

re upon the dangerous precipice of this oclaim war with mankind 4.1a mode 7 w to take quarrer. If he nells the crime a with the iron hands of the law; if he ye any, then the mob attacks him with a tet him expect mattacks him with and this is the course I take ANY TROIT

THE STAKE AT ISSUE. × 23. 19 1 1 1

The division on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill must have important results, the great question involved being whether a third part of the kingdom is to be governed upon the principle of the protection of popular rights, or on that of their contraction or suppression. The choice of Lord Morpeth's or Lord Stanley's Registration Bill is in effect the choice of the system of government which is to exist in Ireland. It is the choice whether the system of government is to be continued which has produced a greater share of tranquillity than has ever before been known in that country, and which has allowed of reducing her gavisons, and sparing her troops for English exigencies; or whether a return is to be made to the old system of govern-ing in distrust of the people, in dread of the people, question involved being whether a third part of the

ing in distrust of the people, in dread of the people, and in despite of the people, by the help of mili-tary force and the Orange faction. Under the administrations of Lord Normanby and Lord Ebrington, we have witnessed the surest pledge of the improved peace of Ireland in the diminished number of troops necessary in that part of the kingdom; Lord Stanley's system, too, would have its reduction, and he would see the test of its success in the diminished number of electors: More soldiers, less voters, would be the upshot of his scheme. The Registration would then be small by degrees and beautifully less, but to make up for that the recruiting would be on an enlarged scale, and Irishmen, to console them and compensate for exclusion from the electoral pale, would have the ranks thrown open to them, with handsome bounties for serving to keep down their countrymen.

Whatever, is taken from the content of a people in the condition of the Irish, must be attended with a tenfold augmentation of coercive powers, and you must make up in muskets for what you retrench from the confidence of the people in their representative strength.

In the state of Ireland there are but two principles for her government — contentment or coercion; make your option of the one or the other, and look to your means of carrying them into effect.

If Lord Stanley's project and coercion be the hoice, let it be borne in mind that the old system will not suffice ; Ireland has outgrown it; she must be measured anew for her fetters, and much ini magnitude must be the restraining powers suited to her present strength, and state of organi-zation. In sobriety alone the people of Ireland have acquired an element of discipline of incalculable value, and millions, under the leadership of Mr O'Connell, have learnt the method of combining for their objects, and of acting in vast bodies with the unity of purpose of one man. The commanding position of key and of the appendix of the world is dowered the moment, the has to the scanty electors of Ireland, and again place the
 And for what are the neutrine of all the meminer of the world to be mide to b

That the Tories can defeat Lord Morpeth's ex-cellent project is certain, for in the House of Lords it must be doomed to destruction; but in There are also peculiar sour disappointing the just hopes of the people of Ireland, and raising a nation against them, they raise a difficulty for their government, whenever it furnishes forth occasionally a sufficient force of comes, and however it comes, which it must sink under such treatment.

Ministers have done their duty, and whatever may be the issue of the contest for the second reading of Lord Morpeth's Bill, they will have made good their ground for a stand or fall with honour. Their majority is, we believe, secure, but even if they could be defeated, the triumph of their opponents would be short, and the lost advantage would be recovered with interest.

This the more sagacious members of the Tory party are well aware of, and hence their dejection on the eve of the victory on which they profess to reckon. In the course of the week, indeed, their organs in the press have begun to inveigh against the dissolution which they apprehend will be re-sorted to in the event of the defeat of Lord Mor-peth's Bill. Why, these authorities have been as-suring us for the last four years that the country was against the Government and that on an appeal suring us for the last four years that the country was against the Government, and that on an appeal to it the Liberal party would be scattered like chaff before the wind; why is it, then, that they so angrily hold forth against a dissolution which would so serve them? They are here strangely distracted by their hopes and fears; they hope for the victory which would compel a dissolution, and they fear the appeal to the country which, instead of scattering the Liberal party, would terminate in the return of a popular force, against which a Tory the return of a popular force, against which a Tory Government could not long stand. If we had to contemplate the possibility of the breaking up of the present Ministry through disunion, we should calculate on the evil of a Tory Government of some permanence; but this is not the turn of things on which, in the worst event, we have now to specu-late, the Ministers, to their honour, having chosen a ground for their pitched battle which has reunited and reanimated the whole Liberal party in the hearty support of them, and this union is a mighty reserve of strength for any event that may happen. As to the division on the approaching trial of strength, with parties so nearly balanced, we know that the majority must be small; but, small as it may be, it will keep the wolf from the door. In the remarks that we have made, however, it has been our object to consider what the position and prospects of the Tories would be if they could carry the point of throwing out Lord Morpeth's measure, without stopping to moot the feasibility of the exploit. Give their and what is the prospect before them ? Suppose they could pass into power through the stab to Ireland, what will they do with Ireland; how do they propose to govern it? How do they expect to obtain the consent of England and Scotland to they propose to govern it? How do they expect to obtain the consent of England and Scotland to the costly coercive system that would become the offices in the Board of Customs and the Board of for their objects, and of acting in vast bodies with the unity of purpose of one man. But in considering the feasibility of governing Ire-land, not as she used to be, but as she is, in despite of the discontent of the great majority of the people, it is necessary to advert not only to the present state of the country on which so daring an expe-riment is to be made, but also to the aspect of affairs in Europe, Asia, and America. With five mundred thousand men under arms in France, is it prudent to make five millions of malcontents in prudent to make five millions of malcontents in Ireland? For Lord Stanley's miserable object of cutting down the electoral body in Ireland, is it wise to raise the hopes and encourage the hostile

foot of the cone, curing the false balance by the prop of bayonets. That the Tories can defeat Lord Morpeth's ex-

There are also peculiar sources of distraction and irregulars to obstruct or mutilate every measure calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people. under. They cannot wrong Ireland as they would calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people. wrong Ireland, and hold it as it can only be held The protective system seems to be their peculiar idol, and political economy the object of their most intense aversion. Yet the first is based on public injustice for individual gain, and the latter has proved the foundation of the policy of every statesman who has increased the security, extended the trade, and added to the wealth of the country.

> The silence of these parties in the recent discussions on Mr Labouchere's Bill for the equalization of the duties on East and West Indian runn is, however, an encouragement. And the resolute tone taken, and the principles relied on, in facing the threatened opposition of English barley grow-ers and West Indian planters, convince us, that there is a desire, if not a determination, on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, to work out that system of commercial policy which Lord Wallace and Mr Huskisson so energetically began. And as some financial provision must be made to meet the present deficiencies of the revenue, we look with confidence to such sources alone being in the first instance resorted to, as shall supply the Exchequer with the largest amount of revenue without adding to the burthens of the people, or to the obstacles which our trade already labours under, by means of the various and vicious provisions of our Customs

As, then, the public income has been long below our expenditure, and as our expenditure, in the present uneasy state of our foreign relations, is more likely to increase than decrease, additional taxation, in one shape or another, may be anticipated with tolerable certainty.

Fortunately the subject will have to be considered when the public mind is better informed upon these matters than it has been at any former period.' The press, from the time of Adam Smith, down to the publication of the Report of the Committee on Import Duties, has not been worked in vain. The great body of the working classes can now distinguish between a just and necessary, and an unjust and dishonest system of taxation. The public generally will be sufficiently roused, by the imposition of a new tax, to demand a clear proof of its necessity, and that no other means can be found to supply our financial wants.

They will demand this proof with the Tariff of Mr Macgregor, the Assistant-Secretary of the Board of Trade, in their hands, showing that an increase of nearly six millions of revenue would accrue, by a thorough revision and alteration of the duties on imports. They will demand this proof, fortified also by another authority of great weight,

Again, he is asked_d, and erom adt-nothingo :

to the work to be done; —as you desire numbers of petitions or numbers of signatures. Two thou-sand pounds would deluge the House of Com-mons with petitions from every part of the king-dom in six weeks, numerously and respectably signed, upon any given subject, Whig or Tory. The farce has been acted too often, any longer to deceive any one, in or out of the House. The absence of petitions, therefore, proves nothing. Let the tax be proposed however, without the alteration of our present system of taxation, and we will venture to predict agitation of a very practical and active character.

Let us recall the state of public opinion just previous to the passing of the Reform Act. It cannot be forgotten that but a very few years before, so little open active sympathy was manifested in behalf of Parliamentary Reform that Lord John Russell assigned it as a reason for not continuing to agitate the subject in the House of Commons. It slumbered on peacefully for a few years. A most powerful party was opposed to its progress. Fear, prejudice, interest, were all enlisted on the side of its opponents. Few observed the almost imperceptible progress of opinion, the gradual emanci-pation of the public mind from that reverence for the theory of the constitution, which stood forth in high relief, by Gatton and Old Sarum sending four members to Parliament whilst Manchester and Birmingham sent none. The state of public feeling became apparent on the question of Reform when the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel made a tour through the manufacturing districts. Expectation was on tiptoe as to the object and result of the journey.

" Fat foot and slim knee, Mounted roof and chimney-All, all the mighty men to see."

The highways, and halls in which they were feasted, were crowded to see and hear the oracles. They spoke, to be sure, but they said nothing. Nevertheless, it was believed, that having witnessed the order, wealth, intelligence, and loyalty of these crowded districts, teeming with life and energy, that in the next King's speech some such words as parliamentary reform would find their way, to put an end to the farce of representing Manchester and Birmingham through Old Sarum and Corfe Castle.

The public, however, was doomed to disappointment. The King's speech was as silent as the distinguished mutes themselves, till at length, goaded in debate, the Duke declared our representative system perfect! Then the deep and rankling sense of injustice found expression at once, and the result we all recollect. The nation was aroused " like a strong man after sleep," and, after a sharp and perilous struggle, triumphed in the passing of the Reform Act.

But the Reform Act was a speculative measure. Rotten boroughs had returned both able and independent men; it remained to be seen, whether the new boroughs would do better. No practical, palpable good was attained by it. No man's wages were raised; no man's industry put upon a more permanent footing; no trade was improved or extended; no new commerce created; taxation was not necessarily lightened. Protection and monopoly, or, in other words, the violent shifting of the general burden of taxation from the shoulders of the few and the strong, to those of the many and abroad; the Government should speedily make up

supply of petitions, varying in amount according and important question, how the Queen's Exche-to the work to be done;—as you desire numbers quer will be conducted in a Reformed Parliament imposing new taxes, whilst duties and monopo-lies exist, which divert from that Exchequer the very income which the exigency of the country requires. It has been truly and strikingly said, "taxation falls like a lump of lead on the poor and like a fea-ther on the rich." What can more clearly show this than the fact that every man, whose family is large and income small, seeks a cheaper country to live in. The working man cannot emigrate with his family. A hard necessity binds him to his country. Corn, meat, sugar, timber, coffee, silk, spirits, all the necessaries of life which he consumes, are enhanced in price by protection ; but he must remain, whatever be the remuneration for his labour, or the cost of his subsistence.

But why should this be the most expensive country to live in?

Country to live in ? "With our great command of trade," says Mr Hume, "our navigation, our capital, and our geographical position, if trade in this country was perfectly free, and we were enabled to obtain in the cheapest markets, upon even terms, all the commodities we want, I can see no reason why this should not be one of the cheapest countries to live in, that any civilised populous country can be. There are many matters in which density of population leads to cheapness."

Thus, then, justice to the consumer demands every possible approximation to the principles of free possible approximation to the principles of free trade, and thus we lay ample grounds for taking up a bold policy upon commercial and financial matters. Not only by reason of the intrinsic justice of the principles involved in a free trade policy, and in an honest revision of the tariff; but because the information now possessed by the people and their leaders would render any other policy a source of great danger to any government. To source of great danger to any government. To maintain our present system of taxation, and increase its injustice and its weight, would be little short of madness.

Let the Tories try, if they will. Identified as they are with every obnoxious principle of government; the supremacy of ecclesiastical authority, even in the education of the country; the persecution of Dissenters for the payment of shillings and six-pences to a church with eight millions a-year; the restriction of the franchise, by legislation, and of its exercise, by intimidation; by the maintenance of an unequal system of taxation, benefitting the wealthy at the expense of all other classes; and identified also with the government of one-third of the empire by a "miserable minority," by their Goulburns, and Percevals, and Gladstones !- let

them try! The contrast of principles and measures may be made perfect and most intelligible if the Government will. Cheaper food, increased trade, and a larger franchise, —against dear food, restricted trade, and a diminished franchise! The freedom and extension of trade will improve the condition, and remove copious sources of discontent amongst all classes of the community. It will pave the way for a gradual and safe admission into the pale of the electoral body, for every intelligent and honest working man. Industry and intelligence can never injure the Constitution. Rights denied, and industry fettered, are sources of real danger, yet this is the essence of Tory policy.

On these momentous topics, when internal peace, content, and prosperity are the only securities we can rely upon against the dangers menacing us the weak, might prove to be as carefully and as vigorously guarded and upheld in the Reformed Parliament as in the old; and if so, what was support the government. No administration can stand long in the present state of our foreign trade, which shall refuse to vindicate the rights of that great mercantile and manufacturing class on which alone the monarchy and the aristocracy repose. To attempt to wrap them in the swaddling clothes of Torvism again would be ludicrous, if it were not dangerous. The Tories seem to labour under the delusion that they can control or cajole the masses! That there is no earnestness in the cry for extended suffrage and the repeal of the Corn Laws. They are mistaken. Their mistake will be discovered. perhaps, when their majority in a well-packed House of Commons is most undisputed, and when that majority is the only support they have the power to command throughout the country. The political progress of the people will give a gradually increasing force to the demand for Reform." Our manufacturing rivals abroad, raised up by our Corn Laws, will force rapidly on a more enlightened commercial policy at home. Between, then, Reform and Free Trade on one side, and Taxation and their Corn Laws on the other (in addition to not a few difficulties in Ireland), the Tories may attempt to govern the coun-try. But will the people submit?

DEFEAT OF JUSTICE.

It was at one time reported that Lord Cardigan intended to plead the privilege of Peerage under the statute of Edward VI, which enacts

"That Lords of Parliament and Peers of the realm, hav-ing place and xoice in Parliament, may have the benefit of their Peerage (equivalent to that of Clergy) for the first offence (altheugh they cannot read, and without being burnt in the hand) for all offences then clergyable to commoners, and also for the crimes of house breaking, highway robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches."

The scandal of pleading such a privilege would have been great, but it would have been less than the scandal of the mockery of justice which has been performed. Truly, indeed, says Bentham, in the passage we quoted in our last number, " when a Peer commits a crime, more mischief is done by his trial than his offence," and the exemption from law, which was the privilege of rude, feudal times, seems less odious than the hypocritical show of submission to it, with the disgusting reality of the grossest chicanery for the evasion of it.

Had Lord Cardigan pleaded the privilege of Peerage, the fault would have been only the omission to repeal a barbarous law: a more serious scandal is the acquittal against the notorious truth delivered by the Peers emphatically on their honour, and turning on the poorest quibble ever raised.

We avail ourselves of the Times' able statement of the case.

of the case: "James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, was arraigned before his peers under the act of 1 Victoria, cap. 85, which makes the crime of deliberately shooting at any of her Majesty's subjects, with intent to kill or do grievous bodily harm, a felony punishable with transportation or imprisonment; and, in cases where the attempt to kill is followed by a wound, imposes the still graver penalty of *death*. The crime of which Lord Cardigan was accused was, that on the 12th of September last he fired a loaded pistol at one of her Ma-jesty's subjects, with the intent to kill, or to maim, or to do grievous bodily harm. Evidence, perhaps the clearest and the most convincing ever submitted to a court of justice, was produced to show that on the day in question the prisoner had deliberately, and with premeditation, fired a loaded pis-tol at one of her Majesty's subjects, and wounded him.

tol at one of her Majesty's subjects, and wounded him. "Why, then, was Lord Cardigan acquitted? We blush to write the reason, but it must be said. He was indicted for shooting at "Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett." He was proved to have shot at a person who passed by the name of "Captain Harvey Tuckett." Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett was proved to be a captain on half-pay in her Majesty's ser-vice; but because no distinct evidence was brought to show that the Captain Harvey Tuckett who was shot was also baptized by the names of Garnett and Phipps, the proof of the indictment was considered to have failed in an essential point, and Lord Cardigan was pronounced (as the Duke of Cleveland emphatically said) '*legally*, not guilty." " Is any man capable of believing that, if some tailor or linen-draper had been indicted at the Old Bailey for the crime of thinking that he had an 'honour' to vindicate as well as noble lords, and consequently pistolling and wounding one of his compeers—does any man suppose that in this case we should have heard of any misnomer, or name that could not be proved, running through three counts of an indictment? Oh, no ! We should then have had precaution in abundance, and the charge would have run—' for that the said Simon Snooks did, on or about the 12th day of September, mali-ciously shoot at and wound John Thomas Richard Titmouse, otherwise John Thomas Titmouse, otherwise Richard Tit-mouse, &c. Then there would have been no loop-hole left: then, even if the judge had kindly reminded some material witness, before his examination began, that he need not an-swer a single question unless he liked, there would have been no lack of triends and relations carefully subpenaed to prove all the Christian names of the incessary party; mo-yence by the testimony of witnesses who never set for within his doors. We doubt also—we very much doubt-whether in such a case the prosectior would have gone stu-dously out of his way to aver that a charge of felonious the u whether in such a case the prosecutor would have gone su-diously out of his way to aver that a charge of felonious shooting, with intent to murder, 'did not imply ANY DE-GREE of moral turpitude;' whether he would have been in any haste to whitewash the prisoner of all imputations on the score of animosity, unfairness, &cc.; whether, finally, he would have publicly declared, that although, if death had ensued, it would have been *legally murder*, still it would have been considered only, 'A GREAT CALAMITY, AND NOT A GREAT CRIME." It is said that in default of the direct proof that the person shot at by Lord Cardigan was Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, named in the indictment, the Lords were bound to acquit the prisoner; but it is to be remarked that if there was a want of evidence on the part of the prosecution (and with the easy opportunities of procuring evidence the deficiency must have been culpable in the same degree that it must have been studied), yet all the evidence, such as it was, intended to be produced for the produced to be produced for the prosecution was not elicited, the Lord High Steward having taken excellent care to interpose the irrational caution against self-crimination, which serves so conveniently to remind a witness that his evidence is not desired, and may be declined, or to deter him from delivery against deter him from delivering it by conjuring up vague fears that it may compromise him. When Sir J. E. Anderson was called this fare followed :-

114

gained for the mass of the people by the struggle they so nobly made? Nothing!

But, if for a speculative object, the "isle was shaken from its propriety," when all, but the moment before, was tranquil; is it very probable that there will be no agitation, when every man's pocket is assailed, and the produce of every man's fabour and capital is affected by new taxes upon the old system? Are there no significant hints, moreover, of the probable state of public opinion under such circumstances ?

Her Majesty's Ministers must know the opinions of men representing the most active and populous boroughs, upon the state of trade and the injurious operation of our present tariff. Let them but ob-serve, moreover, the shifting of that index of public opinion—the more true, because alive to every change—the *Times*; but lately pointing due "Buckingham" and "no surrender"—now point-ing due "Villiers" and the repeal of the Corn Laws,—now varying again or standing still, till at length it is seen to wheel boldly round to "Free Trade" and "justice to the consumer!" Here it stands—and will whilst the trade wind blows. Here there are symptoms of the flow and direction of the tide of opinion sufficient to aid a statesman NEWS

The Dake of Wellington, in the debates on the efform Bill asked how the King's Government ould be conducted if it passed. That question has be practically answered in the last seven years in a without the aid, and in spite of the factious n of the Toris

e vanture to ask a much more touching

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT .- The newspap of the last few days contain numerous an gs and a to const rt of persons who intend to come forward as ca at the next election. This serves to indic impression that a dissolution is likely to to course of the spring, but of course not ate the

"The Lord High Steward : With submission to your Lordships, I think it my duty to inform you, Sir James Anderson that after the observations which have been addressed to the House by the Attorney-General, you are not bound to answer any question which may tend to criminate yourself. "The Attorney-General : Of what profession are you ?-...!

re do you live? In New Burlingt you acquainted with Captern T "Are you acq

"Were you on Wimbledon common on the 12th of Sep-mber last ?—I must decline answering that question also. Laughter.)

tember last ?—I must decline answering that question also. (Laughter.) "Were you on that day called on to attend any gentleman who was wounded ?—I am sorry to decline answering that who was wounded ?—I am sorry to decline answering that westion. (Increased laughter.) "Can you tell. where Captain Tuckett lives ?—I must decline answering. (Continued laughter.) "Has he a house in London ?—I have already said I decline answering that question. "When did you last see Captain Tuckett ? "When did you last see Captains Tuckett ? "Sir W. Follett submitted, that the witness having de-clined answering the question, the Attorney-General had no clight to ask a variety of circuitous questions relating to the same point. "The Attorney-General said, he never, in the remotest degrees, put the same question to the witness. "The Attorney-General ; Do you decline answering any question whatever respecting Captain Tuckett ?—Any ques-tion that may tend to criminate myself. "And you consider any question concerning Capt. Tuckett may tend to criminate yourself?—It is possible. "The Attorney-General (to Sir W. Follett): Then, un-less you have any question to ask the witness, he may with-draw. "Sir W. Follett replied in the negative, and the witness

draw. "Sir W. Follett replied in the negative, and the witness withdrew amid great laughter." Great laughter! The hereditary makers of the laws laughed at the suppression of evidence at the suggestion of the Lord High Steward (the Chief Justice Denman!) with the effect of defeating the administration of the laws. The witness, Sir J. E. Anderson, had evidently perfectly comprehended the Lord High Steward's caution; he would say nothing of his knowledge of Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett; and on the ground of the want of evidence as to Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett the prisoner was acquitted.

We see in this instance the use that may be made of the absurd caution against self-crimination; and the perfect illustration of the folly and mischievousness of it would be in the obstinate silence of every witness produced in an important criminal case, each pleading his fears of self-crimination.

In the particular instance before us the caution interposed may have been the means of frustrating the ends of justice, for Sir J. Anderson might have supplied the very evidence wanting.

Remembering such cases as that of Sheen, who cut his child's off, but was acquitted of the murder because the name in the indictment varied from the baptismal name of the infant, we cannot say that justice might not have been defeated in any criminal court as it has been in the House of Lords but though the same defeat of justice might have happened in a plebeian case in a lower court, there would certainly not have been superadded to the disgraceful miscarriage a display of partiality to the prisoner too much according with the result. The Attorney-General's speech was as much a defence of Lord Cardigan morally, or we should rather say immorally, as a crimination of bim legally. The Attorney General volunteered the declaration, that there was no moral turpitude in the offence charged against the prisoner-in the pre-sence of the makers of the law he thus pronounced the breach of law no immorality; but he went further: he avowed his belief that Lord Cardigan, in aiming at the life of Captain Tuckett, had no other object than to maintain his character of an officer and a gentleman. All this was thoroughly in the strain of a man of the world, we admit; but is it quite the part of the first law officer of the Crown by the Globe :to prefer the sanction of usage to the sanction of law, nay, to urge the one in moral (or, as we would rather write it, immoral) justification of the breach of the other. The passage in the Attorney-Gene-ral's speech to which we refer is this-

Thomas Cardigan, you have had a very narrow escape, your acquittal being referable partly to a nicety in the law of evidence, and partly to a neg-ligence in the drawing of the indictment, and I hone your nerrow accore will be a warning to hope your narrow escape will be a warning to you henceforth against breaking the laws of God and man.

In the case of poor men in criminal courts admonitions after such acquittals as that which Lord Cardigan has the benefit of are not unfrequent; we have always condemned them as unjustifiable, but as objectionable on the other hand is a speech of compliments and satisfaction on an occasion of the same questionable sort.

It is argued that it would have been hard to have punished Lord Cardigan for duelling, which has been tolerated in usage, though always contrary to law; but the Lords should have thought of the evil custom which they would permit or sanction, when they passed the enactment in the present reign, settling the degree of criminality of aiming a weapon at one of her Majesty's subjects with intent to kill, maim, or harm. When considering such an enactment they should have asked themselves whether acts they would countenance and shield would not come within its terms and penalties; but the punishment of duelling is in truth no such surprise to the Lords, or any other part of the community, the seconds in the duel in which Mr Mirfin was a principal having been tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished in the House of Correction for the offence.

A duellist's chances of impunity are now these he must be a Peer of Parliament, and he must fight a man with a long string of Christian names.

In the old duels with swords, the length of the sword used to be sent with the challenge, to ensure equal terms. In duels henceforth the length of the names should be sent, or the parties cannot be on even terms as to consequences, even if they are not Peers. A Harvey Tuckett might not have been shot at with impunity, but evidence breaks down under a Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. The case was too much for the grasp of justice exactly by the Garnett Phipps. Had he been murdered, his godfathers and godmothers would have had to answer for the impunity of his assassin. This most important consideration should have occurred to Mr Shandy in his appreciation of the importance of Christian names.

When will the law be cleared of the technical obstructions to the administration of justice which have scandalized and disgusted the public in the trial of Lord Cardigan, and which are the peculiar disgrace of this country

But if the law were faultless, the tribunal would be inconvenient and unsuited to present times and circumstances; and for the saving of public time, public money, and public scandal, the privilege of Peers of trial by their Peers should be forthwith abrogated.

We must now hasten to another instance of law for the rich, not of that class which we have named Justices' justice, but of the higher order, of Chief Justice's justice.

Hampton Wick, the outline of which is thus given is the nakedness and conspicuousness of the in-

"On Friday, the 5th of June, at past midnight, a hired fly, containing four persons, drove into the quiet town of Hamp-ton. The oaths and vociferations of the party were described as profane and obscene in the extreme. On being spoken to by the horse-patrol, they became yet more violent; and on a policeman coming up they assaulted him in a most brutal manner, one of them striking him on the head with a blud-geon, or 'life preserver.' Leaving him on the ground in that state, they drove off furiously, having alarmed the inhabi-tants by their yells and vociferations. "By the number of the fly, which the patrol succeeded in taking, the owner was traced. It was ascertained that the vehicle was hired in the name of the Earl of Waldegrave; and that his Lordship, with three others—one of whom, Capt. Duff, was also identified—were taken up at his Lordship's villa at Twickenham, the whole party being attired in "On Friday, the 5th of June, at past midnight, a hired fly, Duff, was also identified—were taken up at his Lordship's villa at Twickenham, the whole party being attired in masquerade dresses—that they proceeded to Kingston, where there was a fair; and that after amusing themselves by annoying the quietly-disposed part of the company, and aiding the swell mob by creating contasion in the fair, of which the pickpockets took the advantage, they returned yelling like infermals, and frighting the sleeping inhabitants of the vil-lages through which they passed. A hat which was left by one of the party at the scene of outrage at Hampion was identified and sworn to before the magistrates by a Mr Rich-mond, as having been snatched off his head by a person on horseback on the Wednesstay preceding, being the Derby day at Kpsom, where the noble Lord and his companions were known to have been present."

Sir F. Pollock had indeed ample reason to say that "the defendants were deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice "---indebted to the Lord Chief Justice for an arrangement at the expense of public justice, and at the expense of public decency-indebted to the Chief Justice for an escape from jus-tice involving an example of leniency towards rank and wealth the most glaring, odious, and disgusting. The defendants are indebted to the Chief Justice,-the perpetrators of a wanton, savage outrage are indebted to the Chief Justice for the escape from justice which he has compassed for them; but is the public, exposed to the brutal violence encouraged by the example of impunity which the Chief Justice has presented, as much indebted to the Judge as the guilty parties?

A more wanton and cruel outrage than that per-petrated by the persons favoured by the Chief Justice, has seldom been brought before a court of ustice. An officer in the execution of his duty was beaten almost to death, not in the heat of blood, not under any provocation, imaginary or real, but for sport, for the pleasure of giving pain, for the enjoyment of brutality. What, then, was the circumstance that took the case out of the routine of justice, and induced the Chief Justice to recommend an arrangement? The parties were gentlemen, one of them a Peer.

Never was the distinction between law for the rich and law for the poor more shamelessly exhibited than in this case, which is one of the indecent exposures of injustice.

Had the culprits been poor men the law must have taken its course, for they could not have afforded compensation to the maltreated officer. It was because they were rich men that they were able to escape the severe sentence which would infallibly have been passed on poor men for an outrage of similar barbarity.

It is pretended that the law does not recognize any distinction of persons; but it is clear that its chief administrator does, for, in directing the private arrangement of this disgraceful case, what passed in the Chief Justice's mind must have been this, As these gentlemen can afford to make compensation, their money shall procure them impunity for their outrage.

America is disgraced by what is called its Lynch law, the very opposite vice to which may now bear the name of Denman law.

According to the practice of the Queen's Bench brutality is now one of the permitted luxuries of the rich. If they can pay, they need not fear suffering for their breaches of the laws. If they can pay, they will be "indebted to the Chief Jus-tice" for gentlemanly arrangement in lieu of the course of justice.

Such arrangements are usually contrived, not by chief justices, but by Old Bailey attornies before going into Court, and if justice is evaded, scandal is avoided by the common way of proceeding; but, An outrage was last summer committed at in the present instance, what shocks the public justice.

> The Chronicle explains that the case was not compromised out of Court, because the prosecutors were the Commissioners of Police, who felt the necessity of making an example of so brutal an offence against an officer in the execution of his duty. All however that the Commissioners according to their duty, would have done for the protection of the force by their prosecution, Lord Denman has undone by his recommendation of a private arrangement. For the discipline and conduct of the police it is undesirable that officers should make any gain of the sort, commonly called "smart money;" and for the protection of the force it is necessary that attacks on them should be rigorously punished; but both these objects Lord Denman has defeated,-but what of such considerations when a Lord is concerned? Observations are often made on the leniency of the magistracy towards the rich; but henceforth how can they be censured for recommending arrangements after the example of the Chief Justice? Every poor man's complaint of the rich may be disposed of in the same way, the justices recommending (and the recommendation of justices has the force of decisions) a private arrangement.

"" Whether the noble earl gave or received the invitation, I believe his only object was to maintain his reputation as an officer and a gentleman. Your lordships are aware that the noble earl is in the army, and that he is Lieutenant Coloael of the 11th Hussars, and I have no doubt that upon this occasion he only complied with what he thought neces-sary to the usages of society. But under these circumstances, though it would have been considered, if death had ensued, a great calamity and not a great crime, though moralists of the highest authority have defended duelling, it remains for your lordships to consider what duelling is by the law of England."

We have noticed the Lord High Steward's opportune caution to Sir J. Anderson and the effect of it, and we can thoroughly understand the feeling with which he communicated the judgment of acquittal to the prisoner in these words:

duittal to the prisoner in these words: "James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, you have been in-dicted for a felony, for which you have been tried by your peers, and I have the satisfaction of declaring to you that their lordships have pronounced you 'Not Guilty' by an unanimous sentence. The number I have not precisely at this moment before me, or I would have been glad to have stated it to your lordship, but their lordships have unani-mously said, 'Not Guilty."

pronounced an acquittal on such grounds ! Now transfer the scene to the Central Criminal Court, and let the prisoner be Thomas Cardigan, a linen draper, and what would the Judge's speech have been; probably something of this sort— 'Thomas Cardigan, you have been indicted for 'a felony, and it is my daty to declare to you that

The case of the Queen against Lord Waldegrave and others came on last Saturday.

mously said, ' Not Guilty."
And all this "satisfaction" was at an acquittal against the notorious truth, upon a quibble, and the Lord High Steward is only sorry that he cannot quote the numbers of the judges who have pronounced an acquittal on such grounds!
Now transfer the scene to the Central Criminal linen draper, and what would the Judge's speech the been; probably something of this sort—
Thomas Cardigan, you have been indicted for a felony, and it is my duty to declare to you that the jury bave pronounced you not guilty.

In the police report of the Times of Tuesday we see the case of an assault upon a police officer by a man named Drury. The assault was brutal; but it was not for the sport of cruelty only, it arose out of a quarrel.

"Mr Broderip said this was too serious a case for him to dispose of summarily. The policeman had been most severely injured and put to considerable pain by the violence of the prisoner, who would have to take his trial for the offence. He ordered the prisoner to find bail, himself in 40L and two suraties in 20L each, to appear and answer the charge of as-saulting and beating the policeman, at the next Middlesex Sessions."

We shall watch this case, and compare it with that of Chief Justice Denman's protogo's. We

posed by the presiding judge in this case, for Drury is a railroad conductor instead of an earl.

Sir W. Follett would carry the beauties of the rules of evidence to the sublime. He argues that a man who has dealings with another, and who sends parcels to what he believes. to be his house, cannot know the residence of the party in question unless he has actually seen him in his house. Act cording to this rule ninety-nine out of a hundred of the tradesmen in London do not legally know where their customers live.

As to the question whether Captain Harvey Tuckett was proved to be the same person as Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, Sir W. Follett was not content with arguing that the identity was not proved, he insisted that "the evidence would rather lead to a contrary presumption." Captain Harvey Tuckett is therefore quite under a mistake in ina gining himself wounded; it is not he, but the other gentleman with the Garnett Phipps to his name. It will be a nice question which is to pay the sur-geon's bill, the Harvey Tuckett of Sir W. Follett or the Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett of whose distinct existence there was such strong evidence before the Lords according to Sir William.

The characteristics of Lord Cardigan appear in the evidence of his conversation after having wounded Captain Tuckett. One of the witnesses deposed : hereiner star

Tuckett. One of the witnesses deposed : A hard of the witness described in the seriously, I believes defining a duel, and I have hit my man, but not seriously, I believes definite wounded him slightly—a mere graze across the back. (The witness described the manner his lordship passed his hand over the part.) His lordship pointed over his shoulder to Captain Douglas, and said. 'This gentleman is also a prisoner; he is my second, Captain Douglas.' His lordship then passed his left hand into his right hand pocket, and took out divers cards, and while in the act of doing so some cards fell on the floor; he presented one to me, and I saw the name of the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars, upon its I then alladed to the duel, and said 'I hoped it was not with Captain Reynolds?' upon which his lordship spurned the idea of fighting with an inferior officer, and said, 'Mhat, with one of my own officers?. Do you suppose I would fight with one of my own officers ? Do you suppose I would fight with one of my own officers?

"Several peers called out to have the answer repeated, The shorthand writer read from his notes, "Do you think i would fight with an inferior officer?" (Loud cries of "That was not the answer.) shown I and show of " bedges of "The Lord High Steward : Let the witness repeat the

answer.

"Witness: To the best of my recollection, when I said I hoped it was not with Captain Reynolds, his lordship stood up erect, and seemed to regard it, by his actions, with (the utmost disdain; and his reply was, "Do you suppose I would fight with one of my own officers?" her aldon add

The idea of fighting with his officers Lord Cardigan treated with as much disdain as he would have treated the notion of his fighting with his own servants. m at has aide

F R A N C E. vieros lo seres being and block of the seres of the seres

st authority have defended the

the Hussers, and I have no done

The votes of the Chamber of Deputies since last week have come most agreeably to contradict our prognostications. We represented the spirit of the, its members, going through their duties more like Chamber as zealously in favour of prohibition and hostile to England and to Germany. It was the general opinion in the Chamber at the opening of tional declares that its defence shall be to prove the debate on the new Tariff. So the Commission the truth of the libel. reckoned, for it seized the opportunity of modifying its liberal proposals and converting them into prohibitions or increased duties. This was carried too far. Its narrowness was exposed in the attempt to exclude India shawls; and towards the close of the discussion the Chamber of Deputies became quite as liberal as it was last year. We must do the leading men of the French Chamber, and especially the present Ministers, Duchatel and Cunin TGridaine, the justice to say, that much of this was owing to their exertion; so that if Marshal Soult is relations with neighbouring countries. In the negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England, 10 per cent. duty imposed on linen thread was considered by both sides as not prohibitory, and as not likely to interrupt the trade. The Commission attempted to elevate the duty above this rate, but its proposal was negatived. One cause no doubt was, that if the duty on thread was raised, that on linen should be raised also, and both would do away with previous concessions to Belgium, and form a commercial breach with that

failed him ; his plan of Treasury bills has not succeeded; his negotiations with capitalists about a loan have brought offers on very hard terms; the Bourse, and all sold therein, is depressed, business stagnant, and the disgust against the war-party, hitherto confined to wealthy commercial people, is gaining the middle classes. Had the Fortification Law been delayed to the end of the session it might have been thrown out; and perhaps it will be so should the Chamber of Peers modify it, and so return it to the Chamber of Deputies to be voted over again

The military party will, however, carry their new law of conscription and recruitment. And France, despite of what we may say, will keep up a strong army and a stronger fleet. We may pro-test and remonstrate against this, and M. Guizot may make what excuses or promises he pleases, the fleet and army will no less remain. The fact is, it is out of M. Guizot's power to disarm. M. Guizot wishes for a new treaty, but in his pursuit of this new treaty he makes the same mistake as his predecessor. He would make a treaty with one clause disagrecable to England, and with another clause disagreeable to Russia, and hopes to make use of one Power against the other to carry both. He would do something in favour of Mehe-met, to partly undo what England has been doing in Syria, and would guarantee the Sultan's throne against Russia by Russia's own consent. These against Russia by Russia's own consent. These hopes of M. Guizot's are, we fear, chimerical. Such a treaty is extremely difficult, and if con-cluded, M. Guizot could not perform his part of the contract, viz., disarm. France, in despite of any Minister, will henceforth keep up large fleets and armies. The military party will pass the laws for this purpose, and, once passed, the popular pride will not allow them to be repealed. Louis Philippe bimself is gealously in fayour of the arma-Philippe himself is zealously in favour of the arma-

But though French armaments may augment, the spirit of peace, which will not allow them to be made a bad use of, may augment too. The French will never go to war without a favourable opportunity being offered them. And the whole policy of Europe must henceforth consist in not offering France such an opportunity.' She will remain iso-lated and armed, though at peace. Her remaining so must have the effect of uniting all the other Powers, without any formal treaty or coalition but. on an understood principle of mutual defence. This is the only foundation for the story of a treaty of coalition, so much noised in the French papers. 10

The Chamber of Peers has attention drawn to it at present, first, by its being about to debate the Fortification Law, against which' it certainly cond tains a majority, should this majority be inclined to use its power; secondly, by the mistaken zear of the Chief Judge Seguier, who has moved for sum-moning the effitor of the National to the bar to answer for a libel. The libel of the National on the Peers consisted in calling them old, in telling. them they were defunct, begging people to pray, for them, for that the Chamber smelt like a tomb, galvanized dead bodies than living beings. The libel is a singular one, more singular as the Naarned accus

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

will answer for it that no arrangement will be pro- it. But the resources which he reckoned on have | The view of the Afighan character is, on the whole decidedly favourable; and if we might interpret Lieutenant Wood's feelings as to later events from Lieutenant wood s leenings as to later events from what he describes of his earlier experience, it would seem to be little removed from the douht entertained by many intelligent men some months ago, as to whether, in our recent exploits decisive of the contested sovereignty of Kabul, we had not unluckily taken up the cause of the wrong man. Dost Mohamed receives many favourable words, apparently not unmerited, and the writer intimates that though the affairs of Ghizni and Kelat will certainly have "diffused a knowledge of the British name from the Indus to the Caspian," it is doubtful if this mere dread of our arms will be an equivalent for the confidence and respect it has displaced, in the minds of the Affghan people. Before Lient, Wood had quitted Kabul, the crisis was at hand. He seems to have observed it on the

face of Dost Mohamed, when he hade him farewell-Lace of Dost Mohamed, when he date him farewell: Dest Mohamed Khan was engaged at chess when we entered the spartment; and while the interview lasted he affected to be more intent on the chess-board that on the political game, which we well knew was the uppermost in his mind. His manner was at first cold; but this we could perceive was more legged than real, as he soon assumed his usual tone of cordiality; and after some conversation upon recent events, he uttered; when we rose to depart, a pious significant and bace us a kind farewell."

The book is full of anusement, and one of the most anusing personages in it is Abdul Ghuni Yesawal, a genuine Uzbek, and a jocund, good hearted soul

"After a day's march, when a glowing fire, and the en-livening cup of tea had mellowed his rugged nature. I have listened to him expatiating on what he termed the three best Instanced to him expatiating on what he termed the three best friends of man, and what, next to life, should be most cared for. These were the Koran, a horse, and a sword. The first he would uncase from its numerous clumsy leather coverings, kiss the volume, and holding it out to the Mimshi, swear by *Khoda* there was no book like it. A good horse, he would sagely remark, was a great blessing, it was in-valuable; for what did it not do?---it procured a man his livelihood, and obtained for him his wives. That, in fact, without the horse, it would be impossible to stead, and then the Kattaghan's occupation and glory would be no more His sword was a very poor, one, but that mattered nothing: His imagination could revel in the superb weapons possessed by the Mir; while to prove the keen edge of his own, he would step bey, ad the threshold, and with superabundant flourishes, hack away, at the willows, the almond bushes, or whatever trees stood near." In degreat sid borstood sed of But alas for poor Abdul Ghruni, all his passions

"But alas for poor Abdul Ghum, all his passions were not alike platonic. Within a few days of these dignified raptures, the following anusing in-cident, is described, the lis bashing any source of the sector. and On returning, I tound Abdul Choni in earnest conversation with a stranger on hor ebeck, behind whom was siding a very handsome famale slave, and it was evident from ting a very handsome famale slave, and it was evident from his manner that the Mullah was waxing wroth. He seemed auxious to detain the horseman, who, on his part, insisted upon proceeding. On my nearing the disputants, the stran-ger vudely gave his horse the whip, and struck off at a brisk pace along the Khana-i-bad road. 1070 of the stran-"Abdul Ghuni gazed on the receding couple for some time in silence then turning to me and solking meet jith.

"Abdul Ghuni gazed on the receding couple for some time in silences, then turning to me and sighing most pite-ously, he said, "Alas, alas, my Lord I when I left my house in Talikhan, the very last order I gave was, that she whom your have just seen should not be sold." My other slaves were all for sale: but this one i this favourite one? I had thoughts of taking to wife !' and here the sighs began again. It' appeared that in the Mullah's absence at Kunduz, a Khuhu slave dealer had visited Talikhan, and made a tempt-ing offer for the favourite. The same was large, and Abdal Known slave-dealer had visited Tunkhan, and made a temp-ing offer for the favourite. The sum was large, and Aidaf Ghuni's brother at once concluded a bargain. Unepenhable therefore, was the Mullah's astonishment and grief, when she, the object of his tenderest affections, whom he had pic-tured to himself as already at the door to welcome his re-turn, was thus unexpectedly encountered, seated behind a burly stranger, on her way to the Bokhara market. He raved and swore that the transfer was illegal, and that the raved and swore that the transfer was illegal, and that the dealer should give her back. He, would be revenged, he would appeal to the Mir. But the thought of the twenty-six golden tillas (about 17% sterling), for which the fair lady had been sold, by degrees caused his grief, and in a re-signed, but melanchely done, he exclaimed, 48he is too cheap, too cheaps the villais will get forly tillas for her in Khulmelagod box private gates trave to causer i adw bos This story naturally introduces a general trait of Afighan character, observed and recorded by Lieute Wood ; which without saying anything of one part of it, as upon that there must naturally be great difference of opinion may be fairly pointed out, m respect of the amount of worldly esteem with which it would invest the canine species, as worthy of imitation in more civilized quarters. The dog has not arrived at his natural position in the social system. We still use the name of one of the noblest creatures in the world as a term of contempt and reproach :

Personal Narrative of a Journey to the Source of the River Oxus, by the route of the Indus, Kabul, and Badakhshan. By Lieut, John Wood, of the East India Company's Navy. Murray.

Lieutenant Wood was engaged, five years ago, in a commercial mission into Afighanistan,' along the arming on one side, his colleagues on the other are river Indus, undertaken by Sir Alexander Burnes doing their best to reknit the bonds of commercial at the direction of the East India Company." The at the direction of the East India Company." The fruits of his general observation in the course of the journey are contained in this lively and intelligent volume.

Of the mission itself it is enough to sav that it seems to have been directed to the attainment of a more exact knowledge of the condition and resources of the Indus, as well for the purposes of commerce as of war, than had been in possession of the Indian Government. It was successful, and has proved no doubt of material service in the eventful scenes of the last three years. Lieutenant Wood had qualified himself for the part. nate over those of war and passion in the French Chamber. It may be fancy, but we think there is a better feeling, slightly better, in other and more vital points. The press is less acrimonious; Mehemet is beginning to be forgotten, and Ibrahim too; the fortifications are not quite so much the vorme ar

"To ask an Uzbek to sell his wife would be no affront, but to ask him to sell his dog would be an unpardonable in-sult, 'Suggee ferosh,' or dog seller, being about the most offensive epithet that one Uzbek can apply to another." Another, of Lieut. Wood's anecdotes illustrates

an amusing piece of character; the same in Affghanistan as everywhere else, from the beginning of the world till the present hour a himming , sinal" It may be fancy, but we think there is a better feeling, slightly better, in other and more vital points. The press is less acrimonious; Mehemet is beginning to be forgotten, and Ibrahim too; the fortifications are not quite so much the vogue as they were a month back; and financial difficulties begin to make themselves felt in a manner calcu-lated much to damp and depopularize the war-fever. M. Hum ann, in holding out the prospect of a loan, also held out the prospect of doing without of which Affglantistan has lately been the theatre.¹ Of the world till the present hour: All the sectamed, and abate for which and the servants retired.¹ When the work of a Persian merchant of Bombay.¹ The doings of the mission have no part in this published narrative, which contains only the au-thor's personal adventure. It is extremely well character : and interesting, as having been, to all appearance, composed before the important events a loan, also held out the prospect of doing without of which Affglantistan has lately been the theatre.¹ When the abate of the presence of Masselment is the presence of Masselment is the served and abauf is be

not have those who live by them let the people that they think to." Shrewd saint !! " Camus or Caiaphas, 'tis all the

eame: The Affighans have curious ordicals of crime Lieut. Wood witnessed one which we may call that of "Water and the Bow and Arrow:" ame !"

of "Water and the Bow and Arrow:" "The water in the well was eighteen feet deep, and in its centre stood in upright pole. Two criminals were to be tried for their, one of whom was already in the well, ching-ing to the pole, with only his head above water. All this on one side, with his back to the criminal, stood an archer with ben how and an arrow on the string. On a given signal the arrow was shof away, and the culorit descended below the enface of the water. No somer had the arrow reached the proof was shof away, and the culorit descended below the enface of the water. No somer had the arrow reached the proof was shof away, and the culorit descended below the enface of the water. No somer had the arrow reached the proof the water. No somer had the arrow reached the enface of the water. No somer had the arrow reached the arrow and set off for the well. As he neared us at a winning page, all eyes looked over the paraget into the well, for the crimi-mark re-inpearance. His friends breathed short, while hope and fear were depicted on every count mance. "At last, the rumer, reached the goal, and the next moment the herd of the suspected person emerged from the water. A load shout

rumer, reached the goal and the next moment the herd of the snapected person emerged from the water. A loud shout proclaimed his innocence and the crowd's ratisfaction. "The other criminal, an old, man, now prepared to de-acend into the well, but before doing so a lock was shorn from his thin gray hairs, and fastened to the arrow as a charm to impede its flight. He was the reverse of consident, and his looks were certainly, not in his fayour. Prayers were offered, and many hovers pointed to the heavens, while voices exclaimed, *Allah will clear the ranocat*. The trial was gone through, and with the same happy result as before. These injured men were now placed upon the backs of two hystanders, and so mounted, were less through the crowd to receive its, noisy congratulations! This nover, their tamale relations came forward and contented themselves with imrelations came forward, and contented intensity a such that printing a silent kiss upon the cheeks of the once-suspected men, who had thus established their innocence in the opi-nion of their countrymen, and the sound state of their lungs

Our last extract is a remark of some interest; would, uncase, from moint would, uncase, from min

and well worthy attention more series blow of the Mowhere is the difference between European and Mo-handan society more strongly marked than in the lower walks of life. The broad line that separates the rich and poor civilized society is as yet but faintly drawn in central Asia. Here un eserved intercourse with their superiors has polished the manners of the lower classes; and instead of this familiarity breeding contempt, it begets self-respect in the dependent. A thisid, or messenger, for example, will come into a public department. deliver his letters in full durbar, and demean himse. I throughout the interview with so mach composure and self-possession, that an European can hardly believe that his grade in society is so low. After he has delivered his letters he takes a seat among the crowd, and answers calmly and without hesitation, all the questions which may be addressed to him, or communicates the verbal instructions with which he has been entrusted by his em-ployer, and which are often of more importance than the letters themselves. Indeed all the inferior classes possess an innate self-respect, and a natural gravity of deportment, an innate self-respect, and a natural gravity of deportment, which differs as far from the suppleness of a Hindustani as from the awkward rusticity of an English clown." Educate the poor everywhere, and give them trusts to discharge." It will not dissatisfy them with their. station, but, by increasing their sense of self-respect, place them in a condition to improve ited

A Lecture delivered on opening the Chapel of the Philosophical Institution, in Beaumont square. By Robert Fellowes, LL.D., author of the #Religion of the Universe. doo Allman. alas soi lis are

He would be a bold man, with more than the brazen front of Puscyism, who denied the possession of strong religious feeling, or of a most pure and beneficent intention, to the author of this lecture, who has passed a long and useful life in acts of the most enlarged benevolence, and in promoting both civil liberty and the religious freedom which he claims for himself.adt or new ton stol as weather The tone of the lecture will be se en in this

achievement he should be most disposed honour :

"In the discovery of the nebulæ, the name of Herschell shines conspicuous, like a star in the firmament. To that name, that great and venerable name, whether of the father or the sin, we owe the homage of the highest praise, as to those who have most advanced the science which proclaims brough all time and all space the everlasting ogency of The literary merits of the lecture are great The

style, as in Doctor Fellowes's larger work on the Religion of the Universe, is extremely cloquent, and the power of illustration rich and abundant. It was

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

On Tuesday, at half-past nine o'clock, the doors of the House of Lords were thrown open. "Long before, however, the carriages of the nobility began to arrive. All the Judges were early in attendance, attired in their scarthe Judges were early in altendance, at not in their scale let robes! (Their lordships were accompanied by their clerks, but the latter not being provided with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, they were peremptorily refused admission, and consequently their lordships were ohliged to carry their large bags into the house them-selves,)—The Earl of Cardigan arrived at the house them-selves,)—The Earl of Cardigan arrived at the house in a splendid carriage (the coachman and footmen in full state liveries) at half-past ten o'clock. All the other car-riages in the line were drawn on one side, and the noble earl drove at a rapid pace to the entrance of the House of Eords. There was not the least manifestation of public featured. When the Court had mened and the observe feeling. When the Court had opened, and the chamber was filled, the tout ensemble was magnificent. The steps of the thrane were crowded with sons of peers; imme-diately below it sat Lord Denman, who presided as Lord Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chanceller, who was Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chanceller, who was too unwell to be able to attend. The Attorney-General, accompanied by Mr. Waddington, was at the bar long before the hour of business. Sir. W. Follett, Mr. Serjeant, Wrangham, and Mr. Adolphus, who appeared for the pri-soner, shortly afterwards entered. A few members of the House of Commons obtained standing room below the bar, amongst whom were observed Lord Morpeth and others. Lady Cardigan took her seat in an unobtrusive part of the lower gallery, and Lord Cardigan remained in an ante-room until summoned. I att W

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Judges, &c., having assembled, and the Lord Speaker having robed in his Inrdship's private room, a procession was made in the usual manner, his loidship being preceded by the Black. Rod carrying the Lord High Steward's Staff, the Serjeant with the Mace, and Garter carrying his sceptre. Upon arrival in the house, Garter and Black Rod took their places at the bar, and the Lord Speaker proceeded to the woolsack, where, being scated, prayers were read by the Bishop of Chichester, the only prelate in attendance. At 11 o'clock precisely, there being about 180 pers present, the principal Clerk Assistant of the Parliament commenced calling over the list of the peerage, commencing with the juoior Barons, and then going through the list of Bishops, Viscounts, Earls, Marquises, Dukes, and terminating with the names of the Royal Dukes. The ceremony occupied a considerable time, the clerk having only reached the list of earls at half-past 11 o'clock. Much amusement was occasionally created by the discovery that several peers appeared to have forgotten the titles from which their right to sit in the house was de-rived. We refer to those peers of Scotland and Ireland who sit by virtue of their second and inferior titles. The Serjeant-at-Arms having made proclamation for silence, the Lord Speaker acquainted their lordships that her Ma-jesty's commission was going to be read, and that all persons must stand up uncovered while the commission was reading. (if he record of the indictment having also been read, the Yeoman Usher retired, and shortly atterwards returned accompanied by the Earl of Cardigan, who was attired in a blue dress coat. His lordship on reaching the bar made three reverences; one to his Grace the Lord High Steward, the other to the Peers on each side; his

to I ships' bar, grave and serious as it was, did not imply any degree of moral turpitude; and therefore, if the noble earl was found guilty of the offence charged against him, no im-putation whatever would be thereby cast upon the noble order to which he belonged. The noble earl stood before them charged with being guilty of a breach of the statute law of the realm, and if the violation of that law were estathem charged with being guilty of a breach of the statute law of the realm, and if the violation of that law were esta-blished to their satisfaction; they would be bound to enforce the penalty consequent upon such violation. Their lord-alium were not sitting there as a court of honour, but as a court of judicature of the highest description, and they were bound to enforce the law. He here gave a brief history of the law relating to the charge, and then generally detailed the facts in support of which he was instructed evidence was ready to be addreed. On the 12th day of September last, it was charged, the Earl of Cardigan fought a duel with pistols on Wimbledon common with Capt. Harvey Tuckett, and that at the second exchange of shots the said Earl wounded Capt, Tuckett. About five o'clock, two carriages, coming in opposite directions, were scen to approach the spot near which the duel afterwards took place. On approaching Wimbledon common, parties were scen to alight from the different carriages. From what was observed, it was evi-dent a duel was about to take place. The parties came to the road that lad to Earl Spencer's park, and near a windmill. Parties who appeared to be, and who it turned out were, the seconds, forthwith then proceeded to measure the ground. Having made the requisite arrangements, the principals took their stations at about twelve yards' distance. They then exchanged shots, but without effect. Other pistols ware then handled to them and they again exchanged shots, on which, occasion, Capt. Harvey Tuckett was wounded. This was seen from the mill, whereupon the parties owning the mill presented themselves, and the miller being a con-stable, took the parties into custody. Sir James Anderson was there acting as surgeon. The wound bled copiously, but he was sure no one could be more rejoiced than was the Earl of Gardigan that the wound was not dangerous. The parties were removed from the ground by Mr Dann, who, being a constable, took the parties that they must all consider humiter, Danni, which bore his crest, the noble carl claimed as his own. The Earl of Cardigan and Capt. Douglas were then carried be-fore the magistrates at Wandsworth. When he was before the magistrates the Earl of Cardigan said, "I have fought a duel. I have hit my man: I believe not seriously. This gentleman," pointing to Capt. Douglas, " is also a prisoner, and is my second." The noble carl was then asked by one of the magistrates whether his man was Capt. Reynolds? He replied, "D'ye think that I would condescend to fight with one of my own officers?" He was then called upon to enter into recognizances to appear from time to time when called upon, which he did, until this indictment was pre-sented. It was for their lardships to say whether the noble earl had not shot at Capt. Tuckett with an intent of crime. "I nequit at once, my lords," said the Attorney-General, " the noble carl of anything unfair in the course of this duel. Nor do I suppose that there was any grudge, personal ani-Nor do I suppose that there was any grudge, personal ani-mosity, rancour, or malignity, against Capt. Tuckett in the breast of the noble carl. Your fordships are aware that the noble carl is in the army, and that he is Lieut. Colonel of the noble carl is in the army, and that he is Lieut. Colouel of the lith Hussars, and I have no doubt that upon this occasion he only complied with what he thought necessary to the usages of society. But under these circumstances, though it would have been considered, if death had ensued, a great calamity and not a great crime, though moralists of the high-est authority have defended duelling, it remains for your lord-ships to cousider what doelling is by the law of England. By the law of England there can be no doubt that parties who meet deliberately to fight a duel are guilty of murder if death ensues. He then stated the leading authorities in the law on this subject. He rejoiced to consider that the noble prisoner would have an advantage that was not enjoyed by any peer who had ever been tried at their lordships' bar—an advantage which was, not enjoyed by Lord Lovat, or Lord any peer who had ever been tried at their fordships bar-an advantage which was not enjoyed by Lord Lovat, or Lord Byron, or Lord Ferrers, or the Duchess of Kingston. He would have the advantage of having his most able and inge-nious friend, Sir W. Follett, in his behalf, on the facts and merits of the case. He concluded with respectfully express-ing his conviction that their lordships' judgment in this case

117

tract. Doctor Fellowes is speaking of religion, as one of the necessities of our nature :)

"We can hardly exist without it; and certainly, not as rational beings ought to exist. To be without God in the world is hardly to be. Take the sun out of the firmament, and what remains but everlasting sterility and hopeless deand what remains but everlasting sterility and hopeless de-solation? Take God or the idea of God, the solacing con-sciousness of an omnipresent deity, out of the human sonl, and what is life but a continual dreariness, going on without, joy, and terminating without hope? But happily for man, the Father of the Universe has so constituted human nature that it is full of antagonisms to atheism. Its primary ten-dencies are not to a chilling scepticism, but to a warm, glowing, animated, and animating belief. To save this belief from corruption or abuse, from being chilled into torpidity, for heated into fanaticism, the lecturer would associate it as much as possible with natural science and philosophy: so

"There appears to me to be no more salutary expedient for keeping it in its right place, converting it to its best use, and directing it to its noblest ends, than by connecting it, as, much as possible, with the good and the beautiful, in the natural world; and keeping it in strict union with those dis-coveries of scientific truth which are unceasingly opening man, and more of the perfections of the Deity to human view."

Grace and all the Peers returning the salute. His lordship was then conducted to a stool placed for him within the bar, Lord Denman then addressed the prisoner, and informed him that he was charged with shooting at Har-vey Garnett Tuckett, with intent to kill him, and also with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. On this in-

dictment to do him some grievous bodily narm. On this in-dictment his lordship would now be arraigned. The clerk then read the indictment, which set forth that the prisoner had shot at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, with intent to kill, him; it further charged that he fired with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. The clerk. then addressed the prisoner: "How say you, my lord; are you guilty or not guilty ?"—The Earl of Cardigan, in a firm voice, declared he was. "Not guilty."—Clerk: How will your lordship be tried ?—The Earl of Cardigan: By my peers -Clerk : God send your lordship a good deliverance. The earl then rook his seat on the stool before which he had been standing, subul sals 10 5301110

Mr Waddington then stated the nature of the indictine after which the Attorney-General addressed their fordships He had the honour to attend as the Attorney General to her Majesty, to lay before their lordships the circumstances of this case, without any object or wish, except to assist their lordships to come to a right conclusion respecting it, accord-ing to its merits. This was an indictment which had been view "if once of the perfections of the Deity to human In another eloquent passage he observes : "Plants, animals, minerals, every product of the earth or mament : all these will in their stars supply topics of instruc-tion of the mast elevated and elevating kindle awakening all the great book of the universe, the book of interminable meet together in soleward union, mpressing God's worsting and promoting man's use." He indicates in another the quality of scientific

would be according to law and justice, and that they would preserve that high reputation in the exercise of their judicial functions which had been so long enjoyed by their lordships' ancestors. ancestors.

ancestors. Thomas Hunt Dann was then examined by Mr Wadding-tos. This witness, a miller at Wimbledon, deposed that he saw the arrival of the parties (as described by the Attorney-General), and witnessed both shots, the latter at the distance of 15 yards. He, as a constable, took the parties into cus-tody. One of them, whom he supposed to be a doctor, re-quested him to allow the wounded gentleman to go home; he consented on their giving him a card with the address of the party on it. The Attorney-General here offered to give in as evidence the card which Mr Dann received.—Sir W. Follett objected to the reading of the card as evidence. After considerable discussion Lord Denman postponed the consi-deration of this objection. Witness had gone to a honse, No. 13 Hamilton place, three times, and naw Capt. Tuckett—at least a person who answered to that name. He was the same gentleman whom he saw wounded on Wimbledon common.

Sebastian Dann, son to the last witness, saw two gentle-of fire abots at one unother. Orose examined Went to

Situation Dann, son to the last witness, saw two gentle-men fire shota at one unother. Cross-examined 'Went to the Home office on the subject of the duel, and communi-cated, with Ms Vizard. Saw Captain Tuckett standing on the ground, and saw blood also. Had heard that the gentle-man was Capt. Tuckett, but had no means of knowing this of his own knowledge. Did not see any pistols at all, but heard them fire, and saw the smoke. Sureh Dann, the wile of the miller, saw two gentlemen, and two others near them. There was a fifth gentlemen at a greater distance. It was a sunshing day and she saw the pistols glistening. Perceived that one of the gentlemen was wounded; saw the others inflattening his clothes. When the gentlemen came to the mill she gave them some mahand. That gentleman was the Earl of Cardigan, whom the now saw present. Si fames E. Anderson was called, when the Lord High Steward cardined him that he was not bound to state any-thing which might eriminate himself.

EXAMINER THE

Was a physician residiog in New Burlington street. He declined answering every other question, amidat roars of laughter.—Attorney-General: Do you consider any ques-tion respecting Capt. Tuckett would criminate yourself?— Witness: Possibly.

118

Witness: Possibly. John Besain was an Inspector of Police, was on 12th Sept. on duty at the station house at Wandsworth. About quarter before six o'clock on that evening a post-chaise drove up to the door. One of the gentlemen who got out was his lordship. Did not know him then. His lordship said, "I am a prisoner, I believe." Witness said, "Indeed?" His lordship replied, "Yes, I have been fighting a duel, and have hit my man, but not seriously, I believe...slightly... a mere graze across the back"...passing his hand across his own back as he uttered the words. His lordship said, "Captain John Douglas is also a prisoner." His lordship was still a stranger to me, when he pulled out a card with "The Earl of Cardigan" upon it. I asked if the duel had been with Capt. Reynolds, but his lordship said with much disdain, " Do you suppose I would fight with one of my own officers?" Witness subsequently took Captain Tuckett into custody...Cross-examined : Was examined before the magistrates, on his oath, both times. The whole of his evidence was not taken down the first time; the clerk saying that his lordship's expression about hitting his man was irrelevant. frelevant.

Charles William Walthen resides at No. 29 in the Poultry Charles William Walthen resides at No. 29 in the Fourty ; knows a Captain Tuckett, who occupies rooms of business in his hense, and whose private house is in Hamilton place, New road, No. 13.—" Tell me what his Christian names are if you know them?"—Sir W. Follett: I must object to this course of examination. Your lordships are aware, that by the question which my learned friend has put to this witness, as to the house where he lives, and the answer No. 13 Hamilton place, it is songht to identify this Captain Tuckett with a Captain Tuckett who carries on business in the Poul-try.—The Lord High Steward: I goite agree with you that try.—The Lord High Steward : I quite agree with you that there is no proof that this person is identical with the gen-tleman who was wounded. The examination was not provended with.

Edward Septimus Codd: Knows Captain Tuckett of the Ith Light Dragoons; his Christian name is Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett.—The Clerk-Assistant then read the card. on which was engraved, "Captain Harvey Tuckett, 13 Hamilton place, New road." And on the back was "Captain H. Wainicht " H. Wainright."

The Attorney-General : This, my lords, is the case on the

part of the prosecution. Sir W. Follett: This being the case on the part of the prosecution, I shall submit to your lordships that no case has been made out which calls for an answer from the noble lord at the bar, and I think your lordships will agree with me in considering that the counsel for the prosecution have failed in proving a material part of their case. My lords, I appre-hend it is not necessary to cite to your lordships any autho-rity to show that the prosecutor is bound to prove the Christian name and surname of the party against whom the alleged offence is committed, and that if he fails to prove either the Christian name or the surname he fails in his case. Now, there is no evidence whatever to show that the person against whom the shot was discharged was Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. I apprehend that positive evidence must be given to prove the identity of the party. The evidence is this,-The counsel for the prosecution have called a person named Codd, who is an army-agent, and who receives the half-pay of a Captain Tuckett, who was formerly in the 11th Dragoona, and is named Harvey Gurnett Phipps Tuckett. Is there any-thing in this evidence to identify that Captain Tuckett with the person alleged to be on Wimbledon common on the 12th of September? Mr Codd does not know where the Captain of September? Mr Codd does not know where the Captain Tuckett lives whose half-pay he receives, and never saw him except at his office in Fludyer street, and at an incurance-office. What is the rest of the evidence? A person who lives in the Poultry says that a Captain Harvey Tuckett rents offices of him, but that he does not know where he lives. There is not, therefore, not an lota, not a scintilla of evidence, to connect that Captain Harvey Tuckett with the Captain Tuckett of whom Mr Codd speaks, or with the gentleman supposed to be connected with this transaction. I therefore submit that my learned friends have entirely failed in an essential part of the case for the prosecution.

The Attorney-General: I submit to your lordships that there is abundant evidence to show that the name of the party wounded is Harvey Garnett Philpps Tuckett. I sup-pose my learned friend will not deny that there is abundant evidence to show that the Captain Tuckett who was wounded lived at No. 12 themilton abure Name and One wounded lived at No. 13 Hamilton place, New road. One of the witnesses called there three times; he asks each time for Captain Tuckett, and each time he is introduced to time for Captain Tuckett, and each time he is introduced to a gentleman bearing that name. Your lordships, therefore, will have no doubt that the Captain Tuckett who lives at No. 13 Hamilton place, New road, is the one who longht the doel with Lord Cardigan on the 12th of September on Wimbledon common. Now, we can only go by steps. Is there any doubt that this Captain Tuckett is the Captain Tuckett who took offices in the Poultry? At the time he did so he gave a reference to No. 13 Hamilton place, New road, and your lordships will therefore feel no doubt that there is evidence to show that the Captain Tuckett who took the place of business in the Poultry was the same who took the place of business in the Poultry was the same who took the place of business in the Poultry was the same who lived in Hamilton place. Then we have but one other stage, and that is, whether the Captain Tuckett is the Captain Tuckett of whom Mr Codd spoke, whose name he proved to be Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, and who had been an officer of the 11th Dragoons, of which regiment the Earl of Cardigan was, and still is, the colonel. Is the pro-secution to be stopped on the ground that there is no evidence whatever to up to a increase the year that the evidence whatever to go to a jury or to your lordships that this Captain Tuckett, whose name is proved to be Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, is the same who was the antagonist of the Earl of Cardigan on the 12th September? I believe that there is no reasonable being, who having heard this evidence out of the court of justice, would besitate at drawing such an inference.

Sir James E. Anderson examined by the Attorney-General: Was a physician residing in New Burlington street. He celined answering every other question, amidat roars of anghter.—Attorney-General: Do you consider any ques-for a felony, for which you have been indicted the bar, when the Lord High Steward addressing him, said-"James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, you have been indicted for a felony, for which you have been indicted the bar, when the Lord High Steward addressing him, said-"James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, you have been indicted to respecting Capt. Tuckett would criminate yourself?— Vitness : Possibly. John Busain was an Inspector of Police, was on 12th ept. on duty at the station house at Wandsworth. About quarter before six o'clock on that evening a post-chaise rove up to the door. One of the gentlemen who got out as his lordship. Did not know him then. His lordship id, "I am a prisoner, I believe." Witness said, "Indeed?" and broke it in two, and so the commission was dissolved at half-past five o'clock.

> The evening after that of his acquittal by his peers, the Earl again visited the Concerts d'Hiver at Drury lane. He was hissed and hooted, but appeared unmoved at the scene ; to his Countess it seemed to afford amusement.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Friday, February 19.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN .- Earl SHAFTESBURY moved that the Lord Speaker do give orders for printing and pub-lishing the proceedings at the trial of the Earl of Cardi-gan.—The Earl of ELDON complained that the masters in chancery, who were considered the messengers of the house, had been refused admission on the day of the trial. He also adverted to the Attorney. General having stated that there was no moral delinquency in the conduct of the Earl of Cardigan. It could not be supposed that the right rev. prelates, who had retired before the proceedings had commenced, would concur in such a statement, and he thought the high feelings of the Attorney-General had carried him too far in making it .- The Bishop of LONDON apprehended the right rev. prelates would not have been implicated even had they been present, as it was distinctly stated that they atlended there merely as peers. He thought the Attorney-General was not justified in acquit-ing the noble call of all moral guilt, and he trusted something would be done to put an end to a custom which had originated in a barbarous age .- Lord ELLENBOROUON said the bishops were not obliged to leave the house; and although their attendance could be compelled, they could not be compelled to vote.

The Earl of RODEN gave notice that on Monday he should move for copies of the correspondence that had taken place on the subject of recent transactions between that country and the court of Persia.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL wished to know if it was the intention of the government to introduce any measure for the more effectual prevention of duelling? He could assure them that if they allowed the subject to remain as it at present was, they would become still more appopular. with the country .-- Lord MELBOURNE admitted the importance of the subject, but said the government was not prepared to introduce any measure with reference to duelling. Public opinion was fast putting down the practice.

IRISH POOR LAWS .- In answer to the Earl of Glengal, the Marquis of NORMANBY said it was intended as an experiment to devolve upon the clerks of unions in Ireland the duty of returning officers, in order to check the abuses that had been complained of under the present system. It appeared, however, that these evils had been very much exaggerated. The noble lotd also stated that two barristers had been directed by the Irish government to ascertain the number and description of rate-payers entered on the union valuation books, and to compare them with the number of county voters on the registry. The object was to obtain data on which to found the bill introduced in the other house, but he denied that there was any idea of using the poor law commissioners for political purposes.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL .- Lord BROUGHAM moved that the return of the number of appeals disposed of and for of Sunderland-who were equally benefitted with the res hearing before the privy council be printed, and in doing so wished to correct very gross errors which had been fallen into in the other house in stating the number of causes in arrear. The fact was, that on the 1st of November last there were only eighteen appeals ready for hearing, and all these had since been disposed of. He thought that statement was due to the learned judges who devoted so large a portion of their time to the public ser-vice without the slightest remuneration.

manent settlement of the Marquis of Cornwallis had no been productive of all the good expected from it. The statements of famines were exaggerated. -- Mr. HUME was of the same opinion, and thought the subject of tenures one of great difficulty.—Mr Ewant conceived that the measure would be beneficial to India as well as to Engl

In answer to a question from Mr Goulburn, Mr La-nouchast said the object contemplated by the present bill was to place the rum of the East Indies on the footing on which the rum of the West Indies stood, and not to touch the duties on rum imported into Ireland and Scotland as distinguished from the duties on rum imported into Eng-land. The report was received, and a bill founded on in ordered to be brought in.

only. The administration of justice bills (Nos. 1 and 2) were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Mon-read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. -The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Extor brought in a bill to enable ratepayers to meet the expense of building county bridges.....The East India rum duty bill was brought in and read a first times it safes to all not no course

Tuesday, February 16. DANISH CLAIMS. -Mr CRESSWELL moved that the house should, on the 23d instant, consider of an address to her Majesty, praying consideration for the claims of certain British subjects for losses through the seizure and confiscation of their ships and cargoes by the government of Denmark in 1807. The claims of this class were sub. stantially the same as those of the two classes, to whom compensation had already been awarded.—Mr Hurr ob-served that 1,300,0004. Danish property was seized in the ports of Great Britain, and out of this fund British sufferers should be compensated. On two separate occasions the judgment of the house had been pronounced in favour of the claimants. After all were satisfied, two-thirds of the property would still remain in the hands of the state. -The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was strongly opposed to the motion. However much the loss of the par ties was to be regretted, they had no right to call on the public for indemnification. Already a sum of 300,000/, had been paid for the first and second class of claims, and now the claims of a third class were brought forward, now the claims of a third class were brought forward, amounting to a quarter of a million sterling. As to the 1,300,0002, derived from the confiscation of Danish pro-perty, the sums already paid for the liquidation of Danish claims had very nearly, if not entirely, swallowed up the whole of that sum. He warned gentlemen that in voting 250,0002 for the claims new brancht former that would 250,000% for the claims now brought forward they would, in fact, be voting 1,000 000% sterling, for there were five similar cases not yet adjusted, on which similar claims might be brought forward.—Sir WALTER JAMES supported the motion.—Mr HAWES defied any gentleman to show the slightest difference between the claims already admitted and those now brought forward. - Alderman THOMPSON, Mr. O'CONNELL, and Mr INGUAM thought the government should agree to the motion. - Mr Goulbury contended it was no uncommon case that an embargo in the first instance was followed by war, and if they were to make compensation to merchants and underwriters for property lost on the sea, it would involve the government in the greatest difficulties.-Mr A. White did not consider the argument, that to grant the present demand would open the door to others, of the least validity. -Sir CHARLES GREY thought the third class of claims equally just with the other two.-I.ord JOHN RUSSELL observed, that when the country went to war, it was supposed to be for the benefit of the whole community, and he did not see what tight the shipowners of Hall or of the dation-had to come forward and ask parliament for individual compensation for losses sustained during the prosecution of such a war, - Mr CRESSWELL R -The motion was carried by a mejority of 127 to 96. PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.-Mr RICH moved to introduce a bill for prohibiting the present public execution of criminals, which, however, he desired to leave still suffi-ciently public to exclude the possibility of suspicion. Many cruelties had been abolished, some by law and some by practice-quartering, dragging on a burdle, hang ing in chains, embowelling, and so forth ; but much yet remained to be done. Terrific exhibitions to the public would properly be made to fall within the same principle of abolition. The publicity of an execution did not u-crease the general feeling of security among the respect-able portion of society; and the disreputable were only hardened in their evil tendencies. He cited Fielding, Horarth, and the evidence field of the fielding. Hogarth, and the evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons, by Mr Cetton, the ordinary of Newgate, and Mr Brown, the keeper, proving the total inefficacy of public executions to better those who witness them. In some instances, executions were found to have suggested, in the spectators, the very same sort of offences for which they had seen these punishments inflicted. Such exhibitions attracted the worst characters of each Such exhibitions attracted the worst characters of each district, and afforded, according to Barrington the thief, the best opportunities for stealing from the person; and, consequently, pockets were constantly picked under the very gallows. The drunkenness and general profigacy produced by an execution were not confined to towns-they were carried to a frightful pitch in country districts also. He gave a rural example from the environs of De-vizes, and a town instance in the death of Courvoise. He proposed that in future all executions should take place within the gaols, with a right to certain relatives of being present. He would admit likewise other winesses, and among them the gentlemen of the press; an inspec-ior, who should make a report, to be laid on the table of the House of Commons; and the prisoners of sharped,

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .- The Earl of DEVON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the speedy and more effectual administration of justice and the trial and conviction of minor offences. He should postpone any statement of the details of the measure till the second read-ing on Thursday next.-Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, February 15.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, Mr LAmouchannes, in answer to a question from Mr Grote, whether he entertained a hope of the probable and apeedy conclusion of the arrangements between the governments of France and this country, and a reduction of the duty on wines and spirits consequent thereupon, stated that under ordinary circumstances he would have felt it his duty to urge upon the French government the speedy settlement of the question, and he certainly should liave done so but

otherwise. - General Jonxson said, he was sure the legis-lature would have too much sense to pass a bill for put-ting men privately to death. He should oppose the mea-sure on this and every future occasion. - Mr Ewser de-sired the total abolition of capital executions, and must therefore oppose this modification of them, which would remove one argument against their continuance. Privacy was bad in principle—it might be abused. Upon privacy had been planted the rack and the torture. No lasting benefit would be wrought in the public mind by these benefit would be wrought in the public mind by these petty changes. The true means were, education and the abolition of capital punishment. The disgusting details of the spectacle, though not seen by the public, would be made known, with etaggerations, through the press. Pri-vate executions might accord with the genius of people under an absolute monarchy, but not of people in a free state.—Mr Fox MAULE considered this attempt as foreign to English feelings. He hoped that Mr Rich, seeing the opinion of the house, would withdraw his motion.— Mr Humr disapproved the bill; but thauked the mover for having furnished an argument against capital punish-ment in toto....Mr Rich withdrew his motion."

for having furnished an argument spant capital punch-ment is tato.—Mr Rick withdrew his motion." Machinement is tato.—Mr Maxe Printies moved for a com-mittee on the laws affecting the exportation of machinery. He recapitulated the various proceedings on this subject in parliament. His proposal was warranted by the great advance which, during the last 15 years, had taken place in the manufacture of machinery. An inventor of a ma-chine had a right to take out a patent abroad : your pre-sent law drove him to do this, and to employ ing his own countrymen, and sending their work abroad : unless he smuggled the machinery to foreign countries, which in-deed was now done to a great extent, wherever the govern-ment refused to grant licences of exportation. He had himself been generally favourable to some restriction ; but he felt that the representations of the machine-makers working the attrict a sparing no expense to get Eng-lish machinery for the purpose of opposing our manufac-ture of cottons: that was a consideration of some diffi-culty; it was giving up the start which we now had.— Mr Samt, on behalf of the Board of Trade, signified the accession of government to the motion.—Mr Huxas took rule of the manufacturing interests. The result had been, that masters were tow abroad, conducting manufactories that masters were the abstrative of the apsurdity of the present taws, he would tell the house that, though it was illegal to export a screw, it was not illegal to export a machine-ment for the house to the Miger expedition, out with reference the Niger would mate the time of its sailing, which, he widerstood, was not to be till April : so that the ascent of the Niger would not commence till. June, shortly before my to the negroes, we should conside humanity to the greats whom we were about to MACHINERY .- Mr MARK PHILIPS moved for a com-

Did government mean to colonize in Africa 7-Mr V. SMITH thought this question came rather late, after last year's vote for the expedition. He said Mr Hume would have another opportunity on a further vote to be proposed in this session. The object was to offer to the Africans other commerce of a more profitable kind to themselves, instead of a trade in slaves. There was no intention to colonize; but there would be powers to take land by treaty. Unfortunately the least salubrious season was the fittest for ascending the viewer which were then filled by fittest for ascending the rivers, which were then filled by rains; but every precaution had been taken for the health of the expedition.—Mr WARBURTON said the vote had passed silently, and without the attention or information due to it. If the beginning cost 60,000%, what would be the expense of the further stages ?—Mr O'CONNELL vin-dicated the ministers. The object had been generally pro-claimed, and was well known.—Mr Hawes said there was full information before the public, and quoted a printed letter of Lord J. Russell. — Admiral ADAM said that if the rivers were full, there would be no detention in the unhealthy part of the country during the rainy season .-Lord INGESTRIE withdrew his motion.

would give access also to magistrates, and to a certain number of indiscriminate witnesses as should have ap-plied in writing for admission; and he would provide for plied in writing for admission; and he would provide for public notices of the time and place, in newspapers and public notices of the time and place, in newspapers and otherwise. – General Jonxson said, he was sure the legis-otherwise to much sense to pars a bill for each of newspaper stamp returns. — Mr Hunn care notice to a for the second reading of this bill. Sir Epwage quiry into certain alleged frauds affecting the publication of newspaper stamp returns.—Mr HUME gave notice of a motion respecting the affairs of Syria, and for a return of the number of postmasters in England —Mr PARINGTON put a question respecting certain ordinances of the Go-vernor of the Canadas, which Lord J. Russell had no objection to have printed or moved for. - In answer to Sir R. Peel, Lord J. RUSSELL said that some delay had taken place with respect to the proclamation of the union of the Canadas.—The members of the general election com-mittee were sworn, and the petitions against the returns for Canterbury, St Alban's, and Walsall, were ordered to be referred to them.

Lord Eisor moved an address, praying that her Ma-Lord ELIOT moved an address, praying that her Ma-jesty would direct information to be given whether any and what measures had been taken for effecting a recom-mendation made by the admiralty commission of 1839, in favour of Mr Harris's invention for the protection of ships from lightning. The noble lord complained that the ad-miralty, instead of rewarding Mr Harris, whose plan was so highly estimated by their own commission, were trying new experiments, suggested by other projectors. The new experiments, suggested by other projectors. The adoption of Mr Harris's plan would, indeed, occasion some expense-about 3001. to a line-of-battle ship costing 100,0001. ; but such a per centage on such a sum was not to be set against the lives of sailors.-Mr M. O'FERnot to be set against the lives of sailors.—Mr M. O'FER-RALL said he would not oppose the motion, and gave some credit to Mr Harris; but he thought that 7,000*L*, the sum claimed, was too large; and held it to be the duty of the admiralty to try whether the same benefits could not be obtained at a cheaper rate. Another plan more effective had been tried, which would cost but 62*L*. The whole amount yearly allowed to the admiralty for rewards was only 2,000%, and Mr Harris's claim would exceed the whole of that allowance.-Lord INGESTRIE suspected that there must be some political under-current against Mr Harris at the admiralty .- Mr WARBURTON advocated Mr Harris's invention on scientific grounds.-Sir R. PERL said he had himself suggested the commission, and that when the subject had once been committed to them, the admiralty, who had nominated them, ought not to have taken the fresh experiments into their own hands .- Sir T. COCHRANE supported the motion, and Sir R. INGLIS joined se'nnight. in the general concurrence.—Sir C. LENON complained of On the m the backwardness here evinced by his friends the minis-ters, who had come forward so liberally on other occasions; and Cept. A'Court took the same side.—The views of the preceding speakers were briefly opposed by Sir C. ADAM. Mr Harris's conductor, he said, had not at first discharged the electric fluid on the outside of the vessel, but in its body. Other persons had effected im-provements which were now under trial. He would not say that Mr Harris's invention deserved nothing, but he did not think it deserved what Mr Harris asked. He repelled the imputation of a political under-current ; indeed he knew not, till the charge then made, what Mr Harris's politics were.-After a few words from Mr Collier, Lord Sandon, and Mr M. O'Ferrall, Lord Extor replied. He said that Mr Harris had not asked for 7,000%, but had merely stated that to be the sum which he had laid out on the invention. The motion was then carried without a division.

Mr. PARINGTON asked leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of elections, and other incidents of the law touching county coroners. He desired to limit the election to a single day, and the franchise to the registered freeholders of the reform bill .-- Mt Hums would not opfreeholders of the reform bill.—Mr HUME would not op-pose the introduction of the bill, but would resist the at-tempt to narrow the franchise.—Mr Serjeant JACKSON wished the bill to be extended to Ireland.—Mr WAR-BURTON hoped that the proposal for narrowing the franchise would, on the second reading, meet a dogged resistance from the house.—Mr GALLY KNIGHT suggested some regulations as to summoning juries; and Colonel STRTHORF as to taking notes on inquests.—Mr PARINGTON was surprised at the resistance of the ministerialists to a measure founded on the basis of the reform act—I cave measure founded on the basis of the reform act.-Leave was given to introduce the bill.

119

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (ENGLAND).—On the mo-tion for the second reading of this bill, Sir EDWARD SUGNEN said hon, members on his side of the house were equally anxious with the noble lord (J. Russell) and his supporters to agree to the details of any measure which would prevent fraud, and facilitate the registration of bona fide voters. There were certainly some things in the pre-sent system which required amendment, more especially the publication of the lists, and the mode in which obections were made With these exceptions, he thought the present plan had worked well, and it was his intention to move the introduction of certain clauses in committee which would correct these defects. He should also move the rejection of the clause which conferred upon the Speaker of the house the power of appointing barristers, as it would be most injudicious to give him appointments in which political bias could have any share .- Mr Gissorve denied that the present system had worked well, because so much uncertainty existed that it was not un-usual to find revising barristers sitting under the same roof deciding in totally different ways. He was glad to find so little objection raised to the bill ou the other side of the house. With respect to the objection that had been raised to the selection of barristers being vested in the Speaker, the same principle had been adopted in the right hon, bart. (Sir R. Peel's) election committees, and no practical inconvenience had resulted therefrom.— Mr HUME thought they ought to assimilate the system in England to that in Ireland, and introduce a clause for defining the franchise which would put an end to litiga-tion on the subject. — Col. SIBTHORPS wished to know what the salaries of the revising barristers would be as the salary till he went into committee, but he might say generally that there would be a reduction of 15,000% or 16 000% of the present expenditure. (Hear, hear.) It was his intention to introduce a modification of the present test of the payment of rates and taxes, and also as to the change of occupation, as it had led to the disfranchisement of a large number of voters who were other-wise fully entitled to the franchise.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day

On the motion of Mr LABOVCHERE the East India rum bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The tithe composition (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr BROTHERTON the committee on

the exportation of machinery was appointed. SYRIA.-Mr HUME inquired when the noble lord would lay on the table the papers relative to the Syrian war ?---Lord PALMERSTON said the delay was occasioned by the great mass of papers to be arranged and printed, but he hoped they would be ready in a week or ten days.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY. - In answer to questions from Sir R. Peel, Lord PALMERSTON said that no commission of survey had been appointed jointly by the English and Ameri-can governments.—The survey of Mr Featherstonhaugh was merely ex-parte, and could not be binding on the British government. With regard to the conventions that had taken place, propositions had been made by the respective governments which had been reciprocally re-jected, but the two governments had now agreed upon a convention containing an arrangement for an arbitration. The difference between them now was not one of principle, but as to the mode in which it was to be carried out.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—In answer to Mr Hawes, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was the intention of the govern-ment to introduce a measure for the regulation of Ecclesi-astical Courts in the House of Lords.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Thursday, February 18. Mr PARER gave notice that on the motion for com-mittee on the poor law bill, he should move that it be committed that day six months. Sir F. BURDETT with-drew his motion for the exection of a monument to Sir Sidney Smith, thinking that the matter had butter be left

Mr JAMES STUART asked leave to bring in a bill for removing the necessity of leases for a year precedent to re-leases of freeholds. Mr Ewant seconded the motion, and leave was granted accordingly.

The constabulary bill having been read a second time without opposition, Lord Keane's annuity bill was pro-posed for a second reading: upon which Mr HUME exposed for a second reading: upon which far from the ex-pressed his opinion that the reward was over proportioned to the service, and desired a statement of Lord Keane's services. He would, however, reserve any further obser-vation or opposition until the committee. The bill was then read a second time; when Mr Wallace moved for various returns relating to the post-office.

Friday, February 19. Colonel Clements took the oaths and his seat for Cavan.

Several railway and other private bills were advanced

a stage. Petitions were presented against certain clauses in the poor law amendment act; in favour of Lord Morpeth's Irish registration bill; in favour of church extension; and for the release of all political offenders at present in confinement.

in confinement. Mr Hawns (at the suggestion of the speaker) would, in consequence of an informality in the medical practi-tioners bill, withdraw it for the present. Mr V. Smrm said the government had received no official information that the Bishop of Quebee had re-fused to allow a tablet to be placed in the church to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Lester because he had not been a regular communicant. Mr Ewant gave notice of a metion on Thursday next for the appointment of a public prosecutor in criminal entert

Mr Hume moved for returns (in continuation) of the

The majority of the Committee of the Peers upon the Fortifications Bill are opposed to that measure. The com-mittee is composed of seven members, of whom four are against the bill, two for it, and one neither one way nor the other. There is not a doubt, however, that the Peers will pass the bill. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are exerting themselves to the atmost to overcome objec-tions; but the opposition is strong, and it is headed by Count Molé. The editor and gerant of the National have been called to the bar of the Peers for calling the Chamber an hospital of incurables. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied at the last dates with a discussion on the exportation of timber fit for constructing vessels.

SPAIN

The elections have proceeded tranquilly, and every-thing seems to favour the Regency of Espartero as to the result of them. "Liberalism" never was so triumphant in the capital. Some melcontents, meditating a seditious movement in the capital, had seduced a portion of a regi-ment, which was, however, suddenly ordered out of Ma-drid. Troops are concentrated round the capital.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. There is no reason to doubt that the authorities of the State of New York will liberate Mr M'Leod upon bail. Indeed, they would have done so already, but he being a stranger, was unable to procure the necessary surcties. The most consolatory circumstance is the fact, which seems to be taken for granted on all sides, that he will not be put on trial before the 22d of March—an interval which admits of the strongest representations being made

from this country. Congress has begun to display feelings of impatience for a "settlement" of the boundary question, according to the data assumed by Maine; and speeches have been to the data assumed by Maine; and speeches have been mounced, and mittions made, indicative of a di stand out for the whole of the disputed count Allen, in the House of Ropresentatives, declared that the

republicans ought to put their finger immediately upon this question, and say that it admitted of no further dis-cussion; moreover that the great blunder was, the ever having suffered it to be made a question at all! Mr Lino was for settling another question of boundary, viz., that of Oregan, and laying hold at once of the Oregan terri-tory, ousting the Hudson's Bay Company from its own woll. This Oregan question has once or twice already been alluded to by Mr Van Buren in his official messages.

GREECE.

It is thought by the Greeks generally, that Prince Maximilian does more harm than good by his advice to King Otho: he advises conciliatory measures, which are no longer seasonable. Tricoupis was proposed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he refused to accept office unless he could form a Ministry of his own. The King wishes to patch up a Ministry of all parties.

THE EAST.

A report has been current in Paris that a revolution had broken out at Constantinople, and that a party, beaded by the Queen Mother, had detbroned the young Sultan, &c. The rumour was speedily discredited. The Porte had ordered that all pecuniary engagements, made before the introduction of paper money, should be paid in The specie.

The news from Alexandria is to the 28th ult. Commodore Napier had gone up the Nile to Cairo on the 23d, and his son, now Lieut.-Col. Napier, had arrived with despatches for him on the 26th, from Gaza, where a great portion of Ibrahim Pacha's army had already appeared; and where Ibrahim himself was expected with the rear-guard. It was not known whether General Jochmus had made any serious attack on the Egyptians or not before the news of the Napier convention reached him. But a postscript to a letter, dated Beyrout, Jan. 19, says, "The Ottoman General Jochmus attacked Ibrahim Pacha on his retreat from Damascus, but met with no resistance, nor was the fire even returned. The Egyptian general, supposing le would fall a prey to the Sultan's soldiery. took to flight, after throwing his artillery and ammunition into the River Jordan." Intelligence confirms the 'accounts respecting the decapitation of Sheriff Pacha at Damascus, and it appears that Ibrahim Pacha committed the act with his own hand !

JAMAICA.

The legislative proceedings were continued with inde-fatigable zeal to the 22d of December, when the business of the session was brought to a close by his Excellency.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape papers of the 12th of Dec. give details of the consultation of the Governor with the Caffre chiefs, who have consented to all alterations proposed to secure pro-tection to the frontier farmers. They besides this acknowledge liability for certain arrears of los-es due according to the treaties, and pledge themselves to satisfy them.

THE MAURITIUS.

Accounts of the 16th of Nev. state that Sir L. Smith had circulated in the island a proclamation, directing all French aliens immediately to take measures for leaving the colony. This was consequent upon a proclamation issued by the Governor of Bourbon, calling upon the in-labitants of that island, in consequence of intelligence received from France, to arm and be prepared for hostilities.

SYDNEY.

Papers bring down the dates to the 9th of October. I appears that resolutions have passed the Legislature to the effect that, as the parent state derives advantage from as-Figning convicts to private service in New South Wales, and has, at all events, an equal share of interest in the discipline of such offenders, she ought to bear at least one half of the police and gaol expenses ; and that the precolonists in a moral as well as pecuniary sense, and cannot long continue.

RUSSIA.

A private letter from St Petersburgh of the 30th ult. states that little else than gaiety occupied the public mind in that city. The affair of Count Anatole Demidoff was beginning to lose its raciness. The Emperor, on learning that by the articles of his marriage with the daughter of lerome Bonaparte, the children of that union were to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, became so enbrought up in the roman catholic initi, because so catholic staged that he ordered him peremptorily to return to St Petersburgh, and actually contemplated declaring him an outlaw and his property confiscated. The interference of Prince Paul, of Wurtemburg, had, however, softened his Imperial Majesty.

Queen Dowager The Lord Chamberlain has appointed John Forbes, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to Prince Albert, to be Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's household.

hold. Reports have been current in Dublin of the serious indisposition of the Lord-Lieutenant, but they were contradicted by his Excellency's appearance in good health, at the Theatre Royal, to witness the perform-ance of La Sonnambula. The audience was fashion-able and numerous. On entering his box, his Excel-lency was loudly cheered, and the applause was duly acknowledged. The national anthem was then given. acknowledged. The national anthem was then given. The charms of the opera kept the galleries very quiet during the time the stage was occupied, but in the interval between the acts adverse political cheers and groans were occasionally indulged in. A very hearty groan ex-pressed the opinion the andience entertained of Lord Car-digan, and an equally loud cheer for Captain Reynolds then followed.

of March .- Brighton Gazette.

And and the state there want the state and the same want MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL

The masquerade given at the English Opera on Tues day was even worse than the ordinary run of these things, as they have for a long time past been conducted, or rather misconducted, in this country. It, would be difficult to determine who were in the most decided state of undress, the men or the women. Thus saith the Chronicle ; ano-ther authority says..." Order and decorum were better preserved than we remember to have seen on any former occasion at this theatre. The theatre, not being infested by the infamous characters, both male and female, who generally attend such things, afforded a good lounge for an hour or two."

"Alas for the legitimates," is the cry of the New York Herald. "We have," says the account, "to chronicle the entire downfal of the two large theatres in this city, under every kind of movement which they have attempted to make ; tragedy, comedy, melo-drama, opera, tragi-comic, opera-tragic, concerts Musard, concerts D'Hiver, concerts D'Iafernal, promenades, and fancy balls, winding up with legitimate farces. Power, the Woods, Braham, nor all the talent in the country could check their career, and down they have gone for the present. The entire revolu-tion in public taste, which we have so long predicted, has reached its climax at last, and the Covent Garden and Drury Lane of America have had to succumb to it." But the minor theatres, admittance "25 cents, and a shilling," are described as doing " big business." Amongst the ar-ray of " talent of all sorts" in that country, " some busy, some idle, some making money, some spending it," are the names of Braham, Sinclair. Wood, De Begnis, Gui-bilai Sessia Martin Martin Sinclair. bilei, Seguin, Martyn, Manvers, Vandenhoff, Forrest, Booth, Power, Hackett, Rice, &c. (and Buckstone may be added); Fanny Elseler, Mrs Wood, Miss Inverarity, Miss Vandenhoff, Mrs Fitzwilliam, Madame Guibilei, &c.

Fanny Elssler was cited before the Tribunal de Commerce, to answer the complaint of the manager of the Aça. demie Royal de Musique, for having exceeded her leave of absence. M. Pillet laid his damages at 60,000 francs (2,400/. British). The cause was however adjourned for eight days. The American papers last received state that the fair *danseuse* arrived at the Havannah on the 4th ult.

The subscription for the relief of the widows and or- | consoles himself in a great degree for the loss of Syriasd The subscription for the relief of the widows and ot-phans of the unfortunate crew of the steam-ship *Thames*, has just been increased by a donation of 251. from the Queen Dowager The Lord Chamberlain has appointed John Forbes, is reckoned at more than 1,000,000 dollars. In Arabia the Pasha expended 3,000,000 dollars, and did not receive a farthing in return. Here is a saving of nearly 6,000,000 dollars per ananm for Egypt! The Pasha ought to be a most grateful, and, if he pleases, may put his house in order, and bury himself in gold.

order, and bury himself in gold. PROSPECTS FOR PLANTERS.—The cotton crop is not to be free this year; it all belongs to the Pasha as notal. Next year all who please to plant it may gather for them-selvea; that is, if their village (and all the villages in their district) are out of the Pasha's debt. But, according to the Coptic system of secret book-keeping, patronised by the Pasha, a village can always be kept in debr, for it never can know to the contrary, especially as one village is always made liable for the deficiencies of another in the same district.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE. - It is perceptible to all, that French influence is now no longer paramount in the Divar; The Earl of Cardigan is not expected to join his regi-ment till about the end of the month, when he will return to the barracks, and muster the troops as usual on the 1st dry dock which the French have been promising to construct in the mud of a western harbour. The Pasha had m previously several honest English opinions given him, but he hated to hear of the impossibility of his projects, and found French engineers ready to take his money, and hume mour him in everything. Now, he has no more money the spare, no more occasion for naval armaments and dry docks for three-deckers, and in fine, no further confidence in"

French engineering. BURIAL OF A GREAT MAN.—Said Ahmed-el-Gharbi (i. e. of the west), Commander in-Chief of the National Guard, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, S.c., is dead, and was buried yesterday with mingled honours and execrations. An immense crowd followed him, the priests chanting hymns for the soul of the good Mussulmanthe poor to obtain share of the death-dule, distributed in the poor to obtain share of the death-dole, distributed in the shape of 500 piasters' worth of white bread and of three buffaloes, which were cut up and distributed at his grave; and the citizens to curse the man who had given them such trouble at their daily drill. "Allah la yerhe-mou !" (May God grant him no repose !) was the prayer heard amongst this class of his attendants. Five negresses, his domestic slaves, followed, displaying upon wands held on high the certificates of their emancipation. His single widow (also an Algerine or Mograbin) stayed to mourn at home. He has left no child to inherit his great wealth.so home. He has left no child to inherit his great wealth, so the Pasha will, of course, "demand his accounts," proba-bly find him indebted some thousand dollars more than he has left, will seize the ready money, and forgive his soul the rest. He was one of the cleverest men in Egypt, thrust into every occupation by the Pasha, had great in-fluence, which reached even to Algiers; was a good friend, a dangerous enemy. He was a true believer, a good hater of the English; lived feared and respected, and did destraining for the source source as of mission what hater of the English; lived feared and respected, and died ostensibly of dysentery, some say of poison, now that he was no longer wanted. However, nothing has been adduced in proof of the assertion, and it is but due to the manners and morals of Egypt to state the fact, that poi-soning and decapitation have both gone out of fashion together. Of course his widow (until she weds again) will visit his tomb every Thursday, when the souls of good Mussulmen may re-enter their bodies, and appear to those who particularly desire it.

William Ofdy Baiper Kawhat 1979 19 19 19 19 19 19 POLITICSAL several several and the anthe very rist i the

eight days. The American papers last received that hit the fair danseuse arrived at the Havannah on the 4th ult but was not to perform until the 20th—her engagement was understood to be to perform for four nights in each week for four weeks, at 1,000 dollars per night. Scarcely had the case of the Sulphide been for the present disposed of when Robert Macaire (M. Frederic Lemaitre) appeared on the scene, being also cited to appear for a non-fulfilment of an engagement with the director of the theatres of Metz and Nancy. Fanny Elssler gave a supper at the conclu-sion of her engagement at Charleston, South Carolina, at which she presided, gave toasts, and made speeches. Under the auspices of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's Oratorio, Judas Maccabetis, was performed on Thursday night, at Exeter Hall. At the theatre in Havannah, when a favourite actress adminers give as much as they choose for admission-never, however, less than the regular price. The very, however, less than the regular price. The for Dundas and the Ballot." Mr Fitzwilliam has been returned.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Thomas Erskine Perry, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Queen has appointed Maj.-Gen. Sir J. O'Halloran, of the Bengal army, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the

Order of the Bath.

Order of the Bath. It is stated in circles likely to be acquainted with the fact, that her Majesty is again in an "interesting situa-tion," at once exciting the hopes and sympathies of her loyal subjects.—Globe. The good-service pension granted to Rear-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald commences from the 17th ult. Lord Hawke met with a severe accident in the early part of last week, by a fall from his horse, dislocating his col-lar-bone, and receiving several contusions. The health of the Lord Chancellor is improving. The attacks of inflammation from which the noble lord suffered were of so serious and alarming a character, that it was found necessary to bleed him very freely ; the consequence

were of so serious and marming a character, that it was found necessary to bleed him very freely; the consequence of which has been that in arresting the progress of the symptoms the noble patient has been considerably reduced. It has been said, that in order to prevent the entire stop-page of the public business, the Great Seal will be imme-diately put into commission.

EGYPT AND THE PASHA.

[The following passages are selected from the corre-spondence of the Times.]

COMMERCIAL APPAIRS -Commodore Napier left Alexandria on the 23rd Jan. Previous to his departure, he had several conversations with the Pasha on commercial affairs, and it is understood that the basis of an arrangement has been laid for the transit of English and East Indian mer-chandise through Egypt, which is likely to prove highly advantageous to British interests. At present I know not the terms conceded by the Pasha, but I understand they are exclusively in favour of England and her Eastern colonies.

THE PLACUE .- Yesterday (26th Jan.) two fresh cases THE PLACUE.—Yesterday (26th Jan.) two fresh cases of plague occurred; one on board the frigate Damietta; the other in the 3rd regiment. This, among other subjects of interest, formed a topic of serious conversation between the Commodore and the Pasha, and I believe it was mainly owing to the carnest representations of the former, that the latter has decided on sweeping away the mass of filth to be seen in all the open spaces of the city, in the shape of thousands of huts, in which human beings pig together in dirt and degradation indescribable, but suffi-cient to keep up a perennial plague in the heart of Alex-andria.

CANTERBURY AND ST ALBAN'S .- Petitions against, the returns for these two places have been received, on the

ground in each case of bribery and treating. MONMOUTH.—A freeholder inquires whether it # true that Sir Charles Morgan refused to allow his son 40 stand for the county, until he received an assurance from the post-proximate Premier, that he should receive A peerage on the accession of the Tories to office ?

KING'S COUNTY .- The Tories of this county, mos thereunto by a remittance from the Carlton Club, have thereunto by a remittance from the Carlton Club, have determined upon starting young Mr Bernard, in opposi-tion to the Liberal candidate, Mr Armstrong; and the Orange journals avow, that the object of this more-ment is to prevent Mr Armstrong from voting in support of the second reading of Lord Morpeth's bill. The election is to take place on Saturday. The Tories may delay the return of Mr Armstrong until Wednesday of Thursday, but that is the utmost they can accomplish. The Times says, "There is a very current report that Mr O'Connell has thrown Mr Andrew Armstrong over-board, as not being a sufficiently whole-hog man for his purposes; and that Mr Daniel O'Connell, jun., the agi-tator's youngest son, is to be submitted for the choice of the electors, as a decided Repender."

BENEFITS OF THE LOIS OF TERRITORS. - The Pashe THE RIVAL REGISTRATION BILLS .-- We may suit

that attrangements are in progress to, convene meetings of every county-of, every town-nay, of every parish in three of the Provinces in Ireland, and in a great part of the fourth, against Lord Stanley's Bill, and in favour of the Morneth's. At these meetings all ranks also do not be the top of the province of the province of the sagacity with the fourth, again, At these meetings all marks, classes, and sections of Liberals may heartily coalesce. — Dublin Eyening Post — The Ulster Reform Association in Belfast earnestly entreat all their fellow-Reformers, of Ire-land in general, and Ulster in particular, to join in one lang in Schultaneous effort to resist the passing of vigorous and simultaneous effort to resist the passing of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and to strengthen the Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government. — The council of the borough of Richmond (Yorkshire) have adopted a petition to the House of Commons. praying that House forthwith to reject the Bill recently introduced by Lord Stanley. and to pass, the Bill of Lord Morpeth without injury or mutilation.

EXAMPLE FROM SPAIN. -- It must be said, for the credit of the Regency (says the Times correspondent), that the elections were never freer than on this last occasion. The Government, so far from wishing to influence the votes, had directed its subordinates to abstain from all interference, and its orders were, so strictly obeyed that only one provincial intendant infringed them, who was to be removed for his conduct, and and

MR O'CONNELL AND THE ENGLISH .- The hon member has addressed another letter to Mr Ray, in which he thus describes the spirit of the English people :---

some hard traths, because I accused the English of the want of available sympathy for the Irish people. What has be-come of Mr Roebuck himself since? Attending, I dare say, usefully and honourably to his professional and other pur-suits a but doing no good-no, not the least-for Ireland ! Where are his hard truths now? There is not a ruffle on the surface that indicates the slightest movement in England in favour of Ireland. Those of the English who are not directly favourable to our worst enemies, are contentedly behilding our franchises annihilated, the Reform Bill emas-culated, and the Emancipation Act practically repealed." ME SECRETARY STANLEY. - Lord Stanley's bill

culated, and the Emancipation Act practically repealed." MR SECRETARY STANLEY. — Lord Stanley's bill for amonding the registration is a production stamped with the genius which devised and proposed in 1631 the re-enactment, with increased penalties for violation, of the Irish Registration of Arms Bill. The penalty fixed by the expiring statute was ten pounds fine, or two months' imprisonment: Lord (then Mr) Stanley proposed, with his ordinary fluency, in place of fining a delinquent Irishman ten pounds, or imprisoning him for two months, for having an old pistol in his possession, to transport him to Anstralia for seven years ! The indignant feeling which this insulting and tyrannical proposal excited in the House, rendered yet more manifest by the attempt of a few Orange members to get up a cheer of approbation, compelled the proposer to give pause. It afterwards came out that not a single minister, not a man in office, even knew that this a single minister, not a man in office, even knew that this new coercive scheme was in the Secretary's contemplation. Not a member of the Cabinet had been consulted—not

Not a member of the Cabinet had been consulted—not one had even cognizance of what was intended. — Globe. CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS. — The Speaker's warrant for the appointment of members to serve on the General Committee of Elections for session 1841, appoints Thomas Greene, Esq., William Miles, Esq., The O'Conor Don, William Ord, Esq., Edward Strutt, Esq., and John Young, Esq., to be members of that General Committee for the present session.

THE CORN LAWS .- Thomas Alcock, Esq., has sub-scribed fifty pounds towards the funds of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-law Association.

Anti-Corn-law Association. A REFEALER CONVERTED. — Mr N. Fitzsimon, late member for the King's County, who has been appointed to the office of police magistrate in Dublin, says, with reference to repeal, that " there was no necessity for seeking any pledge from him, because the government was fully aware of the total change in the opinion entertained by him eight years ago on this postcolor average.

which he had appreciated the importance of these islands, so soon as he had entered on the administration of colonial affairs, and for the judicious measure of setting up the, British flag in them. The health of her Majesty's Ministers, proposed by Mr Hutt, M.P., was received with loud cheering, and Mr Labouchere's speech was well received. Upon the whole. Lord John's visit to the City on this occasion (says the Chronicle) is calculated to gain the Government favour among the commercial classes. "His lordship may well be proud, that, though New Zealand was formally taken possession of in the name of the Sovereign of this country many years ago, it was reserved for him to make it a British colony."

THE "Two JOHN FROSTS,"-A writer in the Times observes that " this is not the first time a John Frost has been subjected to a criminal prosecution direc ed against him by a Minister who had been his political associate," Of J. Frost the first, the writer says - "This gentleman was a very respectable attorney, and in 1780 held the situation of solicitor to the Stamp office, about which period he commenced his political career, when he became the friend and brother Reformer of Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, and acted as secretary to the Parliamentary Reform Association, held at the Thatched House. When Mr Pitt became Minister, he abandoned his political friends, not thinking then that reform was necessary. Not so, however, with Mr Frost; he remained firm and consistent, and continued to labour in the vineyard of reform, which, however, was attended with the loss of his situation at the Stamp office soon after Mr Pitt became Minister. Mr Frost's house, in Spring gardens, was nevertheless the resort of the most eminent men of the day, viz., Burke, Johnson, Erskine, Fox, Sheridan, Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell), John Kemble, Horne Tooke, Drs Price, Priestley, &c. . . . When Royalty was abolished in France, Mr John Frost and the well-known American author, Joel Barlow, who was a member of the "Constitutional Society," were by that society sent as Deputies to Paris to congratulate the National Convention. Mr Frost soon after returned to London, when, dining at the Percy Coffee house, he made use of some intemperate expressions which were construed into sedition ; on which charge he was tried in the Court of King's Bench, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Judge, Lord Kenyon, on his own authority, inflicted the severest punishment which was, by striking him off the roll of attornics. He was many years, notwithstanding the change of his situa-tion in life, on intimate terms with the late Chancellor Eldon, Lords Sidmouth, Stowell, and Erskine, Sheridan, &c.' It is added that he must have attained his ninetieth year, but is still in good health. Disturbing A Public MEETING -George Julian

Harney, the Chartist orator, is now in durance vile in Stonehaven gaol, for disturbing a meeting at Luthermuir, called for considering the question of patronage in the Church of Scotland, and which he insisted upon turning into a Chartist meeting .- Durham Chronicle.

oth. E

danna fattan

DUEL —On Thursday a hostile neeting took place between Colonel Patterson, of the East India service, and Robert Mark Marsden, Esq., of Park Lodge, Regent's park: The parties met in a field at the back of the Eyre Arms Taveru, at daybreak, and exchanged shots without effect. The seconds then interfered and endeavoured to reconcile the gentlemen, but, not succeeding, the parties were again placed on the ground. At the second fire the ball from Mr Marsden's pistol took effect on the right wrist of from Mr Marsden's pistor took effect on the right wrist of the gallant colonel, which was severely shattered. The affair then terminated. The insunderstanding arose from a political dispute between the parties, the colonel having asserted at a dinner party, in the presence of Mr M., that the supporters of Mr O'Connell were " political scoundrels," and Mr M., who is a warm advocate of O'Connell principles, applying the term to himself, called upon the gallant colonel to apologise, which being refused, the affair w was settled in the above manner. EARL OF WALDEGRAVE. —With regard to the Earl of Waldegrave, there is yet a hope that he may be compelled to suffer the penalty of his acknowledged ruffianism: for though Lord Denman thought it right to suggest that public justice should be evaded by a pecuniary compromise, the Police Commissioners, in whose hands the matter resis, may differ with the Lord Chief Justice as to the propriety of sanctioning aristocratic outrages, by fixing the price at which they may be committed with impunity. The Com-missioners owe it as a duty to society not to compound with brutal disturbers of the public peace, even though urged to do so by the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench ; and they will gain more approbation from the public, as well as feel more respect for themselves, if, by bringing up the noble delinquents for judgment, they leave it to Lord Denman himself to bear the responsibility of a compromise, by passing only a nominal sentence, if he should be dis-posed to brave the odium that would certainly stach to his doing so.—Globe. THE LONGEST WINTER.-This is the longest winter that has been felt in the southern parts of England for many years past, and it has been only partially broken since the 12th of December, by westerly winds and rain for eleven or twelve days in January. The brightest aide of the picture (says Dr Burney, of the Royal Academy, Gosport), is the beneficial effect the snow, which lay long on the ground will answeringthin have on the mathin Gosport), is the behelicial effect the snow, which lay long on the ground, will unquestionably have on the arable lands, which fortunately were sown with wheat last automn more extensively than for many years past. Be assured that the winter is not yet over, for the planetary aspects with the sun on the 19th of February, the 11th and 23rd of March, indicate a remission of temperature, frost, and probably snow. STAMPS, TAXES, AND EXCISE. -- Rumours have been revalent of late, that Government have devided upon the

uned its ordinary long of buorancy on Thursday,

step, which we believe has some time past been contem-plated, of consolidating the duties of the Boards of Stamps, and Taxes, and Excise.

121

CHEAP POSTAGE AND EDUCATION.—The annual Report of the Edinburgh Education Society for 1840, saya—" The evening school is attended by apprentices and young persons of both sexes—anongst them is a mather of four children, some of whom are grown up, and reside at a considerable distance from her. Allured by the cheap postage, and the laudable desire of being able to reply to the letters of her children, she resolved at the to reply to the letters of her children, she resolved, at the age of forty-five, to learn to write."

LUNATTO ASYLUMS .- The Middlesex magistrates have LUNATIC ASYLUMS. — The middlesex magistrates have resumed their discussion respecting the management of the funates at Hanwell. "The opinions expressed by different magistrates as to the most advisable stops to be adopted were various and conflicting. One advocated a motion for a committee of the magistrates, and another for a committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the allegations, made, by Mr Trimmer, while Colonel, Wood proposed a properly qualified medical commission to in-quire into the practical working of the new system, improperly designated the non-coercion system, instead of a. system of mild restraints. However, insuperable objec., tions were urged against the adoption of any one of these propositions. The general opinion of the bench seemed to. be that of perfect satisfaction, with the present improved state of the unfortunate inmates. By returns from St. Luke's Hospital for Lanatics, it appears that there were, Jan, 1, 1841, in the hospital, 128; out on trial, 12; and admitted during the year, males, 84, females, 122; show-ing that the ratio of females to males admitted during the year was as three to two. Of patients deemed incurable there were in the hospital, Jan. 1, 100; and admitted during the year, 69; of whom, 47 were male, and 59 females. One out on trial : six dead; and 98 remained in the hospital. adar

MEDICAL REFORM At a numerous meeting of the chemists and druggists of the metropolis for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of a bill recently introduced into the House of Commons by Mr Hawes,— Mr. Barclay, Mr Mayler, Mr Walker, Mr Barry, Mr Dinneford, and other members of the trade, urged the necessity of opposing the bill, as it would not only deprive them of the privileges which they had hitherto possessed, but the public in general would be subject to great inconbut the public in general would be subject to great incon-venience. Resolutions were unanimously passed that Mr Hawes, as author of the bill, should be requested to post-pone the second reading for one month, to enable the public to form their own opinion of its merits; that petitions be presented to the House of Commons against it, especially that 'clause' which prevents' chemists and 'druggists' from prescribing ;' and that subscriptions be solicited from the members' of the made in the provinces in furtherance of those objects? those objects. DIS9

HATEWAY TRAVELLING. - The number of passengers conveyed upon the Great Western line," in the six months ending 31st December lass amounted to upwards of 648,000, and not a single fatal accident has happened to one of them. At a recent meeting of the Directors, rewards of three and five pounds were assigned; to several of the company's lengine drivers for their steady conduct. monous

REPORTERS THS STHE! House or Lords! - The whole of the fittings-up for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan were removed in a few hours, except that part which had been added to the strangers' gallery by throwing it forward several feet. It is said to be intended to appropriate this projection to the use of members of the House of Commons, an airangement which would be productive of the greatest inconvenience to the reporters, as their station then would be in the centre of a crowd of persons whose conversation and whisperings would render it impossible to hear dis-tinetly what passes in the house. If it is necessary that some of the members of the other house should be provided with a place in the strangers' gallery in the House of Lords, surely it is not too much to ask that the front row should be given up to those who have to execute important business. V139.11

adt to dyan A Line letter Port 3+

eight years ago on this particular question." It is infi-mated that the former occupant of the office has resumed it. 39

A PARALLEL.—As the chef-d cupie of French states-manship is the fortification of Paris, thought by many to be a measure of precaution against the French themselves, so the master stroke of Tory policy is the fortification of the elective franchise, so as to make it impregnable to the people, its rightful owners. As Paris will cease to belong to the Parisians, when it has been girdled with the works in contemplation in contemplation, so none will have so little to do with electoral rights as the people of Ireland, should Lord Stanley ever complete his political circumvallations,-

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A dinner was given on Saturday to the Colonial Minister by the New Zealand Company. Many distinguished persons were pre-sent. Lord John was complimented, on all hands, for adding those important islands to the great colonial empire of this convict.

adding those important islands to the great colonial empire of this country. His speech was much applauded. "T believe," said his lordship, " that the foundation of this country of New Zealand will tend to the honour and digaily of the crown, and will tend to the honour and future greatness of the nation. It was on this ground, and for these reasons, that I lent my humble efforts in support of these exertions that had been made, and were about to be a sworthy of your approbation if in so doing, I should transformed approach of the value of colonies to this of adding to her power, of promoting her strength, increasing her prosperity—all this has been ascertained and With regard to the best mode of colonization likewise, we have had the advantage and besisting of the most en-thy take to the best mode of colonization likewise, we histered opinions, and the most adverse discussion. I,

Margare VI .10

aniconti la

TITLES UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN. - In a small work just published by Mr Dodd, he estimates those who enjoy titles by courtesy at between 3,000 and 4,000, while civil and military orders 180, and the last class, the knights bachelors, comprising lawyers, physicians, naval and mili-tary officers, men of science, diplomatic and official persons, &c., amount to about 450. This comprehends all who really enjoy distinctions, hereditary, personal, or official, under the Crown of Great Britain. The THILLY

DE OLINTHUS GREGORY -A correspondent of the Chronicle observing that the family of the late Dr Olinthus Gregory certainly are left in circumstances of far from affluent," states also they feel assured that due consideration will be made, in the proper quarters, for the prolonged and valuable services rendered by Dr Gregory.

valuable services rendered by Dr Gregory. LtGHTHOUSE DINNERS.—The expenditure on light-houses for the year has been 14,127% 2s. But there is a very questionable item in these accounts, under the head of "half-yearly dinners to the commissioners," stated in the account before us at "175% 5s." equal to 350% 10s. per annum. This is clearly a waste of revenues drawn as a tax from the shipping interest. It is somewhat unac-countable how so large a dinner bill could be mustered up, except by a very useless " gathering" of friends and guests or by a series of feeds. The commissioners consist of a few lawyers, we believe, and two or three provosts of towns in Scolland, but even if we were to state them at 12 m number, and allow s guest to each, in all 24, and give them the benefit of the " Clarendon prices," 3% a h, ad, we should only have one dinner bill of 72t, instead of 175%. of 1754.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. -- It would appear the following, from the Beljust Finitestory that

and an analighted to anothe ma

EXAMINER. THE

Mathew by counter societies for the discouragement of temperance :-- " A number of fellows assembled lately at Loughall, calling themselves farmers and manufacturers, and entered into a resolution not to give employment to any person who had joined the Temperance Society, or, to use their own words, ' who had taken a medal.' This pledge or resolution was signed by all the persons present. One man, named Croane, protested against it, saying that 'he never would be a party to such a combination.'"

122

MODESTY. — The projector of a monthly "philosophi-cal" work to be published in Ipswich modestly says — "Papers like the *Pickwick*, &c., though excellent of their kind, can only afford a half-hour's amusement, and are useless for the rest of the month, and indeed for the rest of life. But I trust the present papers will be taken up and laid down, over and over again, till they shall have been read through many times and thoroughly digested," &c.

WANTED A CLERGYMAN. - If any one wishes to know what would be the result of the pretended reforms of the Non-Intrusion men, let him attend to what is now passing. North Leith is the best living in Scotland, and, strange to say, the stipend of S001. is going a-begging, and can find nobody willing to accept it !-Scotsman.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A regimental court-martial has just been held at the Infantry barracks at Windsor, when Sergeant Coolen was charged with having been intoxicated on parade on the morning of Thursday last. He had received permission to attend a ball on the evening of the christening of the Princess Royal, and to remain out of quarters until the following morning; when, upon his appearing on parade, his conduct excited the attention of the adjutant. He was then ordered to go through his " facings," which he was unequal to perform. He was immediately put under arrest, and a court-martial soon after summoned, when he was found "guilty of being intoxicated while on duty." There is no doubt that he will be reduced to the ranks. Another sergeant in the same regiment, named Kinnaird, who was ordered before the court as a witness to speak to the state the prisoner was in on the morning in question, is now under arrest for having refused to give evidence. -[Might he not plead examples in high quarters of refusals to give evidence ! Suppose that he also was drunk, had he a right to criminate himself by attempting to speak, when in other courts witnesses have a right to hold their tongues?]

RAILWAY TRIP EXTRAORDINARY. - A few days ago, workmen employed on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, at the Bromsgrove-station, perceived a waggon laden with quarry-stones coming down the incline, and it dashed past them at the rate of nearly 100 miles per hour. Fortunately the waggon was seen by some parties about three miles beyond Bromsgrove, and they hastily procured a number of thick pieces of wood, and laid them, at short distances, upon the rails. The last had scarcely been laid before the vehicle was upon the first. After running over several, it at length stopped without causing the slightest accident. It seems that the waggon was standing just above the top of the incline, and that either a carriage or engine slightly touched it, when, having passed the level, it dashed off at the rate we have described. --Worcester Chronicle.

THE TURKISH FLEET .- The Turkish fleet remained at Alexandria eighteen months; when it arrived it had on board 15,000 seamen and 7,000 troops, of whom 5,000 have since died, and 2,000 desetted; the whole pay of the sailors is in arrear, except one month. This fleet has cost Mehemet Ali, during that time, upwards of 60,000 purses (about 7,500,000f.), and his own squadron not less.

GUIZOT AND THE AMERICANS .- A number of American gentlemen resident in Paris being anxious to testify to M. Guizot their admiration of his "Introduction to the Life and Writings of Washington," have presented to the Minister an address, requesting that he will allow his portrait to be painted, and placed in the Library Hall of the American Congress. To this M. Guizot has as-sented; and the picture is accordingly to be executed by Mr G. P. A. Healey, a young American artist.

Orangemen of Loughall are beginning to oppose Father | hall of the chamber, which chills and saddens you. It resembles a constitutional comedy played by the dtad, a mechanical pantomime, which one is anxious to see termi-nate, on account of the continual fear, which haunts one, of seeing the springs crack."

COLONIZATION OF THE AFRICAN COAST.--A meeting was held at the Egyptian hall for the purpose of discussing the question which had been introduced by the Rev. Mr Gurley from America, as to the expediency of adopting some steps with a view to the introduction of free people of colour to settlements on the African coast. The statements which had been made upon the subject led to the conviction that the adoption of the proposed plan was calculated to assist in the extermination of slavery in that country; and that to renew the attempt to force the white people as settlers into Africa must terminate, as it had done for the last 50 years, in a total failure. With the latter description of individuals the climate was fatal, whilst with the former it prospered. A committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a petition, the chief heads and outline of which were read.

COPYRIGHT IN FRANCE. - One of the principal points to which the authors and editors of Paris have called the attention of the committee on the Literary Property Bill is the means of preventing the piracy of French works. Clauses are introduced into the bill which the editors state are sufficient to prevent this infringement within the king-dom; but they have also urged that the great object would be to put a stop to it in foreign countries. They have stated that if France would take the initiative in this matter, the principal states of Germany, Holland, England, Sardinia,' and the other countries principally interested in this kind of property, would soon concur with her in measures to this effect.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES .- The opulation returns of the United States are nearly completed, all the census being received at Washington, except Kentucky and Arkansas. Estimating these two, in the absence of the actual returns, the population of the union in 1840 was 16,900,843. Included in the above are 2,350,000 slaves, and 385,000 coloured people. The population in 1830 was 12,866,920; in 1820, 9,633,131; in 1810; 7,239,814.

- An augmentation of the army will take place within a very short period. The increase will not exceed from two to three thousand men.

- The sixty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall

by upwards of 300 gentlemen. — The trade of many ports in Scotland seems to be steadily advancing. An instance of this is seen in the shipping returns of Greenock and Glasgow.

- A new church has been consecrated in Liverpool by the Bishop of Chester, who delivered an appropriate discourse.

- There are 35,000 persons at Liverpool, and 15,000 at Manchester, now living in cellars of the most unhealthy description.

- Typhus fever is spreading among the poor in Edinburgh. The whole wards of the Royal Infirmary have

been thrown open, and almost every bed is occupied. — Effusion into the chest and pericardium was the im-mediate cause of the death of Sir Astley Cooper.

- The Ordnance Estimates have just been printed. They exceed the estimates of last year by the sum of 182,445/.

- A great sensation has been created in the mercantile circles in Dublin by the sudden flight of a member of the Board of Aldermen, leaving behind him defalcations to the enormous amount of 60,0004.

- The only reason that the Post Office has not been supplied with the new medallion envelopes is, that the demand at the Stamp Office is so great that it has been impossible to prepare the necessary stock. The chief security of the envelope is in the threads interwoven in the paper, and there is no intention whatever of discontinuing their issue.

- The co of the port of Ne employs 1,327 vessels, and 13,548 seamen. The gross customs' revenue of the year 1840, for the rising port of Sunderland, is nearly 120,000L; being an increase of 8,000?. over that of 1839.

Mr O'Connell has written to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, advising them that the French Government are about to in an import duty of 12 per cent. on linen yarn, which, as Belfast carries on an immense traffic with France, would lead to serious detriment.

- The average rate of wages in Hants is 15s. a-week. - Measures are being taken by the Government to as-

certain the number of Jesuits located throughout Ireland. - A great number of horses are now weekly imported into Ireland from different parts of Wales. Formerly the

importation was reversed. - There will be a great increase in the number of steamers on the Thames during the ensuing season.

- It is said that Mr Barry is to receive the sum of 25,0004 for designing, superintending, and completing the new Houses of Parliament.

- Some persons have petitioned the Government to allow a new carrisge entrance into Hyde Park at Knights. bridge.

A new Police Court has been opened at Wands worth.

- The last remnant of the British Legion, numbering one hundred and fifty, arrived at Waterford on Wednesday from Santander.

- A workman at the new factory in the dockyard. Woolwich, where a long revolving axle is constantly in operation, allowed the skirts of his coat to come in contact with it, and in a moment he was suspended, and revolving with the same velocity. Before the engine was stopped he had been turned round about sixteen times, but

escaped without any material injury. — Illness to a great extent prevails amongst the privates and some of the non-commissioned officers in the 60th Rifles. . There are now upwards of seventy sick in the hospital; and mostly young men under twenty-two years of age.

- Inquiry has been instituted in consequence of the loss of the Worthing and other letter bags from off the mail coach to Brighton. The bags were lost through the guard's having frequently to leave his seat in consequence of the bad state of the roads. They were recovered.

- In consequence of a fierce competition now going on amongst the coal proprietors in the neighbourhood of Barosley, coals are selling at some of the pits as low as 4s. 9d. per ton.

- The number of prisoners in the House of Correction is 903, there being 682 males and 221 females,

- There will be a new election of a common councilman for Coleman street Ward, the election of Mr Cousins having been declared null and void.

- By an awful fire in a flax-mill, near Kilmacrenan, in Ireland, two lives were lost, and several persons severely injured.

- Sir James Stuart, the Chief Justice of Quebec, is said to have resigned his seat in the Special Council of Lower Canada, of which he was the president. At all events, he is no longer Lord Sydenham's chief adviser, but has openly disagreed with the Governor-General, and quitted Montreal for Quebec. - Colonial Gazette.

- Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Sir William Colebrooke.

- A marriage is contemplated between Prince Charles Ferdinand, son of the Archduke of Modena, and the eldest

daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. — The Queen of the French has united with the Queen Dowager of Naples to effect a reconciliation beween the King of Naples and his brother, the Prince of Cápua.

- A private letter from Baltimore states the belief of the writer that the banks in Maryland and Virginia would

resume specie payments on the 1st inst. — Papers to the 13th of January, from Barbadoes, state that sugar-making had commenced in the island. The crop was expected to be in quantity about the same as last year. Ground provisions were everywhere scarce.

A letter from Toulon contains statements to prove that the various dockyards of France are very inadequately supplied with timber for the vessels repairing or

GUIZOT AND THIERS .- There is a wild report current of a junction between M. Thiers and M. Guizot. It is utterly unfounded, and seems to have had its origin in the fact of their having been seen conversing together lately, and on apparently friendly terms. This proves nothing : for immediately after the accession of M. Guizot, and when he and M. Thiers were considered to be deadly enemies, M. Thiers breakfasted with M. Guizot as if they were the best friends in the world. Public men, even when they are not public impostors, are accustomed to these rappro. chemens.

THE PLAGUE.—The following particulars relating to the plague have appeared :—"The town of Akalsic, the fortress of Alexandrapoli, and several villages between these places and Tiflis, are attacked by the disease. Two battalions of the Georgian grenadiers have also been at-tainted. The plague has not visited Tiflis since 1813, at which period it carried off one half of the population of the town in less than three months.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET .- The Cabinet will be arranged nearly as follows, says the Times correspondent : —Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State ; John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury ; John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; Francis Granger, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Postmaster-General; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General.

or the La Plata question, says -" We came to the Cham-ber of Peers with some hope ; we left it as if we quitted a hospital of incurables. No, life can never penetrate into that bonchouse. Energy is as much denied to it as independence. This mockery of a Chamber, created by the caprice of a monarch, moves in an atmosphere without light or heat. There is an odour of decrepitude in the

- While in England coal and iron are always found together, in France no such coincidence occurs. The iron masters of France are, in consequence, obliged to bring

from a distance the coal necessary for their furnaces. — A petition for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a line of railway from Stafford to Rugby has been pre-sented to Parliament. It is in contemplation to form a railway from Merthyr to Brecon.

- In consequence of the dry rot making its appearance in the roof over the State apartments in Kensington Palace, Government have given instructions for the roof to

be taken off and repaired. — A bill for forming a new street from out the High street, Southwark, to Blackfriar's road, has been read a second time.

- Messrs O'Connell and Litton have arranged to pair off. in order to attend the Galway assizes in the case of

- The appointment of a select committee to investi-gate "the present state of the companies for effecting assurances on lives, and for granting annuities," will be

proposed in Parliament. — Silver coin and bullion shipped at Dover from Feb. 1st to 14th, 30,450 oz. of nilver; 380 oz. of gold. — The rumour of a rebellion at Constantinople, as well os the alarm created by the roporta regarding the M*Leed affair in New York, having subsided, the stock market resumed its ordinary tone of buoyancy on Thursday.

building. - The remainder of the Belgian loan of eighty-two bas been nemillions of frances (about thirty millions) has been ne-gotiated to Messrs Rothschild.

- It was expected that the union of the Canadas would be proclaimed on the 11th of January by the Governor-General, immediately after which the functions of Lieut.-Governor Sir George Arthur would cease in Upper Canada.

- There is such a scarcity of hands to man the codfishing ships of Dieppe, which ought soon to be sailing for Newfoundland, that the traders have addressed two successive petitions to the Minister of Marine, praying for aid.

- There is to be a regular line of sailing packets be-tween Antwerp, Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso. - Private letters state that " the preparations of Au-

tria and the Italian Governments for war were complete, and everywhere on a large scale."

Rutledge v. Rutledge. Both learned gentlemen plead on the same side. — The Newcastle Commercial Banking Company, at their half-yearly meeting, declared a dividend after the rate of siz per cent. per annum.

their half-yearly meeting, declared a unitation of the spring. — On Wednesday the coroner held no fewer than six inquests in the London hospital. They were principally inquests in the London hospital. They were principally is a rumour that the crews of two American ships, the Panama and Kosciusko, had deserted and entered into the Panama and Kosciusko.

- A letter from Treves says that the King of Prussia has remitted the whole of the duty on wine for the year 1840.

- As an instance of the depreciation of property caused by the bill for fortifying Paris, a house in the Rue du Helder, for which 925,000%, were offered in the month of October last, was sold two days before the vote of the Chamber of Deputies for 700,0006. - A Russian, 51. Weschniakoff, is said to have

discovered a new material for heating steam-engines, which takes less space and produces a greater heat than the best sea coal. The inventor calls this substance

carbolein. - It is reported that the theatre in the Hague, which has hitherto been the property of the town itself, has been purchased by the King.

Some disorders occurred in the veterinary school at Alfert, near Paris, on Sunday last, which ended in the withdrawal of the 260 students who paid for their educa-

tion. The Chamber of Deputies rejected on Tuesday the proposition of the Tariff Committee, which recommended that the import duties levied on unbleached thread should be reimbursed on the exportation of twist yarn and linen. - A letter from Rome states that the feast of lan-guages was celebrated on the 12th ult., at the college of the Propaganda. Cardinal Mezzofcuitt presided at this solemnity, unique in its way. There seems to have been orations in every mentionable language. - At Strasburg, at Mentz, and numerous other places, perpetual drilling is said to be observable, and that the troops began to sink under it. In some districts one-eighth of the men were in hospital. - A letter from Rome states that the feast of lan-

- The Congress of New Granada was to meet, in pursuance of the President's proclamation, on the 1st of the present month.

A third explosion has occurred at Acre, and the authorities turned the aqueduct on the ruins to extinguish the fire.

The National insists that France has always suffered and declined under aged Monarchs, citing as examples

and deciment under agent Arotanis, entry as examples Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Charles X. — The Spanish Regency intend converting into a "National Pantheon" the church of St Francis the Great, "for the reception of the mortal remains of all Spaniards

distinguished for their virtues, talents, or services." — The sea is receding so rapidly from the bay of Bourg Neuf, that the remains of an English ship of war mounting 64 guns, which was lost on an eyster-bank whilst in pursuit of a French ship in 1752, are now to be found in the midst of a cultivated plain.

- The Archduke Frederick, who distinguished him-self in the campaign in Syria, has just returned to Vienna.

- The Roman Academy of St Luke has conferred the title of honorary member on the Queen Dowager of Spain, "who, it is well known, is a fine artist in oil colours." — The eldest son of Dost Mahomed, Afzul Khan, has,

on the requisition of his father, surrendered himself to Sir W. Machaghten. The Dost was to be sent on to our own provinces without any delay.

Age Britannia Extract tirist bserver hn aminer Bull 121 from . až EWSPAPER 29 S STAMPS. sued to Ne December, 840

from Lockport. "The avowed object of the last intelligence from Lockport. "The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding," says the editor of the *Buffulo* paper, "is to afford the owner of the *Caroline* an opportunity to arrest M'Leod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and apple manner, the unremacy of the laws. in a proper and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. The New York Journal of Commerce is highly indignant at this most disgraceful and criminal outrage on the person of Mr M'Leod.

The accounts from Canada state that the Governor-General would on the 7th instant issue his proclamation, declaring the union of the two provinces, and convening the new Parliament, to assemble in May next, at King-ston, the new capital of the united provinces.

The Queen has appointed William Robinson, Esq., one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The Queen has also appointed James Annesley, Esq., late Consul at Barcelona, to be Consul at Amsterdam; John Story Penleaze, Esq., late Consul at Amsterdam, to be Consul at Barcelona; and Henry Augustus Cowper, Esq., late Consul at Para, to be Consul at Pernambuco. Also, Charles Waybrow Ligar to be Surveyor-General of the colony of New Zealand.

The Times, in reference to the duel in St John's Wood on Thursday, remarks :---" It is in vain to expect that ma-gistrates will do their duty in these cases, if they get nothing but ridicule for their pains, and meet with no co-operation from the law officers of the Crown. We call upon Lord Normanby, therefore, as the chief of the police magistracy, to take care that an inquiry is instituted, without delay, into the truth or falsehood of this shame-less advertisement of felony; and if these persons, named Patterson and Marsden, really have committed the crime imputed to them, to put the machinery of justice in mo-tion for their conviction and punishment."

The Marquis of Normanby has been prevented by indisposition from attending at the Home office during the

present week. Such was the doubtful issue of the late trial in the House of Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan and his legal advisers, that his Lordship, in the event of being found guilty of felony, and to prevent, in the event of being found guilty of felony, and to prevent, in that case, the whole of his property being forfeited to the Crown, exe-cuted, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman having married a sister of Lord Cardigan. It is stared that the legal expenses of this transfer of property, arising from fines upon copyholds, and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards of 10,000*l*. As the deed is stated to have been enrolled in due form, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred to effect a re-transfer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should the statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to Government be correct, they will not only most amply defray all the expenses incurred by the country in fitting up the House of Lords, &c., but leave a very handsome surplus.— From a Correspondent.

The Court Circular announces with due pomp that the The Court Circular announces with due pomp that the Royal West Pennard cheese was yesterday brought to Buckingham Palace for presentation to the Queen. Her Majesty "saw the cheese privately, and was graciously pleased to express her approbation." Prince Albert re-ceived the deputation (by whom it was brought) at one o'clock, " and expressed himself much pleased and grati-fied." fied."

Intelligence has reached Woolwich of the death of Brigadier-General Edward Thomas Michell, of the Royal Artillery, on the 25th of January, of fever, brought on by remaining too long in wet clothes at Damascus.

At a public meeting held at Berkhampstead, for the

remained in confinement at the date of the last intelligence | during the autumnal months, but the present prospects were considered favourable to sugar cultivation. Excellent tobacco had lately been produced in this island by an American immigrant.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day at two o'clock. The Council was attended by all the ministers except the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship is better to-day.

On the 18th a numerous meeting of noblemen and landed proprietors was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, for the purpose of forming a society similar to the Highland Society in Scotland, and the chartered agricultural societies Society in Scotland, and the chartered agricultural societies in England, with the view of improving the husbandry of Ireland. The payment of 1*l*. annually is to constitute a member, but the benevolent may pay as much as they think proper. A subscription list was opened, and in a very few minutes upwards of 1,000*l*. were subscribed. The Juke of Leiner care 2100*l*.

The Duke of Leinster gave 200%. In the Queen's Bench this morning, a plaintiff named Francis, who had been employed as boatswain of the ship Greyhound, to the East Indies, obtained 100% damages from Hutchinson, the Captain, for tyrannous and brutal behaviour.

The important appeal relating to the will of the late Mr Wood, of Gloucester, will not come on for hearing until after Easter term.

Mr Cousins was this day re-elected a Common Councilman for Coleman street ward.

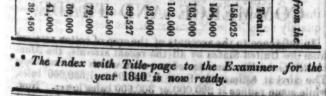
We regret to announce the death of Mrs Knowles, wife of the author of Virginius.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

COURTS OF LAW. COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. BREACH OF PROMISE.— GREENSTED & NORTH.— This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage. Sir F. Pollock, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff was ay young woman, the daughter of a respectable widow. The conduct of the defendant was as bad as he had ever known in similar instances. The defendant had put upon the record a plea that he was an infant; this might be true when the parties first became acquainted, which was in the year 1834, but the intimacy continued till the year 1839, when they were on the point of being united. He should show letters from the defendant to the plaintiff, couched in the most affectionate terms, and fully establishing the pro-mise to marry her. This state of things continued till the middle of 1839, and in February of 1840 the plaintiff gave birth to a child, of which the defendant was the father : this would appear to have been an inducement to the defendant to break off the intimacy, and in June, 1840, he married an-other woman ; but he slould read to them a letter, which was in these words:—"My dearest and beloved Mary,— I have just heard, to my misery, the unjust conduct of your mother, and the manner in which it has affected you; but pray, my dearest girl, do not let it hurt you, or you will break my heart. You know there is nothing causes me so much we cheldness as to see you miserable, and surely you will not break the heart that is so sincerely, warmly, and for ever yours. Treat with scorn your cruel, hard-hearted oppres-sors. It is not they who will do you justice, but the Almighty will, I aincerely houle, uniah them who are so callous to all human feelings. And is there not another thing to console you? I hope there is. You have my uncharging love. You know, my lovely girl, you have it; therefore chear up, and say to yourself.— I have one who will always stand by me, and when the storms of life and cruel oppres-sion surround me he will console me, and love me in the hum so misery

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> plaintiff's mother keeps the Two Brewers in Southwark; has met the defendant at skittles, and at a glee club there;



POLICE.

124

DECIDEDLY A GENTLEMAN.—A "gentleman of in-dependent fortune," named Gundry, who occupies cham-bers, A 14, in the Albary, Piccadilly, was on Wednesday brought before Mr. Dyer, on a warrant charging him with brought before Mr Dyer, on a warrant charging him with assaulting his groom; a second charge was lodged against him of a similar nature by his cook; and a third and mach graver charge was preferred against him for assaulting the police officers sent to apprehend him, and presenting a loaded double harrelled pistol and a sword, and threatening to blow out their brains. — The groom having been violently assaulted by his master, had taken out a summons against him, which he treated with contempt, the consequence of which was, that a warrant was issued. The officer proceeded on Tuesday night to the Albany, and succeeded, after waiting some hours, in laying hold of the defendant, who most unceremo-niously knocked him down, and then, drawing out a double-barrelled pistol, threatened to blow his brains out. The constable, conceiving his life to be in danger, sent to the The defendant, however, succeeded, by presenting his pietol and also a sword, in keeping them at bay, and the neigh-bourhood in a tumult. At length, by the prudent conduct of Mr Superintendent Baker, the disturbance was quelled, and the officers removed to a distance, where they waited until sion of very considerable property, and to be respectably connected, but who, from the incoherent manner in which he spoke, and the way in which he conducted himself, was evi-dently deranged, during the time the examination was going on folded his arms, hit his lips, frowned, and played off various theatrical gestures .- The two charges made by the servants having been proved, and the certificates of the surgeon (Mr Young) as to the injuries inflicted read, Mr Gundry thus held forth relative to one of the assaults :---"Oh, when I received notice that a summons had been taken out, I drove to the boy's father in my own cab, and while I was speaking to Mrs Chapman in my own cab, the father came up, and then I said I had done wrong in strik-ing the boy, but he deserved it for a flagrant abuse of my orders. I said I beat him because I thought it would be of benefit to him, but as this was wrong, I would give him something and take him back again. I drove away in my cab, thinking, of course, that every thing was settled. The father came the next morning, and I said I would give the boy's compensation of 102, as my object in beating him was not to exert tyranny, but to correct his faults. The boy had said something about the other servants; the fact is, I had occa-sion to turn away some of my servants, one for letting per-sons into my house against my express orders, and the other Gundry thus held forth relative to one of the assaults :sons into my house against my express orders, and the other for impertinence. Now, I had just come from a cottage that I have at Hampstead. I had dismissed my page some days before, when I found none of my servants ready to re-ceive me. I was kept an hour and a half waiting, and I became excessively angry, and having discovered that the cab boy had told me a story about his stopping out, I took him iuto the hall and gave him a good beating. The boy then ran away. I drove to his father's in my own cab to tell him what I did was in the heat of the moment, and he spoke to me in a very humble manner. You see, sir, it's necessary to be sharp with these boys. If gentlemen once overlook miscon-duct, they never have any hold again on their servants."—Mr Dyer then proceeded to hear the charge made by the police.— The defendant, interrupting them, said—"I ought to make the charge against those rascals for the manner in which they insulted me last night—the scum of the earth, only fit for the shambles, to come and try to take me into custody, me—a gentleman—as if I was a common man; I shall bring this affair before Parliament, it shall not rest here, no, no, no—…" Mr Dyer at length having succeeded in stopping the defendant, heard the policeman's charge, on which the cab boy had told me a story about his stopping out, I took the defendant, heard the policemon's charge, on which the defendant said-" This shall go before Parliament. Do you think I was going to be treated in that way by such scum as policemen, persons only fit for the shambles; they are a disgrace to any country; however, the case shall not rest here, it shall be adjudicated before a higher tribunal. He here, it shall be adjudicated before a higher tribunal. He, that fellow (pointing to a policemen), ran up to me and seized me thus (and, suiting the action to the word, he seized a person sitting by, who did not seem to relish his practical exemplification). I immediately said, 'You take me, a gentleman !' and seized him, when the fellow fell down and hallooed 'Murder.' But this affair will be before a higher tribunal. There were seven or eight policemen about me, with their low abuse. I told them they were only fit for the shambles. I know the nature of the law of assault well. I paid a shilling some time back for an assanit, and I know angistrate WOD C give annoyance to gentlemen." - Mr Dyer called upon the defandant to find bail to answer the various charges at the sessions .- The entire amount of bail required from the de fendant and his sureties is 1,0002.-The defendant (to Mr

Jardine regretted being obliged to put the law in force, by calling upon her either to procure one surely in the sum of 100L, or be committed to prison.—Mrs Waylett was quite unprepared for such an event; she hoped there would be no necessity for enforcing it, as she would solemnly pledge her honour to appear at the trial.—Mrs Waylett was then in-formed, that in the absence of bail, she must be removed to formed, that in the absence of ball, she must be removed to prison, when Mr Flower said, that, under the circumstances, rather than Mrs Waylett should go to prison, he would become bail for her in the required amount: but at length Mr Alexander Lee, who accompanied Mrs Waylett, offered himself as hail. He merely lodged at No. 13 Lisle street, Leicester square, whilst in London; but he was the pro-prietor of the Chester. Hereford, and other theatres, if that was considered a sufficient qualification .- Mr Pencock was quite satisfied, and the parties left the court.

SHORT MEASURE .- Mr Thomas Magarey. " a respect-able coal-merchant," was summoned before Sir P. Laurie, on Friday last, for having sold coals deficient in weight to poor people during the intensely cold weather. After a long investigation the gentlemen of the inquest would be satisfied without proceeding further if Mr Magarey would consent to present 20 guineas to the poor of Billing state.) His solicitor at once accepted the proposal, and handed over a donation to that amount.

LEAVING & CARD. - Mr David Home, No. 4 York street, Gloucester gate, Regent's park, appeared before Mr Raw-linson, upon a summons obtained against him under clause 54, article 10, of the New Police act, which renders a person liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. for affixing any posting place, stated, that about two o'clock in the alternoon of the 6th instant, the defendant, whom he had seen before, came to the door with a double knock, and was admitted by the under footman. Brown. Defendant offered his card to Brown, with directions that it should be given to Sir Felix Booth, but Brown refused to receive it. The defendant had also expressed that he had called for money due to him from Sir Felix. Defendant to him that if he did not take it he Sir Felix. Defendant told him that it he did not take it he would the it to the knocker of the door. The door was then closed by Brown. About five minutes afterwards he found a card tied to the knocker with a piece of tape. On the card was written: "Sir Felix Booth, Mr Home calls for payment, &c., due to him under the deed of 1835. Feb. 6th, 1841." Mr Bodkin, in answer, said that the defendant was the inventor of a new process for the distillation of brandy, and that he had entered into a command, with Sir Bells. that he had entered into an agreement with Sir Felix Booth, to whom he had imparted the secret, the conditions of which agreement were that he was to receive an annual stipend, together with a per centage upon each gallon dis-posed of. On the 5th of February instant a letter on the part of Sir Felix was addressed to the defendant, setting forth that he might exercise his right of going to the disforth that he might exercise his right of going to the dis-tillery to inspect the books, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the quantity of brandy manufactured and the amount of money received thereon; he proceeded thither, but a sight of the books heing denied him, he repaired to the private residence of Sir Felix Booth. To prove that money was really due to him, upwards of 600L was paid to him on the 10th instant, four days after the alleged offence was committed. Mr Rawlinson said, under all the circumstances he did not consider that the charge came within the spirit of turned. he did not consider that the charge came within the spirit of the Act of Parliament, and he should therefore dismiss the S. I Base to be A stant S in a

ULSTER PROTESTANT RIOTERS .- James Marron, an inhabitant of Dromore, charged 16 persons, whom he had daly summoned, with riot and assault. A large body of be-tween 400 and 500 persons had collected in the town of Dromore, early on the 18th of January (the day on which Mr. O'Connell was expected to pass through, on his way to Bel-fast), many of them armed with fire-arms. The complainant, a Catholic, who was out in that direction, advanced to the crowd, when he was out in that direction, advanced to the crowd, when he was instantly assailed with shouts of "To hell with the Pope !" and other such language, which was followed up by some of the mob striking him. He then left the field, and went into town, followed all the way by the mob, who continued pelting him with stones and sods. Five of the persons charged were held to bail to take their trial: About six of the other way bound to bail to take their trial. About six of the others were bound over to keep the peace for two years .- Newry Examiner.

DISCOVERT OF STOLEN BANK NOTES .- John Denton Holt, a clerk to Messrs Hall and Co., of Liverpool, was <text><text><text><text> charged with having robbed his employers in December last. Mr Dowling, the police commissioner, said that the sum

one there were 28 five pound Bank of England notes; in another 1 twenty pound note, 16 ten pound notes, and 10 five pound ditto. In a paper parcel were 100 sovereigns, in another 100 ditto, in another 100 ditto, in another 96 sover reigns and 4 louis d'or, in another 100 sovereigns, in another 100 sovereigns, all of which they consecutively numbered as new produced. The amount found at Huddersfield was 1732 and the watch that Mitcham; 1,4402, 24, 66, taking the initial direction of 164, 24, each and Altowether, valuing, the watch louis d'or at 164 2d. each. Altorether, valuing the watch at 114, the value recovered was 1.6262 2s. 61. Mr. Dowling stated that the prisoner said that amongst the money (the 1751.) was 201. belonging to a niece of his, and 251. belonged to himself, both of which sums he had taken with him from Liverpool. "The prisoner also said that the sun he took belonging to Messrs Hall and Go., was 1,8001 and odd The prisoner said there was a deficiency of 60%, which he could not account for. These and other facts connected with the extraordinary circumstances of the robbery having hern fully detailed in evidence, the prisoner was again remanded. share itor ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man, named William Gaunt, a shopman in the employ of Messrs. Harvey and Co., Lambeth house, Westminster road, being suspected of robbing his employers, was taken into custody. The officer went up with him into his bed-room to search his box, and whilst so engaged the young man suddenly draw a razor across his throat, inflicting a wound of a shocking ma-ture. He was conveyed to Guy's hospital ture. He was conveyed to Guy's hospital. DESPERATE LEAP FROM BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE. At an inquest held at St Bartholomew's Hospital, respecting the death of Thomas Henman, aged 36, a printer, who pre-cipitated himself from Blackfriars-bridge, it was stated that on Monday evening the deceased tapped an old gentle. man on the shoulder, and calling out "follow me," ran across the load, jumped upon one of the seats, and from thence threw himself into the river, over the centre arch. A waterman brought the body on shore, but the man dil A waterman brought the body on shore, but the man dil not long survive. The verdict was Temporary Insanity. MURDER AT BUTHING A gamekeeper, named Eyan Evans, had disappeared, and was supposed to have been nurdered by a tailor, named Edward Chubb. The wife of the prisoner has subsequently stated, that on his return home on the evening of the keeper's disappearance he told her that he had "settled Evans;" that he had called him out on the he had "settled Evans;" that he had called him out on the Saturday night in the way before spoken of, and had led him about two miles from his house, pretending to show him some snares that had been set; that during the walk he had tried to shoot him from behind no less than three times, but that each time his pistol missed fire, and that the game-kceper being deaf did not hear the noise, and mistook the flashing in the pan for a gleam of lightning; that having failed in these attempts he led him to the bank of a certain slate-quarry, which he described, and having told him to look about for the wires, struck him with the pistol from be-hind, and thrust him over into the with the pistol from be-hind. hin", and thrast him over into the water; that there was a fall of 25 yards to the water, and that the pool was six yards deep. In consequence of this statement the pool referred to was submitted to a rigorous search, and the body was soon discovered. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been re-

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENT AT A CHARTIST MEETING .- At Castle ACCIDENT AT A CHARTIST MEETING.—At Castle Douglas, P. M. M'Douall, a native of Galloway, was about to address the Chartists upon the "Rights of Labour." On Friday the 6th, before the hour of meeting, there were at least 70 persons, all waiting with anxiety for his appear-ance; when the floor gave way, and the whole mass, with a few exceptions, who clung to broken raiters, were prepitated to the flat below. The screams of the sufferers were traly awful-men, women, and children. Upwards of 30 individuals have been more or less injured on the occasion. RAIT.WAY ACCIDENT.-The following passage occurs in letter received from the Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P.:-" You were very near having an election in this county the other day. Coming down from town, about two miles on the other side of Wigan, the carriage in which I was on the railway, owing to some fault in the rail itself, got off the rails, going at the time at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. The wheels, axles, springs, steps, &c., in fact, everything below the body of the carriage, was smashed to ces ; and when at length the engine was stopped, we were eft lying in the wreck about two feet from the edge of the embankment, over which we were passing at the time; jet, most fortunately, nobody was hurt."-Kelso Chronicle.

orth has been taken on speculation; the prices firm, at fourth has been taken on speculation; the prices firm, at about 1d. per 1b higher than at the close of last week. This lively demand and advance caused more inquiry at Matchester, both for goods and yarn, especially the latter, and in some cases higher rates were paid. An unusual demand is said to have sprung up here for a new fabric of the "moussellne-de-laine" species, which is stimulating the manufacturers to great exertions, both in extending the manufacturers to great exertions, both in extending the manufacturers. Some of the manufacturers have orders in the patterns. Some of the manufacturers have orders for all that they are able to produce within the next three months.

nonths. In the Leeds warehonses chiefly connected with domestic trade there is a good business doing in fabrics, suitable for spring and summer season; but the purchases in the piece-halls have been limited. There has been an excellent demand at Huddersfield in middle and low fancy woollens, and mand at Huddersheld in middle and low fancy woollens, and confidence gradually increases. The yarn market at Brad-ford lively—the wool flat. The woollen cloth trade of Sad-dleworth is improving. No change at Rochdale as respects wages; but the flannel weavers have more work than they had before Christmas. The blanket trade at Bury is not uprosperous; the trade at Bolton less brist than it was more have. ionth ago. The trade of Dundee is brisk in tow and codilla; but the demand for the finer description of flax is still dull.

Prices of produce in the Lonion market are generally pretty steady, but the sales have not in any instance been The tea trade remains flat. At the public sales on large. The tea trade remains nat. At the public sales on Thursday, which offered 21,000 packages, a part only was sold, establishing rather lower prices. The private trans-actions were limited to Company's Congoo, which sold at 18, 63d, per lb, cish. The sales went off with more spirit on Friday i common Hysons and Gunpowders were sold Id, per lb. dearer. The demand in raw sugar for home consumption is steady; several parcels will be brought forward at public sales next week; in the foreign sugar market no new feature presents itself. The coffee market is quiet ; in rice, rather more disposition to purchase is evinced; tallow continues dall of sale roused by a came same baryon

THE FUNDS .- SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK. From the List of Messre Walfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change alley. BRITISH. ILI .10 FOREIGN. Price. Price. Belgian sn 98 Brazil 72 22] 78 .88 De. Account 3 per Cont. Reduced.. Danish Dutch 23 per Cent. ... French 3 per Cent. ... Mexican 6 per Ct. New Port. Regency...... 31 New 32 Reduced Long Annuities Bank Stock 97 1 501 118 131 16 76 1651 27 India Stock 248 Russian Spanish Ditto Deferred. 5s pm 113 India Bonds..... 10s dis THE RIA BY MALL ALL Ditto Passive Guna an SHARE LIST. Price. Shares. Pand. 191 10000-1 £ 100 701 801 Birmingham and Derby Railway. 100 100 100 Birmingham and Gloucester Dc ... Bristol and Exeter Do. Cheltenham & Great Western Do. 30. 100 60 100 621 Eastern Counties Do. 25 1 81 23 100 Great Western Do. 90 61 65 50 100 100 50 211 Gosport Do. Liverpool and Manchester Do. 461 40 100 London and Brighton Do. 743 .50 P:50 172 25 223 London and Birmingham Do. 100 90 20 50 174 8J 58 London and Greenwich Do. London and South Western Do. ... 20 50 London and Croydon Do. Manchester and Leeds Do. 12 20 20 100 78 70 Midland Counties Do. 80 100 100 North Midland Do. York and North Midland Do. 74 100 100 50 75 1.50 Australasia Bank British North American Do. 53<u>}</u> 35 40 50 40 40 25 Colonial Do. London Joint Stock Do. London and Westminster Do.... 36 100 121 10 100 20 24 Union of Australia Do. 33 25 d 25 95 164 100 Ds 100. 100 50 100 Grand Junction Do. West Middlesex Do. East and West India Docks 60 93 100 Stock n Do. 684 Stock

THE EXAMINER.

an où blaon or				, both Ma				111
English & Scotch Irish Foreign	Qrs. 4050	Qra. 6 2070	Qrs. 400 3480	Qr	111111	36	90 sc - sc - br	
Gazette Averages.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Ben	ns.	Poas	
Week ended Feb. 17 Six Weeks (Governs Duty)	614/10	71. 10.1		24. 93	10-	-0-1		-

Prices per Stone.	tei anitier At Market. in the dir
Beef 3s. 4d to 4s. 6d Mutton 4s. 2d to 5s. 6d Lamb 6s. 6d to 6s. 6d Veal 6s. 4d to 6s. 4d Pork 4s. 8d to 5s. 6d	Monday. Frid Beasts

mindos sill COAL MARKET, WEDNESDAY.

Price of Coals per ton at the close of the market :-Buddle's West Hartley, 21s 6d-Derwent Main, 17s-Holywell Main, 22s 6d-New Tanfield Moor, 19s-Pontop Windsor, 18s 6d-Tatfield Moor, 22s 6d-Wylam, 28s. Wall's End :-Gosforth, 24s 3d-Horspir, 23:-Caraloc, 26s-Adelaide, 25s-Richard-son's Tees, 22s 6d-Tees, 25s 6d-Wear, 20s-Hartley, 21s 6d.-Ships arrived, 21.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

to account of Tuesday, February 16.

Tuesday, February 16. WAR OFFICE, FERENARY 16. 10th Light Dragoons-Lieut. Lord F. G. C. G. Lennox, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Long, who retires. 13th Light Dragoons-Lieut. S. A. Dickson, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieut, vice Browne, who exchanges. 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards-Capt the Hon. A. Gordon, to be Adjutant, vice Hood, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 17th Foot-Cornet G. Stevenson, from half-pay of the 6th Dragoons, to be Rhsign, vice Wall, appointed Quartermaster to the 61st Foot, R. B. Codd, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stevenson, who retires.

to the dist Foot; R. B. Codd, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stevenson, who revires.
32d Foot-Lieut, D. Browne, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut, vice Dickson, who exchanges.
43d Foot-Ensign O. A. O. Gore, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Lord F. Lennox, appointed to the 19th Light Dragoons;
W. J. Paul, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gore.
50th Foot-Assistant Surgeon J. Barke, from the Staff, to be Assister Sonton Ellips.

50th Foot-Assistant Surgeon J. Burke, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ellson, promoted in the 90th Foot. 61st Foot-Eusign M. Wall, from the 17th Foot, to be Quar-termaster, vice W. Clarke, who rettres upon half-pay. 90th Foot-Assistant Surgeon R. Ellson, from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Kinnis, appointed to the Staff. Cape Mounted Riflemen-Lieut. G. T. C. Napier, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Rishton, who retires; Ensign F. Camphell, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Napier; J. Borrow, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Camphell. Hospital Staff-To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces-W. C. Seaman, Gent. vice Janesson, who retires; J. B. Currey.

C: Seaman, Gent. vice Jameson, who resigns; J. E. Currey, Gent. vice Burke, appointed to the 50th Poor. (Errata in the Gazettes of the 15th and 26th of January)

53d Foot - For Assistant-Surgeon T. G. Logan, M.D. from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Docker, whose appointment has been cancelled, read, wice Docker, appointed to the filst Foot

54th Foot-For E. S. Docker, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Everard, deceased, read, Assistant Surgeon E. S. Docker, from the 53d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Everard, deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. W. and J. Mullony, Bath, brassfounders-Shaw and Brook, Brighouse, Yorksbire, ironfounders-Bright and Hamar, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, linen drapers-T. Bake and S. Mills, Manchester, innkeepers-J. and W. Rideal, Union street, Southwark, wine merchants-Dixon, Neve, and Co. and Bixon, Thorneycroft, and Neve, Rough Hills Ironworks, Staffordshire-J. Wrigley and W. Winterbottom, Leeds, cloth dressers TG. A. Voigh, and W. Rohinson, Church row, Isling-ton, piannforte warehousemen-W. Alcock, J. Ash, and J. Loxley, Shelleld, carpenters; as far as regards J. Ash-W. and P. Höbson, Leeds, bricklayers Bridle, Knight, and Droy, Little Saffron nill, timber dcalers; as far as regards E. Bridle -W., I., and J. Parker-J. and T. Seaber, Fordham and Soham, Cambridgeshite, grocers-B. Baker and G. Carter, Kingswinford and Oak Farm, Staffordshire, miners-Lightfoot, Unsworth, and Callon, Gerard's Bridge, near St Helen's, Lan-cashire, earthenware manufacturers-C. H. and E. Hilton, Darwen, Lancashire, Cartwright, Walsh, and Co. Manebester, and Imray, Cartwright, and Co. London, paper manufacturers - Cooper and Wingfield, coventry, coal merchants-Giles, Brothers, Smithfield bars, wholesale stationers-J. Phillips and W. Cox, Northampton, ironmongers-Williams, Foster,

Robinson, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, engineers-March 10, W. Blundell and R. Falk, Liverpool, merchants-March 9, E. Holgate, Manchester, calenderer.

125

CERTIFICATES-MARCH 9. CERTIFICATES-MARCH 9. C. Wallbank, Birmingham, metal deakir-W. Barrett, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted stuff massfacturer-S. Knight, Exeter, stone mason-S. B. Booth, Maccle-field, silk merchant -J. Richardson, North Shields, merchant-J. Gibsen, Bristol, tailor-T. Hill, Peterborough, Northamptoushire, merchant-J. Noble, Paragon mews, New Kent road, wheelwright-J. A. Reynolds, Birmingham, hatter-G. Fittock, Devonport, ten dealer. A. Reynolo tea dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Stewart, Inverdunning, Perthshiro, maltater-M. Holmes and D. Andrew, Paisley, engineera-W. Glen, Greenock, draper-P. Aitchison and J. Knox, Edinburgh, slaters-S. Wood, Friars of Jedburgh-J. Shortridge, Maxweltown, baker -J. Reid, Dundee, bater.

two man Friday, February 19. 11 Julius, Indiana

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 19.

6th Dragoons-Cornet A. J. Roberts, to be Lieut. by pur-chase, vice Mosley, who retires; Ensign J. E. Fleeming, from the 71st Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Roberts. Scots' Fusifier Guards-Lieut. J. Dalrymple, to be Lieut. and Cap'. by purchase, vice Drummond, who retires; H. P. Hepburn, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice rymple.

Foot-T. E. B. Dent, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, 9th

9th Foot-T. E. B. Dent, Gent to be Ensign, by parchase, vice Layard, promoted. 18th Foot-Ensign J. Cochrane, to be Lient. without pur-chase. vice Vavasour, deceased; Quartermaster Serjeant P. Simmons, to be Ensign, vice Cochrane. 19th Foot-L'eut. W. Bernard, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Stirling, deceased; Ensign R Sanders, to be Lient. vice Bernard; W. M. Farquharson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sanders.

23th Foot-Ensign A. Miller, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Williams, deceased; W. W. Turner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Miller. 32d Foot-Ensign T. Robyns, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Forsyth, who retires; F. Power, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur-chase, vice Robyns.

41th Foot-A. Cary, Geut. to be Ensign, without purchase,

vice Cooke, deceased. 71st Foot-The Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fleeming, appointed to the 6th Dragoons. 86th Foot-Lieut. G. Ack om, from half pay of the 38th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Macdonald, promoted; Ensign A. W. Riley, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Acklon, who retires; G. C. G. Pathered Contents of the Regime by purchase, vice Riley.

Bytheses, Gent. to be Ensign, by pu chase, vice Riley. Memorandum – The a; pointment of Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Docker, in the 53d Foot, has not been cancelled, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th January, but he has been removed from that Regiment to the 54th Foot, and not the flat Regiment, as stated in the Gazette of the 16tu February.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEBRUARY 18.

Ordnance Medical Department - Assistant-Inspector M. Thomas, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Surgeon E. Simpson, to be Senior Surgeon, with the rank of Staff-Sur-geon of the First Class; Assistant Surgeon T. Colchester, to be Sargeon. Investable bar in har in

oof I .no PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. S. J. Hadlow and P. Youle, Tottenham green, schoolmaters -J. Hook, sea, and J. Hook, jun. New Bond street, ladin,' shee makers—P. Lawton and J. A. Whiskard, Bishopsgate street Without, pawnbrokers – J. Bland and R. Overend, Glusburn, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers – J. Brokenshir and S. Mongor, Ramsgate, coal merchants—R. Stone and C. S. Thomas, Great Carter lane, Dictors, Commun., notaries— W Bohismer J. B. Carter Lane, Dictors, Commun., notaries and S. Mongor, Ramsgate, coal merchants-R. Stone and C. S. Phomas, Great Carter Iane, Dictors' Communs, notaries-W. Robinson and J. R. S. Stark, Horseferry toat, Limebose, provision merchants-R. Merrick and J. Gulson, jun, Coven-try, silkmen-J. Jones and D. Morgau, Llanelwchaiarn, Mont-gomerysbire, timber merchants-H., W. C., and J. Esling, Banham, Norfolk, grocers; as far as regards H. Esling-N. Hill and C. Willianson, Regent street, glovers-V. Brittain, R. R., C., and G. Brownell, Sheffield, merchants; usfar as regards V. Brittain and G. Brownell-C. Alderton and G. J. and S. V. Paris, Walnut-tree walk, Lambeth, manufacturing, che-mists; as far as regards M. Colesworthy and G. J. and S. V. Paris, Walnut-tree walk, Lambeth, manufacturing, che-mists; as far as regards M. Colesworthy and G. J. and S. V. Paris, Walnut-tree walk, Lambeth, manufacturing, che-mists; as far as regards M. Colesworthy and G. J. and S. V. Paris, Walnut-tree walk, Lambeth, manufacturing, che-mists; as far as regards M. Colesworthy and G. J. and S. V. Paris, Walnut-tree walk, Lambeth, manufacturing, che-mists; as far as regards J. Lockwood and T. Yorkshire, silk spinners; as far as regards J. Lockwood and T. Wood-E. Cohen and A. Levy, Stoney Iane, Houndestuch, con-fectioners-E. Knight and J. Burge, Great Pulteney street, Golden square, tailors-Mary and S. Stone, High Holbo n, grocers-J. Hobbs and J. Carpenter, Liverposl, hattes-R. Evans and W. H. Fisher, Manches er, misunfacturers of cotton gods-J. Heffer and H. Hales, jun. Carliste street, Lambeth, coach body makers-R. Hall and J. Stockham, Bartlett's build-ings, Holborn, jewellers. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. H. C. Carter, Tooting, Surrey, linea draper.

11 BANKRUPTS. OF DAME G. H. Garnett, Queen Ann street, Marylebone, chemist. [Cooper,

		I DEVER		
Grand Junction Canal	1 135	100	100	L
Regent's Do.	10	100	100	E
Imperial Gas	57	50	50	Ľ
Phœnix Do.		50		Ľ
United Deserves and D	10 10 10 34 31 31	a comon	10 00 ere	L
United General Do	30	12.50 110	U AT m	h
Westminster Chartered Do	58	50	50	Ł
Allance Insiraneo		100	11	Ľ
		50 31	193112 01	£
Atlas Do. Eagle Do.	0000025	BORNAT	moreshi	6
Eagle Do. Globe Do.	" hagesta	80100010	ai tan au	Ł
Guardian Do.	119		01.100	£
Concert Que	nad 87 ort	1:100 al	1 127 7	ŧ
General Steam Navigation	im 1925 a	15 15 12	10014 000	Ł

0.9

up elde

т.

R.

St Katherine's Do.

TO DIAS CORN MARKETS.

From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.J. CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 15 .- The frost has completely gone, and the navigation of the river is clear; the smaller rivers must of course be still somewhat blocked, and we have consequently short supplies of everything. English wheat is a shade destrer than this day week, and a good busiwheat is a shade dearer than this day week, and a good busi-ness has been done in foreign at is. to 2s. advance. Barley is dull. Oats sell freely at last week's prices. Beans and peas are firm. The nominal top price of flour has been raised this morning to 58s. being an advance of 3s. per sack. Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red 61s 65s Ditto, white. 63s 70s Unteeln, Came

Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red 61s 65a Ditto, white... 63s 70s Lincoln, Cam-Malt, Suffulk and Norbridge, and Norfolk, - Ditto, white.. 62s 66s - Dantzic (tree) Ane Dantzic (tree) fane 668 - 6 Barley, English Malt. ing, and Chevaller. 33s 37s Grinding & Bere 24s 22s Distillers 29s 32s Outs, English Feed. 22s 26s Polands 24s 25s Scotch Feed. 22s 26s Potate and Scotch 25s 38s Peas. E Plour, per sack, Town-made Housebold.... 53s 53s Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk 44s 46s Potate and Scotch 25s 30s

Coas Exchange, FRIDAX, Fan. 19. The weather continues nid and wet, the wind south-west. The arrivals very short. Each English and foreign wheat is in better demand, and sales have in some instances been made at an advance of 30, per group in horiey, but late prices are maintained. Oats and buyers at Monday's prices, Flour is brick.

and W. Cox, Northampton, ironmongers-Williams, Foster, and Co. Swanses and elsewhere, copper smelters; as far as regards J. Sampson.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. Dobson, Leeds, innkeeper. S. Williams, Lambeth walk, haberdasher. [Warne, Leadenhaft street. R. Silk and T. Brown, Long acro, coach makers. [Burgoynes and Co! Oxford street. J. W. Callaway, Woburn, Bedfordshire, linen draper. [Jones. And Son, Sise lanes.
And Son, Sise lanes.
Fearnley, Hampstead, ironmonger. [Wood and Blake, Falcon street, Aldersgate street.
M. Saunderson, Red Lion square, house sgent. [Edwards, King's road, Bedford row.
Read, Orawford street, Portman square, hair dresser.
(Robinson, Orchard street, Portman square.)
Harris and S. King, High Holboin, woollen drapers. [May, Ogeen square. Bloomsbury.

Queen square, Bloomsbury. Sutton, Bedford place, East street, Old Kent road, builder. [Armstrong, South square, Gray's ins. Savage, Surrey street, Strand, lodging house keeper. G.

W. [Ford, Henrietta street, Covent garden. E. Okell, Liverpool, flour dealer. [Taylor and Co. Bedford

Ruth Crux, Canterbury, victualler. [Casley, Guildford street, Russell square. Smith, Stratford-on-Avon, mercer. [Adlington and Co. Bed-

ford row

Roberts, Holbeck steam mills, near Leeds, corn miller. Smithen and Mitton, Southampton buildings, Chancery T. DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.
 March 9, F. Robinson, Turnham green, woollen draper-March 9, K. A. Clunie, B. rwick spon. Tweed, corn merchant-March 11, H. Jacob. Amersham. Buckinghamshire, builder -March 11, H. Jacob. Amersham. Buckinghamshire, builder -March 11, E. Flint, Ludgate till, hosier-March 10, S. B. Hannah, St Austle, Cornwall, tea dealer-March 10, S. B. Holder, Bread street, Chenpside, Manchester warehouseman-Murch 11, R. F. Redhouse, Gloucester place, Old Kent 10ad, tailor-March 2, B. Harris, Treesingfield. Suffolk, cattle dealer-March 17, C Jones, Birmingham, jeweller-March 16, M. Newby, Northampton, merchant-March 9, M., J., and R. Law, Rochale, Lancashire, an dealer-Merch 16, G. Wester, seu. Manchester, basker-March 14, S. Hornet, 15, E. Bennley, Manchester, basker-March 10, J. and W. Lancashire, flannet manufacturer-March 10, J. and W.

Old Cavendish street.

J. Philpot, Bay-tree Tavern, St Swithin's lane, victualler. [Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane.
W. Worsfold, Margaret street, Cavendish square, coach spring maker. [Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
J. Robson, Bear street, Leicester square, coach currier. [Kight-International Science Science Science]

Tey, Panton square, St James's.
F. Wood, Atkiason place, Brixton, coal dealer. [Oldknow, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.
Mary May, Devenport, earthenware dealer. [Surr, Lombard

street. A. Pickard, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Clarke,

A. Flokard, Dewoourg, Forkarde, State, State, State, Chancery lane.
T. Hanson, Huddersfield. Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's inn fields.
G. Munn, Hagnor, Berkshire, paper manufacturer. [Pinniger, Newbury, Berkshire.
W. Taylor, Westbury, Wiltshire, carpenter, [Whitaker, Gray's

ion square, G. Jones, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, dealer in musical instruments. [De Medina, Fitzroy square, London.]

DIVIDENDS. March 12, J. Wheeler, Pinces street, Hanover square, lodg-ing-house keeper-12th March, B. Eagleton, Town Malling, Kent, tailor-March 12, A. Lord, Trinidad place, Islington, apothecary-March 12, J. Du Bois and E. Du Bois, Copinall apothecary-March 12, J. Du Bois and E. Du Bois, Copitall court, insurance brokers-March 13, G. Jemmett, Long acre, coach maker-March 13, J. Moore, Old Bond street, army accoutrement maker-March 15, A. Lee, Guildford, banker-March 12, W. Cole, Crane court, Fleet street, printer March 23, J. Smith, Leeds, carpenter-March 15, J. Hiles, Shrewsbury, music seller-March 15, J. Parke and C. Kenrick, Liverpool, tailors-March 18, J. Cornio, Burslen, Staffindshire, manufac-turer of earthenware-March 13, J. Townley, Casile Doning-ton, Leicestershire, cotton spinner-March 12, S. Minshull, Manchester, commission agent-March 16, T. Irelaud, sen. Newton vale. Lancashie, and J. Harrison, Manchester, dyers -March 15, J. Harrison, Manchester, dyer.

CERTIFICATES-MARCH 12. J. Clark, Snodland mills, near Maidstone, Kent, paper manu-facturer-J. Lloyd, Beaumaris, Anglesey, tanner-Ellen Ma-hony and T. Slattery, Liverpool, morchants-Wi J. Holt, Gran-tham, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchant-H. Ksin, Para-dise row, Rotherhitte, granary keeper-W. H. Summers, Sack-eille street, bill broker-S. Tildesley, jun, Leamington Priore, Warwicksbire, coal dealer-G. Wilkin, Frith street, Sobo square, tailan-T. Jaw, Jun, Hunger 12:H, Bachurle, Lanonshire, corn miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. R. Fleming, Ashton, by Gourock, spirit merchant-D. Smith, Aberdeen, hat manufacturer-S. M. Ross, jun. Aldie. cattle dealer-J. Virtue, Edinburgh, commercial agent-P. D. Rit-chie and T. Brown, Dundee, merchants-J. ("Donald, Dunto-cher, grocer-J. Donald, Luuriston of Glasgow, auctioneer-R. B. Lusk, Greenock, accountant-J. and R. Scott, Edinburgh, coach contractors.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst. at Adare Manor, county of Limerick, the lady of Viscount Adare, M.P., of a son and heir. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Mrs Gun Cuninghame,

grand-daughter of Earl Limerick, of a son. At Corfu, the lady of Lieutenani-Colouel Francis Dawkins, Deputy Quartermaster General, of a daughter. On the Sist ult. at Vienna, the Lady Louisa Tenison, of a

At Lambeth Palsce, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, to

At Lambeth Palace, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, to Mrs Howe Cockerell. On the 10th of September, at St James's church, Sydney, H. C. Capel Somerset, eldest son of the Right Hon, and Rev. Lord W. G. H. Somerset, and nephew to Henry, fifth Dake of Beaufort, to Elizabeth Alice, only daughter of his Excellency Major General Sir Maurice O'Council, K.C H. On the 8th inst. at Munich, according to hoth the Catholi-and Lutheran rites, the Princess Theolinda of Leuchtenberg to Count William of Wirtemberg. According to the contract, the children are to be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, which is that of their mother.

children are to be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, which is that of their mother. On the 11th inst. at Sawtry St Andrew's, Mr Henry Oliver, surgeon, of Stilton, to Miss Sutton, of the former place. A short time since, at James's Church, Poole, a father mar-ried his son's wife's aunt. The son married his father's wife's sister. Consequently one son is brother in law to his father, and the father is brother in law to his son. The other son is nephew and son-in-law to his father's wife, and his wife is niece and daughter in law to her husband's father, niece and sister-in-law to her husband's father, niece and sister-in-law to her husband's brother, and niece aud sister-in-law to her husband's brother's wife. It would be difficult to find a parallel instance of such intricate relationship.—Salls-bury Herald. DEATHS.

bury Herald. DEATHS. On Saturday last, at his residence, Marine parade, suddenly, during his dinner, the Rev. Andrew Whyte, aged 55, formerly minister of the Independent Chapel at Southend. On the 17th inst, in Southampton street, Fuzroy square, aftar a long illness. Joseph Chitty, Esq., late of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, in the 66th year of his age. A few days ago, Richard Page, Esq., the well-known author of the "Letters on the Carrency, by Daniel Hardcastle." Mr Page had latterly been very ill with an internal complaint; but, for a few days before his death, it was hoped that he would gradually recover. He appears to have died from com-plete exhaustion of the system, brought on by laborious exer-tions and intense study. His labours during the sitting of the Bank Committee last session were excessive.

Bank Committee last session were excessive. On the 8th inst. at Brussels, aged 86. Mrs Wilson, the wife of General Wilson. Standing before an open fire place, her shawl caught fire, and she was so severely burnt that she expired in great agony. On the 14th inst. in Brill terrace, Somers town, in the 77th

On the 14th inst. in Brill terrace, Somers town, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Margarot. She was the widow of Maurice Margarot, who was one of the delegates of the London Corresponding Society to promote Parliamentary Reform, to the British Convention, in 1793. He was tried and expatriated, by the Scotch Court of Justiciary, to New South Wales for a period of fourteen years. She accompanied him to that, at that time, inhospitable colony, and returned with him in 1810. Margarot was the only one of the five Scotch martyrs. Gerald, Muir, Palmer, and Skirsing, who lived to revisit his native land. In 1816 her husband died. But for the seasonable liberality of Lord Melbourne, who, in conse-quence of a memorial presented to him, bestowed upon her a hundred pounds from the royal bounty, her last remaining months would have been embittered by many privations. Lately, at Much Wenlock. Shropshire, Mrs Rhoden, for many years hostess of the White Hart Inu, in that town. Her executor found wrapped up in an old stocking nearly 2004. in coin.

in coin.

FINSBURY CHAPEL LECTURE, South place, every SUNDAY MORNING, by W. J. FOX, on PUSEYISM. The claims of the clergy to Divine Authority and Power; the Theologi-cal and Moral Peculiarities of Puseyism: its relations to Popery, Con-servatism, Chartism, and Socialism; its Influences on the Poetry and Literature of the day; and the title of the Puseyite Clergy to participate in the emoluments and privileges of the Church of England. To commence at Eleven o'clock,

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Last Nights of Money and of Mr Maeready's appearance in London for some time.

some time. T O-MORROW will be performed MONEY. With THE LADIES CLUB. And A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. On Tuesday, MONEY. And THE LOVE CHASE. On Wednesday, no performance. On Thursday, MONEY. And a New Drama, called THE KING'S BARBER, for M Wallack and Mrs Schrling. On Friday, MONEY. And a NEW DRAMA. On Saturday, MONEY. And other Entertainments.

MONUMENT to LORD HOLLAND .- As no IN man ever lived more homoured and beloved than the late Lord Holiand, and no man ever died more deservedly lamented, a natural and anxious desire has been expressed that his memory should be marked by some testimony of respect, esteem, and affection. The following persons have sent their names for the purpose of giving effect to the general wish of paying a due tribute to a memory so loved and respected.

Amount already advertised, 5,2241. 19s.

for the second s	£
By Messra Child and Co.	Rev. M. Marsh - 101
Bowyer, Esq	Dr Fowler , P
ries Wood, Esq., M.P 20. 0	Lady Dover 20
d Charles Fitzroy, M.P. 5 0	Captain T. O. Philips
nry Hallam, Esq 10 0	M. Protheroe. Esq 5
W. Herbert	Admiral Sir W. Parker - 10
Wilbraham, Esq., M.P 10 0	Hev. W. G. Aislable
. George Ponsonby - 10 0	Sir H. L. Brydger, Bart 5
ob Burchell, Esq 210	Dr Shrumpshire
kespear Phillips, Esq 10 0	Countess Dowager of Essex 10
Henry Ellis 22	Sir Frederick Adam 10 1
P. Phillimore, Esq 1 1	Siz Charles Adam 10
tain Sir John Marshall,	Lord Denman
.С.Н 10 10	Joseph Watts, Esq 2
George Grey, Bart., M.P. 10 0	W. H. Stanton, Esq 5
hard Burgh Byam, Esq. 2 2	Han. W. F. Cowper, M.P 10
By Messrs Coutts and Co. F. Ponsonby 2 0	Earl Cowper 20
.F. Ponsonby 20	Hon, Capt. E. Howard, M.P. 21
. F. K. Hall 3 0	ITY MECONTR 4 CONCEPT CHINES
of Roseberry 25 0	SCHERE REGISS CA. OF ANY 196 9 PARTY .
y King 10 10	
Rogers 10 0	H.S. more manager in the second
hur Atherley, Esq + 25 0	J. Snowden, Esq
rles Deade, Esq 2 2 Mackintosh, Esq 5 0	Hon, P. K. Bouverie 10
Mackintosh, Esq. + 5 0	M. Barrett. Esq 5
I Ridoway 1 1	By Mes rs Rogers, Olding, and Co
	Sir G. Phillins 20
WI TABBLESS Wards	Hon. W. B. Baring 10
a stoutoff	Henry Enfield, E.q 10 1
and are seened work	J. Brookes, Esq 3
H. Curran, Esq 20 0 te of Cleveland 105 0	Rev. R. Aspland 1
mas Dogget, Eig 2 0	Right Hon. Sir John New-
rles Standish, Esq., M.P. 10 0	port, for his undeviating
ailey, Esq 2 2	attachment, as a states-
ht Hon. Stephen Lush-	man, to the principles of
gton • • 10 10	the British Constitution - 10
Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P. 20 0	and the state of t
a stabassiont mudit were a wa a	The second state of the second states

Loro Hen Hon G. V

Hot Jaco Shal Sir I G. F

Sir (Rich

Hon

itev. Eari Lady Miss

Duk

Cha C. Ba Righ

Subscriptions are received by Messrs Child and Co.; Messrs Couth and Co.; Messrs Grote, Prescott, and Co.; Messrs Rogers, Olding, and Co.; Bank of British Linen Company, Edinburgh; Messrs A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool; and Messrs Jones, Loyd, and Co., Manchester.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is open every day (except Sundays), from Nine o'clock in the Morning until Six P.M. Admittance, One Shilling each. Entrance on the Surrey side of the River, close to Rotherhithe Church. The Tunnet is brilliantly lighted with Gas. Visitors can now walk under the entire breadth of the River, and approach the Shield, which is advanced to within the limits of High

With Oat the Shield, which is advanced of the Company. By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company. Company's Office, Walbrook buildings, Walbrook, February, 1841,

BOTTLING SEASON. —Gentlemen and Families are respectfully informed, that the BOTTLING of PORT WINES has COMMENCED at the Gray's-inn Wine Establishment; they consist of the greatest variety, from that of an economical kind to those of the most superior description, so as to meet the means and wishes of every class of consumers. Terms, cash without discount. Per pipe, 654, 754., 844., 954.; per quarter pipe, 174., 194., 214. 105. HENEKEY, KISLINGBURY, and Co.

No. 23 High Holborn.

Note .- The Wines at 80 guineas per pipe are particularly recommended, being old, soft, and high flavoured.

KE-SHIN, "The dreaded hour." If there be any-thing in a name, that of Ke-shin, the Chinese Commissioner nomi-nated to meet Elliott at Canton, is, in its Chinese definition given above, ominous of aad results. Our previous knowledge of Ke-shin's opinion of the test "Mode of managing the English," gives us reason to "dread the hour," when he shall sit in judgm nut upon Legilish Commerce. Ke-shin, in a memorial addressed to the Emperor, in Dec., 1838, recommends him to "put an entire stop to all foreign intercourse for 10 years, "when," he says," the English will pay gold and silver for tea and rhubarb." "The foreigners," any Ke-shin, "subsit: day by day, upon beef and mutton, in order to get a motion in their bowels." This is the advice of ke-shin, the most influential minister at the Court of Pekin, and now apointed examiner of the English. Our unstituction, and now apointed examiner of the English. Our unstituction admiral, all power ful whilst relying upon his carronades, has been cajoled by the vily for his proper element, but in Ke-shin's own city. Canton. CAPTAIN NUODOM. is paid, or even promised. Instead of our demands being manted, the inquiry into them was not begun-the court, at which found down of the spaid of a spose-quill, and is to meet him, not of CAPTAIN PIDDING'S TEAS, will act prudently in laying in a good stock, for if Ke-shin acts as he advised of CAPTAIN PID-DING'S TEAS, is sufficient proof of their superior goality; bu tesides of CAPTAIN PIDDING'S TEAS, will act prudently in laying in a good stock, for if Ke-shin acts as he advised the Kimperor, tea will treble bing used at the table of fashion, whils the fragal find that their ind admitted as the table of fashion, whils the fragal find that the fir gaintage of "CAPTAIN PIDDING'S TEAS, and observe that all packages have the signiture of "CAPTAIN STEAS, and observe that all packages have the signiture of "CAPTAIN STEAS, and observe that all packages have the signiture of "CAPTAIN STEAS, and observe that all packages have the sinstage of "C E-SHIN, "The dreaded hour." If there be any.

The present reduced price of Captain Pidding's Howqua's Mixture-Black ica is 6s. 4d. per lh., being Ss. 6d. the catty package; and Howqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder rea, is 94. per lb., being '12s. the catty package; haif and quarter cattics in propertion. For Agencies in the country address to Captain Pidding, 22 College hill, City.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF NAVAL HOSPITALS AND FLEETS SOMERSET PLACE, February 11, 1841.

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON,

BREAD,	
MILK.	
SOAP, and	
CANDLES.	1.4

10

CANDLES. Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. 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 autho-rized in writing. Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admirality, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for the addressed at Somarset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person ten-dering in the sum of 100% for the due performance of each of the Con-tracts for Heef and Mutton, and Bread; and in the sum of 50% for each of the others.

CONTRACT FOR COPPER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STOREKEEPER-GENERAL OF THE NAVY, SOMERSET PLACE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1841.

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 4th of March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be will-ing to Contract for sapplying her Majesty's Dock yard at Portsmouth with 250 TONS OF ENGLISH TOUGH CAKE COPPER, to be delivered between the 15th and 31st March next. A Form of the Tender 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 Copper," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of 5,0004, for the due performance of the Contract.

CTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN,

A CTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY INTEREST COM-PANY, 17 Cornhill, London.—Capital, £500,000. The advantages of assuring in the Active are—Security, from large sub-scribed capital—Certainty, from best dats, and surgest Mathemstella Cal-eulations—Economy, from lowest affer rates—Age, admitted in policy— facility for Loans or Sala of Policy, if required—Diminishing or Equal Rates for limited periods, if preferred to fixed Rates for Life—Profits, *three-fourths* divided among the Assured for whole of Life, in money, or in reduction of Premium—Payment of Claim, One Month after the same is established—Endowments at any Age from 15 to 21, to return all the Premiums if death occur before the Age faced.

SPECIMEN OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1002. FOR WHOLE OF LIFE.

Age 25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.
£ s. d.	£ s.d.	£ s. d.	£s.d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 1. d.
7 1 2	2 6 10	2 13 2		311 U	4 4 9	5 5 9

A full Prospectus, Table of Rates, and further information may be ob-ined at the Company's Offices, 17 Cornhill. JAMES WEMYSS, Managing Director.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they require the services of one Principal Civil Engineer and Surveyor, six Assistants, ten Youths as Improvers or Paid Apprentices, six Foremen and sixty Working men, to form part of the Preliminary Expedition of the Second Colony of New Zealand, which it is the intention of the Court to despatch from this ccuatry in the middle of Appin lext. Particulars of the Terms and Conditions of these Appointments may be obtained from the Secretary, and candidates for the same are requested to apply by letter, addressed to the Secretary, inclosing copies of Testimonial as to qualifications and eharacter, on or before Friday the 5th of March. It is requisite that the foremen and working men should be married, under thirty years of age ; and the Company will undertake to provide a free pa sage for their wives and families with the main expedition of colonists, which it is intended to despa. ch from this country in the month of August next.

of August next. By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad street buildings, 15th February, 1841.

SECOND COLONY of NEW ZEALAND, Under the Direction of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. Governor-JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. Deputy-Governor-Hon. FRANCIS BARING, M.P. Hon, FRANCIS BARING, M.P.
DIRECTORS.
Sir William Molesworth, Bart. M.P.
Alexander Nairne, Esq.
P. John Pirie, Esq., Alderman.
sir George Sincialr, Bart., M.P.
John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
M.P. William Thompson, Esq. Aid. M.P.
Hon. Frdk. James Tollemache, M.P.
Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq.
Sir Henry Webb, Bart.
Arthur Willis, ksq.
George Frederick Young, Esq.
VEN. that on Mouday the 1st March next. Viscount Ingestre, M.P. Viscount Ingestre, M.F. Lord Petre. Henry A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P. John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. W. Taylor Copeland, Esq. Aid. M.P. Russell Ellice, Esq. James Robert Gowen, Esq. John Hine, Esq. William Hutt, Esq. M.P. Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, 1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday the list March next, the Directors will be ready to receive applications from Colonists and others desirous of purchasing Lands in a new settlement about to be formed in connexton with a second colony upon the Company's territories in New Zealand. The Land will be offered in Lots of 201 Acres each, including one Town Acre, at the price of 300% for each Lot. The pur-chase-monies will be applied in the maner specified in the terms of pur-chase; which may be had on application at the Company's House, By order of the Court. JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand Hotel, Broad street buildings, 15th February, 1841.

126

THEATRE ROVAL, ADELPHI. The most beautiful Piece ever produced in London. Twenty-five Minute are required to set the First Scene.—Agnes St Aubin every Evening.

TO-MORROW, and during the Week, will be per-formed the favourite Drama of AGNES ST AUBIN; or, The Two Husbands. Principal Characters by Messre Yates, Lyon, Wright, O. Smith, Mrs Keeley, and Mrs Yates. After which (tenth time), a New Operatic Ballet Burletta, entitled SATANUS AND THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY. Principal Characters by Messre Yates, O. Smith, Lyon, Wright, Wieland, Paul Bedford, Mrs Keeley, Miss Fortescue, and Mrs Honey. To con-clude with DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Increasing popularity .- Raptures of applause .- Gratified audiences

Increasing popularity.—Raptures of applause.—Oratified audiences. TO-MORROW, and every Evening during the Week. Mr JACOBS, the Royal Ventriloquist, Modern Magician, and English Improvisature, continues to attract very large and highly respect-able audiences, who nightly testify their approbation in the most marked and decided manner. The press has unanimously pronounced bim the best Ventriloquist since the days of Mouvieur Alexandres. The tricks sur-pass all that have been introduced by the winards or magicians who have preceded him; and the Extemporaneous Song, on subjects proposed by the audience, elicits thunders of applause. Hoxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, is. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Seven o'clock, Performances commence at Half-pass. Half-price at a Quarter to Nine-—Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, la.; Gallery, 6d. Carriages to be in walting at twenty minutes past Ten.

MISS KELLY'S THEATRE AND DRAMATIC SCHOOL, 73 Dean street, Soho. 73 Dean street, Soho. Under the Patronage of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

MISS KELLY has the honour to aunounce, that her Theatre will OPEN TO-MORROW, February 22nd, Thursday, Sch, and Saturday, 57m, with her highly popular DRA MATIC RECOL LECTIONS AND SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, in Three Parts, hore and Stalls, 4s.; Pit, 2s. The Box Office of the Theatre will be opened daily, from Eleven till Four o'clock. The Doors open at Half-past Seven, and the Performance commences at Eight o'clock.

THE MODEL of the ARCHIMEDES STEAM VESSEL at work on the water, with three other beautiful models, howing the propelling power of the acrew. Osler's Anemometer : numer-nus models in motion. The MAGNIFIED DAGUERROTYPE Pictures, ind the PANORAMA of CAN TON ILLUMINATED. Continued toyeltles: Popular Lectures, including the Electrotype ; varied experi-ments, Microscope, Diving Hell and Diver ; and the Bude Lig he in the remning.

Music from Three to Fire, and from half-past Eight to half-past Ten in the Evenings. Admission is ROTAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT STREET.

INUNDATION AT COLNE.

THE waters having just receded from the large store-houses of BARRON, BROTHERS, and Co., the large Shippers to Vera Cruz (for account of which see papers, Jan. 36th), it was found that about 1,700, worth of goods were saturated with water, and consequently would be spoiled by lying in the stores or being shipped in that state.

BARRON, BROTHERS, and Co. have therefore waited on BROOKS and Co., in the Borough, to make an offer for the whole of the goods, and they have entered into an arrangement to sell for them at their ware-houses in the Borough.

BROOKS and Co. have undertaken this sale only at the reduction ne-cessary to turn them into cash immediately, and have at once advanced 5,000% on them.

731 bales of cotton goods, which were completely sunk, will be set down

Observe, MONDAY and following days, at BitOOKS and WiGHT-WICKS, 100 HIGH STREET, Maraugh, facing UNION STREET. Wholesale Warshouses, 3 and 5 King street,

SUPERLATIVE BLACK CLOTHS, late the Stock Duof an eminent Manufacturer in Gloucestershire, and purchased by W. P. and E. DUDDEN, are being re-sold by them at Thirteen Shillings and Ninepence per yard, at the LUN DON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT. Wholesale, buyers allowed the asual deduction of 5 per cent. measure-London Cloth Establishment, 16 Coventry street.

DRESS COATS, in the first Style of Fashion, 30s. and 35s.; superfine, 40s. to 30s.; frock coats, silk facings, 35s. to 45s.; superfine silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; Gambroon, Can-coen, and Twee, trousers, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; taxog doeskin, buckskin, and Casimere, 10s., 21s., and 25s.; new pattern waiscoats, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; rich silk and Casimere, 10s. to 15s.; pilot coats, 10s., 21s., and 30s.; Peter-sham great coats, 25s. and 30s., sh. oting jackets, 18s.; Jerssing goven, 10s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing-cloth tusic suits. 30s. to 40s.; a suit of clothes, 26. 17s.; superfine black, 37. 5s.-At FISHER and Co.S., Tailers, 31 King William street. City, 10 doors from London bridge.

THE LONDON MARBLE and STONE WORKING COMPANY are enabled, with their PATENT MA-CHINERY, to execute Chimney Picces, Monuments, Tablets, Slabe for Furniture, and every description of such work, with an accuracy, rapidity of execution, beauty and durability of polish, and reduction of cost, which annot be obtained elsewhere. The Public are invited to inspect their extensive SHOW ROOMS, con-taining the largest Stock in this country. Eacher street, Holywell street, Millbank, Westminster. The Trade supplied with every description of Slab from the Saw, or illocks sent to the works cut toorder. "• To prevent imposition, please to be accurate in copying the Address

TURKEY CARPETS: on account of the Imporers. To be peremptorily SOLD BY AUCTION, by Measr & RORRO BHOOKS and GO, at Garraway's, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of Mars maxt, at Twelve o'clock precisely. TWENTY-FOUR HACES, contailing about 150 TURKEY CARPETS, just landed in the London act The dimensions are various, adapted to large, moderate, and umali-air actions are various, adapted to large, moderate, and umali-meters are brilliant, of the best quality; and the whole a warranted perfect and free from damage in every respect. Also actions are the roug in each lot. The whole will be on show at their Turke Carpet or rug in each lot. The whole will be on show at their Turke Carpet warbarne, No. 2 Turnwheel lane. Dowgate hill, from the bridge meaning to the time of sale, where catalogues with dimensions are yf adapted and

AND AND AN AVER LEADING IN saine a prize a . . Manual in Driver

COMPANY, HONOBABY I Farl of Erroll Earl of Courtown Earl Leven and Melville Earl of Norbury Earl of Stair	Earl Somers Lord Vise. Falkland Lord Elphinstone Lord Belhaven and Stenton.
JAMES STUART	7082 F. Eso. Chairman. Eso. Deputy Chairman. Charles Downee, Eso. Charles Graham. Eso. John Ritchie, Eso. N. P. Levi, Eso. F. Charles Maitland, Eso.

And Resident This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when the insurance is security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when the insurance is security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when the insurance is security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when the insurance is paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience. It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should be at secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should be at secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should be at the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies. Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 284. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, and after wards the full premium, 577. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3000%, subject only to the deduction of 1444. 1s. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid. This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to

premium unpaid. This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable pro-vision for his family.

An	1.53HIL	Without	Profits.	With	Profits.	113141
2	S. e	->= £1 18	abiling and the	1. 122	2 11 per	cent.
3	Internal de 10		10 -10+11	and the second second	Draidort pr	A.F. Equit
40		- 2 19	d I weizene wi	States and	O LOB Son	- Artekoise 3
50	DISTING 31	1 March 19 - 19	STR. SP.	요 관련하지	9 0.00	THE ARE
60	1211200	- 6 15	31(+1 1+61	+1.61	TT AND	C 668

6 15 3 - 6 17 9
 Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such insurances. Annulties are granted on very liberal terms.
 For the convenience of parties residing in the City, they may make their appearance and pass the Medical Examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq. 4 Scot's yard, Bush lane, Cannon street, and J. F. Goude, Esq. surgeon, 9 Old Jewry.
 Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq. of No. 8 Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday, at Three o'clock, and any other day at Half-past Two c'clock, when Erederick Hale Thompson, Esq. the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business. PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3 Crescent, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1807. DIRECTORS.

JOHN RICHARI	S, Esq., Chairman.
Sir James M'Grigor, Bart.	F,R.S., Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Bart., F.R.S. Sir A. Denman Croft, Bart. Charles B. Baldwin, Esq., M.P. Samuel Birch, Esq. Charles T. Holcombe, Esq.	W. Anderson Peacock, Esg. Peter Sklpper, Esg. John Spurgin, M.D. Henry Tufnell, Esg., M.P. William Wybrow, Esg.

DISTINCT TABLES FOR MALE AND FEMALE LIFE. The Directors have caused new Tables to be calculated, in which the relative values of the Lives of the two Sexes are at all ages distinguished ; In consequence of this improvement the younger Male Lives are insured at premiums below the ordinary rates; the Female Lives lower than any other office.

Prospectus exhibiting this remarkable distinction at every age. may be basined at the office of the Company, with forms of proposal (gracis).

obtained at the office of the Company, with forms of proposal (gratis)-FEMALE LIVES. The advantages offered by this Company to chose who effect insurances on female lives, are not sufficiently known. A female life insured in a society where no diminution is made in its favour, pays an extra rate for forming part of a mixed mortality worse than its own, and for its igno-forming part of a mixed mortality worse than its own, and for its igno-forming part of a mixed mortality worse than its own, and for its igno-forming part of a mixed mortality worse than its own, and for its igno-forming part of a reduced rate, an immediate advantage equivalent to a pro-spective bonus of 1,162, on a policy of 5,000., for a female of thirty, if taken at the rates of insurances used indiscriminately for both sexes. There is no promised future bonus so secure, so convenient, as a low suffi-cient premium based on sound principles.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE. Life Assurances may be effected for the Australian Colonies, without any extra premium beyond the sea risk; and at moderate rates for the East and West Indies; for any of the British Colonies or Garrisons, for a continued or especial sea or climate risk, or for the duration of any mili-tary, civil, or diplomatic duty.

Four-fifths of the profits are divided septennially among the assured for the whole term of life, whether residing abroad or at home. By Order, HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

A SYLUM FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE, 70 Cornhill, and 5 Waterloo place, Londo Established in 1824. DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS. Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Deputy Chairman. J. Clarmont Whiteman, Eaq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Geo. Palmer, jun. Esq. C. Farren, Esq., Resident Director.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, S Waterloo place, Pallmall, London. HONOBABY PRESTRENTS. Earl Somers Earl Somers Earl Somers Lord Elphinstone Lord Elphinstone Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Farl of Norbury Earl of Norbury Earl of Norbury Earl of Stair

BISHOPSGATE PLATE GLASS WARE-HOUSE—THOMAS FOX begs respectfully so inform the Nobility, Gentri, and the Public, that he supplies PLATE GLASS for Sashes, and STAINED and ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS, at Prices calcu-lated to bring it into general use. Several Windows fitted up, displaying richness of colouring not to be surpassed, in Coats of Arms, Crests, Land-scapes, Figures, Embossed Work, &c. He also solicits an inspection of his Stock of Chimney, Pier, and Console Glasses, now fitted up at this Warehouse, in every variety of Style comprising the Gothic, Grecian, Elizabethan, French, &c., in sizes suiting to every purpose, and forming a most tasteful and varied assortment, for which the Prices will be found exceedingly low. Second-hand Glasses of the best quality at a very considerable reduction. 93 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON. N.B. An extensive and well-manufactured Stock of Cabinet and Up-holstery Furniture always on hand.

DUBLE PATENT PERRYIAN FILTER investment in their FILTER investment of the protected on siderable im-provement in their FILTER investment of the pleasure to announce that a Second Patent has been granted to them for such improve-ment, which they have united with their First Patent, under the title of "DOUBLE PATENT PERRYIAN FILTER INVESTAND." The values bestowed on the Patents Filter Investment in their first patent, under the title of "DOUBLE PATENT PERRYIAN FILTER INVESTAND." The values bestowed on the Patents Filter Investment, into the reservoir, is exceedingly simple, the action being now performed by merely lifting up the lid to obtain a supply, and subtring it into the reservoir, is exceedingly simple, the action being now performed by merely lifting up the lid to obtain a supply, and subtring is down to withdraw it; in this state it cannot overflow whatever may be the change of temperature, and it is protected from dust or other injury in any place or climate. When the Investment is filled, it is always ready for use, and the writer will have a regular and dally supply of Clear Ink for four or six months. Sold by JAMES PERRY and Co., Patentees and Manufacturers, 37 Red Lion square, London; also by all Stationers and other Dealers in such articles.

CHEAP WI				PIRITS.
TO PRIVATE I			CONO	and the second se
Thomas All 'N sugar (using	PORTS	5.		per doz.
Stout Wine from the Woo	d -		100713	- 248.
Fine Old ditto Good Crusted ditto -	500000	0.000	ATT TO	- 30s. - 28s.
Superior Old ditto	19111	step 1	S. Mary	-11 348-1171
Very curious, of the most	oslabrator	vintage	244.33	- 408., 468.
Masdeu, first quality -		· ····································		- 285-
Fine Old Crusted Ports;	in Pints	and Hal	f Pint	
a entire breadth or the River.	CAPE			Callelan anie Shirt
Good Stout Wine	0.0.	The Parties		- 144.
Ditto, Sherry flavour			3.4191	- 178.
· Superior ditto, very fine	1.116113		distant.	• 2 20s.
Genuine Pontac, very exc	ellent -		1. A. YY	- 208-
- 570 PL - R - 1,43 QL 43 PL	SHERRI	ES.	Euto	2. 2. 11 A.
Very good				- 228.
Bail Excellent ditto, Pale or B		EASO)	8. 3	21 1 284 OCT
Fine Old ditto, Straw-cold	ured		1.0	- 345.
Very superior ditto -	utvi ani-	CYAND SI	62.20	- 40s. - 24s.
Marsala, first quality Fine Old Rota Tent -	the ite for	1015 (100	H Seist	- 34s., 40s.
Old Lisbon and Mountain	a resurred	124,025	aciable:	- 245., 286., 345.
Bucellas, excellent -	o monthly	aller stat	24 C - 2	- 34s.
West India Madeira	-05 GIT		0.000	- 34s.
Old East india ditto -	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			- 52s., 58s. - 60s., 70s.
Sparkling Champagne				- 60s., 70s.
Clarets	and manuf	100	6,679416	- 54s., 58s., 70s.
A large assortmen	10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	and the strength	on ara	
	SPIRIT	B		per galion.
English Gin of the first qu		Selv Sel	Thatte	- 8s. to 9s. 4d. - 10s. 6d.
Mouls' celebrated Old Ton		1	1	- 12s. to 13s. 4d.
The best Old Jamaica Ru Very good French Brandy		12010	1. 10 130	- 246
The best old ditto, very ex		approv	Telline	- 26s. 6d. & 29s.
Pale Champagne ditto	- Contraction	and the s	0.000	- 328.
Irish and Scotch Whiskies	, genuine	from the	e still	- 12s., 16s.
Patent Brandy			10.071	- 10s. 18s.
Fine Old Rum Shrub	a marchar		1.16	• 12s. at 1
Highly Rectified Spirit of	Wine	Bride Sector		- 208.
Bottles, Hampers, &c. to allowed when returned.	be paid f	or on de	envery,	and the amount
No orders from the Country	can be a	tended	to with	out a Remittance
W. MOULS	INGTON			au policital anticipo da
allow add you dealoged and willy	moren	DULL	-	and a second second

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE. -E. LAZENBY and son, sole Proprietors of the receipt for this much esteemed Sauce, respectfully inform Purchasers that each bottle of the genuine article bears the name of "William Lazenby" on the back, in addition to the front label used so many years, and signed "Elisabeth Lazenby."-Warehouse, 6 Edward street, Portman square, London.

TNFLUENZA.—The re-appearance of this epidemic renders the use of ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and PA-TENT GROATS indispensable. Former years have fully proved their beneficial effects and great utility, not only for regimen during the attack, but as a diet alterwards. Be careful to ask for "Robinson's Patent," and observe that each packet has the signature of "Robinson's ROBINSON." Sold in canisters at 22 and in packets at 6d. and is. each. nOBINSON and BELLVILLE, sole manufacturers, 64 Red Lion street, Helborn, London.

OLES'S PATENT TRUSS has maintained U unrivalled pre-eminence for Twenty Years, and proved the most complete and effective, remedy for every description of Rupture ever yet offered to the public. The most eminent practitioners of the day have eulogised its worth, and a trial cannot fail to convince the most sceptical of its rootted eminerity.

VAN BUTCHELL ON FISTULA, . Fourth Edition. - Just published, in Svo. cloth boards, price 7s. 6d. enlarged,

enlarged, FACTS and OBSERVATIONS relative to a SUCCESSFUL MODE of Treating PILES, FISTULA, HE-MORRHOIDAL EXCRESCENCES, TUMOURS, and STRIC-TURES, without CUTTING or CONFINEMENT; illustrated with munerous Cases. Being a familiar Exposition of the Practice of S. J. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accoucheur. Published by H. Renshaw, No. 366 Strand; sold also by the Author, No. 16 Percy street, Belford square. "The best feature of Mr Van Butchell's mode of treatment is dis-pensing with the painful, and, at all times, dangerous operation of the knife. The work is divested of treahlealities, and the information it con-tains can be appreciated by all."-Liverpool Chronicle, 20th June, 1840.

METCALFE'S new and original PATTERN of METCALFE'S new and original PATTERN of TOOTH TRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated Brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is incapable of injuring the finest map. A newly invented Brush for cleaning Velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved Fleich Brushes, as recommended by the faculty; and Horse-hair Gloves and Banda. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Rus-sian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge: and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's only establishment, 130 D Oxford street.

29 BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY. A FEW of the CASES of SIGHT RESTORED by GRIMSTONE'S SNUFF.-J. B. Lachfield, Eaq., cured of ophthalmia, Whitehall and Thatched House Tavera. (Read his letter attested by G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S., &c.) G. M. W. Heynolds, Esq., No. 36 Upper Stamford street, London, cured of excruciating pains in the head, by using this snuff. George Smith, Esq., No. 6 York place, Kentlah Town; weakness and dimness of sight cured by its use-Feb. 10, 1840. Mrs Elizabeth Hobson, aged 66, 19 Bell screet, Edgware road, cured of ophthalmia and desfness-23d March, 1840. Mrs Ann Cole, aged 69, sight restored, head-ache and doafness cured, No. 7 Skinner's Alms-houses, Mile end-Jan. 9, 1840. This elebrated Eye Snuff is manufactured from highly aromatic herbs. The above is only part of the many thousands who have testified to the benefit derived from its use. This delightful restorative is sold in canis-ters at Is. 3d., 2s. 4d., 4s. 4d., 8s., and 15s. 6d. each. None are genuine that have not the signature of the inventor, W. Grimstone, bearing the Queen's Arms, and patronized by his late Most Gracious Majesty, her koyal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and by the authority of the Lords of the Tressury. "Loyal je seral durant ma vie."

FOR RHEUMATISM, FEVERS, COLDS, COUGHS, &c. DICEY and Co.'s Original and the Only Genuine

DICEY and Co.'s Original and the Only Genuine
 DR BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, the most valuable Medicine ever discovered for Colds, Coughs, Agues, Fevers, Rheumatism, Pains in the Breast, Limbs, and Joints, and for most complaints where Colds are the origin.
 In Fevers it has always been found particularly efficacious, and when taken in an early stage of the complaint, has, in numberless instances, prevented its running on to Typhus.
 Thère are various imitations of this Medicine by different pretenders, all of them utter strangers to the true preparation ; purchasers are therefore cautioned to be very particular in asking for "Dicey and Co.'s Bateman's Drops," and observing that "Dicey and Co.'' is engraved on the stamp affixed over the cork. All others are counterfeit.
 Sold in bottles at is. 14d. each, by W. Suttos and Co. (late Dicey and Sutton), No. 10 Bow Churchyard, London, and by all the principal Booksellers, Druggists, and Medicine Venders. Of whom may also be had, CARPENTER'S SPECIFIC for the HOOPING COUGH. Price 1s. 14d.
 CARPENTER'S EMBROCATION for dite (to be rubbed in over the pit of the stomach and chest), is. 9d. the bottle. The above are the most safe and certain remedies ever discovered for that distressing and too often ratal disorder.

safe and certain remedies ever discovered for that distressing and too often fatal disorder. DR RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR, a most salutary medicine, used as a general sweetener of the blood, and for all eruptions, whether contracted by too free living, surfeits, or proceeding from scurvy, or humours after the measles, small-pox, &c. Price is. ldd. the bottle. DICEY and CO.'S Genuine DAFFY'S ELIXIR, in bottles at 2s. and 2s. 9d. each. ** See that "Dicey and Co.'' is in the stamp. DICEY and CO.'S Anderson's TRUE SCOT'S PILLS, price is. ldd. the box. ** Ask particularly for Dicey and Co.'s. BETTON'S BRITISH OIL (the only Genuine), the superior efficacy of which is too well known to require any comment. Price is. 9d. MARSHALL'S HEAL-ALL and STYPTIC, for Chilblains, Fresh Wounds, Bruises, &c. Price is. ldd. the bottle. ** Ask particularly for '' Marshall's Heal-All."

GENTLEMEN in Business, Travellers, and, in fact, all persons in active life, often delay taking Aperient Medi-cine in consequence of the pressure of business. The following plan is extremely convenient for this class:—To take a tea-spoonful, or even less, of the SINOP ORANGE PURGATIF DE LAGRANGE once or twice a week at bed-time. The advantages of this plan are— 1.1 tacts imperceptibly. 2. It does not require care or confinement. 3. It removes at once any impurities, which, if suffered to remain, would accumulate and produce illness. 4. It does not cause languor, prestration of strength, or costiveness, so often felt after a black draught, or any other strong cathartic. 5. It is most agreeable to take—the flavour is deliclous. 6. It is much cheaper. One bottle will last a considerable time. 7. It preserves the scretions in a healthy and regular state. 7. There 2s. 9d. Sole agent, H. Schooling, 139 Fenchurch street. To be had by order of all Medicine Venders.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION of COPAIBA This invaluable Medicine is recommended in the public and private ractice of

practice of SIR ASTLEY P. COOPER, Bart. F.R.S. SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart. F.R.S. JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq. F.R.S. BRANSBY B. COOPER, Esq. F.R.S. Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the Medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is men immediately applicable.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. Physician—R. Ferguson, M.D., 9 Queen street, Mayfair. Visiting Physician—J. Forbes, M.D. F.R.S. 12 Old Burlington street. Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S., 19 George street, Hanover square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington street, Southwark.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in prenancy or old age, are insured at proporcionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERM INSURANCES. The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated alight increase of pre-mium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERM RATES for Select Lives. Age. | let Yr. | 2d Yr. | 3rd Yr. | 4th Yr. | 5th Yr. | 6th Yr. | 7th Yr. 30 11 6 4 1 2 7 14 2 7 11 1 8 9 11 9 7 12 18 3 1 1 4 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for Select Lives. Age. | 20 [30] 40] 50] 60] 70] 80 Press. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 10 8 6 19 1 8

ALTERNATIVE. Two-thirds only of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent., deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE. Distinct classifications of Places, according to salubrity of climate; a pecific price for any particular place, or a Voyage or Voyages. Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the rorid at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

ON DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF LIFE ASSURANCE. That it is erroneous to suppose insurers are benefited even by "Equita-the Bonuses," when the price paid for such is considered, may be seen in the paper on "Bonus Systems," to be had on application at the Asylum GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

RowLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. - This clegant, fragment, and pellacid Oil, is in universal high repute for the mount of the standard of the second se

of its merited superiority. COLES'S PATEN I' MEDICATED BANDS are also valuable for removing Rheumatic Pains, as thousands in all ranks of life have tes-tified.

A single post letter, on either subject, may be had of Mr Coles, Truss Maker to the Forces, 3 Charing cross.

RELIEF FROM PAIN, &c. RELIEF FROM PAIN, &c. LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, by two or three external applications, Tic Doloreux, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatics, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instantaneous relief in the most severe paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by rheumatism and paralysis, have, by a few appli-cations, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, gaivanism, blistering, veratine morphis, colchicum, and all the usual remetiles, had been found useless. Its astonishing effects have also been experienced in the cure of contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bone, difficult respiration, &c. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure. It does not cause an eruption. Sold by the appointment of J. Lefay, the Inventor, by his agent, Stir-hings chemists, No. 86 Whitechapel, who will answer any inquiries (it by by post; upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of the world, by post, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London, carriage tree, in pots, at 4s. 6d. each. Morte: — As there is a spurious imitation, is is requisite to see that the mame of "J. W. Stirling" is engraved on the Government stamp, outside the wrappes.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

<text><text><text><text><text>

whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable. Its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly ap-plicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility. The most deli-cate persons may take it with perfect salety. Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90 Blackfriars road, London, and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and ils, each. CAUTION---None is Genuine unles. "George Franks, Blackfriars road," is engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each bottle.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY SUPERSEDED.

KAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS, the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for lumbago, affection of the kidneys, weakness, tritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1.800 cases, in private practice, prior to being advertised—in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a far more effications remedy than Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs, or any other medicine in present use. Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118 Holborn hill, 8 Darkhouse lane, Lower Thames street, 244 Strand, and may be had of all respectable Patent Medicine Venders in Town or Country, at 23, 9d, is, 6d, and 11s, each boz—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of Eleven and One in the Morning, and Seven and Nine in the Evening.

HOOPER'S SARSAPARILLA. - " In Eruptive Disorders arising from a morbid condition of the Blood, Sarapa-HOOPER'S SARSAPARILLA. — " In Eruptive Disorders arising from a morbid condition of the Blood, Sarsapa-"line will often have a powerful effect when all other remedies fail."— Cooper on Discusses of the Skin. "HOOPER'S STEAM-PIKEPARED ESSENCE is sonsidered by the most eminent of the Faculty, the Medical Press, and all who have hitnerto taken it, as the best preparation; one trial alone will prove its great supe-riority to all others. " Of Mr Hooper's Steam-prepared Essences we can speak in the highest terms; we have found his Sarsaparilia doubly more effective than any other we have ever yet employed."—Medical Heview. In boties, 4s. 7s. 6d., and 1st. each. The large bottles contain the same quantity of Sarsaparilla as aixteen pints of the Decoction. "Prepared and sold by Hooper, Operative themist, 43 King William street, Ave doors from London bridge. Sold also by Sanger, 100 Oxford screet. Prout, 22 Strand ; and, on order, by all Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom, through the London Wholesale Houses.

Popular Edition, price Half-a-Crown, by post, 3s. 6d

MARRIAGE, its intent, obligations, and physical merescing and constitutional disqualifications, medically considered ; with merescing and remarkable illustrations, graphic, narrative, and re-medial. An original, comprehensive, and important work, addressed hiefy to young men, and called " Professional Records." Also Com-anion to the same, called " Medical Consultations," is, 6d.

Sherwood, 25 Paternoster row; Carvalio, 157 Fleet storet; Hannay, 63 Oxford streve; Harris, 25 How street; and all hooksellers.

THE EXAMINER 128 In small 8vo. 195 pp. price 4s. On March 1 will be published, price 5% Part 2 of BRANDE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE. SIR E. L. BULWER'S New Novel, NIGH'T and MORNING, is now ready, and may be had at all the Libraries Saugders and Otley, Publishers, Condult affect. THE EDUCATION of the FEELINGS London: printed for Taylor and Walton, 28 Upper Gower street and Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. "We cordially recommend this excellent listle treatise to our readen and think, while we do so, that we are doing them a service."-Scottman LITERATURE, and AfiT: containing, among others, articles on Banks. Baptism, Barometer, Botany, Bread-eronians, Canal, Candles, Centre of Gravity, Chancellor, Ch alry, &c. Ac. To be completed in Twelvs Monthly Patts-London: Longman, Orme, and Co. On Wednesday, En. 8vo, SIX MONTHS with the CHINESE EXPEDITION. By Lord JockLyn, Late Military Secretary to the Chinese Mission. John Murray, Albemaile street. and think, MR COOLEY'S WORK ON AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY. In a few days, demy 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth THE NEGROLAND of the ARABS EXAMINED and EXPLAINED; or, an Inquiry into the Early History and Geography of Central Africa. Illustrated by a Map, dc. By WILLIAM DESBOROUGH COOLEY. London : published by John Arrowsmith, 10 Soho square. WEALTH OF NATIONS-M'CULLOCH'S EDITION. In one large and beautifully-printed vol., with Two Portraits, price 21s. a New Edition, corrected throughout, and greatly enlarged, of A N INQUIRY into the NATURE and CAUSES at 25 Just published, price 2s. REMARKS on Mr MITCHELL'S EDITION of A of the WEALTH of NATIONS. By ADAM SMITH, LL.D. With a Hife of the Author, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Supple-mental Dissertations, by J. R. M CULLOCH, Esq. ** This Edition contains elaborats Notes on the Corn Laws, the Poor Law Aci, the Colonies, &c. A. and C. Black, and W. Tait, Edinburgh; Longman and Co., London. London. Just published, price 6s. THE THIRD PART OF SIR HENRY CAVENDISH'S DEBATES in the Unreported Parliament." This collection will contain upwards of 'Two Hundred Speecher of Mr Burke never before published. Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans ; Hatchard and Ser Ridgway ; Calkin and Budd ; J. Rodwell ; L. Booth ; W. H. Allen and Co.; and Bigg and Son. Just published, price 6s. TAL MATERY Just published, price 6d. A N EXPLANATION of the SCHEME of the LONDON LIBRARY, in a LETTER to the Earl of CLA-RENDON. By W. D. CHAISTYE, Eag. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-NEW WORK BY MISS MARTINEAU. In 3 vols. price Sis. 6d. boards, THE HOUR and THE MA A Historical Romance. By HARRIET MARTIN RAU. "The character of Toussaint is nobly sustained, in accordance with conception. It is, beyond a doubt, the master-piece of the writer. Examiner. Edward Moxon, Dover street. MAN. H. Honger, Pallinall Ease ; and may be had of all Booksellers, Handsomely printed, 4s. 6d, cloth boards, Handsomely printed, 4s. 6d, cloth boards, DELICIAE LITERARIAE : a New Volume of TABLE-TALK. "This is a literary banquet composed of a variety of dishes, of foreign as well as home production, and very pleasantly sensoried with the activity sait of the Modern Athens. The editor has evinced much skill in connect-ing 'old saws and modern instances,' and frequently the Businsation furnished to a fact or an opinion by juxtaposicion, is as unexpected as it is apt and forcible."—Gentleman's Magazine. "A collection of curious facts and asyings, many of which are new to, us, and others are retraced to their sources. There are greater indications of research in this annusing volume than we should have expected to find in such a work."—Asiatic Journal. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London ; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Now ready, in I vol. price 10s, 64. embelinitied with a beautiful Portrait of Petrarch in his Yosth, a cur beautiful Portrait BELL'S RESIDENCE IN CIRCASSIA. In 2 vols., with numerous illustrations and a Map, price 32s, cloth, E T R A R C H 11 S L L F E and SONNETS. By Sitsan Wollaston. JOURNAL of a RESIDENCE in CIRCASSIA DUILING the YEARS 1837, 1838, and 1839. "We cordially recommend Mr Bell's work to the public attention."-Notrready, with a Portrait, fcap. Seb. St. 6d., Times. "Mr Bell is evidently a man of ability. He writes with clearness and force: he describes spiritedly, and not too much. Mr Bell is an eloquent writer."-Blackwood's Magazine. Edward Moxon, Dover street. BISHOP HEBER'S POETICAL WORKS Including Palestine-Europe-Passage of the Red Sea-Hymns for Shurch Service-Translation-Miscellaneous Poems, &c. John Marray, Albemarle street. Immediately, in 3 vols. post Spo. WHAT TO OBSERVE; COMPANION TO THE "TOWER OF LONDON." 30 W HAT TO OBSERVE; or the Travelier's Remembrancer. By Colonel J. R. JACKSON, Secre-tary Royal Geographical Society; Member of various Scientific and Literary Societies at Home and Abroad. Nearly ready, in one closely-printed volume, post 8vo, price 12s. In this portable volume are propounded questions on almost every subject of human investigation. The ignorant in such matters are taught, the well-informed are reminded, WHAT TO OBSERVE, in order to derive all possible information and benefit from their travels, ar from their sciourn in foreign lands or in their own country, and the least scientific will find that they may, by the simple observation and collection of facts, as pointed out in the present work, confer immense benefits ca, science, and greatly promote the spread of useful and interesting know-ledge. the MISS EMILY FINCH'S NEW NOVEL OF On the First of May will be published, price is. magnificently illustrated on Steel and Wood, Part the First of THE LAST DAYS of MARY STUART. on Steel and Wood, Part the First of W I N D S O R C A S T L E. An Historical Romance. By W. HARMESON AINSWORTH, Esq., Author of the "Tower of Londoa." ""______ About? about? Search Windsor Castle. elves, within and out." Shakspeare--' Merry Wives of Windsor." [With Three Histirations on Steel, and Woodcuts. "" This work will be completed in Thirteen Shilling Parts, each embellished with Three magnificent Designs on Steel, and numerous Wood-cuts. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen. T. and W. Boone, 29 New Bond street; Oliver and Boyd, Edin-burgh; J. Cumming, Dublin. Now ready, fcap. Svo. 7a. SALE BUDGES THE MARTYRS of SCIENCE; or, the Lives of GALILEO, TYCHO BRAHE, and KEPLER. By Sir DAVID BREWSTRR, LL.D. John Murray, Albemarle street. ledge. James Madden and Co., 8 Leadenhall street (successors to Parbury and Now ready, post Svo. 9s. 6d. MANNERS and OUSTOMS of the JAPANESE (Co.) Dutch Visitors, and the German Work of Von Siebeld, bad Just published, THETHIRST for GOLD: a Nove!. By Miss RURDON, Author of "The Friends of Fontainbleau," "Seymonr of Sudley," &c., &c. "The novel is equally creditable to her abilities, her taste, and her noral feelings."--liritannia. Carefully revised and considerably augmented, Svo. price 12s., boards Volume I of Volume I of HUTTON'S COURSE of MATHEMATICS, Composed for the use of the Royal Military Academy, Continued and amended by OLINTIUS GREGORY, LL.D., F.R.A.S. Tweith Edi-tion, with considerable alterations and additions. By THOMAS STR-PHENS DAVIES, F.R.S.L. and E., F.S.A., Noyal Military Academy. London : Longman, Orme, and Co.; J. M. Richardson; J. G. F. and J. Rivington; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; J. Souter; Cowie and Co.; smith, Elder, and Co.; Allen and Co.; Harvey and Darton; Houleton and Stoneman; H. Washbourne; L. A. Lewis; C. Dolman; and G. Routledge. Edinburgh: Scirling and Co. Wol. H, lately revised and corrected, can be had separately, price 13. Alto inst mubliched, by the same provision: SEQUEL TO BURNES'S VOYAGE ON THE INDUS. Now ready, with a Map, Svo. Hs. Also, now ready, by Miss PICKERING, 1. WHO SHALL be HEIR? 3 vols. post 8vo. 2. The FRIGHT. 3 vols. post 8vo. 3. The QUIET HUSBAND. 3 vols. post 8vo. 4. NAN DARRELL 3 vols. post 8vo. PERSONAL NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY to the SOURCE of the River OXUS, by the Indus, Cabool, and knhan. By Lieut. Jonn Wood, Indian Navy. John Murray, Albemarle street. By Mrs BARON WILSON. 5. CHRONICLES of LIFE. 3 vols. post 8vo. 6. The INTERDICT. 3 vols. post 8vo. 7. The PRELATE. 2 vols. post 8vo. 7. The PRELATE. 2 vols. post 8vo. 7. T. and W. Boone, 29 New Bond street; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; J. Cumming, Dublin. In a few days, in 2 vois, post Svo. with Wood-cuts, price 21s. cloth lettered. THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and PRESENT CONDITION of the FINE ARTS in GREAT BRITAIN. By W. B. SARSFIELD TAYLOR, CURATOR of the Living Model Academy; translator of M. Merimée's work on Oil Painting, &c. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maris lane. Also just published, by the same proprietors, DAVIES'S KEY TO HUTTON'S MATHEMATICS. In one thick vol. 8vo. price 24s. board 13 Great Mariborough street, February 2 MR COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. COLUTIONS of the PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS On March 1, fep. 8vo. 5s. Frontispiece and Vignetts, beautifully engraved from designs by D. Maelire, R.A., Vol. 5 of of Dr HUTTON'S OF the PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS of Dr HUTTON'S COURSE of MATHEMATICS, forming a general key to that work. Designed for the use of tators and private students. By THOMAS STEPHENS DAVIES, F.R.S.L. and E., Royal Military Academy; Woolwich. "The solutions exhibit a degree of simplicity, ingenuity, and elegance, rarely to be met with in works of this nature. Where questions appared susceptible of various solutions he has adopted the most eligible, and pointed out those modes of procedure by which others may be obtained." "Kelso Chronicie. Now ready, MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS': containing Evenings in Greece-Legeddary Ballads-Gldes, Ballada, and Songs-Songs from the Greek Asthology-And Songs, Ac. hickerto un-published. Londor: Longman, Orme, and Co. The MONEYED MAN ; or, The Lesson of a Life. Ey HORACE SMITH, Esq. Author of "Brambletye House," &c. 3 vols. II. The COURTS of EUROPE at the CLOSE of the LAST CENTURY. By the late HENNY SWINBURNE, Esq. Author of "Travels in Spain, Italy," Ac. 2 vols, 8vo. with Portrales. Dedicated by permission to H. M. the King of the Belgians. MR JAMES'S NEW NOVEL 1961 Just published, in 3 vols, post 8ve, price U. Ils. 6d, CORSE de LEON; or, the Brigand. By G. P. R. JAMES, Ess., Author of "Henry of Guise," "The Hugue-not," "The Hobber," "The Gentleman of the Gui School," "The King's Highway," &c. &c. London: Longman, Orme, and Co. 10 Mathematical III SOCIETY in INDIA. By an INDIAN OFFICER. 2 vols. post Svo. DOPULAR LIBRARY of MODERN IV. The SPAS of ENGLAND. By Dr GRANVILLE, Author of "The Spas of Germany," &c. I vol. with Thirty Illustrations, 15c, bound. AUT HORS-Copyright Editions. Large 8vo., uniform with Byron's Works, &c., in neat wrappers. INGLIS'S TALES of ARDENNES. New Edition. Price On GREVII.LE; or, A Season in Paris. By Mrs GORE. 3 vols. "Another of those delightful pictures of society of the first class, for which English imaginacive literatures stands so much indebted to Mrs Gore. We have read 'Greville' with the greatest interest."-Weekly Thilling. "Full of graphic descriptions of scenes visited by the author, and some of the stories powerfully interesting."-Sunday Times. Also. THIERRY'S HISTORY of the CONQUEST of ENGLAND by the NORMANS. Translated from the last Paris Edition, with a copious Index. Price 7s. DODD'S PEERAGE2 kod odt at A NEW PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, and KNIGHTAGE, including all the tritled classes, alphabetically arranged. By CHARDER R. DODD, Eag. 154 Gore. W. The LIFE and LETTERS of BEETHOVEN. Edited, with Intro-duction and Notes, by IONACE MOSCHELES, Esq. . 2 vols, post 8vo. with Portrait, 21s, bound. "The best of the lives of Beethoven that have appeared."-Spectator. Index. Price 7s. • 1 This edition may almost be considered as a new work, M. Thlerry having greatly modified it in consequence of the acquirement of additions antiquarian information.

Compiler of the "Parliamentary Pocket Companian." Compiler of the "Parliamentary Pocket Companian." "The arrangement of this volume is compiles , the care, diligence, and accuracy with which it has been executed fully realize the original, and judicious plan of the work, and it is in every respect likely to prove a successful undertaking."—The Times. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria has 201 21 17511

291.10 office The following are just ready ind the full h

The Hon. Mrs DAWSON DAMER'S DIARY of her TOUR in GREECE, TURKEY, EGYPT, and the HOLY LAND. 2 vols. small VIII. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations.

A writer equally admirable for eloquence and research."-Sir Jame cintosh.

In 1 vol. crown Svo., with a Map, price 10, 6d. cloth. THE PORTS. ARSENALS, and DOCKYARDS of FRANCE. By a TRAVELLER. Reprinted from." The Times." with Additions, James Fraser, Regant street. The BOOK WITHOUT a NAME. By Sir CHARLES and Lady MORGAN. 2 vols. post 8vo. IX. The Second Volume of AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND. New and revised Edition. Henry Colburn, Pablisher, 13 Great Mariborough street. ** Elegantly bound in cloth and lettered. One Shilling extra each. The First Volume of the Library, comprising Koch's "Europe" and Browning's "Huguenots," bound in cloth and lettered, price 13s. is ready. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria fane, London. By THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq., Author of 18 The French Revolution." In I vol. demy 12md., price 10s. 64; sloth. Tattant In 1 vol. demy 12md, price 10. 6d; eleth, "Billion and the HEROES, HERO-WORSHIP, and the HEROIC in HISTORY. Six Lectures. Reported, with Emendations and Additional Ulfix all is in 1 vol. demy 12me, price 108. 6d, cloth, a Second Edition of SARTOR RESARTUS; the LIFE and OPINIONS'S HERR TEUFELSDROCKH. In Three Books. James Fraser, Regent screet. 1 10.1 at 12 DRAMATIC POEM. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank, and 8 King William street, City, London. CAPITAL-ONE MILLION. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION. Notice is bereby given, that the BUSINESS of the STANDARD of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been TRANS-FERRED to this Company; and all persons holding Policies issue by the said Company are informed that, as soon as the Reserval Premiums thereon shall become payable, new Policies will be granted to them by the Directors of this Company, at the same rates of premium which they now pay, and without any charge for stamp duty; and all claimants on Policies issued by the said Standard of England Life Asser-ance Company are informed that such claims will be discharged by the Directors of this Company as soon as the same shall have been substan-tiated. Torolf NEW WORK BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL In 3 vols. price 37s. boards. A. T. C. H. W. H. O. B. B. B. K. By Captain BASIL HALL, R.N. and F.R.S. L. Captein HASIL HALL'S FRAGMENTS of VOXAGES and TRAT VELS. In I vol. price is. 6d. cloth. In I vol. price is. 6d. cloth. Edward Moxon, Doverstream (11610) [Edward Moxon, ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE BRITANNIA COMPANY A most economical set of Tables-computed expressly for the use of Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lo rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safet the Institution. The institution. Increasing Hates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for sour-ing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of life than in any other Office. Premiums may be paid either annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, is one sum, or in a limited number of payments. A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock. Age of the Assored in every case admitted in the Policy. All claims payable within one month after proof of death. Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their Reports. AS BURNING STATETON NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS OF the Inder Scholar THEWAYEREE NOVELS. marghdur war houg ads dante within I. WAVERLEY NOVELS.-Royal Octavo. On Saturday, 27th March, PART I, Premium per Cent per Annum, payable de In Royal Ottaro, Double Columns, with all the Author's Introductions and Notes-1829 to 1833. To be completed in Twenty-five Monthly Parts, price Four Shilling each, stiched : or, in Five large Volumes, cloth lettered, & Part I will contain WAVERLEY, and acomplete Novel or Novels. The First VOLUME, which will be ready on lat August, will contain WAVERLEY, GUY MANNERING, THE ANTIQUARY, ROB ROY, and OLD MORTALITY, price One Found. Volume Fifth will have an Engraving of Sie WALTER Scorr, from Greenshields' well-known States, and a Glossary. econd Five Third Five Fourth Five Remainde Years. Years. Years. at Life First Five Se Years. Age. II. WAVERLY NOVELS .- Small Octavo. rachtricent as ad Also, on Satus day, 27th March, VOLUME 1, In Foolscap Octore, with all the Author's Introductions and Notes-ISB to ISC. To be completed in Twenty-five Monthly Volumes, price Four Schulinges each, cloth lettered. Vol. 2315 L will contain WAVERLEY, and such Imre 5 complete Novels, corresponding in matter and arrangement with the Edition in Eloyal Octave. I "a" The call for charger Issues of these will have 22 Fugraving of Sir Wass as to kring forward, on the present occasion, Reprints, charger than the chargent inches of the day, in place of more coastly and highly embelished Editions. Robert Cadell, Edinburgh ; Houleton and Stongman, 65 Patermoter row, London. PETER MORRISON, Re sion allowed to Solicions and A liberal Co REVIELLA at his Printed for the Parish of St James Print andan: Printed for the Proprietor, ALMANT FORMELANGUE, by C REVERLE, at his Printing Office, 'We 16 Meter Patrony so Parish of St James, Westminster; and Published by Grounes is for the said Allmany Socializations for the Editor and Advert Strand; where all Communications for the Editor and Advert are received.—Sunday, February 21, 1841.