunity of calling attention another of the duties laid on in 1831; he meant the wine duties. The result had proved that instead of producing an increase to the revenue it had created a loss of 5,0001. The control of the duties had not yet had a fair trial since he alteration was adopted to enable head obsern pursued yet footen the course pursued yet of Landous and the time to describe the course pursued yet. A covernment with regard to the revenue, and said that the increase of the duty on cotton was adopted to enable coal to the trade. Lord Auckland makes and he proved so beneficial to the trade Lord printed calicors, which had proved so beneficial to the trade. Lord Auckland makes and the triles Duty Bill.—Lord Auckland moved the second treading of the Bill —Lord Lord Auckland moved the second treading of the Bill —Lord Lord Auckland moved the second treading of the Bill —Lord Auckland would not come within the meaning of the Bill.—Lord

Anguirum. Adjourned.

Faiday.—Earl Girry presented the papers moved for on a former evening by the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the occupation of Alaiers by the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the occupation of Alaiers by the French; but his Lordship abstained frommaking any remarks, the Earl of Aberdeen being absent.

The Earl of Raynon moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Stafford Flection Brithery Bill.—Lord Evennuars said he did not oppose the second reading of this Bill, because he was satisfied by the Report of the Committee that very extensive birbery had existed at the recent and several preceding elections, in which some of the candidates and agents were deeply implicated, at Stafford, and because he thought it imperative upon the Legislature that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts. The Bill was then dead a second Mine, and ordered to be committed on Monday asst. read a second Mine, and ordered to be committed.—Adiourned to Monday asst.

.Monday next. The London and Greenwich Rail way Bill was read a second time. Adjourned to Monday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF CO.MMONS.

Monday.—The Church Temporalities (Ireland), Bill was read a second time after a lengthened discussion.

The Tile Duties Bill, the Personal Estates Bill, and the Cotton Duties Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

TURBDAY.—Mr. R. Palates moved for a Committee to enquire into the law relative to the passing of Irish vagarats, with a view to its amendment.—The Chancellor of the Excuspures acquiresed in the motion, which was sarred to, and the Committee appointed.

Chale motion of the Cramcellors of the Exchapure a Committee was also appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the

woods, torests, and land revenues, belonging to the Crown, in order to render the same as beneficial and productive as possible.

The Savings' Banks Annuities Bill was read a third time and

were.
Wennesday.—The London and Greenwich Railway Bill was read third time and passed.

Wennesday.—The London and Greenwich Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Moepern obtained leave to bring in a Bill to allow the affirmation of Quakers and Moravians to be taken instead of an oath in all cases.

Sir J. Byng, after referring to the Report of the Committee on the Newry Election Petition, and the acts of bribery and corruption brought home by evidence to an individual named James Lyall, moved that the House should instruct the Attorney-General for Ireland to prosecute the said James Lyall for bribery and corruption.—The motion was ageed to.

Mr. W. Brougham obtained leave to bring in a Bill to establish a general registry of all deeds and instruments relating to real property in England and Wales.

The Solicitor General moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Privy Council Bill. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman explained the object of the Bill, which was to improve generally the appellant jurisdiction of the Privy Council.—Mr. C. Eragussow supported the Bill. There was no worse constituted Court than this, with the exception always of the House of Lords. He hoped, ere long, to see a High Court of Appeal established. The Bill was read a second time, and committed for this day se'nnight.

The Law Amendment Bill went into Committee.—Mr. Jeavis and Mr. Parwa opposed the first clause, as vesting in Judges a power of altering the rule and practice of the Court.—Upon the clause giving power to the Judges to make rules for the limitation of special pleading a lengthened conversation took place between Mr. Hill, Mr. Sergeant Stankis, Mr. Gobson, Mr. Luoty, and Mr. C. Fragusson.—The Committee then divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 13; against it, 29; majority, 16.—The clause was then amendment, 13; against it, 29; majority, 16.—The clause was then amendment, 13; against it, 29; majority, 16.—The clause was then amendment, 13; against it, 29; majority, 16.—The clause was then amendment, 13; against it, 29; majority, 16.—The clause was then amendment, 13; against it

The Orange Passed.

The Dramatic Authors Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House

anjourned.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.—This Thursday.—The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.—This day being fixed for taking a ballot upon the Tiverton Election Petition, there were only seventy one Members present, and the House adjourned.

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

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

Farnax.—Colonel Perceyat, alluding to the notice which he gave on Wednesday night, said the wist et on sacertain from the Noble Lord whether any Chief Secretary had been or was likely soon to be appointed for Ireland. He fell, insilied in putting the question, as matters relating to Ireland of the highest importance were either pending or intended shortly to be brought before the House?—Lord Atraoner admitted that no doubt could exist of the importance of having this office filled up as early as possible. He could, however, only state to the Hon, and Gallant Gentleman that hitterto great that present say when the appointment was to be made, but when it did take place it would of course be announced in the awal way. In the meantime the Hon, and Gallant Gentleman might make any communications he had to make with respect to Ireland to the Hongo Office, and they would be stended to.

Office, and they would be stended to.

Office, and they would be stended to.

Mr. Alderman Thooyrsox, on the question that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, pursuant to notice, brought forward of Holland "—Lord Atraoner was understood to reply in the near the supplied of the supplie

direction of the music, and Harrison has undertaken the ornamental decorations.

Banky Sza Barniso.—Saline immersions in the Spring is prevalent with many persons, as having a more invigorating tendency than at a later period. We may therefore opportunely remind the fair visitors to the sea-coast of their accustomed accompanients, Rowland's Kalydon and Macassas Oil, which (used immediately after the Bath) are known to produce the most pleasing and salutary effects—sustaining a fine head of hair in luxuriance and beauty, which otherwise would by frequent sea-bathing become subject to harshness and decay; while the former celebrated awiliary guards the skin from all saline injury, sustains it in pure whiteness, and enhances the complexical by a delicate and permanently roseate bloom!

NEGRO EMANCIPATION PETITIONS.

I. Parance Foames, of Saint Cathenine's, Writer in Edinburgh, to day of March last, when the Reverend Archivald Browne was stirting with me in my writing foormout of Theready, the trenty-fine astiting with me in my writing room, I was waited upon by a person, early and the propose of offering to proup circle, asid that he had called for the purpose of offering to proup circle, asid that he had called for the purpose of offering to proup circle, asid that he had called for the purpose of offering to proup circle, asid that he had been employed or other petitions before: That upon saking him how he was paid, he arised at the rate of from fifteen to twenty shillings per thousand: That being the control of the control o

man.
The foregoing Declaration, aworn to in presence of me one of the Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Edinburgh, the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty the years.

R. Scott Moncaier, J. 7.

was sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are requested to state that the following interesting works are now on sale at the various booksellers in the following of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 2 vols. The property of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 2 vols. The property of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 2 vols. The converse of the competition of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 2 vols. The fourth of the presence of the competition of the comp

# ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Francis Merewerreen, B.C.L. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, has been collated, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, on the Vicarages of Allensmore and Clehonger, in the Deanery of Hreford, void by the death of the Rev. G. H. L. Gretton.

Hereford, void by the death of the Rev. G. H. L. Gretton.

The Rev. Enwand Tippert, of St. Ewe, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Allen, in the county of Devon.

On the 2d inst. at Stourbridge, the New Joseph Taylon, A.M. aged 59. He was Vicar of Snitterfield, and for several years Head Master of the Free Gramms School at Stourbridge, the Minister of the Church, and a Magistrate. He was good classical scholar, an impressive preacher, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger, and an able magistrate. On the 7th inst., the Rev. Robera Charger and the Masters of Arts: Henry James Hoskins, University; Digby Latimer, Lincoln; Rev. John James Hoskins, University; Digby Latimer, Lincoln; Rev. John James Howell, Brasernose, Grand Compounder; David Theodorr William Nash Skillicorne, Worcester, William Hutton, St. Edmund Hal; Michael Thomas Dupré, Lincoln; Henry Byne Carr., John Dixon Clark, William Carwingth, William Henry Byne Carr., John Dixon Clark, James Hewitt, Hon. Richard Cavendish Boyle, Hon. William Henry Dawnay, Frank George Coltman, Willoughty Edward Rooke, George Berjamin Sandford. Resences: Richard John Dawes, Worcester; Edward Mason Crossfield, Magdalen Hal; William Charles Sole Sole, Wadham; Francis H. Lee Warner, Ballol; Fitcherbert Adams Marriott, William Henry Pole Carew, John A. Bishop, Jeaus; Th

der of what standink Candidates for the Degree of B.A. ought to be before they are allowed to be examined for that Degree.

Rev. Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's college, has refused to ratify the appointment of the Rev. J. R. Mazon, as Master of Stamford School, on the ground that, as visitor, he had a right to be consulted in the choice.

Among the persons admitted to the order of Deacons at the recent Ordination in the Callevilla, by the Lord Blahop of Exerer, was Mr. William Griesawood, of Torquay. This gentleman is advanced in years, and in that place had built a Dissenting Meeting-bouse, in the Independent interest; he was also very popular in the Dean. On his return from the Ordination, he stated his reasons for it, and announced to his congregation that he had conformed to the 200 men. On his return from the Ordination, he stated his reasons for it, and announced to his congregation that he had conformed to the 200 men. On his return from the Ordination, he stated his reasons for it, and announced to his congregation that he had conformed to the 200 men. On his return from the Ordination, was ready to be returned. About half his congregation remain with him; and it is understood he is about to add a tower to his chanel; to endow it, and to solicit from the Bishop that he will be pleased to consecrate it. The annual Meeting of the Devon and Exerte Union Society, for The Consecrate in the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the Religious Reformation in Ireland, was held at the Clarence the

SIR BETHELL CODRINGTON AND THE EDINBURGH ANTI-SIAVERY SOCIETY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In the Morning Post of this day insertion has been given to a communication from Sir B. Codrington. containing copies of two depositions sworn to in Edinburgh by "Allen George Field and Alexander Urquhart. A.M." These depositions contain a serious charge against the Anti-Slavery Society in Edinburgh; they give the evidence of a wretched individual, called James Morison, who says that he was employed by the Rev. Christopher Anderson to collect signatures for the Edinburgh Petition for immediate emancipation, at the rate of half-a-suinea per thousand, and that he actually did collect, and was paid for six thousand seven hundred signatures.

pation, at the rate of half-a-guinea per thousand, and that he actually did collect, and was paid for six thousand seven hundred signatures.

In reply to this account, which has received the sanction of Sir B. Codrington, I have simply to say, that there is not one word of truth in Morison's etatement from beginning to end. Before I left Edinburgh, I refuted it before two thousand people, with authentic documents in my hand.

The Rev. Christopher Anderson published a letter in the Edinburgh Newspapers, denying that the had ever employed Morison only other man to procure signatures to the Petition alluded to, or to any other man to procure signatures to the Petition alluded to, or to any other retition. Besides which, the Secretaries of the Edinburgh Newspapers, denying that the had ever employed Morison only other Morison. Besides which, the Secretaries of the Edinburgh Petition devolved upon one obtained in such a manner. The labour of Immediately superintending the getting up of the Edinburgh Petition devolved upon one obtained in such a manner. The labour of Immediately superintending the getting up of the Edinburgh Petition devolved upon one obtained in such a manner. The labour of Immediately superintending the getting up of the Edinburgh Petition devolved upon one signatures. He gave out every blank sheet, and received every individual. He paid all expenses connected with the obtaining of signatures. He gave out every blank sheet, and received every in my handa, when I publicly showed the whole of Morison's statement to be a fabrication.

I cannot suppose that Sir Bethell Codrington was aware of the circumstances of the case when he gave publicity to these singular field with a far and the superintendent of the discharge decounts were in my handa, when I publicly showed the whole of Morison's statement to be a fabrication.

I cannot suppose that Sir Bethell Codrington was aware of the circumstances of the case when he gave publicity to these singular field the field of the secretaries of the Edinburgh Ant

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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 ban-quet, and the splendid gold vases and salvers and can-dalabres shone resplendently, and the Knights of the Thistle and St. Patrick were feasted,—they were 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 v 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.

ment 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 band 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 Althorn no more dare enforce the House and Window Taxes than he dare suggest an Income Tax in lieu of them.

Is this to be woudered 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 parley 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

cussion 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—he pressed. What CHANCELLOR of the EXCHRQUER, 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.

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, fail 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 comaring it with what it is at present, it is impossible to com-

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.

persons especially competent to afford important evidence (Lord Brimore 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 Slst of January, which was at the time published in this paper. Its effect was to induce Lord Howick-i. e. Lord Godriller agree 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

mitting 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 secresy!!!

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 "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 of 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).

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 Mi. 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:—

"I. 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.

"II. 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 following the mismaster framer roughts 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 rugar to ctaim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, the labourer should
"4. That during such one-fourth of his time, the labourer should

scale of wages

" 4. That during such one-fourth of his time, the labourer should

"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

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

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 filteen 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 Ilis Majesty's Treasury.

"1V. Such loan to be distributed among the different Colonies in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

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 ammihilated. 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 Indian body, who on the 26th of February withdrew the motion for a Committee at Lord GOPERICE'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 ere were; they are lated 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 reklessness to overthrow the whole Colonial system, and cast adrift n

Neither his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, or the Duchess, was at Lady GREY's assembly, as advertised in the newspapers.

THE Westminster election is over, and Colonel Evansis returned. Mr. Escott was at the bottom of the poll, and Sir John Hobhouse, 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 Hobhouse 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 Hobhouse 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

Ministerial influence—the was one of themselves—the made an office which placed him personally in a peculiarly delicate situation—all that may or may not be consistent with his form protestations—but all that he had done before the present election.

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 Hobhouse 10

fore resign my seat: and the more we twist this decay and forwards, the less we can find Sir John Hobhouse 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 Hobhouse'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 amounce 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 naivete, 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, Holhhouse 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 of One thing the papers say, which, if true, is not quite of Sir John Hole.

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; by the Cords of lis Majesty Fresaury.

"It was committed to the most 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 Indies should at least have justice, according to the promises and pledges made and given by the Government itself.

Listen!—In ISI2 a Committee of the Lords, the Duke of RICHMOND chairman, 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 most numerous and important meetings ever held in the city of London. This Committee ast. In their report they stated that they had examined witnesses to one point only, of the most numerous and important meetings ever held in the city of London. This Committee ast. In their report they stated that they shad been submitted to them; that upon no point could they form a definite opinion; and that, expecting the arrival of the state opinion; and that, expecting the arrival of the state opinion; and that, expecting the arrival of the state opinion; and that they shade as a submitted to them; that upon no point could they form a definite opinion; and that it expects the community.

The last lower permitte Colonel now.

One thing the papers say, which, if true, is not quite of so honourable a character as the rest of Sir John Hobbouse's proceedings. We are told that about he middle of Friday a placard was exhibited at Sir John's Committee-room, with the words, "Escott has resigned, vote for Hobbouse." 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 Hobbouse's honour, merit, and virtue from Byrnon, with the most violent abuse of whom its columns has been for some time constantly filled.

There was an incidental misunderstanding between Columns of the control of the contro

tion at No. 6, and Lord DUNBOYNE'S satisfaction, HOBthe affair ended in the most satisfactory manuer possible.

BOUSE'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 mature 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 were 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

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

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 cnsure 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 franchies, 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.

a Peer, than be returned under so degraded and debasing a system. In the first case we should at least have the assursystem. 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.

isgust.

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—

given to the world—

"Her Majssry the Queen is in a passion;"

King LeopoμD, 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 charges.

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 Quern 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 Quern, 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 Freuchmen 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:—

"Physiogra, 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 Prdro, and with whom she proceeded on to Portsmouth a few hours after."

These, too, are sailors, who all thro

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.

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, it virtues, and the blessings which have been showered upon the country since its establishment.

To the letter of our Parisian correspendent we refer the reader for some amusing details of the proceedings of the last week.

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: —
LIBELON J. SPADING, ESQ.—SFGREAT ADAN 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 disloyal 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 penew the application.

Sergeant ADAN expected the rule to be discharged without any condition, which might hang the proceeding over the head of his client.

The Course said the rule must be discharged or made absolute.

conduction, which imput hands of the 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.

of his Noble and Learned Father-in-law.

TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Bold in the integrity of my intention, I once more present myself to the notice of my countrywomen without applogy 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 aud 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 o

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 lumanity 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.

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 irrevelant 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 perfects their parts our sixtence may to provide the control of the perfect of the control of the perfect of the control of the control of the perfect of the control of the perfect of the control of the perfect of the control of the perfect of the perfec month of walk in pright in a defiberative assembly. Reformers in received in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it, its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it its effect is applicated in the result. We have tried it is the effect of the result of the re

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 bonoured and beloved in their generation, and their remembrance is hallowed in the memory of their ofspring; and why? Because they departed not from their sphere, nor took apon 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 sterolve upon them. regarding each as the supporters of the State, nor attempting to disparage their powers by exalting over them their own. They knew their rank in society to be a subordinate one, and they displiced 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 femile retiredness, they who are versed in the history of their country will view a fearful prognostic. 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 fantical age forget their station, and force themselves upon the notice of Parlament. 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 lalse exal is able to be tray its votaries.

Thank Heaven! the better sense of propriety entertained by the

them as proofs of the excesses to which false zeal is able to betray the 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 hand rising from the bosom of the sea brought in its train the storms, wind, and tempest, so the act which is suffered to pass uncondemned may be repeated, and the encouragement of silence be almostas mischievous as the avowal of approbation. Let us, then, scorn from our side the justicious promoters of such indecorum, and distruct every application to our agency in public matters. Let us consult our true dignity by acting conformably to our character as females, and despining the vain desire of being conspicuous; present to the discriminating eye of our Creator the pure searifice of quiet, undeviating attention to the relative duties of those stations in which unerring wisdom and maercy have placed us.

PEMICAN.

## PEMICAN.

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 Soveneins—but let us hear of the Doverites:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke d'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 cherred as he came on shore.—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 the steamer passed. The clegant 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."

Habitors.—Their Royal Bighnesse Prince George and the Duchess of Cummentan continue in the centum of conclusions of the continuent of excellent.

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 Faunders' 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 apecimens 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. 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 tengardens; the holding of Cabinet Councils and dinners; the travelling by posting, coaches, steam-vessels, rail-roads, barges, and 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 29th of April was 73, 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 humber. of the projected humbur.

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 Althorn, in presenting his Budget to the House of Commons, declared that the reducing his Budget to the House of Commons, declared that the reductions he proposed in the duties on marine insurances would be a relief 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 Althorn proposes that where the premium shall not exceed 20s. 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 well.

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 heen 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 ... 76 ditto. From aix to nine months ... 76 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 for the principles of the British empire are insured by time policies, for terms varying from nine to twelve months, and rarely for shorter for the principles of the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by time policies, for the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are insured by the British empire are

public generally are led to believe, that the alteration is a great boon to them. Here we have an overburthened trade mocked by erro-neous 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 placeat 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 Ingeles, who before attacked only half the malt PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN ENGLAND.-It is said that "comin

Sir William Ingiler, 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

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 MACINTOSE 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. MACINTOSE 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. MACINTOSE and Co. for them to carry on the business for the benefit of the estate.

Messra. Macintosis 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 Messra. Alexander and Co. have been received. A very numerous meeting was held a few days before the accounts left, at which Mr. Wyngs 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 advantage-ous 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 seventy 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 Commany's Charter, whatever may be the result of the Commany's Charter. houses, 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, 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 Calculta 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 rupeces for the discovery of the offenders.

On Wednesday a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in

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 sflairs of the Company. The Governor, J. Bosanguer, 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 Canada with the accounts. Mr. Perry, the Secretary, read the Report. It stated that the total sales of land by the Company, last ver, were 114,804 acres, of which 89,779 were obtained on an average of 11s. 4d, per acre, and 25,025 in the Huron tract at 7s. 6d, per acre, and 50,025 in the Huron tract at 7s. 6d, per acre, and 50,025 in the Huron tract at 7s. 6d, per acre, make a total of 60,7001, leaving a balance in favour of the Company of 33,4851. Further statements were made of the value of the Company's property in Canada, in trusts paid tor, &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 the bouring classes this year was expected to fall off, and that of persons of respectability and wealth increase. The emigration of a stricture is that have a was objected, and after a discussion of no importance the Meeting separated.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

# PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

tions he proposed in the duties on marine insurances would be a relief 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 All home proposes that where the premium shall not exceed 20s. Lord All home 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 hant night:—

"That the duty on ships, &c., insured by time shall be, If not exceeding three months — 2s. 6d. per cent. From the the duty on ships, &c., insured by time shall be, From six to nine months — 2s. 6d. per cent. From three to aix months — 2s. 6d. per cent. From three to aix months — 2s. 6d. per cent. From three to aix months — 2s. 6d. per cent. The present duty on time policies, for any period not exceeding three months — 2s. 6d. per cent. About one-half the ships belonging to the British empire are insured by time policies, for the start of 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 although three years have nearly passed away since the famous although three years have nearly passed away since the famous although three years have nearly passed away since the famous although the year of the passed of the Chamber, and since that Charter was voted which framed within feworm and control the passed of the Communal and departmental laws. And what has been the resulting the passed of the Communal Councils have plan of revising all the decisions of the Communal Councils have experienced. Season with his passed to the coption of a very few Members of the Extreme Gauche, and of a sery few Deputies pledged to support the independence of the communa, and their perfect liberty of action without the intervention of the Government—I say, with these very few exceptions, the whole host of the Deputies rose en masse, to decide in favour of the Monarchied system of the Restoration. This decision was come to yesterday, and to-day the France Nouvelle, which is the morning Ministerial paper, begins a leadinx article by exclaming "How France has been deceived for 15 years by the declarations and bad faith of those who passed to the passed of the communes of France at Paris by the head and centre Government. And the France Nouvelle goes on to shew, that not only the system, hut the Administration, or the men who, in the Bureaus of the Ministerios of the Interior, carried the system for execution, were also most unjustly calumniated durinx 15 years of the Restoration. Verifice Quotidienne and the Gazette de Prance could not possibly have offered a better or a wiser defence; and ose would have imagined that the article in question had been written by some able and oasientious Royalist writer. But no; this defence of the system into first to reproach the system into deception

means of protection against their own mistakes and their on deceptions.

The subject on which I have thus dwelt is of vast importance. It is nothing more nor less than the interior system, or the Home Department of the policy and mode of government of the Iksznaarios. The Revolution of 1830 was to have destroyed this, and instead france being governed at Paris, and instead of her general and special, as well as local interests, being subject to revision and special, as well as local interests, being subject to revision and the direction of the Minister of the Interior, and the Council of the King at Paris, as during the Restoration, the Revolution was be averaged as the direction of the Minister of the Interior, and the Council of the King at Paris, as during the Restoration, the Revolution was to local Parliament or special Republic. When such men as M. Tairans, the Republican, and Baariné, the Carbanzo, were named Ministers of Louis Philippe, of course everyone believed that this long promised federal system would be carried into execution, and no one would have thought of baving the former editor of the National pronounce a truly eloquent, luminous, and, to do him justice, most remarkable oration, in favour of the system pursued by the restoration. Yet such has been the cass, and the Revolution and its agents (at least those in olice) are compelled to admit that for fifteen years France was deceived by declamations' as to her being badly governed, and that those who odeclained were men of 'bold faith,' '' ignorance,' or "prejedice.'

and the Revolution and its agents (at least those in office) are compelled to admit that for fifteen years France was "deceived" by "declamations" as to her being badly knyerned, and that those who declaimed were men of "bad faith," "ignorance," or "prefactor." The Foregox potter of the Restoration has long since been applauded, and held up by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Lors Philippe as the model and perfection of government. The agent, the diplomatic agents, and ambassadors, secretaries, and subsectivatives, even down to the mere clerks of the Restoration, have been sought after by the new Dynasty, and the new Government, as along capable of conducting the Iorigin negociations, or the foreign diplomatic relations of France. The Revolution in this respect has nothing to offer. The loudest declaimers, and the most violation opposition Deputies, during the Restoration, were found whole incompetent in the hour of trial, and the day of change and convision; and during the last fifteen days, one of the friends of France of the basis of a treaty of peace between Turkey and Expt.

My observations on the progress of the counter-revolution, have extended to such a length, that I can only the restoration, have extended to such a length, that I can only the week supply you with a new sort of array and Government of the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven days. This I shall do as follows the foreign politics of the hast seven the highty approves of h

The statement of the st

## TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sta.—I read with much pleasure in our paper of last Sunday, a laster signed "Finder," calling the attention of the public to the St. Marylebone and Finchley Turnpile Road. The description of its utility as well as of the very retired and heautiful country through which it passes, will not I think he considered exagerated. But Six this road however useful, has enemies, and it is the duty of those where more immediately connected with its mana-ement, to make the advantages of it more known, as well as to keep in view the interest of hosse who have advanced large sums on the Trust.

The distances from St. John's Chapel, Macylebone, are to Hampeted, two miles and half. Hendon, five miles; Finchley, five miles and a quarter; Barnet, nine miles and a half. The bills of Hampeded and Hubyate are avoided, and the toll to Barnet indicating the Whetatone gate is 2s., while that by the old road through the Archway to Barnet is 3s. 2d. I should add, the great North Road is entered about three miles from Barnet.

Our road friend "Finder" justly cautions the public not to place too much reliance upon the reports of Postmasters or their servants, who may have an interest the other way, but to judse for themselves," That travellers are now much imposed upon I have no doubt, and I mention with indignation an unworthy trick which was lately played upon a gentleman from Lincoln, who wishing to post to town by the new road was told "that is mas stoped up" "II I is true as Viator observes, the Branch Bond is not now in use owing to the Avenue Road being at present closed, but this is only temporary and not material to the traveller, as the Regent's Park can be approached by Hanover, gate with equal facility. All we ask for is fair play, and that Postmasters will imitate the liberal conduct of the proprietor of the Red Lion Inn at Barret, who allows his customers to post which way they choose. I have the authority of Mr. M'Adam's annexed the file from the station on the Road.

\*\*COLONIES.\*\*—(Letter III.)\*\*

Sir,—We hav

# COLONIES .- (LETTER III.)

M.B. There is a Patrole station on the Road.

COLONIES.—(Letter III.)

Sia,—We have not yet quite done with the cases of exception to say general rule, by which Parliament may be authorised to bind any general rule, by which Parliament may be authorised to bind say general rule, by which Parliament may be authorised to bind say general rule, by selicit Parliament may be authorised to bind say its Statutes the "Colonies," taking that word in its strict sense, and supposing even any such general rule in itself to be founded. In my last letter a claim, stronger indeed than may have by many been expected, has been, perhaps, already completely restablished to legislative independence, on the purt of Alonaica; to be met only by a decided renunciation on the part of that island.

So far, however, from Jamaica appearing to have surrendered her original risks, under the settlement of the island as established upon the restoration of Charles II., she has been distinguished by her struggles in support of them during a long series of years; by her opposition to the attempts of that King, during the administration of the attempts of that King, during the administration of the attempts of that King, during the prefere of assimilating the practice of Jamaican legislation to that of Ireland), the initiative power in her own Assembly. Having at original fundamental nationary of her laws, by having invariably insisted maintaining that institutions, but by purchasing any pretension against the legislative freedom in the Crown, and by conceding to a she price of confirmation and full acknowledgment" in that behalf, a permanent revenue and the lacknowledgment" in that behalf, a permanent revenue and the lacknowledgment" in that behalf, a permanent revenue and the lacknowledgment in that behalf, a permanent revenue and the lacknowledgment in the context Legislative Assemblies of Jamaica, but which the context Legislative Assemblies of Jamaica, but which the lacknowledgment in the context Legislative Assemblies of Jamaica, but which,

cross with an inscription, "James King of England and this sand," having done which they proceeded on their voyage. Another they have a superior of the control of the cont

ther English vessel, having touched there, on returning home communicated the discovery, the proceeding, and the advantages which the island was calculated to aflord.

Negotiations appear to have taken place between Jaurs I. and the flow of the control of Carling for a great of this and other of the Garling of Carling for a great of this and other of the Garling the reign of this Sovereign.

Charles I., however, in the commencement of his reign, under the Great Seal of England, granted Barbadoes, with other islands, to the Earl of Carling in the reign of this Sovereign.

Charles I., however, in the commencement of his reign, under the Great Seal of England, granted Barbadoes, with other islands, to the Earl of Carling in the commencement of his reign, under the Great Seal of England, granted Barbadoes, with other islands, to the Earl of Carling in the right of legislation by enjoining that the laws should be enacted "with the consent. assent, and approbation of the free inhabitants thereund to be called."

It is true, that in one part of the patent a qualification is annexed in regard to the laws, "so that the aforesaid laws be agreeable and not repugnant unto reason; but as convenient and agreeable as may be, to the laws, statutes, customs, and rights of our kingdom of England.

Be doubted, on peruing the context of this patent, whether these restrictions do not apply to the effect of those laws beyond the province, and which laws, it is said in the patent, are "to bind all men for the time being, that do live mithin the limits of the said province, whether they be bound to sea, or from thence returning to England, or any other our dominions; and which laws oabsolutely proclaimed, and by strength of right supported as they are granted," the King promises to enjoin "on all whom it may concern." These are words which immediately preced the words of restriction above quoted, and the clause in which they occur supposes the laws to be previously granted, ordained, and "assolutely proclaimed."

The condition that th

in him, which at the solicitation of the two Houses of the English Parliament he could apply. Nemo plus potest juris dure quam habet.

The patent thus granted clearly denudes the King, not only of all property in the Island, it being granted with others in perpetuity, yound solume, but of all power of legislation and immediate sovereignty; leaving him, however, a superiority, with the right of calling on the Island to assist him in war or other emergencies, and to take up arm-sagainst his enemies.

The immediate sovereignty within the Island became vested in the Hay family (as the Arnota, inright of the Derby family, became Sovereigns of Man), and they alone, with the consent of the inhabitants, had power to make laws for its internal government in all matters of municipal right, and relating even to police and the public security. \( \frac{1}{2} \) We have now to allude to a remarkable contrast between this patent and the Proclamation of Charles II, in respect to Jamaica.

Barbadoes had been merely discovered, and a possession taken on behalf of James I, by individuals not remaining on the Island, and which it was in the power of that King to disalirme. Until affirmance no sovereignty was actually vested; and if affirmed, the Island was obtained by no loss of blood, by no expenditure of any public treasure, by no exposure of any of his subjects of either kingdom to any peril. Until affirmance, it could by no possibility become any part of the realm of England; and if the King chose to nanex it to that Crown, the English Parlament, supposing it even a fixed and permanent body, could take it only in the plicht in which it stood at time of annexation, and subject to all the conditions which might be contained, and the rights at the same time carved out to others, by the annexity in the rease of Barbadoes, the patent which grants the Island Sand from sending out a colony to the Island of his South subjects.

But, in the case of Barbadoes, the patent which grants the Island

the annexing instrument. There was nothing to have prevented JAMES or CHARLES I. from executing a similar annexation to Scotland, and from sending out a colony to the Island of his Scotch subjects.

But, in the case of Barbadoes, the patent which grants the Island to the Earl of Carlisan, is the same instrument on which alone any claim of the English Parliament, or even of the English Crown, can be at all founded. Accepting, therefore, the annexation, it is itself bound, and by that very act, to confirm to the Island the exclusive privileges in respect of legislating for themselves, which are granted to them by the patent effecting that annexation. We have not so much here an exercise of prerogative in the King of England, sanctioned by so many antecedent precedents, as an act of donation to the English Crewn itself.

The patent runs thus:—" We will of our princely grace, for us, our heirs and successors, straightly charge, make, and ordsin, that the said Province be of our allegiones." and "that all and every subject, and liege people, of us, our heirs, and successors, born, brought, and to be brought, and their children, whether born or after to be born, become natives and subjects of us our heirs and successors, and be as free as they that are born in England, and so their inheritance within our kingdom of England or other our dominions, to seek, receive, &c. and also freely, &c. to have and possess all the liberties, franchises, and privileses of this kingdom, and them to use and enjoy as liege people of England, any statute, &c. notwithstanding."

Now the Proclamation of Charles II., in deem to general jurisprudence, puts the Parliament to an election of either conforming to the will which it declares, or of repudiating the proferred annexation. It could accept the latter, only subject to the rights which it confers on the Earl and the Island.

This circumstance also renders it unnecessary to shew, that even if the Island had been previously and singly annexed to the English Crown, the patent would have be

tensive powers, and their Acts show to what an extent this right and the caretral of the collection of their Acts show to what an extent this patent. I should also take this operation of the collection of the same portunity of remarking that Dunkirk, under Charles II. was in the same predicament as Jamaica, obtained by Cromwell, and not considered at the time of its sale as at all attached to the Crows of England. The accuracy of the Claredon tried, but in vain, to establish that point. Corsica, in 1794, is also a claredon tried, but in vain, to establish that point. Corsica, in the adjustment of the Crows and the consequence of the Crows of the consequence of the Crows of the consequence of the Crows of England.

of its sale as at all attached to the Crows of Largian. Corsica, in 1794, is also a Clarendon tried, but in vain, to establish that point. Corsica, in 1794, is also a Clarendon tried, but in vain, to establish that point. Corsica, in 1794, is also a case strongly applicable.

J According to the principles of public law, men become subject to a State, in Flating the control of the principle of the corsical control of the principle of the state where the energy from estate, the person as of the Patent, the Earldon of Carlisle in Inberitance is situate. Action in Scotland, or of Fingal in Ireland, was not an England, like that of Cotlan in Scotland, or of Fingal in Ireland, was not an incorpared inheritance that the principle of the place of the place where the Person where it can be claimed, and the rights and of the place where the Person exists.

authority of legislation for themselven. He would have only dese what his predecessors had done on similar occasions—what perlapse under the circumstances, and in the state of society, capital, and the pursue of the general advantage of the Siste; nor is it necessary to go into the general advantage of the Siste; nor is it necessary to go into the general advantage of the Siste; nor is it necessary to go into the general advantage of the Siste; nor is it necessary to go into the general advantage of the Siste; nor is it necessary to go into the people, an original consent to invest the Sovereign with the present of the people, an original consent to invest the Sovereign with the present of the people, an original consent to invest the Sovereign with the present of the people, and the people of the sound of the people, and the people of the sound with the sound of the people of the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the inhabitation on the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the people of the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound with the sound wit

- TILIS Observed by Lord Kalmes, in his Preface to the Abridgment of the Scotch Statutes, that the law of Scotland claims a greater degree of subjection on the part of Scotchmen, when beyond Scotland, than prevails in the law of England.

  \*\*It appears that the law officers of the Scotland of the Scotlan
- on the part of Scotchmen, when beyond Scotland, than prevails in the law of England.

  \*I tappears that the law officers of the Crown had thought the Patenbynd ab Initio. The Connei of Lord Kinnoul held the contrary, and ever prepared to lave tried the point. Mr. Bryan Edwards has wholly misunderstood the ease—it is dangerous for mere historic writers to medide with diplomes.

  He proceeding adopted in regard to this island on this occasion, and the keeping aller of title in the Earl of Carlisie, fortify all that was orged in the last letter respecting the supposed intention of Charles II. to keep the West Indian Islands from any control of the English Parillament. Be had kept this eye upon these islands even in exile, and Barbadoes had particularly abserted during the world to the Carlis. upon those blands even in exite, and Dalbauers are the that pried to the came.

  ### Very nice questions might arise on the effect of these Unions as to Yill Very nice questions might arise on the effect of these Unions as to Yill Very nice questions with the new Kingdom thereby composed.

#### CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.—Saturday Evening.

The market, within the last "ay o two, has been very beavy, and the quotation for the Account was 878 to \$ at the cless of business. In our Foreign market there has been an improvement in Portuguese Securities, but Scrip and Stock, the former closed at 314 disc, and the Bonds at 544. The Northern Bonds are senerally depressed from the extreme price of the week—Russian Bonds are 1024 103. Dutch 4514, Danish 721 73, and Belgian 8514. Spanish Stock has been very heavy, and left off at 1814. Brazilian Bonds have been in demand during the week, and have been quoted as high as 66; they closed at 654. Nothing material has occurred in either India or Bank Spock, the former left off at 2274 81, and the latter at 195 196.

3 per Cent. Consols... 874 1 81, and the latter at 195 196.

3 per Cent. Reduced... 884 1 Bank Stock... 195 196

3 per Cent. Reduced... 884 5 1 India Bonds... 273 293 pm. 161 31-16 Consols for Account 874 4 Pm. Bank Long Ann... 163 13-16 Consols for Account 874 4 A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Althorp's

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Althorp's residence in Downing street. Another Council is summoned for tomorrow.

A Cannet council was nearly esterically alternoom at Lord Attorp'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, Eq. 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 poli to be forwardly of the state of the politobe forwardly of the state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the final state of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the final state of the final state of the politobe forwardly of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final state of the final

nary affection, the influenza so aggravated all its before alarming symptoms, that very little hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery.—Kentish Poper.

Munder of Miss Elms.—The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the murder of this lady terminated on Friday, when the Jury, after a patient investigation, returned s verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Court or Kino'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 crowfed to excess. 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 as he did at the police office, and which is 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 invessigated, 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 stations 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 returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DIGEST.—The First Number of this Periodical, which will be continued Monthy, is just published the work will be found to contoin a complete though abridged History of the base ceredings of both Houses of Parliament. The debates are not only greety participation of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of inflavor of every question are first presented to the reaser, and those advanced against given subsequently. The arrangement of the debates differs also essentially from the plan pursued in any work of a similar kind, as all subjects that may come under the deliberation of Farliament are treated of as one grand whole; the present of the debate of a sone grand whole; the deliberation of Farliament are treated of as one grand whole; this decided advantage—that the plth of the argaments in favour of or entity, this decided advantage—that the plth of the argaments in favour of or entity is decided advantage—that the plth of the argaments in favour of or entity is decided advantage—that the plth of the argaments in favour of or entity all in the parliamentary Papers of each Seasion will be no arranged, that each better the parliamentary Papers of each Seasion will be roarranged, that each section will complies a distinct subject. Tables of Biection Returns will also be inserted, exhibiting the changes that have taken place in the three last General Biections. These Tables, in the composition of which much labour has been privileged to the properties of the

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On the 8th inst, at No. 22. Park street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of C. W. Puller, E.q. of a son-On the 9th inst at Champion Lodge, Camberwell, the lady of Chas, Philpps, Eq. of a daughter—At Tenbury, Worcestershire, Mrs. Holmet Godwon, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at St James's Church, by the Rev W. L. Rham, the Rev. Fredk. A. Sterky, M.A., to Marion, daughter of the late Robert Coilins, Stepa

Predix. A Sterky, M.A., to Marion, daughter of the late Robert Colling, Reg. of Ipswich.

On the 11th of December last, at the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord On the 11th of December last, at the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord Marion, and the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord Marion, and the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord Marion, and the Cathedral Colonier. Canada Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord Marion, and the Cathedral Colonier. B. B. Bagshaw, of the Madras Arayrens, only daughter of the late Colonier. B. B. Bagshaw, of Grava Inne Hein Two-rens, only daughter of the late Colonier. B. B. Bagshaw, of Grava Inne Shire, to Margaret Hardwick, of the Square, Kensington, daughter of Inne Marion, and the Cathedral Cathedra

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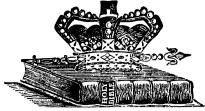
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#### Vol. XIII.--No. 649.

# SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.—Under the Sanction of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamber ain.—The COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY, Public is respectfully informed, that as the Company will perform at the Theatre Will be CLOSED for that Resining.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sheridan Knowles's Play of THE WIFE, a Tale of Mantan. Mr. Liston's second and last appearance in THE COVE AND SECRETARY. On Wednesday, The Wife; and Old and Young, or the Four Mowbrays; the Your Mowbrays, by Miss Phode.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informed, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Mr. MATHEWS will be AT HOME: and have the honour to present the Fourth Volume of his COMIC AND ALL or the Year 1833.—Part I. Address to the House; Chann, "Modern innovation." Lection of the Company of the William of the Company of the William of the Company of the William of the

of Coront Garden Theatre, and at Mr. Power's residence, 14, Abbon-street, Hydro Park.

IPHE FANCY DRESS HALL, for the BENEFIT of the SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, and CALEBONIAN ASYLUM, will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, Mt. James's-equate, on FRIDAY, May 31.

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IR. CIPRIANI POTTER'S CONCERT, FRIDAY MORNING, May 24, at the ORBAT CONCERT, FRIDAY MORNING, May 24, at the ORBAT CONCERT, FRIDAY KING'S THEATRE. Vincal verformers engaged—Madame Pasta and Madame Schreeder Derrient, nett, Signor T. Revedlop, Mr. E. Seguin, and Signor Tamburtal.—In the course of the performance the following pieces will be introduced:—Madame Pasta will sign Arla" At A come rapida; "Madame Schroeder Devrient, Berthoven's Grand Secna, "Per Pletta;" Duo, Madame Pasta and Madame Schroeder Devrient, Rendevora Grand Secna, "Per Pletta;" Duo, Madame Pasta and Madame Schroeder Devrient, Rossint, "In vant tu fingl; "Duo, Madame Pasta and Signor Tamburini; Mozart's Rossint, "In vant tu fingl;" Duo, Madame Pasta and Signor Tamburini; Mozart's Ceibrated Finale to the 1st Act of "Cusi fan tutte;" Overture (Leonora) Beechoven.—Mr. Poster will perform on the Pinandiste a new MS. Concerto, Solo on the Harp, bis first performance in Regland —The Concert will sommence with a new MS. Symphony composed by Mr. Potter. Leader, Signor Mori Trekets, 10s, 6d. each, to be had of Mr, Potter, 27, Oanburgh-street, Regent's Past and at all the principal Music-shops.

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M. R. HENRI HERZ begs to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place on WBINESDAY, May 29, at the Kings Concert Room, King a Theatre, to commence at Half past One o'Ucck presiesty. Principal Performer—Madame Cinti Damoreau, Miss Atkinson, Signor Rubini, Mr. Pary, Jun, Signor Tamburini, Monsieur de Berloi, Signor Puzzi, &c., —Mr. Herz will perform on the Grand Planoforte a New Cencerti (MS), composed our the occasion; Grand Variations on the Marcin in Otelia, Signor Puzzi, &c., —Mr. Herz will perform on the Grand Planoforte a New Cencerti (MS), composed our the occasion; Grand Variations on the Marcin in Otelia, and a Ducte on a Theme by Auber with Mr. Moscheles. — Tickets, Half, a gainer each, can be obtained at where only Roses can be secured. Mr. Herz, 22, Great Maribouogus-street, where only Roses can be secured.

M. Herz will perform on the Grand Planoforte, Herz, 22, Great Maribouogus-street, where only Roses can be secured.

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M. Herz will be Marcins of Thomosi, the Lickt Honourable the Earl of Conselae, the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, the Most Noble the Marchiness of Thomosi, the Lickt Honourable the Earl of Conselae, the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, the Most Noble the Marchiness of Thomosi, the Mich Marchiness of Thomosi, the Mich Marchiness of Thomosi, the Mich Marchiness of Thomosi, the Right Hon, Lord Burghersh, the Most Noble the Marchiness of Thomosi, the Mich Marchiness of Honoraba, and Lavy Davy.

M. R. SALAMAN (Pupil of Mr. Neare) has the honour to acquaint the Most Noble the Marchiness of Thomosis, and A. Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchine

Consequence of the Hands of the

be had of Mr. J. B. Sale, No. 18, St. Mary Abbot's terrace, Kensington, and the mineland Muste Shone.

N. KEAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATILE.—Mr. Mr. BOCHSAS MORNING CONCERT on WEBN SENDAY June 1, 1833 and Performers—Madames Pasta, Mailbran (who will positively appear), and not Damoreau; Mrs. H. R., Bishop and Miss Bruce: New, Welyett; Signors onzell, Rubini, Zuchelli, and Tambuloti, Meerra, E. Seguin, Parry, jun., and Phillips. In the course of the Concertin, Rochas will perform the following ew Pierce, introducing all his NEW HARP EFFECTS:—Concerto (MS), mppo-ed expressly for this occarios; "Suverir de Shakspeare," a dramatic anisals, introducing some favourite Melodies from Macheth and Hamlet; "Lea dames d'Édichourg," Concertino di Bravura on admired Soctch Melodies; da on Ottetto Concertant (MS) for two Harps, Violin, Finte Clarinet, Horn, ori, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Willman, Mr. Platt, Mr. Eudley, and Sig. Dragouetti, oncien, Mr. Mort. To begin at Two olcoke.—Ticker, 196, 6d, each, to be had Mr. Bochsa, 4, Fingal-terrace; at the Opera; and at all the principal Music nops.

Leader, Mr. Mort. To begin at Two oclock.—Tickers, 16., 5d., each, to be had of Mr. Boches, 4, Fingal terrace; at the Opera; and at all the principal Music Shope.

COLOSSEUM. REGENT'S PARK.—The Proprietors of these magnificent EXHIBITIONS respectfully invite the attention of the officency of the Color o

A 1. G. NERAL MEETING of PLANTERS, PROPRIES UNIX MERCHANTS, and others, mere stee in the hirton was the and extending Deputations from Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and several of the West India Colonies,—held at the Thatched House, the Bith of May, 1817.

The Right Hon the Viscount COMBERMERS in the Chair:
It was unanimously Resolved—
That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Irving, Mr. Murray, Mr. Coville, Mr. Hyndman, and Mr. Burnley, for the very able manner in which, as a Deputation from the West India Body, those Gentlemen have conducted their communications with His Majesty's Government: and that copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings be immediately transmitted to the Members of both House of the Resolution of the Resolu

That there were the conditions are the conditions of the language of the Resolution Starter of the conditions and the weight of the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are

(Signed) COMBERNERS, Chairman.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Genithmen to serve you in India for unwards of HAVE had them nour to serve you in India for unwards of 30 years, and I now, under your patronage, aspire to the distinction of days expressed in this country the knowledge and experience which an acve employment during the whole of that time, in some of the most important performance of the administration of your affairs, has easiled me to acquire.

At all times a knowledge of Indian Administration has been a recommendation, the Proprietos, auxiliary for the welfare of those committed to the reharge, has recludee of the members of their executive body; and this, for the future, and the proprietor of the proprietor of the second of the committed of the chairse.

under the changes now contemplated, will no doubt be considered of still greater moment.

Though I belong to your military service, I was for 27 years employed in revenue, judicial, and political duties; latterly also filling a military command. And if I say that in all there situations I had the satisfaction to receive the unsulfied approximation of the governments which did me the honour so to employ use, it is nearly to everify to you that I do not solled your suffrages without harman the same of the s

and who have been pleased to think that my time would be usefully employed in the Direction.

I shall embrace an early opportunity of paying my respects to each of you in person, and of affording you, more in detail, every information you may desire to person, and of affording you, more in detail, every information you may desire to person, and of affording to the shall, by residence in this country, be eligible in one twelve-month from this time—I have the honour to be, Ladden and Gentlemen, your obteins thought be even.

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PATRON-BIS MONTH OF PLAN INSTITUTION.

PATRON-BIS MONTH OF PLAN INSTITUTION.

ATT I GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS to the above institution, but do a Weineady, the 15th last, but he ELECTION of SUBSCRIBERS.

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	as follow, viz.:-	_		1	Votes,			Votes.					
	M ss Ryan				846	Miss Taplen				413			
	Miss France	••	••		743	Miss Mayor				412			
	Miss Cleeve				631	Miss Knight				287			
ı	Miss Cobb				609	Miss Grant				69			
ı	Miss Biliott				549	Miss Primrose				2			
ı	Miss Pratt				429					_			

Miss Pratt
Wherespon Miss Ryan, Miss France, Miss Cleeve, Miss Cobb, and Miss Billott,
were declared duly elected.
The election of one of the Candidates in May last having been declared invalid,
Miss Ann Gray, the next upon the last has been recently admitted in her stead.
R. S. B. SAN DILANDS. A. M., Hon. Sec.

R. S. B. SANDILANDS. A.M., Hon. Sec.

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an hour or two each day.

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## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OPPICE ST OARNANG, May 13.—Royal Regt. of Artillery: First Lieut. H. R.
Gillespie to be Second Cyptain, vice Ford, retired on half-pay: Second Lieut. N.
R. Harrison to be First Lieutenant, vice Gillespie—Ordonance Medical Department: R. Tempeton, R.D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Nelson, deceased.
Cacown Oyricz, May 14.—Member returned to serve in this present Parinament—City of the State of the Common Common Parinament—City of the State of the Chilero Hundreds.
A. M. ORBEG. Crewkere, Somerstabine, when merchant—J. MELLOR,
Manchester, tallor and draper.

BANKRUPTS.

W. CARR, Bartholomew-place, Bartholomew-close, timber merchant. Att.
Williams, Alfired place, Bedfordsquare—J. GROCOCK, Powis-street, Woolwich,
entrier. Att. Ruppingham, Oreal Prescott street, Goodman's Scielss—J. ORBEG.
BINDER, Davies street, Berkeley-quarte, coal merchant. Att. Street Williams,
BINDER, Davies street, Berkeley-quarte, coal merchant. Att. Street Lieuter Str. Bank, Manchester; Cavely and Sidah.

M. Alleston and J. KRAM, Oreston, Devoushire, quarrymen Atts. Alliston and
Co. Freeman's court. Credit; Woolcomb and Igo, Pygnouth.

FRIDAYS GAZETTE.

COTTON and J.E.S.AM. Creston, Devoushire, quarrymen Atts. Alliston and To. Freeman's-court, Cornhill: Woolcombs and lago, Prynouth.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Was-Cypios, May W.-7th Regt of Lt. Drag., Capt. John Earl of Hope-Tour, from the h. p., anatt. to be Caption, tele L. H. Bathurst, who exch.—14th Lt. Drag.; Cornet L.C. Bayntun, from the h. u. anatt. to be Cornet, repaying the difference, vice Surtees, dec.—2d Regt, of Foot; Lt. W. H. S. Hadley, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes, who exch.—10th Foot; Lt.-Col. J. H. Belli, from the h. p. unatt. to be Lt.-Colonel, vice J. Payler, who exch. rec. the d Berence—33d Foot; To be Lieuts.; Lt T. Plunkett, from the 35th Regt. of Foot, vice Munton, who exch. Lt. M. Forbes, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, who exch.—35th Foot; Lt. J. O. Munton, from the 33d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Plunkett, who exch.—35th Regt. of Foot, while and the second

proser. A. 18. Medianon and Son, Hall Moon-street, Piccaellily: Robinson, Cambridge-J. C. PLATT, Sheffield, Vyreishire, printer. Atta. King, Castic-street, Rolbora; Oziey, Rotherham—I. HARTLEY, Benley Park, Emley, Meddersdell.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Suffield, on presenting some petitions for the abbolition of negro slavery, adverted to the plan for emancipation promulgated in the newspapers as that of the Ministers, which his Lordship characterized as partial and protracted, and one that would not pass if correctly stated in the Journals.

The Earl of Wincatasea adverted to the case of Lord Teyrham, against whose verificity and passed in a Lourt of Law, as one that was calculated to bring its passed in a Lourt of Law, as one that was calculated to be used to be calculated to be used to be cased to be c

MONDAY.—The early sitting was entirely occupied in the reception

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monray.—The early sitting was entirely occupied in the reception of petitions.

The Chancellor of the Excuspung moved that the House resolve into Committee on the Church Temperalities (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Lernoy opposed the Bill as an unjust alienation of property; as contrary to the arrangement respecting the church of England, and as calculated to promote legislative separation between Ireland and England.—The deast chat ensued occupied the whole of the servine. In the course of the discussion Mr. O'Conwell complained of the Bill particularly as not in reality abolishing Church cess, and as holding out very root of the thin the Church Church cess, and as holding out very root of the Excuspung replied that it was the intention to abolish church configure and the Bill as a smirely alienating chiefe. After the Insurage of the Hiddi did not accomplish that object, if the Insurage of the Hiddi and accomplish the declared that here would be no peace in Ireland until the Fig. Could be supported. The House, after many Hon. Members had delivered their sentiments, went into a conditional than the second read in a safe for Turesday.—Adjourned.

Turshay as a late hour, and the Bill was read a first time. The second read in Mr. Syranger brought forward his plan for the extinction of coleular ayery, which he prefaced with a speech of considerable length. His plan, we believe, differed in no respect from that which appeared in our paper of last week. In proceeding to the development of his plan, the Right Hon. Gent. called upon the Howe to go along which has having unconditional freedom to the offsyring of the present researchion of slaves, and to the present generation itself an opportune of slaves for freedom to the offsyring of the present sensoration of slaves, and to the present generation itself an opportune of the present sensoration of slaves, and to the present generation itself an opportune of the present sensoration of slaves, and to the present generation itself an opportune of the present sens

for a certain number of years for the benefit of their employers. The quots of Jabour exacted from each slave would be evere hours and a paid for according to a rate to be sgreed upon. Calculating the produce upon sugar, ram, &c. to be one million and a half, there should be alone to the West India proprietors of 1,500,000. or ten years purchase, to enable them to meet the depreciation of property; the bloss of the master, and secure the emacipation of the slaves; that, at all events, the proprietors' losses should be met by that islour, or by payment out of the revenue of the country-certainly not by the proprietors. But the question respecting the labour and considered that the plan would not experience solid objections; that it would secure complete, peaceful, and sale extinction of slaver; and that it would alone extabilish religious feedom and uninterrupted instruction. During the twelve years' apprenticeship, however, the stockers of the proprietors of the country of the stockers of the country of the stockers of the country of the televent of the stockers of the stockers of the sale of the stockers of the stoc

the people of England, he should move a various and day.

Mr. H. Handley having risen to bring forward his promised motion, the making of it was rendered unnecessary by the communication of the Changellon of the Exchaguer, who stated that the Ministers intended to propose the repeal of the duties on the insurance against fire of farming-stock.

Several Members having postponed their motions, to afford an opportunity, and Sir R. Peel having expressed a wish, as he must quit town in a few days, that the subject might be allowed to come on.

Several Members having postponed their motions, to afford an opportunity, and Sir R. Peel having expressed a wish, as he must quit town in a few days, that the subject might be allowed to come on,.

Mr. Connert brought forward his promised motion for an Address to the King, to crase the name of Sir R. Peel from the list of Privy Councillors, on the ground of his want of knowledge, and proceeding in spite of forewarnings in the currency measures of 1819, 1822, and 1836. He moved a long resolution, or rather a series of resolutions, embodying his sentiments on the subject, his views of the transactions, and his opinion that for such errors the King should be addressed to dismiss Sir R. Peel from the Privy Council. In support of his resolutions, the Hon. Member spoke at great length, and contended that the decient knowledge, and disregard of warnings, evinced by Sir R. Peel, justified the motion now made.—Mi. Fielder having seconded the motion, Sir R. Pezt defended himself in a masteriy style, aided by very ample quotations from Mr. Cobbett's own writings, much to the amusement of the House, and the said discomfiture of that gentleman. The Right Hon. Baronet particularly dwelt on Mr. Cobbett's letter to Mr. Western, wherein the writer declared that the measure of 1819 was inevitable—that the Government itself could no longer uphold the paper system, and that it was not even "Six Acts," but 'low prices," that had prevented rebellion in 1819. His only fault, Sir R. Peel said, was, that he would not accompany the measure with other measures, which meant that he would not consent to violate national faithy forcibly reducing the debt. or the interest, besides appropriating Church property.—Nobody else spoke.—Mr. Connert priedly replied; after which the House divided, when the numbers were:—Ayes, 4; Noes, 288.

The CHANGELLOR of the Exchequera then moved, that these proceedings be not entered on the Journals.—The Spraken then put the question, that they be "Spoke.—Mr. Connert priedly replied; after which the House divid

J. Hobhouse's remarks on the subject during the late Westminster election, whether the Secretary at War had really the power, at his pleasure, of atriking from the half-pay list any officer?—Mr. Exing pleasure, of a triking from the half-pay list any officer?—Mr. Exing his Majesty's commands; and that he who gave the advice would be responsible for it. The Secretary at War only had the power of the secretary at war only had the secretary at war only had the secretary at war of the secretary at war only had the secretary at war only had

responsible for it. The Secretary at was the intention of his was the intention of his Mr. H. Grattan inquired whether it was the intention of his Majesty to fill up the office of Secretary for Ireland 2—The Chancellon of the Excheques replied in the affirmative; and here pected that the fact of the office being filled up would soon be an

EXLUDE Of the EXCHEGUER replied in the affirmative; and he created that the fact of the office being filled up would soon be announced.

Mr. W. Whitnors brought forward his promised motion on the subject of the corn laws, moving a resolution declaring, in effect, that the present corn laws, instead of producing an equable price, and thereby a permanent good, had produced the contrary effect, and tended to cramp trade.—Mr. Hung claimed free trade in corn, and moved an amendment, declaring that the corn which now might be imported, subjected to the graduated scale, should at all times be admissible on payment of a fixed duty, its amount to be hereafter named.—Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. S. HEATHOOTE, &C. having opposed any change, the Chancellon of the Excheguer resisted the motion, on the ground that now to assitate the question when they should not have the opportunity of settling it at rest, owing to the quantity of business before Parliament, would be the most unwise thing they could do. At the same time his Lordship said, he was by no means an advocate of the present corn laws; he thought they had not been so advantageous as the agriculturists considered them, and that the landowners and farmers ought not to set so much store by them.—Mr. Baring complained of this sort of answer; for, while resisting the motion, his Lordship denounced the laws not being so good as they were represented to be. After an extended discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the previous question, 305; against it 206; giving a majority of \$M\$ against entertaining the original motion.

THE COLONIES.

against entertaining the original motion.

THE OLONIES.

SIR—I was very much grainfield at preceiving in your papers of the 14th and 28th of last month the very able and learned manner in which the question, submitted by me through your columns, in a letter signed. "Causaricus," and which appeared in your papers of the content of the papers of the pa

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Charles Nespieud, A.M. has been instituted to the general Vicarage of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, void by the sash of John Salter, clerk, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, in the University of Oxford, in pursuace of a nomination by the Lord Bishon of Salisbury.

The Rev. Edward Shuttleworth. B.A. of St. George's Church, Chorley, has been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Kenwynwith. Kea, in the county of Cornwall. Patron, the Rev. George Cornish, M.A. Vicar of Kenwyn.

The Venerable T. Kingsbury, A.M., Archdeacon of Kilfalla, has resigned to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Vicarage of Kilberty 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. Hamilton Saundray and Ushane, vacant by the death of the Parish for thirty-two years.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe has been pleased to collate the Rev. John Connolly.

The New Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's has appointed the Rev. Wm. Hughes, A.M., to a Curacy at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny.

OBITULARY.

The Rev. Baylox of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, on Wednesda late, ath is Verarage at Cherry Hinton.

At Meppershall, Beds, aged St. the Rev. James Webster, B.D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College. Cambridge, St. years Rector of the parish, and an active and much respected Magistrate for the county. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 170, U.A. 1773, B.D. 1780; the Rectory is in the glit of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of St. John's Clege. Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to the Master and Fellows of S

The Rev. J. Caran, B.D. Rector of Great Oakley, in the county of Essex, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Carr proceeded to bis B.A. Agres, 1975, and was instituted to the invine of Great Oakley in 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1783. The Bectory of Great Oakley is 1884. The Bectory oakley is 1884. The Bectory oakley is 1884. The Great Oakley oakley is 1884. The Bectory o

e clock. Since will be opened for divine service this morning at eleven lists H 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 2,000), a year value is eleven, one of them being of the annual value of 2,8001; or above 1,0001, and under 20001, value the number is ninety-one; of 7501, to 1,0001, there are 20001, value the number is ninety-one; of 7501, to 1,0001, there are 425 livings; and all the remaining livings in Ireland to the number of 933, are below the annual value of 2501, 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.

with being very considerably below that amount. This account, should be observed, is drawn from the income of the Church at a period anterior to the commencement of passive resistance.

\*\*POLICE\*\*

Bow-strret.\*\*—Committal of George Firstey for stubbing Two of the Patice.\*\*—On Thursday, G. Fursey was examined charged with having subbed Police-Serjeant Brookes and Constable Redwood. Brookes, blough 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 Pisoner as the man who stabbed him and Redwood, when attempting of seize an American flag carried by the prisoner. Redwood also dentified the prisoner as the man who attuck him. He (prisoner) seize an American flag carried by the prisoner. Redwood also dentified the prisoner as the man who attuck him. He (prisoner) dentified the prisoner as the man who attuck him. He (prisoner) dentified the prisoner as the man who attuck him. He (prisoner) dentified the prisoner as the man who attuck him. He (prisoner) dentified the prisoner to the stable, and also to finding a pistol and pwder flask among the straw, which Tilley admitted belonged to him from Redwood. W. Hales swore to the last witness stringing the prisoner to the stable, and also to finding a pistol and pwder flask among the straw, which Tilley admitted belonged to him from Redwood. W. Hales swore to the last witnesses bound over a prosecute at the present Old Bailey Seasions,—R. Coltman, who was then fully committed for trial, and the witnesses bound over a prosecute at the present Old Bailey Seasions,—R. Coltman, who was the redwood. The two Tilleys were brought from the Husen of Correction, but were sent back again without being resoner was then removed. The two Tilleys were brought from the Husen of Correction, but were sent back again without being resummed. Sir F. Roe informed all parties who came cloward to bail parties who were ordered to find bail for taking part in the riot, that Beach, on the first day of next Term.

The Musen

### COLDBATH FIELDS MEETING.

COLDBATH 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 scelle which took place between them and the crowd. A Mr. Mee acted as chairman, and addreased the multitude, which alter 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. 95 C, was bleeding profusely from a stab in the left side, and in ten minutes afterwards the poor fellow breathed his last. Serjeant Brookes, C II, received a severe wound, also in the left side. Redwood, another constable of the C division, bad 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.

Assoon 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 1001, 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 Calthorpe Arms he seized the bar-maid by the wrist and exclaimed, "Oh, I am very ii!" These were the last words he uttered; he then fell, and expired almost immediately struck the lefton with his truncheon, and knocked him down; the constable at the same time fell, by which had a spear at the end, made a thrust at him, saying, "I will do for you, you squinting ""A cons

#### 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 last took out a pistol and fired at him; he cried out, "Good God! I must read the state of the cooper 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 bull which he extracted from the thigh of the deceased, who, a day after being brought to the Hospital, was tated taked by an crystpelas, 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 made no defence.—Lord Chief Justice Tinda nummed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Gastley—Death. He was then ordered to be executed on Monday.

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### IU CURRESPUNDENTS.

Our semale correspondent at Bath is informed that the "Address the Females of Great Britain" is published at a cheap rate by o the Females of Great Britain is puoted Reseas. Rivington.
Will Kenelm write, and date his letter.
Diptomaticus V: Tus. No. IV. in our next

To A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at To ee Check in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# 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 CONVEN-

For an account of the riot and murder, or murders, comnitted upon the occasion, we refer our readers to the ordi-nary 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 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?

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 mice 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 illusted and deluded Unions that he endeavoured to put a stop to their liberal proceedings.

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.

osign 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 stiletoes, 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 10t—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 strewed 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 bed 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.

Invest.

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. Robbuck, 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 Coldbath-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. Robbuck is not perhaps aware that Lord Gray 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

nere. 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 dence 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 breakings-in 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 oldgentlemen and ladies in Downing-street suppose. There is, we understand, to be another and a more exten-

There is, we understand, to be another and a more e sive 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 induged in second-hand misrepresentations newly vamped up, and laboured at unauthenticated or else long-refuted details which would have staggered the oldest libeller of the Colonists in Aldermanbury.

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 shiveed 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 lumnanity of the planters, the country against them, and the happiness and comfort of the country against them. and the happiness and comfort of the negro population.

It is not, however, to the ornaments and illustrations of

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 GODERICH, 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.

pledged to the destruction of the comma interests of accountry.

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.

cipation, should be consistent with a due consideration of the rights of property.

We had proposed here to have offered a few observations 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 Stapley's measure with reference to these rights and these

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.

OBSENTATION.—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 burthensome charge

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be:—

I. That the power of corporeal punishment should be altogether taken from the master and transferred to the Magistrate.

OBSENTATION.—The only object being to secure the labour of the negro, the substitution of any authority which may be efficient excording to the various circumstances of different Colonies, to attain that end, would be most desirable.

That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now madeliby law to the slave, the labourer should work for direct effect of this clause is to deprive the OBSERVATION.—The

one lourth 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 proprietor to derive, even during this limited period, any bene the services of the apprentice, takes away from him his

3. 4. That the labourer should have a right to claim employment 3. 4. That the labourer s'ould have a right to claim employment of his master forthe 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

(Inservation.—I nese 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

master during the former, and pertunaciously 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

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 aum to be lent to the owner as a compensation. Its operation on the property is precisely the same as if the national debtwere redeemed by taking a portion of the dividends of the fundholder to constitutes.

iking fund for the redemption of the whole. 7. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to

A. That every 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.

OBSENYATION.—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 convention be predictive of the most jurious consequences. 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 demandmency 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 be 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.

to be fixed, of mix wages half yearly to an older 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 extredinary; it may be highly inconvenient to the former to make an advance; but suppose he can and does, may be a compared by the fact, or illness or absending of the negro.

former to make an advance; but suppose he can and does, may not be deprived by the death, or illness, or abscanding 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

Anatevery 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.

OBSENVATION.—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 the numeric for the state and that the numeric for the state. 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 utter ruin of the proprietor.

III. That a loan to the amount of fifteen millions sterling should

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 Trensury.

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 vance 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.

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 annui-ants, 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 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 malers till the age of twenty; at till the age of twenty; at till the age of twenty of the subscience of the parents (without receiving wages); the malers of the parents (without receiving wages); the malers till the age of twenty; at till the age of twenty; at the subscience of the parents (without receiving wages); the malers of the parents (without receiving wages); the malers till the age of twenty; at till the age of twenty; at the which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free. 2. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now madelby 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 lating function failure of such maintenance they be deemed applying as as are now made by the males to the masters of the parents (without receiving wages); the males till the age of twenty-four, the females the parents (without receiving wages); the males to the masters of the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the parents (without receiving wages); the males the p

the support of his family, the master will, under these clauses, though deprived of all beneficial interest in the child, be still subject to it, deprived of all beneficial interest in the child, be still subject to its maintenance; nor, in the present state of negro civilization, could any greater injury be inflicted on the child than by depriving him of the protection of the master, by resigning him wholly to the care and the exclusive controul of his parents.

7111. and IX. 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 for the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

That upon the recommendation of the Local Legislatures, his

Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament 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, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral

OBSERVETION .- These clauses admit that the proposed measure OBBERGATION—I have clause admit that the proposed measure would require an efficient police; an admission which is still more strongly rade by Viscount Goderich in his communication with the Deputation of this Body.

It will be observed that this sudden and entire alteration to be after the control that the state of \$00,000 negroes, is proposed without the previous establishment of a police deemed essential to secure the industry of the negro population, and the continued cultivation of the Colonies, no less than to preserve peace and good order.

Moreover, these clauses appear to contemplate the establishment of a stipendiary magistracy and police on a most extensive scale; no data are, however, given on which its extent, and the expense it will entail, may be estimated, nor is it distinctly explained by whom the certail it is to be defeased.

date are, however, given on which its extent, and the expense it will entail, may be estimated, nor is it distinctly explained[by whom the cost of it is to be defrayed.

If it be intended by the Government that this stipendiary magistracy should regulate the whole internal police of the Colonies, and that the influence which attaches to the possession of property in other countries, and which is so essentially useful to the purposes of practical government, should in these possessions be entirely superseded, such a measure must have the effect of fixing an unmerited dedium on every proprietor, and consequently appears to be incon sistent with the stability of any society to which it may be applied.

In conclusion of this examination the Committee add,

"From these short premises, and this brief review, the Committee cannot pause (earlessly to assert, that without reference to the infringement of the constitution granted to the colonists by the supersession of the functions of their own legislatures, the intended measure involves an unparalleled violation of the rights of property—of application of the weaker by the stronger party. That it is not even calculated to advance the conforts and well-being of the slave—that it endangers the continuous of their own legislatures, the intended measure involves an unparalleled violation of the rights of property—of spoilation of the weaker by the stronger party. That it is not even calculated to advance the conforts and well-being of the slave—that it endangers the continuone of the Colonies and ependencies of the British Crown, and atterly destroys the possibility of their productive cultivation—that it will entail severe additional taxation upon the people of these realms, while the resources of revenue will be impaired to a degree that could not be conceived by those who are ignorant that the taxes raised upon imports of West India produce that British merchants, on the security of mortgages guaranteed to them by the manional good of the surface of the structure of the

With respect—or, perhaps, we should say without respect—to Mr. STANLEY, we have no intention to go into detail as regards his speech of Tuesday, nor his irreverent introduction of the most sacred words in a place and upon a subject to which they were most unsuitable; but in order to shew what Mr. STANLEY's real opinions and feelings upon the question are, we shall submit an extract from a speech. the question are, we shall submit an extract from a speech, made by that Right Hon. Gentleman to the electors at Lancaster—that is to say, either the sentiments contained in that speech are genuine, or Mr. STANLEY will have a strange account to settle with his constituents on the score finant. of trath, integrity, and sincerity. Here is the speech of the

that speech are gennine, or Mr. STANLEY will have a strange account to actite with his constituents on the score of Irath, integrity, and sincerity. Here is the speech of the negro emancipator:—

"There is another question, Gentlemen, which I am aware excites considerable interest in this town, and as it is one upon which the constituents and Candidates should perfectly understand one another before going to the poll, I am anxious to say a lew words respecting the I allude to the desire for the abolition of colonial slavery. By advocating this question, I well know that some men have acquired streat popularity, and if I were to sive an unconditional pledge upon the subject, I should in all probability obtain some additional votes. I am now about tospeak of that which I know is practicable andable above effected, and I should not be doing my duty, were I to hold out an expectation, without reserve, that emancipation should immediately take place, and that the wholesystem of countries, which here existed for centaries stout to Be INTANTIX CANDED; but the dispatition of neither the master nor the slave could be changed in a more stated for centaries stout to Be INTANTIX CANDED; but the dispatition of neither the master nor the slave could be changed in a more than the same and the asset of the state of the master at tyrant; and the slave sullen and discontented with his object is a state of the slaves themselves. Yet in the state of the slaves themselves a deeply at heart, as the abolition of negro slavery, when it can be done in the slave and the vast interests embedded by British skipiets in the IFest India Colonies, under the same than the slave and the vast interests embedded by British skipiets in the IFest India Colonies, under the same than the slave and the vast interests embedded by British skipiets in the IFest India Colonies, under the same private private. The same private private is the subject of the state of the same private private. The same private private is subject to the same private private. T

This is the speech of the same Mr. STANLEY whom, four

nights ago, we heard vituperating the masters, exaggerating the evils of the slave, concealing the advantages he derives from the system, and declaring that the West Indian Legislatures had done nothing to ameliorate his condition. Here is another Whig fallen! Prompted by the same destructive underlings, imbued with the belief that fame and popularity will be the consequences of his spoliation, this adventurous scion of a noble stock strikes a fearful, tremendous blow in open contradiction to his own expressed and avowed opinions— avowed and expressed when he was free from the contamination which infests the Colonial Office, and when he dared to think and feel for himself.

His mad scheme was rather supported than injured by the

His mad scheme was rather supported than injured by the peevish opposition of Lord Howick, and the crude undigested plan is already gone to the West Indies fraught with peril and destruction. As for Jamaica, we have very little doubt that the receipt of the propositions will produce in that island one of two consequences—the immediate revolt of the slaves, or a general declaration of independence on the part of the whites. part of the whites.

art of the writes.
In the meantime, as we suggested last week, petitions are reparing to the KING and both Houses of Parliament for USTICE; and we cannot help thinking, that when Mr. preparing to the KING and DOUL POUSES OF TAUDALING.
JUSTICE; and we cannot help thinking, that when Mr.
STANLEY'S real views and opinions are seen in opposition to
his official propositions, the good sense and good feeling of
the country will be roused to prevent the ruin of thousands
and hundreds of thousands upon the flat of such a prating

MR. COBBETT, on Thursday, moved a pamphlet of accusations against Sir Robert Peel, to shew why he should be dismissed from his MAJESTY'S Privy Council; with what view, with what object, not the warmest admirer of the Monourable Gentleman could possibly comprehend; the whole of the Resolutions were such a farrago of nonsense and absurdity, that it seemed scarcely worth Sir Robert Peel's while to answer or notice them—he thought otherwise; and never, perhaps, was an unfortunate adventurer on that "sea of troubles," the House of Commons, more completely cut, hashed, minced, and deviiled, than the venerable Member for Oldham—cloquence, satire, ridicule, indignation, and contempt, all combined in the powerful speech of Sir Robert to consign the pitiable attempt made against him to oblivion; and so entirely successful were its effects, that, the ridiculous proposition of Mr. Cobbett having been negatived by a majority of two handred and ninety-five, to four, Lord Althorp rose and said—

"Lam not awage of any precedent for the course which I am about

ALTHORP rose and said—
"I am not aware of any precedent for the course which I am about to call upon the Heuse to pursue; but never a my memory, or with in my knowledge, has a personal attack been made within these walls upon such grounds, or supported like the present. I feel, therefore, it is necessary to detain the House, being confident that the feelings of every Honourable Gentleman will respond to mine to agree to this proposition—that the Resolutions which have been moved be not entered on the minutes."—Loud and long-continued cheering.

After an observation from the SPEAKER, suggesting that the proceedings scere entered as they went on, and that the motion must be for expunging the Resolutions, that

Majority ... 291
The triumph of Sir ROBERT PEEL was thus made com-It is but justice to all the other Members of the

House to state, that the Minority was composed of—
Mr. Lalor, Mr. T. Attwood,
Mr. Roe, Mr. J. O'Connell. TELLERS.
Mr. FIELDEN. Мг. Соввитт,

We rejoice to see that the mass of incongruous absurdities and ridiculous impossibilities, called the "Bill for the Better Observance of the Sabbath"—but which, in fact, was a Bill Observance of the Sabodia"—but which in fact, was a bir for the encouragement of secret vice and hypocritical criminality—was rejected, on Thursday, in the House of Commons, by a majority only of six. Sir Andrew had so comfortably packed the House with Saints, that he was sure of getting his bantling into Committee (where, as Lord Althorn said, no one provision of the Bill could have been said to be a provision of the Bill could have been ALTHORP said, no one provision of the Bill could have been agreed to); but he mis-counted noses, and the poor artisant and his children, who have been labouring six days in the week, may enjoy, as usual, fresh air and recreation on the seventh; industrious families may go to church while their dinners are preparing at bakers' or cook-shops, instead of staying at home to dress them; friends and relations may meet and assemble to enjoy their roast beef and plum-pudding, whom different avocations have during the week kept separate; gigs may run to Hampton Court, and boats be rowed to Richmond, and pleasure and contentment gild the hours in which men are released from labour. The cheerfulness which characterises our religion will still maintain its influence over the gloom and wretchedness which are the outward marks of Puritanism and the Sabbath—at least for the present—continue instead of a fast and day of mortification and discipline, to be a festival and day of rejoicing and and discipline, to be a festival and day of rejoicing and gratitude.

We have elsewhere noticed the mawkish, anonymous, denunciation of the Coldbath-fields Meeting. We have a few words more to say since we find the inquest on CULLEY is adjourned, and has taken the appearance of an enquiry into the conduct of the police, rather than the cause of the death of a murdered man

death of a murdered man.

To the conduct of the jurors we have already referred. The witnesses are called from a list kept by them; and they talk of witnesses as of being on "their side" or the other; they moreover hiss, groan and cry "shame," when evidence is given which displeases them. Surely Mr. STIRLING should prevent such outrageous conduct.

A story is got un that women and children were hurt by

ground proposed for the meeting before the arrival of the rioters? The answer is, it would have been illegal to do so.

rioters? The answer is, it would have been illegal to do so.

On the most prominent witness, Mr. STALLWOOD, we have one or two remarks to make. He was put into the Commission of the Peace by Lord BROUGHAM, on his representation that he was a Iriend of Lord CALTHORPE'S; Lord CALTHORPE subsequently denied this friendship, and other circumstances occurring, Lord BROUGHAM removed him from the Commission, having previously told him that if he could bring six respectable testimonials to character, he would still keep him in it.

To this we add the report of a Committee appointed by

To this we add the report of a Committee appointed by a resolution of Vestry of Saint Paneras, and then leave Mr. Stallwood to afford the weight of his talents and character to the murderous mob of Monday.

(Copy.)

## SAINT PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.

The Committee appointed by the resolution of Vestry of the 7th-January, 1833, to inquire into the circumstances relating to the nonpayment of the rate due on the house, No. 19, Calthorpe street,

report:—
That they find Mr. Nathaniel Stallwood, one of the Vestrymen of
this parish, is the landlord of that house, with several others, in
Calthorpe street; that for a considerable period previously to the rate which was laid for the services of the poor up to Michaelmas last, it was his wish to be individually rated for such houses, as he had let them to tenants at rents including the rates, and that the tenants should be rated.

tenants should be rated.

That some short time previously to such rate being made, Mr. Stallwood directed Mr. Worrell, the collector, to have his tenants rated instead of himself, but not to demand the rates of them, he engaging to continue to pay them.

That about the 18th December last, Mr. Worrell called on Mr. Stall-

road for the rates, on which Mr. Stallwood, in his presence, made out a list of tenants for whom he would pay, but on that list he omitted the house No. 19. Calhorpe-street, which omission was not discovered by Mr. Worrell until he was entering the money received in the books. That a few days alterwards Mr. Worrell claimed the rate due on the That a few days alterwards Mr. Worrell claimed the rate due on the house in question of Mr. Stallwood, who refused to pay it, alleging that his tenant, Mrs. Walker, had gone away without paying her rent, and he knew not where to find her. In consequence thereof Mr. Worrell wrote off the rate "as bad and gone." In the course of subsequent enquiry, he discovered that a Mr. Snowden, of the Haymarket, the son-in-law of Mrs. Walker, acted as her agent, who had not only paid the rent and rates due at Michaelmas, but those likewise due at Christmas; the latter was paid by Mr. Snowden to Mr. Stallwood, for which his receipt was produced. That explanation being demanded in Vestry on the 7th inst, from Mr. Stallwood, he publicly acknowledged having received the Michaelmas rate previously to his refusal to pay it to Mr. Worrell.

That so far from Mrs. Walker having left Mr. Stallwood's premises clandestinely, as Mr. Stallwood stated to Mr. Worrell, he also acknow-

clandestinely, as Mr. Stallwood stated to Mr. Worrell, he als but to what exact spot he knew not.

It is worthy of remark, that the Christmas rent and rates were paid

It is worthy of remark, that the Christmas rent and rates were paid to Mr. Stallwood, as appears by his own receipt two days after Christmas, say on the 27th of December.

That the result of the investigation lead your Committee to consider the transaction to be highly dishonourable, disreputable to the individual, and derogatory to the character of a Vestryman.

Your Committee feel it their duty to state, that they consider Mr. Stallwood an unfit person to be a member of the Vestry of St. Pancras, or to have any controul whatever in the administration of parochial affairs.

Resolution.—That the Report of the Committee be approved and

MINISTERS settled the "Corn Laws" question on Friday night, by negativing Mr. WHITMORK's motion by a majority of 305 to 206. So far so good—Perhaps, however, Lord ALTHORP has received a deputation since, which may alter bis course of proceedings.

ALTHORP has received a deputation since, which may alter his course of proceeding.

Some months since an ingenious correspondent of ours furnished us with an imaginary debate in a reformed House of Commons, which, although it appeared rather too broad as a caricature, was full of fun and humour; but if the following, which we extract from yesterday's Post, be a correct report of the proceedings of Friday evening, we think our friend was considerably below the mark in his fanciful delineation.

lineation.

"Sir F. Bunderr spoke amidst the frequent interruptions of the House. He thought the question would be better disposed of by a Committee up stairs, and that it could not be satisfactorily dealt with by the House. He was for a free trade in corn and all other commodities.—(Cries of "Oh," and "Question.")—He would have voted for the original motion had none other heep proposed; but as the amendment of the Hon. Member for Middlesex went further, he should vote for that.—(ries of "Question," and other cries, amongst which we thought we could distinguish a voice exclaiming, "Go it, Old Glory.")

EVERY man who possesses the spirit or feelings of an Englishman must recognize in Lord Teynham the champion of his rights, the guardian of his liberties. His Lordship's indefatigable exertions to detect the evil-doings of the base and wicked, his care of the purity of the Church, the modest and liberal manner in which he speaks of absent men of honour and character, his amiable readiness to retract anything which, in the zealous exercise of his high duties as a Peer of Parliament, he may have uttered, his private virtues, the universal esteem in exercise of his high duties as a Peer of Parliament, he may have uttered, his private virtues, the universal esteem in which he is held, the noble liberality with which he scatters his princely fortune amongst the poor and needy,—all have so much endeared him not only to his numerous and grateful tenantry in Kentand the various other counties in which his extensive and unencumbered estates are situated, but to all who have the happiness of knowing his virtues and appreciating his merits. ating his merits.

It is not difficult, therefore, to imagine the pain, mingled

talk of witnesses as of being on "their side" or the other; they moreover hiss, groan and cry "shame," when evidence is given which displeases them. Surely Mr. STIRLING should prevent such outrageous conduct.

A story is got up that women and children were hurt by the police in dispersing the mob. Where is one woman or child who has been injured?—not one has been seen, produced, or heard of.

As for waiting for reading the Riot Act, there was no necessity for such a course in this instance; the meeting had been denounced as illegal, and was therefore to be dispersed. As for the barbarities and cruelties committed by persed. As for the barbarities and cruelties committed by persed. As for the barbarities and cruelties committed by the police, the time which elapsed from their first appearance till the utter dispersion of the mob prevents the possibility of there being many—from the time the police left the stable-yard until the whole mob was dispersed, four minutes only elapsed; and at the end of that period notice was sent off to Lord Melbourne.

If has been asked why the police did not occupy the