

THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblinded truth, let him proclaim war with mankind *à la mode le pays de Polo*—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tell their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slanders. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearlessly; and this is the course I take myself.—DE FOE.

LORD DURHAM'S RESIGNATION.

Immediately upon receiving the information of the proceedings in Parliament respecting the ordinances, Lord Durham determined to resign the Government of the North American Provinces. This is a step which cannot be blamed, but which must be deeply deplored. It was our hope and expectation that when the news of the debates on the ordinances reached Lord Durham, he would have found himself so strong in the confidence and affections of the best men of all parties as to have felt himself able to carry on the Government successfully, notwithstanding the vicious blow aimed at his credit and authority from the Legislature at home. Our anticipations, so far as the state of feeling in the Canadas was concerned, were well grounded,—prospects were brightening—Lord Durham had obtained the esteem and confidence of the people—his authority had acquired a respect which acts of Parliament could neither bestow nor take away—men of all parties had learnt to rely on the justice of his intentions, and the wisdom of his counsels,—so far things corresponded with our expectations, and Lord Durham having so strong a footing might have borne up against the difficulties heaped upon him, he might have said, 'I will defeat the malice of my enemies with my hands tied. I will do with my crippled authority what the most sanguine hardly hoped I should be able to accomplish with the arbitrary powers with which I was intended and supposed to be invested;—we wish he had acted upon such a feeling, and retained the Government, and matured his plans for the construction of a federal constitution, but though we could have desired that he should have held his course under the load of disadvantages cast upon him, under all the aggravations of a task at best most arduous, yet we feel that no statesman can be bound to put such a strain on his exertions, and to hazard his reputation in the chivalrous attempt to support himself in an impaired authority by the resources belonging to his personal influence. We may hope for such bold and painful undertakings, but we have no right to demand them, or to hold the language of complaint if they be refused.

Still we wish that Lord Durham's intention to resign had been less precipitate. He is a man of the quickest and keenest sensibilities, and under the first smarting sense of unworthy treatment he may have failed to distinguish between those who malignantly laboured to strike him down and those who were unable to defend him completely. His Lordship has also not allowed himself time to learn how strongly the public feeling ran in his favour, after all the attempts to damage and discredit him.

His hasty resignation will be the joy of his enemies. Lord Brougham, the Tories, and the Ultra-Radicals so foully and unnaturally confederated with them against the staunchest, the boldest, and truest champion of Reform, will triumph in having driven from the Government of Canada the only man who was supposed able to restore peace to the Colonies by a settlement excluding the ascendancy of either conflicting faction, and reconciling a popular constitution with the permanence of the connexion with the mother country.

Why are enemies thus to be allowed to gain their point? Why cede to their malice? Why afford them the triumph for which they would gladly sacrifice a limb of the empire? From words reported to have been dropped by Lord Durham, it would seem that he resolved on his resignation under the impression that his friends had deserted and betrayed him. We believe this notion to be utterly groundless. Had we thought otherwise we should at the time have reprobated the conduct of Ministers as unreservedly as we have done on other occasions, but far more strongly. What course but

that which they took could they have pursued? They were blamed for consenting to the Bill of Indemnity, but if they could not maintain the legality of the ordinances, how could they oppose the indemnity? The Bill of Indemnity was (according to a bad usage) the natural sequence to the nullification of the ordinances. The desirable course would have been to have passed a short Bill, limiting to the intended bounds the effect of the insidious Follett clause, and giving Lord Durham the legal powers for want of which his ordinances were vitiated; and then to have passed a Bill of Indemnity for acts up to the time of the operation of the new law conferring the requisite powers. But to this course the Lords would not have consented. They manifested the resolution to oppose any amendment of Lord Durham's powers, or even a Declaratory Act defining the intention and scope of the Follett proviso.

It is our sincere and deliberate opinion that there was no bad faith on the part of Ministers in the proceedings as to the ordinances; nay more, that the defences of Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell were thoroughly zealous, so far as they thought their ground sound, which was short of maintaining the legality of the edicts; but, prior to that occasion, things had unfortunately happened which had not worn an appearance of cordiality, and we apprehend that the conduct of Ministers on the last and great question may have been viewed with the irritation excited by the treatment of a preceding affair of very minor moment. Had there not been the misunderstanding about Mr Turton, there would probably have been a better understanding of the part acted by Ministers in the debates on the ordinances; for certain impressions on the mind, like certain impressions on the sight, remain as continuous after the object causing them has passed away.

The effect of Lord Durham's resignation in the present state of Canada is such, according to the accounts, as to excite the very worst fears, since it will embolden the malcontents as much as it will depress all those who were desirous of a peaceable adjustment of differences. The *Chronicle* gives us to hope that Lord Durham may yet be induced to change his resolution of resigning, and if he sees, as there appears to be too much reason to believe, that his secession from authority would be the signal for another armed outbreak, and for the spilling of more blood, and more horrors of civil war, we cannot doubt the course which his patriotism will dictate. Whatever may be his wounded feelings and his wishes, his sense of public duty must be paramount. Let us, then, indulge in the hope that he will retract a hasty resolution, adhere to the great object of his mission, and disappoint his malignant enemies.

Elsewhere we have extracted some interesting passages from the American papers.

COL. THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT HULL.

There is one half of Colonel Thompson which is pretty generally sensible and right, and there is another half which is diametrically opposed to the better moiety, and full of eccentricity and extravagance. If any constituency could see how to saw him in two, they could make a sensible representative of one Thompson, and leave the other to act the part of a ranting demagogue. The two Thompsons in the same man interfere with each other; what the sensible Thompson says mars the mob popularity of the ranting Thompson, and what the ranting Thompson says mars the sensible. If it be true that a house divided against itself cannot stand, yet more certain must it be that a man divided against himself cannot stand, especially on the hustings.

The violent Colonel Thompson is a new man. He was born of some miserable tiff with Mr Ewart's friends at the Yorkshire Stingo, the sting of which origin is perpetually confessed. The discrepancy between his sentiments and those of the worthy being in a state of conflicting co-existence with him, is most remarkable.

At the Hull meeting, the old original Col. Thompson wisely observed—

"I never wish to set class against class; there will be always in a country like this a variety of shades of political opinions—we must encourage no bitter feelings against men who go less lengths in politics than ourselves. I speak of those classes—not the Ministers—who go by the name of Whigs. I was saying that we must not unnecessarily seek a quarrel with any class of political opinions—the time will come, I hope, when we all shall move together again for the common good. What are we all, but Whigs risen upon—risen a good deal you will say; but with them was the beginning.

This was well felt and well said, but in the very teeth of such good advice the Stingo Col. Thompson presently afterwards tells the story of his wrongs at a Marylebone meeting, to point the moral of distrust of Whig Radicals, and continues as follows:—

"I have said it in print, and I say it again out of print. 'I'll not march through Coventry with such a party.' (Loud cheers and laughter.) My advice is, then, suspect the Whig Radicals (cheers), they will let you down when they are able. Such among them as are honest—for there are honest men everywhere—will join you upon occasion; but your business is to try and set up the Radical interest by itself."

The old original Col. Thompson says, "I never wish to set class against class, we must encourage no bitter feelings against men who go less lengths in politics"—the Stingo Col. Thompson adds, "suspect the Whig Radicals, they will let you down when they are able."

The old original Col. Thompson hopes the time will come when we all shall move together again; the Stingo Col. Thompson says in print and out of print, "I'll not march through Coventry with such a party."

And why are the Whig Radicals (as the old Radicals are named) so denounced? Because at a certain meeting at the Yorkshire Stingo the Colonel was, as he alleges, very shabbily deceived and tricked by the Whig Radical leader, Mr Hume. We believe Mr Hume to be quite incapable of the conduct imputed to him, and that there must have been some of the usual misunderstanding; but if Mr Hume had acted as shabbily as the Colonel states, is the whole main section of the Radicals classed as the Whig Radicals to be condemned because of the misconduct of one of their body? Is it reasonable in the gallant Colonel to infer from the Yorkshire Stingo premises so sweeping a discredit of all the moderate Radicals? They are not to be trusted because by one of them worthy Col. Thompson was once on a time deceived. How melancholy it is to see the judgment of a veteran Liberal so perverted by the wretched Stingo spleen.

In the following passage the worse part of the Colonel speaks:—

"Should a struggle ever arise between the people and their enemies, I trust the people would use their victory as generously as the French in the day of their success—they wheeled their conquered enemies out of France in a coach and six. (Cheers.) I trust we should not be behind them in generosity to political enemies; but the blood of unarmed prisoners has been shed, and for this there must be an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth—(Cheers)—in the shape of personal reprisals on those who have committed themselves by atrocities on the unarmed. (Cheers.)"

At a time when the public feeling is beginning to revolt against the punishment of death for murder, the doctrine of sanguinary retaliation comes with a peculiarly bad grace from a Reformer, and with the worst effect in an address to a populace too apt to adopt the *lex talionis* to the rigour.

In what follows the new Colonel Thompson is answered very ably by the old:—

"There has been much nonsense talked about the difference between moral and physical force. Moral force means nothing but the acknowledgment of the physical force which would back it if need were. (Cheers.) Let us then have no hair-splitting about the impossibility of acting by moral force and physical force at the same time."

So far the new Colonel Thompson spoke in contempt of the arguments against introducing threats of the physical force when the occasion was one which required the display of moral force, and the implicit reliance on its resources; but in continuation the better moiety of the Colonel's mind acknowledges and enlarges on the very point which had just before been treated with contempt:—

"Physical force, happily, is not necessary here. I know not anything that could make necessary the employment of physical force, except such an outbreak as that made upon our countrymen and friends in Canada. (Cheers.) God forbid that I should be among the men to admit that, in such a case, physical force should not be brought forward to resist. But do not talk of it as the means of increasing your political power. In fact, it is not fair. It should not be for honest men to be charged with violence. Let us receive in awful privacy, as something not to be mentioned needlessly, that circumstances might be conceived to justify the physical force our fathers had recourse to. It is not necessary now; there are other means of obtaining your honest end. In these courses, then, proceed, and heaven prosper your cause."

We agree with Colonel Thompson, that occasion may arise warranting recourse to physical force; but we differ from him as to the degree of provocation, for we certainly do not admit that the case of Canada was one justifying revolt (much as we have always condemned the infraction of the constitution in the seizure of the revenues), and probably we should narrow the ground for resistance in much more than the gallant Colonel, inasmuch as by the

at this meeting. Why, we are looking after what we want, and what we will have—for every working man a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, a full day's wages for a full day's work. I said from the book of God that the poor man is worthy of his wages, and the labourer was worthy of his hire; that the ox that trod out the corn was not to be muzzled; that a man was much better than a sheep; and if God took care of oxen he would much rather take care of those who were made in his own image, in the likeness of God in the heavens themselves. I said out of that book, I showed from the book of God, that the husbandman, the labourer, was the first partaker of the fruits of the earth. I showed out of the book of God that the profit of the earth is for us all: the king himself is served with the fruits. I said this question of yours was a knife and fork question—was a bread and cheese question. I have been called Jack Cade because I have said that the working men ought to be allowed to have a full share in a condition which they produced. If that be Jack Cadeism, then I am Jack Cade. If it be Jack Cadeism to teach what the Apostles and Evangelists taught in the Old and New Testaments—if out of that book I have taught those doctrines—if that be Jack Cadeism, then, I speak it not irreverently—I put it to this proof—if that be Jack Cadeism, then Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men and the Prince and Saviour of the world was the prince of Jack Cades.”—A Mr Peter Bussey, of Bradford, bewailed the times when York and Lancaster met to deluge the plains with blood, but nevertheless inculcated upon his hearers that “if ever the people of England calculated on getting over the tyranny which now pressed them to the earth, they must look after their rifles. What was it that gained for America her independence? Common sense and American rifles. (Cheers). And if ever the people of England calculated on getting over the tyranny which now pressed them to the earth, they must look after their rifles. (Hear, hear). He (Mr Bussey) contended that it was a constitutional right, and every man who did not provide himself with one of these was a slave and a murderer, and a destroyer of his own and his children's rights. Therefore let every one swear by the ashes of his parents on whose dust he was treading, by the wife of his bosom, and by his children, and by his own right arm, that he was determined that from this day forth tyranny should exist no longer. (Cheers). Let every man who was prepared, by holding up his right hand, swear to that. (Loud cheers, and a show of hands.) He begged to second the resolution.”—Mr O'Connor also spoke in his usual strain; and Mr John Fielden, M.P., recommended that the people should abstain from the use of excisable articles, and assured the meeting that by doing so they would in two years obtain their object. The hon. gentleman stated in explanation of an assertion made by him at a former meeting, as to the increase of taxation to the extent of four millions during the six Sessions of the Reformed Parliament, that he took the statement from *Blackwood's Magazine*!

Colonel Thompson's "demonstration" at Hull is noticed elsewhere.

We copy the following from the *Cumberland Packet*—a Tory paper:—"It appears that a red-hot politician at Carlisle, named James Bell, has written to the Radical Association at Birmingham, wishing to know the prices of muskets, rifles, horse-pistols, bayonets, &c. The Secretary of the Birmingham Union has written to the Carlisle Rads, remonstrating with them on the impropriety of such conduct, and designating Bell as either an unprincipled Tory, or a Whig scoundrel. The matter has undergone investigation: Bell has confessed that he wrote the letter, but states that he did it on his own accord; and for his candour, but certainly not for his prudence, he has been unceremoniously kicked out of the Union! Alas, poor Bell!"

PERSONAL NEWS.

A TOUCH OF OLD LAUD.—An obnoxious and accusatory letter to the Bishop of Exeter from the Rev. Mr Head (brother to Sir Francis) appeared in the papers some time since. We did not quote it, because it referred altogether to professional points in which it seemed clearly enough to us that Mr Head had got to war with himself between his reading and interpretation of the Scriptures and his ordination vows. The Bishops' of the Scriptures and his ordination vows. The Bishops' turn has come. At a visitation last week he administered to his spiritless and somewhat silly parson-assailant a tremendous rebuke. The Bishop is too self-satisfied to have any such quarrel as poor Mr Head had got into with himself. The oath of conformity exacted from the Established Clergy is the Bishop's strong arm. Such a dilemma as that in which the Rev. Mr Head has placed himself, will, we should hope, have the effect of making the clergy inquire and reflect before they make vows and swear oaths which a conscientious study of the Bible may not allow them to observe. As long as they take those oaths they will be like Mr Head, at the mercy of any imperious Bishop. The spirit, however, in which such a rebuke should be administered by a Christian prelate is, as the *Chronicle* remarks, something. And what was that spirit? A tone of studied insult pervades it: the object is not to admonish but to galling; not to reprove but to wound. The pamphleteer is labouring at his point, not the Christian Bishop to reclaim and edify. There is all the petty rhetorical trick which so disgracefully distinguishes the parliamentary efforts of this acrimonious and vixen prelate. He is railing, not reasoning; and ever selecting the keenest phrase in his bitter vocabulary, with ceaseless professions of unwillingness to judge harshly, or "bruise the broken reed." His address is *to* Mr Head, not *to* him; his object merely to humiliate him into the dust while his Christian brethren were looking meekly and maliciously on. Here is one sentence of it. "It appears clear that he *knows*, at the time he did it, that he was writing that

which was *not true*." Mark another touch of the dove-like spirit:—"He" (the Rev. Mr Head) "has brought a further and very heavy punishment upon himself; he has called down the applause of those whose co-operation in such a cause is to a minister of the Church of Christ pollution, and whose praise is ignominy." We may conclude with a climax of violence and indecency:—"The writer (Mr Head) says, 'You command me to teach that men are to find salvation wholly or partly in themselves.' When or where, I dare THE SLANDERER to say, have I ever done this?"

ABSTEMIOUS ALDERMEN!—In the course of a discussion in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, relative to some arrangements for the Lord Mayor's feast, Sir Peter Laurie stated that "Neither he nor the other members of the Court of Aldermen cared a straw for the dinner. There were twenty-six members of that court, and he would say, whatever might be the reports to the contrary, that twenty-six more abstemious men could not be found. (A laugh). There was not, in fact, an atom of *gout* in the court. (Great laughter). It was the gratification of the eye and not of the palate they sought. Those who went to the Guildhall dinner in expectation of a delicious feast were mistaken. They were obliged to put up with a cold meal." Sir William Heygate followed in the same strain. He said, "It was quite unnecessary to say that they did not care a pin about the dinner. (Hear, hear). The great object in giving the entertainment at all was to keep up the ancient custom by a festival which a former President of the Royal Society (Mr Davies Gilbert) told him was the only memorial of hospitality now in existence with the exception of the Coronation." (Hear, hear).

MRS CHARLES MATHEWS IN AMERICA.—Madame Vestris was received by an audience crammed to an overflow, at the Park Theatre. Hundreds were turned away, not being able to procure admission. When Mr Mathews appeared there was an evident disposition to hiss him out; but fortunately matters took a favourable turn, and the performances went off to the satisfaction and delight of all present. I believe Mathews has partly explained away his insulting conduct at Saratoga and Poughkeepsie. Madame Vestris' American debut is one of the most successful ever made in this country. She will realise her thousands by her transatlantic tour. When she appeared with her husband at the call of the audience after the performances, they were both greeted with tremendous cheering.—*Philadelphia Correspondence of the Chronicle*.

LINENDRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—A meeting of the assistant drapers of St Paul's Church yard, Fleet street, Cheapside, and Ludgate hill, was held on Tuesday night, pursuant to a requisition, at Dolly's Tavern, Paternoster row, for the purpose of forwarding in that locality the objects agreed to at the metropolitan meeting at the Crown and Anchor. A gentleman named Thompson, from the firm of Bailie and Miller, St Paul's, took the chair. The objects and feelings of the meeting were expressed in cool and dispassionate arguments, showing self-respect, yet blended with a proper appreciation of the duties owing to their employers. Perfect unanimity having been expressed towards the objects of Friday's meeting, a committee of five was appointed to aid in carrying out its intentions.

INAUGURATION OF DR LUSHINGTON.—Thursday being the day appointed for the inauguration of Dr Lushington as the Judge of her Majesty's Court of Admiralty, there was a very full attendance of civilians, proctors, and others connected with the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, to witness the event. Among the civilians present were Drs Daubeny, Addams, Haggard, Curteis, Robertson, and Pratt. Dr Lushington took with the usual ceremonies the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and of office. The learned Judge then appointed as surrogates all those gentlemen who had held that office previously to the death of Sir John Nicholl. Dr Lushington then bowed to the bar and retired.

A GLEAM OF MAGISTERIAL GOOD SENSE.—Mr Clarkson applied to the Middlesex magistrates the other day for a music license for the Gun Tavern, in Pimlico. Captain Fitzgerald opposed the granting a music license to a house under the very nose of her Majesty. (A laugh.) The house in question would shortly be taken down to make way for the intended improvements in the neighbourhood of the Palace, and the only result of granting the licence would be to enhance the value of the house. Sir C. Forbes was in favour of the license. *He wished there were more houses with music licenses. There would be less drunkenness and rioting in the streets if there was a greater number of houses where musical entertainments were given.* The license was refused.

STATUE OF WATT.—The statue of James Watt, by Sir Francis Chantrey, is now placed in the building erected for it in Union street, Greenock. It is what is technically called an eight foot figure, and the posture is exactly the same as that of Watt's statue in George square, Glasgow. The figure is of statuary marble, and weighs upwards of two tons, and the pedestal, which is of Sicilian marble, weighs about three tons. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription from the classic pen of Lord Jeffrey:—"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born xix January, MDCCXXXVI. Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, August xxv, MDCCCXIX."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (SOMERSET HOUSE).—The Rev. Connop Thirlwall and Dr Jerrard have been appointed Examiners in Classics; Professor Brande, in Chemistry; Professor Henslow, in Natural History; and George B. Jerrard, Esq., and the Rev. Robert Murphy, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. We perceive that the matriculation examination is to commence on the first Monday in November.

— Despatches were on Thursday morning received at the Colonial office from the various West India Islands. We are happy to state that the advices generally are of the most satisfactory character. Tranquillity existed throughout the islands; the labourers had resumed their work on almost every estate, at wages which are deemed fair, and are likely to enter into contracts for time to the satisfaction of all parties. The accounts from Jamaica, however, we may add, are not quite so satisfactory as from the other islands. Party feeling ran so high, that the true state of affairs can only be collected with difficulty. Upon the whole, however, it seems admitted that a better disposition prevails among the negroes, and that they were gradually resuming work, although from various districts the returns were not so favourable, and the differences respecting wages and the ownership to cottages and provision grounds were not accommodated. By a decision of the Chief Justice, establishing the right of the planter to hire his cottages and grounds, that part of the misunderstanding would, however, be done away with.

— The Dutch mail of Thursday brought the King of Holland's speech at the opening of the States-General. The tone of the document is temperate and pacific, and the view which it takes of the affairs of that country highly favourable to its prospects. No new fact, however, is communicated by it.

— Dr Strachan, of Toronto, one of the highest dignitaries of the established church in Canada, has lately got himself into trouble. A writer in the *Palladium* makes the following bold charges against him:—"It is affirmed that the person who ought to be most interested in the rapid progress and welfare of the institution (the University), not only borrowed 5,000*l.*, of its available funds for his own private purposes, but, on a late occasion having sold a valuable parcel, or parcels of land at Hamilton, in the Gore District, to a company of speculators, at the head of which this same rumour places Sir Allan M'Nab, for another 5,000*l.*, and having agreed to take the notes of said speculators at long dates, in the hope of getting them discounted; but, failing in that object through the banks, and in every other quarter, he has prevailed upon the College Council to cash those notes.—*New York paper*."

— The Lord Chancellor, upon the recommendation of the Duke of Richmond, the lord-lieutenant of the county of Sussex, has inserted the name of Mr David Salomons, late sheriff of Middlesex, in the commission as a magistrate for that county. Every true friend of civil and religious liberty will be gratified by this announcement. The appointment reflects credit upon those who made it; it is a triumph over that narrow-minded bigotry and prejudice which would exclude from office men of high character and personally unexceptionable, while it awards that rank in the county to which the property of Mr Salomons gives him a just title. How much longer will the Court of Aldermen, in defiance of the solemn decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the example now set by the Lord Chancellor, withhold the office his fellow-citizens have conferred upon this gentleman, and harass him with delay and expense?—*Morning Chronicle*.

— The *Essex Herald* contains three columns of a visitation charge, delivered at Chelmsford on Monday, by Charles James, Bishop of London. He too, like his brother of Exeter (see elsewhere), is rousing up zeal by beating the drum ecclesiastic. We are not sorry, however, to learn from the charge that the Bishop differs from many of the members of the Church; that he is still at issue with the Deans and Chapters, and ventures to declare, that if a competition were to arise between providing for the cure of souls and the abolition of Cathedral establishments, that the question would be decided against the Cathedrals by a vast majority. Where art thou—venerable prebend of St Pauls?

— The Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, whose death is elsewhere announced, was in his fifty-third year. He was brother to Lord Glenelg, and by his marriage with a daughter of the late Sir Duncan Davidson, has left an infant family. Lieut.-General Sir John Keane has been appointed *pro tem.* Governor of Bombay. Sir Robert Grant died on the 9th of July, at Dapoorie. He left the presidency in good health for the hills on the 19th of June. Having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain, he was attacked by fever. The disorder abated, and his recovery was expected; but he suffered a relapse, his brain became affected, and he sank under its effects.

— Mr John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States, embarked at Liverpool on Saturday (yesterday) for New York. This young gentleman has been visiting the chief manufacturing towns and the seats of several of the nobility in this country.

— On Tuesday a very splendid entertainment was given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the last of the numerous feasts of the present most hospitable and distinguished mayoralty of Sir John Cowan.

— On Thursday Lord Howard de Walden, Ambassador to Portugal, gave a conference to Dr Quail, and Mr Bradford, agent for the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, on the subject of forming a commission to examine the British military claims on Portugal still unpaid.

— Mr Adolphus, on behalf of Mr Hamlet, applied to the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday for the grant of a music and dancing license for the Queen's Bazaar, in Oxford street. Sir John Scott Lillie hoped that, in order to make amends for the refusal of the license last year, it would now be granted unanimously. Mr M'William opposed the application. The motion was put, and carried by a majority of 19, two hands only having been held up against it.

— Dr Phelan, of Dublin, has come to London, to be sworn in an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. A similar appointment was offered to Mr Staunton, proprietor of the *Morning Register*, and declined by that gentleman.

— Lord Brougham has addressed to Mr Weir, editor of the *Argus*, an admirable letter, in which he declares education and the abolition of the impious corn law tax the cardinal reforms which claim precedence and require systematic discussion and discussion.—*Dumfries Times*

— An address has appeared from Dr Lushington to the electors for the borough of the Tower Hamlets, announcing his intention to offer himself again as a candidate to represent them. The seat can only be declared vacant when Parliament shall meet; but at whatever time the election takes place, we shall suppose the electors of the Tower Hamlets will evince their unabated confidence in a gentleman whose conduct in Parliament reflects so much credit on the constituency by whom he is returned.

— A pair of bead-embroidered shoes have been worked by a private lady in this city (Edinburgh), with a view of being presented to her Majesty. Immediately on the front of the shoe, before the instep, is a neat cluster of the leaves of the royal oak, surmounted by the English rose; and encircling the foot is a rich wreath composed of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, all neatly worked in appropriately coloured beads. Altogether they are exceedingly elegant, and do great credit to the taste and ingenuity of the lady by whom the embroidery work has been executed. Sir John Campbell has undertaken to present them to her Majesty.—*Scotsman*.

— Lady Dover, sister to Lord Monson, is engaged in forwarding education by endowing schools upon different parts of her estates in Ireland. She has already effected much good, and much more may be anticipated from her generous labours.

— On Thursday last, the 11th inst., a lady of the juvenile age of 40 years, and weighing nearly 20 stone, the wife of an orange merchant, eloped with a discharged invalid Dragoon, standing six feet high. The parties left this place (Chatham) about twelve o'clock, leaving the husband minus nearly 200*l.* and a quantity of plate. Fortunately they have no family.—*Kentish Gazette*.

— We have sincere gratification in announcing the appointment of M. Andrews, Esq., the proprietor of the Ardoyne Damask Manufactory, as "Linen and Damask Manufacturer to her Majesty." If proof were necessary, that such an honour has been most judiciously conferred, we would merely have to refer to the high character which the beautiful fabrics produced in the Ardoyne looms have acquired.—*Northern Whig*.

— The election of Maine has resulted in the choice of Mr Fairfield, the Van Buren candidate, for governor, and the ousting of Governor Kent, who undertook to run the north-east boundary line in the disputed territory, despite the action of the general government. I have ever been of opinion that much of threatened running of the said line in Maine was mere electioneering; and notwithstanding that the *Portland Advertiser* (Governor Kent's favourite paper) of the 14th ult. says that "Messrs Deane, Norton, and Irish, commissioners, are now at Bangor, preparatory to their departure to survey the disputed frontier," I cannot believe that the state of Maine will be guilty of an act which would lead to bad feelings with the general government as well as with Great Britain, especially as it is now understood that the difficulty is in a fair train of honourable and satisfactory settlement.—*Philadelphia Correspondence of the Chronicle*.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, October 19, 1838.

Though the dispatch of Lord Durham of the 29th ultimo could not be construed into a positive resignation, we are yet ready to admit that our hopes of his Lordship's continuance in Canada, after the strong opinions expressed by him in his speech to the delegates of Quebec, are by no means sanguine. It is still possible, however, that the unequivocal demonstrations of the people of Canada may lead him to alter his determination. He could not but be greatly affected with the mode in which they expressed their gratitude to him, and the importance they attached to his remaining among them; and as the necessity for his resignation was grounded on his apprehension that, impaired as his authority had been, he could no longer be equal to the difficulties and dangers of the altered state of things, when he perceives how eagerly all classes press forward to support him, his apprehensions may be dispelled, and renewed confidence may beget in him a belief that he ought not to abandon a post in which he may render important services to his country.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The Duke of Devonshire has intimated to the commissioners for liquidating the arrears of tithes that he will not prefer any claim upon the fund in their hands for the amount due to him as impropiator of several parishes in the south of Ireland. He is content to cancel the whole debt, to which he is by law as fully entitled as the clergy are to their dues, and to give up all his interest in the balance of the million loan for their use and benefit. The claims thus generously surrendered amount to twenty thousand pounds. This munificent act, adds the *Morning Chronicle*, from which the foregoing is taken, though it deserves to be recorded to the praise of the individual, is not stated here for that purpose. It is so usual a thing for the Duke of Devonshire to perform acts of noble beneficence, that scarcely any fresh instance could add to the sentiment of respect and admiration with which the whole community regards him. But we call attention to the fact, in the hope that his example may be followed, and that other impropiators, who are loud in professions of attachment to the church and of commiseration for the clergy, may "go and do likewise."

Counter orders have been issued recalling the French troops who had reached the Swiss frontier. Louis Bonaparte was to have quitted Arenenberg for England on the 14th. After a motion made in the Diet on the 15th by the Deputy of Uri was disposed of, the President announced that the news had just reached him of the arrival of a secretary of the French Embassy from Paris, bearing a declaration of the French Government to the effect, that it was satisfied with the reply of the Diet, Louis Bonaparte having by that time, no doubt, effectively quitted the country. The Government of Thurgau on the same day had announced that Louis Bonaparte had left the canton on the afternoon of the 14th, and had passed into the Grand Duchy of Baden, on his journey to England.

The *Morning Post* to-day has the following strange paragraph:—"DEATH OF MR LOCKLEY, SURGEON.—(From a Correspondent.)—The distressing circumstances attending the death of this amiable and worthy member of the Medical Profession has excited great interest. The facts attending the melancholy event were of a poignant description. Sir Henry Halford having invited Mr Lockley, with whom he had been for many years on the strictest terms of intimacy and professional connection, to accompany him by the railroad to his country seat in Leicestershire, Mr Lockley whilst reading a newspaper in the carriage, was suddenly attacked by illness. When the train stopped at the station-house Mr Lockley was conveyed into the house, accompanied by his friend, Sir Henry Halford, who represented to those present that Mr Lockley was a highly respectable gentleman, begged them to send for medical assistance, and take all possible care of him. Sir Henry proceeded on his journey, having invited a large party of the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood to dine with him. Unfortunately, no medical man could be found for several hours, and when one did arrive it was too late to afford assistance to the unfortunate sufferer, the disease having been apoplexy."

The *Newcastle Journal* states that on Monday, at Hexham, a bed was sold in the market place, by auction, for church rates. A crowd of people assembled on the occasion, and were addressed by Mr Gray on the impolicy of the Church of England employing such means for the support of the establishment.

Quarterly Average of the weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 24th of July to the 16th of October, 1838, both inclusive, pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV, cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation.....	£19,359,000	Securities.....	£22,015,000
Deposits.....	9,327,000	Bullion.....	9,437,000
	£28,686,000		£31,452,000

Downing street, October 19, 1838.

Saturday Night.

It is always easy to decide after the event; but in judging the Ministerial decision in favour of Lord Brougham's proposition, it will be necessary to bear in mind the almost overpowering evidence in support of it that was so vehemently urged upon the Government in the Upper House, the indisputable testimony to the fact that in one sense the ordinances of Lord Durham were illegal, and the technicalities with which the tacticians of that assembly, lawyers, and lawyerlings, contrived to fence round the question, until the small, fine, but yet firm and steady moral point on which the Minister might have taken his stand on behalf of the illustrious absentee, was utterly hidden from view and seemed practically unattainable.—*Courier*.

Lord Durham's resignation appears to have excited in the political circles equal surprise and alarm. The surprise cannot be justified, but it is impossible to over-rate the evils threatened by an event which, though every one ought to have anticipated it, seems, now that it has arrived, pregnant with unforeseen calamity. It is not the loss of Lord Durham's services, though it were unjust to deny that he acted with fidelity, zeal, and prudence—that which is chiefly to be lamented is the abandonment by the legislature of its duty to coerce rebels—the limit imposed by this precedent upon the authority and latitude of action of future governors—and the encouragement held out to the colonial traitors by assuring them of the sympathy of a parliament ready to aid them in making war upon the authority of the Queen and the empire, under the cover of legal quibble. It is from these things that the most disastrous consequences may be expected.—*Oxford Herald*, a Tory paper.

Lord Melbourne arrived at Downing street this day at half-past two o'clock from Windsor.

The election for High Wycombe takes place on Tuesday, when Sir George Robert Smith, the Reform candidate, will be returned without opposition; at least up to the present time no candidate on the Tory side has made his appearance.

We learn by a broad sheet received to-day from the *Staffordshire Examiner*, that the opinion of Dr Lushington gives an overwhelming majority against the church rate at Wolverhampton; and that the churchwarden yesterday formally announced a majority against the rate, and abandoned it accordingly.

Just at the hour of going to press, information has been received at Bow street of the apprehension of Samuel Green, who stands charged with having absconded from the Messrs Rothschild's with 2,490*l.*, and for whom a reward of 100*l.* has been offered. He was taken at Plymouth, and the greater part of the property has been recovered.

The correspondent of a morning contemporary thus describes the way in which the Carlist General disposed of his prisoners after the victory over Pardini. That officer had only a choice of evils—death in the field of battle, or murder by the ruffians, and he wisely preferred the former:—"All the cavalry who were taken prisoners were massacred. The wounded were shot at Morella on the first day, as well as the wounded infantry. The next day the remainder of the cavalry, amounting, I am informed, to between eighty and ninety, were stripped naked, taken to a *huerta*, or garden, near Mailla, and being placed in rows, were rode by Cabrera's Lancers, and trampled and lanced to death." The heart sickens at the recital of such atrocities. . . . We wonder not at Louis Philippe, for his conduct in the Spanish question has long ceased to excite wonder; but it is astonishing that men of kind feelings, like the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Holland, should be found the abettors of a man that has solemnly proclaimed his determination to murder his prisoners, and now daily permits his followers to carry their bloody decrees into effect with the most refined cruelty. The King of the French, from his blind devotion to the Holy Alliance, in place of checking the career of this infamous man, has just given another proof that he favours his success, by permitting his betrothed wife, the sister of the hopeful Don Miguel, and his eldest son, with a retinue of followers, to pass through the kingdom to the camp of the Pretender.—*Sun*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REGISTRATION.—The *Standard* says, "The bold attempt is made to deny the Conservative gain upon the present registry." If to speak the truth be a proof of boldness, we plead guilty to the charge. The *Standard* feels the force of our statement. We deny the Conservative gain upon the present registration, and we do so upon the very best authority.—*Morning Chronicle*.—The same journal has made the following explicit statement on this subject, we know not with how much correctness:—"There is not a borough containing 500 voters in which the registration has gone in favour of the Tories; and in the smaller boroughs, where a few votes might turn the scale, there is not a single instance in which a Reform majority has been reversed. We say, without fear of contradiction, supported with proof, that in every borough of every size in England and Wales the honest Liberal party has been strengthened at the now-ending registration. And the Tories know this. We defy the Tory press to instance one borough in which they have gained by the registration. Then as to the counties. We are at a loss to know where the Tory gain lies. Is it in objecting to every dead man? to every person who has sold his property? who has become bankrupt or insolvent? and by striking these from the register that the Tories are to count a gain? Not one of these parties could vote; the Liberal party is not weakened by purifying the register, nor does the Tory party gain by such parties being struck off. And yet, of persons situated as above described, the Tories make a boast and claim a gain."

WHEN SHALL WE HAVE LAW FOR THE POOR?—A rich man must be a very stupid fellow indeed if in England he suffers himself to be overtaken by justice. The only real crime in England is poverty. A poor wretch who commits a crime may escape punishment by one of the many loopholes left by the law for the benefit of lawyers; but if he cannot work on the feelings of the prosecutor, or find some other person who can work on his feelings, there is a chance that he will be punished: riches bestow impunity on the fortunate possessor of them. The Hindoo creditor could only compel payment from his creditor by sitting before his door without taking food, by which means the debtor, to avoid incurring the guilt of the other's death by starvation, ultimately contrived to pay the debt. The lower classes of Englishmen are in matters of justice left in almost as helpless a state as the Hindoo creditor. By degrees one little abuse will go after another, so that it is possible, about the year 1938, there will be something like legal redress for wrongs to all classes of the people.—*Morning Chronicle*.

AMERICA AND THE CORN LAWS.—Our Philadelphia correspondent (we quote the *Chronicle*) states some important facts with regard to the productiveness of the wheat harvest in America, but draws some very erroneous conclusions from them. He states that upon the receipt of the intelligence that grain would be admitted into English ports at a duty of next to nothing, flour immediately rose to nine dollars per barrel, which advance was owing to the quantity purchased for the purpose of exporting to Liverpool and London; that large orders on foreign account have been in the markets of all the Atlantic cities since Saturday (the 15th of September); and other orders have been sent to Rochester, Virginia, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, for cargoes to be immediately forwarded; and he proceeds to argue that as there can be no doubt that soon after this letter reaches us "numerous cargoes of wheat will be received from the United States; these, added to the arrivals from the Baltic and Prussia, will render the price of bread in England quite as low as if the harvest had been of the most productive character." As to the amount of importations from the United States, that is a matter on which we are not able to form an opinion. But our correspondent assumes the permanency of the low duty, and that all the wheat purchased after the duty has once become nominal may be imported at that low duty. If any American dealers have speculated on any such assumption, they will find in time that they have, to use a homely phrase, burnt their fingers. The duty, as all who are versed in the corn trade of this country (and no sane person would think of speculating in a trade without being acquainted with it) well know, fluctuates with the averages, and the duty can only be nominal when the average of the pre-

ceding six weeks has been high. The price cannot be low to the English consumer whilst wheat can only be imported at a low duty when almost at a famine price; except we were to suppose that the dealers can raise and lower the averages at will; that is, for instance, so contrive matters that the prices should remain high for six weeks to allow the corn purchased abroad to be admitted at the nominal duty, and then be lowered after the duty had been paid on those cargoes. There may be modes of working the averages at a particular crisis with which the public are not generally acquainted; but we should conceive this would be a feat beyond the skill of the most practised manœuvrers. We cannot, however, suppose that the error with regard to our duty will be of long continuance in the United States. The gamblers in corn (for our corn laws make the trade pure gambling) who have paid high prices in America on the faith of paying no duty here, will find to their cost that they must either have the corn bonded, or submit to a high duty, which will not prove much to their taste. Any how, the people of England will find to their cost that cheap bread they can never obtain, except after a harvest at home of extraordinary abundance; for an ordinary harvest is unequal to the supply of the country. They must suffer the landholders of the country to destroy their commerce abroad, by raising up cheap manufactures abroad and starving them at home; for the preponderance of the landed interest means that rents must be kept up at the expense of the best interests of the country. When the landlords have destroyed our trade and deprived our manufacturers of the means of purchasing, we may have low prices, but not till then; for the landlords would hazard any extremity rather than yield to the just claims of the people.

MR O'CONNELL AND THE PRECURSOR SOCIETY.—Mr O'Connell is setting about the formation of his Precursor Society in right earnest. In a letter to one of the most active of the Dublin reformers, dated from Derrynane on the 12th, he says:—"It is with considerable reluctance I state to you that within three weeks I must leave all the delights of this, my mountain home, and involve myself again in active political exertion. In the mean time you must prepare and have everything ready to commence operations on my arrival in Dublin. We must combine discretion with firmness in laying the basis of our new Association, the 'Precursor Society.' It is necessary for the success of our present efforts to combine every shade of political opinion amongst us. He then energetically details the plan by which all classes of liberals, repealers and non-repealers, may and must combine for the object in view. The new society now, therefore, appears under very different circumstances than those first proposed, which must have excluded a vast number of the Liberal party opposed to repeal. Instead, too, of 45 additional members for Ireland, to be obtained by the disfranchisement of eight boroughs, he is now to claim for Ireland "her due proportion of members." Mr O'Connell, in fact, has been obliged to give up altogether what he found to be an impracticable part of his new agitation scheme.

MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD AND THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.—Mr Crawford has now published his second letter. In this the writer expresses his desire to develop "the dangers which may be apprehended to result from the present position of the Irish Church question." After dwelling on the new Tithe Act, and stating his own views regarding the present position of the cause of religious liberty in Ireland, Mr Crawford proceeds to ask the friends of religious freedom in Britain, whether that unfavourable position will not react against themselves. "They are struggling (we quote Mr Crawford's letter) against dominant churches. Will not the victory lately gained in Ireland strengthen the cause of church monopoly in Britain? If the Irish Catholic clergy should be pensioned, will the pensioning system be limited to that country? Will it not spread its corrupting influence over British soil? Then, I would say to the voluntaries of England and Scotland—the cause of civil and religious liberty in Ireland is your cause; and to the voluntaries of Ireland—the cause of religious liberty in Britain is your cause. It is a common cause, which can only be carried by a common effort." Mr Crawford's plan, propounded with much abuse of Mr O'Connell, is to form a really powerful association of active Reformers in both countries to effect an honest ecclesiastical settlement.

LONDON CORPORATION REFORM.—A meeting of the citizens of London, anxious to effect a reform of abuses existing in the corporation, was held on Wednesday night at the rooms of the City Reform Club, Basinghall street. Mr James Hannan took the chair, and addressed the meeting on the necessity of getting rid of the corruptions and abuses which existed in the municipal government of the City. The amount of the City income is 454,308*l.* 13*s.* This vast sum of money provided merely for the wants of 122,000 persons, the amount of the population of the City, while the government of the parish of Marylebone, with a population of 126,000, only cost 60,000*l.* To show how the business of the corporation was managed, he read a paper supplied by a member of their own committee, unfriendly to corporation reform, showing a yearly cost of 2,500*l.* for the management of an estate of 8200*l.* a year. He also showed by other documents that, while the salaries of the 12 principal officers of state only amounted to 45,480*l.*, the annual cost of the 12 city officers professedly employed in managing the local interests of 122,000 was 54,830*l.*—difference in favour of the dignity of the City, 9,350*l.*—Mr Elliott, Mr Pritchard, Mr Brown, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting, pointing out specific abuses in the magistracy and police of London, the latter being the worst system in existence, while the enormous taxation, which the citizens were subjected to to support it, ought to ensure the best system possible to be devised. We may conclude this brief notice by observing, that the injurious influence of practising attorneys sitting on the bench in the administration of justice, whether as magistrates or as commissioners, in the Central Criminal

Court, was strongly insisted on and aptly illustrated by Mr Elliott in a passage we will quote—"Let them look to the Old Bailey. The court could not sit but when the Lord Mayor or Aldermen were there; and, when there, what did they do? Nothing; they were but the most pitiable instances of living stolidity. (Laughter.) But then, although their presence was of no benefit, their absence caused great inconvenience to the public. But worse than this might happen; for, if one alderman happened to be connected with the legal profession, it was possible that he might one instant sit beside another alderman and adjudicate, and the next lay aside his gown and assume his part of an advocate before his friend whom he had just sat beside. It might, too, happen that if an alderman was connected with an extensive firm, he might sit as a judge in that very case in which his partner was employed as the advocate for the prosecutor or the criminal. He was told that this had once occurred in the Old Bailey. A man was brought up to be tried; he begged some delay from the court; he was asked why he was not prepared; the man replied that his counsel was not there. The judge then asked him who was his lawyer, and the man replied, 'There he sits, my lord, beside you, and he has had my money.'"

THE CITY NIGHTLY WATCH.—This long pending question, which has for the last two years caused much interest amongst the worthy citizens of London, is about to be brought to a final settlement by the corporation. The present night watch (according to the result of the committee who have been investigating all the circumstances connected with the watch) will, on or about the 25th of December ensuing, be incorporated with the city police, composed of six different divisions, each having a station-house fit for the reception of prisoners, and under the jurisdiction of an inspector. The number of men is to be limited, and to be clothed in the same apparel and description as the city police. The actual police force in the city at this time may be enumerated thus—100 day-police officers and privates, clothed and paid with 7,000*l.*, 491 watchmen, 65 superintendents of the watch, and 100 evening and morning patrols. These are also superintended by 54 beades, 243 ward constables, and about 100 common-councilmen. The cost of the night watch force is about 40,000*l.*—*Globe.*

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.—Intelligence of disasters caused by the frightful gales of the past week have reached us from all quarters. During the last few days the Pool has presented a scene of the greatest confusion, in consequence of the arrival of great numbers of ships, steamers, and coasting-vessels, from all parts of the globe, as well as from different parts of England, which were detained in the Channel by adverse winds last week. The late favourable change has enabled several hundred ships to come into the river, and many of them appeared to have suffered much from the hurricane of Sunday night and Monday, when so much damage was done to the shipping on the coast. The loss of masts and yards has been very considerable. From the north accounts are very melancholy; all its districts were visited by a gale of wind on Thursday, which has been attended with considerable destruction of property and loss of life; and we fear the accounts from sea, especially on the eastern coast, will be still more deplorable. The gale blew from the north-west with unabated violence during the whole day and the greater part of Thursday night. Of the accidents we need only mention that, according to the report of a Scotch paper, the suspension bridge of Montrose was, by the awful storm on Thursday, rendered impassable for a time. Exposed as it was to the whole force of the hurricane, and from its great length, a very considerable vibration was experienced on the bridge during the afternoon and evening; and at twenty minutes before seven a large portion of the platform, or roadway, started and sunk, with a report resembling that of distant thunder. Portions of the wooden material of the bridge have been washed in on Rossie Island. It is ascertained that no person passed through the toll on the south end immediately previous to the accident, and we fervently trust there had been none from the north. The mail from Aberdeen, which arrived in rather less than an hour after it was due, was detained in town during the night. A gentleman who passed after dusk from Rossie Island, by Dun Bridge to Montrose, informs us (*The Montrose Review*) that in the course of that long circuit of seven miles, the stooks are completely levelled, and in various places large trees are uprooted and thrown on the road. Lamentable as are the losses to property which we have briefly noticed, we fear that still worse accounts will yet be received of the effects of this tremendous gale, by far the heaviest we have been visited with for many years.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Saturday night last the workmen employed in the Thames Tunnel were regaled in that part appropriated to visitors with refreshments, on the interesting occasion of their having on that day completed 800 feet of the brickwork. The healths of the directors, the chief engineer, Mr Brunel, and of his son (who had been so instrumental in the accomplishment of the tunnel to the centre of the river), were drunk with enthusiastic cheers, which made the arches ring again. The effect produced by the splendid illumination of the tunnel and the shield was both novel and interesting. The acting engineer, Mr Page, in addressing the men, congratulated them on the intrepidity which had been so frequently displayed upon all trying occasions, and on the success which had attended it, and reminded them that another 100 feet would bring them to the other side of the river. Appearances now seem to favour the conclusion that the greatest difficulties have been overcome. Only 28 feet were executed in 1837; double that extent has been accomplished in 1838, and at half the expense. This is principally to be attributed to the beneficial operation of the ballast hulk, which has been grounded (heavily laden) on the bed of the river, exactly over the spot through which the miners are working in the shield. The compression which it effects in the stratum of silt produces a degree of consolidation

most desirable for the purposes of excavation. The work now proceeds without the interruption to which it was liable from the mobility of the fine sand through which they tunnelled, and which "unstable as water," actually flowed along with it into the works.

ALLEGED SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN NEWGATE.—In the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday a memorial was presented and referred to a committee, complaining that prisoners in Newgate were subjected to solitary confinement before trial, as well as to other unnecessary privations in respect to bedding and food. Alderman T. Wood said that these were the complaints of bygone days, and that everything objectionable had been swept away by recent improvements. (Hear.) It was due to the visiting magistrates to say that if the memorialist were acquainted with the facts, he would at once withdraw his charges. There was no such thing as solitary confinement before trial, except the persons committed desired to be alone. As for the bedding, prisoners were allowed to bring in their own beds, and they were also permitted to provide their own food, although there were not facilities for cooking. There was in fact an immeasurable distance between the prison under the present and the prison under the former governor.

THE LATEST GOSSIP FROM AMERICA.—The Hon. Mr Greville's yacht is undergoing alterations; in fact, being quite Americanized (so says the *New York Star*) in her spars and rigging, in the Navy yard at Brooklyn. It is reported that the Earl of Durham will return in her to England, although the Malabar was the first vessel named for that most inauspicious voyage.—Mr George Combe, the phrenological lecturer, who arrived in the Great Western, from Edinburgh, intends giving a series of lectures in Boston.—Captain Marryat, says a *St Louis* paper, is bound to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, with a fur or trading party.—Mathews and Madame Vestris are doing well at New York. Celeste attracts tremendous houses at another theatre. Forrest is at Boston; Madame Augusta at Philadelphia; Tyrohe Power, ditto; Mrs Gibbs is at Albany; Miss Tree is at the Park Theatre. Giraffes and all are successful.—A good deal of discussion has been excited through the States about the conduct of young Van Buren, the son of our President, now in London, in lending his evidence to effect the arrest of an American citizen on a civil suit in England. The fact is proved home upon him, and is a subject of no little party and personal excitement. It has seriously injured the young gentleman in his own country. His testimony was volunteered.

PICKWICK AMONG THE GERMANS.—In the way of literature I have nothing particular to communicate, but must not omit to mention the unbounded delight and admiration with which the translation of the *Pickwick Papers* has been received—*Die Pickwickier*. Mr Sam Weller, Mr Jingle, Mr Job Trotter, and Co., are now quite the rage, from the Alps to the Baltic. I have not seen the translation, but am told it is very good, which I infer must be true, as I have heard the salient points repeated with great glee and gusto,—particularly the election, the shooting party, and the trial, with the concluding expression of Mr Weller, sen.—"Oh, Sammy, Sammy, warum nicht ein alibi!" Talking of humorous writers, Carlruhe has been, during the summer vacation, the residence of Theodor von Cobbe, who, though a grave Judge in the criminal court of Oldenburg, has written several clever comic novels, and edits a weekly publication, entitled *Humoristische Blätter* (only think of one of our bigwigs publishing a twopenny *Pickwick*), the contents of which are of very mixed quality; now and then you get a hearty laugh, but, as in most periodical task-wit, the process of pumping is occasionally apparent.—*Correspondent of the Athenæum.*

A DRAMA IN ONE ACT.—On Thursday a batch of strolling players erected a large booth on the May-day green, Barnsley, for the purpose of acting comedies for the amusement of the country lads and lasses; but lo! in the midst of their performances a tremendous gust of wind blew the whole of their crazy fabric down upon the audience, about 150 in number. Shrieks and loud bursts of laughter followed the event, as the auditors rolled about beneath the weight of canvas and boards. Ladies' bonnets, hats, coats, and gowns were made shapeless, and a more laughable and ludicrous picture could scarcely be imagined. Fortunately no damage of moment was done to life or limb.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—The Kensington magistrates have set an example worthy of imitation, in directing the police of their district to seize all dogs found prowling about the streets, in order, if no person come before the bench to claim them, that they may be destroyed. We wish they had gone further, and directed the police to destroy every dog they found in the streets unmuzzled. We know that it has been said the law would not sanction them in so doing, and that the owner of a dog so destroyed could maintain an action for its loss. The public safety is the supreme law. We should like to see the man bold enough to bring an action under such circumstances. At all events the evil is so fearful, both in its nature and extent, as loudly to call for stringent measures for the protection of the public against it.—*Globe.*—[The disease called hydrophobia is clearly (for the present at least) incurable, and it is moreover one which neither prudence, nor strength, nor courage can protect a man from. It must be justifiable, therefore, to resort to any and every expedient for the purpose of avoiding the infliction of such a malady.]

RIGHT OF CONVICTS TO VOTE.—The *Hereford Journal* gives the following report of a case decided at the registration court of that city:—John Bruton, a freeman, was objected to on the ground that he had been convicted as a felon, and that the seven years for which he was originally sentenced to be transported were not yet expired. In support of the right the Conservatives called the voter, who stated that he was a freeman, and had lived in Friars street, in this borough, for six months preceding the 31st of July last. A record of the conviction of the freeman at Worcester, for stealing, was here put in, and

