EXAMINER. THE

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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 unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind à la mode le pays de Pole—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 themob attacks him with slanders But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; 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 re-

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 at-

tempts 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 trust of Whig Radicals, and continues as follows :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 ob-

ject 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

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 dis-

"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, "Pll 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:—

ing 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—

"Have a rich to set class expired 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. (Cheons.) 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 awfull privacy, as something not to be mentioned needlessly, that 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 in 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 ach more than the gallant Colonel, inasmuch as for the

tion of all the resources of moral power, and it is hard to define when that exhaustion could be arrived at. Whenever such atrocious extremities occur, they bring with them a full and general sense ings—"These things are not of the Father"? of the necessities belonging to them, and there is an irreverence to the peace of society in lightly imagining them.

We have adverted to Colonel Thompson's appeal for sanguinary reprisals, without stopping to question the statements upon which he called for the lex talionis. The Globe has furnished the follow-

rebuke :-

"Speaking of the recent proceedings in Canada, this gal-"Speaking of the recent proceedings in Canada, this gallant officer is reported to have said, 'There was a foreigner—his name, no ill one—Moreau—his rank, a Colonel—this man they brought out and murdered in cold blood! What was his crime? He was captured, as many Englishmen have been captured, in assisting an injured people to resist the illegal outbreak of their military despots—and for this

the megal outstead of their initially despots—and for this they murdered him!"

Such is the heinous charge brought on the authority of Colonel Thompson against such men as we have described,

before an assembly of his countrymen.

"In the month of June last a party of twenty-eight Americans entered Upper Canada in arms, the country being then in perfect tranquillity. Of this band Mr Moreau was the leader. He and his followers, pretending to be Loyalists, entered the house of a man named Overholt, above 90 years of age, and compelled his family to open a large chest, from which they took 1,000 dollars, threatening to shoot any of the inmates who should quit the house before the following the inmates who should quit the house before the following morning. They then plundered a relation and namesake of Mr Overholt's of 300 dollars, leaving him with similar threats. They proceeded at night to a place called Osterhout's Tavern, where some lancers were quartered. The sleeping soldiers were fired at, and one of them wounded in the head. They then brought a quantity of straw into the lower room, which they set on fire. On the return of day Moreau and the ruffians of his party betsok themselves to the woods, carrying with them seven prisoners. They were then pursued, when Morrow and several of his party were made prisoners. For these crimes of plunder, arson, and atmade prisoners. For these crimes of plunder, arson, and at-tempted murder, Moreau was tried before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the province. So clear was the proof of his guilt, that his own counsel gave up his defence, admitting that the jury could do no otherwise than convict him. He was executed. Such are the facts—we challenge the closest investigation into their truth. Colonel Thompson has the hardihood to describe this righteous retribution for crimes so heinous, 'a murder committed in cold blood!'

"The Colonel having moved the sympathies of his audience in favour of this patriotic marauder, robber, and intentional murderer, and poured forth his execration upon the heads of those who called in the aid of the laws to punish him, and preserve the inhabitants from similar outrages, proceeds to call upon his hearers to join him in 'one long curse upon the men who have dishonoured us' by refusing to the widows of Messrs Lount and Matthews the dead bodies of their husbands, who died on the scaffold in the same pro-vince. We think we do not ask too much when we require somewhat more unquestionable testimony than that of Colonel Thompson's ere we yield credence to the tale on which he invoked the execrations of his Hull auditory. We will lay before our readers what we know respecting the

"They were murderers, incendiaries, and robbers. Samuel Lount was one among those persons who perpetrated the foul murder of the gallant Colonel Moodie—he was one of those who was engaged in robbing the public mail—he assisted in setting fire to the dwelling-house of Dr Horne—and having committed these crimes, was taken in attempting to effect his escape to the United States.

"Peter Matthews, his fellow sufferer, fired upon and killed an unoffending man, of the name of Smith—he set fire to the Don Bridge at Toronto, and to the houses page it, and be

Don Bridge at Toronto, and to the honses near it-and he stopped the public stage, and attempted to steal the mail

bags.

"These unhappy men were the victims of their own atrocities, and expiated their crimes on the scaffold. We wish
to drag them forth from the oblivion to which their connections would wish them to be consigned. But it would seem that in Colonel Thompson's estimation the worst crimes become deeds of heroism, and worthy of a country's praise, if they be but combined with treason and insurrection!— 6 P he exclaims in strains of most affecting pathos, O! why will men forget the world's mutability; and be cause they were born in pampered aristocracy, make light of the tears of those beneath them? We exclaim with far greater reason, derived from Colonel Thompson's own in-flammatory and false statements, 'Why will men thus forget the obligations of truth and instice; and because the the obligations of truth and justice; and, because they address an ignorant multitude too prone to take for truth that which is uttered with the semblance of sincerity and the boldness of conviction, make light of the character of those above them?"

PRACTICE versus PREACHING.

cate manner, taken advantage of the absence of the Rev. Mr Close, their vicar, to buy for him, by subscription, the new house he had lately selected for his residence, and they intend, on his return, to present him with the title deeds. Amongst the subscribers are a great many Dissenters, with whom he is deservedly popular."—Cheltenham Chronicle. "The inhabitants of Cheltenham have, in the most deli

This Mr Close is perpetually holding forth against the voluntary principle, but see how he makes it work for his own advantage. The good man se-lected a new house for his residence, and then, by a most timely absence, gave his friends the opportunity of making the purchase for him. In what incessant activity the good man contrives to keep the voluntary principle. While he stays in his cure he draws contributions, and when he quits it for the an imputation which was in substance well founded. There was The whole process of negociation—the price paid for adequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its

greater development of the moral power so much is something wonderfully far-sighted in his not having to be done now by the exercise of opinion which bought the house which he had chosen before he formerly must have been achieved by recourse to absented himself. The French proverb says that arms. The rare occasions warranting the employ- we must fall back to make the better leap; and, ment of physical force must arise upon the exhaus- acting on this maxim, by a well-timed retreat from Cheltenham, Mr Close jumps into an excellent new mansion. When the title deeds are presented to him, will he say of them as he did of music meet-

Some of the children of light seem wiser in their generation than their most worldly neighbours. Who can match Mr Close in housing himself, and the most successful hit in publication has just been made by another divine. There is no business more difficult than that of selling a sermon, but see how cleverly the thing is done, by hook or by crook, by ing reply, concluding with a just and temperate giving out that the preacher has been dismissed from a Court chaplaincy in consequence of delivering a certain discourse. The story is presently contradicted, but the sermon is in demand throughout the country. How Warren and Rowland must envy such a hit as this. It is of the highest genius in the art of puffing, and, successful as it has been, it is so unique in its nature as not to allow of imitation or repetition. The instance nearest to it is that mentioned by Horace Walpole, of a couple of China jars which had been for a long time in vain exposed for sale. It chanced that one of them was cracked by the shock of an earthquake, upon which the shopkeeper demanded for the damaged jar ten times the price that he had asked before for the sound pair; and, advertising it as the only China jar cracked by the great earthquake, he presently got a purchaser. Dr Hook has had the advantage of passing for a cracked jar-a divine broken by a Court-quakeand all the gobe mouche world has been curious to see the crack in his discourse.

MR LANDOR AND MR O'CONNELL,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,-Mr O'Connell, I am informed, condescends to answer my letter. It is an attention I scarcely could have expected from a gentleman so fully occupied, and running to and fro in such a variety of directions. I can only offer my small piece of old advice (but I offer it with all deference and sincerity) to this energetic friend of Ireland, the unique controller of the United Parliament. Should our Church, resisting the reclamations of justice, and the spirit of its institution, be tardy in coming to anchor, and obstinate in refusing to break bulk, let him throw her upon her beam-ends, apply his hammer, and knock off the remora wherever he finds it

Some partisans of the learned gentleman, I hear, are less courteous to me than he is, generous as they are in attributing to me brilliant things to which I have no pre-tension. With unfeigned respect for the abilities displayed by the principal journals of both parties, I must be excused if, from my natural indolence and mere literary habits, I decline all discussion. And it is particularly irksome to hold an argument when a heavy man tugs at the other end of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

Bath, Oct. 16. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

[From the Globe.]

The party indicted was Mr John Scott, many years treasurer of the parish of Clerkenwell, who about ten years since absconded, having embezzled many hundred pounds of the parish funds, and for whose apprehension a reward of 500l. was offered. The case caused a great sensation at the time, and was alluded to in the House of Commons itself in proof of the slovenly manner in which parochial affairs were managed under the old law. At length Mr Scott was apprehended-a bill foundand on Friday a court of justice witnessed a scene as little creditable to the high contracting parties as it is little calculated to increase respect for the justice of the country. In short, a compromise had taken place! The machinery of the criminal law had been set in motion to frighten the defaulter into disgorging a portion of the sums he had embezzled, and even proceedings of outlawry had issued! On the case being called ona jury impanelled-the prisoner having in due form pleaded to the indictment, Mr Bodkin, as counsel for the prosecution, gave, in the presence of the Court, a succinct account of the negociation with the prisoner, which had been brought to a successful issue; and in consequence of which no evidence would be offered against him-a verdict of "not guilty" might therefore be taken! The Morning Herald having adverted to this trifling with the public justice of the country, by the connivance of the Court itself, in terms such as we hope the public press of this free country will never shrink from employing, whenever it is obvious that by means of gold justice is pushed aside, that the guilty may escape the punishment to which the poor delinquent would be doomed, Mr Sergeant Adams, the Chairman, took occasion on Saturday to complain of the article in the Herald, "as tending to cast an injurious and unwarrantable imputation on the Court." Now, although it may be true that to compromise a misdemeanor is not an indictable offence-and so far our contemporary was in error -yet we will take the liberty of intimating to Mr Sergeant Adams that it was hardly consistent with the dignity of a British court of justice for the judge to take shelter within a mere technical distinction, to escape from

escape-was "detailed" to the Court, to the scandal of its justice. It is true the Court has no legal eye or ear for what passes without its walls—it is true "the Court and jury know nothing but what is detailed and proved before them:"—but the Court ought to deem it a foul insult upon its own dignity, and upon the laws they administer, for a circumstantially detailed statement to be made of the mode by which a prisoner charged with embezzling large sums of money belonging to a public body has been allowed to buy his escape from punish. ment; and had the Court been as sensitive on Friday, when this statement was made by Mr Bodkin, showing how the public justice of the country had been tampered with, as it was on Saturday, when the free and fearless comment of the Herald met its eye, the counsel who made the statement would have been stopped with dig. nified indignation, and told, that "the Court could not allow itself to listen for a moment to what was so little creditable to the parties themselves - who, if they came there to enact the farce of indieting a prisoner for fraud upon them, when they had in their pockets the bribe for which they had consented to pervert justice-ought at least to have had the decency to keep the knowledge of their disreputable bargain from the eye and ear of the Court." Such, we say, ought to have been the language of the Court; and such, we are confident, would have been the language of any one of the judges of the land, under similar circumstances!

MR O'CONNELL'S POETICS.

In a letter to Mr Landor, Mr O'Connell repeats a piece of sublimity which he uses on all possible occasions in pretty nearly the same words-

"I could show you at noontide, when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves coming in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expending their gigantic force, and throwing up stupendous masses of foam against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain-cliffs that fence not only this my native spot, but form that eternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and high-steepled villages of proud Britain herself."

Now, however fine this may be in poetry, it is not geo. graphically true that England is under such obligations to the cliffs of the West of Ireland, for if the West of Ireland were as flat as the fens of Lincolnshire, or if there were no Ireland at all between us and the Atlantic, the law of nature which forbids water to run up hill would save the plains and the high-steepled villages of proud Britain from submersion, so long as such plains and high-steepled villages are above the level of the sea. Let Mr O'Connell be convinced that there is something more between great Britain and a deluge than Derry-

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD DURHAM.

The Great Western came to anchor in King's road on Tuesday morning at half-past eight. She had made the passage in twelve days and a half, having sailed on the evening of the 4th. Her outward passage was made in sixteen days. 126 passengers arrived with her, amongst whom are Lord Arthur Lennox and lady, the Hon. W. H. Cavendish, aide-de-camp to Lord Durham, and Mr Wilson, the bearer of special despatches from Lord Durham.

The intelligence brought by this vessel is most important and painful. Lord Durham has resigned. To several deputations he had declared his intention to return to England so soon as he shall receive official information of the proceeding connected with the Declaratory Act, and stated that he shall, probably, be on

the way home on the 10th of October instant. The announcement had caused extreme excitement among the people. The Quebec Gazette of the 24th of September furnishes us with an address presented on the preceding Saturday to Lord Durham by gentlemen delegations from the which his Excellency was pleased to return the follow-

ing answer : -

"It is impossible for me to express to you in language sufficiently strong the feelings of gratitude and pleasure with which I have received this address. Representing, as you do so worthily, the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, this proof of your confidence in me, and approbation of the principles on which my administration has been conducted, is most gratifying to me. I assumed the government of the North American provinces, with the pre-determination to provide for the future welfare and prosperity of them all; never doubting that such a provision would be the best, nay, the only real security for their permanent connexion with the British crown. In communications which have taken place between us, and from which I have derived equal pleasure and information, you have been fully apprised of my views and intentions. These you have appreciated and recognised in a manner for which I can never be sufficiently grateful. I have, indeed, had a difficult and taborious duty to perform. The result of my endeavours, however, is one of which I need not be ashamed. In the short space of little more than three months. I have seen tranquillity restored and confidence reviving. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered by mercy. I have carefully examined, with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the province more immediately committed to my charge: and I was on the point of promulgating such laws as would have afforded protection to all those great British interests which had been too long neglected. I had also, as you well know, devoted the most careful attention to all subjects which could affect the general interest of all the colonies, and had brought nearly to maturity the plan which I intended to submit in the first instance to the consideration of the provinces, and eventuinstance to the consideration of the provinces, and eventually of the Cabinet and Imperial Parliament. In this, I trust, useful course, I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature; in which the responsible advisers of the Crown have deemed it their days to acquire the course of duty to acquiesce. Under these circumstances I have but

will not weaken, in my mind, the feelings of deep interest which I shall ever take in their fate, or render me less anxious to devote every faculty of my mind, every influence I may possess, to the advancement of their interests, and to the establishment, on the most lasting foundation, of their welfare and prosperity."

At the interview, however, when this official answer to their address was delivered to the delegates, Lord Durham, after it had been read, spoke to the meeting in the most impressive manner for some ten minutes, expressing his sentiments more fully than he had done in his written answer :-

"He thanked them for their promptness in complying with his invitation to meet him, for the purpose of consulting on the welfare of the several provinces. He was happy to find that but one sentiment prevailed-a determination never to be separated from England-the home of their fathers. His Lordship said that amid all the perplexities which had surrounded him, he had found consolation and pleasure in looking forward to the prospect of a settlement of the many difficulties which presented themselves at almost every step. The calling together the delegates from the lower provinces was a subject on which he had bestowed a good deal of thought, and he had entertained hopes that some plan could be adopted which would benefit each province, and strengthen the bonds of the whole, thereby shedding a lustre on that country which of all others might be considered the glory of the world. His excellency remarked that the difficulties might have presented themselves in the arrangement of a union, but he assured the delegates that his great object would have been the good of the whole, and not particularly that of the Canadas. Lord Durham then alluded to the Canadas—said they were very imperfectly known by those at home. He knew very little about them while in England. It had been his aim and the dearest object of his wishes to be able to inform her Majesty that her fine possessions in British America might be considered one of the richest gems of her dominions-that the entire population were in a perfect state of harmony and friendship, and that each party was striving which could best promote the good of the whole At a moment when he was about to complete those plans which had been maturing, party spirit had interposed her withering hand, and blasted all his hopes for the welfare of the Canadas. He could not, he did not wish, to conceal from the gentlemen present, that the recent intelligence from England, although not official to him, had made a very deep impression on his mind. Opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him, was no more than he might expect, but he was compelled to say that he had been put down—sacrificed by his friends!—those whose duty it was to stand forth in his defence at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him."

Here his lordship was so overcome that he had to retire to a distant part of the room. Returning, he offered an apology, but none was needed, for every one present had partaken of the same feeling that had affected his lordship. He continued ;-

"It was, he said, the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to support him in the hour of persecution, and not to join with his bitter foes in striking at his head. Deprived of all ability to do anything for Canada, it could be of no use for him to remain longer in the country, and he should leave it as soon as he received the official account of the parliamentary doings. It was his intention to be on his way for England by the 10th of October. He then took an affectionate farewell of the delegates."

The address of the delegates from the three provinces to which the answer was given as above by Lord Durham, is in itself well worth qunting : -

"In approaching your lordship on the eve of your departure from Quehec, we beg unanimously to offer to your lordship the expression of our highest respect, and of the deep concern with which we have heard of your lordship's rumoured intention to resign the government of these pro-The duties of the mission with which we have been intrusted by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your lordship's feelings and views in relation to British North America; and irresistibly impressed our minds with the conviction, that your lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the colonies committed to your government, and entertains conceptions calculated to render that desire effective. In a review of the short period of the government under your lordship's personal direction, we hehold your lordship, with that feeling so congenial to Englishmen, which turns with repugnance from the shedding of blood on the scaffold, blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquillity had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of human life; and we were aware that improved laws and institutions were in preparation, which, under a government firm, mild, and impartial, gave to the future the reasonable prospect of restored confidence and renovated prosperity. For the provinces with which we are more personally connected, we saw in the warm interest, the enlightened und comprehensive views, and extensive powers of your lordship, the dawning of vigous and improvement hitherto unknown. With your lordship's departure, those anticipations will, we fear, fade away; but, although it should be our lot to see these provinces continue feeble and nerveless, compared with the condition at which their natural advantages entitle them to aim, yet shall we ever remember, with gratitude, the statesman, who, exalted in the first rank, and treading on the highest eminences of political life in our common country, hesitated not, at the call of his Sovereign, with disinterested zeal, to undertake an office of unparalleled difficulty, and has given to these distant territories the benefit of his enlarged experience and vigoopened to our view the animating prospects of great public improvements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the colonies. We are unwilling to abandon the hope that your lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances, we beg to assure your lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Countess of Durham, your lordship, and family, will accompany you through life."

says of Lord Durham's resignation :-

"This has caused in the British portion of the population of Lower Canada feelings of the deepest possible regret, for they have in prospect every evil to contemplate. Something must be done specially, or these colonies are lost to the mother country. Commerce is at a stand, a positive and determined stand. Men in the possession of a large amount of property know not how soon they may be reduced to beggary. The whole of last winter was occupied in drillings and night watches, and the coming one seems to present to us matters even more serious. The Upper Canada Banks are in confusion. Emigration is at a total stop, and the country has been thrown at least ten years backwards. You may think I am not writing coolly when I write the above, but such is the state of feeling universally manifested throughout our community."

Another letter of October 1st says :-

"You must have observed a new source of uneasiness in both provinces. I allude to the Rectory question. In the critical state of the Canadas, it seems to me to be unwise to agitate the question just now; and believing, as I do, that the Church and State should be kept separate, I think it unfortunate for the tranquillity of the country that the rectories have been established, especially after the decision of the Home Government, that the Clergy of the Establishment have the same power in the Colonies as they have in the Mother Country. These fifty-seven rectories created in Upper Canada have brought "Greek against Greek," or the Scotch against the English, and when these ingredients meet they are not shy of each other. If ever union was necessary on the part of the English population, it is so at the present moment."

These apprehensions tally with those expressed in the following tetter from the Sun's Correspondent at New York; and everything now seems to forbode a disturbed and distracted state of the Canadas during the ensuing winter :-

"NEW YORK, OCT. 4, 1838.—I write by the Great Western, which sails this afternoon. One of the leading topics in our journals is the state of affairs in Canada, and as these must be of paramount interest to the people of England, I shall commence my letter by giving you such authentic intelligence as I have been able to collect on the subject. The news of the passage of Lord Brougham's bill, censuring the official acts of Lord Durham, has occasioned much astonishment in this country, and excited feelings of indignation and disgust among the well-informed and loyal throughout the colonies. The insurrection party, a very insignificant minority, are of course proportionally elated, as they consider the British Government has tacitly acknowledged their grievances, and palliated their rebellious acts, by the rebuke it has permitted to be given to the Governor-General. Lord Durham, immediately on receiving the news brought out by the Great Western, declared his intention to resign. Petitions from all quarters have poured in upon him to remain, and it is said that he has received private letters from the British Ministers expressing their entire approval of his conduct, and entreating him to continue in office. But the last advices from Quebec give no hope that his lordship will agree to a proposition so desirable; he is deeply offended; considers himself sacrificed by the Ministry, and has announced his intention to sail for England in the Malabar, 74, which is now preparing for the reception of his staff. Previous to his final departure, his lordship will pay a short visit to this city, and afterwards to Washington, making a stay probably of about two weeks in the United States. He is expected here in the frigate Inconstant, which will sail from Montreal, about the 20th instant. Great excitement is said to prevail in the Lower Province, and races are said to have been got up in various parts of the country, for the purpose of giving the disaffected an opportunity of assembling and concerting their plans."-The Canadian Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of this city, in a letter dated Montreal, Sept. 29th, has the following remarks :- " The experience of every day convinces me that there will be a good deal of excitement during the approaching winter. Almost every hour you hear some new story of gatherings, either for horse racing, or some other sport which bring together large assemblages, affording an opportunity for the disaffected to communicate with each other. Again, it is said that large supplies of arms and munitions of war are coming into the Province from your side of the lines. On my way from St Charles, yesterday, I was told that information had been received that five hundred stand of arms had been brought into the province within a few days, and that they would probably be removed nearer to Montreal that night. This report caused a vigilant watch to be kept. These reports are no doubt set affoat to keep the troops in motion, and to harrass them by constant nightly duty. I can assure the agitators of one effect they will have that they will not trouble a prison long."

-To all these extracts we may add some remarks from

the Montreal (Tory) Gazette:-

" From the intelligence which has reached us from Quebec, there is every reason to believe that the administration of his Excellency the Earl of Durham in these provinces will be a short one; and that, in consequence of the late proceedings in parliament in regard to Lower Canada, his lordship will, at no distant period, resign his trust into the hands of others, and return to England to vindicate both his character and his measures. These are matters which we very much lament; but at which no one can be surprised who duly reflects upon the position in which the Earl of Durham has been placed by the disallowance of his measures, and con-sequent disapprobation, if not the total abandonment, of his government, by her Majesty's ministers. We expressed a hope, a few days since, that, notwithstanding so lamentable a state of things, and the sorry counsels by which the Queen's government seemed to be guided, his lordship might, for a little longer, be able to reconcile himself to the performance of the important duties, which, with such disinterested views, and in such a spirit of laudable patriotism, he undertook to perform for his Sovereign and country on this continent. But, upon more mature reflection, we cannot conceive how been placed by the disallowance of his measures, and conintrovements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the colonies. We are unwilling to abandon the nope that your lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances, we beg to assure of the Countess of Durham, your lordship, and family, will accompany you through life."

A great number of public bodies we have to add, had addressed his Lordship—all expressing sorrow at his resignation, and to all he returned a similar answer. A large number of respectable persons at Quebec had like-wise presented an address to him, praying that he would have reposed the utmost confidence in the Earl of Durham has resolved upon abandoning the future administration of the important duties, which, with such disinterested views, and in such a spirit of laudable patriotism, he undertook to perform for his Sovereign and country on this continent, when this continent, of security in which they rested three months ago—well any man of high spirit could submit to the utter degradation of security in which they rested three months ago—well any length of time can effect the restoration without an ocean of serving a government, who have neither the power to support him in the exercise of his public functions, nor the factious assaults of party politicians, or the more infamous introads of personal and jealous enemies. It is, therefore, no wonder if the Queen, faithfully, prudently, and mericially discharging his duty in a case of the most period the wrong and insult to the man, or the fatal administration of the affairs of these provinces. It is very true that the whole of the loyal inhabitants of British North

America have reposed the utmost confidence in the Earl of besociated by some one, and it is quite impossible that

existence. Be assured, however, of this, gentlemen, that not relinquish the Government at this critical juncture. Durham, coming, as his lordship did, directly from her this unexpected and abrupt termination of the official concentration appeared to present the North American provinces, vail in Canada. A letter from Montreal of the 25th at Majesty, upon an embassy of peace, of reconciliation of all past differences, and with the view of devising such a scheme of government as would secure the lasting prosperity of the country. But such confidence, though gratifying to his lordship, and creditable to the good sense and generous feelings of the British population of these colonies, would not, of itself, be sufficient to enable him to mature his plans, and carry into successful execution the great and leading designs of his lordship's mission. of his lordship's mission. He ought, also, to possess the unlimited confidence of the people of the mother country—of parliament, by whom his powers were conferred upon him—and, above all, to enjoy, to its fullest extent, and in every case and circumstance, the united and unanimous support and protection of her Majesty's ministers."

The New York Gazette of Oct. 3, supplies us with the following significant notice:-

"We stated yesterday that Lord Brougham had been burnt in effigy at Quebec. The following account from the Herald of that city will show the modus operandi:—'About eight o'clock an immense number of inhabitants assembled near the gaol, from whence the procession started. A four-wheel carriage of about five feet high was built for the occasion, on which was placed the figure of his Lordship, standing erect, clad in his robes—with wig, gown, band, ermine, &c. around his neck was coiled the execution rope, his face was a carving in wood, and was pronounced to be an admirable likeness—on the four sides of the carriage were transparencies with the following mottes: on the front was the parencies with the following mottos: on the front was the representation of his satannic Majesty in the act of dragging his friend Lord Brougham, with a rope round his neck, to the infernal regions, over the figure were the words 'got him;' on the right side of the carriage 'the ex-Chancelless Brongham, the ex-hero of common sense; on the left, ' Lord Brougham, the Iago of his country; and on the back, go, on, my friend, to your worthy end. The carriage was drawn by several sturdy fellows, and was surrounded by men bearing lighted torches. It was intended that the procession should parade the Lower as well as the Upper Town, but on arriving at Palace gate it was found the figure was too high to pass under it. After passing through the principal streets of the Upper Town, and before the residence of the Governor General, they proceeded to the Place d'Armes, and halted opposite the Castle of St Lewis, where the torches were applied to his Lordship's robes, amidst grounings and howlings of the vast concourse assembled. So perish all the enquies of British interest in Canada! During the whole of the proceedings the utmost good humour and order prevailed, the usual compliment of cheering or groaning was given in passing the residences of different individuals. At the palace, the cheers for her Majesty, and also for the Covernor General, were most enthusiastic. At the close of the ceremony the party retired to their homes in the most orderly manner."

A letter from Philadelphia says :-

"We learn from most of the Canada papers that the Earl of Durham had received letters both from the Queen and from Lords Melbourne and Glenelg, expressing their warm approbation of his (Lord Durham's) services and general policy. The general impression throughout Canada, in relation to the recent conduct of Lord Brougham, appears to be, that he acted against the Earl of Durham from motives of private pione and personal malignity. The promotives of private pique and personal malignity. The pron-ceedings of several public meetings in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and other Canadian towns have been received in this city. They all view the contemplated resignation of the Earl of Darham with the utmost alarm, and denounce, in unmeasured terms, the conduct of the House of Lords, in relation to him as tending to destroy the integrity of the in relation to him, as tending to destroy the integrity of the British empire. Some of the expressions would warrant a belief that the conservation of the Canadas, as members of the British family, almost depended on the genius and policy of the Earl of Durham; and all the memorialists agree in one point—that of urging the Earl, by every consideration valuable to a patriot and a man—by their interests, by the welfare of Canada, and by the general good of his country, to reconsider his decision, and to remain with them as their Gevernor-General. In sad and in sober truth, a blow has been stricken by Lord Brougham, the Tories, and the House of Lords, which will shake the North American colonies to their foundation. There is no concealing the fact that the very man who was fast healing every breach has been politically destroyed by party spirit and a malignant opposition."

The Standard's Montreal correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, remarks as follows upon this melancholy

"You will of course learn by this packet that the Malabar, 74, is under orders to convey Lord Durham and family to England, by the 10th instant. This his Lordship determined on, on the receipt of the intelligence that the House of Lords had passed the Indemnity Bill, and the Ministry disallowed had passed the Indemnity Bill, and the Ministry disallowed his ordinance respecting the expatriated and refugee traitors. Letters for his Excellency have been received by the Great Western, and it can only be known after this letter is off whether his determination is shaken by their contents, but we cannot look upon this as at all probable. Indeed, it is utterly out of Lord Durham's power, or of any other person, to do substantial good to the country with the limitations affixed by the act. Though called a dictator, he has fewer powers than M. Papineau's Parliament; and owing to an extraordinary clause in the act, preventing him laying on taxes of any sort, we cannot have the town lighted. Our police are paid from the funds of the province; no rate can be laid on the inhabitants; and it is doubtful if a Registry Bill can be passed, as no fees to pay the registrars can be levied." levied."

The Standard itself, which has honourably distinguished itself on this question, from among the organs of both parties in the state, by strong good sense and a superiority to the prejudices of party—observes upon the resignation-

power than has been doled out in such niggard measure to the present, or late, High Commissioner, whichever he is to the present, or late, High Commissioner, whichever he is to be called; but even supposing that Parliament so far stultify itself as to give, in form, to Lord Durham's successor authority which it refused to his Lordship, while the precedent of the late interference stands good, the substance of power and of free action will never pass to any Governor. The only approach to an excuse for the late proceedings of Parliament, and the cowardly requises once in these precedings. liament, and the cowardly acquiescence in these proceedings of the Ministers—and distant, indeed, is this approach from a real justification—lay in the hypothesis, that disaffection was at an end in Lower Canada, and that the United States borderers had become tired of molesting their neighbours. How far this hypothesis is from true, may be known by the issue of the trial of the murderers of Chartrand—and by the that of a rebel province, merely awaiting the convenience of weather to commence a revolt, and not only without an effectual Government, but, as we have seen, placed in circumstances to render almost, if not altogether, impossible the

establishment of such a Government." The Morning Chronicle supplies us with an admirable summary of the immediate effects of this disastrous oc-

currence, as detailed in various journals-"Alarm, anger, and something approaching almost to despair, instantly took possession of every mind. We have received several accounts from sources on which we may place the most perfect reliance; and they concur in stating that the authority of the mother country, and the kindly feelings entertained towards her, have suffered an awful abatement by the proceedings in question. The people think that they betray on the part of the inhabitants of England and the home legislature an indifference towards their welfare which they did not deserve, and which they conceive it heinous on the part of England to feel towards them. There are symptoms of another outbreak which cannot be mistaken, and a gloom hangs over all parties in consequence. The French Canadians feared Lord Durham, and were unwilling to incur his resentment, believing that they might gain something from him by submissive conduct, while by another course they could gain nothing. The British, on the other hand, had the utmost reliance on his Lordship that if put on his mettle he would not be wanting to the exigencies of the crisis, and that if the French should rebel or affront him he would crush them. Just as rebellion was venturing to look up, and all the loyal and well-affected were preparing for the fray, full of confidence, a wicked faction sought to disarm them by depriving them of their leader. One thing, how-ever, has happened. The Constitutionalists, who were peev-ish, and inclined to quarrel with Lord Durham on small points, have, we learn, rallied, and are now as one man in his favour. A meeting of them was to take place on Mon-day, the 1st of October; and in Montreal on Wednesday, the 3rd of October. When the disastrous news reached Quebec the merchants and others went up on the instant, to the number of 395 persons, to write their names at the chateau for Lord Durham. This was done in the course of the morning, without concert, consultation, or preparation, but, as it were, from a unanimous instinct, the thought being no somer suggested than acted upon by all. The moment the news burst on the people of Quebec they were seen talking in groups in the streets—all business was suspended—men felt as if some domestic calamity had befallen them. Some of the deputies from Nova Scotia and other colonies actually shed tears, and they were seen clenching their hands and looking quite savage as they talked to each other about the Lords and Lord Brougham. It was impossible that Lord Durham could witness these strong manifestations unmoved, and we would fain hope that the gratitude of the Canadians will counteract the impression produced on him by the antinational proceedings of the House of Lords. The press, part of which was against Lord Durham, dropped quarrelling, and in the alarm and anger of the moment came forward vociferously in his Lordship's favour. Lord Brougham was burned in effigy. Three thousand individuals were at the burning, and the procession, about 700 or 800, mostly all English. The likeness of Lord Brougham was, we are told, excellent, and the affair was cleverly managed. The face of the noble and learned Lord was of carved wood, and it took some time to batter it to pieces; but the people were resolute, and would have the work done. It is well the noble and learned Lord was not in Canada. The tone and manner of the habitans as they pass you in the streets and the woods are, we are told, very much altered lately. Preparations for insurrection were going on, and a piece of orduance had been taken concealed in a waggon under a heap of apples. Nothing certain, however, seems to have been known as to the time when a rising would take place; but there seems to be little doubt that some plan has been formed. We have before us a letter from a most respectable source in Montreal, dated the 30th of September, in which the wellinformed writer says- The signs of the times are not, in truth, of the most pleasing nature. Lord Durham is, I fear, about to leave us, and he certainly will not leave us in a more secure or prosperous state than he found us. The loyal portion of the population are depressed in the ratio in which the disaffected are buoyed up, which makes it an easy matter for the demagogues to prove to their credulous countrymen, that, although accidentally overcome in the field, they are the conquerors in England; consequently that their cause is a just one, and need only to be persevered in to ensure success. No one here doubts that preparations are making for another attempt to subvert the Government, and upon a better and more extensive scale of organization than before. Midnight meetings are held throughout the district. Secret oaths are administered, and cannon, muskets, and sabres, are smuggled in from the States. These things are notorious, and, you will admit, are indications not to be misun-derstood.' Another letter from Montreal of the same date, speaking with reference to the meeting at Montieal to be held next day, anticipates the most disastrous results from Lord Durham persisting in his determination to leave the colony, and he speaks of a recent attempt to surprise the Isle aux Noix, with the view of making it the rallying point of all the rebels, murderers, thieves, and vagabonds on the continent. Other letters from Quebec, Toronto, and Brockville, speak the same language. Such have been the disastrous results of the wicked interference of a faction in the House of Lords with the government of Canada."

It may interest the reader to subjoin some extracts in illustration of the spirit in which our principal daily contemporaries have written upon this event.

The Chronicle says :-

Parliament can invest his Lordship's successor with more his determination to resign, he will, on more mature consideration of the benefit to his country which might be effected by his presence in Canada, and the dangerous consequences to be apprehended from his acting on the determination, see reason for changing his opinion. In any case it was his intention to remain a month at least in Canada, and to return to England by the way of the United States, in order to promote as much as he possibly could the interests of his country, by strengthening the favourable disposition which he had already succeeded in producing in America to-wards this country. When his Lordship, who has so much at heart the welfare of his country, becomes satisfied, as he soon must, by the evidence forced on his attention from every quarter, that her best interests may suffer from his resignation at so critical a conjuncture, we do not renounce the hope that he will remain to perfect the great work he had undertaken, and hitherto conducted with such hopes of ulti-mate success."

The Times remarks :-

"In the position wherein Lord Durham now finds himself under a dark cloud of presumptive error, and in some sort self-punished for faults of which others, by the difficulties with which they surrounded him, may, for anything we know to the contrary, have been the real cause-justice, and honour, and every right feeling, preclude us from saying a single word in the shape of censure or disparagement against him. We have never wished ill to that noble Lord, nor suspected him of an indifference to right or wrong, when both lay plainly before him. We shall therefore on this occasion, and until Lord Durham has an opportunity of meeting face to face in Parliament the spiteful enemy who led the assault upon his character, and the false friends who sneaked away, leaving an absent man, who relied upon their fidelity, exposed to a flight of envenomed arrows from behind—until that day of trial comes we shall refrain from the atterance of any opinion upon the public measures, apart from the personal appointments, proposed or executed by the noble lord, seeing that he has never yet been heard in explanation of

After detailing the causes that have led to the resignation, the Post adds-

"Now, this is all very natural, and to Lord Durham very creditable. Tories as we are, we unaffectedly rejoice that his Lordship's manly and decided conduct on this occasion has afforded a proof that it is possible to hold confidential office under the Melbourne Government, without necessarily descending to the degraded level of the Melbourne Ministers. Since their infamous coalition with the notorious enemies of the Church of England and of the integrity of the empire, we have always denounced them as at once despica-ble and dangerous as Ministers of the Crown. But it remained for their treacherous and dastardly abandonment of their most zealous agent, in the course of the Parliamentary discussions on Lord Durham's notorious ordinances during the last Session, to prove and to record the proof in the archives of the Imperial Legislature, that with a Ministry represented by Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, not even an accomplice is safe, when, to outrage his private feel-ings, and to compromise his public character, seems likely to prolong, for a few short months, their enjoyment of the sweets of office."

The following is from the Globe: -

"That Lord Durham might have added to his many honours a nation's gratitude, and have stood forth on the page of history a worthy example for imitation in future ages, of a noble mind sacrificing its deeply-wounded sensibilities on the altar of his country's good, we cannot but feel and express. He should have remembered that not only his best efforts were his country's, but even the dearest feelings of his soul were his country's also-and have left the vindication of his conduct to a time when he could have met those who impugned his motives or his acts, pointing not only to the exensive powers with which he was entrusted as his justification, but to the complete and successful results of the administration of those powers, as a proof of the wisdom and hu-mane policy he had adopted."

The same journal adds-

"The Chronicle states that Lord Durham has not positively resigned,' but has only 'expressed a strong wish to be allowed to resign.' We should be deceiving our readers were we to speak the language of hope at the expense of what we believe to be the fact-that Lord Durham has positively resigned. His Lordship will, of course, make such provisions for carrying on the Government as the exigency of the case Executive will be committed we believe the to Sir John Calborne, until the Hame Government determines on the measures which the course of events demands...... We have only to add that the resignation of Lord Durham will not impose any necessity for the assembling of Parliament, the Legislature having given to the Sovereign all the power necessary to meet the exigency of existing circum-

The following extract of City correspondence will show the feeling produced by the news in the City :-

"The intelligence of the resignation of Lord Durham, as brought by the Great Western steamer, has created more sensation here than any political event which has occurred for some time past, although it has been somewhat anticipated; at the first it caused a sudden decline in the funds to the extent of full \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. The money market afterwards, as it is confidently asserted that the despatches which were taken out by the Great Western, and which are referred to in an extract of a letter from New York below, were accompanied by an antograph from her Majesty requesting him to continue to administer the affairs of the Canadas, to which, doubtless, the Queen has been urged by her affrighted Ministers. Meetings were about to be held in almost every town in both provinces to address his Lordship on his intended departure, and to request him to continue in office. A very few days will, however, bring Lord Durham's determination."

It is curious that news should have arrived by the packet immediately preceding the Great Western, which elicited from the Standard of Saturday night last the following comment :-

" Four villains, charged with the murder of Chartrandan act of the most unprovoked and savage cruelty-for the victim, who had been guilty of nothing but loyalty, was deli-berately tied to a tree, and shot to death by twelve men-four of these atrocious villains were tried at Montreal, and, "It is to be hoped, as Lord Durham has merely expressed charge of the learned judge directed a conviction, they were

acquitted by the jury, after no more than half an hour's deliberation. This monstrous insult offered to justice had naturally the effect of exciting the liveliest and most deep indignation in the loyal inhabitants of the province. The trial of an alleged traitor, named Jalbert, was necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of two material witnesses, believed to have been suborned, or intimidated to keep out of the way. Murder and treason have thus obtained precedents of impunity in Lower Canada; and it is impossible to doubt what will be the effect. Lord Durham is not to blame for this; on the other hand, the proof afforded of the utter corruption of Lower Canada juries, and of the difficulty of bringing witnesses to do their duty, fully justifies the course taken by the noble Earl, explained as necessary upon these very grounds in the letter of Mr Charles Buller, so unfairly animadverted upon, as we thought and said, and still think and say. It is idle to talk of free institutions for a country in the circumstances of Lower Canado. Jurors may be taken as a fair sample of the community; and men who will perjure themselves to protect cruel murderers are not entitled to liberty, or fit for its enjoyment. Nor can a country, in which witnesses cannot be prevailed upon to discharge their duty to the public, reasonably com-plain, if, for the sake of its own peace, and for the sake of ustice and humanity, it is subjected to rigid coercion. Political privileges are only for those who know how to use ther. According to the Quebec intelligence, the utmost activity prevailed along the United States border in preparing for inroads upon the British territory. How is this to end? Again we say, that we see no ground for imputing blame to Lord Durham-but we must condemn whatever has tended to embarrass and limit the power which he as yet appears to have exercised beneficially, as far as was permitted to him."

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

There is real reason for congratulation in the recent activity and success of our diplomatists, the more reason since success is not always wont to attend English efforts in this department. Our previous failures in the East, and our loss of influence there, is not so much to be attributed to the want of address or talent in our agents, as to other causes, one of which is the lavish use of money in subsidies during the golden reign of the Tories, and the subsequent abandonment of that system precisely at a time when it was partially adopted by Russia. This is the chief cause of our loss of influence with Persia. At Constantinople we have certainly made a series of very bad blunders during the last ten years-blunders, the far greater share of which must be laid at the door of the Tories. The state of the country must, however, bear its share of the blame. Intent as it has been in achieving the verity of the representative system, and enjoying liberty in substance as well as in form, the country considered foreign policy as something idle and remote, of which the consideration might be postponed to a future day. Then such has been the division of parties, that every government has been weak, except in the peculiar direction whither the popular impulse bore; and thus, whatever may have been the convictions of Cabinets, all measures or language leading to the eventuality of war was perforce to be avoided, because, forsooth, public opinion was not ripe, nor the public mind prepared; yet could we have used such language or such measures, that the cloud of inevitable war, since gathering, and sooner or later about to burst, might have been dispelled altogether. This obstacle, however, has passed away. The minds of all are concentrated on the events and prospects of the East, and should another crisis arrive, ministers and envoys are no longer, as they were in 1829, unprepared for a decision.

Whilst the occupation or apathy of the public mind at home tied the hands of our Ministers in opposing the designs of Russia, the state of feeling on the Centinent was equally unfavourable. Our own more liberal policy and reforms-the French, Spanish, and Belgian revolutions-had alarmed Austria, and flung her altogether into the arms of Russia, so that, either in a diplomatic or military struggle with the latter country, we were without a support. We proposed to France to remedy this, and restore the balance by interfering together to render the cause of constitutional liberty decidedly, and at once, triumphant in Spain. Louis Philippe thought otherwise, and avowed that he preferred conciliating the more moderate of the Eastern Powers by quelling revolution and quieting faction at home, than defy them by the propagation of such spirit. Whatever were the peculiar views of France in this respect, it is at least certain that one object has been gained thereby, and that Austria has recovered from that panic-horror of revolutions into which the events of the last ten years had flung her. Prince Metternich and his Sovereign have both become alive to the encroachments of Russia beyond the Danube; and our diplomatists have taken the earliest and best advantage of their feelings to conclude a treaty defending the joint interests of Austria and England against these encroachments. Thus has been gained a most important point, and the true path of our foreign policy in the East regained, after our having been driven from it by untoward but inevitable events.

The last accounts from Persia represent the Shah

probable consequence of the apparition of British troops before Bushire, and the Sheik troops towards Caboul. The Shah had sent after Mr M'Neil, and will, in fine, be obliged to leave unmolested that knot of independent tribes, which, as long as their independence is respected, prevents all immediate collision between British India and either Russia or Persia. A commercial war between Russia and England is indeed actively carried on throughout these tribes, British manufactures, notwithstanding the distance, driving Russian goods from the markets of the tribes. This hurts the interests of Russia, but it hurts her pride still more, and they fain would fling the influence of her arms into the balance, which our power of machinery causes to weigh on our side. But the commerce which Russia carries on by dint of military expeditions, she will find as little lucrative as she will find a drilled navy effective without a commercial marine behind it.

SPAIN.

Since last week details have reached of the defeat and death of Pardinas. There has seldom been a war so fatal to the brave. An officer of that stamp, always called to give an example to soldiery accustomed to hesitate, can scarcely fail to be abandoned by them on one occasion or another, and to fall a victim to his individual heroism Thus was it with Pardinas. The tidings of his defeat caused great panic and commotion both at Madrid and Saragossa, the people and the National Guards menacing to commit some dire extravagance. Fortunately there occurred some gala or birth-day at Madrid, and in Saragossa the fête of our Lady of the Pillar, so that Saragossians and Madrilenos have already forgot their terrors and their griefs and their intentions of insurrection. The Duke of Frias is the worthy minister to preside over a cause and a country that so easily forgets itself. When Ambassador in Paris he staid in bed half the winter, for fear of catching cold, and was at length dismissed, because they found out at Madrid that their Ambassador created more fun than respect at the Tuileries. The Queen Regent of Spain has unfortunately taken a lesson from Louis Philippe, and resolved to govern herself. For this, having need of a mock minister, she very wisely chose the Duke of Frias, who is in person the symbol of his power. The Duke has lent his name to a political firm likely to bring him into serious scrapes. For the Queen Regent is governed by her camarilla, a set of corrupt and greedy favourites, who carry on a continual coquetry with two species of people —viz., bankers and generals. From the one they demand support, from the other money; and their mode is to play banker against banker, and general against general. For the last two years they have been fattening on the rivalry of Messrs Rothschild and Aguado, these gentlemen fattening in their turn on the quicksilver, the tobacco, and the colonial revenues of poor Spain: then they played Cordova against Espartero, and, latterly, Oraa; and, for the last week, they have been playing Narvaez, when Espartero, furious, wrote a letter to the Queen Regent, saying he would give her up to Carlos if she did not name Alaix, Narvaez's mortal enemy, to the Ministry of War. The message and the men were too peremptory to be resisted, and Alaix was appointed; so says the last post. The next will say, that Narvaez has blustered in his turn; that the camarilla have prohibited him, intrigued with him, and agreed to resist Espartero and throw Alaix overboard. Such are the political doings of the Christinos, whilst Cabrera and Don Carlos are mustering forces to menace Madrid. And yet Louis Philippe crosses himself with horror and astonishment when he hears that the people of Madrid are exaltés, and that they dream of a republic.

SWITZERLAND.

There is little left to say of the Swiss affair, which the Charivari and the Corsaire treat as it best deserves. Louis Napoleon promised to quit on the 14th, 40,000 French troops having marched to serve the ejectment. The Swiss on their part called out the volunteers; but the only result of the campaign hitherto has been the establishment of well frequented balls at Ferney, where Genevese damsels and French military draw up against each other at contredanses whilst tarrying for the mortal

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Law of Storms. By Lieut.-Colonel W. Reid, C.B., of the Royal Engineers. Weale, Holborn.

We know of no scientific work with a title so s riking as the book before us; nor has philosophical research yet chosen so terrific a path of investigation. The "law of storms" is to be sought amongst the most fearful agitations of the elements, the hurricane, the water-spout, the tornado. All the pursuits of science are akin; yet how wide the space that severs the chase of the entomologist after a butterfly, or the inquiries of the chemist, in his quiet laboratory, into the action of a salt, from the fearful prosecution of the science of tempests and whirlwinds in the Gulf of Florida, or on the shores of Barbadoes. Philosophy, like history, has its heroic age, and certainly the production of a book entitled the Law of Storms seems to give the days we live in a fair claim to such an appellation. "I grams by which the author mustrates the property we live in a fair claim to such an appellation. "I have caught Nature in the fact," said a French botanist upon the discovery of a mysterious process ingenious, and convey a very clear notion of these hotanist upon the discovery of a mysterious process. botanist, upon the discovery of a mysterious process which had long eluded his researches in the mechanism of a flower. All philosophical discovery cles represent the whirl of a tropical tempest; the cles represent the whirl of a tropical tempest; the cles represent the revolve in a given direction. consists in "catching Nature in the fact;" but he wind is supposed to revolve in a given direction,

sublimest path of science, but the astronomer pursues his celestial investigations in his calm observatory, seated before his reflectors; the wild tornado is not sweeping over him, the tropics are not thundering, the air is not alive with blazing meteors, the seas are not yawning to devour navies. These are the circumstances in which the student of the law of storms prosecutes his fearful labours. Here the philosophical observer must be the bold British seaman. In the midst of the most awful perils to which the profession of the sea exposes its brave followersin the midst of the hurly-burly of winds and waters, and the roar, confusion, and desolation of tremendous scenes, which those who have witnessed and survived declare it to be impossible to convey more than the faintest notion of-have the materials of this extraordinary work been collected.

A volume has been written on "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties:" here we have the pursuit of it in the midst of horrors, where the hearts of ordinary men "fail them for fear," and far from surveying "the wonders of the deep" with the calm eye of philosophy, shipwreck and death are the only contemplations that engage them.

The work before us may be considered as an ele-mentary treatise upon "the action of nature in great storms;" it contains a great body of facts amassed from the accounts of the most remarkable hurricanes upon record, and from the log-books of many British men-of-war, and other ships, whose fortunes on the ocean cast them upon the paths of furious tempests. The author says-

" My attention was first directed to the subject from my having been employed at Barbadoes in re-establishing the government buildings blown down in the hurricane of 1831 when from the violence of the wind 1477 persons lost their lives in the short space of seven hours. I was induced to search everywhere for accounts of previous storms, in the hope of learning something of their causes and mode of action. West Indian histories, however, contain little beyond a record of the losses in lives and property, and the suffer-ings of the inhabitants during the period of these tempests." The progressive and rotatory nature of storms may be said to be the main position which the facts collected go to establish. The author does not lay claim to the original suggestion of this theory: he refers to a paper by Mr Redfield of New York, in the American Journal of Science, and a work upon the Monsoons by Colonel Capper, of the East India Company's service, as containing the first traces of what he considers "just opinions upon the subject of hurricanes." He adds, however, "that his object in the present work is not to propose a particular theory," but to direct attention to the curious facts he has collected :- "The facts are in themselves full of interest, for the records best suited for the purpose are detailed accounts of the greatest storms."

As there is nothing more important in a new science than its nomenclature, we think it right to give the following passage thus early, although it occurs late in the volume :-

"The late Colonel James Capper's opinion, that hurricanes are vast whirlwinds, was formed during twenty years' observation and study of the subject, on the coast of Coromandel. In the preface to his work, published in 1801, he says, that when he first attempted an investigation into the winds in India, he had great doubts of success, from the number and variety of them; but as he proceeded, he found that there were many words to express the same thing, and that the hurricane, the typhoon, and the tornado, were but English, Greek, or Persian, and Italian or Spanish names, for a whirlwind.

"In classing the winds, he observes, 'the tempest is, both in cause and effect, the same as the hurricane or whirlwind; and that the storm, or what the Englishman calls a hard gale, is likewise nearly the same. He also states, that it is a long standing error that hurricanes in India occur only at the changes of the monsoons; and that Dr Halley must have been misinformed on that subject."

It would appear that some notion of the rotatory motion of the hurricane had struck the keen, inquiring mind of Franklin-

Franklin was aware that what he called north-east storms came from the south-west; and the geographical position in which he was placed probably contributed not a little to lead his inquiring mind to meteorological studies; for it will be seen by the annexed charts, that a great portion of the tropical storms, which pass over or near to the West Indies, change their direction on approaching the coast of the American continent, and that they sweep along its eastern coast. "At New York the labouring people remark, that if the haze indicating a storm be first seen over Staten Island, the

wind will come from the north-east; but if the haze be seen first over the Jersey shore of the Hudson river (or westward), then the wind will come on from the south-east. It is also said to be a semman's phrase, that a north-wester will never remain long in debt to a south-easter. The correctness of these observations and the reasons for them will be understood as we proceed."

We wish it were in our power to give the dia-grams by which the author illustrates the progress that follows her footsteps through the whirling from right to left; ships are represented at various rise and fill it.

still unsuccessful before Herat, and trembling at the storms of the West Indies, and the typhoons of the distances from the centre of the vortex, and the China Sea, must unite the scientific ardour of points of the compass are indicated at which the Linnæus to the adventurous heroism of Bartolemeo storm will begin and end to each ship. The varying Diaz. We have hitherto looked upon the astro- rapidities with which the wind will veer at various nomer, tracking the comet's blazing and eccentric distances from the centre of motion explain the vapath through the vast firmament, as treading the rious degrees in which each will experience the fury of the hurricane. Let a whirlwind be supposed to revolve from right to left, then

"The wind on the northernmost portion of the circumference must be east; on the southernmost portion it must be west; on the westernmost portion it must be north; and on the easternmost portion it must be south. And such a storm coming from the south, with its centre passing along the New Jersey side of the river, would place the city of New York in the right-hand semicircle, and the wind there would commence at the southward of east; but if the centre of the storm were upon the sea, and to the eastward of New York, as usually happens, then the inhabitants of that place would have a storm commencing at north-east.'

Colonel Reid attributes the destructive power of the hurricane to its rotatory velocity, not to its progressive. He tells us that "he has had the best opportunities of ascertaining that the progressive rate of storms is not greater than that of the ordinary atmospheric current." This is a most important and striking proposition. Professor Leslie built a theory upon the assumption that hurricanes travel at the rate of 120 miles an hour in a rectilinear direction!

It would seem that storms are not only rotatory, but their rotation, in the same hemisphere, is constantly in the same direction. In the southern hemisphere, however, Colonel Reid conjectured that their course would be the reverse of that in the northern. He says-

"The storm tracks already traced in north latitude, with few exceptions, are seen to follow nearly similar courses, and in their progress to pass gradually towards the North Pole. Whilst sludying the subject, I was led to conclude that, in accordance with the beautiful order and regularity of nature, storms in south latitude would be found to revolve in a precisely contrary direction to that which they take in the northern hemisphere; I therefore earnestly sought for facts, to ascertain if this were really the case or not."

And the facts and observations are in support of this beautiful law of storms. "Such will be found," says the author, "as far as I have been able to obtain records, to be their real course and mode of action."

We give the following interesting description of water-spouts, which are considered as small whirlwinds. The account is taken from an able seaman and hydrographer, Horsburgh, who, we are informed, " having first prepared his ship, put her through the centre of several of them."

" When a whirlwind, or waterspout, is observed forming at a small distance, a cone may be perceived to descend from a dense cloud in the form of a trumpet with the small end downwards: at the same time the surface of the sea under it ascends a little way in the form of steam, or white vapour, from the centre of which a small cone, proceeding upwards, unites with that which projected from the cloud; and then the waterspout is completely formed. Frequently, however, the acting cause is not adequate for this purpose; and in that case, after the waterspout is partly formed, it soon proceeds to disperse.

" 'There is in the middle of the cone which forms a waterspout, a white transparent tube or column, which gives it a very dangerous appearance when viewed at a distribution of seems like a stream of water ascending; but when closely seems like a stream of water ascending; but when closely very dangerous appearance when viewed at a distance, as it approached, the dangerous appearance partly vanishes. I have passed close to several waterspouts, and through the vortex of some of them forming, and was enabled to make the following observations.

"By the electric force, or ascending whirlwind, a circular motion is given to a small space of the surface of the sea, in which the water breaks, and runs round in a whirlpool, with a velocity of two, three, to four or five knots; at the same time, a considerable portion of the water of the whiripool is separated from the surface in minute particles smoke or vapour, with a hissing noise, occasioned by the strength of the whirlwind. These particles continue to ascend with a spiral motion up to the impending cloud. In the centre of the whirlwind, or waterspout, there is a vacuum in which none of the small particles of water ascend; and in this, as well as around the outer edges of the waterspout, large drops of rain descend; because in those places the power of the whirlwind not being sufficient to support the ascending minute particles, they constantly descend in the form of rain. The vacant space in the centre of the water-spout seems to be that which has a white transparent appearance, like a column of water when viewed at a distance, or ance, like a column of water when viewed at a distance, or resembling a hollow glass tube. In calm weather water-spouts generally have a perpendicular direction; but occasionally also they have an oblique or curved direction, according to the progressive motion given to them by the prevailing winds. Sometimes they disappear suddenly, at other times they move rapidly along the surface of the sea, and continue a quarter of an hour or more before they disappear.

appear.

"'Watersponts are seldom seen in the night, yet I once passed near to a large one in a cloudy dark night. The danger from watersponts is not so great as many persons are liable to apprehend; for it has been said, that a large are liable to apprehend; for it has been said, that a large body of water descends when they break enough to sink a ship. This does not appear to be the case, as the water descends in heavy rain where it is broken from the ascending whirlwind. But there is danger to small vessels of being overset when they have much sail out; and large ships, if they have not their topsails clewed up and yards secured, may be liable to have them carried up to the mast-heads by the force of the whirlwind, and thereby they may lose their masts. In the vicinity of a waterspout the wind is subject to fly round in sudden gusts, rendering it prudent for ships to take in their square sails."

The following observations upon this subject are by Colonel Reid himself-

"That which renders the waterspont so remarkable is the circumstance of a double cone being formed when the pheno-* Probably a calm. If it were a vacuum the water would

menon is complete, one cone pointing downwards from a cloud, whilst another points upwards from the sea. The thin semi-transparent columns, which stalk, as it were, on the surface of the ocean in call weather, though no cloud is thin semi-transparent columns, which stalk, as it were, on the surface of the ocean in calm weather, though no cloud is to be seen above them, as well as the small agitated circles, which are only seen by their marking the smooth surface of the sea in their gyrations, may probably have the same origin as the waterspout. One of these circles, which appeared too insignificant to do harm, after performing many gyrations near a ship commanded by Captain Marguis, on the coast of Malabar, suddenly approached her, as she lay becalmed, with her sails loose, and passing across her bows, carried off the flying jib and jib-boom into the air, higher than the mast-head. I have myself witnessed these semi-transparent columns, within the tropics, without being able to decide which way they turned round; and the spiral form in which they are said to revolve may be the reason: for it is very difficult to pronounce which way a screw revolves when turning rapidly. The figure being double, and the cones pointing in opposite directions, it should be observed whether the cloud above the spout also revolves, and if the gyrations of the upper portion of the phenomenon be in the same, or in the contrary, direction to those at the surface of the sea."

We proceed to notice some strange phenomena, related in this volume, as having been observed during extraordinary hurricanes. Colonel Reid tells us-

"The quantity of electricity exhibited during tropical hurricanes is very great; and this part of the subject deserves great attention. It is said that the magnetic needle cannot be relied on during these storms—a question too important to be left doubtful; for although no perceptible movement can be observed in the latitude of Great Britain, the needle may be influenced towards the equator, and where these great storms have their origin.'

The following passage from the narrative of the Barbadoes hurricane of 1831 will give some idea of the awful exhibition of electricity during the hubbub-

"'After midnight the continued flashing of the lightning was awfully grand, and a gale blew fiercely from the north and north-east; but at 1 A.M. on the 11th of August, the and north-east; but at 1 a.m. on the 11th of August, the tempesthous rage of the wind increased, the storm, which at one time blew from the north-east, suddenly shifted from that quarter, and burst from the north-west and intermediate points. The upper regions were from this time illuminated by incessant lightning; but the quivering sheet of blaze was surpassed in brilliancy by the darts of electric fire which were exploded in every direction. At a little after 2 the astounding roar of the hurricane, which rushed from the north-north-west and north-west cannot be described by north-north-west and north-west, cannot be described by language. About 3 the wind occasionally abated, but intervening gusts proceeded from the south-west, the west, and west-north-west, with accumulated fury.

"'The lightning also having ceased, for a few moments only at a time, the blackness in which the town was enveloped was inexpressibly awful. Fiery meteors were presently seen falling from the heavens; one in particular, of a globular form and a deep red hue, was observed by the writer to descend perpendicularly from a vast height. It evidently fiell by its specific gravity, and was not shot or propelled yany extraneous force. On approaching the earth with accelerated motion, it assumed a dazzling whiteness and an elongated form, and dashing to the ground in Beckwith square, opposite the stores of Messrs H. D. Grierson and Co., it splashed around in the same manner as melted metal would have done, and was instantly extinct. In shape and size it appeared much like a common barrel shade; † its brilliancy and the spattering of its particles on meeting the earth gave it the resemblance of a body of quicksilver of equal bulk. A few minutes after the appearance of this phenomenon the deafening noise of the wind sank to a solemn murmur, or, more correctly expressed, a distant roar, and the lightning, loped was inexpressibly awful. Fiery meteors were premore correctly expressed, a distant roar, and the lightning, which from midnight had flashed and darted forkedly with few and but momentary intermissions, now, for a space of nearly half a minute, played frightfully between the clouds and the earth with novel and surprising action. The vast body of vapour appeared to touch the honses, and issued downward flaming blazes which were nimbly returned from the earth upward."

Earthquakes have been considered as accompaniments of great whirlwinds. The author questions

"In the work I have quoted on this Barbadoes hurricane allusions are made to the declarations of some persons, that they felt shocks of earthquakes during the storm. But after they felt shocks of earthquakes during the storm. But after attentively listening to the opinions of different people on this disputed point, and careful examination of the ruins with reference to it, I feel persuaded there are no sufficient reasons for believing that any earthquake occurred at this period: and it is very material to the success of the present investigation, that the phenomena of hurricanes and earthquakes should not be connected together without proof."

An earthquake was said to have been felt at Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, during the great hurricane of October, 1780.

The raining of salt water during the great tempests both in the West and East Indies would seem to be a fact pretty well established-

"A very curious fact seems to me to have been almost overlooked—viz., 'the raining of salt water in all parts of the country.' I shall give below a passage from the account of the Barbadoes hurricane of 1831, which alludes to this; and it will be found, when inquiry is pursued into the storms of the Indian seas and of south latitudes, that there also are

reports of salt water rain.

"At the north point, the sea broke continually over the cliff, a height of more than seventy feet, and the spray being carried inland by the wind for many miles, the rain of salt water in all parts of the country is thus accounted for. All the fresh water fish in the ponds of Major Leacock were killed; and at Bright Hall, about two miles S.S.E. of the point, the water in the ponds was salt for many days after the storm."

During the Mauritius hurricane in 1818 the rain

Lieutenant-Colonel Nickle, commanding the 36th regiment, who had sought protection by getting under an arch of a lower window, outside his house, did not hear the roof and upper story fall; and was only assured this had occurred by the dust caused by the falling ruins.

† A barrel shade is the name for the glass cylinder put

over candles in the tropics.

the "rivers ran with brackish waters."

In Mr Seymour's narrative of an awful tempest experienced by the ship Esther, of Cork, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, he says, "for nearly an hour we could not observe each other, or anything but merely the light, and, most astonishing, every one of our lication admirably adapted for the display and finger nails turned quite black, and remained so

nearly five weeks afterwards!"

The alleged fall of fish during some remarkable storms by land is not discredited by the author. He thinks it deserves close investigation. The action of water-spouts would seem to explain such a phenomenon perfectly. The practical parts of the work before us are of great value. There is a chapter on the "Building in Countries subject to Hurricanes," in which the author gives the rules and principles upon which he himself proceeded, when employed by Government to re-establish the buildings blown down in Barbadoes and St Vincent in 1831. He also lays down "Rules for laying ships to in hurricanes," founded upon the rotatory law of storms. "If great storms," says Colonel Reid, "obey fixed laws, and the explanation of them given in this work be the true one, then the rule for laying a ship to follows like a corollary to a problem already solved."

The following passage concludes this intensely interesting and most important work-one of the most valuable contributions that has been made for many years to nautical science and the knowledge of

the elements-

"The storm tracks here traced are far from sufficient in number to afford that knowledge of the winds, at which we are now capable of arriving. My object has been to prove that the subject deserves the attention of abler men than myself, and that we have hitherto studied meteorology in far too confined a sphere. Since our own country is too limited for the comparisons required, nations should combine to study the atmospheric laws. The light-houses along the coasts of the civilized world might exchange their observations for this end. The great steam navigation companies might place their log books where easy reference could be made to them; and, in the Pacific Ocean, many useful observations be made by the large body of Englishmen settled there as missionaries. A more perfect knowledge of the subject would improve international communication, which it is to be hoped is for the benefit of mankind."

ANNUALS.

The Diadem. A Book for the Boudoir. Edited by Miss L. Sheridan. Smith, Elder, and Co.-In addition to the handsome appearance of this volume, and the attraction of some celebrated and many promising names amongst the contributors to it, there attaches an interest of a peculiar kind. Miss L. Sheridan, whose lively and blameless writings have so often added to the stock of gaiety, is afflicted with a serious illness, and publishes this work under a fear (we sincerely trust the fear is unfounded) that it may prove her last. But whether in the danger of being the parting souvenir of an esteemed writer, or as an ornament in itself, it will surely be sought after. The tale, in prose, by the fair editress, is called "The Priest," and contains several passages of deep pathos, while most of the other papers are of the light cast usually met with in works of the kind. We must, however, except some stanzas by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, which evince the most touching feelings of our nature, disciplined by unfeigned resignation. After "accompanying the remains of a loved and last child from London to the family resting-place," he describes himself as "widowed and childless" and adds.

"There was a time, recall'd by clinging thought, When children clustered round the hearth I sought, When love e'er welcomed me-when I could turn To clasp my treasures, -not embrace an urn.'

The Countess of Blessington, the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," and Mr Thomas Campbell, have severally furnished specimens of their acknowledged powers. We have also an original piece by Congreve the dramatist, and some clever lines by the famous Duchess of Devonshire. The generally unaffected and pleasing designs are by Messrs W. Perring and J. Brown, engraved by Mr H. Cook, with finish and softness. It is evident from this, and other works of the same class, that the Romantic School of Illustration is somewhat on the decline. Everybody remembers the time when the eye of a beauty was made to occupy a full third of her face, while domestic affections which they did not find in either. the same rules of proportion, carried out, gave five Triumphant indeed was this Tempest, and potent times round the shoulders to once round the waist. We particularly remember a design by which three belles of eighteen stone each—ladies who would, severally, have altered the trim of the Lord Mayor's barge, and might have hastened the destiny of a ten-gun brig by looking over her side, -were embarked in what appeared an oval bread-basket, all the ivory shoulders projecting greatly beyond the centre of gravity, and leaving us to marvel how the the beginning") from the instant the first scene opened remainder of the callipigan proportions could be with the ship, and then the storm came, and the hugest stowed. Instead of throwing a tub for whales, there were three cetaceous women of fashion disporting in a tub! But the few artists who may still think that bulls'-eyes, wasps' waists, and turbots' shoulders, can be advantageously transferred marvels at the last " to cry to dream again." to the fair portion of our species, do not now seem much in request. We mention this because it was to last. Ariel, in the happy shape of Miss P. Hor-

was stated "to have tasted salt," and the next day in the Annuals, and works of the same appearance, that such impossible perfections were exhibited; and although the literary portion of such books is usually of the light and unpretending kind, interesting, perhaps, in coteries, but with which criticism does not interfere, yet the Annual is a style of pubencouragement of good engraving; and as a superior print would not have the ephemeral estimation of the text (which in many cases is only present to illustrate it) we are anxious to see here the best designs rendered by the most skilful burins, to the exclusion of all that is garish and meretricious.

[The pressure of news from Canada obliges us to hold over till next week notices of several other of these "Annual" publications.]

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Tempest, as it was produced on the 11th inst., is the triumph of Mr Macready's management. It carries poetical and pictorial illustration as far as they will go. Shakspeare himself might have seen his own delightful play at last, pass like an enchanted dream before him.

Dryden said well, in the prologue to his and Davenant's alteration, or rather adulteration, of the

Tempest, that

Shakspeare's magic could not copied be; Within that circle none durst walk but he,"

Yet-having first intruded themselves therethe two modest Charles the Second poets ventured into a still more sacred and magical circle which Shakspeare is now thought to have had nearly as much to himself,-that of the affections, and made indeed a pretty business of it! The alteration we speak of is known-it has been unhappily familiar to the playgoing public for upwards of a century and a half—and we need not dash the pleasant account we have now to give with any of its nauseous or disgusting details. Suffice it to say that they gave a sister to Miranda, and a lover who had never seen woman to the sister, on purpose to make them talk as Miranda does not, and show, we suppose, what sort of innocents on an island the Duchess of Cleveland and the Duke of Buckingham would have made.

All these, however, and all other sophistications of this glorious play (for they conspired to degrade even poor Caliban!) are now banished from the stage for ever. Mr Macready has added to that large debt which all the friends of literature are now pressing round him to acknowledge, by restoring the Enchanted Island of Shakspeare to the innocence and golden purity of its first creation; and by reproducing it with a splendour of scenery and fairy flights, that would have won him the approbation of the masquers even of the Court

of Charles the Second's father.

How strange and delightful, in these still puffing times, to see a "bill of the play" which absolutely seems almost too barren of announcement,-which does not make a single promise of a dress or decoration, much less of a scene, "stupendous" or otherwise,—and then is followed up, to the eyes of the astonished spectator, by a full measure of performance "pressed down and running over"! Mr Macready is now experiencing in this respect, how surely a moral daring ultimately succeeds, when founded on a manly truth. All our anticipations before this season opened have been far more than realised since. A new day has risen for the theatre of Shakspeare. The seeds that were sown a year ago have now ripened indeed into a glorious harvest. The failing boxes which Mr Macready had the courage last season to risk, are now themselves overflowing, like the scenes which attract them; and the more intelligent classes, who turned away in disgust from play bills and lobbies of the former stamp, and were thought to have given up theatres altogether, are returning in crowds to the good old noble recreation of "a play," with the same respect which they entertained for the Siddonses and Kenbles, endeared to them by a power of moving the

over a crowded audience the noble wand of its enchantment. From the moment when Ariel first made her (we shall never say his again) appearance in the lovely and truly fairy guise of a shooting star, to the closing and no less lovely moment when the liberated sylphs were heard singing their far song of joy over the seas while *Prospero* was speaking his epilogue,—or rather, we should say, (to "begin with whole audience, it is no hazard to affirm, were in a state of delighted wonder, and only woke from their

The stage was truly a scene of fairy life from first

ton, floated in air across the stage, singing or mock- the scenes, when the "tricksy spirit," as it is going | ing as she floated-while a chorus of spirits winged after her, higher in the air. Now amidst the terrors of the storm she flamed amazement-now with the gentle descent of a protecting god she hung over the slumbers of Gonzalo-again in the thunder's shape (that deep and dreadful organ-pipe) she sounded in Alonzo's ear the "name of Prosper"flitting in another instant across the scene, behold her resting on a leaf that she may mock with her pretty human mimickry Caliban and Stephano and Trinculo - and then, almost before thought has time to follow her, see the pert and deft little spirit

performing the part of Ceres! Meanwhile the deeply moving and imaginative strains of Purcell hummed deliciously about our ears—and the no less worthy of Shakspeare though lighter fancies of Arne, (answering, as it were, to the wings of Ariel) varied and alternated them. The choruses are admirably arranged-above, beneath, on either side, or from the depths of Prospero's cell-they fill the air. The scenes, too, are deliciously painted, and reflect honour on Mr Marshall, whose name should be remembered as the painter. At one moment a rich fairy land starts into shape before usthen the fantastic and varying tints of enchantment vanish, and on a bare and rocky strand, amongst strange volcanic vestiges, we can see "not a twig," no, not one, to withhold Trinculo from the scurvy shelter of the gaberdine of Caliban. will be noted as an exquisite piece of art in the painter that in nearly every one of these scenes of Prospero's Island odd fantastic shapes may be conjured up out of the various trees or rocky passesas though the sylphs that dwelt there had gambolled and twisted them into sylph-like meanings.

The Masque is given as Shakspeare wrote it; with beautiful landscapes, brown and blue, such as Titian would have beheld with pleasure; and Goddesses developed from balmy clouds to words as

mild-

" Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats, and pease, Thy turfy mountains where live nibbling sheep, And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep; Thy banks with peonied and lilied brims, Which spongy April at thy 'hest betrims, To make cold nymphs chaste crowns; and thy brown

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves, Being lass lorn; thy pole-clipt vineyard; And thy sea marge, steril and rocky hard-

-all were there ! And Iris herself, who says all this, was there, even as the grateful Ceres names her-

" Who, with thy saffron wings, upon my flowers Diffusest honey drops, refreshing showers ; And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown My bosky acres, and my unshrubbed down Rich scarf to my proud earth"-

What a delight it is to transcribe such words as these-what a pride to speak the language he spoke who wrote them!

Mr Macready moved among all this, with admirable fitness, the Enchanter and Prospero of the night. His performance was very beautiful. His various expression to the inferior creatures around him-to the objects of his affection, the victims of his art, or the ministers of his will-was touched with truth as various. He was indeed a mild Avenger, a dignified Enchanter, a most paternal Sire. Nor should we omit to notice that new resource of art by which he gave us a sort of new thought of Prospero-that kind of habitual melancholy there was, in his most pleased anticipations, so touchingly characteristic of the man who had so long kept company with sad thoughts, and who also, we can well perceive, had acquired a little more knowledge than was quite easy to his sense of right.

We must name Mr George Bennett's Caliban next-the best Caliban that has been seen since the days of Emery-albeit at times a little too enunciative and syllabical in his delivery, yet redeeming himself the next minute with a genuine humanobrutality and yearning wonderment. His first discovery in the hole where he is "styed" was singularly picturesque, nor less so was his manner of grabbling out of it to fly on Prospero, whose wand in a moment flung the danger of his fury down, and left him merely dancing mad with impotent rage. Then we should not fail to mention Mr Bartley's Stephano, as right sailor-like, robust, and hearty; Mr Harley's Trinculo, which is quaint and astonished as becomes Harleyism in contact with had justice done to her. She seemed to us to second the gentlemanly love of Mr Anderson with just such tones of trusting impulse, as peculiarly fitted her for

Miss Priscilla Horton received first mention in

off, suddenly turns round to Prospero and says-

" Do ye love me, master? No"_

could not have been better given-with a more pretty, winning contradiction of its own doubthad the clever little actress never studied it at all but acted only from the womanly impulse of the

All the world will go to see the Tempest. It is a day-dream realized for all eyes and hearts, from the poet or the courtier, down to the

" Sun burn'd sicklemen, of autumn weary!" -and if the princely heroine of a certain other "Enchanted Island" does not give it the crowning

grace of her presence before long, then are we no true prophets or believers.

DRURY LANE.

The taste for music in this country is unfortunately of so morbid and sickly a nature, and is so much the offspring of fashion, that English opera, unless from some fortuitous circumstance, meets with very inadequate support. Occasionally, indeed, some songstress gifted with peculiar talent arises,-a Billington or Stephens, the sweetness of whose notes stirs up the sluggish sympathies of their ungallant countrymen. Or peradventure some transmarine singing-bird, forsaking her own school, is transposed from the Italian Opera to one of our winter theatres, and there, having the great advantage of not being able to pronounce English, astonishes the "fashionable world" by the excellence of her musical oratory and then the middling classes, who are the only supporters of the British drama, are presently seized with the Ton-ish epidemic, and, putting out of the question the exploded notion that sense and sound have something to do with vocal music, they hasten to the theatre and sit night after night in a state of extreme astonishment and fashionable delight.

Madame Albertazzi, quondam Miss Emma Howson, a lady who has not the advantage to which we have alluded, of speaking bad English, although a residence among foreigners has affected her accent, has been engaged here from the Italian stage. The first character in which she was heard was Zerlina in a bad translation of Mozart's Il Don Giovanni, and there she confirmed the opinion we had entertained from hearing her on the Italian stage, that she was a singer of considerable accomplishment. Madame Albertazzi evidently pleased her audience in the part of Zerlina, and to keep them in any sort of temper must have been difficult, for so great a trial of patience is seldom met with as this version of Mozart's master-piece, with Mr Balfe in it trying to represent the handsome, gay, bold libertine, but converting him into a regular Tipperary peep-o'-day boy. Unluckily for Mr Balfe, the English public still retain a distinct recollection of the excellent acting and singing of Garcia and Ambrogetti in that part. The whole cast, too, with the exception of Madame Albertazzi, was miserable—the manager, however, having exercised the one judicious discretion of taking Miss Romer out of the great part of Donna Anna (Grisi's part), and of placing therein Miss Betts, a much better singer, and a lady much more capable of giving effect to the music, although

a sadly inefficient actress.

The opera we have under our notice is entitled The Maid of Palaiseau, and is a version of Rossini's Gazza Ladra, the poetry by Mr Edward Fitzball, adapted to the music by Mr H. R. Bishop, so say the books. We think that Mr Edward Fitzball perhaps flatters himself a little when he terms this specimen of his literary talents poetry, but as it is a translation, we do not care to call him to a strict account. The overture was played very well. Mr Bishop has an equally effective band with that which was last season superintended by Mr T. Cooke, and of the general performance of the opera we have the pleasure to be enabled to record our sincere praise. Madame Albertazzi sings the brilliant and difficult song in the first act, known as Di piacer, beautifully, and throughout acts the part gracefully, not, perhaps, with the force of Grisi, but on any stage in any country it would be a fine performance. Mr Phillips, to our taste, is not equal in dramatic singing to the great reputation he has deservedly acquired in sacred music and ballad singing, but no other of our singers could in any way reconcile us to the absence of Tamburini in this part, and we can safely add that his duet with Maa "monster;" and last, not least, Miss Helen Fancit's Miranda, and Mr Anderson's Ferdinand. Miss Helen Faucit, in this character, has not in which Mr Phillips is so successful. Mr Allen, a most unhappy quality of tone, but an

Poole. We are annoyed at this young lady's thinking proper to disfigure herself by a gigantic smock frock and to depart from the costume Madame Vestris always wore, particularly the neat little shoes and shoebuckle, in favour of long sailor-like shoes and horrible strings. We say this because Miss Poole's singing reflects the highest credit upon her vocal talents. Always in time, with a pure quality of voice, the music was given chastely and correctly. With a little more assumption of feeling in the duet in the prison scene, and a little more energy, the part could hardly be more effec-tively performed. Miss Poole should also, in parting from Ninetta in the prison, and until the recovery of the lost silver, curtail the smiles on her countenance, and infuse a little less gaiety into her manner. We have said thus much with a sincere desire that this improving young actress may profit by our suggestion. There is another part, too, of the business of the scene which demands Miss Poole's attention. In the extremity of Pippo's joy at the reversion of the sentence against Ninetta, the boy, in the Italian libretto, enters, and, embracing his recovered favourite, proceeds, greatly excited, to congratulate and embrace all the rest of the characters on the stage, until, arriving at the Podesta on the extreme left, he approaches to pay the same tribute of respect to him, but suddenly starts away with the most marked abhorrence. This in the hands of Vestrie produced a considerable effect at the Italian Opera House, and is a great acting point made by all representatives of Pippo in that translation of Rossini's opera which has so long been a favourite piece on the French national stage. The return also of Ninetta in the present Drury Lane version is sadly ineffective, and proclaims a dreary want of attention in the stage department. Instead of walking back from the place of execution, Ninetta should be brought, not from the first, but from the second or third entrance, and carried insensible to the front; the very character of the music she first sings is descriptive of a person awakening from insensibility to consciousness. It may be urged that little Mr Allen is unable to sustain the fair form of the prima donna, but in that case a person of thews and sinews, a villager, or the farmer in the person of Mr Stretton, might well perform the

Take this piece altogether, it is highly creditable. In Madame Albertazzi we are happy at last to point out a prima donna who may retrieve our English stage from the insignificance which that class of ladies at present helps to fix upon it. With a méthode of the best Italian school, she possesses a freedom of action, a graceful carriage, and pleasing person, which, properly presented to the public, may go far to raise our humiliated national

opera.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris theatrical news this week is confined to the continued success of Mademoiselle Rachel, a young girl of seventeen, who not only declaims, but acts admirably, the heroines of Racine and Corneille. She made her debut in melodrame, as the Vendeenne, and failed. In pique she gave herself to the studies of the tragic and classic French muse, and has succeeded to the enthusiastic satisfaction of the best judges in these matters, the French. The success of Mademoiselle Rachel will at least enable such foreigners as are so inclined to see the best plays of Corneille and Racine represented this winter.

A new drama, taken from Johnson's Life of Savage, or rather from the novel which Michel Masson composed on that subject, has just been brought out at the Theatre Français. The Countess of Macclesfield brings forth the hero in the prologue. In the first act he appears somewhat like the Idle Apprentice of Hogarth. Turned away by his master, he finds a friend and protector in Sir Richard Steele, the Steele of the Tatler. Savage writes a tragedy, tries to force his mother to acknowledge him, gets up not a riot, but an emeute, in which Steele and Savage kill the Lord Mayor, I suppose, or the Governor of London, he being Lord Lushington, the husband of the quandam Countess of and Savage are of course condemned to death, of course not executed, but in lieu of it are married. The actors not executed, but in lieu of it are married. did not play the pieces with much spirit, and the success is what folks call disputed. It is a bad sign when dramatists take heroes from their own sphere, and write for self gratification, instead of catering for the public the more staple and natural food of humanity. The subject of Chatterton might indeed be made to interest others than would-be poets. But Savage, as a romantic drama, is almost as unpromising as the Death of Anchises, selected as an interesting material for a classic one. Is the exhaustion of dramatic subjects the cause of the choice of the most undramatic subjects by our neighbours?

DISCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT .- It is a remarkable fact, that Vienna is the only European capital in which there is no academy this part, and we can safely add that his duet with Madame Albertazzi in the first act, particularly the slow movement, was admirable. The trio, O nume benefico, with the foregoing personages and Mr Giubelei, was also charmingly given. Mr Giubelei was respectable in the Podesta. He has an unpleasant mode of forcing certain notes, which ought to be corrected, and which formed a bad contrast with that fine progression from note to note in which Mr Phillips is so successful. Mr Allen, a gentleman with a most unhappy quality of tone, but an excellent méthode of singing, had the tenor part, the great song of which in the first act, in our thinking, requires to be sung slower. In this song Mr Allen might well take Rubini as a good example, excepting his tremor; and had he inverted the rule, and not followed that singer's execrable mode of singing Il mio tesoro in Don Giovanni, he would in that morceau have met with better success. Mr Stretton, as the farmer, was very efficient in his music. or association for the cultivation of science organized this notice, and is entitled to the last. Her Ariel is perfectly charming. She seems fairly inspired by its pretty wilfulness and submissive animal spirits—which can so well afford to make the best of a compulsion. That beautiful touch at the end of one of

THE QUEEN.

The vast quantity of nonsense published in all quarters concerning her Majesty, gives peculiar value to any thing bearing on the subject that is at all tinged with common sense. Therefore we give the following-from what is called " A Visit to Windsor:".

" In the afternoon I visited the royal gardens and terrace, where I found a goodly assemblage of people, from various parts of the kingdom, anxious to catch a glimpse of royalty. In a short time the Queen Victoria appeared in the midst of her faithful subjects, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, her faithful subjects, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of Belgium, my Lord Melbourne, and a long list of noble lords and gentle dames, forming the Court of the virgin monarch. They passed through the crowd to the Slopes (a beautifully arrayed plantation on the eastern side of Windsor Castle), and shortly afterwards returned, to the gratification of hundreds who had visited the place to see the Sovereign. As the royal party ascended the steps from the orangery into the gardens they passed the place at which I stood. Victoria hung on the arm of her uncle. The moment I saw her I observed to a friend in a painter has The moment I saw her I observed to a friend 'no painter has The moment I saw her I observed to a friend 'no painter has yet succeeded in giving us a likeness of the Queen.' And such is really the case. She is low in stature, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, but womanly in appearance. With large dark blue expressive eyes, she has a fair and healthy countenance, and very agreeable, though not handsome features. Her face is more oval than it is represented in any of the portraits, and her countenance is not childish, as some of them would make us believe it to be. The ruddiness of her face appeared to us that of a young lady who had passed a month at the sea-side and paid much attention to her ablutions. She was dressed with remarkable plainness; a light green chalis silk shawl and white silk bonnet. She passed through the long line of living faces evidently flat-tered by the curiosity excited by her appearance, and chatted pleasantly with her royal nucle. She subsequently walked on the pentagon terrace, immediately under the royal apartments, in view of the visitors to the gardens, but free from their interruption. It is about three hundred yards in length, and guarded at each end by a sentinel. On this beautiful promenade her Majesty paced about for nearly an hour, her companions being, first, King Leopold, and next the Premier. The gay and sprightly manner in which the Queen walked seemed to put the pedestrian powers of Lord Melbourne to the test; with the aid of a stick he contrived to hobble along; but I fancied I saw in her Majesty a sportive desire to play off a practical quiz on his lordship's disagreeable associate the gout. Her style of walk is not the creeping, lifeless ambulation that distinguishes many young ladies who affect to shine among the haut ton; she dashes off at a quick, buoyant pace, and maintains her movement with a peripatetic animation that my Lord Brougham, impelled onward by a vigorous and something, as I imagined, of a hoydenish nature. When-ever the Queen arrived at either end of the terrace the sentinel presented arms, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court formed opposite lines, through which her Majesty passed. In this ceremony the Queen appeared to me to assume a theatric air, approaching to the ridiculous. In the midst of a jumind laugh she would suddenly present an air of intended dignity, by compressing her pretty lips, looking mysteriously towards the ground, and injuring her sweet countenance by initting her brows. The following day I had an opportunity of seeing her Majesty on horseback. She sat well on the steed, but the stoop to which I have referred was more perceptible in her riding-habit than in her more primitive dress. She bowed gracefully, in acknowledgment of the homage offered to her by the spectators, and seemed proud of the distinction to which she had arrived. Her face shone with good-nature, and her eyes beamed with affectionate respect to all around. King Leopold, who accompanied her, looked aged and care-worn: his graceful Queen is a beautiful horsewoman, and wore her beaver and feather with remarkable elegance."

We now give two specimens of the other sort: sentinel presented arms, and the ladies and gentlemen of the

We now give two specimens of the other sort :-

"On looking over the file of American papers that reached us yesterday," says Tuesday's Post, "we chanced to see the following. Perhaps some apology may be thought necessary for reprinting anything so particularly absurd; but the story made us laugh exceedingly, and perhaps, therefore, it may have the same effect on our readers. The New York Gazette of Sept. 18, says—'A Massachusetts paper, professing to rely upon the authority of Mr Forrest, the actor, states that the young Queen of England is so passionately fond of theatricals, that she actually went upon the stage under an assumed name, and several times appeared in the character of Julia in the Hunchback, and other parts of the character of Julia in the Hunchback, and other parts of equal importance, at several of the minor theatres, that, too, with distinguished success! This is what we take to be some of Shakspeare's very good sense—less, and we suppose Mr Forrest will take some proper method of disconnecting his name with so silly a story. It is quite impossible that he ever could have even hinted at so gross an absurdity—unless perchance to laugh at it as the extravagant fiction of some perchance to laugh at it as the extravagant fiction of some London penny-a-liner. Victoria may, for aught we know, be as full of freaks as the fifth Harry; but it is ridiculous to suppose it possible under the strict guardianship in which she has been brought up, for any such waywardness as is here described to have taken place. It is as utterly impossible for such a vagary to have occurred amidst the rigid etiquette of modern England, and while the Duchess of Kent had charge of her own daughter, as it would be for John Van Buren to make love to her Majesty of England, without half a dozen pursuivants-at-arms having hold of him, with no very gentle grip, in order to lead him out of the royal presence. The next figment will probably be that Wallack has engaged the Queen of England to play Beatrice at the naengaged the Queen of England to play Beatrice at the national theatre."

Scarcely inferior, however, even to the Yankee, is the

French style of figment on this most interesting topic:—

"The French papers," says Galignani, "are giving currency to the following bit of royal gossip, which we consider worth transcribing:—The Queen of England, they state, on M. Lablache's being admitted, at the end of last month, to take leave of her Majesty, whom, as our readers know, he has for some time had the honour of instructing in singing, said to be in her kind and playful manner, Good by, till next year, M. Liablache. Alas, madam, replied Lablache, I do not know whether I can have the honour of presenting myself next May before your Majesty. "Why so!" asked the Queen, "Became, four Majesty, the conge given me by the King of Naples as the state; so that after the season now about to begin at Paris is ended, I shall have to hold myself at my Sovereign's disposal." The Queen, as the story goes, immediately took up a pen and wrote the following sole to he had any of Naples:—"Sir, and my very dear Cousin,—"It would cause me much regret to be deprived o. French style of figment on this most interesting topic: -

the lessons of M. Lablache. You would render me a service ture; the trial by courts martial; the forcible suppression of by prolonging for two years the congé of this excellent singer. Your affectionate cousin, VICTORIA.'-A Queen's messenger was sent off at once with this protocol; to which the King of Naples, on receiving it, sent as a reply:—
'Madame, and my very dear Cousin,—Although it is a great
loss to us and to our subjects to be deprived of this celebrated singer, there is nothing that we should not be delighted to do to please your gracious Majesty; we therefore prolong the congé of M. Lablache to four years. Your affectionate cousin, FERDINAND.—It is a pity that the makers of this story fixed the commencement of it at the end of last month, seeing that it is making even a royal messenger travel rather too quickly to go from London to Naples and back again in a little more than a fortnight."

MR O'CONNELL AND MR WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The following are the most interesting passages of Mr O'Connell's reply to the letter addressed to him in the Examiner of the 30th ult. by Walter Savage Landor: -

"Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time,
For the long-faded glories they cover."

Derrynane Abbey, October 4, 1838.

SIR,—You wrong me much in supposing that I do not now you. "Not to know you were to be speak mysell unknown." Little do you imagine how many persons besides myself have been delighted with the poetic imaginings which inspired these lines on one of the wonders of my infancythe varying sounds emitted by marine shells-

" Pleased, they remember their august abodes, And murmur, as the ocean murmurs there.

Would that I had you here, to show you "their august abode" in its most awful beauty. I could show you at noon tide, when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves coming in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expanding their gigantic force, and throwing up stupendous mountain-cliffs that fence not only this my native spot, but form that external barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and high-steepled villages of proud Britain herself. Or, were you with me amidst the Alpine scenery that surrounds my humble abode, listening to the eternal roar of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of my native glens, I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting wave, and how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon imaginary intercourse with those who are dead of yore, and fed its fond fancies upon the ancient and long-faded glories of that land which preserved literature and Christianity when the rest of now civilised Europe was shrouded in the darkness of godless ignorance. Yes! my expanding spirit delighted in these day dreams; till, catching from them an enthusiasm which no disappointment can embitter, nor accumulating years diminish, I formed the high resolve to leave my native land better after my death than I found her at my birth, and, if possible, to make her what she ought to be-

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

Perhaps, if I could show you the calm and exquisite beauty of these capacious bays and mountain promontories, softened in the pale moonlight which shines this lovely evening, till all which during the day was grand and terrific, has become calm and serene in the silent tranquillity of the clear night—perhaps you would readily admit that the man who has been so often called a ferocious demagogue, is, in truth, a gentle lover of Nature, an enthusiast of all her

"Fond of each gentle and each dreary scene," and catching from the loveliness as well as the dreariness of the ocean and Alpine scenes with which he is surrounded a greater ardour to promote the good of man, in his over

whelming admiration of the mighty works of God.

Let me now proceed to answer the matters of your letter. They are various, desultory, unconnected; something of the disorder of unsettled poetry, and a good deal of its imagination and fiction. Sometimes you make statements, and then again you ask questions which imply the allegation of facts that never existed. I will follow you as well as I can, deploring that a man of your talent should be so entirely ignorant of the real state of Ireland. You speak to me as to a man familiar with fallacious hopes and unexpected disappointments. I am not so. My experience is of a success constituents. You seem to be completely ignorant of the facts. Almost all those who had constituencies refrained from the sale of them. When the Union vote was carried in a House of 278 Members by no greater majority than 43, the minority was 117; and, if it had come to a casting vote the Speaker would have voted with the Members who composed the minority. The men who refused to sell their constituents were thus 118 to 160. Twenty-two more Irishmen would have rendered the Union impossible; and yet the existing 118 are confounded in your indiscriminate vituperation with the desperate gang of scoundrels, Scotch and English as well as Irish, who belonged to the majority. If you knew the history of that period, too, you would estimate highly virtue of that glorious minority, who withstood every temptation to barter away the rights and liberties of their tation to barter away the rights and liberties of their The means, supplementary to mere corruption, by which the Union was carried, I shall describe—not in my own words, but in those of Lord Plunket, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Listen, I pray you, to Lord Chancellor Plunket's description of these secondary means. They were, he said, and he said truly—"The deprivation of all legal protection to liberty or life; the familiar use of tor-

Mr O'Connell here sadly misquotes. The noble passage of the original runs thus-

"Shake one and it awakens, then apply Its polisht lips to your attentive ear, And it remembers its august abodes, And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there."

by more crimes than have ever as yet been inserted in your calendar. Calling the Irish Members scoundrels will not do; it will not cover the hideous atrocities by which that fatal measure, the Union, was achieved. More of the villainy that achieved it was perpetrated out of the House than within its walls. Blame me as much as you may, for endeavouring to restore to Ireland that Legislature of which she was so basely swindled and so criminally deprived. I thank you for giving me this other opportunity of informing the youth of Ireland how it was that their national inde-your remedial measures for Ireland. In the first place, after twining through all possible mazes of culinary metaphors, you gravely suggest that I should apply to Parliament to confiscate to the profit of the poor of Ireland the tithes of the Irish Union Peers, and the pay and pensions and other bribes, of the majority who carried the Union. This would, indeed, be a wretched provision for the Irish people, as well require the worthy Aldermen of the City of London to disgorge for the benefit of the poor the civic feasts of the last twenty years. The image is a coarse one, but it is not therefore the less accurate. Your next plan borders on the facetious. It is the having a Protestant as well as a Catholic bishop in every diocese in Ireland, at what you call the ample pay of 1,200% a-year each. As to the Catholic bishops, we have already one in every diocese; there being, I bless God, twenty-seven in all—our archbishops and twenty-three bishops. They would, indeed, consider 1,200%. per annum each an ample endowment; but they are too wise per annum each an ample endowment; but they are too wise and too pious to have anything at all to do with a state endowment. Pass them by. You must surely be in jest when you talk of 1,200% a-year to a Protestant bishop. Why, what would a Protestant bishop be with 1,200% a-year? Oh, ridiculous! It would be hardly sufficient for M1s Bishop's toilet, and the little Misses Bishop's dancing and music! "Cease your funning."

But, in sober sadness, how your plan differs from that of the great Lord Stanley! He is a zealous Protestant, and wishes to Protestantize Ireland; and finding the Protestant bishops a species of nuisance in his way, he at one blow strikes off ten out of twenty-two; and very properly declares there is less mischief in twelve than there would be in the entire number; and yet you have the audacity (I must use the word) to differ with so great a Protestant and so great a man, and to multiply Protestant bishops in Ireland, while he is striking them down like ninepins!

Your next project is the sale of the Church lands, for the purpose of founding schools and colleges. Here is, indeed, a gleam of pure good sense, and I thank you heartily for it. And, then, your plan of reducing the emoluments of the Protestant livings is safe, salutary, and, above all, practical-one which, I trust, we shall see effected, and in which I readily offer to co-operate with you. Again—your good sense breaks out when you contrast the real Reform which has taken place in the Catholic Church, with that fraud, hypocrisy, fanaticism, and plunder, which have been called "Reformation" by her enemies. The Catholic Church—unalterable, because truth is unchangeable, in matters of faith and of essential discipline—has thrown off the rust, " the straw and the stubble," which ages of peace and security had flung upon some of her practices. Besides, she has banished for ever Simoniacle contracts, and all the abuses of pluralities. You are quite right in saying that thousands daily return to her fold-" the one fold of the one Shepherd;" and I hope that the spirit of Christian charity, the greatest of all virtues, will come at length to be cultivated by the enemies of the eternal Church—enemies who have too long spent their time in vile calumnies and useless revilings. There is much matter for serious thought and statesmanlike counsel in your plan of emigration, and in your notion of the distribution of the Crown lands. But it has been deemed more flippant to cut short all wiser schemes, in order to fling upon us a poor law; to sink our property in workhouses, and to make us rich by causing us to support with money masses of our poor, at the expense of an establishment, the cost of which would produce most valuable results if employed in the manner you suggest-in canals, in railroads, and in other useful works. You are, however, mistaken in supposing that the rent of land is higher in Ireland than in England. It is a mistake in which so many concur with you as to be quite blameless. I do confess you have made me melancholy. There are in some of your suggestions materials of incalculable utility to Ireland. But how are they to be worked out? What chance is there of obtaining a patient and thorough investigation of the discordant elements which belong to our political economy? Our absentee landlords our hostile resident proprietors—our impoverished agriculturists—our extingnished or expiring manufactures—how is the remedy to be found for these, and one thousand other evils with which the social state in Ireland is filled? I will tell you. By a DOMESTIC LEGISLATURE; and by a Do-MESTIC LEGISLATURE ALONE. The last experiment to

far as relates to the Act itself. I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. DANIEL O'CONNELL

ULTRA-RADICAL " DEMONSTRATIONS.

obtain a fair consideration for the claims of Ireland is being made; and before twelve months are over, I, for one, shall,

I believe, be driven to labour to expunge for ever from the statute book that "desperate act of scoundrelism," which you have characterised with no less severity than truth, as

A public meeting has been held in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to express the sentiments of that populous district, on the "People's Charter." A contemporary states, that the number of persons assembled on this occasion did not exceed seven or eight thousand, and pronounces the meeting a "decided failure." The speeches delivered on this occasion, were little different in quality from those which have been spoken at the various meetings which have lately been held for the same purpose throughout the country. The Rev. Mr Stephens was there, and made a very characteristic speech, from which the following is an extract :- "When I was the other day at Kersall Moor, talking a great deal, I said I would simplify the question of universal rights, and I will do it

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 Testamentsif 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 assertlon 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 Pacqueta 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, hayonets, &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 seoundrel. 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 objurgatory 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' 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 selfsatisfied 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 gall; 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 at Mr Head, not to him; his ob-Christian brethren were looking meekly and maliciously on. Here is one sentence of it. "It appears clear that perceive that the matriculation examination is to comhe knew, at the time he did it, that he was writing that mence on the first Monday in November,

at this meeting. Why, we are looking after what we want, | which was not true." Mark another touch of the doveand what we will have—for every working man a fair day's like spirit;—"He" (the Rev. Mr Head) "has brought wages for a fair day's work, a full day's wages for a full a further and very heavy punishment upon himself; he day's work. I said from the book of God that the poor 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, from the other islands. Party feeling ran so high, that 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 atom of gout in the court. (Great laughter). It was with. 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 estris 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. Perfeet unanimity having been expressed towards the objects of Friday' 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 Daubeney, 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 Lushing. ton 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 f there was a greater number of houses were 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 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;

- 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 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 contrary, that twenty-six more abstemious men could of the planter to hire his cottages and grounds, that part not be found. (A laugh). There was not, in fact, an of the misunderstanding would, however, be done away

- 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, how-

ever, 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%, 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%, 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 narrowminded 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 cliarge, 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, Ambassa-dor 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 to testify the pride and reverence with which he is re-membered in the place of his nativity, and their deep a music and dancing license for the Queen's Bazaar, in 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, pri-prietor 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 discussian 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

- 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 the husband minus nearly 2001. 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 fabries 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 Lord. ship'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 eargerly 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 impropriator 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 sur-rendered amount to twenty thousand pounds. Tais munificent act, adds the Morning Chronicle, from which the foregoing is taken, though it deserves to he 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 impropriators, who are loud in professions of attachment to the church and of commisseration taken at Plymouth, and the greater part of the property 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 naparte was to have quitted Arenemberg for English officer had only a choice of evils—death in the field of the 14th. After a motion made in the Diet on the 15th officer had only a choice of evils—death in the field of 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 eanton 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 membe. of the Medical Profession has excited great interestr 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 earriage, was suddenly attackpa 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 left this place (Chatham) about twelve o'clock, leaving afford assistance to the unfortunate sufferer, the disease having been apople xy."

> 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 oceasion, and were addressed by Mr Gray on the impoliey 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 Circulation...... £19,359,000 | Securities £22,015,000 9,327,000 | Bullion 9,437,000 Deposits £28,686,000 £31,452,000

Downing street, October 19, 1838.

Saturday Night.

It is always easy to decide after the event; but in udging 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'elock 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%, and for whom a reward of 1001. has been offered. He was 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 Pardinas. That battle, or murder by the ruffians, and he wisely pre-ferred 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 attrocities. . 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 eareer of this infamous man, has just given another proof that he favours his success, by permitting his be-trothed 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 .-

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REGISTRATION.—The Standard says, "The bold attempt is made 10 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 Torics 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 ereditor 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 ereditor. 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-

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 of working the averages at a particular crisis with which the public are not generally acquainted; but we should 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. 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 circum-stances 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 pro-portion 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 of Ireland-the cause of religious liberty in Britain is from Aberdeen, which arrived in rather less than an your cause. It is a common cause, which can only be hour after it was due, was detained in town during the 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 454,3081. 13s. 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 Marylehone, with a population of 126,000, only cost 60,000l. 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% for the management of an estate of 8 2001, a year. He also showed by other documents that, while the salaries of the 12 principal officers of state only amounted to 45.4801., the annual cost of the 12 city officers professedly employed in managing the local interests of 122,000 was 54 8301. difference in favour of the dignity of the City, 9,3501-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 injurious influence of practising attorneys sitting on the bench in the administration of justice, whether as magis trates or as commissioners, in the Central Criminal in the stratum of silt produces a degree of consolidation freeman at Worcester, for stealing, was here put in, and

low to the English consumer whilst wheat can only be Mr Elliott in a passage we will quote—"Let them look imported at a low duty when almost at a famine price; 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 actually flowed along with it into the works. most pitiable instances of living stolidity. (Laughter.) But then, although their presence was of no benefit, their absence caused great inconvenience to the public. had been paid on those cargoes. There may be modes 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 conceive this would be a feat beyond the skill of the most 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 ment before trial, except the persons committed desired 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 7,0001, 491 watchmen, 65 superintendents of the watch, and 100 evening and morning patrols. These are also superintended by 54 beadles. 243 ward constables, and about 100 common-councilmen. The cost of the night watch force is about 40,0001. - 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 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 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 intrepldity 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 it, ought to ensure the best system possible to be devised. to the beneficial operation of the ballast hulk, which has we may conclude this brief notice by observing, that the been grounded (heavily laden) on the bed of the river,

ceding six weeks has been high. The price cannot be Court, was strongly insisted on and aptly illustrated by most desirable for the purposes of excavation. 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,"

> 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 confineonce occurred in the Old Bailey. A man was brought 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. is at Boston; Madame Augusta at Philadelphia; Tyrone Power, ditto; Mrs Gibbs is at Albany; Miss Tree is at the Pa k 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 the Pool has presented a scene of the greatest confusion, has seriously injured the young gentleman in his own country. His testimony was volunteered.

PICKWICK AMONG THE GERMANS. - In the way of iterature 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, Carlsruhe 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 taskwit, the process of pumping is occasionally apparent. Correspondent of the Athenœum.

A DRAMA IN ONE Acr. - 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! no person passed through the toll on the south end im- in the midst of their performances a tremendous gust of of England and Scotland—the cause of civil and religious mediately previous to the accident, and we fervently wind blew the whole of their crazy fabric down upon the liberty in Ireland is your cause; and to the voluntaries trust there had been none from the north. The mail audience, about 150 in number. Shrieks and loud bursts of laughter followed the event, as the auditors rolled about heneath the weight of canvas and hoards. Ladies' bonnets, hats, coats, and gowns were made shapeless, and a more laughable and ludicrons 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. 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

Mr Joseph Orchard being examined, said, "I am a police officer, and reside at Worcester; in the performance of my duty I apprehended the person who now appears, in the year 1834, under the authority of a warrant; this is the same man; he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation; he is the person mentioned in the record now produced, which is from the Clerk of the Peace's office. He was pardoned as respected the sentence of transportation, and went into the Penitentiary." Mr Cooke, in support of the right to vote. put in cases to show that this operated as a complete pardon. Mr Watkyns doubted whether a commutation of a sentence could be considered as a pardon, but the barrister was clearly of opinion that under the circumstances it must. The prerogative of the Crown was mercy, and not aggravation of a sentence, and the pardon was granted on the performance of certain conditions by the convicted person, which being discharged, the remission was complete.

After a renewed and patient examination of the petitions on the subject of a municipal corporation for Manchester, Lord John Russell, as Home Secretary, has affixed his seal to the charter. The Tories rail and threaten, but it will be hard to "rail the seal from off

that bond."-Leeds Mercury.

- The contest which has been going on for the last few days in the parish of St George, Southwark, ended on Thursday, in the triumph of the Liberal party. There were two questions at issue, and two separate polls were taken. The first was whether a twopenny or threehalfpenny church-rate should be laid, which was decided in favour of the smaller rate. The second question related to the building of a house for the rector. The abuse-supporting Tories were for an immediate vote in favour of the proposition. The Liberals proposed that the consideration of the subject should be postponed until next Easter, when a full attendance of the parishioners might be expected. They carried this point also.

In consequence of a representation to the Horse Guards on the subject of the corruption of the men's morals by being sent to a criminal gaol, where they mix with all grades of vicious characters, the Government has ordered a prison to be erected in all the garrison towns.

One is now being built at Chatham, to which a treadmill will be attached .- Kentish Gazette.

A countryman, while raising stones some days ago, in a farm in the barony of Knockninny, in this county, was fortunate enough to find, under a heavy flag, an earthen vessel, containing a large number of gold coins of various kinds, some of them of great antiquity, and all in perfect preservation. Among them we observed guineas of the reign of William III, George I, and George II, with half-guineas of those reigns, some large Portuguese and small Roman coins, all bright and of the purest gold. There was an aperture under the stone large enough to admit a hand to reach the treasure .-Erne Packet.

THE IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

Behold the operation of this vaunted Act, which we were told had been rendered so perfect by Lord Lyndhurst and the House of Lords. At Monday's sitting of the Bankrupt Court a solicitor made an application respecting the power of the Court under the 8th clause of the Act, and stated, that under this clause a client of his had received an affidavit and notice for immediate payment of a sum of 20,000%. Now for this large sum they could not find two persons who would become sureties, and what he asked advice on was, whether four persous would be admitted as sureties by the Court under the meaning of the clause .- Mr Commissioner Merivale; The clause says, "two sufficient sureties," and it must be abided by. I have no discretion given me in the case.—The Solicitor: The Legislature, it seems, had not contemplated such a large amount being made in an affidavit when framing the Act .- Mr Commissioner Merivale: So it is, and the present is not the only difficulty which presents itself in the operation of the clause. The Solicitor: And this is an exase for us, your l there is not a farthing owing of the debt of 20,000% alleged to be due in the affidavit; if it proceeds further, it will be the ruin of my client.—Mr Commissioner Merivale: But this is not the only imperfect clause that has been made with respect to our proceeding. However, if this clause had been more perfect, it might have been of benefit to the public, but my opinion of the Act, as it at present stands, is, that there are as many holes in it as there are words .- The applicant, having thanked the learned Commissioner, retired.

POLICE. BOW STREET.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—THE NEW CARRIAGE ACT.—W. Burnett, driver of No. 7,018 cabriolet, and wearing the badge 2,172, was brought before the magistrates on Thursday, charged with being drunk, and furiously driving through Bow street that morning at three o'clock. The charge was admitted by the defendant, and Mr Twyford ordered him, under the new Act, to be sent to hard labour for one month, and to be firstly discussified from filling the situation of and to be further disqualified from filling the situation of cabriolet driver for the next two months.

UNION HALL.

A COMMON DRUNKARD AND A . -On Tuesday Edward Scott, surgeon, the individual concerned in the late fatal duel at Wimbledon, was brought before Mr Swabey, charged with being drunk, and knocking at a gentleman's door in Newington.—Hill, a policeman of the L division, stated that while he was on duty in Church row, Newington, on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock, he saw the defendant knocking at a gentleman's door. He (the po-liceman) knowing that the defendant did not reside there, desired him to go away, but the answer was, that he should knock away as long as he pleased. The defendant then continued to knock at the door, and the policeman seeing that he was very much intoxicated took him to the station house,

ation in which the defendant was when brought there.-Mr Swabey asked what the defendant had to say in answer to the charge.—The defendant, who was evidently under the influence of liquor when he appeared before the magistrate, said, "I was drunk at the time, and thought that I was knocking at my own door." The defendant here suddenly turned his back upon the magistrate, and at the same time exclaimed—"You may do what you like with me, I don't care a d—n."—Mr Swabey said, that he had just been ap prised that this was not the first time that the defendant had been brought up to the office in custody.—The defendant said, that he did not care a d-n about it, and that they might deal with him as they thought proper.-Mr Swabey said, that the defendant was then in a state of intoxication apparently, and asked the Inspector where he had got the liquor to make him in that condition after his being taken into enstody?—The Inspector replied, that the defendant was bailed out between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. at which time he was perfectly sober, having got over the effects of his debauch, and that he must have procured the liquor to make him so tipsy as he then appeared after his liberation from the station house.—Mr Swabey inquired into the nature of the charge upon which the defendant had been brought up before, and the policeman who took him into custody on the previous occasion said, that the defendant was given into his charge on an alleged accusation of indecently exposing his person. On that occasion, however, it appearing that he was intoxicated, and the complainant being of opinion when before the magistrate that the act might have been unintentional, the charge was therefore dismissed as far as related to the alleged offence, but a fine was imposed upon him for drunkenness.—Mr Swabey said, that he should consider it his duty upon this occasion to make the defendant find bail as a common drunkard .- The defendant, on hearing the decision, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and he was then locked up in default of procuring the requisite sureties.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MELANCHOLY ACT OF SELF-DESTRUCTION .- On Wednesday night Mrs Eastwick, a highly respectable widow lady, of Dorset place, Dorset square, Regent's park, committed suicide whilst in a state of mental aberration, by precipitating herself from one of the attic windows of her own house, which is six stories high, into her garden beneath, and expired in a few moments after her descent. She has left a large family to mourn her loss.

THE DEMON DWARF .- At Warwick Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, Henry Leach, better known to the world as Hervio Nano, who has lately figured in such characters as the Demon Dwarf, the Gnome Fly, &c., was charged with exciting a riot and committing an assault in the Birmingham Theatre, on the 1st October. The damage done amounted to about 601. The Chairman said that the only question for the jury to consider was whether the expressions used by the defendant were intended to excite the mob to commit the riot. Verdict, Not Guilty .- Learnington Spa Chonicle.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM. -An inquisition commencing on the 6th inst., and continued by adjournment the four following days, was held at the White Hart, Southampton, having reference to the death of Mary Ann Strong, aged 49, late a pauper lunatic, confined in Mrs Middleton's Asylum, at Grove place, on the Ronney road. Considerable interest having been excited in consequence of the reports in circulation, professional gentlemen attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the various parties. The first two witnesses, Mary Ann and Frances Sturdy, deposed that they had examined the body of the deceased, and found her face and collar-bone to be much bruised, and that from the poll of her neck to nearly the small of her back was as black as the chimney. The marks referred to were in spots, not in stripes, as if inflicted with a stick. The front of the body and legs, as well as under the eye, were also similarly bruised. Mrs Willis had been confined in the asylum as a patient, and during her confinement was employed to assist as a servant, and had frequently seen Mrs Strong ill-used by the two nurses, Mrs Rose and Caroline-Sellens. Mrs Strong had water thrown over her when quite undressed. She was standing in the middle of the yard at the time, entirely naked; the water was thrown from a bucket about half full. She was kept in that naked state for a quarter of an hour, no towel being given her to rub herself. She had once or twice every day been struck by the two nurses very hard with a stick as thick as her finger, several of which were kept for the purpose, and they frequently thus beat her when quite naked, and, after having thrown water upon her, drove her into the straw-house. Mrs F. Smith, who also had formerly been a patient, confirmed the preceding witness, and in addition stated that she had seen the deceased stripped naked and sent up to bed without her supper, and heard her screeches after she was up-stairs. Witness had seen Mrs Strong washed in a very indecent manner. She was stripped naked and scrubbed with a broom in the open yard, where she might be seen by any one from the top of the castle (an adjacent building.) It might be for half an hour. She was naked the whole of the time. Had seen her heaten many times. Mrs Rose had taken witness's stick (a heavy crutch stick) from her hands, about three inches thick, to strike Mrs Strong. Had seen Mrs Rose strike Mrs Strong violently with that stick (holding it up to the Court). She struck her on the back and head, legs, arms, or any other part of the body. Had seen her also struck with a faggot-stick at the straw-house. There was a small switchy one, which was worse than the larger ones, because so many little branches were about it. Had seen Mrs Strong struck many times with a stick on the head; those beatings took place every day, and many times a day. Had seen her head washed, and seen her head pushed down into a bucket of water, to teaze her and perplex her. To rebut this evidence Dr Clark, surgeon to the Board of Guardians; Mr C. Fowler, surgeon; and T. Simpson, surgeon to the asylum, were called, who deposed to never having observed that the deceased had been ill-treated; and that, after a post mortem examination, they were of opinion that the morbid appearances of the head and heart, combined with the state of the bowels, were sufficient to account for her death.—The Coroner summed up at great length, telling the jury that he thought they ought to receive the evidence of Mrs Willis and Mrs Smith with great caution and suspicion, on account of the peculiar position in which they were placed as patients in the asylum where the alleged ill-treatment occurred, though, from the manner in which they had given their evidence, it was perfectly place that they were now in a conwas very much intoxicated took him to the station house, where he was kept until he was bailed out, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning.—The Inspector who was on duty at the time the descendant was taken to the station house confirmed the policeman's evidence as to the state of inebri-

jury are of opinion that the death of the said Mary Ann Strong was occasioned by natural causes, accelerated by the Il-treatment she experienced from the two nurses, Mrs Rose and Catherine Sellens, during her confinement in Grove place Lunatic Asylum."

Desperate Suicide.—On Tuesday morning, William Smith, formerly driver of the New Company's Bath and London coach, committed suicide in the following determined and extraordinary manner:—Having tied his legs together on the bank of the canal, he cut his throat on the brink, and then fell into the water. The deceased is supposed to have long laboured under insanity.—Bath Gazette.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, as a

man named Thomas Holmes was driving a waggon belonging to Mr Merson, of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, along the Liverpool road, Islington, a boy came behind, and whilst in the act of swinging on the tail ladder, his legs became entangled in the wheel, which drew him between it and the body of the waggon. His body was dreadfully crushed, his bowels pro-truded, and one of his arms was torn from his body, which caused his death.

COMMERCE.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

The Paris papers which arrived on Wednesday night mention that the provisions of the treaty of commerce between Austria and this country have been made public at Venice. The following article, which we copy from Galignani, gives a detailed account of the very important results which may be expected from this most important treaty. "What will Russia," it observes, " say to the article which places all Austrian ships arriving in British ports from the ports of the Danube, from Galatz upwards inclusive, on the same footing, in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels?" Ay, what indeed!

"They write as follows from Venice, under date of the 8th instant :- 'The provisions of the treaty of navigation and commerce between Austria and England have been announced here. Generally, it places the tradeships of both states on a perfectly reciprocal footing. It, however, contains two important articles, both deviating from the usual international treaties of England. One of these places all Austrian ships arriving in British ports from the ports of the Danube, from Galatz upwards inclusive, on the same footing in respect to ship and cargo as British vessels. What will Russia say to this? The most important provision for the Adriatic ports is the allowing the transhipment, direct to British ports, of the productions of Asia and Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar; but this is conditional: for the same article secures, in consideration, to British shipping, for at least twelve years, the indirect navigation to Austrian ports :- That is, English vessels can arrive with their eargoes, not only direct from all British ports to those of Austria, exactly on the same footing as Austrian ships, but also with like privileges from all foreign This is an immense advantage secured to England, which enables her ships to convey foreign sugar, coffee, and colonial produce of all kinds, as well as all other productions, direct from foreign countries to Austrian ports.

Mr MacGregor, who has heen commissioned under the British Ambassador in preparing the details which led to the conclusion of this treaty, and also in obtaining many important reductions in the Austrian tariff, is now here, endeavouring, it is said, under Sir Frederick Lamb's directions, to obtain ameliorations of the very annoying and absurd quarantine laws of the Adriatic ports."

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The real effect of the treaty which has been concluded with Turkey is not, says the Morning Chronicle, generally understood. The existing treaties gave us the right of importing into and exporting from Turkey at 3 per cent. But when these treaties were entered into we only trafficked with the sea-port towns, where rayahs (i. e. the inhabitants of Turkey not Mussulmen) used to bring Turkish produce to sell to us, and to buy our goods for circulation in the interior. On these rayahs the Turks levied certain duties. Latterly, as we became better acquainted with the Turks and less frightened at their ways, we naturally wished to dispense with these rayahs altogether, to make our own purchases in the interior of Turkey, and to sell ourselves our own goods. Moreover, our merchants employed rayahs to do this for us, on the ground that our treaties, which conferred on us the privilege of exporting and importing for three per cent., gave us under that privilege the right of buying and selling wherever we might think proper to do so at this duty. In this manner the treaties with England, as construed, gave to the rayahs a great advantage over their masters the Turks; and thus the Turks saw themselves, at a moment when they could least afford it, deprived of a great part of the income they had once been accustomed to obtain. Under such circumstances it will not be deemed surprising that they should endeavour to elude what they could not openly resist. In the first place, being denied the power of taxing the sellers and importers of British goods, they taxed their own subjects, the purchasers. In the next place, having the power to prohibit the exportation of any goods-though they were refused the power of taxing as they deemed expedient the exporters—they actually did prohibit the exportation of nearly all Turkish produce, and thus it became subject to the regular interior duties. But on the merchant buying the said produce, and paying the said interior duties, he was allowed to ship what he had so bought for exportation. Thus, in point of fact, the stipulations in the treaties became a dead letter; and, as they were framed for a state of things entirely different from that to which it was wished to apply them, it can hardly be wondered at that such a result should have taken place. In point of fact, at this present time the purchasers of British goods pay on an average, over and above the 3 per cent. paid on importation, nearly 10 per cent. On the other hand, on some of the articles

anything in the west of Europe. We may nearly always fancy ourselves in Europe, such as it was 250 or 300 2s. lower. Other grain is unaltered, and we have no particular variation to notice in seeds. years ago. In those days, when the sovereign wanted money, or wished to make the fortunes of his favourites, he granted monopolies; and this is precisely what the sovereign does now. A whole island, for instance, or a whole district, is ordered to sell its produce to one particular person only, at a particular price, and this price frequently hardly repays the grower. Under such a state of things, who can wonder at the perpetual diffi-culties with which our merchants have to contend in Turkey on the one hand, or at the rapid ruin approaching the Turks on the other? The treaty which Lord Ponsonby has succeeded in obtaining has put an end to all these evils; and great credit is due to that nobleman and Mr Lytton Bulwer, the secretary of the embassy, for the ability displayed by them in bringing to bear an arrangement calculated to promote essentially the interests of both England and Turkey. We say Turkey as well as England, for, to the credit of our times be it said, it is now generally understood that commerce between two nations can only be beneficial to either by promoting the interests of both. The great object in view in framing the new treaty was to ensure-1st. Regularity and fixedness in the mode of collecting the revenue, and its concentration in as few places and as few hands as possible; for at present there are a hundred little taxes levied in a hundred little places by a hundred little people, and in this way the property is melted down. 2dly. The abolition of all monopolies and pretended prohibitions, which made the price of everything uncertain and different to this or that person, according to the interest possessed or the means of corruption employed. 3dly. The substitution of fair duties, according to the circumstances of the existing state of commerce, in lieu of the fictitious prohibitions and monopolies abolished which have reference to exports, and in lieu of the duties now levied upon the purchasers of imports, which, after having paid a certain sum, should thus be free of all other taxes whatever in their circulation through the empire. Those who know what the alcavala was in Spain may form some idea of the present system of levying taxes on sales in Turkey. A piece of printed cotton, we will say, is sold at Constantinople; the purchaser pays so much; if he wishes to send it into the interior for sale, he pays again; and at every change of destination a fresh duty; so that on one and the same article there are a succession of embarrassing little imposts, which, after all, bring little into the Turkish exchequer. By the treaty, one tax paid at a particular time and place is substituted for this succession of taxes, which frees the said piece of cotton goods from all further taxes whatever. The leading provisions are-The abolition of all monopolies and prohibitions, and the free purchase and exportation hereafter of all Turkish produce, the same paying on entering the shipping port whence it is exported 9 per cent., i. e. on all the important articles at least 12 per cent. less than is paid at present. The 3 per cent. export duty will be paid as at present on exporting, but the 9 per cent. covers all interior taxes whatsoever. The payment of 2 per cent. by the importer on all imported goods (hesides the 3 per cent. paid on importing), when he sells the same goods at the port into which they were imported, or when he sends them for sale into the interior; after which neither purchaser nor seller nor re-exporter is to pay a farthing more. The right of engaging in the internal trade of Turkey, i. e. the purchase and sale of Turkish produce within the Ottoman dominions on the same terms as the Mussulmans. At present we trade on the same terms as the rayahs. The transit trade remains at 3 per cent., as at present. Thus there is the concentration of the revenue at the great ports, where superior persons are employed, and superior control exists, and redress for grievances may be immediately sought and obtained. While our merchants are subject to fixed taxes and pay less than before, there is a probability that the Turkish exchequer will receive more than it does at present.

THE FUNDS .- SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	923	Belgian	103
Do. Account	934 93	Brazil	784 537
3 New	1013	Prench 3 per Cent .	75 811
	15 1-16	Mexican 6 per Cent -	224
Exchequer Bills	2041 67s	Russian	112
India Stock · · · · · India Bonds	66	Port. Regency · · · Spanish · · · · ·	323 173
ness some past year	amean	Ditto Deferred · · · Ditto Passive · · · ·	

SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid.	Price.
Brand Junction Canal	10 0 0	100	190
Manchester & Liverpool Railway	10 0 0	100	200
London and Birmingham Do		90	85 pm
Great Western		65	13½ pm
Eastern Counties Railway	4	5	2 dis
London Dock	2 10 0	100	61
St Katherine's Dock	5 0 0	100	107
West Middlesex Water Works .	4 0 0	100	97
Grand Junction Water Works .	2 10 0	50	62
Alliance Insurance	5 per C.	10 12	143
Guardian Insurance	1 7 6	27 10	354
Chartered Gas	3 0 0	50	531
mperial Gas	2 10 0	50	484
Canada Land Company	6 per C.	30	1 - 100
rovincial Bank of Ireland	8 per C.	25	42
National Bank of Ireland	oper o.	174	_
General Steam Company	1 6 0	14	233
neversionary Interest Company	5 0 0	100	1324
Drazii Mining	- 0 0	20	20
united Mexican Do	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	40	21
United States Bank	S nor C	100 Da	25
From the List of Messrs Wo	Ic. David	100 Da	

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY .- The arrivals of Wheat are

Ottoman empire, we observe a state of things unlike the prices of this day week, having many country buyers here. Fine malting Barley is 1s. dearer. Oats are 6d. higher. In Beans and Hog Peas no variation, but White Peas are 1s. to

	Per quar.
Wheat, Kent & Essex 60s 74s	
Suffolk 60s 70s	Gray · · · · · 34s 37s
Norfolk • • • 60s 70s	Beans, small 34s 38s
Rye 34s 36s	Tick 32s 34s
Ditto new s 40s	Oats, Potato 27s 30s
Barley 29s 32s	Poland 22s 27s
Ditto, fine 33s 35s	Feed · · · · · 20s 24s
Malt 58s 62s	
Peas, White 36s 38s	Ditto. fine 50s 58s

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye	Beans.	Peas.
English ·	4959	3956	1868	4255	10	1562	1318
Scotch · ·	-	100	T		-	TOTAL TOTAL	-
Irish · · ·		_	5	9581	-	70.1	-
Foreign •	1300	-	- Committee	-	100.0	101	-

FLOUR.-English, 3.715 sacks; Foreign, - barrels;

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY .- The weather having been hoisterous, there are small arrivals of both Grain and Flour this week, but a good quantity of Irish Oats. The country demand for Wheat continues, and full 3s. per quarter advance on Monday's terms has been this day realized, and a considerable quantity sold. Barley remains firm at last quotations. Beans and Peas have sold slowly at former prices. The Oat trade is deal and Monday's terms have not switch been obtained. Flour dull, and Monday's terms have not quite been obtained. Flour firm, and expected higher, the quantity here being very short.

Gazette Averages.	Who	eat.	Barl	ley.	Oa	ts.	R	ye.	Bea	ns.	Pea	s.
Week ended Oct. 12	663	0d	31s	5d	22s	7d	34s	3d	393	ld	4ls	ld
Six weeks (Governs Duty)	65s	0d	32s	4d	228	Hd	35s	6d	40s	θd	39s	4d

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY,

Prices Per Stone.	At Market.					
Beef · · · 3s 2d to 4s 2d	Monday, Fri	d				
Mutton 3s 8d to 4s 8d	Beasts 4184 7	41				
Lamb 0s Od to 0s Od	Calves 132 2	St				
	Sheep & Lambs 22830 52					
	Pigs 586 4					

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.

Hay • • 4*l* 10s 0d to 5*l* 17s 6d | Clover • 5*l* 0s 0d to 6*l* 10s 0d

Straw, 1*l* 16s 0d to 2*l* 2s 0d.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 16, is 31s. 10 d.

COAL MARKET, FRIDAY. Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's, 22s 6d—Baker's Main, 19s 6d—Bensham, 21s 11d—Carr's Hartley, 22s—Holywell. 23s 6d—Tanfield Moor, 24s—Townley, 21s ley, 22s—Holywell. 23s 6d—Tanfield Moor, 24s—Townley, 21s—West Hartley, 21s—Wall's End: Clark and Co. 23s; Gosforth. 25s; Heaton. 25s; Hotspur, 24s; Killingworth, 24s 6d; Newmarch, 24s; Percy Bensham, 24s 6d; Riddell's, 24s 9d; Walker, 24s 3d; Braddyll's Hetton, 25s 9d; Haswell, 25s 6d; Hetton, 25s 9d; Lambton, 25s 3d; Stewart's, 26s; Hartlepool, 26s; Tees, 25s 3d; Nevin's Tanfield, 21s 6d; West Hetton, 24s 6d; West Tees, 23s 3d—Elsicar, 21s—Hartley, 22s 6d—Wall's End Elgin, 22s—Wall's End Scott, 20s 3d.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, October 16.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Barber aud C. Green, Birmingbam, brass founders—W. Stevens and W. M. Pardon. Bell yard, Carey street, Lincoln's inn, printers—New and Loxley, Evesham, Worcestershire, mercers—J. Lowther and E. Crabb, Liverpool, dealers in pickles—J. Ricket and Sons, Tenter ground, Goodman's fields—Engströms, Anderson, and Co. Liverpool, merchants—Willimott and Son, Cambridge, butchers—B. Willoughby and J. Davis, Russell street, Drury lane, inventors of Thurston's improved patent India rubber cushions—Gross and Spurling, Ipswich, Suffolk, grocers—D. Sutcliffe and Co. Dudley hill, Ipswich, Suffolk, grocers—D. Sutcliffe and Co. Dudley hill, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—W. P. and C. Down, Warminster, Wiltshire, innkeepers—Yates and Irviog, Northallerton, Yorkshire, mercers—Stone and French, Brighton, painters—T. Simpson and Co. Birmingham, coach platers—R. Klng and J. Godfrey, Odiham, Hampshire, maltsters.

6 BANKRUPTS. J. Laurance, Bucklersbury, Manchester woollen warehouse nan. [Fox and Meek, Basingball street.

C. Jackson, Great Newport street, Westminster, feather bed maker. [Naylor, Great Newport street. Weaver, Lower street, Islington, butcher. [Robson, Clifford's inn.

H. Graves, Strand, tailor. [Fisher, Bucklersbury. J. Bettridge, Birmingham, timber merchant. [Ta Bedford row.
J. D. Williams, Carmarthen, ironmonger. [Clarke and Med-calf, Lincoln's inn fields.

DIVIDENDS.

November 6, R. Blshop, Greenwich, grocer—November 6, J. H. and G. L. Page, Queen street, Cheapside, stationers—November 7, J. Cochrane, Waterloo place, Pallmall, bookseller—November 7, C. Baker, St John street, Clerkenwell, distiller—November 8, W. Mason, Pickett street, Strand, bookseller—November 8, S. Stuart, Pallmall, milliner—November 8, R. Davies, Noble street, strand hat manufacturer—November 8, R. C. C. Davie, New Church street, Lissen, grove, Paddington G. C. Davy, New Church street, Lisson grove, Paddington, llnen draper—November 10, C. J. Evans, Woolhampton, Berk shire, innkeeper—November 7, D. Hogarth, sen. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, coach proprietor—November 8, J. Comely, Compton, Hampshire, cattle salesman—November 7, C. and J. Anthony, Devonport, grocers.

CERTIFICATES -- NOVEMBER 6. W. Coombe, Launceston, Cornwall, builder—J. Dale, Manchester, chymist—W. Bryceson, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, brass manufacturer—T. Mavo, Ayte, Twickenham, victualler—R. Peake, George street, New road, St Puncras, licensed victualler—D. Nixon, Stoney Stratford, Bucklinghamshire, surgeon.

Friday, October 19.

* WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 19.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. A. Hawker, from the 88th
Foot, to be Paymaster, vice D. Lutyens, retired upon half-pay, October 19. 1st Foot-A. Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice

lst Foot—A. Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice
Mangin, who retires, October 19.

30th Foot—Lieut. E. Smith, from the half-pay of the Sist Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, appointed Paymaster to the 7th Dragoon Guards, October 19.

32d Foot—Brevet Major H. Reid to be Major, without purchase, vice Palk, deceased; Lieut. T. White to be Captain, vice Reid; Ensign J. E. Money to be Lieutenant, vice White, October 5; Gentleman Cadet W. T. Cole, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Money, October 19.

33d Foot—Lieut. J. Johnston to be Captain, by purchase, vice Adair, who retires; Ensign J. Knight to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnston; J. B. Neil, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knight, October 19.

47th Foot—Lieut. W. C. Caldwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kichell, who retires; Ensign W. W. Hooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kichell, who retires; Ensign W. W. Hooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caldwell; R. S. Torrens, Gent. to be Ensign.

52d Foot—Captain R. J. N. Kellett, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice R. K. Hill, who exchanges; Lieut. J. A. Vigors to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gunning, who retires; Ensign V. A. Surtees to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vigors; I. W. Peacocke, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Surtees. October 10. Surtees, October 19.
55th Foot-Ensign A. H. Harris to be Lieutenant, by purchase,

55th Foot—Ensign A. H. Harris to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires; G. King, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harris, October 19.
68th Foot—R. G. Jephson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wynne, promoted; Assistant-Staff Surgeon J. Carter, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice R. Williams, M.D. who retires upon half-pay, October 19.
76th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Smith to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chipchase, who retires; Ensign T. Tydd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith; Ensign H. A. G. Evans, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Tydd, October 19.
80th Foot—Ensign G. D. Pack to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice North, who retires; C. R. Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pack, October 19.
82d Foot—Lieut. W. H. Hollis, from the half-pay of the 57th Foot, to be Lieuteoant (repaying the difference he received), vice Quill, promoted, October 19.

root, to be Lieuteoant (repaying the difference he received), vice Quill, promoted, October 19.

Rifle Brigade—Second Lieut. Archihald Earl of Cassilis to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drummond, who retires; F. F. J. Morrice, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Earl of Cassilis, October 19.

1st West India Regiment—J. H. Musket, Gent. to be Easign, by purchase, vice Evans, appointed to the 76th Foot, October 19.

Haspital. Staff.—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces— F. Ballie, Gent. and F. Foaker, Gent., October 19. Memorandum.—The Christian names of Assistant-Surgeon Clark, of the 95th Foot, are Frederick Hobson, and not Frederick

The name of the Lieutenant of the 42d Poot, who was appointed Paymaster of that Regiment on the 12th October, is John Wheatley only, and not Francis John Wheatley.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and T. Wade, Ludlow, Shropshire, paper makers—E. Helland and R. Fallows, Wigau, Lancashire, linen-manufacturers—M. and J. Earl, Kingston-upon-Thames, lightermen—R. Healey and H. Butterworth, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—M. and J. R. Boyce, R. Wigley, and J. R. Boyce, Birmingham, umbrella-manufacturers—T. Deakin and G. Proctor, Lane end, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers—T. Ankinson and J. Aldren, Lancaster, spirit dealers—D., J., and C. F. Yorke, Peterborough, Notthamptonshire, bankers—R. Burlingham, J. Gregory, and H. Burlingham, Evesham, Worcestershire, ironmongers—J. Decost and T. Middleton, St. George's in the East, bottle-beer-merchants—J. and J. Rolls, Old Kent road, cloth-manufacturers—J. and J. W. Moore, W. Hardwick, and J. Edwards, Leeds, merchants—T. Greenwood and W. Foulds, Bradford, Yorkshire, clog-makers—H. Willis and S. B. Green, Brewer street, Golden square, dancing-masters—A. and R. Nield, Oldham, cotton-spinners—J. B. Collins and T. Humphreys, Warwick, chemists—W. Benzie and E. Allen, Liverpool, cart-owoers—J. and W. P. Hall and J. Wallace, sen., Tranwell gate, Durham, tanners—G., W., E., and S. M'Knight, Shiffnal, Salop, woollen-drapers—J. and J. G. Briggs, Leicester, coach-proprietors—J. H. Langworthy and E. N. Gabriel, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, veterinary-surgeons—J. Dean, W. F. Sedgwick, and T. Townsend, St Paul's Church yard, warehousemen—J. Scholefield and T. M. Jones, Warwick, nail manufacturers. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

5 BANKRUPTS. R. Hartill, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. [Dove, Carey street. G. Anderson, Mark lane, spirit merchant. [Gargrave, Bucking-

J. Bradshaw, Manchester, provision dealer. [Johnson and Co. Temple.

E. Sharp, Melton Mowbray, draper. [Bell and Co. Bow Church yard. F. Diggon, sen. Brandon, Suffolk, tanner. [Dufaur, Queen Ann street, Cavendish square.

November 12, J. Watson, Crawford street, linendraper—November 12, J. E. Harrison, Nottingham, hatter—November 14, R. Wilkin, Wigton, Cumberland, cattle-dealer—November 10, S. Skinner, Greenham, Berkshire, brewer—November 12, J. Watson, jun., Marton, Lincolnshire, saddler—November 13, J. Prince, Chesterfield, leather-dresser—November 12, R. Kinch, Manchester, warehouseman—November 13, R. Farguson, Petworth, Sussex, linendraper—November 12, G. Balding, Southampton, currier—November 13, H. Wrigley, Halifax, Yorkshire, silk-waste-spinner—November 26, J. Newton, Manchester, licensed-victualler—Nov. 15, W. Bolderston, Liverpool, grocer. DIVIDENDS.

CERTIFICATES-NOVEMBER 9. G. Cole, Oxford, spirit merchant—J. Austin, Hastings, builder—J. Heaword, Brinksway, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.

In Lincoln's inn fields, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Dale, of

At New York, the wife of James de Lancey Walton, Esq., son of Rear-Admiral Walton, R. N., of a son and heir.

The truth of the following account of a most extraordinary phenomenon is warranted by a letter from Rambouillet, quoted by the Debats:—"On the 7th inst. a woman of the commune of Prunay-sous-Ablis was brought to bed of twin daughters, but so united as to have the appearance of one body with two heads, four legs, and four arms. Two vertebral columns are heads, four legs, and four arms. Two vertebral columns are perfectly distinguishable, and there are two chests and throats, with the organs of deglutition. There are also distinct organs of evacuation for each, and consequently it is inferred that the whole of the internal economy is double; but there was only one umbilical cord. This phenomenon is yet too young for any extensive or accurate observations to be made, but it is clear that the faculties of the two united beings are distinct, as one is frequently engaged in taking nourishment while the other is asleep. The heads are reversed, so that should one be placed on its feet, the head of the other would be hanging downwards with the feet in the air. The length of the two children is 29 inches. The arterial pulsations are isochronic in general, but those of one are a little more frequent than in the other. They have been baptised separately by the names of Marie Louise and Hortense Honoré. Their mother is a healthy woman, and was brought to bed last year of a child perfectly formed."

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Lately, on her estate of Biala-Cerkiew, in the 80th year of her age, the celebrated Countess Branitska, the niece of Potemkin. She had been a favourite of the Empress Catherine, on which account the Emperor Alexander always treated her with the utmost distinction and respect, addressing her by the name of matushka or mother. He never met her without kissing her hand, and he would stand in her presence until she bade him be seated. The Countess has left an immense fortune, which will be partly inherited by Count Woronsow, her son-in-law. The sum of 1,000,000 sterling in specie was found in her chateau; she had 60,000,000 of roubles lodged in the Bauk of Russia, and on her estates were 130,000 peasants or slaves. The Countess in her lifetime made money in every way: she lent it out in mortgages, and there are very few way: she lent it out in mortgages, and there are very few landed proprietors in the empire who are not her debtors. She discounted bills, sold gold, disposed herself of the immense produce of her lands, and it is even said that, having visited France some years since, and finding human hair so valuable an article in that country, she had, on her return to Russia, caused the heads of all her female slaves to be shaved, and shipped a cargo of chevelures to France, where they fetched her a handsome return. Her caisse was always escorted by 30 or 40 Cossacks, and her reputation for wealth was so general throughout the empire, that, during the last insurrection, the Pelish Government had given instructions to General Dwernicki and other officers sent on expeditions into Lithuania to endeavour to gain possession of her treasures! DEATHS.

Intelligence from Bombay brings news of these deaths—On the 9th of July, at Danooree, near Poonah, Sir R. Grant, Governor of Bombay. On the 3d of July, at Serampore, the Hon. Captain Hamilton, heir presumptive to the Earldom of

Hon. Captain Hamilton, near presumptive to the Earldom of Belhaven and Stenton.

A few days since, suddenly, Mr Charles Pitt, of the Adelphi.

He was a land agent and surveyor in the Adelphi, London, and has been frequently before the public in connection with the public meetings and elections in Westminster and in other parts of the metropolis. On Sunday, after rigiting Winday. the public meetings and elections in Westminster and in other parts of the metropolis. On Sunday, after visiting Windsor, he was walking towards Slough, to return home by one of the afternoon trains, when he was taken suddenly ill in the Slough road, and was seen by persons to stagger, who instantly ran to his aid, when the only words he aftered were, "I hope I have some Christians to assist me." They assisted him to a neighbouring house, belonging to a person named Norris, and Mr Mason, a surgeou, of Slough, was instantly sent for, but before that gentleman arrived life was extinct. The body was from thence conveyed to the Traveller's Arms beer shop, where on Monday morning an inquest was held hefore John Charsley, Esq., coroner for Bucks, and a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" returned.—Windsor Express.

Lately, Mr Serjeant Rough, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

At Ghazepoor, East Indies, in consequence of a fail from his

At Ghazepoor, East Indies, in consequence of a fail from his horse, William Hunter, Esq., joint magistrate and deputy collector there, son of General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G., of Anton's Hill, North Britain.

On the 10th inst. in the 89th year of her age, Mrs Knights, widow of the late Philip James Knights, of Greenwich.

Three weeks since, at St Louis, in the 69th year of his age, General Clark, the companion of Lewis in their celebrated expedition to the Rocky Mountains and Columbia River more than thirty years ago. The work he wrote, Travels of Clark and Lewis, will doubtless rank high as a book of travels and discovery for centuries to come.

discovery for centuries to come-The last of the cocked bats is gone. William Colfax, the last surviving commander of Washington's Guards died (says one of the American papers) on Friday last, at his residence in Pompton, Bergen county, near the ground where Washington's army was encamped. We learn by the Paterson Intelligencer that he was buried on Sunday last, with the honours of war, by a detachment from General Godwin's brigade, composed of the Union Cadets, General Godwin's Guards, with their respective hands of music, commanded by Captains Conger and Allen. The military ceremonies were conducted by General Godwin, assisted by Colonel Garrison. The solemn and affecting music of the bands, the precision of the exercises, and admirable appearance of the military, with a procession more than three-fourths of a mile, gave to the scene an impos-

ing character seldom surpassed.

The Moniteur Parisien records the death of a woman The Moniteur Parisien records the death of a woman, named Marie Prion, which happened recently in the environs of Saint Beal, in the Haute-Garonne, at the patriarchal age of 158 years, retaining, as they say, her mental faculties to the last, although her corpse, when dead, weighed only 42lb., her flesh being gone, and her skin and muscles adhering to her bones like parchment! They add that, at the age of 66, she sold a cottage and some trilling pieces of land for an annuity of 162f., which the purchasers have consequently had to pay for no less a period than 92 years!

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

TO. MORROW will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK. Hamlet, Mr Macready; Polomius, Mr Bartley; Laertes, Mr Anderson; Horatio, Mr Serle; Grave Digger, Mr Harley; Ghost of Hamlet's Father, Mr Warde; Gertrude (Queen of Denmark). Mrs Warner; Ophelia, Miss Rainforth. With THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

On Tuesday, THE TEMPEST. Alonzo, Mr Ward; Prospero, Mr Macready; Antonia, Mr Phelps; Ferdinand, Mr Anderson; Miranda, Miss Helem Flaurit; Ariel, Miss P. Hooton.

On Wednesday, the new Play of THE LADY OF LYONS; or, Love and Prida. Benuseant, Mr Elton; Colonel Damas, Mr Bartley; Claude Melmonns. Mr Macready; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs W. Clifford; Pauline Deschappeiles, Miss Helen Faucit. With other Entertainments. On Thursday, Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, MOOR OF VENICE. Othello, Mr Vandenhoff; Iago, Mr Macready. With other Entertainments.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Third week of the interesting and curious performance of the BAYA-DERES, or Indian Dancing Priestesses.—First Night of a Splendid Asiatic Spectacle.—First Night of a New Burletta in one act.

TO-MORROW, and during the Week, will be performed (for the first time) a Grand Asiatic Spectacle, to be called ARAJOON; or, the Conquest of Mysore. Principal Characters by Messrs Yates, Lyon, J. Webster, and Miss Shaw. After which, the Nautical Burletta, called HLUE JACKETS; or, her Majesty's Service. Principal Characters by Messrs O. Smith, F. Matthews, Mrs Honey, and Mrs Keeley. With (never acted) THE DEY AND THE KNIGHT, in which Mr Collins will sustain five different characters. To conclude with FANNY SIMS.

REAT BARGAINS IN CHINA.

The Season having closed, Messrs Brameid respectfully invite the public to secure CHINA, EARTHENWARE, and GLASS, at a great Reduction in Price, having classified their Stock for that purpose. Splendid China Bed Posts and Curtain Poles.

Shipping orders direct from their Wholeraie Warehouses on the best

terms. Rockingham Warehouse, the Griffin, Piccadilly, top of the Haymarket.

TEMPLE BAR TEA WAREHOUSE,

1. 266 Strand, ten doors from Temple Har.—Important to the Public, where to buy the BEST TEAS at the lowest price.

W. LANE begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he is now retailing the BEST TEAS at the lowest wholesale prices. The following sorts he particularly wishes to recommend:—Fine Strong Congou, 4s.; Fine full-flavoured Ditto, 4s. 4d.; and Finest Congou, rich Pekoe-Souchong flavour, 5s.; Strong Congou, 5s., 5s. 4d., and 3s. 8d.—Family boxes from I41bs. and upwards.—Post orders punctually attended to—Goods delivered to all parts of London daily.

We have the exclusive privilege of introducing into this Country, under the above denomination, an article which has been much and deservedly esteemed on the Continents of Europe and Asia, not only for its stomachic and carminative qualities in general, but particularly for its efficacy in spaams, and in the more severe cases of intestinal derangement. Retaining its brilliancy and aroma in an extreme state of dilution, it may be agreeably adapted to every palate; while, as an ordinary beverage, its perfect freedom from acidity renders it decidedly more congenial to the stomach than any description of Malt Liquor.

We supply this very salutary CORDIAL in sealed bottles, 2s. or 3s. 6d. each, and at 18s. by the Imperial galion; on which terms our IMPROVED BRANDY continues to rival the choicest productions of COGNAC, and to defy the competition of every merely British distillation.

Other genuine Spirits, and Wines of approved quality, on moderate terms, as heretofore.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's inn, Holbora bars. I I QUEUR GINGER BRANDY.

ns, as heretorore. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's inn, Holborn bars. HENRY BRETT, jun., 109 Drury lane. ALFRED BRETT, 50 Stones' End, Borough.

TICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, No. 18 King William street, City. Capital, £500,000.

Sir JAMES DUKE, M.P. Chairman.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

William Alien, Esq.
Benjamin Barnard. Esq.
Charies Baldwin, Esq.
James Cockburn, Esq.
Bryan Donkin, Esq.
Aron Goidamid, Esq.
James Law Jones, Esq.

Alinor-Gen. Robertson.
Daniel Sutton, jun. Esq.
O. B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

AUDI

Edward Greenaway, Esq. Robert Pearson, Esq. William Hawes, Esq.

Robert Pearson, Esq.

The Directors having completed their arrangements, beg to inform the ablic that they will be prepared to receive proposals for Assurances and cans on and after the 1st day of November next, up to which period polications for Shares may be made at the Offices of the Company, 18 ling William street, City, where Prospectures may also be had.

Every accommodation and facility will be afforded for the transaction of usiness between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Actuary.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 1st October, 1838. THE Principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance do THE Principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tower, on TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, sundry LOTS of OLD STORES, consisting of Militia Clothing, Great Coats, Boots, Bedding, Knapsacks, Flazs and Bunting, Iron Pots, Cast Iron Boilers, Iron Bedsteads, Copper Kettles, Fenders, Tools, Drums, Fifes, Bugles, Trumpets, Staves, Chests, Tinware, Old Brass, Lead, Iron, Steel, Rope, Canvas, Firewood, and various other Effects." The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, one week previous to the sale (Sundays excepted), from Ten o'Clock till Four, upon application at the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots, and Conditions of the Sale, will be delivered to those persons who may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STOREKEEPER GENERAL OF THE NAVY, SOMERSET PLACE, 16th OCTOBER, 1838.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 8th NOVEMBER NEXT, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to receive scaled Tenders for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS undermentioned, and which are lying at the Dock Yards against the same expressed, viz :—

GUNS. TONS BURTHEN. WHERE LYING. 10 - 231 Plymouth. ROYALIST GOLDFINCH Packet 28 RAINBOW - -503

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor No Tender will be received after One of Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him, to make a deposit of 25% per cent. on the amount of each purchase.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for "and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

Persons wishing to view the Ships must apply to the Superintendents of the Yards for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yards.

CONTRACT FOR SUET, WHEAT, AND RICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER FOR VICTUALLING AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, SOMERSET PLACE, 16th OCTOBER, 1838.

WHEN TO BE DELIVERED.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to contract for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles,

100,000 In equal Weekly proportions, between the date of the Contract and the 3Ist March next. SUET QUAR. 2,000 \ Half of each in three weeks, and the re-

WHEAT { Red - White 500 mainder in three weeks afterwards TONS.
10 Within a fortnight.

RICE (East India) -Samples of the Wheat (not less than 2 quarts) and of the Rice (not less

Samples of the Wheat (not less than 2 quarts) and of the face (not less than 2 lbs.) must be produced by the parties tendering.

The Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorized in

writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for and must also be delivered at Somerset place; and every Tender for Snet must be accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of 25l. per cent. on the value, for the due performance of the Contract.

CONOMISTS are requested to observe that TO-MORROW, MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1838, the whole of the MANUFACTURED and UNMANUFACTURED Stock of GRAHAM and Co., 293, 294, 295, High Holborn, CABINET MAKERS, CARPET MANUFACTURERS, and UPHOLSTERERS, will commence being SOLD OFF, at an inparalleled reduction, in consequence of the Death of the Principal, Mr Jno. Graham,

In order to facilita'e the clearing of this Stock (reputed the largest and best assorted in the Metropolis), a valuation has been effected, and the price marked on each article, in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made.

Will be made.

The Public may depend, in selecting from a Stock offered upon such advantageous terms, that they are more certain of obtaining BONA FIDE BARGAINS than at an Auction.

Another Lot of MOUSSELINE DE LAINE DRESSES have been received at the Wholesale and Retail Warehouses of BAILEY and MILNER, 77 and 78 St Paul's churrehyard, and will be offered at 4s 9d. and 5s. 9d. per Dress, many of which are superior both in style and quality to those sold last week at the same prices. In order to secure good patterns an early Inspection is solicited. The Stock of Cloaks and Shawls will be found equal, if not superior, to any in the Metropoiis, in varity, style, and quality. Also Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Diapers, Huckabacks, Damasks, Towelings, Talhe Linen, French Cambric and Cambric Handkerchlefs, Counterpanes, Flanneis, Illankets, &c. &c. A well-seasoned Stock of Furs and Fnr Trimmings.

P.S. Country Drapers and Families buying largely will find this an excellent opportunity for making Purchases, particularly in Mousseline de Laines, Shawls, and Furs. The Summer Stock of Printed Muslims will be offered at an immense sacrifice.

Observe—BAILEY and MILNER, Albion House, 77 and 78 St Paul's churchyard. O COUNTRY DRAPERS and FAMILIES.

Nos. 97 and 98 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, attached to which are the adjoining Warehouses extending to Nos. 52 and 53 Howland street, Fitzroy square. DRY and EVERRETT. Proprietors of the above

RY and EVERRETT. Proprietors of the above spacious Huildings, arranged and fitted up for a Trade of the first magnitude as DRAPERS, MERCERS, HOSIERS, HAHERDASHERS, and GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN.
Encouraged as the Proprietors have been by their friends, their customers, and the public generally, since the commencement of the new firm of Dry and Everrett, they take the present opportunity of returning their grateful thanks for the same, and to assure them that their endeavours will be exercised to merit a continuance of such distinguished support; with these views and anticipations they now respectfully solicit the attention of buyers to their present WINTER STOCK, which is unusually large, having been selected with the utmost care, and on inspection will be found to contain every attraction, a view of which will amply repay any Lady for the trouble of a visit. On MONDAY (To-morrow) they intend displaying a choice collection of entirely NEW STOCK, expressly suited for the season, consisting of the most fashionable kinds, in FRENCH and ENGLISH, of MERINOS, SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, CLOAKS, FURS, SPLENDID LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., with an almost endiess variety of Modern Fancy Dresses, the whole of which they are resolved to offer to their frieads at exceeding low prices.

The STOCK of DRAPERY, such as Sheetings of every description, warranted Irish Linens, Lawns, Dlapers, Towelings, Damask Table Llnens, Napkins, Long Cloths, Prints, Calicos, Muslims, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, with every other article in this Department.

The celebrity enjoyed by their Establishment for these Goods renders any comment unnecessary, for they are determined that no House in London shall supply the Public on lower terms than themselves.

N. B. An immense lot of Blankets, Flannels, &c. always on hand, expressly for Charitable Institutions.

Nos. 52 and 53 HOWLAND STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, adjoining those immense Premises leading to Nos. 97 and 98 Tottenham court road, GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

RY and EVERRETT have much pleasure in RY and EVERRETT have much pleasure in Public, a Splendid and Extensive STOCK of the best description of CABINET FURNITURE, in all the variety of taste that may be desired for Furnishing, from the Cottage to the Mansion; they have also some elegandy finished Pianofortes, of warranted manufacture and fine tone, both in Cottages and Cabinets; they are enabled to offer these Instruments at half the price usually charged by the Maker.

The Carpet, Moreen, Damask, and Chintz Furniture Department will be found well worthy the notice of every purchaser, as it combines every article connected with the above branches, and from its extent it necessarily claims those advantages that no other House can, except those of the

ame magnitude.

The following Lots will be offered on Monday next, and succeeding lays, viz.—
Several thousand yards of Brussels Carpeting, at 2s. 6d.
Do. do. do. 3s. 6d.
Five frame, best manufactured 4s. 6d.

Do. do. 3s. 6d. Five frame, best manufactured 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. nense lots of Rich Damasks for Drawing-room Curtains, at 151d. DRY and EVERRETT, Proprietors.

TLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1808.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. Chairman.
J. D. Hume, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
John Oliver Hansen, Esq.
William Laforest, Esq.
Moses Mocatta, Esq.
James William Ogle, Esq.
John Wooll.
CHAPLES ANGEL

Esq. Deputy Chalrman.
yle Emanuel Pacifico, M.D.
William George Prescott, Esq.
Joseph Pulley, Esq.
John Peter Rasch, Esq.
John Woolley, Esq.
CHARLES ANSELL, Esq. Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons assured for the whole term of Life in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, will have an Addition made to their Policles every seventh year, or an equivalent Reduction will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

The Third Septennial Valuation up to Christmas, 1837, is now completed, and the Directors have great satisfaction in stating its result.

The following Table shows the Total Additions made to Policies for 1000? effected in London, or through an agent in Great Britain, which had been in force for the 21 years ending 1837.

ANTITO 1		BONUS.				
30 40 50 60	Annual Premium.	Gross Additions to the Sum Assured.	Equivalent to the following Per Centage on the Premiums said to the Company.			
	£ s. d. 26 14 2 33 19 2 45 6 8 63 13 4	£ 354 416 526 789	£ s. d. 63 2 3 58 6 8 55 5 0 59 0 3			

Assurances for Short Periods may now be effected in this Office at considerably reduced Rates of Premium.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In addition to the benefit of the late Reduction in the Rates of Premiums, this Company offers to Assurers the advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenantable

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the country, who are authorized to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for Assurance.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.

92 Cheapside, 15th Oct. 1838.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, 9 Chatham place, Blackfriars, London. Established in 1826.

DIRECTORS. Wm. Goodenough Hayter, Esq. M.P. | Robert Palk, Esq. Charles Johnston, Esq. William Unwin Sims, Esq. John Towgood Kemble, Esq. F.R.S. | Le Marchant Thomas, Esq. Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.

TRUSTERS.

John G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. F.R.S.
William Unwin Sims, Esq. John Deacon, Esq.

In this Office Assurers for the whole term of life have the option, as most accords with their views and circumstances, either of securing a certain sum at death at a low rate of premium, or of participating in three-fourths of the nett profits of the Company on paying an increased rate of premium.

emium. The following are the annual Premiums for the assurance of 100% on a healthy life in either case :-

WITHOUT PROFITS. Age 20 | 11. 11s. 8d. | 30 | 21. 2s. 2d. | 40 | 21. 17s. 0d. | 50 | 41. 0s. 8d.

WITH PROFITS. Age 20 | 17. 16s. 11d. | 30 | 27. 9s. 2d. | 40 | 37. 6s. 6d. | 50 | 47. 14s. 2d.

A division of the nett profits will take place quinquennially. Bonuses accrue on all beneficial policies on which three annual premiums shall have been paid at the time a division occurs; and the holders of such Policies have the option either of receiving their bonuses in a present sum, or of having them applied in augmentation of their Policies, or in reduction of their future Premiums.

Assurers on the non-bonus system may contract to pay their premiums either in one sum, in a given number of payments, in annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments, or in any other way most suitable to their

convenience.

Officers in the Army and Navy when in active service, Persons afflicted with chronic and other diseases, and such as are going beyond the limits of Europe, are also assured at moderate rates.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained at the

Proposals can be passed daily.

MICHAEL SAWARD, Secretary.

DROSPECTUS of HANCOCK'S PATENT AND SAFETY STEAM HOILEIT and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the Manufacture of Patent Safety Boilers applicable to Steam Vessels and Steam Carriages of all kinds, and Improved Locomotive Engines for Railways and Common Roads.

Secured by Letters Patent. Capital 300,000%, in 15,000 Shares of 20% each. Deposit, Two Pounds per Share.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES OF MR HANCOCK'S INVENTIONS:—
The generation of steam with much less intensity of heat, and a consequent saving of fuel, with greatly diminished wear and tear of the boiler itself.

It is also fixed independently of the engine, and may be detached therefrom and replaced by another boiler in the space of half an hour, and occupies much less space than any other boiler of equal power. Beyond this, it is absolutely safe, and free from the awful dangers arising from the possibility of explosion.

For the merits of Mr Hancock's boiler it is only necessary to mention, that John Farey, Esq., one of the most eminent engineers of the day, bore

that John Farey, Esq., one of the most eminent engineers of the day, bore testimony to their superiority over all others before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1829, since which great improvements have been made by the Patentee.

The liability of the Shareholders will be limited to the amount of their Shares, and, as it is desirable to commence operations with as little delay as possible, the Company will be considered formed as soon as one-half the Shares have been taken. The deposit of 2t. per Share to be paid on the allotment; no call will be made of more than 2t. per Share, of which Three Months' notice will be given.

Applications for Shares or Prospectuses to be made to the Directors (if by letter, post paid), at Messrs Bronghton and Meyrick's Offices, No. 5 Falcon square, Aldersgate street.

ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE, No. 70 CORNHILL, LONDON. Established in 1824.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is particularly directed to the constitution of this Company. It is a Proprietary Hody, selling at very low rates insurances without involving the Policy Holders in any question of partnership. All the Trustees sign every Policy, and the whole of the funds being invested in their names solely, a independing against the Trustees operates against the funds themselves. Thu, an easy establishment of a right is followed by an immediate and satisfactory remedy—characteristics which distinguish the Asylum from every other Insurance Company. The recent report on the law of Partnerships has called forth these remarks.

GEORGE FARREN, Resident Director. GEORGE FARREN, Resident Director.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE, 70 Cornhill, and 5 Waterloo place, London-Established in 1824.

The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman.

Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. Deputy Chairman.

And Eight other Directors.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for Select Lives in England. Age - - - | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 Premium - | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 18 6 | 19 18 0

Two-thirds, only, of the above Rates may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured. ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

DESCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM. Commencing at a price, and descending at will of parties.

FOREIGN, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE. Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages. Officers, whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

Prospectus and further information may be obtained by application, of letter, addressed to George Farren, Esq. Resident Director, 7) Cornhills

U T Y. 1838.1 LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND WESTMINSTER. SECOND PUBLICATION.

LIST of PERSONS who have taken out GENERAL GAME CER TIFICATES at 3/. 13s. 6d. each.

Parker, John, 6 Whitehall

Paterson, J., 8 Lyon's inn Pattison, Charles, 37 Upper Harley

Peaty, Stephen, Great Chapel street Pearson, Frederick, Conduit street Pracd, Bulkiey, J. M. Fleet street Praed, Wm. Mackworth, John st. Price, John, Fleet street, and Peny-bout Hall, Radnor Powell, Arthur, Temple street Poweii, John Allen, George street Punt, John, Henry street

Read, John, Harrow Renny, Jno. Belfrave, 3 Gloucester st.

Richards, R. V., 12 Charlotte street Ridge, Wm., Duke st. Westminster Robertson, Jno., 27 Great George st. Rood, John Y., Battle bridge Rouse, Edward, Finchley

Rotten, Major, 65 Gower street Rushworth, Chas. Powlett, 33 Queen

Saunders, Thomas, Pinner Severn, John Percy, Lincoln's inn Sewell, isaac, Clapton Schneider, Richard, Hereford street Shaw, Richard, Clifford's inn

Sherren, James, Jewin stre t Sladen, Charles. Ehury street Stewart, Lieut. Arthur, 9 Bryanston

place Toulmin, Henry, Dalston

Trebawne, Brereton, Clarges street Turner, Wm. M., Middle Temple

Vaughan, Right Hon. Sir John, 9 Mansfield street Vere, John, Piccadilly Venables, Rowland J., 44 Parlia-

ment street Venables, Joseph G., 44 Parllament street Verneaux, Viscount Adolphus De, Berkeley square

Watson, John, Dalston Watson, William, South street, Spitalfields

Spitalfields
Warburton, Henry, Chelsea
Webb, Thompson, 109 Tottenham
court road
Weistead, Charles, 66 Berners street

Yates, Frederick, Great George st.

RESIDENCE.

Leadenhall market Bull Head passage, Leadenhall

I Upper King street Poultry market, Leadenhail market 107 Crawford street 113 Holborn hill

Bishopsgate street Without Half Moon passage, Gracechurch st. High street, Clerkenwell

Albemarle street Ship Tavern passage, Leadenhall

market Leadenhall market Charles street, Westminster 38 Paddington street 10 Newgate market

Matcombe street Cross street, Islington Hampton 78 Holborn bridge

market
94 Jermyn street
31 Goodge street
Threadneedle street
High street, Hampstead

Copthall court

Munster street

2 Tyler's court

By Order of the Board, CHAS. PRESSLY, Secretary. Made up from the 8th of Sept. to the 8th of Oct.

Ainsley, Henry, 8 Park street, Westminster

Akerman, George, Kensington, and Ersey, Wilts

Alde, Ealand, Harrow

Alvin, Francis, Walbrook

Alvin, Francis, Walbrook

Alwayse, Alvin, Francis, Walbrook

Alwayse, Alwayse, Alwayse, Cassangue, Saland, Harrow

Massin, Wm., 22 Wigmore street

Masser, Marcin, Fludyer street

Maple, Marcin, Fludyer street

Maple, Fred, Crouch End, Hornsey

Martin, Fludyer street

Maple, Fludyer minster
Akerman, George, Kensington, and
Ersey, Wilts
Alde, Ealand, Harrow
Alvin, Francis, Walbrook
Aives, Duncan Davidson, 3 Gloucester street
Anderson, James, Seymour place
Atkins, Charles, Harrow

Ball, Henry, Nicholas lane
Bailey, William, Knightsbridge
Beil, Charles, 36 Bedford row
Beckham, William, Fulham
Bennett, George, Goodge street
Bevan, J., Thames Bank
Berkhead, Benjamin, Chelsea
Berkeley, Hon. Craven, Cranford
Beachcroft, James, Queenhithe
Betts, John, Goldsmith street
Blackburn, George H., Old Broad st.
Bosanquet, William Henry, Inner
Tempie
Bosanquet, James Whatman, Lombard street

Nash, Daniel, Kensington Nelthorpe, Col., Mount street Newman, Mathew, Harlington Nicholis, Thomas, Hendon Nicholson, William, Twickenham Nicholson, R. C., 2 Wyndham place Nisbett, Henry, Lower Clapton Nugent, Col. Geo. E., Hill street Oldaker, Charles, Hayes
Oliver, Samuel, Hatton garden
Ord, John, Clapton
Ormerod, Rev. Oliver, Jewin street
Orton, Thomas, Edzware
Oswin, Charles, 72 Harley street
Osborn, Delano O., Finchiey
Owen, Henry, 123 St John street bard street Bright, Alfred Arthur, 10 Gray's lnn

Bright, Alfred Artun, 10Gray sim Briant, Robert, Gough square Bridge, Alfred Charles, Middle Temple Browning, Thomas, Gray's inn Brown, Thomas, jun., 33 Bryanston street
Brown, Richard, Eaton place
Burke, James, StG., 25 Parllament street Burgh, T. H., 99th Regiment, Ash-

Cadeli, Henry, 41 Chariotte street Capel, Hon. Arthur Algernon, Hiil

street Clay, William, Twickenham Clark, Thomas, Crutched friars Coal, Richard, Clapham Coitman, Sir Thomas, Hyde park gardens
Colins, John, Sunbury
Cropper, Peter Taylor, Lime street
Cruttendon, John, Crespin street
Curtis, Robert, Jewry st., Aldgate

Daic, Joseph, 17 Stanhope street Davis, Richard, St Heien's place Douglas, Collin, Sunbury

Earle, H. J., 20 Vere street Eden, Ralph, 28 Abingdon street Edwards, Jeffrey John, 8 Keppell st. Elmore, George, Harrow Ellison, George Thomas, Norfolk st.

Farnell, Charles, Isleworth Feetham, John, jun., 4 Millbank st. Ford, William, Crown street, Norton folgate Forshall, James, Mead's place,

Lambeth
Fosbury, John, Piccadilly
Fox, William, jun., Doctors' com-Freke, P. E., Captain, Belgrave sq. Fuller, George A., Cornhili

Gage, John, Eaton place Gage, Admiral Sir Wm., Hall place Gentry, Francis Wm., Clapton sq. Grenfeli, R. W., Upper Thames st. Grout, Joseph, Stamford Hill Goodall, F., Twickenham Good, John, Princess row

Haddon, James Murray, Primrose hiii road Hanmer, Col. Henry, 7 Devonshire

place
Harrison, Richard M., Fleet street
and Walworth
Harrison, William Henry, Kensington
Herries, Right Hon. John C., Albemarie street
Herries, Robert, Albemarle street
Holmes, T. R., Twickenham
Honeyman, George Essex, Mount st.

Irving, William, Great George st.

James, Edwin John, Inner Temple James, Thomas Wm., Daiston Jones, John, Upper Ciapton Johnson, Robert Edward, Great Winchester street

Keen, James, Garlick hill Keats, James Humphrey, Fulham King, Gilbert, Sunbury

Weistead, Charles, 66 Berners street
Wentworth, James, Cowiey
Westell, John, Fenchurch street
Wetton, Wm., 106 Brick lane
Wheeler, John Hall, Hoxton
Wilde, Edward Archer, College hill
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